

The Hood River Glacier.

It's a Cold Day When We Get Left.

VOL. VIII.

HOOD RIVER, OREGON, FRIDAY, APRIL 9, 1897.

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CURRENT EVENTS OF THE DAY

Epitome of the Telegraphic News of the World.

TERSE TICKETS FROM THE WIRES

An Interesting Collection of Items From the New and the Old World In a Condensed and Comprehensive Form.

The city authorities of Memphis, Tenn., have issued an appeal for aid for the sufferers along the submerged Mississippi valley.

The Turkish porte is endeavoring to negotiate with the Ottoman bank for a loan of \$200,000, for the purchase of cannon, but it is not believed the attempt will be successful.

A body of coolies numbering 5,000, who struck recently against an increase of taxes, engaged in an anti-foreign demonstration in Shanghai, China. Two men were killed, and it was necessary to call the marines to assist in quelling the riot.

The Pacific can factory at Astoria, Or., turned out 22,000,000 cans last year, 8,000,000 of which were shipped to the Sound. Superintendent Kendall says he expects to manufacture more cans this year than last. The company paid \$22,000 duty on tinplate on April 1.

The California Associated Cycle Clubs have effected an organization, which practically severs their connection with the L. A. W. A constitution and by-laws were adopted, officers elected, and the clubs officially assumed control of track and road-racing in the state of California.

As a result of the serious disagreement between President Errazuriz and the minister of the interior, growing out of the appointment by the latter of governors and other officials not satisfactory to the president, the entire Chilean cabinet has resigned in order to give the president full liberty of action.

Bradstreet's reports that the tinplate factories of the United States are producing at the rate of 280,000 tons, or 4,500,000 boxes a year. The official figures in tons of the decrease in imports from Great Britain, are as follows: 1893, 225,628; 1894, 226,879; 1895, 222,901; 1896, 113,051, showing a falling off of 86 per cent in two years.

Governor W. T. Thornton has wired to Washington his resignation as governor of New Mexico. His commission will expire on the 15th inst., but he has always declared he would resign as soon as the Borrego gang of conspirators was executed. Most of the governor's time for the next year will be spent in the Sonora, Mexico, gold fields.

A snowslide occurred at the Corinth mine in the Slooan country, killing three men and carrying away the head of the aerial tramway recently erected there. John R. Brown, a hotel proprietor of a Harrison hot springs, is thought to have perished in a slide while out prospecting in the Harrison lake district. Brown was tracked to the slide by Indians, but no further trace of him can be found.

A bill making immediately available \$250,000 for saving life and property along the Mississippi has been agreed to in congress in an amended form and sent to the president for his signature.

United States Minister Denby, at Peking, has notified the department of state that, as a result of the efforts of the British government, China has consented to open to commerce West river, which is situated in Canton, and at the mouth of which lies Hong Kong.

Representative Spaulding, of Michigan, has introduced in the house a joint resolution providing for the annexation of Hawaii to the United States. It gives consent of congress that the Sandwich islands be made into the state of Hawaii, with a republican form of government.

Captain E. W. Reed, of the ship T. F. Oakes, was arrested in New York on a warrant issued by the United States court. The Oakes is the ship on which, during its last voyage, there was much suffering and several deaths, resulting, as alleged, from insufficient food.

An attempt was made to destroy Altoona, Pa., four incendiary fires being kindled in different parts of the city between the hours of 11 and 1:30 o'clock. Prompt work by the fire department alone saved the town from possible destruction. The entire loss will aggregate between \$50,000 and \$60,000.

Word is received in Brooklyn of the death from jungle fever last January, in Central Africa, of Samuel H. Armour, a young physician in the service of the Belgian government. Dr. Armour was well known socially and among the medical fraternity of Brooklyn. He obtained his education at the Long Island college hospital. He is a nephew of Justice Walker, of Ohio.

Governor Rogers, of Washington, has hopes of being able to retain all companies of the state militia now in service. While the meager appropriation would not allow more than six, or at most eight, companies, if they received the full allowance, arrangements may be made to allow one-half of the former appropriation to companies in smaller towns where armory rent is cheaper and expenses are less.

ALASKA FORTUNE-SEEKERS.

The Usual Crowd on Board of the Steamer Al-Ki.

Port Townsend, April 7.—When the steamer Al-Ki left here for Alaska this afternoon she carried 247 white passengers and 46 Chinese, and every available space on board, including the dining tables, had been appropriated as sleeping quarters for the horde of fortune-seekers. The greater part of the crowd is bound for recently discovered diggings at Klondyke, some distance beyond Circle City, which are said to be the richest ever brought to light in that far-off land.

Together with the large crowd of passengers, there are twelve horses to be used for packing, to say nothing of the usual quota of dogs of all sizes and breeds, to be utilized with sledges.

Freight accommodation was likewise taxed to the utmost, the cargo of general merchandise for Alaska merchants, and supplies belonging to the miners, being augmented here by a stamp mill outfit and two small steamers shipped in sections to the Mackenzie river. The latter will be unloaded at Dyea and from there packed on sledges over the summits and glaciers to their destination, where they will be put together. The stamp mill outfit is consigned to the Sum Dum Mining & Milling Company, at the town of Sum Dum, in the southeastern extremity of Alaska, 300 miles this side of Juneau.

California Clubs Soon to Withdraw.

San Francisco, April 7.—There is discussion in the ranks of the Pacific Amateur Athletic Association. The association of late has taken a firm stand in upholding what it calls amateur spirit in all branches of sport.

A few weeks ago the various clubs represented enacted a rule which placed the ban upon all boxing exhibitions, no matter what their character might be. Then came the enforcement of the registry act, which makes it necessary for all athletes to register, a non-compliance with which will bring upon the refractory athlete the penalty of expulsion. The meager \$35 prize, the limit of guerdon to the victorious athlete, is another sore point in the laws of the association, and productive of much opposition among boxers and wrestlers.

The Pacific Association is a branch of the Amateur Athletic Union, and in prosecution of these laws it follows the rules of the head organization. Much dissatisfaction has been exhibited on the part of local athletes against these laws, and as a result the Olympic, Reliance and two university clubs will probably withdraw in the near future.

THE FOREST RESERVES.

Selected by the National Academy of Science.

Washington, April 7.—In compliance with a resolution of inquiry, the secretary of the interior sent to the senate copies of the correspondence on file in his office bearing upon the executive order of February 22, establishing a number of forest reservations in Western states.

The most important document of the series is a letter from Secretary Francis to President Cleveland, dated February 6, recommending these reservations. From this letter it appears the reservations were selected and the boundaries established upon the recommendation of the National Academy of Science, which had investigated the question through a committee composed largely of college professors, at the instance of Secretary Smith. Secretary Francis' letter shows that he warmly approved the selections made, covering 21,379,840 acres, and he suggested the issuance of the proclamation on Washington's birthday.

He said the area of the reservations proposed would exceed that of all of those already established by about 4,000,000 acres, but that "as our public forests are being rapidly decreased, and the loss resulting therefrom is incalculable," he did not think this an apparently large area should militate in any degree against the recommendation of the committee.

There is also a letter from Secretary Francis to Senator Allison, recommending legislation permitting mining and prospecting on all forest reservations.

Went Through a Bridge.

Pittsburg, Pa., April 7.—The wooden span of the north-end approach to the Ohio connecting bridge collapsed about 6 o'clock this morning, while the Fort Wayne freight train was crossing and the engine and thirteen cars were precipitated to McClure avenue, fifty feet below. Fireman Haggerty was killed instantly, and Engineer William Graham so badly injured that he cannot recover. The engine was the connective wrecked, and the cars, which were loaded with coal and iron, were entirely demolished. The loss will be very heavy. The Ohio connecting bridge crossed the Ohio river at Wood's run, and connected the Panhandle and Fort Wayne roads of the Pennsylvania Company.

Guns Shipped From Bethlehem.

Bethlehem, Pa., April 7.—The Bethlehem Iron Company made a shipment for the government to Sandy Hook of twenty-four cannon, loaded on flat cars. The shipment was made up principally of eight and ten-inch guns, being finished complete, ready for mounting.

THE LEEVE GAVE WAY

A Disastrous Break Near Tunica, Mississippi.

WILL FLOOD A LARGE AREA

Appalling Suffering in the Devastated Region—No Land on Which to Bury the Dead—River Rising.

Memphis, April 6.—Another disastrous break in the Mississippi levee occurred this morning at 8 o'clock at Flour lake, six miles below Tunica, Miss. The crevasse is fully fifteen feet deep and the water is pouring through the opening with fearful velocity. This will probably be the most destructive break that has occurred in the delta. The most fertile farm lands of Mississippi lying in Coahoma, Flore, Quitman and Tallahatchie counties, in the northern part of the state, will be inundated and the newly-placed corn crops will be laid waste. Fortunately no loss of life is reported. The inhabitants of the stricken section having made preparations for just such a catastrophe as exists.

The condition of the poorer classes throughout the flooded area is indeed critical tonight. Thousands of refugees are being huddled on the levees and spots of dry land waiting for relief. The towns of Rosedale and Tunica report that everything is being done for these poor people, but that funds and provisions are fast becoming exhausted. In the little city of Rosedale alone 1,200 refugees are being cared for by the citizens. Half a hundred towns stand in six feet of water and the stream is creeping up slowly but surely.

Advices just received tell of a break two miles south of Helena, Ark. This is the levee for which the people of Southeastern Arkansas have made such a desperate fight. The waters from this break will flood a great area and in all probability will back up into the streets of Helena.

The relief steamer Lee arrived at Marianna, Ark., late this afternoon, having made an expedition up the St. Francis river. There were on board 160 refugees and 200 cattle. The steamer went up the St. Francis river as far as Cutoff and then worked her way down stream, rescuing people from perilous positions.

The suffering along the St. Francis is appalling. The water through the entire neighboring country is tonight from six to fifteen feet deep. The relief boat had on board the body of Mrs. MacMahon, of Raggio City. The body was found at Raggio and taken to Marianna for burial, there being no land at the former place on which to give it interment. The St. Francis is rising from three to five inches daily.

At Memphis the river is slowly rising again, the gauge registering 36.4 feet. This is a rise of one-tenth since the last report. At points below Vicksburg, the river is rising. It is the general opinion of river men here that if the levees below Vicksburg hold the great volume of water in its regular channel, it will be little short of a miracle.

The Break Near Tunica.

Tunica, Miss., April 6.—At 8 o'clock this morning the Flour lake levee, where it crosses Yellow bayou, gave way under the tremendous pressure of water. The crevasse widened rapidly and is now 100 yards wide throughout. The water is rushing with a deafening sound that can only be compared to that of Niagara falls. The levee was twenty feet high where it broke. The people not only on farms near the break, but on those some distance from the levee back of it have lost large numbers of cattle. So rapidly did the crevasse widen that the water rushing through it was sufficient to reach the lake parallel to the Yazoo & Mississippi Valley railroad at Bushby, which is five miles east of the break, in a remarkably short space of time and within an hour had raised the lake eight feet. The water will no doubt be running over the railroad at Bushby and Carnesville before morning.

The country affected by the break is one of the finest in the delta. It will cause submergence of the entire southwestern and south central part of Tunica county. The flood will pass into Coahoma county, overflowing Lulu and the region around Moon lake, broadening as it goes. A portion of the current will travel to Coldwater through the Yazoo pass, while much of it will travel southward, inundating some of the finest fields in Coahoma county. Thence it will travel down Cassidy bayou and Sunflower river, finally reaching Yazoo, traversing almost the entire length of the Yazoo and Mississippi levee district.

The river at noon began to fall at Tunica, four miles above, and had fallen four inches at 5 P. M. During the same time, the river fell one-half inch at the Harris farm, eight miles north of the break. Above Austin the levee is from two to three feet above flood plane, but there are no weak places which threaten immediate danger.

New York, April 6.—The steamer Fuerst Bismarck, which arrived from Mediterranean ports today, brought nearly 1,000 Italian immigrants.

THE SENATE PROTESTS

Resolves That Rivera, the Cuban Leader, Should Not Be Shot.

Washington, April 7.—The senate today by unanimous vote adopted a resolution reciting the reports that General Ruiz Rivera, the Cuban commander, is about to be tried by drum-head court-martial and shot, and expressing the judgment of the senate that if these reports are true, the president of the United States should protest to the Spanish government against such a violation of the rules of civilized warfare. This resolution does not go to the house of representatives and becomes effective as a measure of advice to the president by its adoption today. Although opposition was withdrawn on the final vote, there was spirited opposition in the early stages of the debate and a test vote on the comparative strength of the Cuban and anti-Cuban sentiment in the senate. The test occurred on a motion to refer the resolution to the committee on foreign relations. Hale, who has been prominently identified with the opposition to Cuban resolutions, made the motion to refer and it was supported by Hoar, another prominent figure in the opposition to Cuban resolutions. The debate was very spirited and at times quite personal, Allen and Gallinger clashing with Hoar. The Hale motion to refer was defeated, 21 to 27, and the resolution was adopted, 44 to 0. Hoar and Hale refrained from voting.

The Allen resolution, as it passed the senate, is as follows: "Whereas, Information has come to the senate that General Ruiz Rivera, a leader of the Cuban army of independence, recently captured by the Spanish forces, is to be tried by drum-head court-martial and shot; therefore,

"Resolved, That, in the opinion of the senate, it is the duty of the president of the United States, if such information is found to be true, to protest to the Spanish government against such a violation of the rules of civilized warfare."

Another Cuban resolution comes up tomorrow, that of Morgan declaring that a state of war exists in Cuba and recognizing both parties as belligerents. After the disposal of the Cuban question, the day was given to speeches, Elkins speaking for two hours on the development of the American merchant marine and Lindsey advocating the passage of the bankruptcy bill, now before the senate.

Late in the day a joint resolution by Bate was agreed to, directing the surgeon-general of the marine hospital service to aid the Mississippi river flood sufferers by the distribution of tents, blankets, food and medicine under the epidemic fund of 1893, and to purchase further supplies under the present epidemic fund for distribution.

Will Colonize a South Sea Island.

San Francisco, April 7.—Another South Sea Island scheme is on. The South Sea Island Trading Company is organizing, to make a venture for wealth and happiness. St. John's island, one of the Solomon group, is the objective point. Captain Paul Busch, leader of the enterprise, has about completed negotiations for the purchase of the bark Simpson, now lying in Oakland creek. The Simpson is about 1800 tons burden, and it is proposed to fit her between decks in the same way that the old passenger accommodations were. Comfortable accommodations can be made in this way for 150 or 200 men, and still leave room for a large cargo, besides provisions for a year.

The plans include the trading and commercial idea as well as the colonization scheme. It is intended to take a cargo suitable for trading in the islands. Applications have been received from people who wish to join the enterprise from points as far distant as St. Louis. A woman writes from Boston to say that she would like to join, and, if necessary, she would disguise herself as a man.

The Guiana Boundary.

New York, April 7.—The World this morning published the following copyright cable dispatch from Caracas, Venezuela:

The congress of Venezuela has unanimously and enthusiastically ratified the Guiana boundary treaty with Great Britain which was negotiated by the United States. The measure was first read in the house of representatives by Senator Aranguere, who spoke eloquently in its favor. The second reading was without incident. It came up on third reading Monday, and after a speech by Senator Briceño, the house voted for the treaty unanimously amid great cheering and enthusiastic demonstrations of gratitude to "Uncle Sam." The treaty was also unanimously ratified by the senate today. President Crespo will sign it next Friday.

Instructions to Customs Officials.

Washington, April 7.—The secretary of the treasury has issued a circular of instructions to customs officers throughout the country, carrying into effect section 27, of the pending tariff bill. This section requires the secretary of the treasury to make provisions for the collection of the increased rate of duties contemplated by the bill, and with that view he is required to retain samples of goods purchased and imported after April 1, 1897, and prior to the date on which the bill becomes a law.

CUBAN QUESTION UP AGAIN

Senators the Friends of the Oppressed Islanders.

FOUR RESOLUTIONS READ

For Recognizing Insurgents as Belligerents and Calling for Information—Allen Would Save Rivera.

Washington, April 8.—The Cuban question was revived in the senate today after a long period of comparative calm. Four distinct Cuban resolutions were brought forward in rapid succession. The last and most important one came from Morgan. It declared that a state of war exists in Cuba, and announces the policy of the United States to maintain a strict neutrality as between both parties to the conflict, with full recognition of the insurgents as belligerents. Morgan gave notice that he would call the resolution up at the next meeting of the senate, with the expectation of securing final action.

Of the other resolutions two were agreed to. One calls on the president for letters of General Gomez to himself and to Cleveland, and for other information. The other, by Mills, instructs the committee on foreign relations to report what obligations the United States has assumed by compelling Cuba to remain subject to Spain. Both resolutions were passed without opposition. Still another came from Allen, and proposed a protest against the reported purpose of the Spanish authorities to try General Ruiz Rivera, the Cuban officer, by military drum-head court-martial. This led to an animated controversy between Allen and Hoar. The discussion went over to the topic with the resolution for the recognition of Cuban belligerency at the next meeting.

The tariff bill, passed by the house, was received by the senate as soon as the session opened today. Without motion or comment, the presiding officer, Mr. Hobart, referred the bill to the committee on finance.

An interesting incident of the session was Senator Chandler's refusal to agree to a final vote on the treaty today. He called attention to the press dispatches in regard to the situation in Crete, and said he did not feel disposed to enter into negotiations with any power whose guns were trained upon a community of Christians struggling to throw off the yoke of Moslemism. He also spoke of England's conduct toward the Boers of the Transvaal as deserving of condemnation, and a cause for hesitation in the negotiations. He said he would probably in the end vote for the treaty, but he was not in the mood for it today.

Appropriation Bills.

Washington, April 8.—The senate committee on appropriations today agreed to report the sundry civil and Indian appropriation bills practically as agreed to before the adjournment of the last session of congress. A few verbal changes were found advisable and an important change was made in the provision in regard to the opening of the Uncompaghe Indian reservation, in Utah.

This provision was presented as a senate amendment at the last session, and agreed to by the house. The house struck it out when it passed the bill at the beginning of the present session. The senate committee again recommends the inclusion of the provision but reduces the number of claims of gibsonite one person may take from four, as originally provided, to two.

A change was made also in the provision for the right of inheritance of children born of white fathers and Indian mothers, so as to provide that the mother shall belong to her tribe "by blood." The original provision made it "by blood or descent." The bill probably will not be reported until next week. The deficiency bill was not considered.

Copper Amendment Forgotten.

Washington, April 8.—Through an oversight, during the consideration of the Dingley tariff bill, the house neglected to adopt the amendments to put copper on the free list prepared by the ways and means committee. Consequently there is no provision for copper in the bill. Not having any special mention, copper falls into the basket clause at 25 per cent ad valorem.

In the original draft of the bill, the McKinley rate of 1 cent per pound on copper was retained. The subject was brought to the attention of the committee a second time, and as it appeared no copper is imported into the United States and some is exported, the committee saw no reason why it should not be included in the free list. A clause providing for it in the metal schedule was struck out by the house, but the amendment putting it on the free list was not offered.

The Debt Statement.

Washington, April 5.—The monthly statement of the public debt shows that at the close of business March 31 the debt, less cash in the treasury, amounted to \$1,008,862,200, a decrease for the month of \$8,638,254. This decrease is accounted for by a corresponding increase in the amount of cash on hand.

OREGON IN CONGRESS.

Measures Introduced and Championed by Our State Delegation.

Washington, April 2.—Senator McBride has introduced a large number of bills, several of which were pending in the last congress. He hopes to get favorable action on some of them, and expects that those which were favorably reported in the last congress will receive early consideration in this congress.

One bill appropriates \$650,000 for the public building at Portland, and fixes that sum, with what has heretofore been appropriated, as the limit of the cost of the building. This will bring the total cost of the building to \$1,000,000. The bill provides that when the building is completed it shall be used as a custom-house, for appraisers' stores, courtrooms, signal service offices and for the United States surveyor-general.

Another bill fixes the boundary of the Warm Springs Indian reservation on the northern side. It provides that the boundary shall be the same as defined in the treaty of 1855, and as found by Commissioners Fullerton, Dufur and Payne in 1891.

Other bills introduced by the Oregon senator are as follows:

Admitting veterans of Indian wars to the soldiers' homes; removing the charge of desertion from the name of James K. Parker; to reimburse the states of Oregon, California and Nevada for money expended in the rebellion, of which amount Oregon would receive \$305,915; providing for a quarantine station at Astoria, and appropriating \$30,000 for the same; to establish an assay office at Baker City; treating the accounting officers of the treasury to allow Orville T. Porter for all sums stolen or appropriated by his deputy while Porter was marshal for Alaska; to pay William A. Starkweather \$2,170, the amount paid by him for clerk hire while he was register of the land office at Oregon City; to pay Peter Grant Stewart, of Gervais, \$7,500 for land taken by the government at the mouth of the Columbia river in 1852; to pay H. W. Shipley \$2,487 for work done by him in excess of his contract in constructing buildings at the Nez Perce agency, in Idaho; to pay Avery D. Babcock and wife \$2,000 for the use and occupation of their land by the government; to pay D. J. Holmes of Portland, \$895 for money expended by him on a claim from which he was ousted when it was found the land he occupied was in the Warm Springs reservation; to pay John W. Lewis \$521 balance due him as salary as register of the land office at The Dalles; to pension George Hughes of Portland, at \$50 per month; to pay John Campbell \$1,165 for property taken during the war.

Senator McBride has introduced a bill making Colonel George H. Mendell, late of the corps of engineers, a brigadier-general on the retired list. He recites in the bill the good work that Colonel Mendell has performed, and points out that when General Casey retired Colonel Mendell was next in line for promotion, but that another was made brigadier-general instead.

Another bill by Senator McBride allows persons making claims upon public lands to make proofs before any officer qualified to administer oaths in homestead cases, whether the lands are in the county or not. At present the making of such proofs must be before an officer in the county where the land is situated.

Another bill applicable to all public land states the law to settle accounts between the United States and Mississippi, which allowed for school purposes all lands embraced in reservations which would have been numbered 16 and 36. The states are to be allowed \$1.25 per acre for the loss of such lands.

Representative Ellis has introduced a bill to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors in the capitol building. This bill was passed by the house at the last session of congress, and was reported in the senate. No one, with very few exceptions, wanted it passed, but men did not want to go on record as opposing it. The bill might have passed the senate if it ever came to a vote, but Senator Hill, of New York, would never allow it to reach that stage. He was always ready to talk it to death whenever it appeared. Mr. Ellis may push it along, and it will no doubt pass the house if it ever comes to a vote again.

All members of the Oregon delegation indorsed Binger Hermann for commissioner of the general land office. His successor, Mr. Tongue, and other members of the delegation called personally upon the president and urged his appointment. Mr. Ellis went among the members of the house, and especially those from the West, and got their signature to a paper in which Hermann was indorsed for the place on the ground that it would be to the interest of the West.

From the Bonanza.

Aker City, Or., April 2.—Albert Geiser, superintendent of the Bonanza mine, brought in about \$10,000 in gold bullion this afternoon. In addition to this, he has shipped sixty tons of concentrates, valued at \$60 a ton. On account of the many improvements which were made this month, the mill was only kept running for fifteen days.

A Russian land owner at Batoum during the big oil strike there had an income of about \$30,000 a day from his wells.