

The Hood River Glacier.

It's a Cold Day When We Get Left.

VOL. IX.

HOOD RIVER, OREGON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1898.

NO. 38.

CURRENT EVENTS OF THE DAY

Epitome of the Telegraphic News of the World.

TERSE TICKETS FROM THE WIRES

An Interesting Collection of Items From the New and the Old World in a Condensed and Comprehensive Form

A Peking correspondent says poor old China is afraid to borrow from either Russia or England. She is endeavoring to secure an extension from Japan in the payment of the war indemnity.

News has been received of a landslide at Quenelle Forks, Cariboo. Three miners, William Allen, Joe Rich and Alex McLean, were buried. The slide was 1,000 feet wide, 800 feet long and 25 feet high.

Insane jealousy prompted the wife of William V. Place, an insurance agent of Brooklyn, to kill her 17-year-old stepdaughter and almost take her own life and that of her husband. The crime was fendish in its nature, the weapon being an ax.

Claus Spreeckles' daughter, Mrs. Mason, who recently deeded back to her father \$1,500,000 in property, because her parent did not approve of her recent marriage, now regrets her hasty action and would like to again come into possession of the estate.

The steamer Capilano, which has just returned from the northern halibut fishing grounds, reports the drowning of two of her fishermen, named Robert Loughhead, of Ontario, and Michael Drouscoll. The captain of the Capilano reports the roughest weather in his experience.

The house of representatives has received the official report of the death of Colonel Ruiz, the Spaniard who was executed for carrying a message from Blanco imploring the Cubans to accept autonomy. Aranguren, the Cuban general, who is supposed to have ordered Ruiz put to death, is not censured in the official report.

It is announced that Hetty Green will build a railroad through Oklahoma. The proposed road will run from Medford on the Rock Island to Sherman, Tex., where it will connect with E. R. Green's road. There the line will be connected with the Hutchinson & Oklahoma, and will give the territory another connection with the Gulf. The road it is said will be built the present year.

One of the biggest silk manufacturing houses in Europe, with mills at Cienfuegos, Germany, is to remove to this country, locating at Paterson, N. J., and build what is intended to be the largest silk mill in the United States. The incorporation papers filed in Paterson give the name of the concern as the Andiger-Meyer Silk Company. Employment will be given to 1,200 weavers.

The trial of M. Emile Zola and M. Perreux, manager of the Aurore, who are being prosecuted by the French government as the result of a letter which the novelist caused to be published in Aurore in December last, strongly reflecting upon high officials connected with the Dreyfus case, is creating a great amount of excitement in Paris. When Zola entered the courtroom the first day of the trial cries of "spit upon him" came from the spectators.

Thomas Thompson, ex-minister to Brazil, ex-representative, ex-secretary of state, and one of the most prominent Democrats in California, cut his throat while temporarily insane at San Jose.

The British Atlas Company, of Panama, has offered to purchase railroads from ocean to ocean and steamers owned by the government for \$1,500,000 silver. The government demands \$2,500,000.

Word has been received in committee from Washington that the committee on agriculture has reported favorably Senator Warren's amendments for the establishment of a division of irrigation in the agricultural department.

The most violent storm known since 1851 swept the shores of Cape Ann Tuesday night and early Wednesday morning, causing heavy loss of life and about \$200,000 damage. More than a dozen vessels are ashore near Gloucester, at least four more are lost and many others are damaged. The water front of Gloucester harbor and along the cape is dotted with wrecks and wreckage, schooners, sloops and other vessels having been driven ashore by the fierce gale.

A Washington special says: Representative Ellis, of Oregon, is very anxious to have the land south of Hood River and Mount Hood excluded from the Cascade forest reserve, and opened up to settlement. He holds that this land, being very fertile and well located, should be given up to farm and school purposes, and opened to those wishing to avail themselves of its many advantages. Just now the interior department has the matter under consideration, but from what Mr. Ellis has heard from officials there, and from his colleagues in congress, he feels tolerably certain of succeeding in having this land thrown open to settlement.

NO ESTIMATES MADE.

Congress Has Not Provided for Continuing Deep Waterways Work.

New York, Feb. 9.—The secretary of war invites the attention of congress to the desirability of continuing the work now in progress under the board of engineers for deep waterways during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, as no estimate for this work was included in the estimates submitted heretofore, says the Tribune's Washington correspondent.

In brief, the duties imposed on the board by congress are to examine and investigate certain projects for deep waterways from the head of Lake Superior to tidewater, the Hudson river, and to prepare plans and estimates of the cost. The commission in 1897 estimated the cost at not less than \$600,000.

After careful consideration the board is of the opinion that \$225,000 can be profitably expended on the work during the year ending June 30, 1899. It therefore recommends that this sum be appropriated, and says that if a smaller sum is granted the cost of administration and supervision for the whole work will be increased. The board says that it will be glad to submit full information regarding its work and plans and submit estimates, verbal or in writing, to the department or to congress if desired. The resolution signed by Major Raymond, of the corps of engineers, who is president of the board, is submitted for transmission by Acting Secretary Meikeljohn. The amount recommended for the year ending June 30, 1899, is \$150,000.

Such surveys, examinations and investigations are to be made by the board of three engineers designated and appointed by the president for this purpose in 1897, in compliance with act of June 4, 1897.

REPEATS HIS CONFESSION.

Belew Freely Admits That He Killed His Brother and Sister.

Suisun, Cal., Feb. 9.—Frank Belew has repeated to the district attorney his confession of the murder of his brother and sister. He said that before he left the ranch on the afternoon of the day he put the poison in the kettle, he emptied the powder out of its package and folded it in a newspaper, throwing the bottle away. He thinks he burned this paper. He also said:

"When I held Susie's hand while she was dying I did not give her water or broth to drink or anything else. All that I gave her was some ice. It is not true that my brother Tom knew anything of the poisoning. He is entirely innocent. I am sorry for Tom and Arthur, but I don't see why they want to worry."

Arthur Belew cried bitterly when he met his brother in his cell, but the prisoner seemed stolid.

"Tell me with your own lips, Frank," said Arthur, "that you have made this confession. I can hardly believe it."

"That's what I did," was the answer. "It is true. I killed Susie and Louis, but I don't really know why I did it."

The murder has expressed a desire to plead guilty, but rather hesitated about this after a visit from his attorney, Reese Clark. The attorney asked permission to bring a doctor to the jail, and there is little doubt that this means that insanity has been chosen as the line of defense that will be adopted. The case will be brought before the grand jury on Tuesday.

Under Sheriff Robinson says Watchman Wells thought Belew tried to put a handkerchief down his throat. Wells thinks the attempt was made, but Belew vigorously denied it.

WAR IS IMMINENT.

Revolutionist Element in Nicaragua Preparing to Strike a Blow.

New York, Feb. 9.—A letter dated San Jose, Costa Rica, a week ago, states that there will soon be a revolution in Nicaragua, and asserting that Costa Rica is backing the movement, says the Panama correspondent of the Herald. The revolution in Nicaragua will be a great setback to the work of the United States canal commission. Nicaraguan exiles in this city are jubilant at the outbreak, and predict that President Zelaya, although successful in crushing in his four years of office many revolutions, will have to fall now.

This movement is a result of a fusion of the conservative party with the dissident conservative element. It is led here that Dr. Adam Cardenas, who was president of Nicaragua from 1883 to 1887, is at the head of a band which invaded San Juan del Sur from the Costa Rican frontier. The junta refuses at present to disclose its plans, but says the rebels are well supplied with arms and money. Members of the junta will probably leave here for Salvador on February 10.

Even this country is favorable to the cause of the rebels. A large number of Nicaraguan exiles in Salvador are ready to join the revolution. Honduras in return for Nicaragua's aid in putting down the Puerto Cortez uprising, headed by Enrique Zelo, recently, will support President Zelaya, but he is not expected to receive any comfort from Salvador.

CITY OFFICIALS POWERLESS

Citizens of Dyea and Skagway Want Martial Law.

ASK FOR GOVERNMENT AID

Local Authorities Are Unable to Cope With the Situation, Owing to Hordes of Bad Characters.

Seattle, Feb. 8.—A petition is being circulated in Skagway and at Dyea asking the war department to send 300 troops there that law and order may be preserved. The petition also asks that martial law be declared. The petition is being signed by nearly all the best element. It reads as follows: "To the Honorable Secretary of War, Washington—We, the undersigned citizens and business men of Alaska, respectfully petition and set forth:

"That there is an extraordinary condition of affairs existing at and near Dyea and Skagway, Alaska, which calls for prompt attention from the proper authorities. As a result of the recent discoveries of gold in and near Dawson City, N. W. T., Canada, during the past two years, there is an enormous rush of people to that country from all parts of the world, and it is estimated that there will be 250,000 people starting for the gold fields of Alaska and Northwest territory during the present year, and not less than 75 per cent will attempt to get in by way of the Chilkoot and White passes. Even at this early date, the full capacity of every steam and sailing ship on the Pacific coast is taxed to its utmost capacity to carry the passengers and freight that are being off at these two points to the number of 800 a day, which will soon be largely increased.

"In view of the fact that there is no local civil government in the territory of Alaska, and no one with sufficient authority to enforce the laws of the land, much less to prevent crime and disorder, and in view of the large number of the undesirable and criminal class, who are now flocking to our community to prey upon the orderly and innocent pilgrim, and in order to have sufficient numbers to prevent disorder and blockades on the trails leading to the Lakes Lindemann and Bennett, and to protect the property of the citizens of the United States, we, the undersigned, petition that immediate action be taken by the proper authorities;

"And, believing this to be an extraordinary emergency, we believe that martial law should be declared in all this part of Alaska, comprising the communities of Dyea and Skagway, and the trails leading therefrom to the international boundary. And that sufficient troops, not less than 300, be immediately dispatched to these points to enforce the laws and preserve order."

It is stated that Governor Brady has ordered one of the government vessels, now stationed at Sitka, to this place, to preserve order. The cutter will arrive in a few days.

Good prospects have been found on the big Salmon river. Depth holes have been sunk to the prospect of 54 feet, but water interfered with the work before bedrock was reached.

Inspector of Mines McGregor, who started for Dawson some weeks ago, with several tons of supplies and a number of horses, abandoned the trip. McGregor got as far as Lake Labarge, where he received orders from Major Walsh, administrator of the Yukon district, who is camped at Big Salmon river, to abandon the trip because of the impossibility of reaching Dawson with horses. McGregor has gone to Big Salmon to confer with Major Walsh.

The recent order of the Canadian customs officials at Lake Tagish, prohibiting any person to pass there with less than 1,000 pounds of provisions for each man, has had the effect of stopping many people who had started for Dawson with less than that amount.

ACCIDENT AT A DANCE.

Supports of an Overcrowded Balcony Gave Way.

Chicago, Feb. 28.—A panic among 200 dancers was narrowly averted last night at the North Shore hall. Thirty spectators were crowded into the little balcony watching the dance. The supports became loosened and slipped back to the wall. The balcony sank gradually, allowing the spectators to slide to the floor. When the creaking and pulling indicated that the balcony was falling, the large number of people gathered underneath quickly stamped toward the central portion of the hall, leaving John Krusie behind. Krusie was caught by the falling timbers, and had his side crushed in. As the north end of the balcony commenced to fall, the musicians became panic-stricken and, seizing their instruments, made a dash for the door. The dancers followed. Several police stationed at the door shut it and held it against the panic-stricken dancers, thus averted a certain catastrophe on the narrow stairway. Of the 30 persons in the gallery, Krusie alone sustained serious injuries. All of the others, however, were painfully bruised.

HAWAII'S CHAMPION.

Senator Teller Urges the Ratification of the Treaty.

Washington, Feb. 9.—Senator Teller occupied the entire hours of the executive session in the senate today in discussing the Hawaiian annexation treaty. During the course of his speech Teller took occasion to say that he should have been glad to discuss the treaty in open session and to the remark he added the opinion that the time had almost come when the question of annexation should be debated on a bill looking to legislation by both houses of congress rather than on the basis of the treaty. While he thought there might be a bare possibility of securing the 60 votes necessary to ratify the treaty, he considered that under the present circumstances this was exceedingly doubtful, and he thought the sooner the fact was recognized and a change of front made, the better it would be from all points of view.

Senatorial Routine.

A communication was received by the senate from the secretary of war presenting the urgency for immediate action to control the disorderly element that is assembling in Alaska.

Chandler presented a memorial calling the senate's attention to one of the thrilling events of the civil war. The memorial was prepared in 1884 by the late Admiral Worden, who, as a lieutenant in the navy, commanded the Monitor in the historic fight in Hampton roads between that vessel and the Merrimack. Chandler said in view of the fact that it would be proper for the government of the United States to pay the officers and crew of the Monitor the sum of \$200 each in the nature of prize money, but after having prepared the memorial, concluded not to present it to congress, lest his motives might be misconstrued. Chandler said he now took occasion to present the memorial himself, and he hoped that congress might see its way clear, in view of the wonderful victory by Admiral Worden, to do something substantial for the surviving members of his family, who are not in good financial circumstances. He asked that the memorial be referred to the naval affairs committee.

A house bill authorizing the secretary of the treasury to purchase or have constructed a suitable revenue cutter for use on the Yukon river, at a cost not to exceed \$40,000, was passed.

Washington, Feb. 9.—The house today passed the military academy bill, with only one important amendment. The debate on the measure was desultory and touched a variety of political topics. As passed, the bill carries \$453,540, being \$26,032 less than the amount carried by the current law. The bill to limit the period for the refunding of the certificates of deposit of 1879 to December 31, 1899, was passed. Tomorrow the house will take up the Aldrich-Plowman contested election case.

A Spanish Victory.

Havana, Feb. 9.—According to information from Spanish sources, a column of troops commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Hervas has been engaged with an insurgent force at Canalaveja, province of Santa Clara. After inflicting some loss on the enemy, the Spaniards followed the insurgents in the direction of Arroyo Honda and later became engaged with 600 insurgent infantry and 60 insurgent cavalrymen, who occupied an entrenched position. The Spaniards, it is claimed, after some lively firing, dislodged the insurgents, who retreated with a loss of 27 killed, and leaving one wounded prisoner. The loss of the Spaniards is said to have been insignificant.

Armed Troops Obnoxious.

Chicago, Feb. 9.—A special from Ottawa says: An official announcement was made in the Dominion house of commons tonight that armed troops of the United States will not be permitted to accompany the American relief expedition to Dawson. The government also stated that the question of allowing United States troops not under arms to do so was under consideration by the cabinet, and was also the subject of negotiation with the Washington authorities. It is generally conceded that an unarmed body of American troops will be permitted to accompany the expedition over Canadian territory.

Rescued Crew of Sinking Schooner.

New York, Feb. 8.—It is reported that the schooner Ida K. Hull, Captain Gabrielson, which arrived today from Savannah, met the schooner Jacob Reed, Captain Bunker, in a sinking condition, took her crew off and brought them to this port. The Reed sailed from Ferdinanda, for New York. The locality in which the reported rescue was effected could not be learned tonight.

Dole Returns Home.

Washington, Feb. 8.—President Dole, ceased to be a guest of the nation tonight when he started for Buffalo, and thus began his return journey to the Hawaiian islands. The president arrived at the Pennsylvania station a few minutes before his train was ready, and was not kept waiting, but immediately went to the private car Coronet, which he will occupy on his trip to Buffalo.

HAS NO POWER TO APPOINT

So Says Caffery of Oregon's Governor in Corbett Case.

FINAL VOTE TO BE HAD SOON

Fortifications Bill in the House—Large Number of Old War Claims Reported to the Senate.

Washington, Feb. 5.—One of the features of today's session of the senate was the speech by Caffery in support of the resolution reported by the committee on privileges and elections, declaring that Henry W. Corbett is not entitled to a seat in the senate from Oregon. Mr. Corbett was appointed by the failure of the legislature to elect, to succeed Senator Mitchell. Caffery maintained that no governor of a state had the authority to appoint a man to fill a vacancy—a vacancy beginning with a new term—after the legislature had had an opportunity to elect and had failed to do so.

The agricultural bill was under consideration during the greater part of the afternoon, and finally passed. After a brief executive session the senate adjourned.

The house spent the day ostensibly considering the fortifications appropriation bill. In reality, the major portion of the time was consumed in the discussion of political topics. The existence of prosperity in the South was again the main question of dispute. The feature of the day was the discovery by Simpson, the Kansas Populist, and by Dingley, chairman of the ways and means committee, were a London-made pot hat. Dingley explained that the hat was made in New York; that the London trademark was simply placed there to please the Anglo-manicures who always preferred things because they were English. All attempts to increase the appropriations in the bill or to amend it in any respect were voted down today.

Bundle of Old Claims.

Washington, Feb. 5.—Senator Teller chairman of the committee on claims, today introduced two bills in the senate, introducing the results of the committee's investigation under the provision of the general deficiency act of the last session, urging that committee to investigate and report on meritorious claims against the government which are before the committee. One of the bills involves numerous claims before the court of claims, and there is an omnibus measure providing appropriations under general heads, as follows:

Courtman act, \$1,841,963; French spoliation claims, \$1,043,117; under national contracts, \$795,500; account of states, \$4,693,128; miscellaneous claims, \$897,104; claims for adjustment and settlement (in part), \$130,359; total, \$9,765,255.

All but about \$2,000 of the claims of states allowed are for the refunding of moneys advanced for the rebellion during the war of the rebellion by California, Oregon and Nevada. Provision is made for the investigation by competent tribunals of the claims of Florida and Tennessee against the United States, and the claims of the general government against these states. Both of these contentions are of long standing.

Provision is also made for adjustment of the claims of 15 other states, amounting in the aggregate to \$129,260, which are the results of expenditures made by the various states in equipping troops during the war of the rebellion. In these cases, an official investigation is ordered, and no appropriation is made.

Many of the claims on navy contracts date back to the civil war, and are on account of insufficient allowance for vessels built under the pressure of the times.

Settlement is made under the heading "miscellaneous," of quite a number of claims which admit of no specific grouping. These claims are varied in character, and cover an extended portion of the nation's history. A large number of them grew out of the civil war. Teller presented a comprehensive review covering all the features of the bill in detail.

Resolution for Non-Intervention.

Washington, Feb. 5.—During the discussion of the appropriation bill in the senate, Cullom, yielded to White, for the introduction of this joint resolution:

"Resolved, That of right it behooves wholly to the people of the Hawaiian islands to establish and maintain their own form of government and domestic policy; that the United States ought in no wise to interfere with them, and that any intervention in the political affairs of these islands by any other government will be regarded as an act unfriendly to the United States."

The resolution was passed by the senate May 31, 1894, having been reported by Turpie, of the committee on foreign relations. White asked that the resolution lie on the table.

WRECK ON THE NORTHERN.

East Bound Train Ran Into a Washout Near Pasco.

Tacoma, Wash., Feb. 8.—A special to the Ledger from Pasco, Wash., says: The overland passenger train that left Tacoma at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon was wrecked at 4 o'clock this morning at a small bridge 30 miles east of Pasco, between Hatton and Connell.

Two men who were riding on the platform of the baggage car were killed, and another, who was on the platform of the mail car, next to the tender, had his leg and one hand crushed. The mail clerk was cut slightly about the head. The men who were killed were John Leland and an unknown tramp. Leland was from St. Louis. They both had some money, but were beating their way east.

The man who was injured was one of the Klondikers who was wrecked on the Corona. He was returning home with a companion, and both were riding on the platform of the mail car. They refused to give their names.

The train was in charge of conductor Campbell and Engineer George Ladd. It was running slowly on account of a bad track. The accident occurred on a small bridge over a dry stream, which had been swollen by the recent heavy rains. The stream usually is not more than 25 feet wide. The engine fell over the bridge, but the engineer passed the structure give way beneath him and promptly applied the emergency brake. The bridge sank as the mail car left it, and the baggage car and an empty emigrant car went down with it. The engine left the track and turned partly over. The engineer and fireman stuck to their posts, and were unhurt. The mail car was thrown on its side, stripped of its trucks, and badly smashed. The car was set on fire by the lamps, but the blaze was quickly put out before much damage was done. The express and baggage cars were turned over on their sides, and smashed. The escape of the messengers and clerks was almost miraculous.

The passengers in the sleepers were awakened by the shock, but were uninjured.

TROOPS START NORTH.

The Relief Expedition Sails on the Steamer Elder.

Portland, Feb. 8.—With 371 passengers, including the first detachment of troops for the Alaska relief expedition, 56 horses, 50 dogs and 1,150 tons of freight, the steamer Elder left Alaska wharf for the far north at 10:30 o'clock last night. Though the wharf was well filled with sightseers, it was not crowded to suffocation, for many of the Elder's passengers were from outside of Portland, and had no friends here to see them off.

Some 200 tons of the Elder's freight was for the government relief expedition, 400 tons was miners' outfit, and 550 tons general freight. All the freight save a few outfits was aboard while the passengers were embarking. Everything went off smoothly, and when the gang plank was pulled in, and the big steamer swung out into the river, she was given as rousing a cheer as that which followed her on her first trip northward.

Japanese Going to Klondike.

San Francisco, Feb. 8.—The Call says: Japan is going to invade the Klondike. A standing army of 5,000 able-bodied laborers are preparing to go to the gold fields, and in a month or so they will make a descent upon Dawson City. One of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha steamers will bring them here, but as they will not land on the soil of the United States, there will be no one to stop them, unless Great Britain takes a hand in the matter. One of the Japanese steamers that has been carrying laborers, will be used to carry the men to their destination. It is added that the Japanese will be brought over by a syndicate, and trouble on the Klondike is predicted.

Shipwrecked Crew Rescued.

New York, Feb. 8.—The Portuguese steamer Oevenum, which arrived today from Oporto, brought ten of the crew of the American bark Serene, which was wrecked December 31 at Leixoes, near Oporto, during a heavy northeast gale, as heretofore reported. The bark dragged her anchors and went ashore on the rocks. The crew landed with difficulty, saving only the clothes they wore. Captain Dalling remained with the vessel to look after the owner's interests. The Serene sailed from Philadelphia November 1 for Oporto with a cargo of case oil. She was owned by parties in New York, whence she hailed. She registered 522 tons.

The White Squadron.

Jacksonville, Fla., Feb. 8.—A special to the Citizen from Key West says: Ships connected with the white squadron have been observed remarkable activity during the last few hours. The cruiser Marblehead put out from port today and joined the fleet. The Nashville, which left here Thursday, fully supplied with coal and ammunition, has returned to the harbor. The torpedo boats have returned and the Cushing and Tryon are in port. The Dupont will arrive tomorrow. The supply boats during the past week have transported large quantities of provisions to the fleet.