

# The Hood River Glacier.

It's a Cold Day When We Get Left.

VOL. VIII.

HOOD RIVER, OREGON, FRIDAY, MAY 7, 1897.

NO. 50.

## 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

Forest fires are said to be starting up again around Ashland, Wis.

The Santa Fe purchased the Atlantic & Pacific railroad at a foreclosure sale for \$12,000,000.

The Transvaal will observe the queen's jubilee day as a holiday as a token of appreciation.

A big fire in Pittsburg, Pa., destroyed \$3,000,000 worth of property, and resulted in one death and the injury of four persons.

The banking-house of J. B. Wheeler & Co., in Manitou and Aspen, Colo., have gone into the hands of assignees. No reason is given by the directors.

W. D. Case, of Pittsburg, Columbia county, and J. W. Duncan, of Umatilla, Umatilla county, Oregon, have been appointed fourth-class postmasters.

A Washington special says that it has been definitely decided that National Committeeman J. E. Boyd, of North Carolina, will be appointed solicitor of internal revenue.

Colonel John Hay, the newly appointed United States ambassador to England, was received with unusual distinction while presenting his credentials to the queen at Windsor castle.

It has been found that Victor Koski was the man drowned off the coast a few days ago with John Rock, while fishing near Astoria. Koski was a resident of West Astoria, 30 years of age and unmarried.

Johanna Spath, widow of Jacob Spath, is suing Katz & Sons, sausage manufacturers, of San Francisco, for \$100,000 damages. Her husband was killed in the defendant's factory and the widow charges the firm with being responsible on account of negligence.

President McKinley has sent to congress a message concerning the lynching of three Italians at Haberville, Va., August 9, 1896. He recommends an appropriation of \$40,000 for the heirs of the persons without admitting the liability of the United States in the premises.

In the German reichstag Count von Kanitz, the agrarian leader, interpellated the government on the subject of the proposed United States tariff. He asked if the government wished to continue the agreement of 1891, and said the Dingley bill implied less the increase of American customs revenue than the successful expulsion of European imports from American markets.

A duel was fought at the entrance to Washington Park, Chicago, which might have resulted fatally for one of the principals, had not the seconds loaded the revolvers used with blank cartridges. The principals were W. L. King, son of a noted lawyer who died some time ago, and Colonel Jeremiah Bask, a veteran of the Confederate army, who had fought on board the Merrimac. After shots had been exchanged the duellists' honor had been satisfied, and they shook hands.

Four lives were lost in a tenement house fire in Brooklyn, N. Y.

Fire consumed the elevator and other property of the Iowa Elevator Company at Peoria, Ill.; loss, \$200,000.

Trainwreckers threw a switch and wrecked a train on the Houston & Texas Central and killed one man and injured several.

The schooner Annie was crushed in an ice floe off St. Johns, N. B. The crew of twenty-five men barely escaped with their lives.

N. Burris, Son & Co., of Norfolk, Va., one of the most prominent and widely known banking firms in the South, has failed.

The insurgents against Spanish rule in the Philippine islands are still 25,000 strong and offering stout resistance in the mountains.

The Hansard union of printers and publishers in London, which collapsed in 1891, has paid a quarter of a million sterling of its indebtedness.

The mineowners of Leadville, Col., met and subscribed \$50,000 toward draining the mines, and it is estimated that opening the mines will put 750 men to work.

The French fishing vessel Valiant, Captain Pierre, from St. Malo for Miquelon, struck an iceberg on the Grand banks, near St. John's, N. F., on the 18th inst., and almost immediately foundered. She had seventy-three fishermen on board, and all took to the boats. Only one of these boats has so far been heard from. When it left the vessel, its complement was ten men. Three perished from exposure and hunger. The bodies of the first two were thrown overboard, but the survivors, in their desperation, were driven to cannibalism, and ate the third. The boat was picked up by a schooner. The survivors are in a shocking condition, and are so badly frostbitten that their arms must be amputated.

## ON THE AGGRESSIVE.

Insurgent Operations in Havana Province Attended With Success.

New York, May 5.—A special to the Press from Key West says: Havana advices show that the insurgents are active in that province. Tapasta was attacked last week by a force of 400 insurgents, and held for an entire day. The Spanish garrison in one of the blockhouses retired completely, while the other held their ground and did not fire at the insurgents or disturb them in any way. The Cubans took possession of the vacated blockhouse, looting it of all the arms and provisions they could find, and then set it on fire.

The other blockhouse, with a garrison of 300 troops in and around it, kept quiet, no offensive operations being attempted by the Spanish in command. The Cubans camped within half a mile of the Spanish force, and plundered the stores of the town without opposition.

La Heiba was attacked by a force from Rodriguez' army, the first of the week, and the Spanish garrison driven out. There is a small earth fort there and two blockhouses. They attacked the earthworks early in the morning, and carried them by a dashing charge, the Spanish retreating into their blockhouses at the other end of town. One of these was attacked by the Cubans, and three bombs exploded under its walls, shattering it badly and killing several inmates. The Spanish surrendered, and were paroled by the Cubans. Some firing took place between the insurgents and the other two blockhouses, but no attack was made on them, the Cubans apparently being content with the victories they had gained.

They entered the stores, took what they pleased, and loaded their plunder in ox teams in plain view of the Spanish. The Spanish loss is said to have been about seventy-five killed and wounded. Word reached the palace yesterday that a garrison of 200 men at a small place in the southwestern portion of the province deserted to the insurgents last week, carrying all their arms and ammunition and a field piece.

The insurgent captains, Rafael Mendoza Sicarros, and Ricardo Haldez, who voluntarily surrendered a fortnight ago in Pinar del Rio and were liberated under Captain-General Weyler's amnesty decree, have been arrested. They are to be deported in irons to Ceuta for confinement.

Advices from Sancti Spiritus report that the Spanish volunteers in the garrison there are becoming mutinous, owing to the government's failure to provide adequate commissary supplies. From thirty to forty are deserting daily.

Dr. Zertucha in Trouble.

New York, May 5.—A dispatch to the Journal from Havana says: "Dr. Maximo Zertucha, Antonio Maceo's physician, who is alleged to have betrayed the Cuban general to the Spaniards, was arrested at his home near Guines yesterday and brought to Havana under close guard. It is understood at the palace that Weyler has ordered his deportation to Chafarinas island, a Spanish penal settlement off the African coast."

A FORTUNE FOR A TRAMP.

Jacob Loesing Is in Luck if He Can Be Found.

New York, May 5.—This story has to do with one Jacob Loesing, a tramp who ran away from his home in Havre, France, when a little boy of 16, and who has just been left \$38,000 by a rich uncle who died. The man was taken to a lawyer's office nine months ago to be examined as a witness in an assault case. In the course of an examination these facts were brought out: The man was Jacob Loesing; he was born in Havre; his uncle, who conducted a large flour business at Havre, took charge of him and sent him to a boarding school. When the boy was 16 years old he ran away, went to Paris, mastered the English language, earned a little money, made his way to Liverpool and came to this country on a cattle steamer. Finding it was necessary to work, even in America, the runaway went West and obtained a position as porter in a hotel in Iowa. He drifted to San Francisco. There, sad to relate, the wanderer was compelled to serve eighteen months in San Quentin, accused of having broken into a laundry. When liberated he came to New York.

All this Jacob told the lawyer. The latter did not place much confidence in the man's story, but after giving it careful consideration, he decided that there might be some truth in it, so he wrote to a counsellor at Havre and received the reply that Jacob's uncle had died several months ago, leaving an estate valued at \$38,000. It was only for Loesing to go there and prove his identity. Money needed for expenses would be advanced. But Loesing cannot be found.

Drowned in Salmon Bay.

Seattle, May 5.—B. H. Waller, cook of the schooner Comper, loading lumber at Ballard for Central America, drowned in Salmon bay this afternoon. He had quit, intending to go to Alaska, and a new cook had been engaged for the schooner. They started in a small skiff for the ship, the skiff capsized and Waller drowned. The new cook saved his life by clinging to the overturned boat.

## THE ASSAULT ON PHARSALA

Edhem Pasha Begins the Expected Attack.

### THE FIGHTING AT VELESTINO

Turks Successfully Repelled the Turks With Great Loss to the Invaders—The News From Epirus.

London, May 4.—A dispatch from Athens says: The reports of the Turkish assaults on Pharsala are officially affirmed.

The Fighting at Velestino.

Athens, May 4.—Dispatches from Pharsala, the headquarters of the Greek army in Thessaly, give further particulars of the recent fighting between the Turks and Greeks at Velestino, ten miles west of Volo, at the junction of the railroad connecting Volo with Larissa and Pharsala. The Turkish attacking force consisted of 8,000 infantry, 600 cavalry and thirteen guns. The charges of the Turkish gun cavalry were firmly withstood by Evzones posted on Karnavassa hill. An entire Turkish regiment was decimated. Four Turkish squadrons which attempted a charge were received with a combined rifle and sharp fire which mowed down several hundred. The Greek irregulars co-operated with the regulars. Fifty Greeks were killed, and a major and five subalterns wounded.

A detachment of Turkish cavalry from Larissa approached the railway between Pharsala and Domokos, which town is about ten miles south of Pharsala, in the Greek rear. The Greek artillery opened fire upon the enemy's cavalry at long range, and after heavy cannonading forced the Turks to retire, the Greek cavalry pursuing them.

The Turkish commander apparently wished to surprise the Greeks at Pharsala and sent two army corps against them, one from Trikala, the other from Larissa.

Greek Positions Taken.

Constantinople, May 4.—Edhem Pasha has sent a telegram announcing that after a serious fight at Velestino the Turks had captured three forts and four entrenched positions, the Greeks retiring to Volo.

Greeks Again Attacking Penteplogadia.

Athens, May 4.—A dispatch from Arta says that 10,000 Greeks, under Colonel Bairataris, are again attacking Penteplogadia.

The German cruiser Augusta Victoria has arrived at Phaleron.

Official Turkish Advices.

Constantinople, May 4.—Rifzi Pasha, commander of the Turks at Janina, yesterday telegraphed a report to the effect that the troops had occupied, after a fight, the heights commanding Karavan-Serai. The Greeks fled, according to the official Turkish accounts, by way of Kouzades.

Retreated to Arta.

London, May 4.—A special dispatch from Athens announces that the Greek army has retreated in thorough order to Arta, where it is awaiting reinforcements.

Turks Besieging Arta.

Athens, May 4.—The Turks are preparing to besiege Arta.

In Panic-Stricken Yolo.

New York, May 4.—A Herald dispatch from Salonica here last night from Yolo, where he had been four days, says that the scenes of panic and confusion are indescribable. Law and order have disappeared and all semblance of authority is gone. The whole beach is strewn with baggage, and people are clamoring and waiting for ships that do not come. Rifles are being promiscuously served and cartridges are thrown in heaps in the streets and the people fill their pockets with them.

The Englishman saw the Greeks' flight at Velestino. Fugitives rushing in without money or provisions intermingled with the soldiers who had thrown their arms away so as not to impede their flight. He also saw the captain of an American ship who left Athens on the 28th. He said the people were terribly bitter against the royal family and would kill any of its members if they could get at them.

They accused Prince Constantine of having betrayed the army and of being in collusion with the Russians.

The latest he heard was that the king had taken refuge on a Russian warship. The streets were full of armed people. The shops were being plundered.

Moustapha Bey's Advices.

Washington, May 4.—The Turkish legation received this from Constantinople: Edhem Pasha telegraphs that, after a fight which took place at one hour's distance from Velestino, our troops took possession of three fortresses and three intrenchments. Fortze Pasha, commander-in-chief of the Ottoman forces in Epirus, also announces that the Hellenes were also located at Karavan-Seal, not being able to resist the attack of our troops, were compelled to abandon the town, and that the troops commanding the pass of Comjadis also have been taken by our troops.

## THE DAY IN THE SENATE.

Several Important Questions Came Up for Consideration.

Washington, May 5.—After a recess covering practically ten days, the senate met today with a large accumulation of routine business and several important questions, including the Morgan Cuban resolution, awaiting attention. The attendance was unusually large. Among the bills introduced was one by Chandler of New Hampshire, for the issue of certificates of indebtedness up to \$50,000,000 to meet deficiencies of revenue. It was referred to the finance committee.

A resolution by Pettus of Alabama, was agreed to asking the secretary of the treasury for information as to the amounts paid as drawbacks during the last ten years.

Vest's resolution, directing the committee on commerce to investigate and report on the causes of the Mississippi floods was favorably reported from the committee on contingent expenses.

The Cuban resolution was called up by Morgan, who asked for a vote. Hale of Maine, just returned after an extended absence, desired time to prepare his remarks. He assured Morgan there was no purpose to delay the resolution for the mere sake of delay. After proper debate, he said it would be voted on, as he was as anxious as any one to have the resolution disposed of. Morgan endeavored to have a day fixed for a vote, but there were objections.

In the House.

Washington, May 5.—In the house today Joseph B. Showalter, recently elected to represent the Twenty-fifth Pennsylvania district, took the place of J. J. Davidson, deceased, took the oath of office.

Bailey of Texas presented a resolution that the Nelson bankruptcy bill, recently passed by the senate, be taken up by the house on Monday, May 10, and considered until disposed of. He asked unanimous consent for immediate consideration of the resolution.

Brewster, Republican, of New York, objected. Simpson of Kansas rose to a question of personal privileges, and sent to the clerk's desk to be read an extract from the New York Mail and Express accusing him of being an obstructionist and predicting that he would be pulverized under the speaker's triphammer.

A NEW COALING STATION.

The United States May Yet Establish One at Santo Domingo.

New York, May 5.—A Herald special from Washington says: General Grant's project for the establishment of a naval coaling station in Samana bay, Santo Domingo, may yet be realized. According to Mr. Henry Smythe, minister to Hayti, and charge d'affaires to Santo Domingo, under the Cleveland administration, the Domingo government is ready to cede such a station to the United States without asking the payment of a dollar.

Mr. Smythe has not submitted an official report on this subject to the state department for the reason that his resignation was accepted before he had time to prepare it, though he had called on Secretary Sherman, to whom he made an oral report.

In a letter recently written by Mr. Smythe to a former friend in Washington, he says that he discussed with the Dominican foreign office a treaty which embraced the following heads and divisions: Commerce, navigation, extradition and reciprocity of interests and concessions.

Under this latter division he obtained the concession of a coaling station for the use of the American navy during the continuance of the treaty on the sole condition that "coaling facilities" be allowed the Dominican navy in American ports. The coaling station was to be located at any point in the bay of Samana, or in either of two fine harbors east of Santo Domingo or the Caribbean sea.

STRANDED IN JUNEAU.

Two Hundred Men There Are Unable to Get Away.

Port Townsend, Wash., May 5.—The steamer Al-Ki returned this evening from an uneventful trip to Alaska, bringing but four passengers and very little freight. A large number of stranded people are at Juneau. They went north without supplies, expecting to beg food from others while en route to the Yukon. They were given to understand they would starve if they started on the trip, so they remained at Juneau. The recent raise in fare from \$15 to \$32 from Juneau to Sound points preclude their leaving Juneau, and the result is that there are upward of 200 men there, without money or the means of getting either to the mines or back to the Sound.

No court will be held in Alaska for several months to come. A Juneau paper says that there are so few cases for jury trial upon the district court calendar for the May term that the circumstances will not warrant the great expense which the summoning of a jury would entail upon the government.

Washington Supreme Court.

Olympia, Wash., May 5.—The supreme court has granted a petition for a rehearing in the case of the State vs. McCann, from King county, and in the City of Tacoma vs. Tacoma Light & Water Company.

## SPANIARDS WERE DEFEATED

Insurgents Won the Battle of Purgatory Hills.

### SPANISH LOSS WAS HEAVY

They Were Drawn Into Ambuscade, Where a Withering Fire Was Poured Upon Them From All Sides.

New York, May 3.—A Herald dispatch from Havana says:

The engagement which the Spanish had with General Rodriguez in the Purgatory hills, and which was reported as a decisive Spanish victory, turns out to have been the reverse.

The Spanish columns encountered the insurgents and attacked sharply, relying on their superior forces. The rebels retreated toward their camp, and succeeded in playing their old trick of drawing the Spanish into an ambuscade. General Castillo arrived with reinforcements while Rodriguez was engaging the Spanish and fell on their flank. The fighting lasted five hours, and in killed, wounded and prisoners, the Spanish lost 280 men.

News comes from Santiago de Cuba that 200 volunteers headed by a priest and a prominent physician have joined the insurgents because they were dissatisfied with the conduct of the Spanish authorities, and believed that Garcia would succeed in retaining his supremacy in the eastern province.

The situation at Banes continues to command attention. Four cruisers and several gunboats have been ordered there to land a force to march on the port in the direction of Holquin. The rebel force in and near Banes is estimated at 3,000.

General Weyler came quietly back to Havana yesterday morning after a six week's trip to Santa Clara, during which, if he accomplished anything from a military standpoint, the fact has been most effectually concealed. It is now reported that he is going to Spain soon, but the report is probably due to the fact that his son sailed April 30.

It was reported last night that an insurgent chief of importance had been sent to Pinar del Rio. He is believed to have been Quintin Bander, but the statement lacks confirmation.

From Matanzas and other towns in Havana, Santa Clara and Pinar del Rio comes the news that starvation and disease are on the increase.

A Cuban Officer Captured.

New York, May 3.—A World dispatch from Havana says: Advice from Sagua la Grande say that Rafael Fernandez, adjutant on the staff of the insurgent General Roban, has been captured. He is an American. He is confined in the military prison at Sagua. His case is receiving attention at the hands of Consul Barker.

Cuban Reforms to Be Applied.

Madrid, May 3.—The queen regent, at the cabinet meeting today, signed a decree providing for the application of the agreed-upon reforms for Cuba. The action was due to the receipt of a cable message from Captain-General Weyler announcing the western part of the island was pacified.

AMERICUS CLUB'S BANQUET.

Decorations Were Burned, but the Speeches Were Made.

Pittsburg, May 3.—The eleventh annual banquet of the Americus Club, in memory of General Grant, was held tonight, in spite of the fire in the banquet hall which destroyed the decorations and threatened for a time to put a stop to the ceremonies. The club had made great preparations for the event, and the decorators had been at work for several days and had adorned the ceiling with four rows of inverted pyramids, constructed of red, white and blue bunting. The pyramids, several hundred in number, entirely covered the ceiling, and the points of them extended to within about eight feet of the floor. An electric light was suspended from the top of each, and a bunch of smilax festooned from point to point. The effect was very beautiful. The windows were artistically draped, and in the center of the north wall was a life-size portrait of the hero of Appomattox.

The club management wished to secure a photograph of the decorated hall, and in the attempt to secure a flashlight picture an explosion occurred which was followed by flames which practically destroyed the entire decoration of the hall. Men were at once put to work to remove the debris, and the banquet was delayed only an hour, being banquet condition of the room proving but a slight detraction from the evening's enjoyment.

There were 324 diners seated at the table, with U. S. Trent as toastmaster.

Fatal Sawmill Explosion.

Pittsburg, May 3.—A boiler explosion at Alderman's sawmill in the Kanawha valley, W. Va., last night, killed two men and seriously injured five. The killed are: Perry Devers and George Cooley. The injured are: W. Hickman, Thomas Hickman, William Balton, William Alderman, John McCauley. The three former will probably die. The mill was badly wrecked and the loss will be heavy.

## RAILWAYS IN MEXICO.

English Contractors Preparing to Build Several Lines.

City of Mexico, May 4.—An important company has been incorporated here, with a capital of \$1,000,000, the larger part of the shares being taken by Pearson & Son, the English contractors having in hand the drainage of the Valley of Mexico and the port works at Vera Cruz, with a few Mexican shareholders. The new company will be known as the Mexican Land, Navigation & Railway Company. The first object of the company is to build a railway from some suitable point on the National Tehuantepec road to a desirable point in the state of Vera Cruz. The government gives a subsidy of over 8,000 acres of public lands per kilometer of railway constructed. On some 400,000 acres of land thus acquired the company will settle European and other colonists. Among other plans of the company is to acquire railways in the southern part of Vera Cruz, and also the railroad line has already been located, and construction will begin in two months.

THE LEVEES ARE HOLDING.

Worst Is Apparently Over North of the Red River.

New Orleans, May 4.—Dispatches from all points along the river today show that the levees are holding. A fall of one-tenth at Providence strengthens the belief of engineers that the worst is over from the mouth of Red river to the Arkansas line. The danger points now are from Red river landing southward. At Plaquemine today the river rose four-tenths, and the levee workers in that vicinity are having a hard time keeping the line in a condition of safety. The gauge here shows 19.30 tonight.

Major Richardson, chief of the state engineers, came to the city of the governor's order to act as advisory engineer on the local work, and declared the defense well constructed. Here and elsewhere the day was devoted to hard work, and no mishaps have occurred. There is considerable alarm about Davis levee, but extensive reinforcements will be begun there tomorrow.

The High Water at St. Louis.

St. Louis, May 4.—The continued high water has excited a great interest, as was evinced by the enormous crowds that flocked to the river front today. The river continues to rise, marking 30.95 at 4 P. M. At a number of places along the levee the railroad tracks were under water. The terminal association, whose tracks are partly under water, expresses no uneasiness. One of the officials stated it would take five feet of water before all their river tracks had been submerged, and that they had engines which would work in three feet of water, therefore it would take a rise of eight feet beyond the present stage before the company would be inconvenienced.

Situation at Natchez.

Natchez, Miss., May 4.—With the exception of a half-inch rise during the last twenty-four hours, the river situation remains unchanged. The weather having cleared, the situation tonight seems more hopeful. While the levees are in fair shape, they have many streams of water running through them, necessitating a large ditch to be dug to carry off the water at Vidalia. They are being worked on by a large force and closely guarded. In many places the river is within less than a foot of the top, and the current is very swift.

Circulation of Currency.

Washington, May 4.—The monthly statement of the controller of the currency shows that on April 30 the total circulation of national bank notes was \$232,802,244, a gain for the year of \$8,700,899, and a loss for the month of \$906,650.

The circulation based on United States bonds was \$208,768,549, a gain for the year of \$5,365,410, and a loss for the month of \$999,153.

The circulation secured by lawful money was \$24,033,695, an increase for the year of \$3,335,539, an increase for the month of \$92,503.

The amount of United States registered bonds on deposit to secure circulating notes was \$232,749,300, and to secure public deposits, \$16,313,000.

Gunboats Ordered Into Commission.

Washington, May 4.—The first result of the laying-up of the big cruiser Columbia is manifested in the preparation of orders by the navy department for the commission of two new gunboats, Helena and Annapolis. The Helena will go into active service for the first time on June 1, and the Annapolis a week later, on the 7th. These boats will be kept on the North Atlantic station for about three months, when, being thoroughly shaken down, they will be sent to one of the foreign stations, probably China, to relieve some of the larger cruisers now in need of overhauling.

Alaska Mail Service.

Washington, May 4.—The first regular mail service authorized for an entire year in Alaska has been contracted for by the postoffice department, the service being from Juneau to Circle City, 900 miles each way. The contract calls for one round trip a month, beginning July 1, 1897. William F. Saller, of this city, is the contractor, the contract price being \$9,999.