

The Hood River Glacier.

It's a Cold Day When We Get Left.

VOL. IX.

HOOD RIVER, OREGON, FRIDAY, JUNE 25, 1897.

NO. 5.

CURRENT EVENTS OF THE DAY

Epitome of the Telegraphic News of the World.

TERSE TICKS FROM THE WIRES

An interesting collection of items from the New and the Old World in a condensed and comprehensive form.

An advance of 5 cents a pound on bar iron has been announced. This is the first tendency toward recuperation that bar iron has shown in six months.

A terrible explosion of a torpedo on the Mexican International, near Eagle Pass, Tex., completely wrecked a locomotive and killed the engineer and fireman.

A sidewalk collapsed in Chicago and 100 people, mostly children were thrown to the ground, ten feet below. A number were seriously injured and one fatally.

Mrs. Know, wife of J. W. Know, living near Latah, Wash., gave birth to three girls and one boy. Each child is well formed and weighs 4 1/2 pounds. Mother and children are doing well.

The walls of a saloon gave way without warning in Watertown, S. D., burying a number of persons in the ruins. The place was crowded at the time. The work of clearing away the debris resulted in the finding of one body. Five others were seriously injured.

It has been discovered that the act of the last session of the Colorado legislature in regard to negotiable instruments, repeated the Fourth of July, Thanksgiving, Christmas, New Year's, Washington's birthday and Memorial day as legal holidays.

A mob of 300 infuriated peasants at Odessa, Russia, seized and savagely lynched one Dunkirk, a murderer, who was being conveyed by the police to jail. Dunkirk was charged with the commission of 13 murders. The police have arrested 35 ringleaders of the lynching party.

Alma Fallmer, 10 years old, has been convicted of theft, and ordered sent to the reform school at Whittier, Cal. From the bottom of a mortar box she took an old plank, with which to build a playhouse. She was convicted of petty larceny by an Alameda judge, and now she is behind the bars awaiting her removal to the reform school.

A telegram received in Seattle from United States Senator Wilson says that plans for the fortifications at Magnolia bluff, the army post near Seattle, have been approved, and an assignment of \$400,000 made. General Weeks, quartermaster-general United States army, has been ordered to Seattle, and directed to proceed with the work immediately.

The basement and entire lower portion of the postoffice building in Portland, Or., was wrecked by a terrific explosion of gas Monday. The head janitor, whose thoughtlessness caused the explosion by taking a lighted candle into the basement, was severely burned about the head and arms. A clerk in the stamp department was also hurt, but not seriously.

The president has appointed J. B. Brady, of Alaska, to the governorship of that territory.

George J. Hackett, a miner, was crushed to death, as the result of an accident in the Brown Bear mine at Deadwood, Cal.

James P. Harlan, brother of Associate Justice Harlan, was accidentally killed by being run down by a train in Louisville, Ky.

Reports from all portions of Washington and Oregon, east of the Cascades, tell of the rainfall the past week, which has been general in this section. The correspondents all agree that the last vestige of danger to the '97 wheat crop is removed. The crop yield will be enhanced 25 per cent. The rain has caused additional benefit by wiping out the grasshopper pest.

Senator McBride, of Oregon, has been making an effort to secure the restoration of the house rate of \$3 per 1,000 on lumber, planned, grooved and tongued, instead of \$2.60, as reported by the senate committee on finance. He says that the lumber dressed in this manner is worth at least twice as much in the Portland market as the sawed lumber, which pays a duty of \$2 under the bill, as agreed to. Senator McBride says that the importations of dressed lumber will quite seriously interfere with industries in Oregon and Washington.

The universal postal congress, the fifth convention of the kind in the world, has finished its labors in Washington, D. C. The sixth congress will be held in Rome in 1903. All the countries of the world were represented at the congress just closed, with the exception of Korea and the Orange Free State, and these two sent word that they hoped soon to enter the postal union. The congress, among other things, succeeded in establishing uniform colors for postage stamps, arranged for facilitating intermediary transit rates and diminishing the tariff quite materially on a graduated scale for the ensuing six years.

FREE LIST REACHED.

The Senate is Making Rapid Progress on the Tariff Bill.

Washington, June 23.—The senate made giant strides on the tariff bill today, covering 56 pages and establishing a record for progress during this tariff debate. The last two schedules of the dutiable list, covering paper and manufactured sugars, were completed, with the exception of the paragraphs on hides, gloves, coal and some lesser articles, which went over. This advanced the senate to the free list, which was taken up at 2 P. M. and completed in three hours. Early in the day the wool and silk schedules went over with an agreement that wool would be taken up tomorrow. After that the tobacco schedule, the reciprocity provisions and the internal revenue portions of the bill, as well as many isolated paragraphs passed over, remain to be considered. The progress was so marked, however, that for the first time there was a feeling that the end was not far off.

There was little debate today, the main topic of discussion being matches and fuses. On the latter item an amendment by Pettigrew, reducing the rate to 10 per cent, came within one vote of passing, against the protest of the finance committee, the vote being a tie, 24 to 24. While the free list was under consideration Bacon gave notice of an amendment placing cotton ties on the free list, and McLaurin gave notice of another amendment taking raw cotton from the free list, thus completing the action heretofore taken of placing a duty of 20 per cent on cotton.

House Proceedings.

Washington, June 23.—After the approval of the journal the house, under a special rule, adopted a bill appropriating \$100,000 for the repair of drydock No. 3, at New York, which recently was discovered to be leaking badly.

Latimer asked unanimous consent to have considered a bill declaring a state capable of entirely controlling the liquor traffic. This W. A. Stone said was an outgrowth of a local fight in South Carolina, in which the courts had made a decision, and was not a proper matter for consideration by the house. He objected to its consideration.

Dingley, from the committee on ways and means, presented a favorable report on joint resolution providing that foreign exhibitors at the Omaha exposition in 1898 may bring to this country laborers to prepare and have charge of exhibits. Two amendments provide that the secretary of the treasury shall fix the number of laborers to enter the country, and they shall leave the United States within three months of the termination of the exposition.

Their Plot Frustrated.

San Francisco, June 23.—Twice each day Convict-William Prekie, serving a sentence at Folsom, is tried by his thumbs. He is also on a bread and water diet. This treatment has been resorted to in order to force Prekie to tell the prison officials where a number of firearms that were to have been used in an attempt to escape from the prisoners besides Prekie involved in the attempted break for freedom are Robert Kelly, who when sent to San Quentin for burglary murdered a fellow convict, for which he was sentenced to 20 years and transferred to Folsom; John Wilson, alias "Shy Red," one of the most desperate of criminals, sent from this city to serve 40 years for burglary, and James Morton.

The men arranged to dig into the yard from an unguarded, size a number of guns that had been cached by sympathizers and fight their way to freedom, but the warden obtained knowledge of the plot.

Earthquake in Mexico.

Oaxaca, Mexico, June 23.—Earthquake shocks and heavy rains have seriously interrupted telegraph communication with the isthmus of Tehuantepec during the last three days. Advices were received here last night that the official commission sent to the city of Tehuantepec by President Diaz to investigate the reported formation of a volcano and the extent of the earthquake damages, has arrived at its destination and found the condition of affairs much worse than they had expected. The town of Tehuantepec contained about 15,000 inhabitants, and is completely destroyed so far as houses and buildings are concerned, not one remaining standing. There were a number of substantial and costly buildings in the town. The people are living in tents and in the open air on the outskirts of the place. The earthquake shocks continue to be felt at frequent intervals, and the people are terrified. The heavy volcano and other indications of an active volcano to the west of Tehuantepec is no longer visible.

Their Brains to Science.

Chicago, June 23.—Professor Frederick Starr's devoted pupils, forming the gruesome autopsy of the university of Chicago, gave their brains to a secret when they die. Accompanying the cerebral tissue was a minute mental history of the subject. This will include a truthful statement of the personal virtues and vices. By a careful examination of the brain tissue and the written key it is believed that manifold shades of character may be located in their respective parts of the brain.

A Deficiency in Pennsylvania.

Harrisburg, Pa., June 22.—Deputy Attorney-General Elkins gave a statement tonight on the condition of the state finances, which shows there is a deficit of \$3,500,000 in the state treasury. Mr. Elkins says the legislature has for several years appropriated more money than the net revenues of the state, hence the present large deficiency.

WILL MAKE ANOTHER EFFORT

The President Determined to Revive the Treaty.

IS PROFITING BY EXPERIENCE

A New Treaty Has Already Been Drafted to Serve as a Basis for the Coming Negotiations.

Washington, June 22.—President McKinley has determined to revive the general treaty of arbitration between the United States and Great Britain. He has already turned his attention to the subject, and under the direction of Secretary Sherman, the matter has progressed to the extent that a new treaty has already been drafted to serve as the basis of negotiations. In the draft which is to be used as the basis there are said to be none of the objectionable points which caused the failure of the Olney treaty. It is not in contemplation that the treaty will be submitted to the senate before next December, and there is reason to believe that the attitude of the senate toward a new treaty will be fully canvassed and understood before the treaty is signed.

It is understood that the initiative in the present case will be taken by the government, as the failure of the former treaty, by the inaction of the senate, left the subject in such condition that the British government did not feel disposed to renew negotiations until first invited by the United States.

Sir Julian Pauncefote leaves Washington next week for Great Britain. It was understood at first that the ambassador would take a copy of the new treaty with him, but this will not be done. It is expected, however, that a draft will be in London at no distant day, in which case Sir Julian Pauncefote will be in communication with the foreign office to consider the terms of the instrument.

SENATOR PERKINS' VIEWS.

Prefers British Columbia to the Hawaiian Islands.

New York, June 23.—A dispatch to the World from Washington says: Senator Perkins, Republican, of California, is strongly disposed to join his Democratic colleague, Senator White, in opposition to the proposed annexation of Hawaii.

"I am familiar with the islands," said he, "and I am very doubtful as to the wisdom of this policy. There is one feature of some moment that I have not yet seen touched upon. Within the last year or two there have been a large number of merchant vessels built on the Clyde for the Hawaiian trade. They fly the Hawaiian flag, but are English vessels. Under the proposed treaty those ships would naturally become entitled to American registry, for they would come in with the islands. There is nothing in the treaty to prevent them from coming in, nor to prevent the Englishmen from building more vessels in anticipation of annexation and claiming American registry for all of them. In that case they would probably soon take away all of our coastwise trade and render idle for some years our American shipyards.

"There is another, and perhaps more important question involved. The annexation of Hawaii would, it seems to me, utterly ruin the beet sugar industry that is now beginning to assume considerable proportions in California and other parts of the West. With coolie labor the Hawaiians can produce sugar and refine it for 2 cents a pound. Beet sugar costs anywhere from 3 1/2 to 4 cents a pound to produce, and we could not compete. Then, too, the planters of Hawaii have a trust just as tyrannical and impotent as the sugar trust, and it would not be long before the two joined forces and had the whole country at their mercy.

"I shall not set up my personal views against those of the majority of the people, but I am far from being an enthusiastic annexationist. The idea that we need Hawaii as a coaling station is foolish, because ships going from San Francisco to Japan or China would have to go 500 miles out of the way to touch at Hawaii. It would be much more convenient to establish a coaling station at one of the Aleutian islands, which already belong to us and are within 75 miles of the path and ocean travel.

"I do not appreciate, either, the argument that we need Hawaii because of its strategic value. The islands are 2,000 miles from San Francisco. England has at Esquimaux a fortress which she is every day rendering more and more impregnable, and which is much nearer to San Francisco. I would be much more favorably disposed towards a proposition to purchase British Columbia. It would be much more valuable to us than Hawaii."

Lees Thinks Figel Is Guilty.

San Francisco, June 23.—Chief of Police Lees has made the statement that from the evidence so far brought out at the coroner's inquest, it is, in his opinion, fair to conclude that Theodore Figel was immediately connected with the death of Isaac Hoffman.

THE PREMIER DENOUNCED.

Spanish Manifesto Demands That the Cuban Reign of Terror Cease

London, June 23.—The Madrid correspondent of the Times says: The Spanish liberals have adopted an attitude, which will probably create a profound sensation, both here and in the United States, but which is little calculated to improve the situation. At a meeting of ex-ministers of the liberal party on Sunday Senator Sagasta made an energetic speech, denouncing the home and foreign policy of the premier and his conduct during the recent crisis, which Sagasta insisted had led the people to criticize the decision of the crown.

The meeting resolved to issue a manifesto, declaring that the liberals would persist in abstaining from all relations with the government, so long as the Duke of Tetuan is retained in the cabinet. The manifesto will also assert that the liberals were the authors of the first colonial reform scheme in 1894, but curtailed it in 1895 in order to obtain the support of the conservatives.

The manifesto will characterize the proposed reforms of Canovas as inadequate and suggest the replacement of Captain-General Weyler by a governor who will continue the war in accordance with civilized practices, the stopping of the reign of terror and devastation of property in Cuba, and the appointment of a civilian as royal commissioner, with full powers distinct from the military authorities, to execute reforms of the widest economy in political, administrative, economical, tariff and legislative matters, compatible with the preservation of the imperial sovereignty.

PLAN TO END THE WAR.

Sugar Trust Would Buy Cuban Island From Spain.

New York, June 23.—A dispatch to the Herald from Washington says: A story is current that the sugar trust has evolved or accepted an ambitious suggestion that Cuba is substantially for sale, and might as well become a sugar plantation for the gigantic corporation supported by the sympathy and interest of our country. In other words, that we might have a West Indian Company, as England had, and a Hudson Bay Company, each of which aided in the extension of British empire.

It is said the Spanish minister to the United States cabled recently to Madrid reports of the disposition of our government to decline to interfere by force and also to support Cuban autonomy, and that this cable prevented the recall of Weyler, when a change in the Spanish ministry was in the air, and prevented sending to Cuba Campos, who, having closed the ten years' war with cash in hand, might do the same job now by the same means much cheaper than Spain can keep 200,000 soldiers in the field.

In the House of Commons.

London, June 23.—The house of commons was crowded yesterday, when the first lord of the treasury, Mr. Balfour, moved, and Sir William Vernon Harcourt, liberal leader, seconded, an address of congratulation to the parliament. Chairman of the Irish parliamentary party, protested.

John Redmond, a Parnellite leader, amid laughter from the conservatives and unionists, moved an amendment to the address, and caused an animated scene. Redmond protested against Great Britain's rule in Ireland, and asked that house to adopt an amendment to the effect that it deemed it a duty to place on record that during the 60 years of her majesty's reign Ireland had suffered grievously from famine, depopulation, poverty and continued suspension of constitutional liberties, with the result that the Irish are discontented and are unable to join in the celebration.

On San Nicholas Island.

Long Beach, Cal., June 23.—After nearly three weeks' sojourn on the barren island of San Nicholas, a party of relic-hunters reached Long Beach today, loaded with skeletons, skulls and ancient implements and ornaments of stone and shells, the remains of prehistoric tribes.

The party found 87 skulls buried in the sand of the island, but were only able to secure three entire. They made one excavation 20 feet square in which they found nine skeletons in a crouching attitude, as though men, women and children had been buried alive. In another place they found the remains of hundreds of bodies that had been burned.

Evidence was found that the island was inhabited by two or more different races, one of which was of great size, a peculiar characteristic being gigantic jawbones.

PROGRESS ON TARIFF BILL

Best Day's Work the Senate Has Done So Far.

TWO SCHEDULES UNITED

Spirits, Wines, Beverages and Manufactured Goods—Flax and Wool Will Be the Next to Come.

Washington, June 19.—The senate made greater progress today on the tariff bill than any day since the debate opened. Two entire schedules, covering 20 pages, were completed, namely, schedule H, on spirits, wines and beverages, and schedule I, on manufactured cotton goods. This brings the senate to the flax schedule with the important wool schedule standing next.

The portion of the bill passed today is substantially the same as that reported, the committee changes being unimportant, while the opposition amendments of Jones of Arkansas and Vest were systematically rejected by majorities varying from five to ten.

Allison secured the adoption of a new paragraph to the cotton schedule with a view of compensating the cotton manufacturers for the recent action of the senate in placing raw cotton on the dutiable list.

In paragraph 259, on motion of Allison, the house provision was restored. The remaining paragraphs on spirits (290 to 293 inclusive) were agreed to as reported, without opposition.

The wine paragraph led to some discussion. That on champagne and other sparkling wines was agreed to as reported. The committee paragraph on still wines was perfected by striking out the provision for an additional duty of 3 cents on each bottle or jug and the substitution of a provision that the filled bottles or jugs shall pay the same duty as if empty.

White presented statements from representative wine men of California, criticizing the paragraphs on wines as not affording sufficient protection. White added his views that these wines, brandies, and similar articles should be liberally taxed on the principle that they are articles of luxury, although he would not make the tax prohibitive.

Vest said the rates were practically prohibitory. In effect, it compelled people to drink California wine or go without wine.

The senate paragraph was agreed to. The paragraph on cherry juice, etc. (298), was modified by the committee to include the house proviso of "containing no alcohol, or not more than eight per cent of alcohol," and thus agreed to.

On ginger ale, soda water, etc. (299), the committee changed the wording from "other similar waters" to "beverages containing no alcohol." The paragraph was then agreed to with a committee provision that all filled bottles shall have the character of their contents blown in the bottles.

Schedule I, cotton manufactures, was then taken up. The first paragraph (301), cotton thread and yarn, was contested by Jones of Arkansas. He spoke at length on the ability of the American cotton manufacturer to compete against the foreign producer without high duties.

The debate, although on the first paragraph of the cotton schedule, took a wide range, covering the entire cotton question.

Jones of Arkansas offered an amendment in the nature of a test on the entire cotton schedule, proposing the Wilson rates on cotton thread and yarns. Rejected, 20 to 30, McEnery voting with the Republicans in the negative. The Democratic senators, Bacon, Hay, McLaurin and Tillman, who had voted for a duty on raw cotton, were in the affirmative on this motion to reduce the rate on manufactured cotton. After this contest, rapid progress was made on the schedule, the paragraphs being agreed to as reported.

On motion of Allison, paragraph 315 was changed to exclude braids and gorings, inserting suspenders and braces at 40 per cent and reducing the rate on labels for garments to 50 cents per pound and 30 per cent ad valorem.

Allison also proposed a new paragraph, 319 1/2, with a view to meeting the duty heretofore imposed on raw cotton. He said the duty on raw cotton, if it remained in the bill, would probably require an entire overhauling of the cotton schedule at a later date. The additional paragraph provides that on all cotton yarns finer than No. 10 single, and on the goods manufactured therefrom, the duty shall be 10 per cent in addition to the rates of the cotton schedule.

Tillman said he was one of the Democrats voting for a duty on raw cotton. He avowed that he wanted the bill loaded as heavily as possible, so as to disgust the people and have them "turn you out."

Train Ran Into a River.

Chicago, June 21.—A north-bound suburban train on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road ran into the Chicago river tonight at Kinzie street. Six men were hurt, but it is not expected any will die.

CUBANS TAKE A FORT.

Nearly All the Spaniards Killed or Else Taken Prisoners.

Havana, June 22.—A few days ago a party of soldiers arrived here from Fort Santa Clara. They say that an attack was made upon the fort by a band of insurgents and that most of the garrison died defending the fort. All the ammunition was captured and all the survivors of the garrison excepting themselves were taken prisoners by the insurgents.

Official advices state that a hot engagement occurred at Mantua, Pinar del Rio. The Spanish marines and infantry forces were largely outnumbered by the insurgents, and after several hours' fierce fighting, the regulars were compelled to seek refuge in a nearby town. They met with large losses in killed and wounded, many of whom were left on the field.

From the Caracoa trocha come reports that large forces of insurgents have approached the trocha with the intention of crossing. They are believed to be under command of Gomez.

Captain-General Weyler will go to Santiago de Cuba by the end of the present month to assume command of military operations. He will take with him 40,000 men.

The firm of Alejandro Gonzales, purveyors to the military hospital in Santa Clara, have refused to furnish the hospital with supplies of provisions, owing to the fact that they have not received payment for their goods for seven months. They claim the government now owes them over \$100,000.

There are actually 16,000 sick soldiers now in the government hospitals and the authorities have been compelled to reopen the Regla sugar warehouses for the purpose of receiving the suffering troops.

PUT OUT OF THE CHURCH.

A Woman Ejected When She Attempted to Defend Her Husband.

New York, June 22.—Herman Warszawiak, being the Christianized Hebrew who has been seeking admission into the Presbyterian church as a minister, and who for a long time had the support of Rev. Dr. John Hall, of the Fifth-avenue Presbyterian church, was today publicly denounced before the congregation of that church as an immoral person and guilty of gambling. He was also suspended from the communion of the church. When the judgment was read to the fashionable congregation, Mrs. Warszawiak, who was present, declared in a loud voice that her husband was innocent. She was put out of the church, while the pastor announced a hymn to quiet the congregation. Mrs. Warszawiak said: "My husband is innocent. I cannot bear him harshly spoken of before so many people and not defend him."

The ushers, at a signal from Dr. Pritchard, of Alexander chapel, who had taken Dr. Hall's place for the day, led Mrs. Warszawiak from the church. The congregation had begun to sing the hymn. The lady at first resisted, but was prevailed upon to leave. Notwithstanding the singing of the hymn, the excitement, though suppressed, was intense. After the incident the services went on as usual.

DRAGOONS IN THE AIR.

Successful Trials of Flying Machines in Germany.

Berlin, June 22.—Naval experts at Kiel are now testing the practical use of dragon-boarded airships, which may be put on board vessels for use during naval engagements and in reconnoitering. Some of the balloons rose 600 feet, remaining fast to the deck of the torpedo boat steaming 14 knots an hour, enabling the balloons to make observations of stations of vessels at great distances. The observations made were communicated by telegraph or telephone from the balloons to persons on the decks of the vessels below, enabling them to change the course of the latter accordingly. The whole series of experiments occupied a fortnight, and were eminently successful.

Oakland Bookkeeper Held Up.

Oakland, Cal., June 22.—Edward Eliason, a bookkeeper, was within a few doors of his home last night, when a tall man leaped at him from behind a clump of trees. The young man was grabbed by the throat and thrown down before he could give a cry. Then the footpad searched his victim's clothing, taking all his money and valuables. The robbery was committed about midnight, in a thickly settled portion of the city, which is well lighted by electric lights. As soon as the robber had secured his plunder he released the man and watched him start for his residence, having warned him to make no outcry.

Queen Begins Her Jubilee.

London, June 22.—Queen Victoria began the celebration of her jubilee Sunday, as was befitting her entire career, before the altar of her father. Throughout London, in the United Kingdom and the empire, in every cathedral, church or chapel of the Established Church of England, were held services similar to those at St. George's chapel, Windsor, where her majesty paid her devotions and offered solemn thanks to God.