

The Hood River Glacier.

It's a Cold Day When We Get Left.

VOL. VIII.

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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.

A mail train on the Pennsylvania railroad crashed into a box car near Ebensburg, Pa., and was badly wrecked. Five persons were seriously hurt.

Charles F. Miller, a sailor, brutally murdered his wife at Port Blakely, Wash. Much excitement was occasioned, and a lynching was prevented with great difficulty.

Stephen Ringhoffer, aged 14, the son of Joseph Ringhoffer, of Walla Walla, was shot and killed by Charles Woody, who is 16 years old. The boys were out hunting when the accident occurred.

Peter L. Garvey, 50 years old, died at the county hospital in Chicago, after having undergone an operation for what the attending physician pronounced as lumpy jaw. Only one other case of a human being afflicted with this malady is on record.

White settlers at Yerrington, in Mason valley, Nevada, have appealed for help, fearing an outbreak of the Piute Indians in that neighborhood. One of the Indians was killed in a quarrel and the Indians have begun gathering in numbers. Governor Sadler has sent Adjutant-General Galusha on a special train to investigate.

The Chesapeake & Ohio west-bound passenger train encountered a washout opposite Portsmouth, O. The engine, baggage and express car, mail car and one coach were derailed. A. G. Stout, supervisor of the C. & O., was killed. The engineer, fireman, mail clerk and express messenger were all injured, but not seriously.

While making a desperate effort to avoid arrest for some trivial offense, Nicholas Mentgen lost his life under the wheels of a train in Chicago. Followed by an excited crowd and a patrol wagon containing officers, Mentgen ran to the tracks and did not see the train approaching. The locomotive knocked him thirty feet and the train passed over him.

Charles Kreiner was drowned in the Willamette river at the Altona's wharf in Salem. He was ood on the steamer Ramona that plies between Portland and Independence. An effort was made to save the man with a small boat, without avail. The river was dragged and dynamite used, but the body has not been recovered. The unfortunate man leaves a widow and one child in Portland.

Governor Bradley, of Kentucky, has fixed March 20 as the date for the execution of Jackson and Walling, the murderers of Pearl Bryan.

The Havana authorities, in view of the scarcity of beef, have decided to request the government to allow the free importation of cattle from the United States and Mexico.

Frank Castile, a stockman, stabbed and killed John Beck at Cleveland, Wash., in an altercation at a masquerade ball. Castile surrendered himself to the sheriff and claims the act was one of self-defense.

Dr. Arthur Duestrow, the St. Louis millionaire, who on February 13, 1894, shot and killed his wife and child in a fit of drunken rage, in that city, was hanged in the courtyard of the county jail in Union. He broke down at the last moment and confessed to the crime.

Secession has entered the proceedings of the convention of the League of American Wheelmen, now being held in Albany, N. Y. Colorado will take the initiative and will probably be followed by California and several other states. Sunday racing is the bone of contention.

Before the legislative investigating committee on trusts in New York, John F. Seales admitted that the average margin of profit between raw and refined sugar during the five years before the trust was formed was .8534 of a cent a pound and during the subsequent five years 1.96.

A letter received by an official in Panama from La Paz, Bolivia, states that the Bolivian congress will declare war upon Peru. The letter also states that there is great activity in military circles, the army is being placed on a war footing, and recruiting has begun throughout the republic.

A special train from Chicago to Denver, a distance of 1,026 miles, made the run in 18 hours 55 minutes. The journey goes into history as the greatest railroad feat ever accomplished. The train was a special conveying Henry J. Mayham, a mining broker of Chicago, to the death bed of his son. He arrived a few hours too late.

The battleship Oregon has returned to San Francisco after her first long cruise. She went as far as Acapulco, Mexico, and has been absent five weeks. During her voyage she practiced with her guns and has been tested as a fighting machine and seagoing craft. The vessel proved satisfactory in every respect. She will soon proceed to Seattle and enter the drydock.

GENERAL LEE RESIGNS.

Not Supported to His Satisfaction by the State Department.

New York, Feb. 24.—A dispatch to the Herald from Havana, via Key West, says: Consul-General Lee has resigned. His letter tendering his resignation, under certain conditions, goes by the next mail. He determined some days ago to take such a step if he were not upheld in his efforts to protect all American citizens in Cuba.

The consul-general asked the state department that he be authorized to obtain the release of citizens of the United States confined in Cuban prisons, under the same illegal circumstances as was the ill-fated Ruiz. Such authorization has not been granted.

Spanish warships in Cuban waters have since yesterday been concentrating in the harbor of Havana. This is regarded as very significant, in view of the important incidents of the last few days.

Great pressure is being brought to bear here to make Consul-General Lee deny the Herald's Jacksonville dispatch to the effect that the diplomatic representative of the United States in Havana had asked the government to send warships to Cuban waters. As a pretext for such denial, and as a basis upon which it can be founded, it is stated that, according to the dispatch, Consul-General Lee has asked for a warship to take him to the United States.

What the consul-general did do, I can reiterate on the highest authority, was to ask for warships to support him in his efforts to protect Americans in peril of their lives and American interests, which were in jeopardy.

The Herald's Jacksonville dispatch, therefore, was absolutely correct, and upon indisputable authority I can confirm it in every detail. If necessary, further, I am confident that I can secure and send to the Herald the full official telegram in which Consul-General Lee asked for warships.

Great anxiety is felt at the palace and in all official circles at the news from Cienfuegos, which states that that city is the center of a serious mutiny of the Spanish troops. Large arrears of pay are due the army in Cuba, and the discontent caused by this has culminated in open disobedience in the Spanish ranks in the Cienfuegos district.

The insurgents in the eastern end of the island have captured Bayamo, an important town in Santiago.

PASSED BY THE HOUSE.

The General Deficiency Appropriation Bill.

Washington, Feb. 24.—The house today passed the general deficiency bill and began the consideration of the last of the many bills, that providing for the naval establishment. A long debate occurred over the propriety of the appropriation of \$1,300,000 for the Southern Pacific railroad under the judgment of the court of claims, but the house, by a vote of 102 to 138, refused to strike it out. The members who favored the appropriation for the repayment to members of the last congress of salaries withheld from them on account of absence, carried their fight into the house, but they were beaten, 98 to 132. Sixteen of the forty-eight pages of the naval bill were completed. The attempt of Mr. Grosvenor to secure an amendment to retain session employees on the roll after March 4 to March 15, when the extra session would begin, drew from him, when pressed as to whether he was authorized to proclaim an "extra session," the good-natured admission that he was authorized to assume that there would be an extra session.

In the Senate.

Washington, Feb. 24.—The senate turned its attention to the Indian appropriation bill. It involved a contest over sectarian schools. The clause directing temporary contracts with these schools when no government schools were available was agreed to, 51 to 8.

A provision was added declaring it to be the settled policy of the government hereafter to make no appropriations whatever for the support of sectarian schools. A further amendment, offered by Gallinger, directing that all appropriations to sectarian schools end on June 30, 1898, went out on a point of order, which the senate sustained, 28 to 22. The Indian bill is still under consideration.

Valuable Aid to Mariners.

San Francisco, Feb. 24.—An important aid to navigation by which mariners along the Pacific coast may readily determine the deviation of their compasses, is likely to be afforded by the chamber of commerce, Shipowners' Association and the marine underwriters. It is proposed that at suitable points along the coast from San Diego to Puget sound, and especially about the shores of the principal harbors, two prominent points which can be brought conveniently within range from deep water be taken and the true bearing of the line between them determined and made known, so that a commander may easily compare the bearing of his compass needle therewith. This has been carefully done by the government boards of trade and nautical bodies of Europe, but this valuable safeguard is here being seriously considered for the first time.

THE CASE OF DR. RUIZ

Inquiry Shows That He Was Murdered.

SPANISH GUARDS TO BLAME

Ahumada at Last Complied With Consul-General Lee's Request—News at the State Department.

New York, Feb. 23.—A dispatch to the World from Havana says: Dr. Ricardo Ruiz, a naturalized American citizen, arrested on suspicion by the Spaniards a week ago, was found dead in his cell in the Guanabacoa jail last Tuesday. The body bore marks of violence. The jailer said he died by suicide. Consul-General Lee sought the privilege of viewing the body and asked for a full statement of the circumstances of his death. The Spaniards at first ignored the requests. General Lee telegraphed to Washington. No reply was received. On Friday General Lee imperatively demanded that the body of Dr. Ruiz be turned over to him, and that an autopsy be made by two physicians, one of whom should be designated by General Lee.

The Marquis of Ahumada, acting captain-general in place of General Weyler, who is in the field, issued the necessary order, but so long was the delay that although Guanabacoa is less than three miles from Havana, General Lee was not admitted to the prison until thirty hours after the death of Ruiz, and barely in time to stop the burial of the American physician in a plain pine coffin by a squad of negro Spanish servants.

When the coffin was opened, it was found that Ruiz' face had been so battered with blows and so cut with wounds as to be almost unrecognizable.

The prisoners said that piercing cries were heard from his cell on the night of his death. General Lee could reach no other conclusion than that Ruiz had been murdered. He ordered an autopsy to be made, the result of which will not be known until late today. He cabled the result of his investigation to the state department, but again no response came.

In the meantime, Scott, an American, has been kept eleven days in solitary confinement at Regla, just across the bay from Havana. General Lee has been refused permission even to see him. This is a plain violation of treaty rights. It is feared that he, too, has been slain.

No Fear of Complications.

Washington, Feb. 23.—It can be stated on the best authority that, so far at least, there is no reason for apprehension that the case of Dr. Richard Ruiz, who was found dead in his cell in the jail at Guanabacoa, Cuba, will lead to an international complication. The matter was brought to the attention of the state department in the latter part of last week, through complaint of some friends of the doctor in this country. The allegation was that the man had been imprisoned beyond the period allowed by the treaty for an American citizen to be kept in jail without the lodgment of charges, and that he had been murdered by his jailers. Consul-General Lee was immediately directed by cable to investigate the affair, although it appeared from his dispatches he already had his attention directed to the case. The official reports of the Spanish officers are said to show that Ruiz committed suicide in jail, but this has not yet been communicated to the department of state.

Meanwhile Consul-General Lee is investigating the matter, and the state department is awaiting his report. In the absence of this, the department officials feel no apprehension of any complications, and all stories that warships have been called for by General Lee and that this government is making ready to take forcible measures in the case are without foundation.

Dr. Ruiz was a naturalized American citizen. He studied and practiced dentistry in Philadelphia, for some time, and returned to Cuba about the beginning of the present insurrection. The charge upon which he was arrested was conspiracy in having participated in the derailing of a train carrying Spanish troops, as a result of which two Spanish officers were captured by the insurgents.

A HORRIBLE DEATH.

Track Repairer Killed in a Cable Conduit.

Kansas City, Feb. 23.—John Lagale, 26 years of age, a repairer of the Brooklyn avenue Cable Railway Company, met a horrible death here today while engaged in working in a cable conduit. Lagale was replacing a broken pulley wheel and busily engaged when surprised by the approach of a grip car. Catching Lagale's clothes, the grip doubled him up and hurled him along the narrow conduit. Thumping against the sides, his body smashed three large pulleys before he was finally dislodged and wedged beneath the cable. The car passed on with the gripman in ignorance of what had happened. When Lagale was removed, his head was cut open and his body horribly mutilated. He lived but a short time.

THE BILL REPORTED.

Authorizing the President to Call a Monetary Conference.

Washington, Feb. 23.—The bill recently passed by the senate, authorizing the president to appoint commissioners to represent the United States in an international monetary conference to secure the fixity of relative value between gold and silver as money by means of a common ratio, or, in his discretion, to call such a conference, was reported to the house favorably today by a unanimous vote of ten members of the house committee on coinage. The same factions which voted for the bill in the senate voted for the bill in committee. An amendment was offered by Stone, and adopted by the committee. It is as follows: "The president is authorized that, if in his judgment the purpose specified in the first section hereof can thus better be attained, to appoint one or more special commissioners or envoys to such of the nations of Europe as he may designate, to seek by diplomatic negotiations an international agreement for the purpose specified in the first section hereof; and in case of such appointments, so much of the appropriation here made as shall be necessary shall be available for the proper expenses and compensation of such commissioners or envoys."

Section 3. That so much of an act approved March 2, 1895, entitled 'An act making appropriations for the sundry civil expenses of the government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, and for other purposes,' as provided for the appointment of delegates to an international conference, and makes an appropriation for their compensation and expenses, be, and the same is hereby repealed."

WILL APPOINT HANNA.

Governor Bushnell Makes a Public Statement.

Columbus, O., Feb. 23.—Governor Bushnell tonight gave out the following statement to the press:

"It has been my intention to make no announcement in relation to the action I would take in the matter of an appointment to fill the prospective vacancy in the Ohio representation in the United States senate until the vacancy actually existed. But, on account of the manifest interest of the people, and their desire to know what will be done, I deem it best now to make the following statement:

"When Senator Sherman resigns to enter the cabinet of President McKinley, I will appoint to succeed him Hon. Marcus A. Hanna, of Cuyahoga county, to serve until his successor is chosen by the seventy-third general assembly of the state. I trust this action will meet the approval of the people."

Hanna Notified.

Cleveland, Feb. 23.—Chairman Hanna was at the Union Club this evening, when he was shown the dispatch from Columbus containing Governor Bushnell's announcement of Mr. Hanna's appointment as senator to succeed Sherman. This was the first intimation Mr. Hanna had of the subject. Of course he was pleased at the termination of the controversy, but he showed his pleasure only by a genial smile. Asked if he would discuss the governor's action, the chairman declined to say anything, remarking that he could not talk about the matter for publication until he received official notice of his appointment from Governor Bushnell. Mr. Hanna remained at his club during the evening and received the congratulations of such of his friends as had heard of his appointment.

MILITIA ON GUARD.

Plot to Blow Up the New Mexico Penitentiary.

Santa Fe, N. M., Feb. 23.—Governor Thornton has placed the local company of infantry on guard at the penitentiary on account of the discovery of a plot to blow up the building by the friends of the four members of the Borrego gang of assassins, who were condemned to be hanged next Tuesday, but who have been granted a respite for thirty days by President Cleveland, in disregard to an appeal from the governor and other authorities to let the law take its course. Another ominous feature of the trouble is the appearance of the cabalistic chalk figures "B.-302-40" on the pavements and on the doors of officials, which the knowing ones recognize as similar to the call for meetings of the secret Button gang, which appeared frequently in 1892, just prior to the assassination of ex-sheriff Frank Chavez.

The Teacher Smoked.

Denver, Feb. 23.—Mrs. Louisa Pitt Yokum, Dolores county superintendent of schools, has refused a teacher's certificate to Professor Victor C. McGirr, principal of the Rice public school, because he smokes. Mrs. Yokum takes the ground that a person who smokes is disqualified to teach in the public schools because teachers in this state are required by law to instruct the children against the use of tobacco. An appeal will probably be taken to the state board of education by Professor McGirr, who is a graduate of the Toronto university, and is very popular in Rice.

DECISIVE BATTLE EXPECTED

Gomez Succeeded in Forcing the Trocha.

WHOLE ARMY WENT THROUGH

A Fort, With All of Its Arms and Ammunition, Captured—The Cavalry Make a Gallant Fight.

Jacksonville, Fla., Feb. 22.—A special to the Citizen from Key West says: Private information has been received of the whereabouts of General Gomez. He has succeeded in slipping by General Weyler and is now between him and Havana.

General Gomez gave the command for an advance, with strict orders that any man that struck a match would be court-martialed. He then advanced on the Moron trocha, in the eastern end of the island, with 5,000 cavalry and 10,000 infantry. He advanced on the fort at midnight, and when he saw he was discovered by the Spanish, who fired on him, he ordered the cavalry to charge. They swooped down upon the fort and captured it, and the whole army went through the trocha. All of the arms and ammunition of the fort was captured. The army then continued to march, and was encamped at Veguete when the news was sent to the city by a courier. His order in taking the fort was to use the machete only, and the cavalry made a gallant fight.

Weyler in Pursuit of Gomez.

Havana, Feb. 22.—If official reports are correct, the insurgent army under General Gomez has been divided into small corps and Gomez himself is in full retreat before the continued advance of Weyler. Dispatches from Ciego de Aviel say the insurgent commander-in-chief with 4,000 men recrossed the military line in the province of Puerto Principe, extending from Jucaro to Monon, and is going eastward through Puerto Principe in the direction of the capital of the province.

General Calixto de Garcia, Gomez' second in command, was reported four days ago in the vicinity of Puerto Principe, retreating towards the same point as Gomez. Weyler arrived yesterday at Sancti Spiritus, the most important town in the eastern part of the province of Santa Clara, near the boundary of Puerto Principe, in the territory where the insurgent headquarters were recently located. Weyler will push forward to Moron, Ciego de Aviel and Juraco, thus seemingly sweeping across the island with a large force, and driving the enemy before him. He expects to entrap Gomez between two wings of the Spanish column and force a decisive engagement before the rains put an end to the military operations. The Cubans believe, however, that Gomez will, as usual, slip through the cordon before being completely developed.

DROWNED IN DEEP CREEK.

Palmer Wilme, a Fifteen-Year-Old Boy, Accidentally Drowned.

Skamokawa, Wash., Feb. 22.—News has reached Skamokawa of an accident that took place on Deep river, in the lower part of Wahkiakum county, last Saturday evening, by which Palmer Wilme lost his life. It seems that Wilme, who was about 15 years old, and another boy of the same age, Max Long, had gone to the postoffice at Deep river, to get their mail. Having secured their mail they started for their homes in a small boat, taking with them a man, John Long. The boat was one of those little skiffs used on the creeks. It was barely safe for one person to travel in, much less three, and in changing seats it was capsized and the occupants thrown out. None of them could swim, but John Long hung to the capsized boat, while the two boys struggled to get ashore, which was only 100 feet away. Their cries for help brought George Garey to their assistance with a boat, and he succeeded in saving the two lads. The boy Wilme went down and his body was not recovered until Sunday, when it was found near the scene of the accident.

Wilme's sister was drowned near Astoria about nine years ago.

ALL ALONG THE LINE.

Waiting for the Opening of the Colville Reservation.

Wilbur, Wash., Feb. 22.—This town and others along the south half of the Colville Indian reservation are filled with strangers, awaiting a proclamation opening that section to mineral entries. There are a number of men on the reservation now, and they have located mineral claims, and in some cases have been prosecuting work thereon. In a letter to Spokane, one of the miners on the outside says that the government officials are interested with companies in locating valuable mineral claims. It is said that the Indian police stand in with them. One location on the reservation bears a paper which has the signature as witness of Sam Vinson, deputy United States marshal at Spokane. New York and Spokane companies have the "clinch," according to the writer, on all of the best claims, and, where their agents are seeking new discoveries, all other miners are kept off the land.

WEEKLY MARKET LETTER

Downing, Hopkins & Company's Review of Trade.

Wheat advanced 3 1/2c last week and closed near the top at 76 1/2c to 76 5/8c, after touching 78 5/8c on Tuesday, showing a net gain for the week of 2 1/2c to 2 5/8c. The action the greater part of the time indicated that the market was a long one and that big holders showed little intention of selling out, as they believe the situation is as strong if not stronger than ever. Further talk on Friday and Saturday of trouble between Turkey and Greece added to the firmness of the situation. The news taken altogether would ordinarily be considered very bullish, much more so than was represented by such an advance as was in the end established.

While the foreigners appear indifferent to the comparative strength of the wheat on this side, it is possible because they have so much already bought for shipment hence. The daily clearances of wheat and flour from Atlantic ports certainly indicate that United Kingdom buyers have control of a large quantity of wheat and flour in this country which they are able to take at their convenience. If that is so, they must hold it in shape of May options, which they can change quietly as suits their convenience for the actual property. Either that is the case or those who do the buying for foreign account have been for some time carefully concealing their operations. If all that is supposed to be known as the facts about foreign requirements and sources of supply does not prove to be very far from what has been and is still claimed for them, the importing nations are narrowed down to Russia, the Danubian countries and North America for supplies until next January. The chief dependence, judging from present indications, must continue to be upon the country. It seems unavoidable, therefore, that the importing nations must continue to take up their present quota of about 3,000,000 bushels a week, and if holders of May wheat continue to hold it as firmly as they are now doing they should have the power in the end.

Market Quotations.

Portland, Or., Feb. 23, 1897.
Flour—Portland, Salem, Cascadia and Dayton, \$4.25; Benton county and White Lily, \$4.25; Graham, \$3.50; superfine, \$2.75 per barrel.
Wheat—Walla Walla, 79@80c; Valley, 81@82c per bushel.
Oats—Choice white, 39@40c per bushel; choice gray, 38@40c.
Hay—Timothy, \$18@18.50 per ton; clover, \$11.00@12.00; wheat and oat, \$10.00@11 per ton.
Barley—Feed barley, \$18.00 per ton; brewing, \$20.
Millstuffs—Bran, \$15.00; shorts, \$16.50; middlings, \$26.
Butter—Creamery, 45@55c; dairy, 30@40c; store, 17 1/2@30c per roll.
Potatoes—Oregon Burbanks, 65@70c; Garnet Chiles, 70c; Early Rose, 70c per sack; sweets, \$3.00 per cwt for Merced; new potatoes, 6 1/2c per pound.
Onions—\$1.50@1.75 per sack.
Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$3.00@3.25; geese, \$3@4; turkeys, live, 11c; ducks, \$4@5.00 per dozen.
Eggs—Oregon, 13@14c per dozen.
Cheese—Oregon, 12 1/2c; Young America, 13 1/2c per pound.
Wool—Valley, 10c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 6@8c.
Hops—9@10c per pound.
Beef—Gross, top steers, \$2.75@3.00; cows, \$2.25@2.50; dressed beef, 4@5 1/2c per pound.
Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, \$3.00@3.25; dressed mutton, 6 1/2@6c per pound.
Hogs—Gross, choice, heavy, \$3.25@3.50; light and feeders, \$2.50@3.00; dressed, \$4.50@5.00 per cwt.
Veal—Large, 5@5 1/2c; small, 6@6 1/2c per pound.
Seattle, Wash., Feb. 23, 1897.
Wheat—Chicken feed, \$27 per ton.
Oats—Choice, \$23@24 per ton.
Barley—Rolled or ground, \$22 per ton.
Corn—Whole, \$20 per ton; cracked, \$21; feed meal, \$20.
Flour—(Jobbing)—Patent excellent, \$5.10; Novelty A, \$4.60; California brands, \$5.20; Dakota, \$5.50; patent, \$6.25.
Millstuffs—Bran, \$14.00 per ton; shorts, \$18.
Feed—Chopped feed, \$18.00 per ton; middlings, \$22; oilcake meal, \$20.
Hay—Puguet sound, per ton, \$9.00@10.00; Eastern Washington, \$14.
Butter—Fancy native creamery, brick, 25c; select, 24c; tubs, 25c; ranch, 17c.
Cheese—Native Washington, 12 1/2c.
Vegetables—Potatoes, per ton, \$18@20; parsnips, per sack, 75c; beets, per sack, 60c; turnips, per sack, 60c; rutabagas, per sack, 75c; carrots, per sack, 35@45c; cabbage, per 100 lbs, \$1.50; onions, per 100 lbs, \$2.50.
Sweet potatoes—Per 100 lbs, \$5.25.
Poultry—Chickens, live, per pound, hens, 8 1/2c; dressed, 10@11c; ducks, \$4.00@5.00; dressed turkeys, 15.
Eggs—Fresh ranch, 15c; Eastern, —c per dozen.
Fresh Meats—Choice dressed beef, steers, 6 1/2c; cows, 6c; mutton, sheep, 7 1/2c per pound; lamb, 5c; pork, 5c per pound; veal, small, 8c.
Fresh Fish—Halibut, 5@6; salmon, 5@6; salmon trout, 7@10; flounders and soles, 3@4c.
Provisions—Hams, large, 11c; hams, small, 11 1/2c; breakfast bacon, 10c; dry salt sides, 5 1/2c per pound.