

# The Hood River Glacier.

It's a Cold Day When We Get Left.

VOL. X.

HOOD RIVER, OREGON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1898.

NO. 24.

## 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.

President McKinley was the guest of honor at the peace jubilee banquet of the Philadelphia Clover Club.

President Zelaya, of Nicaragua, has granted two Americans a new concession for an interoceanic canal.

The president has issued his annual proclamation, setting apart Thursday, November 24, as Thanksgiving day.

The wooden steamer L. R. Doty was lost in a gale on Lake Michigan and of 17 people on board, none were saved.

The French, anticipating the proposed demands of England, have withdrawn Major Marchand from Fashoda.

The French court of cassation has decided in favor of revision of the famous Dreyfus case, and the immediate provisional liberation of Dreyfus.

At Lake Linden, Mich., a boiler in the Calumet & Hecla boiler-house exploded, killing three men instantly and burning one seriously.

The San Francisco grand jury has voted to indict Mrs. Botkin on the charge of murder. The trial will be held in the superior court.

The steamer L. R. Doty, with her crew of 15 men, is believed by marine men to have been lost in the great storm in midlake off Kenosha, Wis.

Colonel George E. Waring, jr., formerly street commissioner of New York, is sick at his home in that city with yellow fever, contracted at Havana.

At Richmond, Tex., Manuel Morris and Peter Antre, negroes, were hanged from a double gallows. Morris murdered and then outraged a 6-year-old blind girl. Antre assassinated his mistress.

Vice-President Hobart narrowly escaped being killed in a runaway accident in Philadelphia. A team behind which he was riding bolted, and when a terrible disaster seemed certain a police officer dashed out, seized the bits of the horses and stopped them.

Ex-State Representative George Ogle, of Clackamas county, Oregon, has refused to accept the money voted him by the recent session of the legislature for full pay for the disorganized house of 1897.

Three more warships are to be sent to Manila. Two will proceed by way of the Suez canal and one across the Pacific. The Brooklyn will be the first to sail and will leave New York early this week with supplies and ammunition for Dewey's fleet. The Helena is soon to follow. The Yorktown is to leave San Francisco soon after being placed in commission.

Cubans have resented the American assumption of authority at Manzanillo, and the situation is strained.

General Butler has warned Secretary Alger that some show of strength must be made soon or America will lose all prestige with the Cubans.

An electrician has made the startling discovery that escaped electricity in New York follows underground pipes and resulting electrolysis cuts away the bottoms of street-car rails and iron foundations of all kinds of structures.

Governor Tanner, of Illinois, says that labor must not be imported to his state, and if an attempt is made the train carrying the imported laborers will be met at the state line and shot to pieces with gatling guns.

President McKinley is said to have a plan to get back at Germany by excluding impure German products, and thus retaliate against the kaiser's government for the unjust discrimination continually being made against American pork and other meat products.

The Cuban debt question has been finally disposed of at Paris. The Spanish peace commissioners acquiesced in the refusal of the Americans to have the heavy burden saddled upon the United States. The cession of Guam to America was agreed upon and all differences regarding Porto Rico settled by mutual understanding.

The monthly statement of the collections of internal revenue shows that during September last the total receipts from all sources were \$21,713,389, a gain as compared with September, 1897, of \$8,865,883. For the three months ending September 30, 1898, the receipts were \$71,989,460, a gain as compared with the same period in 1897 of \$28,196,823.

It is expected that the decision of the secretary of the navy to retain all the vessels purchased during the war will have the effect of causing a boom in American shipbuilding. It comes just at a time when there is an unusual demand for ships flying the American flag on account of the expanding commerce of the United States in general, and particularly on account of the decision of the administration to confine trade between American ports and Porto Rico to American vessels.

## LATER NEWS.

The departure of troops for Cuba has been postponed. Yellow jack has caused the delay.

General Rio del Pinar, chief rival of Aguinaldo, has been arrested on a charge of having disregarded the authority of the insurgent dictator.

Controller Dawes, who is treasurer of the Lafayette monument fund, is being deluged with contributions from the school children of the country.

The United States of Central America, the new republic, has sprung into life. It is composed of three countries, Honduras, Salvador and Nicaragua.

It is the intention of the administration to urge the construction of the Nicaragua canal by government aid, in accordance with the concession of the Maritime Canal Company.

Rear-Admiral Bunce's retirement on December 25 will make Rear-Admiral Dewey the senior officer of the navy, and if congress revives the grade of admiral, as desired by Secretary Long, his appointment to that rank will follow without any further jumping.

A cash indemnity will be demanded of Spain, and the United States will insist upon being reimbursed for every dollar expended directly or indirectly on account of the war. A general balance of accounts is to be struck and the indemnity will be deducted from the sum allowed for the Philippines.

The murder of a prospector named Botlean, on the Ashcroft-Glenora trail has been reported to the provisional police. The murderer is variously known as T. Wilson, McGregor and McGraw. The killing was the culmination of several weeks of quarreling, induced by privation and disappointment on that desolate trail.

A dispatch to the Herald from Havana says no decision has yet been reached by the commissioners regarding the date of evacuation. One of two communications have passed on minor agreements as to the day when Spanish sovereignty in the island shall cease. The Spaniards, however, will again be ordered to get out by January 1.

Four privates of the Nineteenth infantry, who were left at Fort Wayne when the regiment went South, were badly injured by an explosion of powder which they were transferring from the basement of the guardhouse for transport to the regiment in Porto Rico. The men are Fred Fisher, Archie Miller and Robert Lavall. It is believed the powder was ignited by a spark from a cigarette, which a soldier was smoking.

Porto Ricans, it is said, will demand territorial rights.

The new French premier has succeeded in forming a cabinet.

Agricultural experiment stations are to be established in Alaska.

A company of Chinese naval reserves is to be formed in Philadelphia.

John H. Dialogue, head of the shipbuilding firm of that name, is dead at his home at Camden, N. J.

According to Pension Commissioner Evans the war has cost the United States 3,000 lives to date.

The Paris exposition has granted America extra floor space, and the allotment now amounts to 310,000 square feet.

A dispatch to the Herald from Santiago, Chile, announces that the protocol on the Punta de Alcalá dispute has been signed. This settles the Chile-Argentine dispute.

The former Spanish cruiser, the Maria Teresa, which was sunk during the battle with Cervera's fleet and raised under the direction of Naval Constructor Hobson, has sailed from Caimanera for Hampton roads.

It is rumored that the United States has bought Samana bay, Santo Domingo, and will establish a coaling station there. Samana bay is a deep inlet in the northern coast of the island and is in the direct route to Porto Rico.

A proposition being considered by the Cuban assembly is the division of Cuba into four states, to be called Orient, Camaguey, Las Villas and Occident. Between the proposed states of Camaguey and Las Villas would be a space of land which would be a special federal district or territory where the capitol would be built, a new inland town for this specific purpose.

In his annual report James A. Durnont, supervising inspector-general of steamboats, states that the total number of accidents to steamships resulting in loss of life during the year was 81. The resultant loss of life was 288, an increase over the last previous year of 100. Of the lives lost 84 were passengers and 199 crews. The estimated number of passengers carried on vessels inspected by the service during the year is 850,000,000.

At a meeting of the Paris peace commission the Americans presented a written expression of the purpose of the United States to take the entire group of the Philippine debt as has been spent for the benefit of the islands in public works, improvements and permanent betterments. It was also set forth that the United States would not assume any part of the Philippine debt which had been incurred by Spain for the furtherance of military or naval operations to quell the insurrections of the natives.

## ENGLAND'S PREPARATIONS

### A Press Censorship Has Been Established.

#### THE SILENCE IS OMINOUS

Gathering of a Big Squadron—Preparations for War in Progress All Over the World.

London, Nov. 2.—The Daily Mail this morning publishes no news regarding England's war preparations, explaining that silence is due to a letter from the war office, asking it not to publish "anything which might be useful to a possible enemy." The Daily Mail confirms the reports of unexampled activity at the French dockyards, notably at Toulon, where the coast ports have been experimenting with melinite shells against an old gunboat.

British Naval Preparations.

London, Nov. 2.—There was an unexpectedly gloomy feeling this morning on the stock exchange and the Paris bourse, both markets being influenced, it is inferred, from the aggressive tone of some of the French papers. Besides this something extraordinary seems to have happened, and it looks as if a crisis was approaching.

The British naval preparations are being pushed with great activity. The British emergency squadron is gathering at Devonport, with all possible speed, and seven battle-ships and one cruiser so far have been designated to join the squadron. The officers and sailors have been hurriedly recalled from leave of absence, several battle-ships and cruisers at Portsmouth are taking full crews on board, and other warlike preparations are being made. A number of signalmen, now on duty with the British channel squadron, which arrived at Gibraltar this morning, have been ordered home for service.

A sensation was caused by the arrest of a supposed Russian spy at a fort near Harwich. The man was already under surveillance, and went to the redoubt, where he tried to obtain some information from the sentry regarding the fortifications. He was arrested, and inquiries are being made regarding his antecedents.

It was also asserted today that officers of the volunteers had received orders to prepare for immediate mobilization, and it was stated that the different army corps had been informed as to the ports on the southern and western coasts to which they have been allotted.

Three Pall Mall Gazette this afternoon says: "England has been and even now is so near war that the government has carried its preparations to the farthest limit of the preparatory stage. It has been arranged to call out the reserves and militia and to mobilize the volunteers simultaneously and to form large camps at various important railroad junctions where rolling stock and locomotives will be concentrated."

Activity at Esquimalt.

Victoria, B. C., Nov. 2.—The departure of her majesty's ship Amphion Sunday for the Society Islands, the French colony in the South seas, did not end the activity at the Esquimalt naval station. As soon as she left the wharf at the dock yard, the dock-yard crew was detailed to get the drydock in readiness for the reception of her majesty's ship Leander. She, too, is to go on a long voyage, of at least be in readiness for any duty that she may be called upon to perform.

The most significant feature outside the departure of the Amphion, however, is the activity on her majesty's ship Imperieuse. Admiral Palliser's flagship. Sunday a large number of men were given shore leave, a very unusual thing on Sundays, and this morning she commenced coaling. It is understood that she goes out under sealed orders on Thursday, but it is not likely that she will follow the Amphion, as that would leave Esquimalt with a small fleet, the Leander, Icarus, two torpedo-boat destroyers and two torpedo-boats.

The White Liners.

Vancouver, B. C., Nov. 2.—An unconfirmed report says the Canadian Pacific Railway Company has received notification from the British admiralty that the three big Empress liners may be required at any moment, to be transformed into auxiliary cruisers. Guns and other equipments lie at Hong Kong and Esquimalt.

One vessel is now in Vancouver harbor, or Yokohama. If trouble with France assumes its worst aspect, the two Empresses would be ready immediately.

Over an Embankment.

St. Paul, Nov. 2.—A Winnipeg special to the Dispatch says a special naval train was derailed east of Rat Portage, this morning, by a broken rail. The tender, two baggage and three colonist cars went over an embankment 10 feet high. Frank Fleckley and William Miller, boys from the training-ship Agincourt, of Chatham, England, were killed. Samuel Harrison, stoker of the Edinburgh, and Thomas Burns, a seaman, were injured.

## BIG REPUBLIC STRIKE.

### Unprecedented in Mining History of Country—Excitement at Fever Heat.

#### Spokane, Nov. 2.—A telephone message from Republic, on the north half of the Colville reservation, says the miners in the Republic mine have now crossed 240 feet of ore in the big ledge on the 480-foot level, and the drills are still in ore. The news of the strike has spread to the surrounding mining districts, and the excitement is intense. Conservative mining men say that such an ore chute with such values (\$300 per ton) is unprecedented in the mining history of the continent. The great chute has now been proved for a depth of 480 feet, and a length of 400 feet. It is nowhere less than five feet wide, and the width runs as high 25 feet. Contrary to the general rule in gold mining, the ledge is richest at its widest points.

The mine is 80 miles from a railroad, and the ore is freighted that distance over a mountain road and shipped to these limited shipments, the company is treating ore at its mill on the ground with the electro-cyanide process. Its receipts from ore shipments and mill runs are averaging \$4,000 per day, and these will be greatly increased when the machinery is installed for the enlarged mill. Enough ore is now blocked out to keep the mill running for several years.

Other big mines in the camp are the Mountain Lion, owned chiefly in Portland; the San Poil and the Jim Blaine, owned in Spokane.

Buying orders for Republic stocks were telegraphed today from many of the surrounding towns. It is hard to quote prices on the Republic stock. Before the recent big strike it was selling freely at \$2 per share, but now there is not a share in sight, and holders are talking \$8 per share.

In running the tunnel which has just tapped the ledge in the lower workings the miners have broken all records. They cut 400 feet in 29 days. The country rock is porphyry.

## INDIAN ROCKS IN.

### Some Encouraging; Others Indicate That Lo Is Progressing Backward.

Washington, Nov. 2.—A majority of the annual reports of Indian agents to the commissioners of Indian affairs are of an encouraging nature, and indicate progress generally along civilized lines. Some of the reports, however, are not so gratifying, and make some surprising statements. Unusual in an annual report is the following arraignment in the report of E. M. Yerian, in charge of the Lemhi Indians in Idaho. He says:

"They are addicted to gambling, horse-racing and dancing, and the influence of the so-called medicine man operates to the disadvantage of the tribe. Their real advancement has not been what it should or what it was possible to have been under the circumstances. In the agent's annual report for 1882, on the Lemhi reservation, I find 39 Indian families engaged in farming; 15 years after I can report but 41 following agricultural pursuits, an increase of 12, not one convert a year."

Agent Fuller, of the Blackfoot agency; Montana, referring to the opening of the ceded portion under the mineral land laws last April, says the prospecting has been practically fruitless, and predicts the abandonment of the so-called mineral strip before November 5.

## NICARAGUA WANTS A CANAL.

### She Is Now Weary of Maritime Company's Delay.

Managua, Nicaragua, Nov. 2.—After four days of public discussion, the Nicaragua congress has unanimously approved of the agreement provisionally made between President Zelaya and the American contractors and engineers, E. F. Cragin and Edward Eyre, authorizing the construction of an interoceanic canal and empowering the concessionaries to negotiate with the Maritime Canal Company. The adoption of the clause declaring that the concession to the Maritime Canal Company will terminate on October 19, 1899, was received with prolonged cheers from congressmen and the public in the galleries. Congratulatory telegrams have been received from the chief cities of Nicaragua and the neighboring republics.

Oregon and Iowa at Bahia, Brazil.

Washington, Oct. 2.—A cablegram received at the navy department this afternoon announced the arrival at Bahia, Brazil, of the battle-ships Oregon and Iowa. The battle-ships will stop at Bahia for a few days, replenishing their coal bunkers from the Abbarrenda and the Celtic, and then will proceed to Rio, where they are to take part in the great demonstration there on November 15, to commemorate the anniversary of the birth of the republic of Brazil.

Killed an Elopier.

Omaha, Neb., Nov. 1.—Just before midnight, John Belick, a bricklayer, shot and killed Al Sargent, a barber. Sargent had gone to Belick's house for the purpose of eloping with Mrs. Belick, and had the woman's trunk in a wagon when the husband surprised him. Belick fired four shots, each taking effect. Belick and his wife are in jail.

## PHILIPPINES TO BE OURS

### A Settled Fact That the Islands Will Be Taken.

#### NOT ONE BUT ALL OF THEM

Debt May Be Assumed—If Spain Refuses, Hostilities Will Be Resumed and We Will Seize the Archipelago.

Paris, Nov. 1.—While the Spanish and American peace commissioners now stand on the threshold of the Philippine question, it seems probable, in the light of this hour, that the United States will take over the entire archipelago.

During the four days just passed, those in touch with, though possibly not in the confidence of the commissioners have felt the concentration of tendencies toward the standpoint indicated as likely to be occupied by the United States commissioners at Tuesday's session of the two commissions.

In 1897 Spain issued, by royal decree, bonds in the sum of \$40,000,000, to which were pledged the revenues of the Philippines, and to which the Spanish national guarantee was added. From these \$40,000,000 of obligations, Spain realized \$36,000,000 in cash. These \$40,000,000 represent the Philippine debt; which is entirely outside of the \$500,000,000 of the so-called Philippine and Spanish debt.

The conditions also differ, the Philippine debt having been created by royal decree because the archipelago was not a parliamentary colony, while the so-called Cuban debt was created by law. The difference raises the question of the non-responsibility of the Philippines when removed from the sovereignty under which its resources were pledged.

Should the United States absorb the Philippines, none but officials yet know whether they will assume a part or all of this debt, or more than the Philippine debt. The Americans have declined to assume the Cuban debt because Cuba is not theirs; but in depositing Spain in the Philippines, the Americans acquire the territory, and it is believed there will be some financial assumption by the United States.

At this point arises the question of how much financial relief might compensate Spain for her loss of the Philippines. Some well-informed persons believe that Premier Sagasta has determined to be rid of the Philippines, and would direct his commission to sign a treaty by which the United States should take the islands and assume \$40,000,000 of debt. This proposition finds support in the Parisian press, which today declares that resistance is impossible, and that Spain should abandon the archipelago.

Spain Will Resist.

Paris, Nov. 1.—There was a strong impression, which has been growing here recently, that the Spanish, upon receiving definite assurances of the American determination to take the entire Philippine group, would quit the conference, but this view was modified by the attitude of the Spanish newspapers which arrived here today.

These are found to have wheeled into line with the Epoca of October 27, which demanded that the Spanish commissioners should sign a treaty in Paris, no matter how onerous the conditions imposed by the Americans.

Nevertheless, despite this attitude of the Madrid press, and despite the statement given Friday last to the press correspondent by the Spanish commissioner, who denied that the Spaniards had any intention of withdrawing, the Americans here will not be surprised if one or more of the Spanish commissioners resign and practically close the negotiations. This feeling is based upon the fact that Senor Rios early last week would have resigned, if his so doing would not have imperiled the Sagasta ministry; and the reasoning is that, if, while pressing the Cuban debt, which is not mentioned in the protocol, Senor Rios was inclined to resign, he might, in the open field of contention as to the Philippines, feel that resignations would help Senor Sagasta, on the ground that the demand of the United States for the entire Philippine group would be extortionate.

It is believed here tonight, on the eve of taking up the main question, that the Spanish commissioners are not likely to acquiesce here in any treaty that the Americans would sign.

Cure for Hog Cholera.

Washington, Oct. 31.—During the past two years the department of agriculture has conducted a series of experiments in the use of a serum as a remedy for hogs affected by cholera or swine plague. The experiments were conducted by Dr. D. E. Salmon, chief of the bureau of animal industry, and the results were eminently satisfactory, proving that the disease can be successfully treated, easily and inexpensively. This year the experiments have been extensive and far-reaching. The bureau treated 922 hogs. Of these, 170 died, the number saved being 81 out of every 100. The loss was only 19 per cent.

Miss Nell Thompson, a Christian scientist, died in Los Angeles, while undergoing an extended fast.

## PACIFIC COAST TRADE.

### Seattle Markets.

Tomatoes, 50@85c per box. Cucumbers, 10@15c per doz. Onions, 85@90c per 100 pounds. Potatoes, \$10@12. Beets, per sack, \$1. Turnips, per sack, 60@65c. Carrots, per sack, 60c. Farnips, per sack, \$1. Beans, green, 2@3c. Green corn, 1.25@1.50 per sack. Cauliflower, 75c per doz. Celery, 40@50c. Cabbage, native and California 1.25@1.50 per 100 pounds. Apples, 50c@65c per box. Pears, 75c@85c per box. Prunes, 50c per box. Peaches, 75c. Plums, 50c. Butter—Creamery, 27c per pound; dairy and ranch, 18@20c per pound. Eggs, 80c. Cheese—Native, 12@12½c. Fowlry—Old hens, 15c per pound; spring chickens, 14c; turkeys, 16c. Fresh meats—Choice dressed beef steers, prime, 6½@7c; cows, prime, 6½c; mutton, 7½c; pork, 7@8c; veal, 7@8c. Wheat—Feed wheat, \$19@20. Oats—Choice, per ton, \$22@23. Hay—Puget Sound mixed, \$9.50@10; choice Eastern Washington timothy, \$13. Corn—Whole, \$23.50; cracked, \$24; feed meal, \$23.50. Barley—Rolled or ground, per ton, \$24@25; whole, \$22. Flour—Patent, per barrel, \$3.60; 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, \$16. Feed—Chopped feed, \$17@21 per ton; middlings, per ton, \$17; oil cake meal, per ton, \$35.

### Portland Market.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 61c; Valley and Bluestem, 63c per bushel. Flour—Best grades, \$3.45; graham, \$3; superfine, \$2.25 per barrel. Oats—Choice white, 39@40c; choice gray, 37@38c per bushel. Barley—Feed barley, \$21@22; brewing, \$23 per ton. Millstuffs—Bran, \$15.50 per ton; middlings, \$21; shorts, \$16; chop, \$15.50 per ton. Hay—Timothy, \$8@9; clover, \$7@8; Oregon wild hay, \$8 per ton. Butter—Fancy creamery, 50@55c; seconds, 40@45c; dairy, 40@45c; store, 30@35c. Cheese—Oregon full cream, 11@12c; Young America, 12½c; new cheese, 10c per pound. Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$2.50@3 per dozen; hens, \$3.00@3.50; springs, \$1.25@1.50; geese, \$5.00@6.00 for old, \$4.50@5 for young; ducks, \$4.00@5.00 per dozen; turkeys, live, 12½@12¾c per pound. Potatoes—45@55c per sack; sweets, 2c per pound. Vegetables—Beets, 90c; turnips, 75c per sack; garlic, 70c per pound; cabbage, \$1@1.25 per 100 pounds; cauliflower, 75c per dozen; parsnips, 75c per sack; beans, 3c per pound; celery, 70@75c per dozen; cucumbers, 50c per box; peas, 3@3½c per pound. Onions—Oregon, 75c@85c per sack. Hops—10@17c; 1897 crop, 6@7c. Wool—Valley, 10@12c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 8@12c; mohair, 25c per pound. Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, 8½c; dressed mutton, 7c; spring lambs, 7½c per lb. Hogs—Gross, choice heavy, \$4.75; light and feeders, \$3.00@4.00; dressed, \$5.50@6.50 per 100 pounds. Beef—Gross, top steers, 3.50@3.75; cows, \$2.50@3.00; dressed beef, 5@6½c per pound. Veal—Large, 6½@6c; small, 6½@7½c per pound.

### San Francisco Market.

Wool—Spring—Nevada, 10@14c per pound; Oregon, Eastern, 10@12c; Valley, 15@17c; Northern, 9@11c. Millstuffs—Middlings, \$17@21.00; bran, \$15.00@16.00 per ton. Onions—Yellow, 30@40c per sack. Butter—Fancy creamery, 24c; do seconds, 22@23c; fancy dairy, 21@22c; do seconds, 20@24c per pound. Eggs—Store, 18@22c; fancy ranch, 14@39c. Citrus Fruit—Oranges, Valencia, \$2@2.50; Mexican limes, \$6@6.50; Cali, fornia lemons, \$2.00@3.00; do choice, \$3.50@4.50; per box.

### LABOR AND INDUSTRY.

The Detroit steel and spring works of the Detroit Steel & Spring Company are being operated 24 hours a day.

The Pennsylvania tube works of Pittsburgh, Pa., have an order from the Standard Oil Company for 40 miles of eight-inch pipe.

Experiments made in Paris show that an electric wagon costs 47 per cent less to run than a horse wagon and 32 per cent less to run than a petroleum motor.

Coverly is the center of the British cycle industry. Compared with this time last year the firms there are said to be employing about 4,000 fewer persons, while thousands of employees are now working only 30 hours weekly.

The Northern Pacific railway shops at South Tacoma have practically suspended the building of the 300 flat-cars. Two hundred of the cars were finished, and then it became impossible to get enough material to complete the others,