

The Hood River Glacier.

It's a Cold Day When We Get Left.

VOL. X.

HOOD RIVER, OREGON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1898.

NO. 16.

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.

General Shafter says the surrender of Santiago was a great surprise to him.

Retribution is not quite complete. The Cuban commissioners will make an attempt while in Havana to ferret out the persons who destroyed the Maine.

Orders have been issued by the war department that all the regular army regiments now at Montauk, which were started previously east of the Mississippi river, shall return to the same stations.

A semi-official note from Berlin says that peace having been re-established between the United States and Spain, orders have been given that the German naval force at Manila be at once reduced to one or two ships.

A report is current in London that Great Britain and Germany have signed a treaty of alliance for Germany's support in Egypt. England will recognize Germany's claim to Syria as an outlet for her surplus population.

Reliable information has been obtained by the Associated Press to the effect that Russia intends to convene the international peace conference at St. Petersburg one month after the adjournment of the Spanish-American peace conference at Paris.

The monthly statement of the public debt, shows that August 31, the public debt less cash in the treasury, was \$1,012,470,717, which is a decrease for the month of \$34,789,711. This decrease is accounted for by a corresponding increase in the cash on hand, due to the receipts from the war loan.

The Chicago Tribune prints statistics showing the number of soldiers who have been killed in battle and have died of diseases in camp during the war with Spain. While 350 officers and men have been killed in battle or died of wounds received, there have died of disease in camp between 1,200 and 2,000 volunteers and regulars.

A Madrid dispatch says: All Catalonia protests against the continuance of the special war taxes, and insists upon their immediate repeal, threatening to close all the factories if the demand is not complied with. The lower classes are deeply and perhaps dangerously impressed by the ghastly appearance of the repatriated soldiers from Santiago de Cuba.

Lighthouses in Southern Philippines have been re-established.

Foreign vessels will be allowed to enter the ports of Hawaii as usual, pending revision of the United States laws.

Schley and Gordon, commissioners to settle the conditions for the Spanish evacuation of Porto Rico, have sailed for San Juan.

Being out of work and without means to support his family, a Chicago drug clerk turned highwayman, and in attempting to rob a saloon was forced to shoot the proprietor.

Several vessels of the "Mosquito" fleet are useless. The board of survey has found upon examination that their machinery and boilers are badly worn, and will make a report condemning them.

The annual session of the National Irrigation Congress opened at Cheyenne Thursday. Ex-Senator Carr, the president, delivered the annual address, urging the necessity for extending irrigation facilities.

Eight lives were lost and considerable damage wrought by the Georgia storm, which was more serious than first reported. Lieutenant Morgan and a crew of six were drowned by the upsetting of a yawl off Tybee island. The mate of an Italian ship lost his life.

The American ship Baring Brothers, from New York, has been burned in the harbor of Kobe. About 3,000 tons of matting was also destroyed. It is intimated that the fire was of incendiary origin. When the vessel arrived at Kobe from Yokohama six of the crew were in irons. Four were afterward liberated.

Orders have been received in Annapolis from the president directing Cervera to make arrangements to proceed with his officers and men back to Spain immediately, in accordance with instructions issued by the Spanish ministers of marine. The officers were very enthusiastic when they received the news.

A passenger train on the New York, Ontario & Western railroad, was wrecked at Ingalls, near Saratoga. The wreck was doubtless due to the dastardly work of tramps, who threw open the switch at which the train was wrecked. The dead are: Engineer B. C. Dowd, of Oswego; Fireman William Hall, of Norwich; Brakeman A. L. Osborne, of Walton. Eight were injured.

LATER NEWS.

Memphis, Tenn., has been quarantined.

Governor Lord has issued a proclamation, calling the Oregon legislature in extra session September 26.

The steamer Lewistown ran ashore while carrying sick soldiers from Montauk Point to Boston, and it is feared many men will die as a result of the exposure.

A slight clash has occurred at Dawson. United States Consul McCook was compelled by a Canadian officer to remove the Stars and Stripes from the Alaska Commercial Company's store.

The United States gunboat Bennington has been ordered to Pango-Pango bay, Samoa, according to Mare island reports, to make a survey for a coaling station. Upon finishing the survey she will proceed to Manila and relieve the Concord, which will come to Mare island and go on drydock, the English docks not being available.

There has been another series of fatalities in the Austrian Alps. One case, that of a newly married couple, was particularly sad. The bride lost her footing and fell; the rope broke, and she went to destruction. The husband deliberately threw himself after her, and was killed. A gentleman who visited the spot two days later lost his balance and fell, being killed instantly.

A Havana dispatch says: Senor Fernandez de Castro has directed a dispatch to the mayors of the provincial towns, instructing them, in order to avoid mistakes, to "correct the ignorance regarding the origin of the relief supplies now being sent into the interior from Havana," and to take steps to inform every inhabitant that the supplies are "bought, paid for and distributed by the colonial government, unaided by any foreign help or subscription."

The whaling fleet has been lost in Northern waters. At least three and probably eight vessels were caught and crushed in the ice above Point Barrow. No news of the crews has been received, but the general belief, however, is that no lives were lost. The Belvidere got out. The Wanderer is also said to have reached Herschel island. The vessels lost, therefore, were the Newport, Fearless, Jeannie, Belana, Grampus, Beloga, Norwhal and Mary D. Home.

It has been decided to abandon Camp Wikoff within the next three weeks.

James Wilson, "King of Tramps," has been commended for his bravery at Santiago.

Fifty deaths and over one hundred prostrations is the result of one hot day in New York.

John Hills, a well-to-do New York ice dealer, his wife and his sister-in-law, Mary Conlin, have been poisoned by whiskey sent through the mail.

Private letters from our consuls abroad indicate that the Philippines must be retained if the United States desires to maintain its position in the world of nations.

The Iowa met with an accident in the Brooklyn navy-yard dock. The engine rooms are said to have been partly flooded during the process of floating the big battleship.

The French minister of war, M. Cavaignac, has resigned. The resignation is due to a disagreement with his colleagues, who desire a revision of the Dreyfus case. Thus a revision of the case seems assured.

Oriental advices say that the recent assaulting of an American missionary in the Sorachi district, Japan, is causing considerable excitement, especially since the new treaties will spread foreign residents all through the interior.

More soldiers are soon to leave for Honolulu. General Miller says three regiments will sail from San Francisco within a month. The First Tennessee, Fifty-first Iowa and Twentieth Kansas are the lucky men. The 6th and 7th California and California heavy artillery are to be mustered out.

According to native Japanese papers, received in Seattle on the Kinshu Maru, Marquis Ito's visit to China is liable to result in his changing residence. It is said that he has been offered a princely salary to become general adviser to the emperor.

Spanish soldiers have demanded their pay, and they object to leaving Cuba without it. Posters exhorting the troops to refuse to leave Havana unless the money is first forthcoming, were circulated in Havana. The prevailing sentiment is one of animosity toward Madrid.

A Madrid dispatch says: General Jademés, ad interim governor of the Philippines, replying to the government's request for information as to the true situation of affairs in the archipelago, reports that to resume establishment of Spanish sovereignty over the islands would require a fleet and endless quantities of material.

At least \$1,000,000 prize money will be distributed among American sailors as a result of the war with Spain. Rear Admiral Sampson of the North Atlantic squadron will receive \$40,000, Dewey and his men are to receive \$187,500 head money. Appropriations for the purpose will likely be made at the next session of congress.

AN APPALLING DISASTER

Train Dashes Into a Trolley Car at Cohoes, New York.

EIGHTEEN PASSENGERS KILLED

Several Seriously Injured—Happy Pick-nickers Suddenly Hurled Into Eternity—Accident Occurred at a Grade.

Cohoes, N. Y., Sept. 7.—An appalling disaster occurred in this city tonight. Shortly before 8 o'clock a trolley-car of the Troy City Railway Company was struck by the night-boat special of the Delaware & Hudson at a crossing at the west end of the Hudson river bridge, which connects the city with Lansingburg, and its load of human freight was hurled into the air. Eighteen of the 35 passengers are dead, and at least 10 of the remainder will die.

The cars entering the city from Lansingburg were crowded with passengers from a picnic at Rensselaer's Park, a pleasure resort near Troy. It was car No. 192 of the Troy City railway that met with disaster. It came over the bridge about 7:30 o'clock laden with a merry party of people, fresh from the enjoyment of the day.

The crossing where the accident occurred is at a grade. Four tracks of the Delaware & Hudson river railroad, which runs north and south at this point, cross the two tracks of the trolley road. It was the hour when the New York boat special, a train which runs south and connects with the New York city boat at Albany, was due to pass that point. Tracks of the street lines run at a grade from the bridge to the point where the disaster took place. In consequence of this fact, and a frequent passage of trains, it has been the rule for each motor-car conductor to stop his car and go forward to observe the railroad tracks and signal his car to proceed if no trains are in sight. It cannot be ascertained whether that rule was complied with on this occasion, for all events prior to the crash are forgotten by those who were involved.

The motor car was struck directly in the center by the engine of the train, which was going at a high rate of speed. The accident came without the slightest warning. The car was upon the tracks before the train loomed in sight, and no power on earth could have saved it. The motorman evidently saw the train approaching as he reached the track, and opened his controller, but in vain. With a crash that was heard for blocks the engine struck into the lighter vehicle. The effect was horrible. The motor car parted in two, both sections being hurled into the air in splinters. The mass of humanity, for the car was crowded to overflowing, was torn and mangled. Those in the front of the car met with the worst fate. The force of the collision was there experienced to the greatest degree, and every human being in that section was killed. The scene was horrible. Bodies had been hurled into the air, and their headless and limbless trunks were found, in some cases, 50 feet from the crossing.

The pilot of the engine was smashed, and amid its wreckage were the mangled corpses of two women. The passengers of the train suffered no injury, except a shock. The majority of the passengers on the trolley-car were young people. They included many women. The train of the D. & H. R. R. accident proceeded to Troy. The engineer stated that he did not see the car until he was upon it. He tried to prevent his train from striking the car, but his efforts were fruitless. His train was going at a very high rate of speed at the time. He was some minutes late, and was trying to make up lost time. In consequence of the caution taken by the trolley road to ascertain if the tracks were clear at this crossing, the engineers of trains have always felt safe in running by at a high rate of speed.

The engineer says that the first he knew that the car was coming was when it hove in sight at the corner of the street, at which the crossing is situated. He was but a short distance from the car at the time. It was utterly impossible to bring the train to a standstill. He thinks that the motorman, when he saw the train was upon him, tried to get beyond the danger line. The grade of this crossing and the speed at which his car was going also made it impossible for him to stop before reaching the tracks. It was the front end of his car that was caught and crushed, and he was killed outright.

The following bodies were identified: Archie Campan, James Temple, Edward Barney, Mrs. John Craven, Miss Kittie Craven, Mrs. John W. Sutcliffe, Joseph Sense, Nellie Swett, 15 years of age, Mrs. Eliza McElroy, Mrs. James Taylor, Miss Winnie Craven, James Linez, Mrs. Ellen Scaw and John Timmins.

Drowned in Lake Erie. Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 7.—Frank and John Mane, 16 and 17 years old, respectively, and Geo. Grass, 14 years old, were drowned while bathing in Lake Erie. There was a heavy sea on and the boys were caught by a receding wave and carried into deep water.

HOMAGE TO THE QUEEN.

Holland's Young Sovereign's Enthusiastic Greeting.

Amsterdam, Sept. 7.—Queen Wilhelmina arrived at the railway depot in Amsterdam at 2 o'clock, and was enthusiastically received. The burgo-master delivered an address of welcome, to which her majesty replied: "For a long time past I have been looking forward to this moment, which is the most solemn of my life."

The queen briefly addressed the various crowds assembled to welcome her. The burgo-master's daughter presented her majesty with bouquets of orange flowers tied with native ribbons. The entire court, in carriages, participated in the procession to the palace. A guard of honor, composed of generals, escorted the royal carriage.

After the burgo-master had delivered a speech of welcome, the queen drove to the Damplatz. The uniformed guards lined the entire route, and kept back the throngs. After Burgo-master Vandenhoven, governor of the province of Northern Holland, had offered the province's homage, in the course of his speech referring to the ties that for more than three centuries had bound the provinces and house of Orange, the queen replied: "I am glad that this day has arrived."

Six hours before the queen arrived, 200,000 people had assembled in the streets and around the palace. Her majesty appeared at 2:30 o'clock, P. M., preceded by 30 divisions, including representatives of the army and navy, governmental and municipal officials, and princes from Holland's East Indian colonies, who came here expressly to witness the enthroning of the young queen.

The royal coach was of white, ornamented with gold and drawn by eight black horses. Queen Wilhelmina, who looked pale and tired, bowed and waved her handkerchief continually. In front of the palace, the army and navy were drawn up in the form of a great square. The coach passed along the four sides of the square before drawing up at the entrance to the palace.

A few minutes later Queen Wilhelmina appeared upon the balcony and bowed repeatedly to the 60,000 people who approached the palace waving handkerchiefs, hats and flags.

Meanwhile many bands were playing national airs, chimos of bells were ringing and steam whistles shrieking their salutes to the young sovereign.

FIERCE STREET DUEL.

Mississippi Men Fight to the Death Showing Poor Marksmanship.

New Orleans, Sept. 7.—A special from Meridian, Miss., says: The most desperate duel in the history of Meridian occurred this morning between Jim Finner and Aleck Webb, his son-in-law. Both emptied two revolvers. Webb retreated into a jewelry store, followed by Finner, still shooting. The daughter of Finner attempted to kill the officer who went in to arrest the men. A fusillade passed between Finner and his daughter and Webb and his daughters in the store. Webb was shot three times. He will die. Finner was hit three times before he was killed by Citizen Burgess. Webb, three weeks ago, was shot by Finner, who waylaid him, and this morning ended the tragedy. Webb married Finner's daughter, and bad blood has since existed.

Strikes at Manila.

Manila, Sept. 7.—There have been several labor strikes here, the demand being for excessive wages. Because the American authorities in the early exigencies of the situation agreed to extravagant demands of the laborers, it has been difficult to return to an equitable basis. One of these strikes caused the suspension of traffic on the tramways of Manila for three days.

Copies of the new tariff have been circulated here, but it has not yet been enforced. Pending the receipt of instructions from Washington, it is estimated that under the American tariff there will be an average reduction of one-third, as compared with that of Spain. An insurgent newspaper printed in the Spanish language appeared here today.

British Flag Flying.

London, Sept. 7.—The war office received this evening the following dispatch, dated at Omdurman yesterday, from General Sir Herbert Kitchener: "This morning the British and Egyptian flags were hoisted with due ceremony upon the walls of the palace in Khartoum. All the British wounded have left for Adabia in barges towed by steamers. I saw them before leaving. They were all doing well and were comfortable. The cavalry sent in pursuit of the khalifa were compelled to abandon the attempt, owing to the exhaustion of the horses, but I have ordered the camel squads to continue the pursuit."

Two British Officers and 23 Men Killed.

London, Sept. 7.—The official list gives the number of British officers killed in the capture of Omdurman as two, while 18 were wounded. Of the men, 35 were killed and 99 wounded. The losses sustained by the Egyptian officers were one killed, 221 wounded; men, 20 killed, 221 wounded. Dispatches from Omdurman relate that a newspaper correspondent named Howard, who was afterwards killed, participated in the gallant charge of the Twenty-first Lancers.

BLOODY BATTLE IN EGYPT

Taking of Omdurman by the British.

COMPLETE ROUT OF DERVISHES

Massed Tribes Unable to Withstand the Withering Fire of Modern Ordnance—Gallant Charge of the British.

Omdurman, Opposite Khartoum on the Nile, Nubia, Sept. 6.—The sirdar, General Herbert Kitchener, with the khalifa's black standard captured during the battle, entered Omdurman, the capital of Mahdism, at 4 o'clock this afternoon, at the head of the Anglo-Egyptian column, after completely routing the dervishes and dealing a death blow to Mahdism. Roughly, our losses were 200, while thousands of the dervishes were killed and wounded.

Last night the Anglo-Egyptian army encamped at Agaiza, eight miles from Omdurman. The dervishes were three miles distant. At dawn today, the cavalry patrolling toward Omdurman discovered the enemy advancing to the attack in battle array, chanting war songs. Their front consisted of infantry and cavalry, stretched out for three or four miles. Countless banners fluttered over their masses, and the copper and brass drums resounded through the ranks of the savage warriors, who advanced unwaveringly, with all their old-time ardor. Our infantry formed up outside the camp.

At 7:20 A. M. the enemy crowded the ridges above the camp and advanced steadily in enveloping formation. At 7:40 our artillery opened fire, which was answered by the dervish riflemen. Their attack developed on our left, and in accordance with their traditional tactics, they swept down the hillside, with the design of rushing our flank. But the withering fire maintained for 15 minutes by all our line frustrated the attempt, and the dervishes, balked, swept toward our center, upon which they concentrated a fierce attack.

A large force of horsemen, trying to face a continuous hail of bullets from the Cameron Highlanders, the Lincolnshire regiment and the Sudanese, was literally swept away, leading to the withdrawal of the entire body, whose dead strewed the field.

The bravery of the dervishes can hardly be overestimated. Those who carried the flags struggled to within 100 yards of our fighting line.

When the dervishes withdrew behind the ridge in front of their camp, the whole force marched in echelon of battalions toward Omdurman.

As our troops surmounted the crest adjoining the Nile, the Sudanese on our right came into contact with the Remick, who had reformed under cover of a rocky eminence, and had marched beneath the black standard of the khalifa in order to make a supreme effort to retrieve the fortunes of the day. A mass 15,000 strong bore down on the Sudanese.

General Kitchener swung round the center and left of the Sudanese and seized the rocky eminence, and the Egyptians, hitherto in reserve, joined the firing line in 10 minutes, and before the dervishes could drive their attack home. The flower of the khalifa's army was caught in a depression and within a zone of withering cross-fire from three brigades, with the attendant artillery. The devoted Mahdis strove heroically to make headway, but every rush was stopped, while their main body was literally mown down by a sustained cross-fire.

Defiantly the dervishes planted their standards and died beside them. Their dense masses gradually melted to companies, and the companies to dribbles beneath the leaden hail. Finally they broke and fled, leaving the field white with Jibbah-clad corpses, like a snow drift dotted spot.

At 11:15 the sirdar ordered an advance and our whole force, in line, drove the scattered remnants into the desert to Omdurman.

Among the chief incidents of the battle was a brilliant charge by the Twenty-first Lancers, under Lieutenant-Colonel Martin. Galloping down on a detached body of the enemy, they found the dervish swordsmen massed behind, and were forced to charge home against appalling odds. The lancers hacked through the mass, rallied and kept the dervish horde at bay. Lieutenant Grenfell, nephew of General Sir Francis Grenfell, was killed, four other officers were wounded, 21 men were killed and 20 wounded.

The Egyptian cavalry were in close fighting throughout with the Baggara horsemen. For a short period the enemy captured and held a gun, but it was brilliantly retaken.

The heroic bravery of the dervishes evoked universal admiration. Time after time they dispersed and broken forces reformed and hurled themselves upon the Anglo-Egyptians, their emirs conspicuously leading and spurring death. Even when wounded and in death agonies, they raised themselves to fire a last shot.

Among the wounded is Colonel Rhodes, the correspondent of the London Times, and a brother of Cecil Rhodes.

PRESIDENT AT WIKOFF.

Cheered the Sick Heroes of the Santiago Campaign.

Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, N. Y., Sept. 6.—President McKinley spent five hours in the camp today, visiting the sick in the hospitals and inspecting the well in their cantonments. He made a speech to the assembled infantrymen, reviewed the cavalrymen, expressed his opinion of the camp to the reporters, and issued an order directing the regiments to return to their stations east of the Mississippi.

With the president were Vice-President Hobart, Secretary of War Alger, Attorney-General Griggs, Senator Redfield Proctor, Brigadier-General Egan, commissary of the army; General Ludington, quartermaster of the army; Colonel Henry Hecker, and Secretaries to the President Porter and Cortelyou. The ladies of the party were Mrs. Alger and Miss Hecker, a daughter of Colonel Hecker.

General Wheeler, his staff, and nearly every officer of prominence in the camp met the president at the station, except General Shafter, who is still in bed, and General Young, who fell and broke his arm last night. After greetings and introductions on the railway platform, the president took General Wheeler's arm and went to a carriage.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, of the rough riders, was among a group of horsemen nearby. Mr. McKinley saw him and got out of the carriage to speak to him. Colonel Roosevelt hastily dismounted and tussled with a gantlet for 15 seconds, so that unglorified he might shake hands.

The column of carriages wound up a hill, escorted by the Third cavalry regiment, and the mounted band of the Sixth cavalry. The party paused a moment on the hill, and the president looked out on the wide, undulating camp, water bounding each side and whitened on the levels and hilltops by the tents of 18,000 men, laid out in geometric lines.

Mr. McKinley drove to General Shafter's tent in the detention camp. The general, who was flushed and weak from a mild case of malarial fever, was in full uniform, sitting in a chair at the door of the tent. He tried to rise, but President McKinley said: "Stay where you are, general; you are entitled to rest."

The president congratulated General Shafter on the Santiago victory, and after a few minutes' rest, proceeded to the general hospital. The soldiers recently arrived on the transports and detained in the detention section of the camp lined up irregularly on each side of the road and cheered. The president took off his straw hat then, and scarcely more than put it on for more than a minute or two at a time during the remainder of his progress through the camp.

Miss Wheeler, a daughter of the general, happened to be in the first row of the hospital tents, and she showed the president through her division.

General Wheeler announced in each ward: "Boys, the president has come to see you!" or "Soldiers, the president of the United States."

Some of the soldiers slept unconsciously, some listlessly raised upon their elbows, others feebly clapped their hands. Mr. McKinley gently shook hands with many, and at every cot he paused an instant, and if he saw the sick man looking at him he bowed in a direct and personal way.

In the second ward the president entered. Sergeant John A. Alexander, company D, First Illinois, who has a fever, was rather startled to hear General Wheeler announce the president. The sergeant half raised upon his cot. Mr. McKinley, attracted by the movement, took Alexander's hands and said: "I am sorry to see you so sick. I hope that you are getting better."

"Thank you; I think I shall get well."

"Do you wish for anything?" asked General Wheeler.

"No, I have everything good for me, I guess," Alexander replied wearily, "but I wish I were home."

"I hope that we may soon get you there," said Mr. McKinley.

He had many such bits of talk with the men, and seemed to be in no hurry. He almost outwore the patience of all his party by his slow-going through ward after ward.

Ambushed by Indians.

Tacoma, Wash., Sept. 6.—The schooner J. M. Coleman, which arrived on the Sound today from St. Michaels, brings news that two prospectors were ambushed while drifting down the Yukon in a boat. Indians fired on the boat, killing one and wounding the other. The wounded man escaped, and reached a police camp. Police started, and found the Indians enjoying the prospectors' supplies. They were brought to Dawson, where one of the Indians made a confession.

Mr. Frank, who came on the Coleman, says when he left Dawson there was a stampede to Dewey and Sampson creeks, from which fine reports came. Both are in American territory.

Trouble in Ladrones.

Madrid, Aug. 30.—Negotiations have been opened with Washington to obtain permission for the Spaniards in the Ladrones islands to go to Manila, as the situation in the Ladrones is extremely critical.