

The Hood River Glacier.

It's a Cold Day When We Get Left.

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EPITOME OF THE DISPATCHES

Happenings Both at Home and Abroad.

A WEEK'S NEWS CONDENSED

Interesting Collection of Items From Many Places Culled From the Press Reports of the Current Week.

The North German Gazette of Berlin says it learns the insurgents of the Philippine islands have secured all the arms stored at Cavite arsenals.

A Madrid dispatch says it is reported that a strong military expedition is being organized at Cadiz and that it will shortly proceed to the Philippine islands escorted by the Cadiz fleet.

The war department's plans for an immediate invasion of Cuba have been materially changed by the news of the presence of the Spanish fleet in West Indian waters. It will delay the movement for a time.

The Spanish fleet sighted off Martinique is said to have consisted of five large warships and two torpedo-boats. The American squadron near San Juan includes Sampson's six strongest warships, the New York, Iowa, Cincinnati, Indiana, Detroit and Mayflower.

The transport steamer Gussie, which left Key West with a big expedition for Cuba Wednesday night, had a lively engagement with the Spanish at Cabanas, province of Pinar del Rio, but succeeded in accomplishing her mission. The Gussie carried 7,000 rifles and a large amount of ammunition for the Cubans. A later report says the Cubans failed to meet the Gussie, and she did not affect a landing.

Chaos reigns at Nuevitas, Cuba. Every boat in the harbor has been jammed into the narrow channel to be sunk at the first sign of attack. Two thousand soldiers guard the entrance, 12 miles from the city. The Spanish commander told the starving citizens to go into the country, as he could not feed them. Many soldiers are joining the insurgents to get food. Conditions at Puerto Principe are still worse.

A Washington special says: A big surprise awaits the Spanish admiral if he sails for Martinique. There he is apt to find a new squadron, composed of the Oregon, Marietta, Buffalo, Nichtheroy, Montgomery, Yale and St. Louis. An order has been sent to Admiral Sampson to effect a junction with Captain Clark and then remain near Martinique. Under orders the Oregon has been making rapid time since she left Bahia.

The whereabouts of the Spanish Cape Verde fleet has at last been definitely ascertained. Secretary Long has received advices from Martinique, Windward Islands, that it had been sighted to the westward of that island. Upon receipt of this information Long immediately ordered Commodore Schley, at Hampton roads, to put to sea with the flying squadron. It is believed that the squadron has been sent in pursuit of the Spanish fleet.

The end of the severed Manila cable is said to be on board an American war vessel.

The Spanish "official" version of the bombardment of San Juan is that the American fleet was gloriously beaten back.

Germany has intimated to the United States, it is said in London, that she expects to have a voice in the disposition of the Philippine islands.

A boarding-house burned in Chicago and three of the inmates lost their lives, while four other were injured. A number of narrow escapes are reported.

A Washington correspondent says that Admiral Dewey has had instructions sent him from Washington ordering the immediate destruction of all Spanish warships and fortifications at the Philippines.

Spain is overrun with plotters. Weyerites, Carlists and Republicans are each striving to raise a revolt. Their latest scheme is to obstruct procedure in parliament, so that the people will be in an explosive mood when the next Spanish reverse shall occur.

Four of the men killed on the Winslow were laid to rest in the cemetery at Key West. They were buried in the shallow lime rock, side by side with the graves of the victims of the Maine. The body of Ensign Bagley was sent home for interment.

There is a suspicion in Washington that Frenchmen were behind the guns at Cardenas Wednesday. It is said they shot too well for Spaniards. An inquiry is probable, and if the suspicion proves to be well grounded, complications may ensue between the United States and France over the incident.

A column of 5,000 Spaniards started for Moron, Cuba, carrying a flag of truce. When fired upon by the insurgents, the commander sent word that he was no longer making war upon the Cubans, but was going to the coast to fight the Americans. General Lopez replied: "Spain cannot fight the United States without fighting us. Their war is ours." Then he again opened fire. The Spaniards lost 900 men in four days' march to the sea.

LATER NEWS.

A force of telegraphers is to accompany the Manila expedition.

Crispi, the Italian statesman, says England's motives in seeking an alliance are purely selfish.

As a result of General Merritt's protest that regulars instead of volunteers were needed for the Philippine expedition, three regiments of troops now at Tampa will likely be sent to Manila.

The Cubans are joining the Spanish army. Insurgent sympathizers have received instructions not to resist Blanco's conscription order, and Blanco's army thus is being filled with Spain's enemies.

Andrew Carnegie, in an interview, says war is likely to be quickly ended, and that peace will be in sight within ten days. Permanent retention of the Philippines he does not think advisable for prudential reasons.

The Spanish people have a new object of wrath. England is execrated upon all sides and by all classes at Madrid, and the feeling against Britishers is intense. Chamberlain's alliance speech is the cause of the outburst.

Don Ignacio de la Torre, son-in-law of President Diaz, of Mexico, is touring the United States. It is understood that the object of the visit is to impress on the people of the United States that Mexico is in sympathy with this country during the present war with Spain.

Preparations for the relief expedition to be sent to the Philippines are being hurried in both the military and navy departments, says the Madrid correspondent of the New York World. Five battalions, each 1,200 men, under eight officers, are assembled at Cadiz, Barcelona and Valencia, all ready, or will be ready for embarkation this week.

A dispatch from Havana is to the effect that an American war vessel engaged in removing torpedoes at Cardenas was blown up, and that the entire crew perished. The report is confirmed at Madrid in a dispatch from Havana which says a naval boat has been blown up off Cardenas, resulting in the loss of 170 lives. The United States fleet officers off Havana harbor have not heard of it.

Evidence that a meeting between the Spanish Cape Verde squadron and that of Sampson or Schley, possibly both, is imminent is contained in a special dispatch from Washington, which announces that Spain's fleet in the Caribbean sea is to be met by a United States squadron. Preparations are being made to effect a junction of Rear-Admiral Sampson's and the flying squadrons with all possible dispatch.

The continued presence in Canada of Senor Polo y Bernabe, late Spanish minister to this country, and the recent reports which reach here of his activity there in behalf of the Spanish cause, have given rise to the suggestion in Washington that it might be a proper proceeding on the part of this government to direct the attention of the British government to the ex-minister's course, as a violation of the neutrality laws.

Spanish prisoners are being closely guarded. Officers as well as privates are kept under surveillance at Fort McPherson.

Astoria celebrated the opening of the Astoria & Columbia River railroad by sending an excursion of 16 cars to Portland.

More soldiers are needed for service. There is a strong probability that the president will soon issue a call for 100,000 additional volunteers.

The war revenue bill has been called up in the senate. Allison presented it and made a statement to the effect that the bill will produce \$150,000,000 annually.

The New York correspondents imprisoned in Fort Cabanas in Cuba are saved. General Blanco has courteously acceded to an exchange, which will be made at once.

John Lee, of Birmingham, Ala., shot three men to show that he was not afraid of the Spaniards. He became enraged upon being twitted upon his alleged lack of courage.

It is said the president has decided to abandon the peaceful blockade, and instead has issued orders to bombard every fort until Spain's guns are silenced.

French officials deny the charge of violating the neutrality laws. The minister of marine declares he has heard nothing of permission having been given the Spanish fleet to coal at the island of Martinique.

The Spanish cabinet has resigned in a body. Sagasta is charged with the duty of organizing a new one, whose war policy is to be more vigorous. The chambers have been asked to suspend their sessions pending the solution.

The last of Oregon's quota of volunteers have departed for San Francisco. They were given an ovation on their departure from Portland, business houses having been closed to permit employes to bid their friends and brothers good bye.

An official announcement just issued by the governor of the island of St. Thomas prohibits the delivery of coal to the warships of the belligerent powers without previous permission of the governor, who will determine the amount each vessel may receive and who will supervise its delivery.

THE VOLUNTEER ARMY

Eighty Thousand Now Mobilized.

MUSTER IS ALMOST COMPLETE

Rejected Volunteers Will Receive Transportation and Food—General Merritt Credited With Making a Remarkable Statement.

Washington, May 18.—Reports received by Adjutant-General Corbin up to 10 o'clock tonight indicate that 80,000 volunteers have been mobilized in the service. Unless something unforeseen occurs, all of the 125,000 volunteers will have been mustered into service, and be in their permanent camps or en route thereto by the end of the week.

All day inquiries have been pouring in from governors of states as to whether the department would pay the expense of and allow per diem compensation to the men who responded to the governor's call and were subsequently rejected by the examining officers. A decision has been reached that the government will pay transportation and subsistence of all rejected recruits, previous to their rejection, including transportation and subsistence from the state camp to their homes. No per diem will, however, be allowed, as the men were not in the United States army. The various states will have to bear the per diem expenses.

Wants Regular Troops.

New York, May 18.—The Tribune today says: Major-General Wesley Merritt may not go to the Philippines in command of the troops to be sent to the assistance of Rear-Admiral Dewey. In an interview last night General Merritt said:

"I may not go to the Philippines at all. It is proposed to give me 15,000 men, only 1,000 of them regulars, and the rest volunteers, and those from the Northwest, who have had little opportunity for training and discipline. I have asked the department for at least 4,000 regular troops, for I believe they will be required. There will be no opportunity to train the volunteer forces before they start or after they get to Manila. I want enough disciplined troops so that the whole body will be as effective as possible."

"Are you going to Washington to see about this matter?"

"No; I am sending an officer. I had conversation with Dr. Bourne, of Atlanta, who is familiar with the Philippines, and came on to see me, and he and Colonel Hughes will go to Washington together. The only way I could get more regular troops would be to take them from the army now in Florida for Cuban invasion; but I feel that I do not want to go on this expedition unless I have an entirely adequate force, and at least five regiments of regular troops."

The department promises to send men, but history and experience show that in such expeditions all depends upon the first force sent. How can the Charleston start if there are no men ready? General Otis may be willing to go on without four or more regiments of regular troops and take only 1,000 trained men, with 14,000 undisciplined ones, but I am not. I do not propose to go without a force that is suitable to my rank. I shall stay right here if I do not go to the Philippines. I do not expect anything will be done in the matter until it is certain what I am to have for the purpose of the expedition."

Merritt in Charge.

San Francisco, May 18.—Major-General Merritt, commanding the departments of California and the Columbia, arrived from Vancouver barracks this morning, accompanied by his aid, Lieutenant Bennett. He at once assumed charge of all arrangements for dispatching the troops for the Philippine islands.

Seven Lives Lost in a Quebec Blaze.

St. Hyacinthe, Quebec, May 18.—A disastrous fire occurred here today. The Materie St. Joseph was burned, causing the loss of seven lives and the injury of a number of inmates, of whom there were 200 in the institution, by jumping from the windows. There are also five persons unaccounted for. The cause of the fire is unknown. The dead are: Two boys named Boucheman, Sisters Alexandrian, Philippina and Des Gagnes; Mrs. Guerin, boarder; Mrs. Denchann, of Fall River, Mass. The missing are: Maria Millette, servant; Nofette Meunier, servant; Mrs. Berthiaume, boarder; Sisters Bouvier and Ange.

Heavy Railroad Robbery.

Paris, May 18.—A package containing over 500,000 francs in securities and gold was stolen this morning from a car of the Paris, Lyons & Mediterranean railroad. There is no clew to the thieves.

BY BULLETIN ONLY.

Secretary Long Curtails the Supply of Information.

Washington, May 18.—An order was posted this morning, signed by Secretary Long, relative to the publication of news emanating from the navy department, considerably curtailing the supply of information that has heretofore been rather freely given out. The secretary's order was directed to Captain Crowninshield, chief of the navigation bureau, and he in turn gave it out by making an order in his own name, that no person connected with his bureau in any capacity should have any conversation whatever on subjects in any way pertaining to the navy with representatives of the press. As an offset, it was ordered that bulletins of such acts as have actually occurred and are proper for publication and are not connected with existing or projected movements, shall be prepared and posted on the bulletin board.

The sum total of the information published by the bulletin board today under this rule was a notice of the intention to start the Philippine expedition, and of the permission given to some foreign neutral vessels to pass the blockade at Havana.

In explanation of the issuance of this order, the naval authorities say that some leading American newspapers have been so far lacking in patriotism as to print plans of campaign and projected movements of naval ships, with the result that the war board has been obliged to completely revise its plans, in the knowledge that the Spanish had promptly taken notice of the publications, and were prepared to profit by them.

OFFICIAL INFORMATION.

Dewey Advised That Troops Will Soon Be en Route.

Washington, May 18.—The naval department issued the following bulletin today, embodying such official information of the day as the department regarded proper for publication:

Admiral Dewey was informed that officers, men and supplies would be sent out to Manila by the City of Peking. About 1,200 troops will go.

Mr. Knight, correspondent of the London Times, having received the necessary permission from the Spanish government to land at Havana, if entering the port by a neutral vessel, has been granted permission by the navy department to take passage by the German steamer Polaris, which vessel is given permission to pass the blockade. The department hopes to make an exchange of prisoners at an early date.

The British steamer Myrtle Dean has been granted permission to go to Cardenas, as was previously granted to the Norwegian vessel Folsjo.

The Austrian man-of-war, Empress Maria Theresa, will visit Cuban ports.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

Not Anxious to Incur Our Ill-Will—Charges England With Mischievous.

Paris, May 18.—The Journal des Debats, in a long article today, reflects the anxiety experienced in government circles here respecting the feeling aroused in America on account of France's open sympathy with Spain. It says:

"The whole affair is a misunderstanding. French opinion at the outset of the war certainly regarded the United States in the wrong, and some of the papers express this opinion in an aggressive tone. The Americans, however, should not have taken the matter tragically, for of all foreigners, our natural sympathies are for the United States, and our government throughout has acted most correctly."

After charging Great Britain with being at the bottom of the mischief, and declaring that it is America's business, if she decides to interfere in distant affairs, the article concludes:

"What concerns us is that America should not, in taking up the question of international domain, start with preconceived ideas against us, and denounce the good understanding with France which has been so useful in the past, and which is still more desirable in the future. The French nation was never really hostile to the Americans, who will realize this when the present friction has had time to disappear."

Tempting Fate.

London, May 18.—A dispatch to the Standard from Corunna says: The presence of the British channel squadron at Villagarcia is likely to lead to some unpleasantness. The idea of an Anglo-American alliance has so inflamed the Spaniards that the postmen from the fleet when on shore to collect letters have been hooted and stoned. Threats have been made to stop the supply of provisions to the fleet. The British consul protested to the alcalde, who explained that the popular resentment was due to a belief in the existence of an alliance, and to the further impression that the fleet took wheat that properly belonged to the poor.

Sherman's Son a Chaplain.

Chicago, May 18.—Rev. Thomas Ewing Sherman, of the Society of Jesus, connected with St. Ignace's church, has been appointed chaplain of the Fourth regiment, Missouri National Guard. Almost all the men of the regiment are Catholics.

GALLANT VOLUNTEERS

Cut Cienfuegos Cable Under Heavy Fire.

ONE KILLED, SIX WOUNDED

Finished the Work in Spite of Terrible Volleys From Shore—Spanish Losses Known to Have Been Heavy—Forts at Harbor Entrance Reduced.

Key West, May 17.—Amid a perfect storm of shot from Spanish rifles and batteries, the American forces cut the cable at Cienfuegos Wednesday morning. Four determined boat crews, under command of Lieutenant Winslow and Ensign Margruder from the cruiser Marblehead, and the gunboat Nashville, put out from the ships, the coast having previously been shelled.

The work of the volunteers was perilous. The cruiser Marblehead and the auxiliary cruiser Winslow drew up 1,000 yards from shore with their guns manned ready for desperate duty. One cable had already been cut, and the work was in progress on the other when the Spaniards in rifle pits and a battery on a point standing out in the bay opened fire.

The warships poured in a thunderous volley, their guns belching forth massive shells into the swarms of the enemy. The crews of the boats calmly proceeded with their desperate work, notwithstanding the fact that a number had fallen, and finished it, returning to the ships through a blinding smoke and a heavy fire.

One man in a Marblehead boat was killed, and six were seriously wounded, one of whom, Robert Boltz, is now at Key West, and is expected to die before morning, a bullet having passed through the base of his brain. Harry Hendrickson, who also may die, was shot through the abdomen.

More than 1,000 infantrymen on shore kept up a continuous fire, and the bullets from the machine guns struck the warships 100 times, but did no great damage. Commander Maynard, of the Nashville, was slightly wounded by a rifle bullet, that, before striking him, passed through the arm of an ensign, whose name is unknown. Lieutenant Winslow was shot in the hand, making three officers wounded in all.

When the Spanish had been driven from the rifle pits, many of them took refuge in the lighthouse fortress, upon which the fire of the ships had been centered. A 4-inch shell from the Winslow tore the structure to pieces, killing many and burying others in the ruins. The Spanish loss is known to have been very heavy, the warships firing hundreds of shot and shell right into their midst.

Following is a list of the badly wounded:

Herman W. Kuchneizer, private marine, shot through the jaw, probably fatal; Harry Hendrickson, seaman, shot through the liver, probably fatal; Ernest Sutenic, apprentice, fracture of right leg; John J. Doran, boatswain's mate, gunshot wound in right buttock; John Davis, gunner's mate, wound in right leg; William Levery, apprentice, wound in left leg; Robert Boltz, seaman on the Nashville, severely wounded.

The remains of Eagan, who was killed in the Marblehead boat, were buried at sea.

The Marblehead and Nashville used their heaviest guns, as well as their small rapid-fire guns, and hundreds of shots were thrown into the Spanish troops. On board the ships a number of men were slightly wounded. One of the cables had been cut when the Spaniards opened fire. The marines in the boats replied at once, and machine guns on the forward lanch sent in a stream of bullets, while heavy shells from the warships drove the Spaniards from their rifle pits on shore.

The cable which was cut at Cienfuegos extended from that city to Santiago de Cuba. It does not sever cable connection with Cuba, as there is another line in operation between Santiago de Cuba and Kingston, Jamaica. The severed cable is owned by the Cuba Submarine Company. The one in operation to Kingston is owned by the West Indies and Panama Company.

SPANISH LOSS AT MANILA.

Acknowledge That 300 Were Killed and 600 Wounded.

Madrid, May 17.—A Spanish report from Manila admits that the Spanish lost 300 killed and 600 wounded when Dewey annihilated the Spanish fleet. The dispatch, which was to El Liberal, was dated May 9. It came by special steamer to Hong Kong. It says: "The arsenal has surrendered and Cavite has been evacuated by our troops. The Spanish losses were 300 men killed and 600 wounded. The enemy suffered considerably, including one officer killed on the Olympia. The Baltimore was damaged."

OREGON'S SUGAR INDUSTRY.

The Trans-Mississippi Fair Will Undoubtedly Give It Great Impetus.

A proposition on foot at the Omaha Trans-Mississippi fair this summer which is of vital interest to Oregon farmers, is the manufacture of sugar, illustrated by a plant in operation on the ground. The complete process, it is said, will be illustrated and all grades of the staple article will be made in plain sight of spectators.

In connection with this project, active interest has been manifested by the Oregon commissioners. Special representatives of the commission have visited the Grande Ronde valley and the Willamette valley, and have acquainted those interested with the plan for showing the progress made in late years at utilizing the most plebian-looking plant known to the agriculturist.

In a general way it is stated the subject of sugar beet growing will be treated from the time the seed is planted until the crop is matured and will be practically exemplified.

Arrangements have been made to demonstrate at the fair, that Oregon's wonderfully fertile soil is especially adapted to the growing of the beet, and that if capital in the middle western states is seeking an outlet in this promising industry, Oregon offers the best advantages and every inducement to come here. It will be the purpose of those in charge of Oregon's exhibit to explain what has been done for the industry at La Grande and to show that Willamette farmers will do the same for a factory here.

The agricultural college faculty, which has enlisted its support in a gratifying way, will arrange complete exhibit of Oregon soils with scientific analysis. This will be displayed in the horticultural building at Omaha and all queries relating to soil and crops will be answered in a most complete and satisfactory manner. Whatever shall be accomplished for Oregon at the Trans-Mississippi fair will be practical, as the commissioners have had that end in view in all they have undertaken to do.

R. D. Inman, of Portland, who is largely interested in working for the success of the Oregon display, says that he is satisfied that the Omaha exposition is to be a great success and that Oregon will reap beneficial results in greater proportion from the fact that the exposition city lies in the path of thousands bound westward after gold or a home this season. It is nearer home and the attendance at the fair will be drawn from all the trans-Mississippi states and the East. If the Pacific coast states want more people to settle in their borders, additional capital and fresh industries, Mr. Inman most heartily believes this is the time to let the world hear from us. Too much cannot be done for immigration, for upon future immigration depends Oregon's advancement.

The General Exhibit.

The success of the Oregon display at the Columbian Fair at Chicago will be repeated on a far more comprehensive scale at the Trans-Mississippi Exposition, which opens in June. The state commissioners appointed by Governor Lord, having in charge the work of preparation have gone actively to work and not a day has been lost. Funds are pledged, there is over 6,000 feet of space contracted for on the ground floor of the department buildings at the exposition, and everything is progressing toward a successful end.

From the time the subject was first broached the proposed Oregon exhibit at the fair has met with popular favor. The advantages to be derived from the advertising which every section of the state will receive there this year, seem to be clearly realized. The advantages, it is believed, will be greater in proportion than came from the Columbian fair, although in that world's congress of wonderful sights Oregon did appear as quite a factor. The salmon fisheries of the Columbia, the wool-growing industries, the mines and stock of Eastern and Southern Oregon, the fruits from Hood river and the fertile Willamette valley, and the varied other resources of this state will be represented.

An exhibit at the Trans-Mississippi exposition which will be noted with the deepest interest by the entire medical fraternity will be the baby incubator, and the progress of the poor, puny, little lives that will inhabit it will be watched by thousands of eyes. The invention is designed to assist nature in preserving the lives of newly born babes who are too frail to battle for existence, and the records show that since 1891, when it was first introduced, it has saved several thousand human creatures by forcing pure ozone into their lungs, providing an even temperature for their sensitive little bodies, and protecting them against the thousand and one dangers to which these tiny newcomers in this world are exposed.

Australian Coal for Japan.

The price of coal in Japan has risen very greatly of late, far beyond any expectation. Australia has been shipping coal to Japan and owing to the high price of the commodity has found the venture a paying one, notwithstanding the proximity of the Chinese coal fields. A slight fall in prices, however, will stop the Australian imports.