

The Hood River Glacier.

It's a Cold Day When We Get Left.

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THE NEWS OF THE WEEK

From All Parts of the New World and the Old.

OF INTEREST TO OUR READERS

Comprehensive Review of the Important Happenings of the Past Week Called From the Telegraph Columns.

The Oregon state senate on Tuesday, by a vote of 16 to 13, refused to proceed to the election of a United States senator. The Benson house, with thirty members present, took a ballot, and cast 29 votes for John H. Mitchell and 1 for George H. Williams. The one vote came from Huntington, of Wasco.

It is understood among Massachusetts Republicans that ex-Congressman John D. Long has been tendered and has accepted the office of secretary of the navy in the incoming administration.

The Chinese New Year in San Francisco was a gloomy festival. No fire-crackers were discharged, the edict of the chief of police positively forbidding any noisy demonstrations. A high-binder riot was feared and many suspicious characters have been arrested by the police.

The statement of the public debt just issued shows the debt, less cash in the treasury, on January 31, to have been \$1,007,008,317, an increase for the month of \$14,078,735. This increase is partially accounted for by a decrease of nearly \$13,000,000 in the cash on hand.

A Berlin dispatch says the court at Mayence has condemned Percy Bartholow, United States consul at that place, to pay a fine of 200 marks for assaulting and severely injuring an inmate of his house by striking him on the head with a revolver. The assault was committed in October last, and in November it was reported that proceedings had been abandoned upon his settling with the man privately, but this appeared not to have been the case.

Ex-Congressman James Wilson, of Iowa, has announced his acceptance of the cabinet portfolio recently tendered him by President-elect McKinley. Mr. Wilson in an interview said: "It is true I have been invited into President-elect McKinley's cabinet. It is all there is to say about the matter." It is generally known that Mr. Wilson will be secretary of agriculture, he having wired to Senator Allison that that portfolio had been offered and accepted.

Attorney-General Harmon has given instructions to the United States attorney at Jacksonville to proceed against the alleged filibuster Three Friends, under section 4297, of the revised statutes, for engaging in an act of piracy. The action is taken by the attorney-general in view of the recent decision of Judge Locke, of Jacksonville, which held in effect that the Cuban insurgents were not a people, state, district, or colony within the meaning of section 5283 of the revised statutes, under which the libel was brought. In other words, that the expedition in which she was engaged was not a political one.

Two men lost their lives in a hotel fire in Fort Smith, Ark.

August Baltz, driver of a brewery wagon in Seattle, fell from his wagon through a hole in a wharf at the water front and drowned before he could be rescued.

Two painters at work on a building 100 feet above the sidewalk in San Francisco, fell to the pavement, one being killed instantly and the other fatally injured. The suspending rope broke.

The secretary of war has authorized the removal of a strip of earth fronting Percival's dock, in Olympia, not included in the present contract for harbor improvement, to facilitate the landing of vessels on the whole frontage. This will give an available dockage of 1,000 feet, with a depth of water of ten feet at low tide.

An unparalleled accident occurred at the Illinois steel plant, at Joliet, whereby Nelson Johnson was decapitated. He was employed in the rod mill, and in falling from a high platform his head came in contact with the edge of a platform, and the connecting rod of the engine cut his head off at the neck.

Among the bills recommended for passage in the lower house in Indiana has been one making it unlawful to play football in the state. The bill went to the committee on rights, which decided that it was only fair that the house should have a fair chance at the bill. The bill as it stands does not discriminate in favor of professional football.

OBSTRUCTION TACTICS.

Vilas and Daniel Prevent Progress on the Canal Bill.

Washington, Feb. 3.—The Nicaragua canal bill occupied the senate most of the day, but no progress was made toward a vote. Morgan, in charge of the measure, sought to secure an agreement to vote tomorrow, but the opponents of the measure, led by Vilas and Daniel, resisted any agreement. While disclaiming any purpose of obstruction or filibustering against the bill, the opposition insisted it was of such grave moment as to demand complete discussion.

Vilas was appealed to from many quarters. Hoar added a high tribute to the Wisconsin senator, and it was hoped Vilas' term, about to close, would not develop any obstruction to defeat not only the canal bill, but also the bankruptcy bill, and many other important questions. Davis, in a similar strain, said the sentiment in the West was most urgent for speedy consideration of the bankruptcy bill.

Daniel reinforced Vilas in saying that no present arrangement for a vote was possible. Many new diplomatic questions connected with the canal had arisen. He had several amendments to propose. The measure was too momentous to be hurried to a vote. The debate became general, the California senators, White and Perkins, urging speedy action, and Caffery and Vilas opposing precipitate action.

In the House.

Washington, Feb. 3.—This was committee suspension day in the house. Immediately after reading the journal the committee was called. The senate bill to provide times and places for holding United States court in Utah was passed.

Sherman, Republican, of New York, of the committee on interstate commerce, called up what he called the "anti-scalper" railroad bill. Half a dozen members jumped up. "I suggest that a time be fixed for the consideration of that bill," said Terry, Democrat, of Arkansas. "It is a very important measure, and should not pop up here like a jack-in-the-box without notice."

W. A. Stone, Republican, of Pennsylvania, raised the question of consideration against the bill. The house, by a vote of 34 to 88, refused to consider it.

Bills were passed to authorize the Columbia & Red Mountain railroad to construct a bridge across the Columbia river; to prevent the carrying of obscene literature and articles designed for indecent and immoral use from one state or territory to another state or territory.

A CURE FOR DIPHTHERIA.

Alleged Startling Discovery of an Oakland Physician.

Oakland, Cal., Feb. 3.—An interesting problem is suggested to the medical world by a recent experience of Dr. F. H. Welsey. He was called to treat two children suffering from the fever which follows vaccination, and while they were under his care both developed diphtheria, from which they recovered quickly.

The physician is now almost convinced that there is a clash between the two ferments in the blood, and that the virus of the vaccine vanquished the toxine of the diphtheria. He watched the cases very closely, and he felt so certain of the correctness of his conclusion that in the notice of the cases which he sent to the health office he announced that the diphtheria had been lightened by vaccination. The patients are now strong and well at a time when such sufferers are usually weak from the effects of the disease.

In discussing the matter Dr. Welsey said: "The thought suggested by these recent cases of mine is the antagonism of one disease for another, like erysipelas to cancer, which is an entirely new idea as applied to diphtheria. Whether or not it will prove of any practical value is a question, upon which I feel rather doubtful, but it is nevertheless of great interest scientifically and throws new light on such subjects. It may incidentally be a point of vantage for experiments in other directions."

Are Revivalists Insane.

Berkley, Cal., Feb. 3.—Dr. David Starr Jordan has declared that revival is a species of insanity or moral drunkenness rather than the result of a change of heart. This startling statement was made by the president of Stanford university in a lecture delivered at Berkley yesterday, under the auspices of the Unitarian society.

His audience, which filled Stille's hall, was composed largely of members of the university faculty and students, but even these exponents of advanced thought were rather startled by the emphatic views expressed by the head of the Palo Alto institution, and a decided furor was predicted when the report of his utterances reaches the orthodox ministry.

Advised Against Emigrating.

London, Feb. 2.—The emigration office, acting on information furnished by J. A. Van Sittart, British consul at Chicago, has issued a warning advising Englishmen against emigrating to South Dakota, under conditions involving payments to colonizing agents or companies.

THE BOUNDARY OF ALASKA

Treaty Signed for the Settling of the Dispute.

NORTHERN PORTION ONLY

Its Report Will Be Followed by Negotiations for the Settlement of the Southern Section of Line.

Washington, Feb. 2.—Secretary Olney and Sir Julian Pauncefote, at 11 o'clock today, signed a convention for the definition by a commission of so much of the boundary line between Alaska and the British possessions as is marked by the 141st meridian.

The treaty provides for a commission of four members, whose names will be agreed on hereafter. The commission will meet in London or Washington.

The formal name of the treaty is: "A convention between the United States and Great Britain for the demarcation of the 141st meridian west longitude, as may be necessary for the determination of the boundary between their respective possessions in North America."

Its purpose is to settle beyond doubt the exact location of the meridian, and thus prevent the clashing between the miners who have been attracted in large numbers to the vicinity of the boundary, and the location of these two countries. The 141st west meridian is to be selected as the boundary line by Secretary Olney and Sir Julian Pauncefote, but was laid down as the line of division in the treaty of cession by which Alaska was passed by Russia to the United States. The difficulty has been to tell just where the meridian actually runs, by no means an easy task in such a country as Central Alaska. In even more hospitable climes, the task of defining physically such an abstract line as a meridian is beset with difficulties. It was a matter of no surprise that in the present case the two countries should clash often, now that the territory is known to include extensive and valuable gold deposits. As laid down on the charts, the mouth of Forty-mile creek, the Mecca of the goldhunters, debouches into the great Yukon river just near enough the meridian to cause each side, American and British, to set up the claim that it is in their territory.

As at present marked, the northern limit of the meridian which forms the boundary is 300 miles west of Mackenzie bay, and the southern extremity close to Mount St. Eliza.

It is said at the state department that there is no reasonable chance for friction or a radical difference among the scientists who are to undertake the work of laying down the meridian, as this is mainly an astronomical calculation. The work of the commission will be final, for no appeal will lie from their decision.

The convention just signed does not, however, settle the whole Alaskan boundary question, which has been pending for many years. It does provide for the settlement of that portion relating to the northern portion, about half of the actual boundary line between Alaska and the British possessions, and fortunately the portions which demand instant treatment to remove the possibility of dangerous friction. The south portion of the line, however, remains to be fixed, for it was not only very insufficiently described in the Russian treaty of cession as a line running along the tops of a mountain range skirting the coast from the southern edge of Alaska to a point where it connected with the 141st meridian, but investigation by the coast and geodetic survey is said to have developed the fact that there is no such mountain range. Superintendent Duffield, of our coast survey and Mr. King, one of the British crown surveyors, under a special treaty, made a careful survey of the territory in the vicinity of the supposed boundary, with a view to the gathering of information on which to base negotiations for the drawing of a new boundary line, for it had become apparent that the Russian definition was worthless, and that the subject must be treated de novo. The reports of the surveys are expected to be made very soon, and then negotiations will be set on foot for the creation of a commission to locate the southern section of the boundary line.

Klamath Commission Dissolved.

Washington, Feb. 2.—The Klamath boundary commission has been dissolved. Secretary Francis has accepted the resignation of Chairman Coleman, to take effect tomorrow, and the members, ex-Surveyor-General Hammond, of Clatsop, and Captain Appleton, of Klamath Falls, Or., discontinued their connection some time ago. Mr. Coleman will remain here, acting in a confidential capacity with Secretary Francis until the latter leaves office. The commission investigated the boundary lines of the Klamath Indian reservation in Oregon, and their report was approved a few days ago and forwarded to congress.

An elaborate scheme has been formulated for providing Johannesburg, South Africa, with a comprehensive system of electric railroads.

A BEER MONOPOLY.

Another English Syndicate Buying Up Breweries.

Cincinnati, Feb. 2.—The Enquirer says: Three representatives of a gigantic London syndicate are in this city for the purpose of gobbling up all the biggest breweries here, and success has so far crowned their efforts. They have purchased an option on sixteen, and the deal has progressed so far that the dealers have begun taking stock and summing up all the saloon chattel mortgages they hold, for the purpose of knowing just how they stand. The deal will be closed the coming week. The amount to be paid for the lot aggregates \$9,000,000. One-half will be paid in cash, and the other half in preferred stock, with guaranteed interest, so that the present owners will have some voice in the future administration of affairs. The syndicate intends consolidating, under the laws of the state, and making them all one grand corporation. The older breweries were the more eager to make the sale, owing to the condition trade has been in generally for some time.

The deal has been under way with local brokers several months. One of these brokers was in London during the summer. It is stated that the syndicate also has options on the Pay-Egan woodworking machinery plant of this city, the Hoven, Owen & Rentschler engine works at Hamilton, and other factories.

CORN AND CHEMICALS.

Said to Have Supplanted Barley and Malt in Beer-Making.

St. Louis, Feb. 2.—A dispatch from Milwaukee says: The tremendous drop in the barley malt product has stirred up the maltsters, and they evince a disposition to make some interesting disclosures. They freely declare that in many breweries a barrel of beer is being made with the use of but a half bushel of barley malt, while the German standard for pure beer is three bushels. The claim is as freely made that corn and chemicals have practically supplanted barley in the production of the beverage of the world.

When the attention of Mr. Aug. A. Busch, vice-president of the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association, was called to the above article, he expressed no surprise in seeing the dispatch from Milwaukee, calling attention to the tremendous drop in the barley malt product, but wondered why more had not been said in public print with reference to the matter. Continuing he said: "We do not now, nor have we ever, used corn in the production of any of our beers, and we have always contended that first-class beer cannot be made by using corn as a substitute for barley malt."

THE PULPIT AND THE STAGE.

Actor Hearne Lectured in a Kansas City Church.

Kansas City, Feb. 2.—Before the richest congregation in this part of the country this evening, James A. Hearne, actor and playwright, delivered a lecture on "The Theater as It Is." The lecture was one of a series of popular discussions which have been running at the First Congregational church, of which Dr. Henry Hopkins, L.L.D., a relative of the founder of the Johns Hopkins university, is pastor. The greatest interest had been aroused by the announcement of the lecture, and the audience that greeted Mr. Hearne was probably the largest in number that ever gathered at a church edifice in this city. Mr. Hearne, with his "Shoreacres" company, is making a tour of the West. In the course of his address he said:

"The province of the theater as an institution is to do good, but greed on one side and vicious tastes on the other have somewhat corrupted the theater. The theater is a factor of society just as much as is the church, and, in spite of all the stigma that is attached to it, and all the vice and pernicious power it is charged with, it is still an educator, and its influence is for good, and not for evil. The church and the theater should work together. I claim they have stood too long apart; that for the good of the race they should join hands at once and aid each other to free mankind."

LANGLEY'S AIRSHIP.

Made Two Successful Flights of Over a Half Mile.

Washington, Feb. 1.—The report of Professor Langley, secretary of the Smithsonian institution, just submitted to the board of regents, contains the following about his flying machine:

"The writer has, during the intervals of his official duties, continued to experiment in this manner until he has reached a measure of success which seems to justify him in making the statement here that mechanical flights have now been attained."

On May 26 last a mechanism built chiefly of steel and driven by a steam engine made two flights of over half a mile. Since that time the result has been nearly doubled. In each case there was no support from gas. The machine was 1,000 or more times heavier than the air in which it was made to move. Dr. Alexander Graham Bell witnessed the first of these, and communicated the statement of results to the academy of France.

DARING MIDNIGHT HOLD-UP

Southern Pacific Train in Hands of Highwaymen.

WORK DONE NEAR ROSEBURG

Express Car Burned and Safes Blown Open—Car Passengers Were Hurt and the Highwaymen Escaped.

Grant's Pass, Or., Feb. 1.—The north-bound overland, due at Roseburg at 11:40 P. M., was held up two miles west of Roseburg tonight. The train was in charge of Conductor Sam Veatch and Engineer Morris.

As soon as possible after the hold-up began, Fireman Hendricks, of the train crew, slipped out of the engine and ran to Roseburg and gave the alarm. Arming himself quickly, he started back to the scene of the trouble.

Superintendent Fields, who was at Roseburg, quickly took a posse of a dozen armed men and an engine and started for the trouble.

Heavy explosions of dynamite or powder were distinctly heard at Roseburg when the hold-up was in progress, and a light of either torch or fire was seen from the city, but just what occurred was not then known.

Fireman Hendricks stated that the train was first flagged by the highwaymen, but he was in too great haste to make any detailed statement.

It is learned that the express-car was looted and burned, and the safe blown open. No one was hurt, and the highwaymen escaped.

As Told by Officials.

Portland, Or., Feb. 1.—The following particulars were given out by the Southern Pacific officials here:

Train No. 15, north-bound Oregon Express, was held up last night at Shady point by two or three men, two miles south of Roseburg. The express car was detached from the train by the robbers, and the door blown open with dynamite. The two smaller safes in the car were then blown open and looted, though it is not thought the robbers secured much.

The express car then took fire. The conductor and trainmen worked hard to save it after the robbers had gone, but the flames had too good a start, and the car and contents were destroyed.

The train was on time at Shady point, where Engineer Morris saw a man at the side of the track, waving a flag.

He blew up for the signal, and just as the locomotive pulled to a stop, a man armed with two revolvers came over the back of the car and covered him. At the same time, another armed man, who was the man who had flagged him, appeared at the side of the car, and, presenting a revolver at him, ordered him not to attempt to move the train, but to come down at once and go with them to the express car. The fireman in the meantime had got down on the other side.

The two robbers and the engineer then went to the express car, where the robbers ordered the express messenger to open the door. This the messenger refused to do.

The robbers then uncoupled the express car, returned to the engine and kicked the train back, leaving the express car separated.

In the meantime, the express messenger had seized the opportunity to step out of the car.

After breaking the train the robbers returned to the express car, and, with heavy charges of dynamite, the detonations of which were heard at Roseburg, blew the door open. Entering the car, they attacked the two smaller safes, which they succeeded in entering. The messenger thought the robbers did not succeed in getting into the big safe, and consequently they could not have secured much. The mail car was also visited by the robbers, and it is believed some registered mail was taken. But they did not pay much attention to the mail car.

The explosions set fire to the express car, and when the robbers drew off, it was a mass of flames. The train crew worked like trojans, but were unable to save it, and the car and contents were almost totally destroyed.

Superintendent Fields, who was in Roseburg at the time, took a special engine and went to the wrecked train as soon as he heard of the robbery.

The passengers were considerably shaken up, and some of them frightened, but no one was injured. The hold-up will make the train from Portland to ten hours late in getting into Portland.

An imperfect description of one of the robbers was secured. It is presumed they were masked.

Gage for Treasurer.

Canton, O., Feb. 1.—At 7:30 o'clock this evening, Lyman J. Gage, president of the First National bank of Chicago, emerged from the dining room of the McKinley home here, and said to a reporter: "Mr. McKinley offered me the treasury portfolio. I told him I would accept the high honor and fill the position to the best of my ability." Beyond this Mr. Gage had little to say. He declined to discuss any feature of the policy of the incoming administration.

ENOUGH VOTES TO PASS.

The Tariff Bill's Chances in the Senate Are Good.

Washington, Feb. 2.—It is now absolutely certain that a majority can now be counted on in the senate to pass a tariff bill. It is not certain just where the votes are coming from, but the Republicans say that some will be secured. It is certain that votes of the Democrats may vote for a tariff bill, or, at least, refrain from voting when the bill comes up. There seems also a probability that the silver faction will either vote for the bill or allow it to pass without their opposition.

Senator McBride's bill for the classification of mineral lands in Oregon is now in the house awaiting action by that body. It passed the senate without any difficulty. There has been some little hitch to see if the omnibus bill for California and Oregon can pass, but as this seems very doubtful, an effort will now be made to pass the Oregon bill as a separate measure. Much depends upon the willingness of the speaker to allow the bill to be called up in the house. As usual, the speaker is the arbiter of legislation, and very little can go through which he does not approve.

The committee on Indian affairs has reported favorably Representative Herrmann's bill to provide for a final settlement with the Nehalem band of Tillamook Indians. It appropriates \$10,500 as a settlement in full.

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The house has passed two of Mr. Herrmann's pension bills, both for survivors of the Oregon Indian wars of 1855-56. The beneficiaries are Dan Giles, of Coos county, and James L. McKinney, of Douglas county.

A CRUISER DISABLED.

Serious Accident to the Brooklyn in the Delaware River.

Philadelphia, Feb. 2.—The United States steamship Brooklyn, the latest pride of a peerless navy, calculated to withstand the fiercest onslaughts of shot and shell, today lies almost entirely helpless because of a narrow ledge of sunken rock in the Delaware river, above Marcus hook, Pa., on which she struck heavily yesterday afternoon. Her lower double compartments forward were stove in, and it was only by the merest good fortune that the big vessel did not sink. This would undoubtedly have been the result had not her inner compartments fully withstood the shock. As it was, she was pulled clear of the rocks and is now tied to the big stone icebreakers at Marcus hook, protected from the heavy ice gorges in midriver.

The vessel is seriously damaged, and it is impossible to say when she will be able to go into service. At present, she is in no danger of further damage, being protected in the safe anchorage afforded by the icebreakers. How the accident occurred can only be established by a court of inquiry, and this, Captain Cook, of the Brooklyn, has already asked for.

The exact place where the vessel struck was on Schooner ledge rock, between Chester and Marcus hook, and the time about 1:45 o'clock.

What makes the accident even more deplorable is the fact that it was the first time the ship had been handled by the present officers and crew since going into commission in December. Since then she had never been lying at League island navy yard, and certain small repairs had delayed her sailing.

Burned to a Crisp.

New York, Feb. 2.—John Connors, 50 years old, met a shocking death on the steamship Eastern Prince, lying at the East Central Pier at Atlantic dock, Brooklyn. Connors was sent with others to make repairs to the interior of one of the boilers. Before beginning operations the men lowered into the boiler a iron work furnace with which the iron was to be heated. Connors climbed through the manhole, and when at 12 o'clock one of the workmen called to Connors and received no answer a workman was lowered into the boiler and Connors was found dead. The upper part of the man's body was burned to a crisp. He had evidently been overcome by the fumes and had fallen on the furnace.

It is estimated that the total wealth of our forty-five States is \$64,062,102,960.