

The Hood River Glacier.

It's a Cold Day When We Get Left.

VOL. IX.

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

NO. 7.

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 salmon pack at Astoria so far foots up about 2,000,000 cases.

Patriotism claimed five lives in Chicago and there was an unusually large list of maimed and injured people as a result of the celebration.

Senator Davis has reported from the committee on foreign relations an amendment to the general deficiency bill to pay \$6,000 to families of three Italians lynched at New Orleans.

Lake Ann, Mich., a village of nearly 1,000 inhabitants, was practically destroyed by fire today. Mrs. Masters, aged 80, was burned to death while trying to rescue goods from her dwelling.

Special dispatches from Bombay state that from 600 to 1,000 rioters were killed during the recent rioting in the vicinity of Calcutta, and it is added that native officials put the death roll as high as 1,500.

The sultan now shows signs of yielding on the question of rectification of the Turkish frontier in the direction of Greece, and the ambassadors are expecting that negotiations of peace will be resumed when it is hoped every thing will be settled in accordance with the views of Europe.

While tampering a shot in the Morning mine, at Mullan, Idaho, an explosion occurred, injuring William Evans and another miner, whose name was not learned. Both men were taken to Wallace, Evans dying on the road. The other man is lying in a comatose condition, with several fractures of the skull.

There was a fatal accident at the San Francisco fireworks display. Edward J. Matthews, 20 years old, while watching the display, was instantly killed by the explosion of a mortar, and his companion, Miss Hiltenberg, was badly lacerated on the face, and received a shock to her system which the doctors say may affect her mind.

Telegrams received President Rathford, of the United Mineworkers, Ohio division, indicate that the order for a general strike of the miners has been complied with generally throughout the mining districts of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Pennsylvania, and in some sections of West Virginia and Kentucky. President Rathford roughly estimates the number of men involved at 200,000, but this is regarded as very liberal.

Averill Dimmick, foreman of the Winona mine, at Lead, S. D., was burned to death, and two others probably will die, as a result of a strange accident. A gasoline pump at the bottom of the shaft refused to work, and they went to investigate. Gasoline had escaped and covered the wall of the shaft. Their candles ignited it and they were surrounded by fire. Mannon and Smokers, tumbled into the bucket and escaped, but Dimmick fell on a hook, which held him under the chin.

The Oregon state Sunday school union met in convention at The Dalles. The secretary reports that during the year 26 new Sunday schools were organized. There has been a loss from enrollments of last year of 225 scholars, 2,544 officers and teachers and 15,979 scholars.

At a special meeting of the San Francisco chamber of commerce the question of the advisability of annexing Hawaii was considered. A memorial was drawn up for presentation to both the houses of congress, urging prompt action looking to the annexation of the Hawaiian republic.

The administration has determined to solve the Behring sea question by branding all seal pups found on Pribilof islands this season. Instructions on this effect have been transmitted to Professor David Starr Jordan, the seal expert, who will soon leave San Francisco for Behring sea.

It has been decided at the admiralty to build a new yacht for the queen and the design has been submitted to and approved by her majesty. The new vessel, which will be built at the Pembroke dockyard, will, in general outline, resemble the great Atlantic liners. It will be 620 feet long, with only 50 feet beam, and be fitted with powerful engines, so as to have great speed.

Representative Crumpacker, of Indiana, has introduced in the house a resolution for a constitutional amendment providing that hereafter no noncontiguous territory shall be annexed to the United States except in pursuance of a treaty negotiated by the president, concurred in by two-thirds of the houses of congress and ratified by the legislature of three-fourths of the states, and no contiguous territory except by treaty concurred in by two-thirds of each house, the vote of concurrence not to be taken into the house of representatives until two years have elapsed from the time of taking the vote in the senate.

ARBITRATION NEEDED.

Opinions of Several Public Men Regarding the Great Strike.

New York, July 7.—The Journal and Advertiser this morning publishes special dispatches giving the following opinions of public men regarding the miners' strike and the possibilities of arbitration.

Senator Hanna says: "I deprecate that the coal mining troubles should come at this time, when the conditions of trade are such as to make it seem impossible to secure a favorable consideration of the strikers' demands. The rates of wages are unequal among mines in certain districts, which is unfair to the men. This is the point first to be adjusted, and a matter which should be arbitrated at once and fairly settled. As soon as business revives and an increased demand for coal will justify it, the miners should have their full share of its benefits, and I believe they will secure it without a strike. I am always in favor of arbitration in the settlement of difficulties between operators and their men. I hope such a course will be pursued in this instance as will bring results satisfactory to both sides."

Senator Fairbanks said: "I regret that any difference should have arisen between the coal operators and the miners. It is to be hoped that wise counsels may prevail, and that an early settlement of the disputed questions may be made on fair and honorable terms. A strike will unfavorably affect business at the time being. There are evidences on all sides of returning prosperity, and any thing that arises which may tend to delay the early return of normal commercial conditions is to be deplored. It would seem that there is widespread and patriotic enough among all parties concerned to enable them to unite upon some method of arbitration whereby a speedy settlement may be reached, and suffering and distress averted."

Senator Turpie says: "Neither congress nor the president has any judicial authority, and consequently could not sit as a court of arbitration. I think that arbitration will be the solution of all labor troubles some time, but it must be conducted under federal authority. Some of the states have laws providing for the appointment of arbitration board to settle strikes and lock-outs, but as many of these troubles extend through more than one state, one board could not deal with the matter outside of its own jurisdiction."

Senator Lindsay says: "Inasmuch as the strike itself is to extend through six states and affect as many more, I believe the proposition looking to arbitration to be in the nature of a wise and humane effort to bring about a settlement of the present difficulties, with none of the attendant horrors that follow a prolonged strike."

Secretary of State Sherman says: "Arbitration is always the best means of solving such complications as the miners' strike, when the parties concerned are willing to arbitrate. The question of offering arbitration, I think, is one for congress."

Attorney General McKenna says: "The strike looks formidable now, but may soon be settled by compromise, or as other strikes have been settled, by one side or the other yielding. I know of no law that authorizes the general government to interfere between employer and employes in a matter of this particular kind."

THE MURDERED CHILD FOUND

It Was Buried Near the Foot of Montgomery Gulch.

Portland, Or., July 7.—At last the story of "Sandy" Soper's local crime is complete.

When the murderer arrived in Missouri, to answer for the murder of his former wife and two children there, about six years ago, he wrote to his heart-broken wife here, to the effect that when he deserted her, on the 10th of last April, taking their 2-year-old child with him, he killed it and buried the remains. Search was made for the little body, and it was found near the mouth of Montgomery gulch covered by a comparatively thin layer of earth. It was identified by its raiment, which was the same it had on when taken from home by its inhuman father on its death journey.

The coroner's inquest but added to the horror of the crime.

The child had been buried alive and Dr. Kessler, in his evidence, showed conclusively that Soper attempted to strangle the little one, and as it relaxed into unconsciousness believed he had accomplished his horrible work. The murderer then proceeded to bury the still unconscious infant dug in it. The child's cap was then drawn over its face and dirt was piled upon the body. He then left the scene. Hardly had he reached the top of the trail, according to Dr. Kessler, before the child revived, and working its baby hands free from the weight of dirt and debris holding it down, tore away the cap from its face in an effort to gain breath. Its body strength was, however, insufficient to raise the load pressing the poor little body down. That the child struggled is shown in the contorted position of the limbs as the child lay in its rude grave. The verdict of the coroner's jury was death from strangulation and suffocation, charging Soper with murder.

NATIVE RIOTS IN CALCUTTA

European Population Threatened by Mohammedans.

THE SITUATION IS CRITICAL

The Trouble Is Due to the Weakness of Officials—A Compromise May Be Effected Soon.

Calcutta, July 6.—In the fighting which took place yesterday in a suburb of Calcutta, between the police and rioters, many policemen were injured. Twenty-four native policemen were surrounded by a mob and so roughly handled that all of them are expected to die of their injuries. The rioters suffered heavily, but they carried off their dead and wounded.

A compromise on the plague measures having been arranged between the authorities and the rioters, the disturbances have ceased.

The absence of rain is causing the greatest anxiety throughout India.

The rioting arose out of the growing practice of the Mohammedans of seizing and refusing to pay rent for certain so-called mosques, built, contrary to the tenets of the Mohammedan religion, on ground belonging to infidels. The demolition of a mud hut, a so-called mosque, led to the outbreak. The rioters were continually reinforced in response to telegrams sent up the country appealing to all true Mohammedans to come to the aid of their coreligionists.

For 48 hours, the police and military were repeatedly obliged to clear the streets. Detached parties of Mohammedans stoned Europeans wherever they found them, in some cases dragging them from their garries.

All the telegraphic lines were cut and the buildings containing Europeans were besieged. There were many narrow escapes. The rioters sounded many noisettes of the Mohammedan religion, on ground belonging to infidels. The demolition of a mud hut, a so-called mosque, led to the outbreak. The rioters were continually reinforced in response to telegrams sent up the country appealing to all true Mohammedans to come to the aid of their coreligionists.

The trouble is greatly increased by the absence of the higher officials, most of whom are now in the hills. Those who remained behind hesitated to undertake the responsibility of extreme measures. The result was that the troops were not allowed to fire or to take the offensive, and even when exposed to every kind of indignity and insult, their behavior and self-restraint under the circumstances were admirable.

It is understood that the compromise is based upon the unconditional surrender of the lands, but it is believed that this concession will prove a standing menace to the rioters of every European, as the rioters will celebrate the victory throughout all India.

In spite of the cessation of the riots, the situation is regarded as extremely grave, and it is felt that unless some official is invested with plenary powers during the absence of the governing authorities, European citizens will be compelled to act on their own responsibility.

THE BIG STRIKE ORDERED.

Miners of the Eastern Coal States Will Obey.

Columbus, O., July 6.—A general strike of the United Mine Workers of America has been ordered by the national executive board, and also by the district presidents. The strike is ordered to enforce the scale of wages agreed upon for Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois at the annual convention of United Mine Workers, held in this city the 12th of January last.

The national executive board is composed of Fred Dilcher, David H. Jenny, Harry Stephenson, James M. Carson and Patrick Dolan. The district presidents are W. E. Farmer, W. G. Knight, James M. Carson and Patrick Dolan. M. D. Rathford is president of the national executive board, John Kane vice-president and W. C. Pearce secretary. All these names are signed to the circular.

The officers say 875,000 men are involved in the proposed strike. President Rathford says this is the best time to strike the question of wages, as during the summer the men can make something out of their garden patches to obtain subsistence. The needs of clothing are not so great as in winter.

Object of the Strike.

Terre Haute, Ind., July 6.—President Knight, of district No. 11, United Mine Workers of America, officially confirmed the news of a miners' strike. His estimate, however, of the men who will be involved is about 100,000. Mr. Knight says the object of the strike is to clear out the markets, and counsel the operators to pay living wages to their men. He declares it is not a war upon operators, and the miners do not so regard it. They admit, according to Mr. Knight, that the operators are not responsible for the present aggravated condition of affairs, but are like the men they employ, the victims of over-production and under-consumption. Mr. Knight says that while the miners may not be especially hopeful as to the outcome of the strike.

KILLED BY THE HEAT.

Twelve People Perish and Thirty-Five Prostrated at Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, July 7.—There were 12 fatalities from heat today up to 10 o'clock tonight. There were 35 prostrations of which official note was taken by the police, conveying the victims to homes or hospitals, and fully as many minor cases in which the victims were able to go home without assistance. The weather bureau reports the mercury at 70 degrees at 5 A. M., and 93 degrees at noon, which was the maximum. A thunder storm set in at 3 o'clock and continued for three hours, which cooled the air. Since dark it has been rising, until at 10 o'clock the temperature was 74 degrees. The local weather bureau, in answer to queries, refers to Saturday's prediction, which extended the hot blast over Tuesday. Street thermometers registered the temperature from 3 to 5 degrees above the weather bureau figures. There have been 31 fatalities in three days.

The Commercial Tribune special report result of the heat from outside points as follows:

Springfield, O.—Nine cases of heat prostration today.

Toledo.—Today's sham battle resulted in 20 men being overcome, with no serious cases.

Wapaknet—Friday, Saturday, Sunday and today the mercury stood all the way from 102 to 108. The farmers cannot do harvesting. The extreme heat has had serious effect on horses. Wheat is dead ripe and is beginning to become brittle.

Parkersville, W. Va.—Yesterday and today were the two hottest days on record here, the maximum temperature being 99 at the weather bureau, and 112 in the shade on the street. No fatalities are reported.

Hottest for Ten Years.

Pittsburg, July 7.—The thermometer today registered 99, the hottest July day for 10 years. As a result, two deaths and 17 prostrations are reported. During a heavy storm, Matthews, a well-known horseman, was killed by lightning at Homewood race track. The deaths from heat are: Michael O'Loughlin and Mrs. Mary Doyle.

Fatal Effects at Fort Wayne.

Fort Wayne, Ind., July 7.—The thermometer was about 95 degrees nearly all day. Those who were prostrated were: Mrs. Amelia Miller and Frank Huxley. Mrs. W. A. Miller, prostrated yesterday, died today. Mrs. Pollock was prostrated while in a cherry tree, and fell to the ground. Both legs were broken.

Nine Dead, More Prostrated.

Chicago, July 7.—Today was cooler, but the pavements and buildings had stored up heat enough to make things uncomfortable. There were nine deaths and 29 prostrations.

Seven Deaths at Detroit.

Detroit, July 7.—The heat became less unbearable, but seven deaths are reported.

NO FREEDOM THERE.

Weyer Still Permitting Outrages on Women and Children.

New York, July 7.—A dispatch to the World from Havana says: Senors Borells, Marandinos, Nortones and Diaz all wealthy residents of Guanabacoa, were arrested recently and hurried to jail. The next night their homes were invaded by troops and police and their wives and daughters were forced to go with the men, hardly having a chance to dress. Indeed, two of them handsome girls of 16 and 18, were taken away in their night garments, the soldiers indulging in the coarsest jests regarding them and their appearance. These women have disappeared, and to complain made in Guanabacoa and Havana, no attention is paid.

La Lucha avers that 14 children from 6 to 15 years of age have been put in prison as "abetors of the revolution." The American colony is insulted daily in the papers and many sarcastic remarks are made regarding the "Americans' sudden change of front when Spain stood on her dignity."

Wounded Going Home.

New York, July 7.—A dispatch to the Journal and Advertiser from Havana says: Seven hundred ill and wounded troops have embarked for home at General Weyer's request, to make room in the hospitals for the new fever and smallpox victims, who are stricken down from day to day. Miss Wiberforce still hopes to persuade General Weyer to permit the reception at the hospitals and impartial treatment of wounded Cubans who are captured and held as prisoners of war, awaiting court-martial, sentences of death or deportation in chains.

A Jacaro Moron dispatch to El Diario de la Marina reports the defeat of a party of amazons near the central trocha and announces the capture of their captain, Senorita Florentina. The moment the news reached General Weyer at Manzanillo he telegraphed her release.

Great Britain's second oldest ship in commission, the Grampus, built in 1784, has been sold to be broken up. It had been used for many years as a powder hulk at Portsmouth. Nelson's Victory is the only older ship in the service.

THE SPANIARDS ARE TIMID

Trial of the Competitor Crew Again Postponed.

NO FUTURE DATE WAS SET

Officials Fear the Effect on American Relations of Passing Sentence on the Prisoners.

New York, July 5.—A Herald dispatch from Havana says: The trial of the Competitor crew did not take place on July 1, as had been reported. It may not take place for several months yet, unless the United States presses the matter. The authorities here hesitated to bring the men to trial for diplomatic reasons. They realized the fact that if the laws of Spain mean anything, and are not to be brought into disrepute, the sentence of the Competitor filibusters must be a severe one. On the other hand Spain does not desire to aggravate any hostile feeling that may already exist in the United States against her.

It was just about the middle of June that Consul-General Lee, by direction of his government, pressed here for an early trial. He pointed out that a long delay had already taken place and declared it unjust. To the consul's letter General Weyer sent a most indefinite reply. He began by excusing the past delay on the ground that proceedings on the part of the prosecution had consumed much time, and now, he said, the lawyers who had been assigned to the prisoners had been given until the end of July to prepare the defense. In conclusion he stated that it was "impossible to say when the trial would be brought on." This means that it has been thought best to delay the trial indefinitely.

In the meantime the Competitor crew are languishing in prison. Some of them cannot stand the confinement much longer. They are not treated badly, so far as Spanish treatment of prisoners in Cuba goes. Americans cannot realize what the confinement in Cabanas during these hot months means. When Melton, for example, was taken prisoner, he was a remarkably fine specimen of a man. Today he is broken down beyond recognition. His shoulders are bowed and his frame wasted to skin and bone.

Disease among Spanish troops in Santiago de Cuba has been so severe that when General Weyer ordered the move into the interior against the rebels, the only soldiers available were convalescents. All over the island disease among the Spanish troops is increasing at a fearful rate. Out of the thousand men in the Vegar battalion in Pinar del Rio, nearly 700 have been rendered unfit for service by malaria. The hospitals in Havana are crowded to overflowing.

General Ruiz Rivera is dangerously ill. The prisoner's doctors have performed a delicate operation upon him, and he is now in a critical condition.

The Herald's correspondent in Matanzas reports a fierce engagement on Saturday last between Spanish troops and a large body of insurgents. Between 60 and 70 Spaniards were killed and wounded. The rebel loss is not known. General Melline, who was with a column of men, came to the assistance of the Spaniards and was badly wounded during the engagement. There are in the vicinity of Matanzas 2,200 insurgents well armed and equipped.

The rebel leader Guaracha captured and killed two Spanish spies near the city limits of Matanzas. The Herald correspondent vouches for the fact that the Spaniards marched 17 pacific men and a woman, who had left Matanzas for a plantation to get food.

Rivera's Condition.

Havana, July 5.—A press correspondent has had an interview with General Rivera, in San Ambrose hospital, to which he was removed from Cabanas fortress by the advice of attending surgeons. General Rivera expressed himself as satisfied with the medical and surgical attendance provided, as well as with the nurses. All the food supplied him is excellent. His meals are served from a restaurant near by at his own expense.

Terrible Suicide of Three Men.

St. Louis, July 5.—Just west of Wellsville, there is a coal chute belonging to the Wabash line. As passenger train No. 6 was dashing through this chute, Engineer Robinson saw three men lying with their heads upon the rail. He tried to stop his engine, but the distance was too short, and in an instant the men were ground beneath the wheels. A close examination of the bodies revealed the fact that the men must have been perfectly sober when they took their places beside the track.

Canovas Angry at Reporters.

Madrid, July 5.—Senor Canovas del Castillo, the Spanish premier, and the Duke of Tetuan have had a long conference on the subject of the latest news from the United States. The premier has notified the reporters he will not give them any news hereafter, on the ground that they publish it in a form calculated to influence the stock exchange.

FINISHED ITS WORK.

W. C. T. U. Convention in Vancouver Has Adjourned.

Vancouver, Wash., July 6.—After a most pleasant and harmonious four days' session, the 14th annual convention of the W. C. T. U., of Western Washington closed tonight. The annual election of officers today resulted as follows:

President, Miss Mary L. Page, of Olympia; vice-president, Dr. Ella J. Fifield, Tacoma; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Alice R. Rideout, Olympia; recording secretary, Mrs. Ellen J. Thayer, Everett; treasurer, Mrs. S. E. Shorthill, Tacoma; organizer, Mrs. Mattie N. Graves, Centralia; all being re-elected; delegate-at-large to the national convention, Mrs. J. C. Stone, of Seattle, and Mrs. Mattie Gridley, Vancouver, state delegate.

Reports were presented by the superintendents of their respective departments of the work accomplished during the year in the departments of purity, purity in literature and art, school of methods; temple work; lumbermen; narcotics; parliamentary usage; sanitary and economic cookery; Christian letter mission and others.

A most pleasing feature of the session was the "Emporium," given near the close of the session. This consisted of practical illustrations of the different departments of W. C. T. U. work. Many of them were very impressive. A delicious luncheon was furnished the white ribbon visitors in the Methodist Episcopal church. The address of Mrs. Narcisca White Kinney, of Astoria, president of the Oregon W. C. T. U., on "The Spirit of the Age," was eloquent and was well received.

Resolutions were passed directing the legislative department to urge the passage of laws favoring the universal use of the W. C. T. U. text-book; favoring a crusade for the abolishment of the sign "Ladies' Entrance" in front of drinking saloons; favoring woman suffrage and inviting all political parties in the United States to insert the suffrage plank in their platforms.

An animated discussion took place during the closing hours as to whether it is necessary for the W. C. T. U. workers to lay aside the badge of the society, the white ribbon, to insure decided success during political campaigns, as appears to have been the idea in other states. The discussion was one-sided, being decidedly in favor of the ladies, when engaged in political or legislative work, retaining their badge of white.

The convention closed with another splendid address by Miss Belle Kearney, national organizer, of Mississippi, on "A Message for Our Young Women and Their Brothers."

It was decided to meet next year in Tacoma, unless the national convention should be held in that city, in which case the convention will be held in Everett.

TAX ON STOCK AND BONDS.

Lodge Prepares a Draft of an Amendment.

Washington, July 6.—Senator Lodge today prepared a draft of an amendment to the tariff providing for a stamp tax on stocks and bonds in accordance with the action of the Republican senatorial caucus last night, and submitted it to the finance committee. As prepared the amendment provides for a tax of 5 cents per share of \$100 or fraction on the face value of the capital stock, or on bonds on their issuance, and of 2 cents for each \$100 or fraction on each transfer of stocks or bonds. United States and state bonds are excepted as are individual bonds to secure mortgages, and also the stock and bonds of mutual benefit building associations. The amendment has been submitted to the Republican members of the judiciary committee and approved by them as to form.

Exchange of Weather Reports.

Washington, July 6.—An arrangement has been completed between the United States and Mexico for the exchange of weather reports. The co-operation with Mexico is similar to that now in operation between Canada and the United States. Professor Moore, chief of the weather bureau, under Secretary Wilson's direction, has been in consultation with Senor Augustin N. Chavez, director-general of the Mexican telegraph, for some days, perfecting the scheme. Senor Chavez was specially authorized by the president of the Mexican republic and his secretary of public works to establish a daily telegraph weather service to collect observations by telegraph, and to issue to the Mexican marine ports warnings of hurricanes and other severe disturbances. He proposes to have the Mexican observations taken daily at the same moment that observations are taken at the weather stations in the United States, and to plan the Mexican weather service after that of the United States, which he considers the most efficient in the world.

The two services, by the arrangement effected, will work in harmony. The metric system of measurements will be used by Mexico; but this is easily reduced to our system.

Russia's population increases at the rate of 1,000,000 annually, and the increase is much greater than that of any other country in the world.