

The Hood River Glacier.

It's a Cold Day When We Get Left.

VOL. X.

HOOD RIVER, OREGON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1898.

NO. 15.

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.

Camara's decrepit squadron, all that is left of Spain's navy, has arrived at Ferrol.

Dewey has transferred his flag to the cruiser Baltimore, the Olympia sailing for Hong Kong to be docked and cleaned.

The United States peace commission, is composed of Senator Davis, Senator Frye, Whitelaw Reid, Justice White and Secretary Day.

William K. Vanderbilt and the captain of his half-rater were thrown into Newport harbor by the capeizing of their craft, and had a narrow escape from drowning.

Senator Hoar may be our next ambassador to Great Britain. President McKinley will, it is said, make the appointment if given assurance that it will be accepted.

In a statement by General Shafter he says the Santiago campaign was faultlessly conducted. And the man who so conducted it was Shafter, who is not too modest to say so, and incidentally to reply to some reflections which have been made upon his method of doing things.

General Aguinaldo, interviewed at Bacor, declared that he was anxious to support the authority of the United States in those islands, and he had persuaded the other leaders to accept his views. Once Spanish rule is ended, he favors the disbandment of the insurgent army.

A translation of General Blanco's latest proclamation to the people of Havana has reached Washington. It says: Property-owners in Cuba should refrain from all hostile manifestations and put their trust in the United States, which will do them justice and protect them as regards their private interests.

The United States and Germany are not in harmony regarding the government of Samoa. Emperor William, it is said, is jealous. A desire to absorb the islands prompts his course. Correspondence now in progress between Washington and Berlin may lead to serious friction. The United States maintains a firm attitude with regard to the recent extension of the boundaries of Apia district.

There has been a serious clash at Cavite between United States soldiers and insurgents. The riot resulted in the killing of one soldier, and the serious wounding of another. The man killed was Trooper Geo. Hudson, a member of the Utah battery. Dismounted cavalrymen charged and finally dispersed the natives, killing four and wounding several. A band of natives engaged in plundering a wrecked gunboat was charged by American troops, who killed one and wounded another.

Secretary Alger, while on a visit to Camp Wikoff, ordered a furlough for a sick soldier.

Acting Secretary Allen says there is no prospect that the battleship Oregon will return to the Pacific coast in the near future.

By the explosion of the boiler of an engine used to operate a thrasher on the farm of J. F. Kirk, 15 miles west of Eugene, Or., one man was instantly killed and five terribly scalded by escaping steam.

At Middletown, N. Y., ice cream prepared with lemon extract, purchased from a traveling salesman, caused the death of three persons and a score of others are sick, and more fatalities are expected.

A serious insurrection has broken out at Nado, in the interior of the Hainan islands. The American missionaries and native converts have sought refuge in safe territory. The French may interfere if rebels are not suppressed.

The Thinvalla line steamer Norge, which has arrived in New York, reports that she sunk the French fishing schooner La Coquette, of Bayonne, France, Saturday last, on the Grand Banks. The captain and eight seamen were saved and 16 went down with the vessel.

Spain is apparently willing that Carver's men remain in America. Sagasta's refusal to accept McKinley's offer is now regarded with suspicion, and the prisoners in consequence may not fare so well in the future. No officers will be liberated unless the sailors accompany them.

Two passenger trains came together at Port Huron, Mich., with serious results. Many persons were seriously hurt. A panic among the passengers followed the collision and in the rush for the doors and windows of the cars many women were trampled under foot, many slight injuries being thus inflicted.

LATER NEWS.

Nine Hundred Spanish Fugitives Probably Drowned.

The Hong Kong Dolly Press is authority for the statement that 900 Spaniards, including 16 priests, lost their lives several weeks ago, when the Spanish gunboat Leyeto was captured by a vessel belonging to Admiral Dewey's squadron. The gunboat Leyeto undertook to tow three transports to Manila bay, where the Spaniards aboard them were to surrender to Admiral Dewey. A heavy storm came up, making it necessary for the gunboat to cut her tows loose and proceed to Manila for assistance. Before getting there she was captured by the Americans. An American vessel was dispatched to find the three transports, but failed to discover any trace of them. The Hong Kong Press finally reached the conclusion that the vessel foundered with all on board.

Fifteen soldiers died at Camp Wikoff and in New York city Tuesday.

The Americans have collected over \$100,000 at Santiago in customs.

According to the directory figures for 1898 Portland, Oregon's, population is 82,375, a gain of 5,000 over 1897.

The general commission of the national peace jubilee has selected October 18 and 19 as the dates for holding the proposed celebration in Chicago of the return of peace.

Conditions in Porto Rico are becoming most serious, and medical authorities agree that unless barracks are promptly provided for the troops and the sick men brought home the consequences may be terrible.

A Jewish rabbi was kicked to death in Chicago. The murderer is a 17-year-old Chicago youth, who was abusing a woman and two children, and when ordered by the rabbi to desist kicked the latter into the street, and aided by other boys killed him.

For the first time in the American army, a woman has been appointed a member of the medical staff. Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee, of Washington, D. C., a daughter of Professor Simon Newcomb, formerly of the naval observatory, was regularly sworn in as an acting assistant surgeon.

The Cubans have already selected their civil officers to govern Havana. A setback is inevitable, and the American military commission will be forced to disarrange the plan and unseat the self-appointed governor, Dominguez. General Rodriguez has forbidden pillaging by soldiers of his command.

In spite of the precautions taken by the San Francisco military authorities, the health conditions at the local camps are worse than ever. Tuesday the total number of sick was the largest yet known. The total was 308, 5 of these being in private hospitals, 55 out on furloughs, 11 in outlying hospitals, and 208 in the division hospital proper. The Seventh California is still to the front with 82 cases.

Blanco proposes to regulate the duties at Havana so as to make them conform with the rates already in effect at Santiago.

Russia's plan for an international conference to perpetuate universal peace is not likely to be favorably received at Washington.

It is officially announced that there were 2,300 deaths from plague last week in Bombay presidency. The epidemic is spreading.

A clash is already imminent between England and Russia. The Chinese minister at St. Petersburg says the former government made demands on the latter which will not be considered.

Admiral Dewey says he wants to be at Manila in case war is resumed. He will not attend the sittings of the Paris commission unless positively commanded to do so, and has written the president to this effect.

Chief Wilkie, of the secret service, is informed of the arrest at Texarkana of two men believed to be implicated in a counterfeiting scheme. The arrest is the sequel of a case which the secret service has been working on since April last.

The military commissions are to assume full control, and Cuba and Porto Rico will be governed like Santiago and the Philippines. The commissioners' instructions, received from the president are the same as those given Shafter and Merritt. Control of the entire island of Cuba is to be taken. Admiral Schley will keep his flag flying while serving in the commission.

Owing to the failure of the harvests in seven districts of the government of Kasan, and in the provinces of Samara, Saratoff, Siber, Viatka and Perma, Russia, where the crops are almost worthless, great distress prevails. Animals in great numbers are dying of starvation. Unless the promised government supplies are speedily sent, the suffering will be terrible.

Lieutenant Haines, commanding an artillery platoon under Captain Potts, in Porto Rico, was wounded on August 12, the day the war ended. He is now in St. Luke's hospital in New York city. He says the artillery platoon he commanded was in the thick of the conflict. Several men of his command besides himself were wounded and two were killed by the deadly fire of the Spaniards.

OPEN RUPTURE THREATENED

Misunderstandings Liable to Cause Trouble at Manila.

SITUATION BECOMING SERIOUS

English Correspondent Criticizes Americans—Salisbury Urged to Prevent Spain Regaining Control.

London, Aug. 31.—A dispatch from Manila to a news agency, dated August 27, via Hong Kong, today says:

"The friction between the Americans and natives requires exceptional ability to avoid total alienation. I find that several high American officials, of mediocre education, are utterly unacquainted with Oriental ideas, and unable to understand the primitive races. Most of the Americans are deficient in patience, and numerous trifling misunderstandings intensify the friction. I believe the Americans too hard. The American censor absolutely prohibits the sending of a single word about the Cavite incident of yesterday, and he threatens to expel any correspondent who mentions it.

"A deputation from the press is going to General Merritt to protest against his action. The affair began in a drunken American shooting, and native sentries tried to shoot him. In consequence of the melee, four natives and one American were killed, and it is now generally misreported as being a deliberate inauguration of hostilities. General Merritt returned their arms to the company of natives who fired upon the Americans, presumably inadvertently. The natives assert that Aguinaldo forced General Merritt to liberate them and return their weapons.

"The Americans condemn General Merritt's conduct."

The same correspondent cables that the Americans are only "partly patrolling the town."

A Different View.

London, Aug. 31.—The Manila correspondent of the Times says:

The leading commercial men here have signed a memorial to Lord Salisbury urging him to use his influence to prevent the Spaniards from regaining supremacy in the Philippines.

The conduct of the American troops is admirable. The town, since their occupation, has been wonderfully free from disturbance.

General Greene has been ordered to return to Washington. He will sail with General Merritt.

DENBY AT DETROIT.

Ex-Minister to China Talks on the All-Absorbing Theme.

Detroit, Mich., Aug. 31.—Colonel Charles Denby, who was minister to China for 13 years, and who was relieved from his post a few weeks ago, arrived here yesterday direct from San Francisco. In an interview Colonel Denby said:

"In my opinion China will never be dismembered among the great European nations, as I do not think the United States, England and Japan will permit it."

Colonel Denby said that the Chinese trade of Russia, France and Germany was small in comparison with that of the United States and England.

Both China and Japan, Colonel Denby said, favored the retention of the Philippine islands by the United States. While on the Philippine subject, Colonel Denby took occasion to remark that Admiral Dewey's victory had added greatly to the dignity and influence of his office as United States minister, the Chinese heretofore having believed the United States to be a great commercial nation, incapable of gaining such victories. Colonel Denby stated that the famous battle had much the same effect on Japan.

Hawaiian annexation was something Colonel Denby said he had favored for some years.

Schley in Washington.

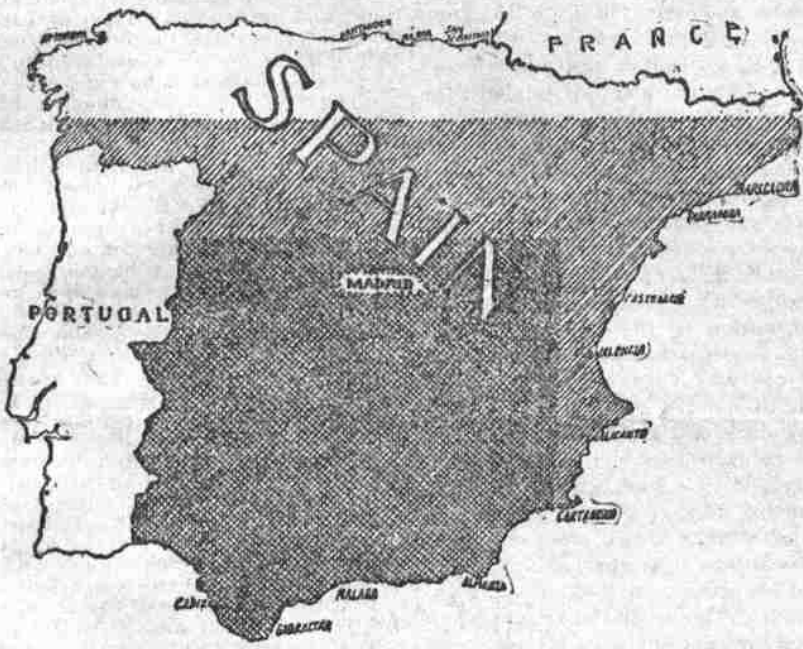
Washington, Aug. 29.—Rear-Admiral Winfield S. Schley reached Washington at 4:10 this afternoon over the Pennsylvania road. He was quickly noticed at almost all of the stations along the line, and throughout the trip was greeted with cheers by the crowds. When the train pulled into the depot here, he found a compact mass of spectators which filled the depot, and overflowed into the train shed. The admiral and Mrs. Schley, when they appeared, were greeted with cheers and shouts of "Hurrah for Schley!"

Everybody joined in the shouting, and the depot attaches crowded about the admiral and insisted on a hand-shake.

Potato Riots in Barbadoes.

Kingston, Jamaica, Aug. 31.—Advices received here today from the island of Barbadoes, belonging to Great Britain, report widespread potato riots. Riotous gangs of men have been looting the produce of the plantations during the night. Following the recent shooting of the speaker of the house of assembly, in mistake for an obnoxious landlord, these demonstrations are considered to be of a serious nature, and more trouble is anticipated.

WHAT SPAIN HAS LOST.



The total shaded portion represents the amount of colonial territory we have taken from Spain, as compared with the area of the mother country. The doubly shaded portion represents the population of the captured possessions as compared with the population of the mother country.

HAVANA OF TODAY.

Many Vessels With Cargoes and Rations in the Harbor.

Havana, Aug. 31.—The bay of Havana again presents an unusually active aspect. Numerous vessels with cargoes and rations from the United States are riding at anchor. Close to what remains of the wrecked Maine is moored the Spanish cruiser Alfonso XIII. She is at the same buoy as she was on the night of the explosion. The wreck has settled two feet or more in the muddy bottom.

Early this morning Senor Fernandez de Castro, civil engineer of Havana, accompanied by the chief inspector of the harbor police, visited the Red Cross steamer Clinton, remaining nearly an hour. The meeting took place in the saloon of the steamer. Senor de Castro, who is a young and handsome man, sat beside Miss Barton, fanning her. Around them were grouped the Red Cross nurses, the whole presenting a picturesque scene. Miss Barton says the governor is a most charming man. She thinks him endowed with splendid qualities, and she acknowledges the excellence of the measures he has adopted to relieve want in the city by establishing kitchens, which distribute over 36,000 rations daily. "With such a man," says Miss Barton, "almost anything is possible."

A part of the Red Cross relief will be landed here, and a part at Matanzas. After his visit to Miss Barton, Governor de Castro paid a visit to the Comal, where he was entertained by Captain Niles and Major Nisker, to whom he gave letters of introduction to Senor Montoro, secretary of finance in the Spanish colonial cabinet, recommending that permission be granted to them to distribute 1,000,000 rations free of duty.

The plan is for the Comal to remain at Havana as a central floating warehouse, and to forward relief to the interior by rail, pack mules and other means of transportation.

Yesterday morning the first of the

AROUND THE WORLD.

The Czar's Peace Circular Causes a Sensation.

London, Aug. 31.—The papers are filled with discussions, comments and opinions as to the circular of Emperor Nicholas. The most world-shaking event could have hardly produced such a coup as the suggestion, the fruition of which is regarded on all sides as an absolute impossibility.

This being holiday season, it is difficult to obtain the opinions of public men on the subject. The religious world, however, loudly welcomes and praises the czar's noble initiative. Numerous bishops have already expressed their views in that sense.

The pope wired his congratulations to Emperor Nicholas immediately, and offered every assistance in his power to promote the proposed conference.

Distanced by the Czar.

London, Aug. 31.—The Berlin correspondent of the Daily News says: Germany will accept the suggested conference, but expects nothing will result from it.

Mr. Jackson, the secretary of the embassy, does not believe in the practicality of the proposal. He assured me that, speaking for himself only, he felt sure that America would not permit the Philippine question to be submitted to such a conference, nor did he believe it would be possible for any power to begin the work of disarmament.

The Paris correspondent of the Daily News says: "A diplomat assures me that Emperor William intended to revert to the subject of disarmament while at Jerusalem, in the coming autumn, to attend the dedication of the Church of the Redeemer."

"In addition to taking the wind out of the Kaiser's sails, the czar is the only Russian sovereign who has traversed Siberia, and he must have seen such a population of political malcontents as might easily be induced by American, Japanese and English influence to declare for independence."



"WRITING HOME TO MOTHER."

American soldiers landed on the Comal and took breakfast ashore. Their appearance excited universal curiosity, large crowds following from the wharf and commending their quiet and gentlemanly conduct. The attitude of the people here of all classes toward the American soldiers and correspondents and toward Americans generally is one of courtesy and politeness.

An assignment of 15 men from the Comal visited the graves of the victims of the battle-ship Maine. Captain Stewart Brice, son of ex-Senator Brice, and aide-de-camp to General Shafter, also visited the cemetery, and several soldiers placed flowers upon the tomb. Americans are anxious to see a monument erected as soon as possible to commemorate the resting place of the heroes. La Lucha, in an editorial today on the future of Cuba, says:

"There are four solutions of the problem—Independence, annexation, a Spanish protectorate or an American protectorate."

"As for an American protectorate, it would be the most servile and humiliating form of government that could be offered to an enlightened race."

Willing to Try.

Berlin, Aug. 31.—The North German Gazette, referring today to the czar's peace conference proposals, remarks: "Our armaments were never intended for selfish ends, but only for our own protection and for the maintenance of peace. We are willing to give a fair trial to another method of attaining the object at a smaller cost."

As Viewed at Home.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 31.—The newspapers here declare that the czar's manifesto will probably constitute a turning point in history.

General Booth's Congratulations.

London, Aug. 31.—General William Booth, of the Salvation Army, sent the following telegram to Emperor Nicholas this afternoon:

"May it please your majesty, I have received with profound thankfulness to God the news of your imperial majesty's wise, beneficent and Christian-like proposal in favor of universal peace."

Thanks From Zionists.

Basel, Switzerland, Aug. 31.—The Zionist-convention has passed a resolution expressing its profound thanks to the czar for issuing his peace note.

PROPOSITION FROM RUSSIA

Czar Invites Military Powers to a Peace Conference.

APPEARANCE OF SINCERITY

Likely to Have Important Results, Among Others the Reduction of Excessive Armaments.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 30.—By order of Emperor Nicholas, Count Muraviev, the foreign minister, on the 22d, handed to the foreign diplomats at St. Petersburg a note declaring that the maintenance of peace and the reduction of the excessive armaments now crushing all nations is the ideal for which governments ought to strive.

The czar considers the present moment favorable for the inauguration of a movement looking to this end, and invites the powers to take part in an international conference as a means of thus insuring real and lasting peace and terminating the progressive increase of armament.

Text of the Note.

London, Aug. 30.—The czar's proposition is likely to produce a sensation throughout Europe, and coming from such a quarter and with such sincerity of purpose, it is likely to have important effects.

It is thought that France and Germany will follow Russia.

The text of the note follows: "The maintenance of general peace, and the possible reduction of the expensive armaments which weigh upon all nations present themselves in existing conditions to the whole world as an ideal toward which the endeavors of all governments should be directed. The humanitarian and magnanimous ideas of his majesty, the emperor, my august master, have been won over to these views in the conviction that this lofty aim is in conformity with the most essential interests and legitimate views of all the powers, and the imperial government thinks the present moment would be very favorable to seeking the means.

"International discussion is the most effectual means of insuring all people's benefit—a real, durable peace, above all, putting an end to the progressive development of the present armaments.

"In the course of the last 20 years, the longing for general appeasement has grown especially pronounced in the consciences of civilized nations; and the preservation of peace has been put forward as an object of international policy. It is in its name that great states have concluded among themselves powerful alliances. It is the better to guarantee peace that they have developed, in proportions hitherto unprecedented, their military forces and still continue to increase them without shrinking from any sacrifice. Nevertheless, all these efforts have not yet been able to bring about the beneficent result desired, pacification.

"The financial charges following the upward strike at the very root of public prosperity. The intellectual and physical strength of the nation's labor and capital are mostly diverted from their natural application and are unproductively consumed. Hundreds of millions are devoted to acquiring terrible engines of destruction, which, though today regarded as the last work of science, are destined tomorrow to lose all their value in consequence of some fresh discovery in the same field. National culture, economic progress and the production of wealth are either paralyzed or checked in development. Moreover, in proportion as the armaments of each power increase, the less and less they fulfill the object the governments have set before themselves. The economic crisis, due in great part to the system of armaments, outrance, and the continual danger which lies in this massing of war material, are transforming the armed peace of our days into a crushing burden, which the peoples have more and more difficulty in bearing.

"It appears evident that if this state of things were to be prolonged it would inevitably lead to the very cataclysm it is desired to avert, and the horrors which make every thinking being shudder at in advance.

"To put an end to these incessant armaments and to seek the means of warding off the calamities which are threatening the whole world—such is the supreme duty today imposed on all states.

"Filled with this idea, his majesty has been pleased to command me to propose to all the governments whose representatives are accredited to the imperial court the assembling of a conference which shall occupy itself with this grave problem. This conference will be, by the help of God, the happy presage for the century which is about to open. It would converge into one powerful focus the efforts of all states sincerely seeking to make the great conception of universal peace triumph over the elements of trouble and discord, and it would, at the same time, cement their agreement by a corporate concentration of the principles of Europe and right, whereon rest the security of states and the welfare of peoples."