

The Hood River Glacier.

It's a Cold Day When We Get Left.

VOL. X.

HOOD RIVER, OREGON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 26, 1898.

NO. 14.

EPITOME OF THE DISPATCHES

Happenings Both at Home and Abroad.

A WEEK'S NEWS CONDENSED

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

The hospital-ship Relief has arrived in New York from Porto Rico with sick and wounded soldiers.

A resort in Stockton, Cal., known as Jackson's baths, covering almost a city block, was destroyed by fire. Loss, \$40,000.

The victorious fleets of Sampson and Schley have arrived at New York. They were accorded an enthusiastic reception by the populace.

The Cubans are to disband. Orders for the execution of such a movement have been sent to the island emissaries from the junta in this country.

The hardest fighting at the battle of Manila was done by the Astor battery, which led the advance. Brigadier-General McArthur, commanding the brigade, complimented the men in the highest terms right in the midst of the battle for their valor and success.

A cloudburst over a saw mill run in Pittsburg caused a tidal wave in the stream and endangered the lives of a dozen persons. Five children were drowned. They are: Irene Loftus, Regis Loftus, Genevive Shaughnessy, Margaret Shaughnessy and Nellie Sauls.

There is considerable work ahead of the new Cuban commission. The administration of the affairs of the island will be no easy task, and the Cubans must be held in check after the Spanish troops are withdrawn. The notorious practices carried on under Spanish rule are to be abolished and the co-operation of Cuban leaders must be sought.

Nathan Hollenbeck, a deputy postmaster of Oakland, Cal., was shot dead by Quang Mon, a Chinese gardener, who was watching for vegetable thieves. Hollenbeck was passing through a corn patch, and was fired at four times by the Chinese, one of the shots proving fatal. The murderer surrendered himself.

A Madrid dispatch says the government has resolved to insist that the capitulation of Manila, after the signing of the protocol, shall have no effect in the peace negotiations unfavorable to Spain. In any event the government holds that capitulation, signed by the commanders of the two forces, does not entail the surrender of the whole Philippines.

A Ponce special says: Reports are coming in from all directions of outrages committed within the Spanish lines. Doubtless many of these are exaggerated, but rumors of a massacre at Ciales are confirmed. Some of the natives took refuge in the belfry of a cathedral and fired on the Spanish troops, but they were overpowered and mached to the number of 80.

Captain Clark, of the battle-ship Oregon, is seriously ill, and cannot at present be removed from the auxiliary cruiser St. Paul.

The president has directed that the Twenty-third Kansas regiment, colored, be dispatched to Santiago, to form an army of occupation in Cuba.

Congressman James G. Maguire has been nominated for governor by the Democrats of California. The fusion plan carried almost unanimously.

Frank Gelding, an expert miner and mineralogist, of Benton, Wis., committed suicide by blowing himself to atoms with dynamite in a powder-house.

Gen. Merritt has prepared a proclamation to the Philippine natives which provides a scheme of government for Manila and surrounding territory and other islands placed in our possession.

Governor-General Blanco's orders to his generals decree that property in Cuba must be fully protected. The authorities at the various towns are instructed to co-operate with the American military leaders for this purpose, and to prevent pillaging by insurgents.

A site has been chosen at the Presidio reservation, San Francisco, for the Red Cross convalescent hospital, which will soon be erected. H. O. Low, Chinese consul, has forwarded to the San Francisco Red Cross Society \$50, contributed by the Chinese cigar-makers' union.

The government intends to take vigorous measures to preserve peace and keep order at Santiago and the territory under United States control. The emphatic order issued to Lawton a few days ago will be followed by orders sending enough disciplined troops to enable him to carry out the instructions of the secretary.

A naval programme for presentation to congress involving the immediate construction of 15 warships, has been adopted by the naval boards of experts, to which the subject has been referred by Secretary Long. It provides for three battle-ships, three first, three second-class and six protected cruisers, each to be the finest and most formidable of its class.

LATER NEWS.

Orders for releasing 100,000 volunteers have been issued by the government.

John Polo was drowned by the capsizing of his boat during the fishboat race at the Astoria regatta.

The supreme lodge, Knights of Pythias, met in biennial session in the hall of the house of representatives at Indianapolis, Ind.

The British expedition in the Sudan reports terrible scenes of slaughter by the dervishes. Everywhere are evidences of misery and decay.

The 24th annual meeting of the American Bankers' Association convened at the Broadway theater, Denver, Colo., Tuesday. Most of the 500 delegates expected were present.

There are now in the hospitals at Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, more than 1,200 men. Of these about 900 are in the general hospital in detention. Many of those in the general hospital are improving, and some are now being discharged as well every day.

The war news was suppressed at San Juan, and the people did not hear of Spanish reverses for weeks after they had occurred. The truth about the destruction of Cervera's fleet was never published. The same secrecy was observed when Santiago fell. News of the restoration of peace caused rejoicing among all classes.

Eight men were killed, possibly 10, and five injured, two fatally, at the Carnegie tunnel on Chartier's division of the Panhandle railroad near Pittsburg, Pa. The accident was due to the wall of the tunnel caving in. The dead are: John Jones, foreman; Felix Mills, a laborer, and six unknown foreigners.

General Merritt has sent word to the war department that he needed no more troops. This statement was in response to an inquiry from the White House. The president and his war managers are well pleased with the general's dispatch. They accept it as an assurance that the American commander has the Filipinos under his control.

Coincident with the West Indian sugar conference to assemble at Barbadoes September 8, for the purpose of protesting against the sacrifice of the colonies, Jamaica is preparing a plebiscite to the British parliament, requesting permission to endeavor to arrange for annexation to the United States. The promoters of this movement are endeavoring to secure inter-colonial co-operation, but are not depending upon it.

The premier of Queensland, the premier of New South Wales and the premier of Victoria, met in conference at Sydney, N. S. W., and discussed plans for a Pacific cable. They decided to make the definite offer that if Great Britain and Canada collectively would guarantee five-ninths of the cost of laying the new cable, they would recommend to their respective legislatures to contribute one-ninth each, asking New Zealand to contribute the remaining ninth.

The Manila cable is again working. Major-General Miles is coming home. Accompanied by his staff he will leave Porto Rico in a few days.

The natives control the water supply of Manila, and refuse to allow the water to run except for a few hours each day. They have demonstrated that they are incapable of self-government.

The president has promoted Captain Charles D. Sigbee, U. S. N., now commanding the St. Paul, by advancing him three numbers on the list of captains in the navy, for "extraordinary heroism."

Dave Speagle shot and killed Bob Penix at Wilbur, Wash. Speagle is said to have been too intimate with Penix's family. Penix started out to kill Speagle, and the latter killed him in self-defense.

A tremendous explosion at the plant of the Chattanooga Powder Company, at Colwell Station, killed two men, Lucius B. Eagan and Harton Mortchke, and injured seriously, if not fatally, six others. The plant was destroyed by fire.

A dispatch from Buda Pesth to the London News agency says that while a regiment of soldiers were crossing a pontoon bridge over the river Moras, near Homd, the bridge collapsed. Three hundred men were immersed and over 80 were drowned.

The monitor Monadnock has arrived in Manila. On the way over she stopped at the Ladrones island of Guam, which had been seized by the first expedition. She found that a Spaniard had repudiated American rule, and set up a government on his own account. Captain Whiting, of the Monadnock, promptly upset this new government, and made the usurper a prisoner and brought him to Manila.

Our warships may soon coal at Pango-Pango. The contract for the building of a station there is to be let immediately. Work will be carried forward rapidly and completed next year. Naval officers declare the harbor secured by the United States is the only land-locked port of refuge in Samoa.

LIBERTY PROCLAIMING PEACE.



HAVANA STILL HUNGRY.

Situation Much the Same as During the Blockade.

Havana, via Key West, Aug. 24.—The situation at Havana remains the same as during the blockade. Provisions and other necessities of life are very scarce and prices continue high. The colonial government imposed the highest customs duties, which continue in force, making prices higher and rendering the situation of the poor very painful. The free kitchens which have been established in Havana daily furnish about 30,000 persons with food; but owing to the great number of poor in the city who are without food of any sort, the amount of supplies handed by the kitchens is quite insufficient to relieve the distress to any great extent. Women and children lie about the streets, pale and emaciated, looking more like corpses than living beings. Considerable excitement and discontent exists among the insurgent sympathizers, who condemn strongly all the acts of the colonial government, and many of those sympathizers are leaving the cities and towns to join the insurgents. During the past few days hundreds of uniforms have been sent to the insurgents from Havana.

An immense majority of the Spanish conservatives in the island, and the natives, favor the annexation of the island to the United States, which they consider the only means of securing stable government in Cuba. Even the most ardent Spanish residents now favor annexation.

The rumors which have been put in circulation, relative to the report that the Spanish army would not obey the government's decision and evacuate Cuba, are entirely baseless.

It is reported that the insurgent forces from the provinces of Pinar del Rio and Matanzas are uniting in Havana province, purposing to make a triumphal entry into Havana city.

Auxiliary Fleet Smaller.

New York, Aug. 24.—The United States auxiliary naval force, which a week ago consisted of 41 vessels in commission, says the Washington correspondent of the Tribune, was reduced to 25 vessels yesterday, and by the end of this week it will have disappeared altogether until another war shall call it into service.

Will Retain Their Commands.

Washington, Aug. 24.—Sampson will retain command of the North Atlantic fleet, notwithstanding his service on the Cuban military commission, and Schley will continue in his present naval command, although serving temporarily on the Porto Rican commission. This statement was made authoritatively at the navy department today.

SPANIARD'S FAREWELL.

Soldier's Tribute to a Victorious foe—He Loves Not the Cubans.

Washington, Aug. 24.—A document entirely unique in the annals of warfare was cabled today to the war department by General Shafter. It is in the form of a congratulatory farewell address issued to the soldiers of the American army by Pedro Lopez de Castillo, a private Spanish soldier, on behalf of the 11,000 Spanish soldiers. No similar document, perhaps, was ever before issued to a victorious army by a vanquished adversary. The president was very much impressed by the address, and after reading it carefully, authorized its publication. Following is the text of the address as cabled by General Shafter:

Santiago de Cuba, Aug. 24.—H. C. Corbin, Adjutant-General, U. S. A., Washington: The following letter has just been received from the soldiers just embarking for Spain:

"Major-General Shafter, Commanding the American Army in Cuba—Sir: The Spanish soldiers who capitulated in this place on the 16th of July last, recognizing your high and just position, pray that through you all the courageous and noble soldiers under your command may receive the greatest wishes and farewell which we send them on embarking for our beloved Spain. For



CAPTAIN GENERAL AUGUSTE, Spanish Governor of the Philippines.

this favor, which we have no doubt you will grant, you will gain the everlasting gratitude and consideration of 11,000 Spanish soldiers, who are your most humble servants.

"PEDRO LOPEZ DE CASTILLO, "Privates of Infantry."

SPAIN'S COMMISSIONERS.

State Department Receives Notice of Their Appointment.

Washington, Aug. 24.—The state department today received a call from M. Thiebaut, secretary of the French embassy, and in charge during the absence of Ambassador Cambon, who bore a notification from the Spanish government of the military commissioners for Cuba and Porto Rico.

Under the peace protocol, each government was to name its military commissioners within 10 days, their meeting to begin within 80 days. The 10 days was up today, and, accordingly, Spain gave the official notice of the appointments. They are as follows: For Cuba—Major-General Gonzales Parrado, Rear-Admiral Pastor y Landero, Marquis Montoro.

For Porto Rico—Major-General Ortega y Diaz, Commodore (first rank) allarino y Carriso, Judge-Advocate Sanchez del Aguila y Leon.

PEARL OF THE PACIFIC

Old Glory Waving Proudly O'er New Scenes.

HAWAIIAN REPUBLIC IS NO MORE

America's First Break Toward Territorial Expansion—Impressive Ceremony at Honolulu.

San Francisco, Aug. 24.—The steamer Belgio this evening brought the following:

Honolulu, Aug. 12.—Precisely at eight minutes to 12 o'clock today the Hawaiian flag descended from the flag-staffs on all the government buildings, and exactly at five minutes to the same hour, the Stars and Stripes floated on the tropical breeze from every official flagstaff.

The ceremony of today was a most impressive one. To hear the strains of "Hawaii Pono" for the last time, as a national anthem, to hear the bugle blow taps as the Hawaiian ensign sank from its position, and to notice the emotion of many who had been born under it, was solemn. But then came the bright call for raising Old Glory, and the strains of the "Star Spangled Banner" broke forth as that banner was unfurled to the breeze.

Then the cheers broke forth, and eyes which had been dim for a few moments became bright and lightened up when the Stars and Stripes blew out.

The picture presented in and around the extensive building was most striking. In the grounds and around all the approaches were crowds of onlookers of every station of a varied nationality. Notably remarkable was the number of Hawaiians. Within the grounds the military and naval display was fine. Hawaiian troops, United States marines, the mounted patrol, the police and the citizens' guard presented a splendid appearance, while the platform for the exercises and the verandas of the executive building were gay with brilliant summer dresses, dancing feathers and ribbons and the brightest faces that Honolulu possessed.

The uniform of staff and navy officers added brightness to the scene. A line of these stalwart, well-dressed men, stretched across the first step from the veranda and made a distinctive mark in a massive grouping, which was in itself worthy of special notice. The weather was fortunately propitious. The breeze came down Nuuanu valley pleasantly, and made the noble flags stream out in all their beauty.

A few minutes after the hoisting of the official flag, others were raised from the two side towers, and from the military headquarters.

Minister Sewall then read a proclamation stating that President McKinley directs that the civil, judicial and military powers of the government shall continue to be exercised by the officers of the republic of Hawaii. All such officers will be required to take an oath of allegiance to the United States, and renew their bonds to the United States government. The powers of the minister of foreign affairs will cease, so far as they relate to diplomatic intercourse between Hawaii and foreign nations. The municipal legislation of Hawaii and the existing customs regulations will practically remain in force until the congress of the United States shall otherwise determine.



COLONEL JOHN HAY.

SEVEN PEOPLE WERE KILLED

Rear-End Collision on a Massachusetts Railroad.

WOUNDED NUMBER TWENTY-SIX

Several Scalded by Escaping Steam—The Injured Were Removed to Boston—Signals Failed to Work.

Sharon, Mass., Aug. 23.—A frightful rear-end collision occurred in the Sharon station of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad, at 7:30 o'clock tonight, when an express train, which was running as the second section of a long train, crashed into the first section, composed of local cars.

As a result seven persons were killed and 26 seriously injured. The injured were nearly all removed to Boston on a special train, which was met by ambulances and surgeons. The rear car of the local train was completely demolished, and a portion of the express train was crippled. The dead are:

Franklin M. Waters, Somerville, Mass.; Mrs. W. J. Fitzpatrick, Boston; Mrs. W. J. Fitzpatrick's granddaughter, Mary Fitzpatrick, a 10-year-old girl; Mrs. Fitzpatrick's grandson, 15 years old; a woman, supposed to be Mrs. Watson, of Westley, R. I.; Mrs. H. C. Brisco, Revere, Mass.; C. B. Frye, Revere, Mass.

The two trains which were in the collision were usually combined into one long train, but as the traffic today was so heavy, it was divided, the first section running as a local accommodation, while the second, which started from Mansfield 15 minutes later than the first, ran as an express. The local train due at Sharon at 7:09 was 13 minutes late. It left Mansfield on time, making two stops, and had lost the 13 minutes between Mansfield and Sharon. It was due in Canton Junction, the next station beyond Sharon, two minutes ahead of the express train, which should have passed it there. Sharon is situated on a curve, and both the outward and inward tracks are protected by electric block signals.

After the accident it was thought the block signal protecting the inward track was set at danger, showing, as it was intended, that there was a train in the station. There was no warning given by the conductor of the Mansfield local, to show the approaching train that the track was not clear at the station, and it was not until he was within 300 feet of the station that the engineer of the express noticed anything wrong. He immediately set all brakes and whistled a warning, but it was too late to stop the express. It crashed into the rear car, splitting it, and completely demolishing it, with the exception of the roof. Its speed was not slackened until the engine had penetrated fully five feet into the rear of the second car. The escaping steam entered the car and badly scalded a number of the occupants. The roof of the last car was forced on top of the engine of the express, and remained there as the only portion of the car intact.

Engineer Getchell and Fireman Holmes, of the express train, both jumped. Getchell was cut and bruised about the head. He stated after the accident that he left Mansfield promptly on time and there was no incident until he was within 400 feet of the Mansfield train. Then he saw the red lights of that train and shut off steam. Meanwhile he had whistled for brakes and used every effort to stop his train.

Every one of the killed and injured was on the Mansfield train, and the only explanation of the fact that the number of fatalities is not larger is that the passengers were all in the forward end of the car, and most of them at the time of the accident were either upon the front platform or standing by the door.

Mary Fitzpatrick, 10 years old, was taken from the wreck unconscious, and died just as the special train bearing the injured started for Boston. Twenty-one of the injured were taken on this train.

The scene about the little station at Sharon was a terrible one. A large corps of surgeons and two undertakers arrived soon after the accident and immediately set to work to relieve the suffering and care for the bodies of the dead. There were very few lights about the portion of the track where the accident occurred, and the surgeons were compelled to do their work in almost total darkness.

Fifteen ambulances waited the arrival of the train at the Park square station, which brought the injured from the scene of the wreck. A great crowd had assembled, and a force of policemen were necessary to keep them from crowding onto the tracks.

Lined upon the platform were 14 stretchers, while 30 hospital attendants and a number of surgeons were on hand.

Daniel C. McCann, an express messenger on the New Bedford train, had his right hand and arm badly injured, and his right knee painfully injured, in extricating a man who was pinned between the engine's head plate and the flooring of the telescoped car.