

The Hood River Glacier.

It's a Cold Day When We Get Left.

VOL. IX.

HOOD RIVER, OREGON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 6, 1897.

NO. 11.

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

Kansas and Missouri are again being scorched by heat.

Six persons were killed in a mountain slide a few miles from Berlin Saturday.

A non-union coal miner was shot and killed at Scottsdale, Pa., during a quarrel with striking miners.

The potters of Trenton, N. J., and the sheet iron workers of Phillipsburg, N. H., now threaten to go on a strike.

The monitor Paritan broke her rudder in New York and will be laid up for a month, and will cost about \$5,000.

George H. Walker, a Washington, D. C., lawyer and former correspondent, has been appointed assistant postmaster-general.

Four boys were drowned at Kansas City while in swimming, four in Winnipeg and two more at Boston, one of whom was 80 years of age.

Bluejackets from the warship Yorktown and Boston were stoned and beaten by Japanese at Kobe, Japan, and some of them were badly used up.

Andree's north pole balloon is reported to have been seen in several places recently, but each time away off its course. Many have given him up as lost.

Professor Arion, a professional high-wire performer, fell from his wire, a distance of 75 feet, while riding a bicycle at Ridgewood Park, N. J., and was killed.

The monthly statement issued by the director of the mint shows that during July, 1897, the coinage executed at the United States mints amounted to \$670,850.

War is going on in several countries in Africa, in which Great Britain and Portugal are involved; also in India, Egypt, and trouble is brewing in Turkey, Greece and Crete.

A Missouri Pacific train ran into a freight standing on the main track at Yates Center, Kan., and Engineer Joseph Clown and Fireman Cal Rowan were killed. Other persons were injured.

Captain General Weyler has pardoned forty political offenders under death and other hard sentences, at the suggestion of the home government, and 1,000 Cuban exiles have been granted amnesty.

The state department has paid over to Count Vini, the Italian charge in Washington, \$66,000 as indemnity for the death by a mob of three Italian subjects who were lynched at Hahnville, La., a year ago.

War talk is beginning to be heard in Spain again. The premier says that war in Cuba will cease when the government funds give out, and that will be soon. In that case Spain will declare war against the United States.

The German press still actively discusses Great Britain's denunciation of the commercial treaty, and the agrarian section fiercely demands a tariff war, and agitates for reprisals against the United States. Veiled and open suggestions are made for a European trade league against America, with threats of serious consequences should England refuse to join such a league.

The flax grown for fiber on the Corvallis college farm has been pulled. A portion of it attained the length of 53 inches, while the average length is about 40 inches.

The treasury officials have discovered a number of inconsistencies in the new tariff law, some of them, it is feared, incapable of reconciliation. It is pointed out that section 262 places the duty on plums at 25 cents per bushel, and section 264 fixes the rate at 2 cents per pound. An error in the paragraph referring to currants was corrected in conference.

The desire of Germany to institute an European control of Greek finances still hampers the settlement of the indemnity question. It is understood that the Volo-Larissa railway will be transferred to the Greek administration, with the stipulation that the same facilities shall be granted to Turkey for the transportation of troops as are granted to Greece.

A dispatch from Ottawa announces that the Canadian government has decided to impose a royalty on all placer diggings on the Yukon in addition to \$15 registration fee and \$100 annual assessment. The royalty will be 10 per cent each on claims on which there is an output of \$500 or less monthly, and 20 per cent on every claim producing above that amount yearly. Besides this royalty, it has been decided in regard to all future claims staked out on other streams or rivers, that every alternate claim should be the property of the government, and should be reserved for public purposes and sold or worked by the government for the benefit of the revenue of the Dominion.

GREAT MASS MEETING.

More Than Five Thousand Strikers at McCrea Schoolhouse.

Pittsburg, Aug. 4.—The mass meeting of miners at the McCrea schoolhouse today was the greatest during the strike, and probably the largest gathering of the kind ever seen in Allegheny county. More than 5,000 striking miners were gathered for an all-day session, and labor leaders harangued them in various tongues, while bands of music served to stir up the enthusiasm to the highest pitch. From early morning miners of every nationality were gathering at the schoolhouse. They came in big bands and small ones, but the one that set the camp wild with enthusiasm came from Turtle creek. It had 1,600 miners from that camp, and when they came in sight there was such cheering as has not been heard since the strike started.

They came down to the schoolhouse with bands playing stirring airs and banners waving in the breeze. Cheer after cheer went up from the camp, and the marchers returned them with a will. When the miners of the two parties met there were some wild scenes. Men rushed around shaking hands, shouting, and even embracing each other. The crowd that had gathered was so much larger than the men had anticipated that they were wild with joy.

A few minutes after the arrival of the Turtle Creek division the speakers arrived in carriages. They were A. P. Carriek, president of the Painters' and Decorators' Union; W. A. Carney, vice-president of the Amalgamated Association; Mrs. Jones, the female agitator, of Chicago, and M. C. Monahan, of the Painters' and Decorators' Union. In addition to these, the leaders of the miners were lined up to speak as the occasion demanded.

J. T. McCoy, a prominent member of the typographical union, extended the sympathy and financial support of the printers of the country, and said the organization made a per capita assessment for five weeks to be paid for the benefit of the strikers.

Two new camps were instituted this afternoon after the meeting. The one at Plum Creek is Camp Resistance, and the one at Sandy Creek will be called Camp Isolation. Each camp in the besieged district will be kept supplied with guards. Headquarters, as heretofore, will be at Camp Determination, at Turtle Creek.

The force of deputies was kept busy during the entire night. Every move was watched, and trouble seemed to be in the air. The condition is said to have been critical. Both sides feel that there is a crisis near at hand. The officials of the New York & Cleveland Gas Coal Company gave out the statement tonight that their forces were increased in the Turtle Creek and Sandy Creek mines, and that more men were at work at Plum Creek than since the campaign against the company started.

The hearing of Patrick Dolan will be held tomorrow before Justice Semmins, of Turtle Creek. The miners' officials have retained attorneys, and the case will be fought to the end.

Whatever the immediate culmination of the strike situation may be, it is evident that Sheriff Lowrey considers the time a critical one. Tonight he telegraphed Governor Hastings fully concerning the conditions existing here, with the evident purpose of having the governor prepared for any emergency that may arise in the near future. It is learned that the governor has been impressed with the gravity of the situation, and that he has instructed the adjutant-general to remain in his office awaiting any requisition that may be made on him for troops.

While the ranks of the strikers at Turtle Creek were being augmented, parties of marchers were in the field to induce miners not to go to work. About 250 gathered at Plum Creek mines before the men started to work. A line was opened up and as the diggers neared the pit mouth they passed between the lines of strikers. There was no attempt at force, but a number of diggers stopped and talked with the strikers and then passed into the mine. Some were induced to come out. About an hour later the strikers moved off in the direction of the McCrea schoolhouse.

At Oak Hill mine a demonstration was made, but no men were induced to quit. At Sandy Creek mine, many men are out. The company say 100 are at work, while the strikers say only 22 went in.

Crushed to Death.

Salt Lake, Aug. 2.—A special to the Tribune from Cedar City, Utah, says: Mrs. Joseph Smith was instantly killed and Mrs. Amelia Webster badly injured in an accident today. Joseph Smith was hauling timber over the mountain road, having on the wagon Mrs. Smith, his wife; Mrs. Daugherty, Mrs. Webster and five children. While coming down the mountain, the brakebeam broke and the wagon went down the hill at a terrific speed and fell over an embankment. Mrs. Smith was crushed to death, and Mrs. Webster badly injured. The five children jumped off at various places and were uninjured.

The father of the British navy, Admiral of the fleet, the Hon. Sir Henry Keppel, has just celebrated his 88th birthday. Despite his advanced age he still remains on the active list.

A PANIC IN HAVANA CITY

Inhabitants Leaving as Fast as They Can.

THE ATTACK ON THE SUBURBS

The Insurgents Are Well Armed With Dynamite and Rapid-Firing Guns—Boots Secured by the Cubans.

Tampa, Fla., Aug. 3.—The stories telegraphed from Havana last week about an attack by insurgents on the suburbs of that city is confirmed by passengers who left Havana on the Plant steamer Mascot and arrived here tonight. Among the number was Senor Calbajer, a wealthy Spaniard, and his wife and daughter, who are now to be reckoned among the refugees who have fled from Havana.

The attack referred to was made on the little village of Mariano, about 10 miles southwest of the city, and the terminus of the antiquated and dilapidated Mariano railroad. Senor Calbajer was an eye witness of the attack. He says that the attack was led by Juan Delgado and Hernandez. The insurgent chiefs left 100 of their troops outside the town and carried 300 to the attack. They were well armed with dynamite and rapid-fire guns, and met with but slight resistance. The engagement was short and desperate. Forty-nine Spanish troops were killed and 130 wounded; two Cubans were killed and 40 wounded. The inhabitants of the town fled for their lives, leaving the insurgents in complete possession. They sacked the place and secured \$40,000 in gold and a large quantity of supplies that they could not carry away.

Other passengers tell the same story, and say that the wildest terror reigns in Havana, that the well-to-do inhabitants are leaving as fast as local law will permit.

ANDREE'S BALLOON.

A Manitoba Farmer Believes That He Saw It.

Winnipeg, Aug. 3.—A Whitemouth, Man., dispatch to the Free Press says: Inquiries regarding a large balloon which was seen passing in a northeasterly direction on the evening of the 29th, three miles from Whitemouth, have elicited the fact that the evening was remarkably calm and cool. Farmer Henderson was standing at the door of his barn, and was taking a glance around the sky when he saw a large oblong object sailing slowly across the horizon. Gradually he made out the car, and then he saw a large sail swing into view. Astonishment held him spellbound, and again and again the gonglike sail swung in full view, showing its enormous proportions. Then the balloon drifted slowly out of sight in the twilight. Henderson, on returning to his house, consulted a newspaper having a picture of Andree's balloon and declared that the airship he saw is of the same character. The balloon was floating very low, and Henderson says it could not have been more than half a mile away. He could see no signs of life, and it showed no light.

THE YELLOW FEVER GERM.

Dr. Senarilli's Account of His Recent Discovery.

Washington, Aug. 3.—Surgeon-General Wyman, of the marine hospital service, has had translated the account written by Dr. Senarilli, of Montevideo, of his discovery of what he claims to be the yellow fever germ, and which he calls the ioteroid bacillus. He says the bacillus was discovered in the second case examined. The doctor dwells upon the difficulty of making sure of results because of the numerous microbes to be found in yellow fever. The germ which he holds to be responsible for yellow fever, Dr. Senarilli says, is found in the blood or tissues, and not in the gastro-intestinal cavities. He notes the fact, however, that in yellow fever, as in typhoid, the digestive tract is the seat of abundant bacilli coli, but does not associate these with real yellow fever microbes. He concludes, therefore, that the virus of yellow fever does not reside in the intestinal tube, and "that is toxine, instead of being absorbed by the intestinal walls, is elaborated in the interior of the organs and in the blood."

Two Fires in Ottawa.

Ottawa, Ill., Aug. 3.—The Pioneer Fireproof Construction plant, the largest of its kind in the world, was partly destroyed by fire today, entailing a loss of \$100,000, partly insured. The fire was of incendiary origin. The large elevator of J. N. Shulter was burned to the ground this morning. Loss \$6,000; insurance \$3,000. It is now thought this building was set on fire. Had there been any breeze at the time of this fire, the city of Ottawa would have been almost wiped out, as both buildings were situated close to the business center.

Ore Bins and Chute Burned.

Butte, Mont., Aug. 3.—The ore bins and ore chute of the Boston & Montana Leonard shaft were burned this morning. The origin of the fire is not known. The company loss will not exceed \$10,000.

MASSACRED BY NATIVES.

Tragic Fate of a Party of Australian Goldseekers.

Vancouver, B. C., Aug. 4.—The steamer Miowera, from Sydney, brings information that news of still another massacre has been received at Sydney. Not long ago a number of Australia's army of unemployed were attracted by stories of fabulous gold panning at Papua and other interior New Guinea points. Their ranks have been terribly thinned by murder, starvation and fatal swamp fevers. To make matters worse, every native who helped a white was marked for the tomahawk.

The remnant of these white pioneers went to Vanapa for a final effort to make their fortunes. Their stores gave out and for months they lived on "damper" and tea. Natives in the vicinity claimed to be ill-treated by the government in the way of scant stores, and decided to teach the government a lesson by killing all the whites within reach. The whites were raided at night and put to death with tomahawks, being easy victims. After long suffering they were weak and emaciated, and could not defend themselves. Many massacres had occurred in the same place previously, but the government has never attempted to punish the murderers.

Later news confirms the massacres which occurred 85 miles from Port Moresby. The entire settlement of natives and whites had their heads split open by a large band of savages. The government has sent a large body of military police to surround the natives and shoot if necessary. Wholesale arrests will be made. The natives will be brought back manacled in the hold of a steamer chartered for the purpose.

PETROLEUM LAKE IN ALASKA.

It Contains Coal Oil in an Unlimited Quantity.

San Francisco, Aug. 4.—While the whole world is excited over the gold discoveries in the North, sight has been lost of another discovery that promises to be of great value in the development of that section.

Some months ago a lake of almost pure petroleum was discovered and samples sent to Seattle for analysis. The assayer's report on these has just been made public, and the find is reported to be of incalculable richness. A company has been formed in Seattle to handle the product, and travelers from there say that the company intends to put it on the Alaskan market at once.

The lake is of unknown depth, several miles wide and five or six in length, and the quality of the petroleum is said to be of the finest. It is fed by springs and the hills surrounding it are said to be rich in coal and asphalt. The lake is only two miles from the ocean, so that the difficulties of transportation are reduced to a minimum. It is the intention of the owners of the lake to take its product right into the mining camps of Northern Alaska wherever the waterways will permit.

MESSAGES WITHOUT WIRES.

Inventor Marconi Talks of His New Telegraph.

New York, Aug. 4.—A special to the World from London says: Marconi, inventor of the "wireless telegraph," has just reached Soudan, where a trial of the invention will be made. In an interview Marconi said: "The greatest distance which we have been able to transmit messages by telegraph without wires is 12 miles, but that by no means is the limit of the instruments. It simply signifies that existing appliances are not perfect. At Spezia I sent messages without wires from the San Bartolomeo arsenal to the warship San Martine, 12 miles out in the harbor without difficulty, and with absolute accuracy. It was done before the royal commission. Official experiments will be renewed when I return to Italy in September. I have successfully experimented at the Italian ministry of marine and at the Quirinal before the king and queen."

Cigarettes on the Rise.

New York, Aug. 4.—Cigarette manufacturers have decided upon an increase in the price of cigarettes. A letter of notification is now going through the mails. The advance is about 15 per cent on the whole list from Turkish to common brands. Turkish cigarettes that were sold from \$7 to \$17 will now cost the dealer from \$8.65 to \$20.30, according to the brand. Louisiana perique advances from \$5.15 and \$5.75 to \$6.15 and \$6.50. Brands of domestic make which dealers bought for \$3.80 per 1,000 have been increased in price to \$4.10. The advance is ascribed by the manufacturers to the increase in the internal revenue law.

Had to Succumb.

Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 4.—The Buffalo Refining Company, of which C. B. Matthews is president, has made a general assignment for the benefit of creditors. While the company is a comparatively small corporation, being capitalized at only \$15,000, it has been one of the few independent refineries in the country, and under various names has maintained an existence in active antagonism to the Standard Oil Company.

PROFESSOR M'CLURE KILLED

Was With the Mazama Party on Mount Rainier.

FELL THREE HUNDRED FEET

His Body Was Found Soon After by a Searching Party and Taken From There to Tacoma.

Tacoma, Aug. 2.—Professor S. E. McClure, of Eugene, a member of the Mazamas society that made the ascent of Mount Rainier Tuesday, lost his footing while descending the mountain Wednesday and fell 300 feet. He struck on a pile of rocks and was instantly killed. His body was recovered several hours later by a searching party, and was brought to Tacoma tonight.

The Mazamas encamped in Paradise valley Monday, and about 30 of the party began the ascent to the peak that day, arriving at Gibraltar rock that night, where they camped.

Early Wednesday morning Professor McClure, Professor Baillie, Professor Mitchell, of New York, and Dr. E. Dewitt Connell, of Portland, started ahead of the main party, and arrived at the mountain top about noon. Professor McClure carried a barometer for the purpose of taking observations on the top of the mountain.

Returning, they met the remainder of the party near the summit, and, arriving at Gibraltar rock, awaited their return.

They arrived at Camp Muir about 9:30, on their way to Paradise valley, and soon after leaving that point, lost their way. The leader and the various members of the party began cautiously to search for the trail. The lights of the camp in Paradise valley were plainly visible, and, although it was a tramp of nearly four hours, the way to this camp seemed so plain that nobody felt the least alarmed.

Professor McClure ventured toward the edge of a cliff, and announced that he saw a large pile of rocks a few hundred feet distant, and thought he had discovered the trail. Dr. Connell stood within 50 feet of him, keeping up a conversation, and attempting to direct his movements.

Darkness had fallen, and the only light came from the snow, which only half visible. Dr. Connell says he had just answered Professor McClure's call, and was peering intently in another direction, when he heard a sudden crash, like the falling of rock. He looked in the direction where Professor McClure had stood a moment before, but he was not to be seen. He at once called to him, but received no response, and the members of the party began a systematic search, but, failing to find McClure, concluded that he had fallen off the cliff.

It was nearly an hour before the trail to camp was found, and the members of the party, with the exception of Dr. Connell and a lady and gentleman from Oregon, started to come to report the accident.

A searching party was instantly organized, and under the direction of Dr. Nunn, of Portland, began the search for Dr. McClure's body. The place of the accident was so closely described by the members of the party who had been with Dr. McClure that the searchers were soon able to reach the point on the side of the mountain directly underneath.

Daylight broke about 3:30, and the body of Dr. McClure was found lying on a great pile of boulders, forming a great, forbidding shelf.

Professor McClure's body fell a sheer 300 feet, and bounded about 40 feet outward toward the edge of the cliff. It lay within 12 feet of the face of the mountain, and, had it fallen over, would have dropped two or three miles, and in all probability would have disappeared into one of the huge crevasses which seam the mountain there.

Professor McClure carried a heavy roll of blankets and his barometer, strapped upon his back. The barometer was broken, but all of his papers and notes of observation were found in his pockets intact.

Dr. Connell had remained on the mountain all night, to enable the searching party to locate the spot where the accident occurred by shouting to them through the darkness. The lady who remained at this point was put into a sleeping bag, and passed a fairly comfortable night.

The Sun's Eclipse.

St. Louis, Aug. 2.—A partial eclipse of the sun was observed here this forenoon. Ira R. Hicks, an astronomer, said: "It was a peculiarly beautiful exhibition, my telescope showing violent perturbations. To the southwest appeared an enormous spot with a black chasm in its center into which, like nodding plumes, waves of fire seemed to fall. Toward the northeast of the giant spot and just above the line of the moon's pathway were two smaller spots of similar description. These indicated unusual activity in the sun due to a season of storms on that planet. The earth always feels the effect of extraordinary sun perturbations, and I predict we shall have storms and electrical displays as the result of the solar disturbance."

ELDER ON THE OCEAN.

The Portland Steamer Clears for the New Eldorado.

Astoria, Or., Aug. 3.—A 4:15 o'clock this morning, the O. R. & N. steamer Elder, with 383 passengers from Portland and 25 from Astoria, bound for the Clondyke, slowly left her dock, and, in the dim light of the early day, set her nose towards the far north, the land of promise to the goldhunters.

Hundreds were on the docks even at that hour, and every passenger was on deck to bid a last farewell to friends and civilization. As the steamer got under way, a mighty shout was given by those on shore, which echoed from the distant hills and was answered by those on board. Last words of warning and advice were spoken, and soon the big ship was but a shadow in the distance.

Several joined the ship here at the last moment. One man traded a diamond and \$500 gold watch for another's outfit; and one man bought half interest in the outfit of another whose partner left him, and a man from Portland, who jumped on the steamer at the last moment, found an outfit here all packed, which the person who ordered it failed to call for. Without question, he paid the invoice price and had it loaded on the steamer.

During the day, the passengers of the steamer were entertained, by the citizens, and a jolly time was had while the ship's machinery, which was slightly damaged on the trip down the river, was repaired.

The Shooting in Scottdale.

Scottdale, Pa., Aug. 3.—Coroner Queens today held an inquest on the remains of William Cummings, the non-union mill worker who was killed last night in a quarrel with strikers. A large number of witnesses were examined, but the only one who gave positive testimony was Constable Longnecker, who testified that he was standing within a few feet of the parties when the shooting took place, and plainly saw the flash from the revolver in the hands of William C. Hubbs. The jury found Hubbs guilty, and he was arrested. Hubbs was a roller in the employ of the Scottdale Iron & Steel Company before the strike, and is one of the best known men in town. While opinions differ as to the effect of Cummings' death, it is believed that the trouble last night will end the rioting and bloodshed, and the strikers will be more moderate in their actions. The town tonight is quiet.

Five Violent Deaths.

Terre Haute, Ind., Aug. 3.—This has been a sad day for Carlisle, a town 30 miles south of here. Four persons were drowned at Hyatt's Ferry, in the Wabash river, and one was ground to fragments by an Evansville & Terre Haute freight train. The dead are: Mr. and Mrs. Grant Ammond, Mr. and Mrs. Abner Morris and Charles Hines. The first four were seen to go in bathing, and later their clothing was found on the river bank. It is believed one of the women was seized with cramps and the others were drowned in trying to rescue her. Charles Hines was found lying close to the Evansville & Terre Haute track, at Carlisle. The head was crushed in, the right hand torn off and the body almost severed. It is thought Hines fell from the train while stealing a ride.

The Pantsmakers' Complaint.

New York, Aug. 3.—The general strike of the pantsmakers' union, a branch of the socialist trades alliance, went into effect today in 250 shops in Greater New York. The strikers are enthusiastic, and believe this effort on their part will end the sweating system and restore the old rate of wages. Under the present system they are able to make only \$1.50 for a week's work. Under the old schedule, which they want restored, the operators made from \$10 to \$12 a week. There are nearly 3,000 operators, and, in consequence of the strike, 5,000 finishers are idle.

Shipwrecked Sailors Reach Home.

New York, Aug. 3.—Among the passengers today per the Clyde liner New York from San Domingo was Captain Hall and six shipwrecked sailors of the American schooner Belle Hooper, which was lost July 8, on Silver cape, 60 miles northeast of Macoris, and became a total loss. The crew was obliged to abandon the vessel and take to the boats, and was picked up by the Norwegian steamer Bratten and landed at Macoris, and then sent home by the United States consul.

Potters Want Their Wages Raised.

Trenton, N. J., Aug. 3.—The working potters of this city held a mass meeting last night at their clubhouse, and decided to ask the manufacturers for the restoration within 60 days of the 12½ per cent cut in their wages made in 1894. The men claim that the increased tariff rate on pottery made by the Dingley bill justifies the request. A committee of the men will seek a conference this week with the manufacturers on the subject.

The Sheet-Iron Workers' Strike.

Phillipsburg, N. H., Aug. 3.—The American Sheet-Iron strikers held a meeting, at which the committee reported the result of its conference with Superintendent Danby. The company offered the men work at cut wages, but they refused to accept the proposition, and decided not to depart from their stand.