

The Hood River Glacier.

It's a Cold Day When We Get Left.

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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. An immense land grant has been obtained from Mexico by Japanese, who will shortly launch a big colonization project. The main industry will be coffee raising.

Rev. C. O. Brown, the California minister who figured in the Overman case, has been formally dropped from membership in the Chicago Congregational Association.

The outlook in France is gloomy, and many prominent men fear a downfall of the government may result from the recent agitation. One writer declares that anarchy prevails in the army, the law and the streets.

Dispatches from Guatemala state that anarchy reigns supreme throughout the country, as a direct result of the assassination of President Barrios and the plotting of the leaders of various factions to get into power in the republic.

The house library committee has made a favorable report on the bill to appropriate \$10,000 to erect a statue in Monterey, Cal., to Commodore John D. Sloat, who, on July 7, 1846, landed at Monterey and declared the land United States territory.

A dispatch from the New York World from Havana says: General Blanco's fiasco in Eastern Cuba, the postponing of the elections, De Lome's retirement, and the recent activity of the insurgents make the outlook black for autonomy and for Spain. The failure of the scheme of election will be proof to all nations that autonomy is dead, and the government is naturally delaying the evil hour.

There is a rumor in Havana that the palace authorities have a letter written by Consul-General Lee, the contents of which are as interesting, even exciting, for Spain, as the De Lome letter to Canalejas was for the United States. Another report was set afloat that General Lee had resigned. This, however, is known to be untrue. A strong effort is being made to get General Lee in the same boat with De Lome. The members of the autonomist cabinet do not like him.

There is a general impression among the pan-American diplomats in Washington, says a correspondent, that Costa Rica and Nicaragua are very near war. Both governments have assumed belligerent attitudes, according to information which has reached Washington, and it is the expectation of Central Americans in Washington that President Zelaya will demand a disavowal of Costa Rica's responsibility in connection with the revolution in San Juan del Sur. Two British warships are now in Nicaraguan waters, and more are expected. One of these now in Nicaragua is at Corinto and the other at San Juan del Sur.

The annual report of the civil service commission for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1897, has been presented to the president. It begins with a statement to show that after an experience of nearly 15 years the hopes of the advocates of the civil service law have been largely realized. In practice the law has proved effective in the direction of economy. Considering the few changes in the service under the merit system, following the wholesale removals system the economy and efficiency of the one stands in striking contrast to the extravagance and inefficiency of the other. The report speaks highly of the promotion system, based on the efficiency record.

The Rhode Island locomotive works of Providence, has filed a petition in insolvency.

C. S. Kellogg, aged 76, was found frozen to death near Reno, Nev., in the Silver Hill mountains.

Potter Palmer, of Chicago, is to build a mansion at Newport which will cost between \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000.

Dordane, a nephew of ex-President Duensk, of Salvador, is insane in a San Francisco hospital.

A New York Herald dispatch from San Juan del Sur says: Conservative refugees who have been threatening an attack on the government since their failure last September rushed through the village without the slightest warning and surprised the barracks. There was one fatality on each side. Further fighting is anticipated. A force of marines from the U. S. battleship Alert has been landed to protect American interests.

Judge Hanford, of the federal court, sitting in Tacoma, has rendered a decision in the case of the Tacoma Grain Company vs. the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company and the Great Northern railway, which is vital importance to wheat growers of the state and shippers. The decision sustains the constitutionality of the recently enacted railway transportation law, fixing a maximum charge for hauls within the state.

A TERRIBLE DISASTER.

Reported Loss of the Steamship Clara Nevada—Sixty Lives at Stake.

Nanaimo, B. C., Feb. 16.—News arrived here from Union at 5:30 o'clock this evening by the Canadian Pacific Navigation steamer Islander, that the fine steel steamer Clara Nevada, which sailed for Skagway from Seattle two weeks ago, was lost with all on board. The details of information received are as follows:

The Clara Nevada left Skagway for Juneau on her home trip, February 5, and, when off Seward City, in Berner bay, about 80 miles south of Skagway, she was seen by the inhabitants of Seward City, all ablaze, and from stem to stern was a mass of hungry flames. While the long wharf at Berner bay was crowded with spectators of the awful scene, a loud report was heard, which resembled the explosion of boilers, and nothing more was seen of the ill-fated steamer.

The following day the beach was strewn with wreckage, which resembled that of the Clara Nevada. It is feared the unfortunate 40 passengers and the entire crew are lost, as no trace could be found of them along the beach of Berner bay. The sea was rough, and a furious gale was blowing. It is thought she was trying to make Berner bay for shelter. This is the first trip of the Clara Nevada, and she was due to leave Seattle last Saturday on her second trip, with all the berths sold.

The steamer Rustler had left for the scene, but no report from her is obtainable. The Islander reports terrible weather at Skagway and long the coast.

The Steamer's Officers.

Seattle, Wash., Feb. 16.—In the absence of contrary news, the report of the wreck of the Clara Nevada is credited in this city. The Clara Nevada was commanded by Captain C. H. Lewis, and her crew consisted of 28 men. The officers are: Pilot, Ed Kelly; first officer, Smith; engineer, David Reed; purser, Forster Beck; steward, O'Donnell, and freight clerk George Rogers.

It cannot be ascertained how many passengers the Clara Nevada had aboard, as no report has been received of the number who took passage at Skagway and other Alaskan ports. The Nevada was formerly the Hassler, which was built at Camden, N. J., in 1872 for the United States coast and geodetic survey service. Last summer she was condemned by the government for the reason that she was out of date, and sold to the Pacific & Alaska Transportation Company, who had her thoroughly overhauled before placing her on the Alaska run. She was considered perfectly seaworthy.

REPORTS CALLED FOR.

Morgan Desires Full Information Regarding Cuban Matter.

Washington, Feb. 16.—During the short open session of the senate today two phases of the Cuban question were adverted to briefly. The amendment of Allen to the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill recognizing the belligerency of Cuba was reported adversely by the foreign relations committee, not, as Morgan explained, on the merits of the amendment, but because the committee did not approve of tacking such legislation to appropriation bills.

Morgan's restriction calling upon the president for the reports of United States consuls in Cuba and for information as to whether any agent of the autonomous government in Cuba had been accredited to this government and recognized by it, was adopted without dissent. A feature of the session was a speech in advocacy of the free coinage of standard silver dollars by Allen. During the remainder of the afternoon the senate was in executive session.

Considerable excitement was caused among the members of the house today by the rumor broadly circulated before the house convened that important action relative to Cuba was to be taken. It turned out to be simply a resolution of inquiry unanimously reported by the foreign affairs committee last week calling on the state department for information as to the condition of the concentrados in Cuba and the progress made in Spain's effort to induce the Cubans to accept autonomy. The resolution was adopted without division. Another resolution was adopted calling for the correspondence relating to the exclusion of our fruits, beef and horses from Germany. The remainder of the day was devoted to District of Columbia business.

STRIFE IN GUATEMALA.

Anarchy Reigns Supreme in That Little Country.

New York, Feb. 16.—Dispatches from the Herald correspondent in Guatemala states that anarchy reigns supreme throughout the country, as a direct result of the assassination of President Barrios and the plotting of leaders of various factions to get into power in the republic.

General Mendizabela, who was called upon by the military to assume the presidency, is now marching on the capital, Guatemala City, with a force of troops. Besides the military, General Mendizabela has influential leaders, such as General Najera, behind him.

JAPANESE CREW MUTINIED

Attacked European Steamer's Passengers.

SEVERAL SEVERELY INJURED

Anti-Foreign Feeling Growing—England Negotiating With China for the Opening of a New Treaty Port.

San Francisco, Feb. 15.—The Oriental & Occidental steamer Gaelic arrived today from Hong Kong, Yokohama and Honolulu, bringing the following Oriental advices:

The Hong Kong Telegraph says that continual trouble is being reported from vessels manned by Japanese crews, the Japanese resenting any instructions or surveillance from European officers, and showing an especial aversion for European passengers. Several cases have been reported whereby officers were marked for attack by the Japanese and warned to withdraw from the service, the retention of their positions being inevitably followed by a murderous attack from an ambushed Japanese enemy.

A case in point is reported from the liner Hakata Maru, from Japan via Hong Kong, for England. There were 38 passengers on board the liner, many of whom were repeatedly attacked by the Japanese crew whenever they left their own staterooms after nightfall. New Year's day, the Telegraph says, all the Japanese sailors and waiters became drunk, and, clad only in breechcloths, made an organized attack on the English officers and passengers. The Japanese, who were armed with knives, crowbars and belaying pins, brutally beat the chief engineer and his third assistant and attacked a passenger, Thomas Hall, in his berth, cutting his head open with a marlinpike. According to the account in the Telegraph, the passengers and officers were driven to the bridge, where 40 Englishmen, unarmed, kept 200 Japanese at bay during the entire night by brandishing their walking-sticks.

The Shanghai Recorder deprecates any partition of China, which, it says, will certainly be unfavorable to missionary work, adding that it will be a sad thing, not only for China, but for all concerned, if the powers undertake such action, predicting that partition would be the beginning of continuous strife and bloodshed. The Recorder calls upon Great Britain to interfere and says that China shall not be divided, but that she shall be reformed and saved, predicting that in such interference England would have the support of Japan and the active acquiescence of the United States.

Three Chinese were hanged simultaneously in the Victoria jail at Hong Kong January 12, the drop being made to accommodate all three and they falling together. The executed men were members of a gang of ship thieves, and in raiding a store killed a Chinese employe. The criminals were disbanded soldiers.

The annual cotton report from Shanghai states that the year 1897 was one of extraordinary vicissitudes to the trade. The year began with an enormous amount of unsold goods on hand. Prices declined steadily until the end of August. Then came a stringency in the Chinese money market, resulting in widespread disaster among the cotton dealers, very few importers escaping heavy losses. The turning point is believed to have been reached, however, the year 1898 opening with an improved demand and an increased number of transactions, although Shanghai jobs can hardly continue in business on the prices obtained.

Japan's foreign trade during December last was as follows: Exports, 19,265,782 yen; imports, 11,170,108 yen. The exports of gold and silver bullion amounted to 6,580,362 yen and the imports to 676,182 yen.

A New Treaty Port.

Peking, Feb. 15.—England is negotiating with China to open Yung Chun Fu, in the province of Hun Nan, as a treaty port, and is negotiating also on the subject of the navigation of inland waters. The Chinese government has paid the agreed indemnity of \$4,000 (\$20,000) to M. Lyaulet, the Frenchman kidnapped by Tonquin pirates in 1895.

The new year's audience for the foreign ministers has been fixed for February 15, and the banquet by the tsung-li-yamen will be given the following day. The ministers had declined an audience, but the tsung-li-yamen has now arranged the matter.

Secession in Brazil.

New York, Feb. 15.—Advices from the Herald's correspondent in Rio de Janeiro state that there is some reason to believe that representatives of the states of Rio Grande do Sul, Parana, Santa Catharina, and Minas Geras will soon meet and proclaim their separation from Brazil and establish an independent republic.

Ordered to Skagway.

Seattle, Feb. 14.—A letter received here today from Sitka, Alaska, states that the gunboat Wheeling, which is stationed there, has been ordered to Skagway.

SPAIN MUST DISAVOW IT.

Formal Repudiation of the De Lome Letter Requested at Madrid.

New York, Feb. 16.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: The De Lome incident is still unsettled. The cipher dispatch received from Minister Woodford was not satisfactory. It was taken to the president by Assistant Secretary Day, and after a short conference between them Mr. Day sent another telegram to Minister Woodford. Officially nothing will be said about these two communications, further than that the incident is not yet entirely closed.

It is said that Minister Woodford's cable was a report of his interview with the Spanish minister of foreign affairs, which showed that no direct disclaimer had been made by Spain of that feature of the De Lome letter which has been interpreted to indicate the insincerity of the Spanish government in the matter of autonomy and in the negotiations for a commercial treaty. Absence of such disclaimer is not entirely satisfactory to the president. Accordingly Minister Woodford has been given further instructions on the subject.

Without making any express demand for a disavowal, Minister Woodford is requested by his new instructions to impress upon the Madrid authorities the importance to all concerned of some distinct repudiation of the De Lome letter's declarations, which the president can believe correctly represents the position of the Spanish government.

Mr. McKinley believes that when the Spanish minister of foreign affairs fully appreciates the interpretation which has been put upon the De Lome letter in some quarters of the United States, he will hasten to disavow it. Minister Woodford has been told in a positive way that the president would like to have done; in other words, that he must use delicate diplomacy to secure the end desired, and the president is sincere in the belief that another interview between Minister Woodford and the minister of foreign affairs in Madrid will end the whole trouble.

As far as that feature of the case, the De Lome letter criticizing the president is concerned, the incident is closed. That was established when the state department received Senor Du Bose as charge d'affaires of the Spanish legation to succeed Senor de Lome. The other phase of the letter, the president considers, should very properly be made the subject for further negotiations, in order that Spain should have an opportunity to show that Senor de Lome falsely represented her position when he made the statement he did.

Spain Will Disavow It.

New York, Feb. 16.—The World's Madrid correspondent describing the formal statement of regret at the De Lome's conduct, which he says is about to be made by Foreign Minister Gullon, says the statement will be in the form of a note in reply to a communication from the American government, and will set forth the substance of what the foreign minister said in an interview with United States Minister Woodford, February 10, when the latter submitted the note from the government at Washington informing the Madrid government of Senor de Lome's offense and requesting his recall.

The cabinet had supposed that the prompt acceptance of Senor de Lome's resignation would be sufficient satisfaction for America, the writing of the letter to Canalejas not being an official but a purely private offense. Consequently the telegram from New York representing that the United States government expected further satisfaction for the minister's conduct was a surprise.

It has been arranged that the new Spanish minister shall arrive in Washington before the arrival of the delegates from Spain, Cuba and Porto Rico, appointed to participate in the drafting of a commercial treaty, which Premier Sagasta considers to be of the very highest importance.

All rumors about the sending of Spanish ironclads and torpedo-boats to Cuban waters are premature.

Spaniards Said to Have Opened Letters

New York, Feb. 16.—It is now known on the highest authority that the real reason for sending the torpedo-boat Cushing to Havana was that the authorities have been tampering with the mail sent to the battle-ship Maine in Havana harbor, says the Washington correspondent of the Herald. This resulted in Captain Sigbee, of the Maine, sending a protest to Washington, with the suggestion that a regular service be established between Key West and Havana by means of torpedo-boats. On the strength of this protest the Cushing was sent to Havana.

Although it has been freely reported that official mail has been tampered with in the past, Secretary Long said last night that he had received no reports from Captain Sigbee saying that the Spanish authorities had interfered with his letters in any way.

"The dispatch of the Cushing to Havana," he said "was in line with the department's action in sending the Maine on a friendly visit to that port and the Montgomery to Santiago de Cuba. I expect she is now on her way back to Key West."

SENOR DE LOME RECALLED

Recent Action in Washington the Cause.

ADMITS WRITING THE LETTER

Spanish Cabinet Says Diplomatic Relations With United States Will Not Be Affected by the Incident.

Madrid, Feb. 14.—At a meeting of the Spanish cabinet, held today, under the presidency of the queen-regent, the minister of foreign affairs read a dispatch from Senor Dupuy de Lome, saying that the published letter to Senor Canalejas was written by him, and tendering his resignation. The cabinet decided to accept his resignation, and he was so notified, the legation to be entrusted to the first secretary.

Senor Sagasta, the premier, and other members of the cabinet, state publicly that the De Lome incident will not affect the relations between Spain and the United States, and that a new envoy competent to conduct the commercial negotiations will be selected.

Regards Himself as a Private Citizen.

Washington, Feb. 14.—The state department this morning gave out for publication the substance of the cablegram sent Saturday to our minister at Madrid in reference to the De Lome letter. The statement was as follows:

There has appeared in the public prints a letter addressed by the Spanish minister to Mr. Canalejas. This letter the minister admits was written by him. It contains expressions concerning the president of the United States of such a character as to terminate the minister's usefulness as a representative of the government to this country. General Woodford, therefore, was instructed at once to say to the minister of state that the immediate recall of De Lome is expected by the president. It is stated that up to this time no response has been received from the Spanish government.

Up to 10 o'clock de Lome had not received from the Spanish government an acceptance of his resignation, but it is believed it will soon be given, and the minister's official connection with the government as Spanish representative to the termination without the necessity of action by this government by giving the minister his passports. De Lome regards himself now as a private citizen, although technically still the Spanish representative.

De Lome Anxious to Go.

New York, Feb. 14.—Diplomatic relations between the United States and Spain through Minister de Lome are at an end, and correspondence will be conducted exclusively through Minister Woodford in Madrid until Spain sends a new minister to Washington, or designates a charge d'affaires, says the Herald's Washington correspondent.

Minister de Lome has cabled his resignation to his government. Assistant Secretary of State Day admitted that this was true, by saying that Minister de Lome did not deny the authenticity of the letter to Canalejas, and by stating that a cablegram had been sent to Minister Woodford in Madrid, the contents of which would not be made public until it had reached its destination.

While no official statement will be made as to the contents of this cablegram until its substance has been communicated to the Spanish minister of foreign affairs, it informs Minister Woodford of the publication of the letter, says that De Lome does not deny its authenticity, and directs him to suggest to the Spanish foreign office that De Lome cannot be regarded as persona grata and to suggest that another minister be sent to Washington.

While naturally regretting the unpleasant incident which has terminated his diplomatic career in Washington, Minister de Lome will not regret being relieved of the onerous duties which have developed upon him as the Spanish representative here during the insurrection in Cuba. As soon as he learned that the letter had been obtained by the junta he realized that its publication would make his official stay in Washington as Spanish minister impossible, and he immediately cabled his government the facts and tendered his resignation. When the letter appeared he again cabled to his government, stating that the letter had been published and reiterating his wish to be relieved.

This is not the first time that De Lome has placed his resignation at the disposal of the Sagasta ministry. When Senor Sagasta came into power, the minister being of the opposing party in Spain, tendered his resignation, and he has offered his resignation again in all on five separate occasions since that time. He has been retained by Senor Sagasta, however, on account of his intimate knowledge of the Cuban question and of the situation in the United States.

Holland Dogs for Alaska.

Tacoma, Wash., Feb. 14.—Thirty dogs direct from Holland were shipped to Alaska today on the bark Shirley.

SPAIN SUES FOR PEACE.

Negotiations Have Been Opened With the Insurgents.

Havana, via Key West, Feb. 15.—It was resolved at a meeting of the cabinet, to open negotiations with the insurgents in the belief that the resolution could not be suppressed by force of arms. Anticipating that the insurgents would not accept the new terms, it was resolved that the colonial government would open negotiations, thus saving the Madrid government from the responsibility. The following propositions were formally tendered to the insurgents:

"First—The volunteers will be dissolved and a Cuban militia formed.

"Second—The insurgent colonels and generals will be recognized.

"Third—Cuba will be called on to pay only \$100,000,000 out of the \$600,000,000 indebtedness due for both wars.

"Fourth—Cuba will pay \$2,000,000 a year for the crown list.

"Fifth—Cuba will make her own treaties without interference by the Madrid government.

"Sixth—Spanish products will have a 10 per cent margin of protection over similar products from other countries.

"Seventh—No exiles or deportations will be made, even in war time, to Spain, Africa or penal settlements elsewhere.

"Eighth—Death sentences for rebellion shall be abolished.

"Ninth—Martial law cannot be ordered by the captain-general without the assent of both the house and senate, if those bodies are in session, or without the assent of a majority of the cabinet, if the house and senate are not in session.

"Tenth—The archbishop of Santiago de Cuba shall always be a native Cuban.

"Eleventh—The actual insurgent party shall have three seats in the first cabinet.

"Twelfth—An armistice of 15 days shall be granted for the discussion of the terms of peace."

These terms are accepted by the autonomist party in full, with the exception of Senors Galvez, Montero, Zayas and Delonte.

A GENERAL WALK-OUT.

Textile Workers in New England Vote to Strike.

Boston, Feb. 15.—At a meeting in this city of 55 representatives of textile unions in New England, it was unanimously voted to recommend that all unions call out the operatives in every cotton mill in New England.

The resolution was practically the outcome of the recommendation which President Gompers made to the Federation of Labor last Sunday, in which he urged the different unions to unite on some settled policy on the mill situation in New England. At the meeting, a committee of four was named to take charge of the matter, and after a conference, this committee recommended that a general meeting be held to take definite action.

Today, the representatives of the various national textile associations assembled and for four hours discussed the situation from every standpoint. The primary object of the meeting was to devise some methods of rendering assistance to the New Bedford strikers. It was pointed out that if the strikers at New Bedford could hold out for four weeks without receiving more than 20 cents per operative per week in the way of outside assistance, other mill operatives could stand a similar strain, and that if all went out it would precipitate a crisis that would have to be met within a short time by the manufacturers. It was also shown that the mule spinners were in excellent condition, as regards funds; that the United Textile Workers and the New England Federation of Weavers were in good shape, but that the rest were short of funds. The resolutions were discussed, and at length the matter was put to a vote, one being registered against the motion. The different unions voted to order a strike in every mill until the adjustment of wages could be arranged.

It now remains for the unions to take action, but what this action will be is a matter of conjecture. If all should acquiesce and vote to strike, 47,000 operatives would undoubtedly cease work, and the manufacture of cotton goods throughout New England would be at a standstill. If, on the other hand, only a few unions should vote to strike, the refusal of the others would still keep a large portion of the mills in operation.

Inasmuch, however, as the meeting was the outcome of Gompers's suggestion, and as he admonished the members of the Federation of Labor to join hands and assist the New Bedford strikers, it seems probable that nearly every union will carry out the recommendations and that one of the greatest strikes ever seen in this country is impending.

Crime of a Jealous Husband.

Ogden, Utah, Feb. 15.—Last night Jack Douglas, of Ogden, shot and instantly killed his wife Emily, at Huntsville, in Ogden valley. He then turned the gun on himself and tried three times to end his own life, but without success. The action was the result of jealous rage.

Moline, Ill., Feb. 15.—The Auditorium opera-house, with its contents was destroyed by fire this evening.