

# The Hood River Glacier.

It's a Cold Day When We Get Left.

VOL. IX.

HOOD RIVER, OREGON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1898.

[NO. 37.]

## CURRENT EVENTS OF THE DAY

Epitome of the Telegraphic News of the World.

### PERSE TICKS FROM THE WIRES

An Interesting Collection of Items From the New and the Old World in a Condensed and Comprehensive Form. There were 834 deaths from plague during the past week at Bombay.

The Italian government has called out one class of the army reserves, owing to the bread riots.

Chief of Police Jansen, of Milwaukee, has decided to put a stop to all boxing contests in that city in the future.

Mrs. Julia Dorr, the well-known authoress and poet, is reported to be critically ill at her home in Rutland, Vt.

Mrs. Hearst, widow of Senator Hearst, is visiting the City of Mexico, and has been received with public honors.

Bishop, the man who assassinated the Brazilian minister of war last November, has committed suicide in prison.

There is much excitement in Bolivia and the press is urging the government to prepare for an impending war with Peru.

Over half a million pounds of opium were burned and several persons lost their lives during a conflagration at Laku, Russia.

Rear Admiral McNaair, who has been succeeded in command of the Asiatic squadron by Commodore Dewey, has arrived in San Francisco.

Three men were killed and four injured in a head-on collision between two freight trains on the Louisville & Nashville, near Upton, Ky.

A ledge of free milling quartz ten feet wide and assaying as high as \$500 a ton was struck in the Roanoke mine near Mokelumne hill, Cal., at a depth of 400 feet.

An anti-trust bill, explicit in its terms and naming a penalty of \$10,000 fine or from 10 to 15 years' imprisonment, has been introduced in the house by George of Nebraska.

The Central Union, of New York, has passed a resolution opposing the bill pending in the New York legislature for the opening of the theaters in that city on Sunday.

George S. Yantio and A. M. Hyde, of Sheboygan, have started on a journey to the Holy Land, where they go to carry assistance to a colony of Dan-kards, who went to Palestine in November, 1895.

George C. Howard, superintendent of schools of West Bridgewater, Mass., moderator at the last town meeting, and ex-state representative, is a self-confessed forger to the extent of \$400, and is under arrest.

Ross W. Latslaw, of Kansas City, ex-justice of the peace, was acquitted by a jury in the criminal court of the charge of attempting to bribe a juror in the recent trial of Dr. Goddard for the murder of Fred J. Goddard.

The New York Pigeon and Poultry Society will open the ninth annual exhibition at Madison-square garden. According to the report of the secretary, nearly 6,500 birds have been entered in the several classes. Many entries have been received from Canada and the far West.

Mrs. Lucille Blackburn Lane, daughter of ex-Senator Blackburn, of Kentucky, who accidentally shot herself with a revolver two weeks ago, is again in a serious condition, after a period of improvement, and her relatives and physicians are apprehensive lest the wound, with new complications which have set in, may result fatally.

A grain elevator was destroyed by fire in East St. Louis, entailing a loss of \$1,000,000.

Judge Lewis E. McComas has been elected United States senator to succeed A. P. Gorham, of Maryland.

The reorganized Union Pacific railroad had to pay \$20,402.50 fees to incorporate under the laws of Colorado.

The observations of the eclipse in British India were successful, conditions being most favorable. Many valuable photographs were secured.

William Hepburn, an alleged counterfeit, has been arrested in a lonely cabin in Placer county, Cal., and all the paraphernalia for counterfeiting was found in his possession.

Russia will demand the immediate payment by Turkey of the £28,000,000 war indemnity yet due, as a means of making the sultan more docile in the treatment of the Cretan question.

The National Grangers' convention is in session in Denver, Colo. About 1,000 delegates, representing 21 states and territories of the West, Northwest and Southwest are present.

On Friday a gale sprung up on Put-in-Bay, Lake Erie, and the ice commenced to break up. Two hundred fishermen occupying shacks built on the ice, were in imminent peril, but made shore in safety, assisted by rescuers, who put off in boats and battled with the ice floes.

## CAUSED BY BRUTALITY.

Sailor Taken Off the Stetson a Raving Maniac.

Portland, Or., Feb. 2.—If the story of John Burke, who came around the Horn on the American ship Geo. Stetson in the capacity of sailor, can be believed, the officers of this ship are guilty of the most barbaric cruelties that have been reported at this port in many a day. The Stetson arrived at Astoria with a cargo of coal Thursday, being 74 days out from Baltimore, where she took on cargo. Captain Murphy is in command, and George Harvey is first officer.

The victim of the brutality of the officers, and especially that of First Mate Harvey, is a seaman named Amos Stone, son of a wealthy jewelry merchant of Boston. Stone is said to have been taken off the Stetson at Astoria, a raving maniac, having arrived at this condition as a result of the treatment he received on the voyage.

"Stone was singled out as the special object of Harvey's brutality soon after we left Baltimore," said Burke in narrating his story. "Harvey, for some reason, knocked him insensible with an iron top maul, and as the rest of us feared we would be treated likewise we were at the point of turning back four hours after we left port. As soon as we saw what had happened, we scampered up the masts to turn to the water, however, informed the captain, who bullied us into remaining with the ship.

Stone, as a result of the injury he received, was laid up for some days, during which time he was given but little to eat. As soon as he had recovered sufficiently to venture out and report for duty, Harvey kicked him off the forecastle. From that time on Stone was starved and left his cabin. He was unable to leave his cabin daily and by the time we reached Astoria he was skin and bones and a raving maniac. As we were rounding the Horn, where the seas were very bad, Harvey would open the door of Stone's cabin so as to let the water in to soak his clothes and bedding. I have also seen Harvey open the door to Stone's cabin and with a heavy leather strap beat him until big welts stood out on his legs and back. Stone, who was already losing his reason, would not wince under this scourging and stood like a statue, without saying a word in remonstrance. An effort was made to obliterate the marks on Stone's body before the ship reached Astoria, but without success, and he will carry the marks with him to the grave. During much of the time that Stone was confined in his cabin he had nothing but refuse to eat and the place was the most foul smelling I was ever in. He was abused like a dog even during the time he was in irons. It made me sick to look at him, even as accustomed as I am to see displays of brutality on the high seas."

Burke's story is corroborated in every detail by Ernest Weyl, Ira Dierks and Charles Russell, three others of the crew.

## DROWNING BY HUNDREDS.

A Harrowing Tale Comes From the Newfoundland Coast.

New York, Feb. 2.—The Red Cross line steamship Portia arrived today four days overdue from St. John's, N. F., and Halifax, after a desperate encounter with a pack of ice off the Newfoundland coast, and with a harrowing tale of blizzards and destitution in the coast section of that country. Hundreds of men, women, and children dead or dying from exposure and starvation with abundance close by and hundreds more threatened with a like fate are the conditions reported by the Portia.

The Portia was penned in by huge Arctic floes in plain sight of St. John's unable to move. She managed to escape by the merest accident.

Many other craft, several of them relief vessels sent by the Canadian government to succor destitute fishermen, had to abandon their errands of mercy and return to St. John's, where they were still in the ice when the Portia struggled into clear water.

Among the detained fleet at St. John's were a dozen or more sailing vessels loaded with codfish for England and Brazil.

The city of St. John's was in a terrible condition on account of the blizzard, the streets being rendered impassable. Railroads had suspended work and the poor were suffering through hunger and cold. The price of food advanced until beyond the reach of the poor.

Several miles off shore the fastin passed the steamer Grandland, fast in the ice, and in a perilous condition.

## TO GO TO SAMOA.

Warship Will Be Sent There to Protect Our Interests.

New York, Feb. 2.—The American flag will soon be displayed in Samoan waters by a man-of-war says a Herald correspondent. The vessel will be the Mohican, which has been converted into a training ship. Since the arrival in Washington of ex-Congressman General Church, the president and assistant secretary of state have been convinced that American interests demand that an American man-of-war shall visit Samoa.

## THE KEY TO THE PACIFIC

Chairman Hitt on Hawaii's Strategic Importance.

### PROTECT OUR WEST COAST

Secretary Long Opens Bids for Providing the Government With an Armor Plant—Sixty-Nine Received.

Chicago, Feb. 1.—The Post's Washington correspondent sends this interview with Chairman Hitt, of the house committee on foreign relations:

"The gist, in my opinion, in the whole Hawaiian situation lies in the strategic position of the little group of islands as a basis of operations for guarding our west coast. There is a strong resemblance in this case to the Bermudas, except that the Bermudas are not so commanding. That is, there are other islands to the south of them which would, in case of conflict, to some extent take their place with European powers, even if they possessed the Bermudas. In the possession of the Hawaiian islands we would have what might be considered safety for our Western coast against the naval powers, except Great Britain, which could still get coal for her ships that the British Columbia ports and use that base for naval operations. The subordinate features, the question of sugar, the character of the population, the mode of government, etc., take up a great deal of attention, but I think they are of minor importance."

"I have now by treaty a certain exclusive right, but that is certain exclusively. The Hawaiian republic is, theoretically, an independent nation, but is wholly incapable of defending itself and preserving its independence, and the moment that we come into a conflict, any naval power presenting itself will take possession. Once it is possessed by a power like Japan, England or Germany, it will be the story of the Bermudas over again, only a stronger and more effective Bermuda on our Western coast. With a coal station 8,000 miles out, we could double the time and length of effective cruises of our warships going out from San Francisco. Having no neighboring islands, it leaves the immense expanse of the Northern Pacific utterly inhospitable to our opponents, if we hold it. It is thus of great value as a base for defense or for an enemy to operate against us."

"These islands were of essential importance to us. The impression that I got when in the state department in 1881 remains with me. When the question of extending the reciprocity treaty was then under consideration, I was impressed with these facts. The sugar question and its branches is a matter of competing interests. Once incorporated, they all go into the hopper together, as completely as the best root of Nebraska and the cane of Louisiana."

Washington, Feb. 1.—Proposals were opened today in the office of Secretary of the Navy Long for the construction of a government armor plant. There were 69 bids, covering every phase of the advertisement. There were only two bids to furnish a complete plant, and only one of these named a figure.

The Huntington, W. Va., chamber of commerce offered to follow specifications and build the complete plant for \$3,325,905.

Another offer to supply a complete plant came from the John P. Holland Company, of New York, but no figure was named, this for a sum of money and within a period less than estimated by the armor board in its report. The bid was accompanied by the expression of an opinion that armor should be excluded in the construction contracts of all vessels, by which policy congress and the country would understand the full cost of ships and their protection, the price of armor would be reduced, and its delivery expedited.

Another proposal that commanded some attention was the bid of the Reade Engineering Company, of Columbus, O. This was a very complicated proposal to supply each of the numerous buildings, furnaces, etc., required, as well as 150 acres of land, at sums specified in each case. A special point of interest about the bid was an accompanying offer from the chamber of commerce of Columbus to donate \$500,000 to the government in the event the bid should be accepted.

It will take some time to schedule all of the bids, but as soon as they can be arranged they will be sent to congress by Secretary Long for the information of that body in case it desires to embark the government in the manufacture of armor.

Washington Inspection in Alaska.

Washington, Feb. 1.—Secretary Gage today sent to the house a recommendation for steamboat inspections in Alaska. He points out that the tide of travel to the Klondike fields has resulted in the establishment of an extensive steamboat service on the Yukon. He says suitable protection resulting from the inspection of steamers visiting the Klondike region, and he submits the bill to accomplish that end.

## DEFEATED IN THE HOUSE.

The Teller Resolution Buried by a Majority of Fifty Votes.

Washington, Feb. 2.—The house today buried the Teller resolution, declaring the bonds of the United States payable in silver, under an adverse majority of 600 votes. The Republicans were solidly arrayed in opposition, with two exceptions—Lincoln of North Carolina, who voted with the Democrats and Populists, and White of North Carolina, the only colored member of the house, who answered "present," when his name was called. The desertions from the Democratic side were McAleer of Pennsylvania, and Elliott of South Carolina. Both voted with the Republicans against the proposition.

Speaker Reed, although it is not customary for him to vote, had his name called, and amid the cheers of his followers, went on record in opposition to the resolution.

The vote was reached after five hours of debate, under a special order, adopted at the opening of the session today. The limited time allowed for debate, and the pressure of members for an opportunity to be heard, was so great that the leaders on both sides were compelled to farm out the time by minutes. This detracted much from the continuity of the discussion, but it in some measure intensified the interest in the galleries, which were crowded all day, and the combats on the floor were cheered by their respective sympathizers. Many of the senators from the other side of the capitol were present to listen to the arguments. The majority, under the leadership of Dingley, who made a carefully prepared speech, sounded the key-note of the opposition, assumed the position that the last clause of the resolution was in reality a disguised declaration for the free coinage of silver, while the assaulting Democrats, under the direction of Bailey, maintained that the defeat of the resolution was another step in the direction of the establishment of the gold standard, to which he alleged both the president and Secretary Gage had irrevocably committed the Republican party.

The debate was at times fast and heated, but there were no sensational incidents, beyond the hissing of Rhea, when he said that, as the author of the "crime of '73," the hottest place in Hades would be reserved for the present secretary of the state.

The vote on the resolution was: Ayes, 132; noes, 182.

Today's session of the senate lasted six hours, two of the general appropriation bills—that for the army, carrying \$23,243,492, and that for the legislature, carrying \$31,658,520—were passed, the latter, consisting of 121 pages, occupying the attention of the senate during the greater part of the session. After a brief executive session the senate adjourned.

## MISSION OF THE MAINE.

Havana Newspapers Insist That It Is One of Peace.

New York, Jan. 31.—The last ripple of visible excitement in the arrival of the Maine has died away, says the Herald's Havana correspondent, and the ship as she lies at anchor attracts no more attention than any other vessel in the harbor. The papers make the briefest possible allusion to her arrival, and La Union constitutional, the conservative organ, prints a Washington dispatch to the effect that the visit of the Maine to Havana is merely an act of courtesy showing the friendly feeling to Spain, and to counteract the anti-Spanish utterances in congress. La Union adds that the visit will be returned by Spanish ships in American ports.

In spite of this, there is a strong undercurrent of feeling in Havana, as evinced by the excited talking of angry groups assembled in the cafes. The general impression among radicals is that the cause of Spain has been betrayed by the Blanco government, and the nation humiliated by what they regard as the first step in the direction of American intervention. This has intensified the hatred of General Blanco and his associates and of the cause of autonomy, and this hatred may at any moment find vent in an outbreak of fury, in which case members of the government may be forced to depend for their personal safety on the Maine, for while the peril is obvious, the troops concentrated during the riots have been dispersed and no new precautions have been taken.

The arrival of the Maine created enthusiasm among the Americans, who realize that the long period of suspense has passed and that their safety is absolutely assured.

Up to the present time no one knows what precipitated the sudden dispatch of sailing orders to the Maine at Dry Tortugas. Captain Sigsbee had not the remotest idea why he was sent, but he was not much surprised when the Dupont arrived from Key West with orders to start without a moment's delay. Being in total ignorance of the situation, he had no conception as to what sort of a reception to expect. He approached the harbor from the westward, partly for the purpose of inspecting the Spanish batteries and watching for any hostile demonstration, and partly for the purpose of displaying the flag and character of the Maine, so as to give the authorities ashore opportunity to make preparations to avoid a panic which might have been precipitated by the Maine's sudden entrance. The battleship was prepared for any emergency. After picking up a pilot the Maine went rapidly up the harbor to a berth near the Spanish flagship.

## CRIME OF IOWA BRUTES.

Frozen Bodies of Mother and Daughter Found Near Burlington.

Burlington, Ia., Feb. 1.—The dead and frozen bodies of Mrs. Fanny Rath and her 13-year-old daughter Mary were discovered this afternoon in pools of blood at their lonely home west of this city. The woman's head had been split open with an ax. The body of the child was found in a bedroom off the kitchen with the throat cut from ear to ear. Evidences of a horrible struggle for life were present on all sides. Evidently the girl had been brutally assaulted by the murderer, and her torn clothing indicated she had fought desperately for her honor. Having accomplished the deed, her assailant had cut her throat. The girl's hand showed cuts received in attempting to defend herself. Blood was scattered all over the bed and on the floor. The body of the woman was found to be badly eaten by rats, and presented a horrible sight.

Several arrests have been made, and the police are actively engaged in running down several clews. It is believed the crime was committed several days ago. The woman was a widow of good reputation, and quite poor.

## MEETS OF THE POWERS.

Constantinople, Feb. 2.—The Russian auxiliary cruiser Saratoff, belonging to the volunteer fleet, with 12 quick-firing guns and 1,600 troops on board, passed the Bosphorus yesterday on her way to Vladivostok. According to a dispatch to the London Times, from Odessa, cabled to the Associated Press last night, the Russian volunteer fleet will convey in the quickest time practicable over 10,000 Russian troops to the far East.

## AGED COUPLE MURDERED.

Grayson, Ky., Feb. 2.—"Virginia Bill" Riley, an old citizen of Elliott county, aged 80 years, and his wife, about 70 years old, were murdered tonight at their home, and robbed of from \$800 to \$1,200. There is no clew to the murderers. A mail was the instrument used.

San Francisco, Feb. 2.—Hilda Johnson, aged 3½ years, was run down and killed by an electric car this evening, in front of the residence of her parents. The child attempted to cross the track in front of a rapidly approaching car, when she was struck.

## GENERAL ARANGUREN SHOT

Was Surprised Near Camp by a Spanish Battalion.

### FIVE OTHERS WERE CAPTURED

The General's Body Carried to Havana—Spaniards Killed Four and Wounded Several Others.

Havana, Jan. 31.—At noon, Lieutenant-Colonel Benedicto, with the Spanish battalion, surprised, near Tapiste, this province, the camp of the insurgent general, Aranguren, killing Aranguren and four privates, capturing five of the insurgents and wounding others who made their escape.

The body of Brigadier-General Aranguren was brought by train to Havana this afternoon and delivered to the military authorities. After identification it was sent to the morgue.

Brigadier-General Aranguren was evidently about 32 years of age, of fair complexion, with blonde hair and a small mustache. The body, which shows two bullet wounds, one in the head and one in the right leg, is dressed in cassimere pantaloons, gray woolen coat, yellow shoes and gaiters, comparatively new. It is said that the gaiters and vest once belonged to Colonel Ruiz, the aide-de-camp of General Blanco, who, having gone last December to Aranguren's camp with terms of surrender, was executed by Aranguren or his approval.

According to one account, Aranguren was surprised while on a visit to a young woman on the Pitata farm, between Campo Florida and Tapiste. He was wounded, and, in trying to escape, was shot dead. Among the prisoners is the father of the young woman. He was the dynamiter of Aranguren's band.

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## PILOT'S FIRST TRIP.

Wreck of the Cor na Said to Have Been Due to Carelessness.

Seattle, Feb. 1.—Twenty-five of the passengers of the ill-fated steamer Corona, which was wrecked on Lewis island last Monday morning, arrived here tonight on the steamer Al-Ki, which rescued them from the lonely island. E. W. Pollock, who was a passenger on the Corona, in describing the wreck said:

"The accident occurred at 9:10 A. M. in the morning. The gong had just sounded to awaken the passengers for breakfast, and about 100 of them had already risen. Captain G. H. Pierce and Pilot H. F. Coffman were on the bridge. There was light enough to see the shores on all sides. Suddenly, while the ship was going at full speed, without warning a terrible shock occurred, followed by a grinding succession of lesser shocks. Instantly it was realized the ship had struck a rock, and a scene of great confusion followed. The wheel was reversed, but the ship remained on the rock. The sea was calm. Captain Pierce ordered the boats lowered. The women were taken ashore first, and by 10 o'clock the passengers were all landed. The stock and some baggage and provisions were then taken ashore. The passengers remained on the island until Thursday, patiently waiting for a passing steamer to take them away from a place of great personal discomfort. Thursday the steamer Al-Ki arrived, and 200 of the castaways boarded her. About 100 remained on the island in the hope of catching a north bound vessel.

"At 10 o'clock Thursday night the Al-Ki met the steamer Oregon, bound from Portland to Dyea and Skagway. The two steamers were lashed together and all but 25 of the Corona's people were transferred and started north again."

It is not believed that the injury to the Corona is serious.

Pilot Coffman, who was on duty at the time of the wreck, tells the following story:

"The directions on the chart say to steer direct from Gibson's island to the northwest side of Kennedy's island. In this water there are no soundings marked on the chart less than seven fathoms of water, and seven fathoms is only found at the extreme end of Lewis island, close to the shore. The soundings taken all around the ship after the accident ranged from 5 to 10 fathoms, with the exception of where the ship struck, which was only 2½ fathoms."

"It is 6½ miles from Gibson's island to the northwest side. I kept the ship due northwest for 17 minutes after passing Gibson's island, and then altered it to northwest by north. Seven minutes later she struck."

Mr. Coffman declares that he followed the directions laid down, and that he is not to blame.

Against Pilot Coffman's statement that he was on the correct course is Steamer Pilot Thompson's statement, who went off duty at 4 o'clock the morning of the accident. He says that the reef upon which Coffman ran the ship is well known among mariners, and that she was two miles out of her course. He characterizes the accident as sheer carelessness.

## SWINDLED IN MEXICO.

Americans Buncoed in a Fake Mining Deal.

City of Mexico, Feb. 1.—Another bold swindle has been brought to light here by which New York business men have been swindled out of \$21,000. It appears that last autumn an American giving the name of Frederick P. Graham, claiming to be a half brother to the criminal lawyer, John Graham, of New York, and married to a grandniece of Sir Robert Peel, persuaded three or four New Yorkers to go into phosphate mining in the state of Oaxaca, reporting that very rich phosphate was on the market, and that he controlled it. Graham further represented that he had organized here a company known as the Mexican Phosphate Mineral Company, and when the parties were taken into the concern Graham was made treasurer and president. Recently two parties from New York came here to inspect their property, and now they find that there is no phosphate, and that Graham has fled with the cash, which had been deposited to his order in the bank of the city of Puebla. Graham played the game very badly, representing that he was in close touch with the highest officials, and could bring influence to protect the property, and in case other things were wanted, they would be forthcoming. The police are sure Graham is one of the gang who swindled Franke, of Chicago.

## CHILKOOT ROAD COMPLETED.

Time From Tidewater to Headwaters Shortened to One Day.

Tacoma, Feb. 1.—Hugh C. Wallace, president of the Chilkoot Railroad & Transportation Company has advised of the completion of the company's aerial tramway over Chilkoot pass, in Alaska. The company's system is a railroad from Dyea to Canyon City, thence a system of aerial tramways over Chilkoot pass to Lake Lindermann. This marks a new era in Klondike travel.

James Charles has been matched to race Eaton Kaiser, of Switzerland, at St. Louis, early in February, for a purse and \$1,000 side bet.