

The Hood River Glacier.

It's a Cold Day When We Get Left.

VOL. IX.

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

NO. 41.

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

David Seeley has been arrested in Kalamazoo, Mich., accused of bigamy. Since his arrest nine wives have put in an appearance. All but one were widows, whose property he had sold.

In the United States supreme court an opinion was handed down in a case involving the constitutionality of the territorial law fixing a day's work in smelters and mines in the territory at eight hours. The court held that the law was an exercise of the state's police powers. The decision of the supreme court of Utah was affirmed.

The entire system of the government inspection of meat which has been established in the packing-houses of the United States was declared to be unconstitutional, ineffective and void in an opinion handed down in the United States district court by Judge John P. Rogers, federal judge at Fort Smith, Ark., sitting for Judge Phillips.

The navy department has just completed the allotment among the states of the appropriation of \$50,000 made for the assistance of the naval militia organizations. The allotments are smaller this year than heretofore, owing to the fact that while the organization are increasing in number, hence the effort now being made to secure from congress an increase of \$60,000.

Senator Wilson, of Washington, says that the amendment of Representative Ellis, which has been proposed to his bill to settle the land claims and contests with the Northern Pacific, will result in defeating all legislation relative to the matter. Neither bill can go through, he declares, if they are to be amended. The senator hopes to get his provision made a part of the sundry civil bill.

According to a report placed before President McKinley there are now available for military duty in the United States 10,973,716 able-bodied men, and of these 112,082 are already in the militia, forming the nucleus of a tremendous fighting force. This is without considering the skeleton United States army, which could on short notice recruit up to 100,000 men.

It can be stated positively no river and harbor bill will be reported at this session of congress. The house leaders are opposed to more river and harbor bills, and the friends of the bill on the committee believe it will be better to wait until the short session after the congressional elections next fall, when a complete and comprehensive bill can be reported, rather than attempt to pass an inadequate bill at this session.

Senator McBride of Oregon, has reported from the committee on commerce his amendment to the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill, providing for a consulate at Vladivostok, with a salary of \$2,500, and also for a consulate at Rossland, B. C., at a salary of \$2,000. These amendments Senator McBride intends to urge before the senate when the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill is considered.

In view of the warlike preparations being made by Chile, the government of Argentina has decided to purchase three warships and arms for 150,000 men. The people of Argentina are enthusiastic over the possibilities of war. Many public officials have offered to give part of their salaries for buying warships. It is not generally believed that war is imminent, but the people consider it their duty to prepare for an emergency in case Chile should refuse to fulfill her promises in the boundary treaties.

The steamer Elder plying between Portland and Alaska ports, reports an exceedingly rough trip down. The sea was the worst the crew and officers of the Elder have ever encountered, and, owing to her being without ballast, all control of the vessel was lost, and it was only owing to the vigilance of the officers that she was saved from going with a crash on one of the thousands of small islands in this district. She was forced to remain at sea for 36 hours. The gale, while it lasted, was terrific, and attained a velocity of at least 100 miles an hour. The vessel's propeller blades were broken and she was compelled to lay over at Nanaimo for repairs.

At Philadelphia the birthday anniversary of George Washington was commemorated with appropriate exercises at the Academy of Music. The feature of the day was an address to the students of the university of Pennsylvania, delivered by President McKinley. The president paid an eloquent tribute to the memory of the Father of Our Country, and from his life and deeds drew a lesson as to the duties of the American people of today. At Chicago, ex-President Harrison delivered an address before the Union League Club, choosing as his subject, "The Duties of Wealth." At numerous other cities the occasion was appropriately observed.

CORBETT CASE ENDED.

The Senate Decides Against the Governor's Appointment.

Washington, March 2.—Former Vice-President Stevenson was a visitor on the senate floor at the opening of the session today. A bill extending the time for the construction of a bridge across the Missouri at Yankton, S. D., was passed.

Hoar, chairman of the judiciary committee, moved the senate nonconcur in the house amendments to the bankruptcy bill, and that a committee of conference be appointed.

Stewart objected to the appointment of a committee on conference and the matter went over until tomorrow.

Hon. H. W. Corbett was today denied admission to the senate as a senator from Oregon on the appointment by the governor, by the decisive vote of 50 to 19. Speeches were made today against the admission of Corbett by Bacon (Ga.) and Burrows (Mich.) and in favor of his admission by Morgan (Ala.). After disposing of the Corbett case, the senate began the consideration of the Alaska homestead and railway right of way bill, and had not concluded it when it adjourned.

The house passed the sundry civil appropriation bill today after a four days' debate. The most important action today was the elimination of an appropriation for representation at the Paris exposition on a point of order. The sudden change of sentiment in the house, which is often witnessed when members go on record, was twice illustrated today. On Friday last the house in committee of the whole, where there is no record of the vote, knocked out a provision in the bill for an appropriation to pay those who furnish the government with information relative to violators of the internal revenue laws, and today, in committee an extra month's pay was voted to the employees of the house. Both of these propositions commanded a very respectable majority in the committee, but when the members voted on roll calls in the house, both of them were overwhelmingly defeated.

Several minor bills were passed after the sundry civil bill was passed.

Millions for Defense. Washington, March 2.—Representative Bromwell (Rep. O.) today introduced in the house the following resolution: "That the secretary of the navy be and is hereby authorized, whenever in his judgment it shall become expedient for the best interests of the country to do so, to secure options upon and consummate the purchase of such battle-ships, cruisers, rams, torpedo-boats or other form of naval vessels as are of the most modern type, and ready for immediate use, together with the necessary armament and equipment for the same, as in his judgment are necessary to place the naval strength of the country upon a proper footing for immediate hostilities with any foreign power with which the same may be threatened, and for the purpose of consummating such purchases there is hereby appropriated the sum of \$20,000,000 to be immediately available."

The resolution was referred to the naval committee.

SEVENTEEN ARE DEAD.

An Epidemic Sweeping Over the City of Skagway.

Nanaimo, B. C., March 2.—The steamer Oregon arrived here this afternoon from Skagway and Dyea. She had a number of passengers who are returning home disgusted with Alaska. Before the Oregon left Skagway, 17 deaths from cerebral spinal meningitis were reported in 24 hours.

Among the dead, the only names ascertained were B. Austrander, of Portland, Or.; — Montello, of Des Moines, Ia.; Jones Hawbacher, of Astoria, Or.; George Baker, of Everett, Wash.; a child named Atkins, of Albany, and a boy named Anderson.

Dr. O. B. Estes, of Astoria, who was a passenger on the Oregon, predicts that the number of deaths will soon run into the hundreds.

The steamer Mamie reports that a steamship caught on fire in Semour narrows. Her name was not obtainable, but it is thought that she was from Vancouver, B. C. The fire was extinguished and the steamer proceeded north.

Bering Sea Seizures. Washington, March 2.—The president today sent to the senate a full record of the proceedings between the United States and Great Britain in the arbitration relating to the compensation for the seizure of British ships in Behring sea under the treaty of 1892. The collection of documents includes the correspondence and notes of a diplomatic character bearing on the subject, but most of these bear date prior to the making of the award. A statement of the government counsel, Don M. Dickinson, Robert Lansing and Charles B. Warren, is appended, in which they say:

"If there are serious questions as to the validity of the award in the light of precedent and authority, in view of the history of the controversy, and in the existing conditions, as well as because of the comparatively small amount of the aggregate awarded, we venture to express the hope that the result will be accepted by our government."

Lebanon, Mo., March 1.—Yesterday the boiler at Bunch's mill at Ryan, 25 miles southeast of here, blew out, knocking Bunch 80 feet into the sawpit. He crawled out of the sluice of hot water, and walked a quarter of a mile to his home with the flesh falling from his body. After suffering intensely for 10 hours he died.

WAS A SUBMARINE MINE

Belief Growing That the Maine Disaster Was Design.

PRESIDENT DESIRES A DELAY

Wants Time to Make Necessary Preparations for War—Congressmen Discuss Subject With Much Seriousness.

Chicago, March 1.—The Tribune has this dispatch from Washington: It is a significant fact that within the last two days there has been a remarkable change of opinion in the navy department in regard to the explosion of the Maine. When the first news arrived here last week experts at the department were nearly evenly divided as between an accident and design. But today, after studying the later reports, and especially the photographs sent from Havana, nine out of ten of the officers at the department express the belief that the Maine was anchored over a submarine mine. The only difference of opinion seems to be as to whether that mine was exploded by Spanish officers acting under orders or by some enthusiast. The latter opinion is generally held, but it is said that this does not lessen in any great degree the responsibility of Spain for the horrible catastrophe. If the Spanish officers allowed the warship to be moored to a buoy which was attached to a submarine mine they thereby became responsible for the result, whether the mine was exploded by official orders or not. The placing of the mine in an exposed place in a harbor, if it was done at all, was done by Spanish officers, and if the mine was exploded by anybody at all they were directly responsible.

The Chronicle's dispatches of the same day are even more specific, as follows: The president is striving to postpone as long as possible the crisis which is almost certain to be precipitated by the report of the board of inquiry commissioned to investigate the destruction of the battle-ship Maine.

In the inner circles of the administration it is no longer pretended that the Maine was blown up by accident. Good authority is given for the assertion that Mr. McKinley has had in his possession for three days positive evidence showing that the Maine was destroyed by external agencies.

The Spanish authorities are aware of the fact that the president has this evidence in his possession, and they have sent messages which have been kept from the public, disavowing all responsibility for the act and offering to make humble apology, as well as monetary compensation for the damage inflicted; and, in short, to do anything which may be done honorably to prevent war between Spain and the United States.

The evidence in the president's hands fails to disclose the identity of the men who are responsible for the awful crime. At least three persons are concerned, and one of them is known to be a Spanish officer. It is not doubted that all the guilty parties will be identified and promptly put to death by the Spanish officials at Havana.

This information has come to me, says the correspondent, from a reliable source. I first learned it yesterday, but at that time I could not be sure of its accuracy. Developments during the last 24 hours have convinced me of its truth.

President McKinley desires delay for two reasons. First, he wants the present excitement to subside. Second, he wants time to prepare for war, which may be caused at most any day by act of congress.

It is hardly necessary to say that the president will do all he can to avoid war. While he expects the finding of the court of inquiry to corroborate the evidence now in his possession, he still holds to the belief that Spain's offer to make full satisfaction will be accepted by the American people.

The change of sentiment in the departments is plainly evident. The screws have been loosened and subordinate officials are permitted to talk. They no longer argue that the Maine was destroyed by accident.

They say: "Oh, it will not be necessary for us to fight even if it turns out that the ship was destroyed by design. Spain will be asked to make amends, and if she complies in the right spirit, that ought to satisfy the people."

But that kind of talk is not heard at the capitol. The senators and representatives in cloakrooms and corridors discuss the question with more seriousness as it becomes more apparent that they will soon be called upon to face a grave responsibility. They insist that if the Maine was blown up by design, it was due to Spanish treachery and that blood alone can atone for the crime. They regard war in such an event as inevitable.

Lebanon, Mo., March 1.—Yesterday the boiler at Bunch's mill at Ryan, 25 miles southeast of here, blew out, knocking Bunch 80 feet into the sawpit. He crawled out of the sluice of hot water, and walked a quarter of a mile to his home with the flesh falling from his body. After suffering intensely for 10 hours he died.

A CLASH MAY FOLLOW.

Inflammatory Circulars Being Scattered Broadcast.

New York, March 2.—The World prints the following circular, which it says is being distributed on the streets of Havana:

"Spaniards Without Conditions—Long live Spain with honor. It is time we leave at one side lying deceptions and puerile fears. It is necessary, even if we all succumb in the fight, not to stand the impositions of that proud and ambitious nation which at every moment, taking advantage of the weakness of the liberal government, menaces us and throws down the gauntlet. Providence is taking our part, and if not, see what has happened to that vessel to which they confided all their power.

"It is necessary to go to the ballot-box to offer all obstacles to autonomists, because with them and their coming into power things have occurred that never happened when we (conservatives) were in power.

"Under the new colonial system has occurred the accident to the Maine. They have allowed the dead of a hostile nation to be placed in the palace and a thousand other things to bring us conflicts. So we repeat the phrases of the orator Romero Rubio, We will go anywhere except to autonomy; and let us also take note that the valiant General Weyler, whom we ought to elect a deputy for Havana, second us. We have on our side the army, the volunteers, the navy and the people.

"What do you do, that you allow yourselves to be insulted in this manner? Do you not see what they have done to us by removing our brave and beloved Weyler? At this hour he would have made an end of this vile insurgent rabble that tramps on our flag and on our honor. They force autonomy on us to cast us aside and give the positions of honor and command to those who initiated this rebellion—these ill-born autonomists, ingrate sons of our beloved land. And last, these dirty Yankees, who meddle in our affairs, humiliating us to the last degree, as a further taunt send us one of the war vessels of their rotten navy, after insulting us in their newspapers in our own house.

"Spaniards, the time of action has arrived. Slumber not. Let us show those vile traitors that we have not yet lost honor, and that we know how to protect it with energy of a worthy and strong nation.

"Death to the Americans! Death to autonomy! Long live Spain! Long live Weyler!"

BUSINESS IN HAVANA.

The Maine Court of Inquiry Will Return to Cuba.

Washington, March 2.—At the close of office hours a telegram came to the navy department from Admiral Sicard at Key West, in the following terms: "Key West, March 2.—To the Secretary of the Navy, Washington: Court of inquiry will commence session at Key West today. They must resume session at Havana to receive reports from divers, after further work on the wreck."

The important feature of this is the declaration that the court will return to Havana. It sets at rest the rumors that have been current for days past, that the court was not to return to Havana, for the reason that it had discovered the cause of the sinking of the Maine, which was not an accident, and that they had consequently no further business in Havana. One important deduction to be drawn from the message was that the report of the court of inquiry can scarcely be expected for several weeks to come.

The court will be occupied at Key West for several days at least in taking the testimony of the survivors there. Then, upon the return to Havana, it is expected that a good deal of time must elapse before the divers can get through the mud which now encompasses the lower part of the wreck of the Maine, and examine the bottom. After this is done, the court must deliberate in order to secure an agreement upon their findings. The prevalent belief at the navy department is that up to this moment the court has not undertaken to compare notes and endeavor to reach such an agreement.

LITTLE WORK DONE.

Divers Experience Great Difficulty in Recovering Bodies.

Havana, March 2.—Little work was done today by the divers from the tug Right Arm. Captain Magee, who is in charge, seemed to lack authority from the wrecking people or others, and is indisposed to work on his own judgment, except in smaller details.

Captain Sigbee was on board the light-house tender Fern until 2 o'clock this afternoon. He waited for the Spanish divers but they did not appear. Captain Sigbee thinks Spain has a moral and international right to make an independent examination, and he will give the Spanish divers such facilities as are possible. Captain Sigbee hopes the survey steamer Bache will return to the Tortugas tomorrow or the next day with all the Maine's wounded left here, and he also hopes to send on the Bache hereafter the remains of the dead recovered in a condition making it possible to place them in coffins. The difficulty experienced in recovering the bodies is not understood by any but the divers.

NO FREE SPEECH NOR PRESS

Fate of Newspapers and Statesmen in France.

THE REPUBLIC IS IN DANGER

Army Officers Expelled, Lawyers Disbarred and Correspondents Warned—What It Will Terminate In.

Paris, Feb. 28.—The new dictatorship has decided to suppress the freedom of speech and the freedom of the press.

This decision was announced by Meline in the chamber of deputies this afternoon.

Four newspapers tonight were notified that unless they cease discussing the Dreyfus campaign tomorrow they will be rigorously prosecuted.

A number of correspondents of foreign newspapers were warned that unless they abandon their hostile dispatches they will be expelled from France.

It is even asserted that Blowitz, the correspondent of the London Times, was also warned.

Because of his courageous action as an officer in the war department and in the Zola trial, Colonel Picquart, by a decree issued tonight, was expelled from the army and placed under three years of police surveillance.

The lawyer who advised him has been suspended from the bar.

Esterhazy has received official permission to prosecute Mathieu Dreyfus. The announcement was made that more rigorous measures of the same high-handed policy will soon be promulgated.

Concluding his official warning, Meline said:

"I trust it will be understood that if the agitation continues after yesterday's verdict we shall be in the presence of a party issue. Enough evil has already been done internally. The life of the nation has been checked. A part of the foreign press denounces us. This must be stopped, in the interests of peace, of the army, and of our foreign relations. The government must deal with the wound it desires to heal, and it will impose silence upon everybody. It will take such disciplinary measures as the circumstances demand. Nobody can continue the agitation in good faith, and after tomorrow the government will suppress all attempts to continue it. The government is applying the laws at its disposal, and if the weapons are insufficient, it will ask for more." (Great tumult.) "The vote of this house will prove that when patriotism is involved, there are no parties. Everybody rallies under that flag."

A CUT AT SAN FRANCISCO.

The Canadian Pacific Makes Low Rate to the East.

San Francisco, Feb. 28.—The Canadian Pacific threw a bombshell into the camp of the American railroad agents this morning by announcing that tickets would be sold from San Francisco to New York via Vancouver at \$40 first-class and \$30 second-class. The lowest first-class rates by the Central and Union Pacific are \$79. Agents here say that east-bound business by the Canadian rail is slight at this season, and they don't fear demoralization, but they recognize the danger to Klondike business if these rates are enforced in the East. In fact, the Southern Pacific will have to meet the cut or see all Klondike travel go to Victoria and Seattle. Everything depends on the Chicago meeting. If the Canadian Pacific will be compelled to cut the present rates nearly in half.

Crushed to Death.

San Francisco, Feb. 28.—Charles Lapan, superintendent of construction on the Call building, was instantly killed this afternoon, in the freight elevator on the Third-street side of the building.

Lapan was at work in the basement, and stepped on the freight elevator. It is believed he pulled the wrong rope, and when the elevator started up, attempted to jump out. His body was caught between the floor of the elevator and the first floor and was terribly crushed. Death must have been instantaneous, for his whole chest was crushed to a pulp.

Will Not Sell Cuba.

London, Feb. 28.—The Standard's Madrid correspondent says that he has found by an exhaustive canvass that all parties are amazed and indignant at the suggestion that Spain should sell Cuba, saying that it meant that the monarchy would be menaced by an irresistible popular movement supported by the army and navy. The financiers make the practical objection that, as the Cuban debt is almost entirely held by Spaniards, the price suggested would not satisfy half the compensation required. None of the ministers would entertain the suggestion.

Shipments From Canadian Points.

Ottawa, Feb. 28.—The Canadian government has decided to permit Canadian goods to be shipped from Vancouver and Victoria in American vessels free of duty by St. Michaels to the Yukon for the coming season.

THE PRESIDENT'S VIEWS.

War With Spain Not Inevitable, but the Situation Is Grave.

Chicago, Feb. 26.—The Tribune this morning prints the following special from Washington:

To a senator who called upon him yesterday in order to ask some serious questions as to the policy of the administration, President McKinley, with the utmost frankness, uttered the following words:

"I do not propose to do anything at all to accelerate war with Spain. Up to the present I do not think war is either necessary or inevitable. I would be lax in my duty, however, if I did not prepare for the future. The situation is grave, and the policy of the administration will be determined almost entirely by the course of events from time to time. There is no necessity of alarming the people, but congress must be ready to assist the administration without making too many inquiries as to the course of current events."

There is no doubt of the fact that the government of the United States is actually preparing for war with Spain. It is not inevitable that war will follow, but the activity is too unmistakable to be concealed. The president and his cabinet unite in the belief still, in spite of all evidence to the contrary, that the explosion of the Maine was an unfortunate accident, but they recognize the fact that the contrary may prove true at almost any hour, and that if it is shown even inferentially that Spain had a hand in the catastrophe there will be but one thing to do, and that will be to seize the island of Cuba by force of arms. At no time since the war of the rebellion has the military branch of the government been so active as it is today.

It is a significant fact that within the last two days there has been a remarkable change of opinion in the navy department in regard to the explosion on the Maine. When the first news arrived here last week experts at the department were nearly evenly divided as between accident and design, but today after studying the late reports, and especially photographs sent from Havana, nine out of ten of the officers of the department express the belief that the Maine was anchored over a submarine mine. The only difference of opinion seems to be as to whether the mine was exploded by Spanish officers acting under orders, or by some enthusiast. The latter opinion is generally held, but it is said that this does not lessen in any degree the responsibility of Spain for the horrible catastrophe.

If the Spanish officers allowed the warship to be moored to a buoy which was attached to a submarine mine, they thereby became responsible for the result, whether the mine was exploded by official orders or not. The placing of the mine in an exposed place in the harbor if it was done at all, was done by Spanish officers, and if the mine was exploded by anybody at all, they were directly responsible, and will be so held by President McKinley's administration.

RELIEF FOR MAINE VICTIMS.

Bill for That Purpose Introduced Into the House.

Washington, Feb. 26.—Representative Boutelle, of Maine, chairman of the house committee on naval affairs, introduced a bill this afternoon providing for the relief of the victims of the battle-ship Maine. It follows generally the lines of the Samoan disaster relief bill of 1890, and is the result of several days' conference in committee, and embodies the views of the administration. Boutelle had a conference with President McKinley today, at which he went over with him the proposed legislation, and later submitted the measure at an informal meeting of some of the committee. It will be referred back to the committee immediately, and its passage expedited. The bill provides for the payment of 12 months' pay to the widows or children, or, if there be no such, to the parents, or if neither of these, to the brothers and sisters of each of these killed in the Maine disaster. In addition, the legal heirs of each of the victims shall receive any arrears of pay due at the time of death. It is provided also that any allotments previously made by any of the deceased to any relatives of the men mentioned shall be continued for three months, the amounts so paid to be deducted from the 12 months' pay otherwise allowed.

THAT SUBTERRANEAN PASSAGE.

Spaniards Confess There Is a Mine Under the Harbor Entrance.

Havana, Feb. 26.—In connection with the claim made by the Cubans that there are mine galleries under the harbor of Havana, leading from subterranean passages and known to have existed for years, between Fort Cabanas, Morro castle, and this port, the Spaniards explain that for over a century, a subterranean passage about two miles long and eight feet wide at its narrowest diameter, capable of giving passage to a column of troops, has existed from the navy-yard to Castillo del Principe. But, the Spaniards further assert, the existence of this passage was not known to the present authorities, or to those who have been in power for many years past. The entrance and exit, it is added, has been closed for years past, by thick walls now covered with debris, and their exact location is said to be lost.