

The Hood River Glacier.

It's a Cold Day When We Get Left.

VOL. IX.

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CURRENT EVENTS OF THE DAY

Epitome of the Telegraphic News of the World.

VERSE TICKS FROM THE WIRES

An interesting collection of items from the New and the Old World in a condensed and comprehensive form. Shepherds in Southern Colorado are losing thousands of sheep by snow and extremely cold weather.

The Northern Pacific Railway Company has reduced wages of car repairers at Superior 25 cents a day.

The schooner Ballora Loherman, Captain Plummer, from South River, N. J., for Boston, foundered without warning Sunday morning off Highland Lights. No lives were lost.

Charles W. Winkler, a brakeman on the Columbia & Puget Sound railway, was run over by a coal car and killed in the Seattle yards. Winkler formerly lived in Butte City, Cal., where he has relatives.

A bomb, made of gas pipe and filled with powder, was exploded in the German theater, in Olatue, Monrovia. Little damage was done, but the incident caused great excitement among the German residents.

The Turkish government, replying to the representations of Greece, has explained that the firing upon the Greek gunboat Actinium by the Turks at Perussa, on Saturday last, as the vessel was leaving the gulf of Ambracia, was due to a misunderstanding.

Aunt Judith Moore, the first colored woman admitted to membership in Henry Ward Beecher's church, is dead at her home in Brooklyn, aged 74. It is said that Mr. Beecher, in his will, requested that she be cared for. She is one of the original members of the Christian Endeavor Society.

Jacob Sarig, of Ooraminah, Persia, now in Cincinnati, giving talks on Persia and Armenia, has just received a letter from friends in his Persian home, informing him that a band of rangers from Koordistan had massacred all the inhabitants of a Persian Christian town, 800 souls, near Salmas, Persia.

Peter French, a prominent cattleman and landowner of Harney county, Oregon, was killed by a man named Oliver. It is reported that the deed was a cold-blooded murder. The victim was shot in the back of the head, the bullet coming out between the eyes. A land dispute is said to have been the cause of the trouble.

The Overman Wheel Company, of Chicopee Falls, Mass., has made an assignment for the benefit of its creditors. Henry B. Bowman, president of the Springfield National bank, has been appointed trustee. Albert H. Overman is president of the company, and the principal owner, and has given out a statement showing that, on November 10, last, the assets were \$1,318,000 and the liabilities \$539,000.

Frank G. Farley was accidentally shot and instantly killed by Ed. Alvord, in Tekoa, Wash. Both men were O. R. & N. conductors. At the coroner's inquest, the evidence showed that Alvord was turning the cylinder of a revolver so the hammer would rest on a cartridge. The weapon was discharged, and Farley fell and expired without uttering a word. The jury exonerated Alvord.

The long-continued cold and heavy snow of the past month are beginning to have a serious effect upon sheep in Wyoming, and it is feared that, unless there is a break in the weather soon, the losses will be heavy. Shepherds report that a number have already perished.

Mr. Coffin, the acting controller of the currency has called attention to the fact that the retirement of national bank notes during the first 20 days of December reached the sum of \$3,000,000. This is said to be the first time during the last 10 years that the voluntary retirement has reached this amount in any one month.

After a week of conference in Boston, Justices Putnam and King, the commissioners for the United States and Canada, respectively, in the arbitration of the Behring sea claims, have completed their work for the present, and it is understood will soon begin the preparation of their reports to their respective governments.

The first meeting of the National Building Trades Council was held at St. Louis, and was marked by a scathing denunciation of the American Federation of Labor for having passed a resolution at Nashville opposing the formation of the national council. The Federation of Labor opposed the new organization as tending to create a further division in the ranks of labor.

Fireman Martin J. Oakley was killed at a fire in a five story tenement on East Forty-fourth street, New York city. Oakley was suffocated by smoke and escaping gas. Assistant Fireman Thomas Head, James Davis and Peter Connelly, of the same company, were rendered unconscious by inhaling smoke and gas, and were with difficulty revived. They are in hospitals, and their condition is serious.

ACTUAL STARVATION.

Thousands of Cubans Are in the Direst Distress.

Washington, Dec. 29.—The most profound distress prevails among many thousands of people in Cuba. Starvation not only impends, but is an actual fact. The president has been informed of the facts from sources whose reliability cannot be doubted. He has gone to the length of his constitutional power in calling the state of affairs to the attention of the American people. The state department has used all of its authority to mitigate conditions, and the letter to the public sent out by Secretary Sherman the day before Christmas pointed out the way to further alleviate the miserable condition of the concentrated. Today the sum of \$5,000 was received by Assistant Secretary Day from certain charitable disposed persons, whose names are not disclosed, and this sum will be remitted by telegraph tomorrow morning to Consul-General Lee for disbursement among the more pressing cases.

It is hoped by the department of state that the American people will come to the relief, and promptly, by subscriptions of money, clothing and supplies of various kinds. The newspapers are expected to lend a generous aid in carrying forward this movement. The machinery for distributing has been provided by the state department, and Consul-General Lee has undertaken, with the aid of the American consular agents in Cuba, to give personal attention to the alleviation of distress by the distribution of the gifts of the American people. One line of steamers plying between New York and Havana—the Ward line—it is said, has undertaken to forward any contributions of goods to General Lee, at Havana, and it is believed that the American railroads will do their part by carrying the goods to the seaboard.

The Spanish authorities have consented to remit all duties on relief supplies so forwarded. The state department directs that they be sent direct to Consul-General Lee, or either, Consul draft, or check, or goods. Consul-General Lee tonight cabled the state department just what is wanting at this juncture, and his list is as follows: Summer clothing, second-hand or otherwise, principally for women and children; medicines for fevers, including a large proportion of quinine; hard bread, corn meal, bacon, rice, lard, potatoes, beans, peas, salt fish, principally codfish; any canned goods, especially condensed milk for the starving children. Money will also be useful to secure nurses, medicines and for many other necessities.

BURNED TO DEATH.

Terrible Fate of a Woman and Her Aged Mother.

Pittsburg, Dec. 29.—During a fire at New Haven, a suburb of this city, in the residence of Mrs. Mary Ann Browdy, this evening, Miss Nancy Browdy, aged 46, was burned to death, and the mother, aged 76, was so badly burned that she cannot survive the night. Miss Browdy, who came here about a month ago from Butte, Mont., to visit her mother, lost her life in trying to save some personal property. She went to the upper floor after the flames had made good headway on the structure, and was suffocated. When the house had been gutted, the body of Miss Browdy was seen hanging over a joist, and, in the presence of about 500 people who had gathered at the scene, was literally burned to a crisp. The mother threw herself into the burning building twice in an endeavor to save her daughter, but each time was dragged back, not, however, until she was so badly burned that the physicians say she cannot recover.

THE CZAR ADVANCING.

Kinchau, a Remarkable Point of Vantage, Now Occupied.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 29.—The Russians have occupied Kinchau, north of Port Arthur.

Can Defy the World.

San Francisco, Dec. 29.—E. L. Shephard, who recently returned from China, where he had an official position, commenting upon the reported occupation of Kinchau by Russia, said today:

"Kinchau is an important walled city (not an open port), at the head of the gulf of Lau Tung, and it commands the mouth of the river Yalu, where the battle between the Japanese and Chinese was fought, and the other important rivers which flow into the gulf. It is about equally distant between the mouth of the Yalu river and the terminus of the great wall of China. It commands the railway system recently constructed from Tien-Tsen to the capital of Manchuria, and is of pre-eminent importance as a strategic post.

"The seizure of the point shows that Russia has practically taken possession of Corea, Manchuria and the gulf of Lau Tung, and possesses a significance which will cause consternation among the diplomats in the Old World. Its situation is such that its possession practically places Russia in a position to defy the world."

The gizzard of a hen recently killed at Covington, Ga., contained 31 brass tacks, 31 birdshot, two pins, a tiny brass ring, a bit of steel and some crushed brass caps.

A NEW TURN OF EVENTS

England Presents an Ultimatum to King of Corea.

AGAINST DISMISSAL OF BROWN

Big British Fleet Lying Off Chemulpo—Japan Supports the Move and Has Warships in Readiness.

London, Dec. 28.—A dispatch from Shanghai says: It is reported that 17 British warships are off Chemulpo, Corea, southwest of Seoul, supporting the British consul's protest, really amounting to an ultimatum against the king's practically yielding the government of Corea into the hands of the Russian minister. The protest is specially directed against the dismissal of McLevy Brown, British adviser to the Korean customs, in favor of the Russian nominee. The news has produced consternation at Seoul, which is heightened by the knowledge that Japan has a fleet of 30 warships awaiting the result of the British representation, which Japan fully supports. Japan is irritated by the arrival of Russian troops in Corea, and it is believed she will oppose them.

According to advices from Tokio, Japan has offered to assist the officers at Peking in drilling the Chinese army, and to consent to a postponement of the war indemnity. Many of the Peking officials favor the proposal.

According to a dispatch to the Daily Mail from Shanghai, it is reported there from reliable sources that a British force landed at Chemulpo Saturday and caused the reinstatement of McLevy Brown. The same dispatch refers to a native rumor that the union jack has been hoisted on an island in the mouth of the river Yang-Tse.

A correspondent of the Times says: The government refuses to place the li-kin under foreign control as security for the loan proposed by the Hong Kong & Shanghai bank, and asserts that, unless the loan is arranged without this condition, arrangements will be made for a Russian guaranteed 4 per cent loan of 100,000,000 taels, to be issued at 93 net. The security will be the land tax, which will remain under Chinese administration. China, in return, will give Russia a monopoly of the railroads and mines north of the sea wall, open a port to the railway, and agree that a Russian shall succeed Sir Robert Hart as director of the Chinese imperial maritime customs. If these conditions be permitted, British trade interests will surely severely suffer.

The Shanghai correspondent of the Times says: The sloop Phoenix sailed today, under orders to join the British squadron. The utmost secrecy is preserved with regard to the latter's movements, but gossip here suggests that its destination is Tao Lien Wan.

A CHRISTMAS TRAGEDY.

An Aged Pennsylvania Couple Foully Murdered.

Indiana, Pa., Dec. 28.—Milton Neal and his aged wife were shot to death by an unknown assassin at their home, near Jacksonsville, nine miles southwest of here, some time during Christmas. Their bodies were found at 9 o'clock that night by their son Harry, who was passing the house and stopped to pay a Christmas call on his parents. Neal was one of the most prominent and prosperous farmers in the vicinity in which he lived. Officers are searching for the murderer, but as yet he has not been found.

When young Neal tried to enter his parent's house, he found the doors locked. He forced his way through the cellar, and upon entering the sitting-room, a horrible sight met him. In a chair near the window was the form of his mother, her face entirely blown away. At her feet was all that remained of her husband; a ghastly hole in his head told the tale of his murder. At his side lay a double-barreled shotgun, the implement of death. The walls, ceilings and articles of furniture in the room were spattered with blood, and on the ceiling was a good sized dent, in which was imbedded a piece of the woman's skull. For a time there was a suspicion of suicide, but as the facts developed, the murder theory gained strength. The woman was killed with birdshot, the husband with buckshot. There were no marks of powder on his face, something which is said would have been impossible to avoid had suicide been with a shotgun. There is nothing to indicate that the crime was committed for plunder, as in Mrs. Neal's pocket were \$10 and \$2 lay on a dresser. Friends say they have a clew which they will begin work on at once to trace the murderer.

Boat Upset by a Dog.

Elmira, N. Y., Dec. 28.—Rudolph Boericke, aged 33, son of Dr. Boericke, of Philadelphia, and his brother Edward, of Chicago, were rowing on Keuka lake, seven miles from Hammondsport, Christmas night, when the boat was upset by their dog. Both men were taken from the water alive, but Rudolph died immediately after he was brought to shore.

SENSATION AT THE CAPITAL.

Spain's Wrath Over Woodford's Note Uncalled for.

Washington, Dec. 29.—Officials here are somewhat surprised at the exhibition of feeling at Madrid over the latest note of Minister Woodford delivered to the Spanish foreign office the day before Christmas. While the note itself will not be made public at present, it is said that there is no reason whatever why it should be withheld, save the fact that preceding steps in the negotiations have not yet seen the light of newspapers and it is desirable when publications made to preserve a complete chain of events in their natural order. Possibly the correspondence will be shortly called for by congress, in which case it is not likely to be withheld on the ground of public policy.

The last note presented by Minister Woodford was in answer to the Spanish note, called forth by Woodford's very first note upon his arrival at Madrid. In his initial note the United States minister pointed out the interest of his country in the early termination of the present struggle in Cuba and expected when such conclusion could be expected. The Spanish government in its reply acknowledged our interest in the matter, but suggested amerciating what it intended to do to ameliorate the conditions in Cuba, that the United States could best exercise its good offices by stopping filibustering. To this Woodford responded with his note of last week. It is said to be a purely argumentative statement of the position taken by the United States, and the facts set forth are those so strongly drawn in the president's message to congress, of which it was supposed the Spanish public had been fully advised through newspapers.

The most forcible statement in the note is based upon facts collected and published recently by the United States treasury department, exhibiting the great expense to which the United States had been put by reason of its efforts to patrol the enormous coast line in pursuit of a few filibustering expeditions and the remarkable success of government officials in stopping these expeditions as contrasted with the feeble efforts of the Spanish authorities to maintain a patrol around the island of Cuba. All these facts were included in Woodford's note, and while he put them in his own language in presenting them to the Spanish foreign office, it is said the statements concern only the events which have already been touched upon.

FOOLHARDY PROJECT.

Captain W. C. Oledrive, of Boston, to Walk Across the Atlantic.

Chicago, Dec. 29.—A special to the Times-Herald from New York says: Captain W. C. Oledrive, of Boston, has planned to walk across the Atlantic ocean. He will begin his journey July 4 and will be accompanied by Captain W. M. Andrews, famous by reason of his voyage across the Atlantic in a small boat. It is nothing new for Captain Oledrive to promenade the waves. That has been his pleasure and profit these ten years. Captain Andrews, who is to be the companion of the water pedestrian, will journey in a brand-new 14-foot small boat and in this merely repeats a feat performed in 1878 and again in 1892. Captain Andrews is the man who has brought about the whole affair. Here is his own statement:

"Incredible as it may seem, next year we are really going to walk and sail down Boston harbor, out onto the ocean and over to Havre, France, through the great Bore of the river Seine and up to Paris, to be there to attend the exposition of 1900 in our new-seagoing shoes and the smallest, fastest and best boat that ever crossed the Atlantic ocean, the Phantom ship. Every vessel we speak on the ocean will report one of us walking and sometimes towing the boat in calm weather.

"The seagoing shoes of Mr. Oledrive are the most wonderful part of the whole affair. They are a pair of cedar boxes five feet long with fins on the bottom and sides. They are very light and capable of sustaining 140 pounds, and as Oledrive weighs only 180 pounds they are as good to him as a steamer's deck."

PENSION OFFICE ORDER.

Its Design Is to Expedite Disposition of Pending Claims.

Washington, Dec. 29.—A new order, the enforcement of which it is believed will expedite the disposition of pension claims now pending has been issued by Commissioner Evans. It is as follows:

"Hereafter claims for increase of pensions will not be considered within 12 months from the last action, allowance or rejection."

"The necessity of the new order," said an official today, "grows largely out of calls made on the office for statement of the status of pending cases by means of congress. These calls have been answered to the exclusion of other claims pending, which, it is said, have been taken up in their order. It is only fair to these cases which have not had any consideration that they should be taken up as promptly as possible."

THE COMMISSIONER'S FINDINGS

Made Known to the State Department.

END OF A LONG CONTROVERSY

The Award is Final, and Disposes of All Cases Before the Commission—The Award Nearly Half a Million.

Washington, Dec. 27.—The findings of the British-American commission chosen to assess the damages for seizures of British ships in Behring sea have been received by the state department and the British embassy. The strictest reticence is maintained, however, on the general character of the findings, though it is admitted the total award against the United States is 464,000, which includes principal and interest. The finding against this government is no surprise.

The controversy has occupied the attention of the authorities here and in London for the last 11 years. At the outset the tone of the controversy was belligerent, suggesting a possible resort to arms. This was following the seizure, by the United States steamer Corwin, of the British sealers Carolina and Thornton, on August 1, 1886. The facts of the seizure were not known until some time later, and in the meantime, the Corwin had taken the Onward and Favonite. The same policy of seizure and confiscation occurred during the next sealing season, despite the protests of Great Britain, the United States steamer Rush taking the Sayward, Grace, Anna Pack, Dolphin, Alfred Adams, Triumph, Junia, Pathfinder, Black Diamond, Lilly, Arctic and Kate and Minnie, and the cutter Bear taking the Ada.

The claims for these seizures took a wide range, beginning with the value of the vessels and outfits, and including not only the value of sealskins confiscated, but also the skins which might have been taken if the ships had not been seized. This last feature of prospective damage caused the main contention. In the case of each British ship, the largest item of the claim was for estimated future catch. For instance, in the case of the Carolina, the claim for the ship was only \$4,000, while that for skins which might have been taken that year it she had not been seized was \$16,667. Each ship estimated a prospective catch of from \$,500 to 5,000 skins, the value being from \$3.50 per skin in 1887 to \$12.25 in 1889. The total of the claims, without interest, amounted to \$439,181, and with interest at 8 per cent and other charges, the total reached \$786,166.

The 16th official statement that could be secured here of the judgment reached by the commissioners is contained in the following announcement given out at the state department:

"The award of the Behring sea claims commission has been filed in the department. The claims as presented by the British government on account of British vessels seized in Behring sea, aggregated, with interest, \$1,500,000. These included several cases not embraced in the settlement proposed by Secretary Gresham. The award now made amounts to \$294,181.91, to which will increase the total about 50 per cent. The award is final, and disposes of all cases before it. Payment under the treaty must be made within six months."

The departmental officials, it is assumed, will proceed at once to prepare a bill or an amendment to one of the appropriation bills for submission to congress, covering the necessary appropriation to pay the judgments, for, being bound by treaty not only to pay any judgments rendered, but to pay them promptly, the government is in honor bound to settle the remaining steps toward a settlement in short order.

There appears to be little doubt that the United States carried its point on the question involved, as the prospective damages were evidently scaled down to an insignificant amount, or rejected entirely. While the department officials will make no definite announcement to this effect, intimations are given that the smallness of the award precludes the possibility of any allowance having been made on account of prospective damages. The American claims commissions established the precedent that no prospective damages could be included in a claim, and the present award is evidently on the same line.

General J. W. Foster, who is now in general charge of Behring sea affairs, said tonight, as to the award, that he was not surprised at the result. President Cleveland having officially declared that \$425,000 was a just and equitable sum in settlement, and having appointed as the American commissioner to adjudicate the claims a close personal and political friend, it could hardly be expected that the latter would strenuously contend for an award of a less amount. Mr. Foster was absent from the country in Japan when congress took action on President Cleveland's recommendation, but he regarded the commission as the proper method of reaching a settlement, and the only one which would satisfy the country.

TO ACQUIRE MORE TERRITORY

Senator Lodge Wants Us to Buy St. Thomas, St. Croix and St. John.

Chicago, Dec. 28.—A special to the Times-Herald from Washington says: Senator Lodge is preparing a bill favoring the purchase of the three islands of St. Thomas, St. Croix and St. John, owned by Denmark, in the West Indies. The senate passed a resolution a year ago asking the state department to ascertain whether the islands were still for sale, at what price they were held, and whether any other country was after them. Denmark has replied that she is still willing to sell, and that two European governments are now negotiating for their purchase. These are supposed to be Great Britain and Germany. The United States has been discussing the purchase for nearly 30 years. In 1868, negotiations went so far that a treaty was negotiated for the purchase, by which this country was to pay \$8,000,000 for the islands, but it failed of ratification. It has been determined by Denmark to either sell these islands or give them away. St. Thomas has a harbor large enough to accommodate the navies of the entire world, and, in view of the advantages to be gained, Senator Lodge is sanguine of securing an appropriation that will enable the islands to be transferred to the jurisdiction of the Stars and Stripes. The three islands have a total of 100 square miles of territory and a population of 40,000.

INDIANS FIRED FIRST.

Special Agent Reynolds' Report on the Rout County Conflict.

Denver, Dec. 28.—The report of Special Agent E. B. Reynolds, on the recent conflict between Indians and game wardens in Rout county, is a complete vindication of Warden Wilcox and his men. Mr. Reynolds, after taking the testimony of six Indians and the 12 wardens who were in the unfortunate affair, said:

"I am fully convinced, after having examined the case fully, and after taking the testimony of both parties, after meeting the men face to face and reading their characters and noting their demeanor, that the Indians fired the first shot."

He further states that no blame whatever can by any possibility be attached to the wardens. He finds that, after the first shot, the shooting became general, and when the smoke cleared away, it was found that several Indians had been killed. The wardens declared there were six Indians shot, while the Indians say there were but three killed. Mr. Reynolds agrees with the Indians on this point.

ANOTHER SOCIETY SUICIDE.

That of Miss Annie Virginia Wells, a Friend of Miss Herbert.

Washington, Dec. 28.—The death of Miss Leila Herbert, daughter of the ex-secretary of the navy, is given as the reason of the suicide which occurred today of Miss Annie Virginia Wells, an accomplished young society woman, and daughter of Lewis S. Wells, a well-known attorney. The young woman shot herself through the heart with her brother's revolver at the residence of her father, 1811 N street. Miss Wells had met Miss Herbert a number of times, and was very much attached to her. She herself had been confined to the house for four months by illness, and this, combined with the shock caused by the death of her friend, brought on melancholia, which resulted in suicide. The deed was apparently unpremeditated, and, coming immediately after the Christmas festivities in the house, completely prostrated her aged mother. Miss Wells was 33 years of age, and very beautiful.

HE INTENDED TO KILL.

But His Victim Died of Heart Failure Caused by Excitement.

San Francisco, Dec. 28.—A Japanese known as Je Tagoni fired four shots at Mary Costello, a Spanish woman, in the lodging-house at 91 Sacramento street, this morning. None of the bullets struck the woman, but she dropped dead. The body bears no sign of a wound, and the physicians say death was caused by heart failure, induced by extreme excitement.

About a year ago, Tagoni opened an employment agency, and engaged Miss Costello as an assistant. By promising marriage he induced her to live with him. Recently she left the place where they had resided. After making many threats to kill her on sight, the Japanese met her today and accomplished his murderous design, though in an unexpected and sensational manner.

Diggings Near Dyea.

Dyea, Alaska, Dec. 28.—Considerable excitement prevails here at present over the reported gold finds on one of the tributaries of the Dyea river, only a mile above the town. Prospectors have been flocking in, and have staked the creek off for a distance of 10 miles. The creek has been named Boom creek, and from 200 to 300 men are now on the ground and at work.

The surface indications are excellent, running in places 25 cents to the pan, and increasing as the shafts go down. Many companies are forming, both to work claims and purchase properties. All the diggings are on American soil, and many more claims will be staked off within the next few days.