

The Hood River Glacier.

It's a Cold Day When We Get Left.

VOL. IX.

HOOD RIVER, OREGON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1897.

NO. 29.

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. The Italian cabinet has resigned. General Pelloux's action is regarded as a political move, to make possible for the Marquis di Rudini to secure a unanimous ministry. The ministers of finance, justice and public works, in the retiring cabinet, will not appear in its successor.

E. L. Hewes, the Wichita mountain boomer, who has been at Wichita for three weeks trying to organize a party, has left for Oklahoma City without a single follower. At different times he claimed to have from 500 to 1,000 boomers ready to follow his lead into the country.

Toru Hoshi, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary from Japan to the United States, was a passenger from the Orient on the City of Peking, which last arrived in San Francisco. He will leave for Washington at once carrying with him instructions in reference to the Hawaiian treaty of annexation which will be considered by the United States senate.

When the German reinforcements, consisting of four companies of marines, numbering 23 officers and 1,200 men, and a company of naval artillery, arrive at Kiao Chau bay, for which point, as already cabled, they will soon set out, they will bring the German force there up to 4,566 men, the largest body Germany has ever sent beyond European waters. It is understood that the reserves had to be drawn upon.

Surgeon-General Wyman, of the marine hospital service, has submitted his annual report to Secretary Gage. It shows that during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1897, the total number of patients treated at hospitals and the dispensaries connected with the service was 54,477. Although the total number of patients treated during the previous fiscal year, the expenditures were \$538,536, which is \$21,000 less than the previous year.

The annual report of James H. Eckles, controller of the currency, for the year ended October 31, 1897, opens with a brief resume of the history of the legislation which constitutes the present National bank act, and invites the attention of congress to amendments to the law recommended in former reports, without specifically repeating them. The controller renews his recommendation of last year, urging that national bank examiners be paid an annual salary instead of fees, as now.

Further information from Washington respecting the proposed canal and locks for the channel at the dalles is to the effect that it is proposed to push the work with a deal of rapidity. The contract system and modern methods of excavation and building have made it clear that years need not be spent upon a work of this character. If the contract for improving the Columbia by a small channel at the dalles is adopted it will no doubt be stipulated that the work must be done with rapidity.

A terrible railroad accident has occurred in Warsaw. While a passenger train was stationary at the terminus, a heavy freight train ran into it, owing to the error of a pointsman. Eleven persons were killed and 22 others were seriously injured.

The receipts of the customs so far this fiscal year undoubtedly will fall considerably short of estimates made by the managers of the new tariff bill during its pendency in congress. At that time it was estimated that the customs would yield about \$180,000,000 during the first year. The indications are now said to be that the receipts from this source will not aggregate more than \$165,000,000.

A plate of armor, representing a lot of 500 tons for the turrets of the battleships Kearsarge and Kentucky, was tested at the Indian Head proving grounds Tuesday. For testing purposes, two eight-inch shells, one a Carpenter projectile and the other a Wheeler sterling, were fired at the plate, one at a high and the other at a low velocity. Neither penetrated nor cracked the plate, but both partially welded themselves into it.

Word comes of a wreck on the Santa Fee near Williams, Ariz., in which three men lost their lives and much valuable property was destroyed. After the first section of freight train No. 33 had pulled out of Williams the air that controls the brakes gave out and the train dashed down the steep grade with rapidly increasing velocity. The hand brakes were unavailing to check the speed, and when a point about 10 miles west was reached the train left the track. Two engines were coupled to the train, which was a very heavy one. Engineer Newton and Watson and Fireman Berry were pinned under their respective engines and lost their lives, it is said, by being burned to death.

AGAIN IN SESSION.

First Regular Meeting of the Fifty-Fifth Congress.

At noon Monday the first regular session of the 55th congress was launched upon the unknown seas of legislation. Simultaneously at both ends of the capitol, Speaker Reed in the house and Vice-President Hobart in the senate, dropped their gavels and called to order the bodies over which they preside. The sun shone brightly from a cloudless sky, making a glorious bright December day, with a tinge of frost in the air, and a breeze just strong enough to keep the stars and stripes snapping from the flagstaves.

At the capitol crowds swarmed into the corridors at an early hour and choked the marine steps as they ascended to the galleries from which they were to view the show. As is usual on such occasions, the reserved galleries were carefully guarded, admission being only by card, and the public had great difficulty wedging itself into the limited space set aside for it.

In the Upper House.

The senate chamber at the opening session was a veritable conservatory. The floral display was beautiful. Precisely at 12 o'clock the gavel of Vice-President Hobart fell, and the senate was called to order. An invocation was delivered by Rev. Milburn, the blind chaplain. Seventy-seven senators responded on roll-call.

The venerable Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, was first recognized by the vice-president. He offered a resolution, which was passed, in the usual form, that the secretary inform the house that the senate was in session and ready to proceed to business.

Allison of Iowa presented a resolution that a committee of two senators be appointed to join a like committee from the house to inform the president that congress was in session, and prepared to receive any communication he might desire to make. The resolution was passed, and the vice-president named Allison and Gorman as a senate committee.

By resolution of Cullom of Illinois, the time of the daily meetings of the senate was fixed at noon. On motion of Hale of Maine, a recess was then taken until 1 o'clock.

At 1:30 the senate reassembled and the committee, headed by Gorman, reported. The president's message was presented by Mr. Pruden at 1:30 o'clock, and was laid before the senate and read.

In the Lower House.

The house of representatives presented an animated appearance long before noon. The surrounding corridors were filled with jostling, moving crowds before 11 o'clock. The galleries which overlook the floor were black with people. Floral tributes for members were numerous, and in some instances imposing.

As the hands of the clock pointed to 12 Speaker Reed, attired in a black cutaway coat, and wearing a red tie, ascended the rostrum. The crack of the gavel subdued the din on the floor and conversation in the galleries. In the deep silence which followed the calling of the assemblage to order, prayer was offered by the eminent divine, Rev. Charles A. Boney, of England, who delivered an invocation solemn and impressive.

The speaker then directed the clerk to call the roll. The roll call showed the presence of 301 members. There were 55 vacancies from death or resignation during the recess, and the credentials of the members-elect were read by direction of the speaker, who then administered the oath of office to them. On motion of Dingley a resolution was adopted for the appointment of a committee of three to join the senate committee to wait upon the president and inform him that congress was ready to receive any communication he desired to make. The speaker named Dingley, Grosvenor and Bailey for this honor.

On motion of Henderson of Iowa daily sessions to begin at noon each day were ordered. The house then took a short recess.

When the house reassembled the committee appointed to wait upon the president reported, having perfected its mission. Mr. Pruden, who had followed the committee into the hall, immediately presented the message, which, by direction of the speaker, was read at the clerk's desk.

Appropriations Recommended.

Secretary Gage Monday transmitted to congress estimates of the appropriations required for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, as furnished by several executive departments. The total amount called for in the estimates is \$462,647,885, which is about \$32,000,000 in excess of the appropriations for 1898, including deficiencies and miscellaneous expenses, and about \$41,000,000 more than was estimated for 1898. Under the head of public works the treasury department, among other items, asks for \$100,000 for the erection of a courthouse, penitentiary, etc., at Sitka, Alaska, and \$50,000 for continuation of the work on the public building at Portland, Or.

Hayti Ready to Pay.

A dispatch to the Frankfurter Zeitung of Berlin from Washington says Hayti is ready to pay Germany the indemnity demanded for the alleged illegal arrest and imprisonment of Herr Emil Lueders, a German subject.

VICTORY FOR INSURGENTS

Town of Guisa Is Wiped Off the Cuban Map.

DYNAMITE GUNS WERE USED

Every Building in the Town Destroyed—Spanish Throughout the Province Are Terror-Stricken.

Havana, Dec. 9.—A further report today on the capture of Guisa by General Garcia confirms yesterday's dispatches, and the report adds that the entire garrison of the town, composed of 800 men, died heroically without surrendering. Only four or five of the Spanish survived and were made prisoners.

The Spanish official report describes the terrific effects of the pneumatic dynamite guns used by Garcia. The insurgents fired 72 shots on the fort. Each shot wrought terrible havoc. The gun was operated at a short distance from the front of the town. Not a single house remains. All are blown to pieces.

Besides the dynamite guns the insurgents used two field pieces. Garcia sent word to the Spaniards before the bombardment that they would be pardoned if they would surrender. The only answer was "Long live Spain," and a general volley from all the forts.

The town was completely destroyed in 12 hours. Besides 800 regular troops the Spanish had 300 militia and volunteers. The total loss is not exactly known, but is large.

Col. Tovar, who arrived to the rescue of Guisa, reports that it was terrible to see the dead Spanish half buried under the rubbish of the forts.

General Pando arrived today in Manzanillo, from whence he sent a long cable to Blanco, reporting continuous fighting against the insurgents since November 23, especially with Gomez in Santa Clara province. He also gives his first impressions about the war in Santiago de Cuba, declaring that the insurgents are numerous, well armed and daring. Pando intends to begin an active campaign against Garcia and Rabi, and protect Bayamo and all towns threatened by Garcia in the interior of the province. His arrival at Manzanillo has caused a great deal of enthusiasm among the Spanish who were panic stricken over the news of the destruction in Guisa.

The Cuban victory at Guisa was the most important of the entire war. Guisa had 8,000 inhabitants.

FORCED TO TAKE WATER.

The Diminutive Government of Hayti Grants Germany's Demands.

Port Au Prince, Dec. 9.—It is understood the question of indemnity demanded by Germany has been settled, and all demands of that country have been agreed to by the government of Hayti in the face of display of force made by Germany and under threat of bombardment of the defensive works of the port unless the demands were agreed to within eight hours.

The first part of the settlement took place at 6 o'clock last night, when the Haytian flag formally saluted the German flag. The second part of the settlement will take place this morning, when Count Schwerin, German minister to Hayti, will be formally and solemnly received by the Haytian president. The latter, it is stated, has assured the German authorities that summary justice would be promptly meted out to those officials of Hayti who caused the estrangement between the republic and Germany.

Naturally there is a strong feeling of resentment against the government on account of the humiliation inflicted upon the country, but it is not thought anything more serious than a ministerial crisis will result.

PRESIDENT IN TIME.

Mother McKinley Recognizes Her Deceased Son.

Canton, Dec. 9.—Once more the children of Nancy Allison McKinley have gathered about her couch, made sacred by her tenacious struggle against death. The reunion is complete. The president arrived before the death angel made his visit. In the little upper room at the McKinley homestead there was a scene almost too sacred for pen to write. The eyes of all present were filled with tears as they witnessed the remarkable and almost miraculous rally of the president's mother from the unconscious state into which she had fallen early in the morning.

As her son entered the room accompanied by his wife, Miss Helen said: "Here, mother, are William and Ida."

The president knelt at the bedside, kissed his mother tenderly and reverently, and as he did so she put her arm about his neck and signified that she knew him. It seemed to friends that she had been awaiting the arrival of her son. Soon afterwards she lapsed into an unconscious state, and the strength that had been husbanded for the last meeting of mother and son seemed to leave her.

DOWN TO REAL WORK

Senate and House Attend to Actual Business—Morrill Takes Oath of Office.

Washington, Dec. 9.—A new member, in H. DeSoto Money, of Mississippi, was introduced in the senate today, and, after some brief criticism of the form of his credentials, the oath of office was administered to him.

During the session, 108 bills, many of which were private pension measures, were introduced, in addition to several joint resolutions and some senate resolutions.

An interesting contest for precedence in consideration of Lodge's immigration bill and the proposed legislation to confer authority upon the president to act for the protection of the government's interest at the sale of the Kansas Pacific was pending at the close of the session. The probability is that it will be amicably arranged before the senate convenes tomorrow.

The session of the house today, though it lasted but two hours, witnessed a very lively skirmish over the question of distributing the president's message to the various committees clothed with jurisdiction over the subjects dealt with. The conflict of authority came between the ways and means committee and the banking and currency committee. The battle raged all along the line. During the day Grosvenor of Ohio fired the first gun against the civil service law, and this also brought the friends and enemies of that measure into action. Johnson of Indiana, in a ringing warning, declared that if a bill to emasculate the civil service law was passed, it would meet the presidential veto.

Eventually Dingley, in deference to the opposition of the members of the banking and currency committee, agreed to a modification of the order of distribution, so as to send to the ways and means committee all matters relating to the "revenues, the bonded debt of the country and the treaties affecting the revenues." The resolution was then adopted.

After the session Chairman Walker claimed he had won a decisive victory, and that his committee, under the order, would have jurisdiction of a measure, as he explained it, to convert the greenbacks into gold certificates. But members of the ways and means committee insisted that the changes of verbiage in the order would not affect their jurisdiction, and that a measure such as the president suggested, if introduced in the house, would be referred by the speaker to their committee.

MESSAGE SUITS SPANIARDS.

McKinley's Cuban Attitude Is Entirely Satisfactory.

New York, Dec. 9.—A dispatch to the Tribune from Havana says:

President McKinley's message is received quietly. Satisfaction is felt in official circles over the statement that the recognition of either belligerency or independence is not justifiable under present conditions. The credit which the president gives for conducting the war on humane principles and for improving the conditions of the reconquered roads will strengthen Captain-General Blanco in carrying out his policy.

The official feeling may be summarized in the statement that the government does not now fear the embarrassment which come from action by the United States before instructions from Madrid could be carried into effect. The hint of ultimate intervention causes some uneasiness and discussion has already arisen over what is meant by "reasonable time," but palace officials do not interpret it as likely to prevent the application of autonomy within the time needed for carrying out the detail of the system as directed from Madrid.

Autonomists, reformists and conservatives who support Sagasta and Blanco will make the message the basis of a movement for the early union of all parties to uphold the hands of the government in its colonial policy. Commercial interests are pleased with the pacific tone of the message, though not taking it as a conclusive settlement.

Fired a Bullet Into His Brain.

Butte, Mont., Dec. 9.—A special from Helena to the Miner says: Judge Horace R. Buck, associate justice of the supreme court of Montana, shot himself through the right eye about midnight at his home in Lennox, a suburb of Helena. He spent the evening with a party of friends at a neighbor's house, seeming to be very cheerful upon returning home. After chatting for a while with his family he went to his room, and soon afterwards the shot that ended his life was heard. His wife ran upstairs and found him lying on the floor dead.

The judge had been breaking down in health for some time, and it is supposed he was seized with a sudden impulse to end his existence. He was 44 years of age, a native of Vicksburg, Miss., and a graduate of Yale. He came to Montana in 1879.

French Expedition Massacred.

Brussels, Dec. 9.—The Mouvement Geographique today announces that it learns that part of a French expedition, under Major Marchand, while on its way to the Nile, has been massacred near Dahlengeza. The survivors of the party, it is added, retreated.

THE LOCKS AT THE DALLES

The Government Proposes to Push the Work.

CANAL WILL BE SPEEDILY DUG

Eastern Washington and Idaho Are Interested in the Project—The Boat-Railway Experiment.

Washington, Dec. 7.—Further information respecting the proposed canal and locks for the channel at the dalles is to the effect that it is proposed to push the work with a deal of rapidity. The contract system and modern methods of excavation and building have made it clear that years need not be spent upon a work of this character. If the contract for improving the Columbia by a small channel at the dalles is adopted it will no doubt be stipulated that the work must be done with rapidity. Heretofore Oregon has assumed control over the proposed improvement at this place. Eastern Washington and Idaho, it is now said, will take a hand in the matter, and will not consider the Columbia river wholly an Oregon stream. Upper Columbia river interests begin to press upon the Washington and Idaho congressmen, and make them feel the need of doing something to secure the water outlet to the Pacific ocean without interruption.

A theory which has been supplemented on to some extent here in Washington is the fact that certain engineers who approved the boat railway scheme wanted an experiment of this kind tried for the purpose of influencing other works in the United States, both of a public and a private nature. It is also said that engineers are somewhat accommodating, and are not very anxious to go contrary to the wishes of congressmen who push particular schemes. Engineers who have gone contrary to what senators and representatives have wanted, have been subject to severe criticism, and this they do not fancy any more than other people.

It must be acknowledged also that while the boat railway scheme has received the indorsement of many eminent engineers, it has also been something of a laughing-stock, and way down deep the leading engineers of the army never believed that congress would authorize it, or that a boat railway would be built. It is one of the subjects that they always smiled about and would raise their eyebrows with a look of amusement when asked for a serious opinion upon the project. The greatest drawback to the boat railway, as always stated frankly by some of the engineers, was that it would cost \$80,000 a year to maintain it, and that no one could tell how much would eventually be spent for repairs and breakdowns. The canal project has always been most favorably considered, and it looks as if that was to be the improvement for that portion of the Columbia river.

The secretary of the interior has approved patents to the Oregon & California Railroad Company, of lands amounting to 3,851 acres in the Roseburg land district.

NEW RAILROAD RECORD.

Union Pacific Makes the Fastest Time in the West.

Omaha, Neb., Dec. 7.—Celebrating its new birthday, the new Union Pacific has taken two more falls out of Father Time and has set a pace for fast running that will likely stand in the West for some time. Three record-breaking spurts in one week is its record. The first was done last Tuesday. At that time, a 520-mile run was made at the rate of 62½ miles an hour, with a 100-mile dash at the rate of 68.2 miles an hour.

Yesterday, the fast mail was again late in Wyoming, and was danced across the Nebraska plains at a rate that makes Tuesday's run look slow. It covered 42 miles, from Sidney to Julesburg, in 38 minutes; 81 miles, from Julesburg to North Platte, in 71 minutes; 60 miles, North Platte to Lexington, in 60 minutes; 35 miles, Lexington to Kearney, in 33 minutes, and a final dash of 42 miles, from Kearney to Grand Island, in 36 minutes, or 70 miles an hour. The 261 miles from Sidney to Grand Island was made in 238 minutes, an average of 65.6 miles an hour. From Grand Island to Omaha the speed was ordinary, the last time having been made up.

Today the Union Pacific brought a theatrical company on a special train from Julesburg to Council Bluffs, 294 miles, in 286 minutes. From this must be deducted five minutes for changing engines at Grand Island; four minutes by a Missouri Pacific train on the crossing at Petrol, and necessary slowing up through Omaha, and a slow run over the Missouri river bridge. The actual running time of the train was 275 minutes, an average of 63.6 miles an hour.

Nickerson, Kan., Dec. 7.—While temporarily insane, Mrs. M. E. Ross today saturated her clothing with kerosene and set herself afire. She was burned to a crisp. Her husband and daughter, in trying to extinguish the flames, were perhaps fatally burned.

DR. WYMAN'S REPORT.

Danger of the Importation of Asiatic Cholera.

Washington, Dec. 7.—Surgeon-General Wyman, of the marine hospital service, has submitted his annual report to Secretary Gage. It shows that during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1897, the total number of patients treated at hospitals and the dispensaries connected with the service was 54,477. Although the total number of patients treated was 673 in excess of those treated during the previous fiscal year, the expenditures were \$538,536, which is \$21,000 less than the previous year. The number of immigrants inspected by officers of the service at the various ports aggregated 232,327. The surgeon-general says:

"The necessity of legislation to secure proper shelter for deck crews on Western waters, to which my attention was called in the last report, was met by the act of congress requiring every steamboat upon the Mississippi river and its tributaries to furnish a place for the crew with protection from the weather. This subject is one that has long engaged the attention of the marine hospital surgeons, who have made frequent reports thereon, and this action of congress will be productive of much relief, although the act does not take effect until June 30, 1898. To meet the growing demands for the service, new regulations have been prepared, and will shortly be issued."

The surgeon-general invites attention to the excellent work by officers of the corps during the recent visitation of yellow fever in the South. Officers were assigned to infected districts, and, although a number of them were not immune to yellow fever, nevertheless they responded with alacrity and performed their duties with judgment and efficiency. Three officers contracted yellow fever and one lost his life by accident in the line of duty.

TROLLEY CARS COLLIDED.

Three Persons Killed and a Score Injured Near Detroit.

Detroit, Dec. 7.—Two suburban cars, carrying some 20 passengers, and both running at a speed of 25 miles an hour, collided on the Detroit & Oakland electric railroad, at 1 o'clock this afternoon. Three men were instantly killed and a score of persons injured, several of them seriously. The dead are:

John Savage, superintendent of the road; Charles M. Whitehead, motorman; John Kelly, of Detroit, book agent. A dozen others were more or less seriously injured.

The exact cause of the accident is not yet known. According to the schedule, a car leaves Detroit and Pontiac every hour, and there are three sidings along the road. Today the cars were behind time. The one bound southward for Detroit had passed an outbound car at a switch two miles from Pontiac, the crew apparently being ignorant of the fact that another outbound car was approaching them less than two miles away. The weather was foggy and the rails slippery from sleet. The collision occurred near a gravel pit half way between Pontiac and Birmingham, at the foot of two steep grades, down which the cars ran at full speed. The cars were driven half through each other, and were crushed to pieces.

Had it not been for the stout construction of the cars, both of which were new, it is doubtful whether any of the occupants would have escaped alive. As it was, nearly all of the 14 passengers in the southbound car suffered some injury. Some of the injured were taken to farmers' houses, others were brought to city hospitals.

The Matter Arranged.

Washington, Dec. 7.—It was officially announced at the White House today, on the return of the president to Washington, that Governor John Griggs, of New Jersey, has been tendered and has accepted the office of attorney-general of the United States, which will be vacated by the nomination of Attorney-General McKenna to be associate justice of the United States supreme court. It has not yet been settled when Governor Griggs shall assume his new office, but it is probable that the date will be about the beginning of the new year.

Will Give Spain a Trial.

New York, Dec. 7.—A special to the Herald from Washington says that congress will concur with the wishes of President McKinley and give a trial to Spain's new scheme of autonomy. The Herald poll of the senate and house shows the following results:

Senators against action, 42; senators who favor, but do not expect action, 24; senators for immediate action, 9; senators noncommittal or not seen, 14; representatives against action, 178; representatives for action, 159; representatives noncommittal or not seen, 18.

Burned to the Water Line.

Chicago, Dec. 7.—The steamer George W. Morley, of Cleveland, was burned to the water's edge on the beach at Evanston tonight. Her crew of 13 men got ashore without trouble. The Morley was bound from Milwaukee to Chicago without cargo, and when off Evanston a lamp exploded in the engine-room. Before the pumps could be started the fire was beyond control, and the boat was beached, the crew wading ashore. The Morley was a wooden steamer, and was valued at \$35,000.