

# The Hood River Glacier.

It's a Cold Day When We Get Left.

VOL. X.

HOOD RIVER, OREGON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1898.

NO. 22.

## 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.

A reception was tendered the army heroes at the Omaha exposition.

Colombia will risk no future trouble and diplomatic relations with Italy have been reversed.

It is reported that Gen. Maximo Gomez has been selected for president of the Cuban republic.

A military plot against the French government was discovered and frustrated by prompt action.

The International Typographical Union in biennial session at Syracuse, N. Y., voted to abolish the referendum.

A cabinet crisis has occurred in Cape Colony, South Africa, and the assembly has voted a want of confidence in the government.

Murderer John Miller was killed at San Quentin, Cal., for the killing of James Childs in San Francisco, in November, 1896.

The American peace commissioners were entertained in Paris with a private theatrical performance, arranged in their honor by Figaro.

Frauds amounting to millions of dollars have been discovered in the Chilean arsenal. Senor Navarre, the chief accountant, has committed suicide.

It is reported in Manila that Macabulos, chief of the five northern provinces of the Philippine islands, has rebelled against Aguinaldo, and that fighting has taken place between the opposing factions.

News to the effect that large numbers of political prisoners have been horribly tortured in Ecuador by order of the government, has been brought to San Francisco by the steamer Panama.

Han Ky, the Korean minister of justice, has been dismissed for having permitted the brutalities perpetrated by the populace on the bodies of the men recently hanged for conspiracy to poison the emperor.

Chief Sweeney, of the Chicago fire department, while directing his men at work on a fire, fell into a manhole and was severely injured. The engineer of the building, John Meltrum, was killed, and two other men were scalded by escaping steam.

Lieutenant Briand has written a letter saying that the voyage of the Obdam from Porto Rico was not fraught with danger or suffering. The sensational newspaper stories of fire on the transport and to the effect that the wounded and sick soldiers being brought home were badly fed, are denounced as unfounded and ridiculous.

A plan to indemnify the republic of Switzerland is under discussion in Europe.

Mrs. Nancy Geer, wife of the governor-elect of Oregon, expired suddenly of heart disease in Omaha.

All Spanish civil courts in Philippine territory now subject to American control have resumed business.

The government now has 55 warships in course of construction. When completed, the United States navy will rank third.

Secretary Alger has wired Governor Tanner, of Illinois, placing the Fifth Illinois volunteer infantry at Tanner's orders, in case the state militia is insufficient to end the coal troubles.

The Spanish mail steamer Reina Maria Christina has sailed from Havana for Spain with 1,073 officers and troops, 651 cases of military archives and a heavy cargo of ammunition.

As a result of eating canned lobsters, shrimp, and clams, two Knights of Pythias, J. I. Jones and Charles Young, who live near Rainter, Or., are dead, and Walter Furrow, of the same lodge and town, is critically ill from the same poison.

The government has apportioned the prize money for the men of our warships. Sampson gets the lion's share, Dewey the next largest sum, while Schley will receive less than some of the captains. The men will receive from \$50 to \$200 each.

The imperial Chinese government has granted to the Peking syndicate of London the right to open and work mines and to construct and operate railroads in the empire free from Chinese control. This is the first concession ever granted by the Chinese government to a foreign syndicate.

The annual report of Land Commissioner Hermann estimates that over 1,000,000,000 feet of public timber has been destroyed by fire during the last 25 years. The report says forest fires form the main subject for the attention of the land office, now threatening as they do, not only the growing crops but the forest lands whose productiveness they retard indefinitely.

## LATER NEWS.

The Fifth Illinois volunteers have been mustered out of service.

Services in honor of Ohio's soldier dead were held at Columbus.

All hostile Pillager Indians, except one, have agreed to surrender.

A large Anglo-American syndicate is being formed to buy up Cuban lands.

Jerusalem is crowded with Germans awaiting the arrival of Kaiser Wilhelm.

A new president and a cabinet will be elected in Cuba the latter part of the present month.

The immediate establishment of a fever hospital at Havana is urged by surgeons in charge there.

The transport Pennsylvania arrived at San Francisco from Manila and Honolulu, with 29 sick soldiers.

The war investigation board has left Washington for the Southern army camps on a tour of inspection.

Naval Constructor Hobson expresses himself as confident that the wrecked Spanish cruiser Cristobal Colon can be saved.

The departure for camps of the South of troops now in the East has been postponed, owing to the prevalence of yellow fever.

A cash balance in bank exceeding \$300,000 now stands to the credit of the Trans-Mississippi exposition. The attendance is also increasing.

Illinois manufacturers have urged President McKinley to establish open ports in the new American possessions. The president's reply was encouraging.

Insurgents at Lagaspi, Philippine Islands have refused to allow the American steamer Hermosa to land there, on the ground that there were Spaniards aboard.

Eight hundred soldiers have sailed from San Francisco for the Philippines. The expedition included the Oregon recruits and the Washington volunteers.

The United States is now formally in possession of the island of Porto Rico as a sovereign. American flags have been raised on the public buildings and forts in the city, and saluted with national salutes.

Advices from the North say American doctors and American lawyers are forbidden to practice in Dawson. In the meantime the hospitals are crowded with patients, and typhoid fever has been epidemic. The discrimination will cost many lives in the Klondike.

The O. R. & N. steamer, T. J. Potter ran into and sunk the G. W. Shaver on the lower Columbia. The accident occurred off Deer Island, five miles from Kalama. The Shaver was struck in the middle and in a short time was resting at the bottom of the river. The night was dark and a heavy fog prevailed.

The Oregon legislature adjourned sine die Saturday.

A genuine blizzard visited the Middle Western states, doing considerable damage.

A Polish priest has sued the Catholic church for \$50,000 for excommunicating him.

It is said in London that the French must either withdraw from Fashoda or go to war with England.

The German government has now decided to appoint permanently a naval attaché at Washington, who will reach his post in January.

The British ship Blenheim, from New York, burned off Margat, England, early Monday morning. Eleven of the crew, besides the captain's wife and children, perished.

Seven barges, containing 800,000 pounds of naphtha have been burned at the petroleum port of Astrakhan, Russia. Three persons were killed in the conflagration, and several others injured.

The war department has received a detailed description of the fortifications of Havana. Besides old guns, there are 43 new guns. These guns are principally of the Hontoria and Ordenez pattern, but there are a few Krupp among them.

In a head-end collision between two freight trains near Great Falls, Mont., due to a misunderstanding of orders, Engineer Charles Goddard and brakeman Robert T. June were killed, and Fireman A. L. Richie was probably fatally injured.

The government will undertake the transportation of Christmas boxes for soldiers at Manila. A steamer will start from San Francisco early in November, so packages must be forwarded soon. Only small quantities of sweet things will be accepted.

It is announced that Montreal and Quebec are to be thoroughly fortified as part of the scheme for the defenses of Canada. Colonel Daiton, chief of the imperial defense commission, is in Montreal, completing plans for the fortifications of the cities.

A curious method of aiding charities has been initiated in Paris, where, it is announced, the saloons of the high aristocracy, which have hitherto been extremely exclusive, will be opened to strangers, on reception days, for a money consideration, which will be applied to the charitable works of which the lady of the house is a patron.

## CUT DOWN IN THE SENATE.

General Appropriation Bill Reduced \$45,000—Important Amendments.

The senate spent most of the day Friday in committee of the whole considering the general appropriation bill, which was transmitted from the house the first thing in the morning. The committee did not finish its work until late in the evening, and its report was ratified in a hurry by the senate and the bill passed on so that the house could consider the senate amendments, which cut the total bill down by about \$45,000.

The bill was agreed to as it came from the committee, allowing pay for only five days for the members of the house that failed to organize. The house had amended the bill so as to allow pay for the full 40 days, raising the appropriation from \$31,000 to \$38,000.

The expense claim of the board of equalization was reduced from \$7,750 to \$4,450, and the Ashland normal school appropriation of \$15,000 and the item of \$1,080 for repair of the capitol building were stricken out.

### Proceedings in Detail.

Brownell offered an amendment to the resolution offered by him yesterday in reference to Secretary of State Kincaid's biennial report and providing for the printing of 500 copies of the same for himself, after eliminating all but the history contained therein. It was adopted.

The committee on revision of laws reported upon the message of the governor on his appointments for the past year, ratifying all except that of J. P. Robertson as trustee of the Oregon Soldiers' Home. The report was adopted.

By consent Brownell called up Williamson's bill facilitating the settlement of estates, which was passed.

The special committee on state printing reported on an exhaustive investigation of the condition of the department. The report was adopted.

The house concurrent resolution appropriating \$500 to George T. Meyers for services rendered on the Oregon commission at the world's fair was tabled.

Courtesies of the senate were extended to Hon. N. L. Butler, of Polk county.

The senate spent the entire night session in the consideration of the general appropriation bill.

In the afternoon the claim of Captain John Mullan and Indian war claims for the state, was knocked out. The claim of F. V. Drake for \$340.93 for legal services for the secretary of state was also stricken out, and the claim of John Hall for \$6,696.09 for legal services in recovering taxes was reduced to \$500. Senator Simon was the principal objector to these claims. W. T. Wright's claim for \$25,000 went through, but not without a struggle, Fulton, Smith and Taylor advocating the justice of the claim, and Haynes, Kelley, Driver and Selling leading the opposition.

In the House.

The feature of the proceedings in the house Friday morning was the indefinite postponement of Senator Mackay's pilotage bill. The bill had been made a special order of business for 10:30, and when the hour arrived a flood of oratory was turned loose in opposition to its passage. A motion to indefinitely postpone was carried by a vote of 27 to 24; absentees, 9.

Curtis offered a resolution, which was adopted, authorizing the secretary of state to draw a warrant in the sum of \$500 in favor of George T. Myers, as a testimonial for his services as world's fair commissioner. The testimonial was authorized by the legislature of 1895.

The committee on elections, having under investigation the contested seats from Clackamas and Polk counties, was given until next session to report.

The committee on investigating the affairs of the insane asylum also asked for and was granted an extension of time to report until the next regular session.

The senate bill fixing the time of holding court in the sixth judicial district was passed.

A joint senate memorial petitioning congress to grant pensions to survivors of the Cayuse wars was concurred in.

A message was received from the governor announcing the signing of the bill amending the charter of Sodusville, and Whalley's bill regulating loan societies.

The house held but a short session in the afternoon, and although several bills came up, only one was passed.

Senator Mulkey's bill incorporating the town of Monmouth, having been reported back favorably by the Polk county delegation, was passed without opposition.

Senator Mitchell's bill to protect hotel and boarding-house keepers, after being buffeted about for a time with motions to place it on final passage, postpone indefinitely, etc., was finally referred to the committee on penal, reformatory and charitable institutions.

Resolutions were adopted favoring the drawing of a warrant in favor of Ella R. Hays, widow of R. R. Hays, deceased, clerk of the Benson house, for services, and providing for the pay of committee clerks who served before they were sworn in.

A resolution was introduced requiring members, when the legislature adjourns, to leave the desks and chairs for the use of the next session, but a vote was not insisted upon.

## THE SESSION ENDED.

The Appropriation Bill Passed, But a Conference Was Necessary to Settle Differences.

The special session of the Oregon legislature came to an end Saturday evening at 6:30 o'clock.

The general appropriation bill was the subject of sharp contention, and for a time the prospect seemed good for a deadlock upon it.

At this stage a conference committee was agreed upon, and it took up the matter of harmonizing the differences so as to be acceptable to the two houses. After more than an hour of hard work the committee reported and the report was adopted in both houses without debate or question.

By the amendments of the conference committee, \$3,810 were added to the appropriations in sundry small items, concerning which there was no dispute, and \$32,237.75 was stricken out, leaving the total of the bill about \$1,222,000. This is about \$100,000 less than the appropriation bill passed in 1895, and there is included in it a large amount of interest and all the expenses of the attempted session of 1897, including full pay for the members.

One section was added to the bill directing that the state printer should not hereafter print for the agricultural societies, etc., to an extent that would cost more than the appropriations should previously have been made for the purpose.

### In the Senate.

After the senate had concurred in the house resolution to publish and distribute 1,000 copies of the fish and game laws of the state, President Joseph Simon tendered his formal resignation as presiding officer, which was accepted.

T. C. Taylor was elected to fill the vacancy.

A resolution was offered to make the present staff of the senate permanent, but it was defeated.

The house bill providing for a sugar-beet bounty in the state was called up by Senator Smith, the first time by title, and upon motion of Reed indefinitely postponed.

The house bill relating to the boundaries of Wallowa and Union counties passed.

House concurrent resolution No. 22, providing for an extension of time for the joint committee to report on the penitentiary books and accounts to the regular session, was next taken up. A substitute was offered by Fulton, barring any work or expense between sessions on the part of this or any committee unless authorized; carried.

The Curtis sturgeon protection bill was next taken up and passed.

The senate concurrent resolution by Mulkey, providing that a committee be appointed to examine the books of the state secretary, state treasurer and insane asylum, be continued to the regular session, without expense between sessions, was adopted.

The Salem charter bill was taken up, and, after some discussion, passed.

The committee on municipal corporations reported back the house bill regulating the manner of constructing openings of public buildings, with a penal amendment. The amendment was adopted, the bill read a third time and passed.

The committee on education reported Topping's house bill, providing for disposition of teachers' examinations, with amendments, and the same was adopted. The bill then passed.

A resolution was passed extending the thanks of the senate to Senator Taylor for his efficient service as chairman of the ways and means committee. The senate took a recess till 6:15, awaiting the return of the governor to sign the general appropriation bill, and at 6:20 adjourned sine die.

### The House.

The house, after passing a number of resolutions, put in two hours Saturday morning in consideration of senate amendments to the appropriation bill.

Resolutions were adopted authorizing the secretary of state to have published 1,000 copies of the state fish laws for the benefit of fishermen, and recommending the continuance in office at the next session of all the officers of the house.

The senate amendment to Stanley's bill providing for reimbursement of contributors to the Omaha exposition fund reducing the appropriation from \$18,000 to \$15,000 was adopted.

After the noon recess another recess of two hours was taken to give the conference committee on the appropriation bill time to report.

The appropriation for the cost of the last legislature caused over an hour's discussion in the conference committee.

The amendment reducing the claim for salaries and expenses of the board of railroad commissioners from \$21,052.87 to \$18,000 was concurred in, after amending by adding \$900. The amendment striking out the \$15,000 appropriation for the Ashland normal school was not concurred in nor the amendment reducing the claim of John Hall to \$500.

The amendment striking out the claim of Captain John Mullan of \$10,540.88 for the purpose of giving the special committee an opportunity to investigate and report at the next session was concurred in.

When received the report was adopted without discussion.

## WORK ACCOMPLISHED.

Bills Passed by the Legislature in Special Session.

The main objects of the session were accomplished—the election of a United States senator, the passage of the general appropriation bill, and the abolition of expensive commissions and boards.

The board of railroad commissioners, the equalization board, and the dairy and food commissioner, were dropped, and of the laws carrying the emergency clause. That clause was omitted at first in the case of the two boards, but the omission was speedily rectified.

The following measures have passed both branches of the legislature and have been signed by the governor:

Moody of Multnomah—To amend section 1037 of the code so as to permit to practice in Oregon courts attorneys from other states that grant a like privilege to Oregon attorneys.

Young of Clatsop—To prohibit the taking or killing of elk for a period of 11 years.

Whitney of Linn—To abolish the offices of railroad commissioners, with an emergency clause.

Topping of Coos—To authorize Coos county to convey certain county property.

Freeland of Morrow—To change the time of holding circuit court in Morrow and Umatilla counties.

Marsh of Washington—To change the boundary between Washington and Columbia counties, transferring 11 sections from the latter to the former.

Davis of Lincoln—To reimburse Lincoln county for unpaid taxes.

Maxwell of Tillamook—To amend the code so as to provide semi-annual terms of circuit court in Tillamook county.

Whalley of Multnomah—To provide for a separate board for the transaction of county business in Multnomah.

Fordney of Wallowa—To fix the terms of court in the eight judicial districts.

Myers of Multnomah—To permit express companies to bring as many as four sheep at a time into the state without official inspection.

Whalley of Multnomah—To change the terms of circuit court in Multnomah county.

Maxwell of Tillamook—To regulate the fees to be collected by the clerk of Tillamook county.

Nichols of Benton—To appropriate \$25,000 for rebuilding mechanical hall of the Oregon agricultural college.

Whalley of Multnomah—To authorize Multnomah county court to lease the upper deck of the steel bridge in Portland.

Dufur of Wasco—To change the time of holding circuit court in the seventh judicial district.

Daly of Benton—To authorize the county court of Benton county to establish and maintain a free ferry across the Willamette river at Corvallis.

Daly of Lake—To repeal the act providing for a board of railroad commissioners.

Smith of Baker—To amend the act relating to Eastern Oregon district fairs.

Dufur of Wasco—To amend section 1786 of chapter II of title II of the original code, so as to add telephone poles, etc., to the list forbidden to be destroyed.

Taylor of Umatilla—To repeal the law for the state board of equalization.

Dufur of Wasco—To protect grouse and prairie chickens.

Adams of Marion—To authorize school districts to incur indebtedness for buildings or land for school purposes.

Morrow of Morrow—To change times for holding circuit court in Morrow and Umatilla counties.

Reed of Douglas—To amend the law on salmon so as to extend the open season on all but the Columbia river and tributaries.

Porter of Clackamas—To amend the code in relation to publication of summonses.

Selling of Multnomah—Fixing salaries of the Multnomah county district attorney and other officers.

Kuykendall of Lane—Prescribing the qualifications of voters at school elections.

Brownell of Clackamas—To exempt from attachment 30 days' wages of laborers.

Fulton of Clatsop—To provide for paying rejected volunteers who enlisted under the president's call for the Spanish war.

### Bills Passed by Both Houses.

The following bills were passed by both houses:

Bayer of Multnomah—To regulate the doing of public works.

Grace of Baker—To amend the charter of Baker City.

Hill of Multnomah—To create the office of clerk in justice courts.

Thompson of Washington—To fix salaries of Washington county officers.

Young of Clatsop—To grant exemption certificates to members of the Astoria volunteer fire department.

Flagg of Marion—To incorporate the city of Salem.

Gray of Lane—To make the doors of public buildings open outward.

Stanley of Union—To provide for a display at the Omaha exposition.

Sherwin of Jackson—To amend the charter of Ashland.

Hawson of Gilliam—To amend the charter of Condon.

Wade of Union—To amend the charter of the town of Elgin.

## WEEKLY MARKET LETTER.

[Reported by Downing, Hopkins & Co., Inc., Board of Trade Brokers, 711 to 714 Chamber of Commerce building, Portland, Oregon.]

Since Leiter failed the outsider has not been interested in Chicago prices. The disastrous outcome to the man with so many millions was a terrifying lesson to the small bull. Explanations did not count. Whether Leiter made egregious errors or not was of little consequence. The defeat, after a year's campaign, of the bull leader who for so long seemed the greatest who had ever arisen, took the heart from everyone who had believed in his cause. It was only last June that the disaster took place; about four months ago. It seems a long interval, but it is really a short one, and it would be remarkable if it were not still in everyone's mind. What new bull leader would now invite the comparisons which would inevitably be made; what banking concern would hazard the criticism which would follow any favors toward a buying campaign in grain? Have the losses of last summer's collapse been forgotten yet? There must be a good deal imaginative about any bull deal. Not one advance in twenty is a mere matter of consumptive demand or of actual scarcity. There must be a great deal of theory with advancing prices; people must forget prudence, become venturesome, permit more or less exhalation.

Would it not be like holding a picnic at the close of a funeral to permit much ball spirit within four months of the Leiter failure?

The present movement of wheat to market is the heaviest ever known—11,000,000 bushels received at primary points last week. There was never any such total as that in six days before. Is not the speculator doing pretty well in taking care of that property and in also maintaining prices? Is not the fact that such a volume of grain is financed and the price sustained evidence that the volume of speculation is larger than the very narrow fluctuations would indicate?

Portland Market.

Tomatoes, 50¢ to 75¢ per box.

Cucumbers, 10¢ to 15¢ per doz.

Onions, 85¢ to 90¢ per 100 pounds.

Potatoes, \$10 to 14.

Beets, per sack, \$1.

Turnips, per sack, 50¢ to 65¢.

Carrots, per sack, 65¢.

Parsnips, per sack, \$1.

Beans, green, 2¢ to 3¢.

Green corn, \$1 to 1.25 per sack.

Hubbard squash, 75¢ per pound.

Celery, 40¢ to 50¢.

Cabbage, native and California \$1.25 to 1.50 per 100 pounds.

Apples, 50¢ to 90¢ per box.

Pears, 75¢ to 90¢ per box.

Prunes, 40¢ to 50¢ per box.

Peaches, 50¢ to \$1.

Plums, 50¢.

Cantaloupes, \$1.25 per box.

Butter—Creamery, 26¢ per pound; dairy and ranch, 18¢ to 20¢ per pound.

Eggs, 26¢.

Cheese—Native, 12¢ to 13¢.

Poultry—Old hens, 12¢ to 14¢ per pound; spring chickens, \$3 to \$4.

Fresh meats—Choice dressed beef steers, prime, 6½¢ to 7¢; cows, prime, 6¢ to 7¢; mutton, 7½¢; pork, 7¢ to 8¢; veal, 6¢ to 8¢.

Wheat—Feed wheat, \$19.

Oats—Choice, per ton, \$22 to \$23.

Corn—Whole, \$23.50; cracked, \$24; feed meal, \$23.50.

Barley—Rolled or ground, per ton, \$24 to \$25; whole, \$22.

Flour—Patent, per barrel, \$3.50; straights, \$3.25; California brands, \$3.25; buckwheat flour, \$3.75; graham, per barrel, \$3.70; whole wheat flour, \$3.75; rye flour, \$4.

Millstuffs—Bran, per ton, \$14; shorts, per ton, \$13.

Feed—Chopped feed, \$17 to \$21 per ton; midd