

The Hood River Glacier.

It's a Cold Day When We Get Left.

VOL. X.

HOOD RIVER, OREGON, FRIDAY, MAY 27, 1898.

NO. 1.

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.

Another uprising is reported from Samoa.

Thirteen trainloads of troops were reported Saturday between Ogden and San Francisco on their way west.

Australia is friendly to the United States. The newspapers at Sydney are strongly advocating an Anglo-American alliance.

Two regiments of infantry from the regular army, now at New Orleans, will be transferred immediately to San Francisco.

Australian advices state that a hurricane which swept the shores of Australia has wrecked many small craft in the coast trade.

Late Oriental papers state that there are many indications of rebellion in the Yang-tse-Kiang valley, owing to unsettled industrial conditions.

President Dole, of Hawaii, has confirmed a report that he has signed a bill providing for placing the islands under American sovereignty in case of war.

Spain is preparing to take the aggressive. Eight thousand troops have embarked at Barcelona for the Philippines, and Admiral Camara has received final instructions before sailing with his fleet.

A Madrid dispatch says: It is evident the new Spanish cabinet intends to push the campaign vigorously. It is said the ministry will negotiate actively with foreign diplomats to protect Spain against a combination of her enemies.

The British fleet in the Pacific is to be strengthened to a considerable extent during the next few months. Small cruisers are being replaced with larger ones. The changes, it is said, may mean an important move in the Pacific by England in the near future.

General Gomez, at the head of an army of 15,000 insurgents, is closing in on Havana. His advance guard, led by Quentin Balderas, had a skirmish with and put to flight 800 Spanish troops. Santiago de Cuba, according to the same report, is menaced by 5,000 insurgents under Garcia.

Major-General Merritt is on his way to San Francisco to take control of the coming Philippine campaign.

The tide of Alaska traffic has turned. The steamer City of Seattle on her last trip brought down 263 passengers.

People are anxious to leave Cuba. The alarm is general among all classes at Havana, and business is at a standstill. The weight of the blockade is making itself felt.

A heavy loss of life has resulted from the terrific gales that created havoc at points throughout the Middle West. Eleven dead at Rockford, Ill.; ten at Elmhurst, and five at Selzer, Wis., is the number so far recorded. Several towns were wiped out and an immense stretch of country devastated.

The American-Spanish war was discussed in the house of commons at Ottawa, Canada. Representative Cleary declared that many Canadians would like to see America beaten by Spain. Premier Laurier, Sir Charles Tupper, and several members, however, made haste to disavow such sentiments.

As the result of recent exchanges between the state department and the French embassy, an agreeable understanding has been reached which gives assurance of the continuance of the traditional friendship between the United States and France, and that neutrality in the present conflict will be adhered to.

It is reported from Key West that Commodore Watson has started for Havana with United States squadron No. 3 to work in harmony with the squadrons under Rear Admiral Sampson and Commodore Schley. Commodore Watson took his fleet from Key West singly. His fleet consists of the powerful monitors Puritan and Miantonomoh, the cruisers Cincinnati and Helena, the auxiliary cruiser St. Paul, the torpedo-boats Ericsson, Dupont, Foote and Cushing, and the gunboats Bancroft, Dolphin, Morrill, Eagle, Wasp and Hawk.

It appears from information brought to Vancouver, B. C., by the Empress of India that the Spanish did a little bombarding on their own account in the Philippines about a fortnight before Admiral Dewey silenced their fleet. About the middle of April, says a Manila report, Spanish warships went down to Oebu, where they bombarded the city. The troops met no opposition in landing, the rebels having absconded before a shot was fired, taking with them, it is said, \$200,000 in cash. About 30 Chinese were killed in the bombardment, but no European casualties are reported. A massacre of rebels by Spaniards also preceded Admiral Dewey's victory.

LATER NEWS.

A Great Naval Battle Is Said to Have Been Fought—Spain Defeated.

London, May 25.—Persistent rumors were in circulation here early today to the effect that a great naval battle had been fought in the vicinity of the Windward passage between the eastern end of Cuba and the westward part of Hayti, in which both American squadrons closed in on the Spanish Cape Verde squadron and completely destroyed the Spanish ships.

Denied in Washington.

Washington, May 25.—It is said at the naval department that no news has been received of an engagement between the fleets, and that no news has been received of the arrival of the Oregon at Key West.

Dewey's Fleet.

A dispatch from Manila says the German consul there tried to land provisions from a German ship, but Dewey refused permission. The consul then declared, according to the dispatch, that he would force a landing under the protection of two German cruisers, but Dewey threatened to fire upon the cruisers, and the attempt to land supplies was abandoned.

The Madrid government announces that Cervera is still at Santiago.

Spanish officials say 500 were killed and 700 wounded in the bombardment of Manila by Dewey. All classes are awaiting anxiously the arrival of American troops.

A Washington dispatch says: Another call for volunteers is under serious consideration by the military authorities, though it may not be issued for a week or two, or at any rate until the invasion of Cuba has been begun and the necessity for additional troops is clearly demonstrated.

A dispatch to the World from Kingston, Jamaica, says: The signing of a treaty of defense between the United States and Great Britain is announced in a dispatch received Sunday by the military authorities. A crisis in the war between America and Spain is imminent, the dispatches intimate, and Jamaica will be directly affected. All leaves of absence of military and naval officers have been canceled.

Four companies of the Fourteenth United States infantry, "regular," a full regiment of Oregon volunteers, and a picked battalion of the Fifth California heavy artillery have left San Francisco for Manila to reinforce Admiral Dewey. Lieutenant-Colonel Coffey presented the regiment with a stand of colors. All San Francisco turned out to greet the Oregon boys, shouted words of encouragement, showered them with flowers and loaded them down with fruits and other delicacies. Three transports have sailed for Manila.

The situation at Manila is desperate. Food is scarce and meat is exhausted, while all the canned stuff is nearly gone. Two weeks will exhaust the available supplies. The volunteers have demanded food, but the Spanish government authorities refused to give it, and riots are threatened. A delegation is said to be preparing to wait on United States Consul Williams, as the citizens fear an outbreak. The insurgents control the surrounding country, and Chief Aguinaldo has arrived with his staff to organize the rebels. Residents are moving from Cavite.

The blockading fleets of Havana and Cienfuegos are to be strengthened by the addition of more warships.

Rumor of a prospective alliance between France and Spain was circulated in the London stock exchange. Spanish 4's rose accordingly.

A Madrid dispatch says: From a discussion in the Spanish senate it appears that Spain seriously contemplates having recourse to privateering in the near future.

Mustering figures received at the war department show that up to Tuesday 108,000 volunteers have taken the oath of allegiance to support the United States government.

Sir Henry Irving, the great English actor, in replying to a toast at a banquet in London, expressed his gratitude for the favors shown him in this country and declared the two nations are already as one.

The firing upon the English ship Roth by the Spanish cruiser Isabella promises to lead to serious complications. The Spanish say it was a mistake, but the British and Americans think not.

Naval experts believe Admiral Cervera's squadron is rapidly exhausting its coal supply, and that as many ports are now closed against it, it will not be able to long elude our fleets unless it gets coal at sea from colliers.

A British steamer just arrived at St. Thomas reports that the Spanish cruiser Isabella II fired on the British steamer Roth, which arrived at San Juan after the bombardment. It is alleged that the Spanish ship fired on the Roth, which was loaded with coal, with the intention of crippling her, and thereby preventing her departure. The officers of the cruiser claim the firing was accidental. The Aldeborough also reports that an American cruiser captured a Spanish bark north of San Juan Saturday morning last. The prize was towed north.

TRANSPORTS WANTED

Government in Need of American Ships.

BRITISH STEAMERS OFFERED

N. P. S. Co. Liners at the Government's Disposal—They Want American Register—Negotiating for the Colon and China.

Washington, May 25.—Much comment and some criticism has been caused by the delay in forwarding troops to the Philippines to support Admiral Dewey. Both the comment and the criticism had their origin in the desires of the people that the fruits of Dewey's victory should not be endangered by any lack of assistance from the navy or war departments. It is known now that the troops would have been sent to Manila before this had it been possible for the war department to secure transports on the Pacific. The utmost difficulty is being experienced by the department in obtaining such transports. The coastwise trade on the Pacific is not large, as compared with that on the Atlantic, and the majority of the vessels engaged in the trade are foreign register. Of course, ships fly-

RENEWED ACTIVITY.

Spain Preparing to Risk Another Reserve Squadron.

New York, May 25.—A dispatch to the World from Madrid says: With the incoming of the new government renewed activity has been given to foreign and home defenses. Torpedoes have been laid at the entrance of all the important harbors.

The new ministry has determined to send at once what is known as the reserve squadron; that is to say, the armored warship Pelayo, the protected cruisers Carlos V and Alfonso XIII, the torpedo-boat destroyers Audaz, Proserpina and Destructor, the dispatch-boat Giralda, the torpedo-boats Rapido and Patricia and the armed trans-Atlantic liners, Joaquin de Pielago, Alfonso XIII, Antonio Lopez, Ciudad de Cadiz and Buenos Ayres. To the above will be added the Reina Regente, which is being armed at Ferrol, and the Leon XII, which has recently started from Barcelona for Cadiz.

This fleet is likely to start at once, and it is publicly stated that it is going to Manila. Significant suggestions are made as to the possibility of the Pelayo getting through the Suez canal with her draught, but it may be readily understood that the admiralty is not giving its secrets away, and that the fleet will sail under sealed orders, and that it is quite as likely to go west as east.

It is stated at Cadiz very positively that the Pelayo, Carlos V, three of the Atlantic steamers and two torpedo-boats are to sail for the Philippines. The Pelayo is well armed, armored and manned and has good guns, but her heavy ones forward will not swing, owing to defects in the machinery, and

TO COLLECT OUR BILL.

Tariff Regulations for the Philippines Already Being Formulated.

Washington, May 25.—In anticipation of the early occupation of the Philippines by the land and naval forces of the United States, the treasury department has already begun the formation of regulations, and a scheme of tariffs which will be collected by the military authorities and turned into the treasury of the United States, "as a military contribution."

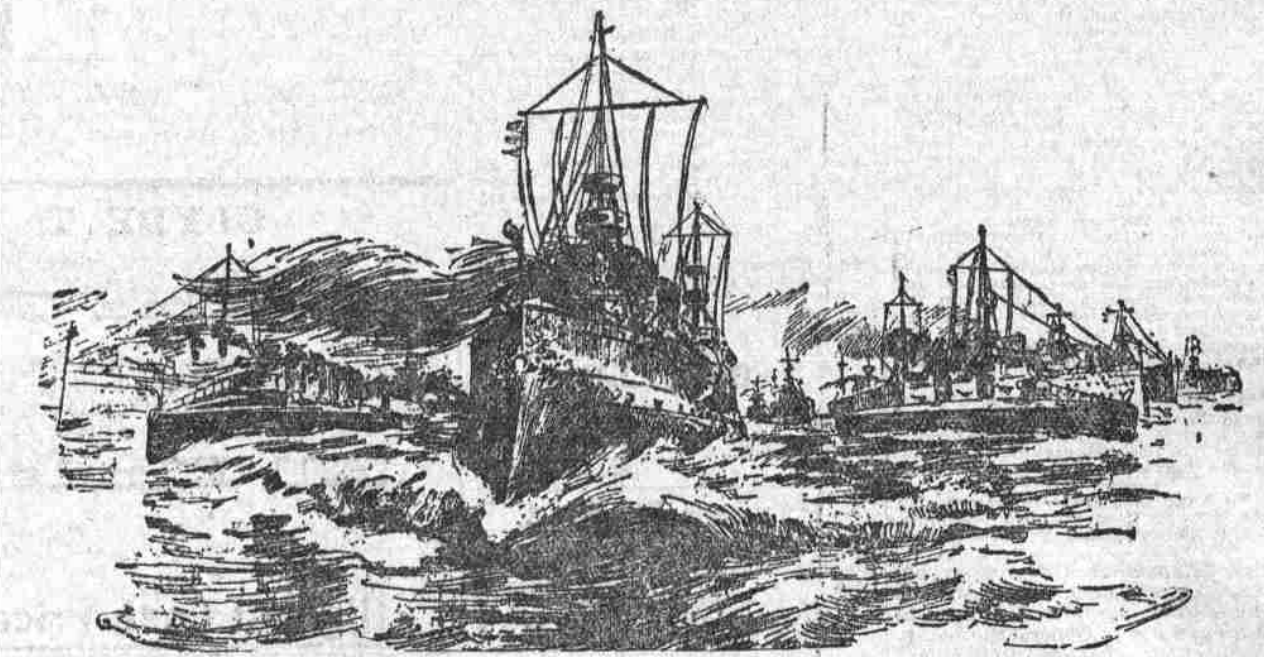
That the president has authority to collect the Philippine revenues under existing conditions is not a matter of doubt. It was several times done during the last war with Mexico, and the authority of the government in the premises was sustained by decisions of the United States supreme court.

The court, in a case which grew out of the capture and occupation of San Francisco and all the upper part of California by United States troops, held that the president, under the constitution, as commander-in-chief of the army and navy, had a right to exercise the belligerent rights of a conqueror, and to impose duties on imports, as a military contribution for the support of the army. This was the view held by the court in another case, where it was also decided that the capture of Tampico, Mexico, by United States forces, though sufficient to cause it to be regarded by other nations as part of our territory, did not make it in fact a part of the United States under our constitution and laws.

"It remained," said the court, "a foreign country within the revenue laws of the United States."

The tariff revenue law now being

SPANISH FLEET AT CADIZ WHICH MAY GO TO THE PHILIPPINES.



ing a foreign flag cannot be used as transports by the government, as such use would constitute a violation of the neutrality laws of the nation whose flag the ships bore.

Tonight, the war department is negotiating by telegraph with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company for charter of two of the company's boats, the China and the Colon. The Colon bears the American flag, but the China is under the Hawaiian colors. The discussion between the war department and the steamship company is now one of price. Whether terms can be agreed upon seems in doubt.

Tonight, Secretary Meiklejohn received an offer from the agent of the Northern Pacific Steamship Company, at Seattle, placing at the disposal of the government, the company's entire fleet of steamers, provided they be given American register. The steamers are the Tacoma, Arizona, Olympia, Columbia, Victoria and Argyle. All are British-built vessels and fly the British flag.

Commenting upon the situation which confronts the department, Mr. Meiklejohn said:

"If we cannot get vessels at what we consider fair prices, we shall be forced to impress as we need into the service and leave the prices to be adjusted subsequently by a board appointed for the purpose. We have made every possible effort to secure vessels of American register; indeed, we want nothing else. But it is impossible to get them on the Pacific coast. We shall have simply to ask congress to give American register to vessels that we can obtain. There is no other way out of the difficulty."

The likelihood is the war department will bring such vessels of the Northern Pacific Steamship Company as may be needed to San Francisco, and then ask congress to give them American register, in order that they may promptly convey available troops to Manila. It is the desire of the department that the troops following those to be sent on Saturday shall leave not later than June 1.

Sank at the Pier.

New York, May 25.—The tugboat Goodwin sank in the North river today, at the White Star pier, foot of Twenty-ninth street. Two men were asleep in their bunks. One of them, Hiram Taylor, was drowned. Jeremiah Lynch, the cook, was rescued. The Goodwin was owned by J. R. Barrett, who was also her captain. She was valued at \$15,000 and insured.

can only be fired directly ahead.

It is said at Cadiz that there are mines in Manila harbor that were not exploded when the American fleet entered, the electric communication being out of order. This has, so it is rumored now, been rectified, and preparations are complete to give Admiral Dewey a warm good-bye should he attempt to leave. This rumor will bear a big lump of salt.

NEEDED ON THE COAST.

Washington Volunteers Ordered From Camp Rogers to Vancouver.

Vancouver Barracks, May 25.—Major-General H. C. Merriam issued orders, which were received here today, for the headquarters and band and our companies of Washington volunteers, now stationed at Camp Rogers, to proceed without delay and take station here.

The troops referred to in the orders are commanded by J. H. Whalley, first lieutenant in the Twenty-fourth infantry, and a graduate of the military academy in the class of 1890, who was recently appointed colonel of volunteers.

Since the departure of the two companies of the Fourteenth infantry Friday, there have been only two officers and one troop of cavalry to perform all the duties necessary in keeping up such a large garrison as this, and the authorities appreciated the necessity of having a greater number of men.

The change will be of great benefit to the volunteers, enabling them to settle down to the routine and training of garrison life. With a fine target range and good skirmish and drill grounds, the men will soon be in condition to perform any duty they may in future be called upon to perform.

CAPTURED AND RELEASED.

British Steamer Taken In on Suspicion of Being Blockade Runner.

Key West, May 25.—The British steamer Ardanhor came into port this morning in charge of an ensign from the auxiliary gunboat Osceola, by which the vessel was seized yesterday off Carysfort light, because she was acting in a suspicious manner, and was supposed to be trying to enter Havana harbor.

At 1:15 P. M., the steamer was released by order of Commodore Remy. There is a good deal of mystery as to why she was seized at Carysfort light, where she was overhauled by the Osceola off the Florida coast.

prepared by the treasury will closely follow the Spanish customs laws in force in the Philippines. Just what revenue they produce is not known, but the assumption is that, inasmuch as the home government realized from them last year approximately \$9,000,000, the actual amount collected was \$19,000,000. The government will assume control of the revenues as soon as the principal seaports are in our possession, and will control them at least until congress takes specific action in the case, or until peace has been declared between the two countries.

SPAIN IS PROTESTING.

She Has Been Telling Her Troubles to the Powers.

Madrid, May 25.—In the senate today Count Almenas, protested against the alleged action of some American warships in displaying the Spanish flag in order to deceive the garrison of Guantanamo, as reported on Saturday last in a dispatch from Captain-General Blanco, who added that the American ships were "recognized and repulsed." The count asked if the government has notified the powers of this incident.

The minister of the interior, Senor Capdenon, replied that he had notified the powers, and described this reported action as "cowardly and iniquitous."

Count Almenas said that in view of America's manner of making war, Spain must immediately decree privateering to destroy American shipping.

To this the minister of the interior replied that the government had deliberated upon the matter and "had even taken certain steps which would soon be made known."

Count Guandolon said the American acts of piracy were admitted by certain theorists as international law.

Senor Pacheco remarked that it was doubtful whether such an act was legal. "But," he added, "in face of the Americans' conduct in the war with Spain, we must not show consideration for them."

Four Jockeys Hurt.

St. Louis, May 25.—Four jockeys were injured in the third race today. Two of them, it is thought, were fatally hurt. Just as the horses were turning into the home stretch, Dick Collins fell, bringing down several other horses. Those most seriously injured are Snell and Gilmore, while Hathersoll and Dugan are not so badly hurt.

THE MONTEREY TO SAIL

Ordered to Join Dewey at Manila.

SEAGOING QUALITIES GOOD

Monitor Will Greatly Strengthen the Asiatic Squadron—Small Bunker Room May Make It Necessary for a Collier to Accompany Her.

Washington, May 24.—The news event of the day at the navy department was the order to the Monterey to proceed to Manila to reinforce Admiral Dewey's squadron. The Monterey is a tower of strength in herself, and her addition to Admiral Dewey's force, together with the dispatch of thousands of troops to Manila, is ample evidence that the administration has assumed no half-hearted attitude toward the Philippine question, and is determined to take no chance of dispossession until such time as the United States itself has arranged for the disposition of the islands.

The Monterey is probably the most formidable monitor in the world, yet she combines with the enormous offensive and defensive qualities of a monitor a seaworthiness that is almost phenomenal. The Monterey is described technically as a barbette turret, low-freeboard monitor of 4,000 tons displacement. She is 256 feet long by 69 feet beam, and 14 feet 6 inches deep. She carries in two turrets, surrounded by barbettes, two 12-inch and two 10-inch guns, while in her superstructure between the turrets are mounted six 6-pounders, four 1-pounders and two gatlings. The turrets are 7½ and 8 inches thick, and the surrounding barbettes are 14 inches and 11½ inches thick, and against the armor all the batteries in Manila might thunder away without effecting an entrance.

The Monterey's personnel is 13 officers and 172 men, and once she is in the entrance of Manila harbor, nothing in the shape of a navy would be likely to budge her from her position. Her dispatch may have an important bearing upon the intention of the Spanish government, so openly published, of sending reinforcements to Manila.

The only doubt as to the feasibility of sending the Monterey is her small coal capacity. She has bunker room for only 200 tons of coal, and though more might be stored on her decks, it is doubtful whether she could, at the most, carry more than enough coal to take her to Honolulu, one-third of the way to the Philippines. It is probable that the Monterey will go in convoy, and, after exhausting the coal that she will take on in Honolulu, she must either be towed about 2,000 miles of her trip, or perform the difficult operation of coaling at sea.

ONE TRANSPORT GONE.

The Steamer Florida Carries Volunteers to Cuba.

Chicago, May 24.—A special from Macon, Ga., says: Unless some accident has befallen the United States transport Florida, there are now many volunteer troops on the island of Cuba, or they will be there within a few hours. From accurate information obtained here, today, it can be stated as a fact that the first expedition toward Cuban soil has started, and the outlook is for a successful trip.

Wednesday the United States transport Florida left Port Tampa, with several hundred volunteer troops on board. The passengers belonged to the regiment of Cuban volunteers organized in the lower extremity of Florida some weeks ago. It was thought best to send these men, as they speak Spanish and are more acquainted with the topography of the country which it is proposed to invade. It cannot be learned what United States officers accompanied the regiment of volunteers. If this expedition is a success, other troops will be rushed into the island as soon as possible.

England and Japan.

London, May 24.—The Vienna correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says: Confirmation is given in well-informed quarters to the rumor that the friendly advances made by England to Japan have already attained a tangible result. It is believed that an Anglo-Japanese understanding has been reached, which not only comprehends all eventualities which can occur in the East, but also contemplates all the consequences that might result in the course of the Hispano-American war. The understanding establishes a sort of Asiatic balance of power.

Five Killed in Arkansas.

Springdale, Ark., May 24.—A tornado passed west of here last night. John W. Killington and wife were killed by falling timbers from their house, and two Italians were killed, and a third one fatally injured. About 80 houses were blown down.