

# The Hood River Glacier.

It's a Cold Day When We Get Left.

VOL. IX.

HOOD RIVER, OREGON, FRIDAY, MAY 20, 1898.

NO. 52.

## EPIOME 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 entrances, 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. Weylerites, 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 at rest in the city 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 exasperated upon all sides and by all classes at Madrid, and the feeling against Britshers is intense. Chamberlain's alliance speech is the cause of the outbreak.

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 given permission having been given the Spanish fleet to coal at the island of Martinique.

French officials deny the charge of violating the neutrality laws.

St. Hyacinthe, Quebec, May 18.—Major-General Merriam, 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. Guérin, boarder; Mrs. Denchann, of Fall River, Mass. The missing are: Maria Millette, servant; Nofette Meuncie, 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.

## 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 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 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."

Merriam in Charge.

San Francisco, May 18.—Major-General Merriam, 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.

Acknowledges That 300 Were Killed and 600 Wounded.

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 Chaplin.

Chicago, May 18.—Rev. Thomas Ewing Sherman, of the Society of Jesus, connected with St. Ignatius' church, has been appointed chaplain of the Fourth regiment, Missouri National Guard.

Almost all the men of the regiment are Catholics.

### 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 Polaria, 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 Teresa, will visit Cuban ports.

### LATEST FROM FRANCE.

Not Anxious to Incur Our Ill-Will Charged England With Mischief.

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 so 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.

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### SHERMAN'S SON CHAPLIN.

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## GALLANT VOLUNTEERS

### Cut Cienfuegos Cable Under Heavy Fire.

### ONE KILLED, SIX WOUNDED

Finished the Work in Spite of Terrible Volleys From Shore—Spanish Loss 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 gunboat Nashville and the auxiliary cruiser Windom 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 work of the volunteers was perilous. The cruiser Marblehead and the gunboat Nashville and the auxiliary cruiser Windom drew up 1,000 yards from shore with 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.

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