

The Hood River Glacier.

It's a Cold Day When We Get Left.

VOL. X.

HOOD RIVER, OREGON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1898.

NO. 25.

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 Fitzhugh Lee's mother died at Richmond, Va.

A proclamation has been issued bringing Santa Cruz and other islands under the British Solomon islands protectorate.

At Friday's session of the Paris peace commission the Spaniards rejected the Americans' proposals, and refused to give up the Philippines.

Later reports from the conflagration at Hankow, China, say that 10,000 houses were destroyed and 1,000 people killed and burned to death.

Ellis H. Roberts, treasurer of the United States, in his annual report, shows that the treasury was stronger at the close than at the opening of the fiscal year.

Senator Redfield Proctor in an address at Montpelier, Vt., declared that there should be divided sovereignty and that the United States should retain the entire Philippine archipelago.

The work of removing the bodies of all government soldiers buried in Cuba, Porto Rico and Manila will begin in a few weeks. The expense of the undertaking will be borne entirely by the government.

Major Helburn's recital before the war investigating commission, while in session at Cincinnati, disclosed a terrible state of affairs at Camp Thomas, Chickamauga, due to ignorance and neglect. The sick soldiers were treated like dogs.

The board of control of the Joint Traffic Association has decided to dissolve the organization. This action was taken because of the recent decision by the supreme court that the efforts of the association to control railroad rates was illegal.

By the explosion of a boiler at the Oil City (Pa.) boiler works, two men were killed, two fatally injured and a dozen more slightly hurt. The killed are Richard McCloskey and John Frawley. The fatally injured are B. J. Giddens and Denis McMahon.

A recent discovery of bituminous coal in the Klondike region was made in American territory about 100 miles below Forty-Mile. A tunnel has been dug into the hillside a distance of 45 feet, and there the vein is six feet in thickness. The coal is said to be of superior quality.

The transport Panama, which was reported lost with 300 lives, has arrived safely in Havana.

Germany's exports for the first nine months of the fiscal year showed an increase of 58,659,000 marks over 1897.

The newly-organized French cabinet announces that it will support the court of cassation in the revision of the Dreyfus case.

Several companies of native troops in the Visayas islands rebelled. They were pursued and several were killed. The rebellion is ended.

In a speech delivered at Worcester, Mass., Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, expressed himself strongly opposed to the policy of expansion.

Russia has declined to support France in the Fashoda affair, fearing that a reopening of the Egyptian question would interfere with her tremendous task in China.

Action has been taken by the administration looking to the maintenance of the status quo with respect to the concession of the Maritime Canal Company for the construction of the Nicaraguan canal.

M. Fontaine, of Minneapolis, who has just returned from the Stickeen route, says he has discovered rich diggings on an unexplored creek on the Hootalinqua river. He shows a quantity of coarse gold as evidence.

The war between England and France has been averted. A general and satisfactory arrangement is said to have been effected in relation to the disputed Fashoda question. An official note has been issued on the subject in which the British government announces that the situation is ameliorating.

The navy department has practically decided to abandon wrecking operations under existing contracts on the cruisers Cristobol Colon, Vizcaya and Almirante Oquendo, near Santiago, which have become enormously expensive to the government. A Swedish company has applied for permission to raise the sunken vessels.

The war department has issued a general order for the movement of troops to Cuba. The first troops will leave on or about November 22, and will comprise a brigade under Brigadier-General Carpenter. The brigade will be taken from the Seventh army corps. The brigade will be sent to Neuvas, Puerto Principe.

THE ELECTIONS.

Republicans Claim the 56th Congress—State of Washington Also Republican.

Portland, Or., Nov. 9.—The Oregonian (Rep.) in its summary of Tuesday's elections says:

The Republican party will still control the 56th congress. Incomplete returns indicate that 157 Republicans and 143 Democrats have certainly been elected members of the lower house of congress. Out of this total, 300 members from the same districts two years ago 189 Republicans were elected, and 111 Democrats.

The state of Washington was restored to the column of gold-standard states. There is no doubt of the election of Jones and Cushman, the Republican nominees for representatives in congress, and Anders and Fullerton, the Republican candidates for supreme judges. Their majorities appear to be between 2,000 and 2,500. The Republicans have carried the legislature by a safe working majority on joint ballot. The proposed single-tax amendment to the constitution is badly defeated, and the woman-suffrage amendment has probably shared the same fate, though little is known of the vote on it.

The Ohio congressional delegation remains unchanged, but the Republicans have elected their state ticket by about 50,000 plurality. The Indiana election is still in doubt. Connecticut elects the Republican ticket by nearly 20,000, and its delegation is unchanged. In Illinois the Democrats have gained five, and probably six, congressmen. The Republican state ticket is elected by 30,000 plurality. In Massachusetts, the Republicans elected their state ticket, but lost two or three of their congressional districts. Nebraska reports a Republican landslide. In California Gage, Republican, is elected governor over Maguire, Democrat, by not less than 5,000 plurality. Campbell, Democrat, will be the new congressman from Montana, and Thomas, Mormon Democrat, from Utah. The election in the South, as usual, went Democratic. Theodore Roosevelt, Republican, has been elected governor of New York by a plurality anywhere from 18,000 to 20,000. Michigan re-elected Pingree.

Archbishop W. H. Gross, of Oregon, is seriously ill at Baltimore.

The Cuban assembly has effected permanent organization at Santa Cruz.

The United States, it is said, will offer to buy the Philippines from Spain.

Siam is about to re-establish its legation in the United States after the lapse of many years.

Henry Failing, president of the First National bank, of Portland, Or., and a well-known citizen, is dead.

Mrs. Leslie Carter, the actress, has filed a petition in bankruptcy at New York, showing liabilities of \$63,773 and no assets.

Two sticks of dynamite addressed to the Turkish consul at San Francisco, were discovered in the mails before any harm was done.

Wooden rims for bicycles are not patentable, according to a ruling made by Judge Seaman in the United States court at Milwaukee.

Judge Grosscup, of the United States circuit court at Chicago, rendered a decision upholding the constitutionality of the war revenue law.

A revolution is imminent in Samoa, and the cruiser Philadelphia has been ordered there to protect American interests. The Yorktown may follow.

A Norfolk, Va., dispatch says the Merritt Wrecking Company has received information that the Maria Teresa, which was reported sunk, is ashore at Cat Island.

Nikola Tesla claims to have learned how to control vessels at a great distance. By the use of an invention upon which he is working, torpedoes may be sent out unmanned and guided into contact with an enemy's ship by an operator at a safe distance.

General Miles' report on the late war has been filed. Plain statements are made, and there is no mincing of words. Facts regarding the conduct of the war are clearly stated. Friends of the general say Secretary Alger will be compelled to publish the report despite his disinclination to do so.

A London coroner's jury which has been investigating the death on October 29 last of Harold Frederic, a correspondent of the New York Times, has rendered a verdict of manslaughter against Kate Lyon, a member of the late Frederic's household, and Mrs. Mills, a Christian Scientist.

David A. Wells, the famous economist, died at Norwich, Conn.

Half the population of Gibara, Cuba, is said to be suffering from smallpox.

Major General Otis at Manila reports 12 deaths among the troops since his last report.

General Wade will have entire charge of the government of Cuba, both civil and military.

The Omaha exposition proved a financial success, and subscribers will be paid back in full.

THIEVES MAKE A GOOD HAUL

Postoffice at Arago Robbed by Two Masked Men.

ABOUT \$1500 WAS SECURED

Postmaster Was Compelled to Open the Safe—Sheriff and posse Found the Tracks of the Robbers.

Marshfield, Or., Nov. 9.—Last night at about 8 o'clock two masked robbers entered the postoffice at Arago. The office is in the residence of W. H. Schroeder, the postmaster. Mr. Schroeder was in the upper part of the house when the men entered, but a man, Peter Crow, was in the office. The robbers ordered him outside. They tied his feet and hands, and fastened him securely to a milk cart, in such a manner that his face was down, and he was unable to turn. They then returned to the house and forced Mr. Schroeder to come down stairs into the office, and at the points of revolvers compelled him to open the safe. They helped themselves to its contents. There was about \$1,500 taken, \$1,300 belonging to the Arago creamery and \$200 being postal funds. Postmaster Schroeder is a cripple, and was unable to offer resistance. Sheriff Gage and a posse found the tracks of the robbers early this morning and followed them until dark. The country is well guarded tonight, and the sheriff thinks they cannot possibly escape.

WINTER IN ALASKA.

The Snow Lies Deep on White and Chilkoot Passes.

Port Townsend, Wash., Nov. 9.—The City of Topeka arrived tonight from Alaska, bringing 124 passengers. She reports that heavy snowstorms have visited various sections of Alaska and nearly all mining operations have been suspended except quartz mills located near tide water. On November 2 four feet of snow fell on Chilkoot and White passes, which completely put a stop to travel.

Telephone messages from Lake Lindemann to Skagway announce that about 400 persons are snowbound there.

Another rich strike is reported from the head of Salmon river, below Quiet lake.

According to John Olds, a pioneer mining and business man of Alaska, 800 claims have been filed and recorded in the Atlin mining district, and about 1,000 men will winter there. He predicts that Atlin will have a population of at least 15,000, and that the output of gold will nearly if not quite equal that of Dawson.

It is stated that an English syndicate has bought up about 4,200 acres of placer ground in the Atlin district.

ILLINOIS LYNCHING.

Miners Quickly Avenge an Assault on One of Their Daughters.

Macon, Ill., Nov. 9.—The first lynching in Central Illinois in many years took place here early this morning, when 100 miners from Toluca, a mining town a short distance east of here, broke into the county jail, took out F. W. Stewart, a Toluca negro, and hanged him to a tree.

The work was done quickly and quietly. Only a few late stragglers noticed the number of strangers who kept arriving in town from the east. They were well organized, however, and shortly after midnight marched in a body to the jail, broke in the doors after a short parley with the sheriff, dragged the negro from his cell, carried him to a tree a mile from town, where the remainder of the party awaited them, and there swung him to a limb.

Stewart's crime was assault on Friday evening upon Mary O'Brien, the daughter of one of the Toluca miners.

Although many in Macon deplore the lynching, there is a general impression that the negro was punished as he deserved, and the sheriff seems to think that public sentiment would not justify him in making strenuous efforts to capture the lynchers.

PEREZ BROUGHT TO TIME.

Cuban Court-Martial's Judgment Was Not Carried Out.

Santiago de Cuba, Nov. 8.—The Cuban general Perez, who has a half-dozen times announced his intention to disband the troops under his command, has not yet done so, recently ordered the trial by court-martial of one of his men on a charge of deserting from the army in time of war. The prisoner was condemned to death, but before the sentence was executed notification was sent to Colonel Ray, who laid the matter before General Wood. General Perez was at once informed that if the man was executed he and the firing party would be hanged as soon as the courts could legally sentence them.

Woman Killed by a Soldier.

Lexington, Ky., Nov. 8.—Private William Kane, company E, Third Kentucky, whose home is at Carlisle, Ky., shot and killed a woman named Maud McClure at a house of ill-fame here tonight. Kane snapped the gun in the woman's face several times. He claimed not to know it was loaded, but other women in the house said he had threatened to kill the McClure woman.

BITTER FIGHT TO BE MADE.

President's Message Will Urge Action on Nicaragua Canal.

New York, Nov. 9.—A dispatch to the Herald from Washington says: In President McKinley's message to congress will be a very strong and urgent appeal for immediate legislative action for the construction of the Nicaragua canal under government direction. The president will point out that our new connections in the Pacific and in the West Indies make it imperative for the United States to build and control the great international waterway, and that delay in authorizing its construction will jeopardize the chances for American control in the future.

President McKinley fully appreciates the difficulties in the way of securing prompt action, but he and other canal advocates also appreciate that failure this year may mean permanent failure. Hence preparations are going forward for one of the most bitter fights ever waged in the interest of the canal.

The action of the Nicaragua government in granting a new concession for the construction of the canal conditional upon the forfeiture of the contract with the Maritime Canal Company in October next has added new complications to the difficulties in the way of legislation. The authorities consider that it adds another element of opposition to prompt action on the pending Morgan bill, which contemplates the construction of the canal under government direction on the basis of the concession granted to the Maritime Canal Company. The Morgan bill in all its essential features is understood to have the endorsement of the administration.

It is supposed that the new company will be inimical to the Maritime Canal Company. It is assumed if it does not succeed in selling out to the concessionaires, it will exert its influence to prevent action by congress this winter in order that its contract may go into effect next October. Besides opposition from this new company, friends of the Morgan bill will have the powerful Huntington and Panama canal interests arrayed against them. Friends of the latter party are already in Washington, preparing for a campaign against the Nicaragua canal.

J. L. Morgan is to be a factor in the coming legislative war. It is stated that while in Nicaragua last winter he made an arrangement with President Zelaya to look after the interest of Nicaragua in this country.

GARRISON NEAR HAVANA.

Location Selected Has Been Approved by Secretary Alger.

Washington, Nov. 9.—Colonel Hecker, with Colonel Lee, of the board which was sent to Cuba to select camp sites for the American army of occupation, has reached Washington, and has had several conferences with the president and Secretary Alger.

The secretary has approved the locations selected by the Hecker board for the principal garrison, which will be in the neighborhood of Havana. The place selected lies about eight miles south of Havana in the neighborhood of the town of Marianao.

Two camps will be pitched at this point, one on either side of the splendid aqueduct which supplies Havana with water. This aqueduct will be tapped and the water drawn by steam pumps from it to supply the camps, which will be pitched in a plateau about 160 feet above sealevel.

At the nearest point to the camp on the sea beach, a dock is being constructed. The troops will be landed at this point and marched directly to the camp, the purpose being to avoid exposure to possible infection in Havana.

FATE OF THE TERESA.

The Spanish Warship May Still Be Afloat.

New York, Nov. 9.—James E. Ward & Co., steamship agents, this afternoon received a cablegram from Mr. Moyer, agent of the firm at Nassau, N. P., that a two-funnelled steamer, the name of which had not been learned, is ashore on Cat Island, about 30 miles from the point where the former Spanish warship Maria Teresa was supposed to have foundered during a storm. The stranded steamer may be the warship or one of the army transports.

Department Is Uncertain.

Chicago, Nov. 9.—A special to the News from Washington says: Navy department officials feel a long way from certain that the Maria Teresa is really at the ocean's bottom. As a matter of fact, the fear that she would sink caused her to be abandoned. It is probable that searchers will be sent to learn the ship's fate, for it is felt that she may now be a derelict.

An Infamous Plot.

London, Nov. 9.—The Daily Chronicle this morning says: "We have received information from a reliable source of a well-organized plot in Paris, in the event of an inquiry before the court of cassation proving favorable to Dreyfus, to foment a riotous outbreak in the French capital, to attempt to overthrow the civil power, and to assassinate the leading champions of Dreyfus."

"These reports are confirmed by interviews had with M. Trarieux, former minister of justice, and M. de Presno, foreign editor of the Temps, as well as others."

WENT DOWN DURING A GALE

Cruiser Maria Teresa Lost in the Bahamas.

NOW LIES THREE MILES DEEP

Strain Opened Leaks Which Could Not Be Stopped—The Men Were Saved, But Lost All Their Personal Effects.

Charleston, S. C., Nov. 8.—The tug Merritt put into Charleston this morning, and reported the loss of the cruiser Maria Teresa off San Salvador, the Bahamas, November 3, in the midst of a furious storm.

The cruiser left Caimanera, Cuba, on the morning of October 30 in tow for New York. She had already passed Cape May and started northeast around the Bahamas. A furious storm overtook her, and in her condition she was unable to weather the gale. The strain opened rents in the hull which had been patched to enable her to make the journey, and she began to fill rapidly. The Merritt took off Lieutenant-Commander Harris and crew from the sinking ship and she soon went down. The Merritt brought the officers and men here. No lives were lost.

This afternoon the survivors came ashore. They lost all their clothing and personal effects.

The Teresa sank 30 miles off Walling Island at midnight Tuesday. She met the storm Tuesday morning and began to strain. Parts of the hull thought to be safe became weakened, rivets broke and water made rapidly in the hold. The boilers began to give way and finally the water extinguished the fire in the engine-room. The pumps would not work. The whole vessel showed signs of collapse and the men stood stripped awaiting orders to quit the ship. The Vulcan was towing the Teresa while the Merritt rescued 114 of the crew, made up of volunteers from the Cincinnati, Newark and Vulcan. Ropes were cut and she then rapidly filled.

The Merritt then headed for Charleston with the rescued. The crew left this afternoon for Norfolk.

Opinion at the Navy Department.

Washington, Nov. 8.—No orders were issued by the navy department up to the close of office hours as to the disposition of Lieutenant-Commander Harris and his crew, and Captain Crowinshield, of the bureau of navigation, said no orders would be formulated tonight. It is the opinion of the navy department that the government has lost, besides the value of the ship herself, only the amount of the per diem of \$800 per day through the sinking of the vessel, because the contract appears to have required the delivery by the wrecking company of the vessel at the navy yard at Norfolk. According to the contract, salvage was to consist of such further compensation over or above the per diem and stipulated expense as might be awarded by a board appointed for that purpose, consisting of a representative of each party and a third party, their survey to be made after the vessel's delivery at Norfolk. The first thing in order now is a court of inquiry; in fact, the department has no option in the case of the loss of a vessel under such conditions. This court is required to fix the responsibility for the loss.

COAL MINE DISASTER.

Seven Men Killed Through an Engine's Carelessness.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Nov. 8.—Seven men were killed and three fatally injured at the Exeter colliery of the Lehigh Coal Company, at West Pittston, today. The accident was due to the alleged carelessness of Engineer David Price, who, acting in disobedience of positive orders, caused three cars to run in to the top of the shaft. These cars, loaded and weighing 11 tons, fell down the 360-foot shaft and crashed with frightful force upon a carriage carrying 10 men. Seven were almost instantly killed. They are: Michael Smith, Andrew Tinko, Michael Podesabanny, Michael Brzuke, Joseph E. Culock, Michael Wasloke, Joseph Androwsky.

The accident occurred as the men were going to work, and being sent down the shaft in parties of 10. Price, in charge of the little donkey engine, was shifting loaded cars from the new red ash shaft some distance away. This track approached the head of Exeter shaft, and at a distance of 30 feet from it curved gently to the right and around the shaft to a breaker. At a point where this track commenced to curve was a switch and 20 feet of track leading to the head of the shaft, which was used for storing crippled cars. Close to the head of the shaft it was closed by a head block.

The train was going at good speed, when, instead of curving around the shaft, the cars dashed into the switch, which was open, struck the head block, dashed through it, and three of them toppled down the shaft. About 20 feet from the bottom they struck the carriage with awful force, completely wrecking it. The mass of wreckage fell to the foot of the shaft, choking it, and when, after hard work, the men were extricated, seven were dead and three fatally hurt.

PACIFIC COAST TRADE.

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¢@40¢; choice gray, 37¢@38¢ per bushel. Barley—Feed barley, \$21@22; brewing, \$23 per ton. Millets—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, 45¢@50¢; seconds, 40¢@45¢; dairy, 35¢@40¢ store, 25¢@30¢.

Cheese—Oregon full cream, 11¢@12¢; Young America, 12¢@13¢; new cheese, 10¢ per pound.

Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$2@3.50 per dozen; hens, \$3.50@4.50; springs, \$1.25@3; geese, \$5.00@6.00 for old, \$4.50@5 for young; ducks, \$4.00@5.00 per dozen; turkeys, live, 12¢@12½¢ per pound.

Potatoes—50¢@60¢ per sack; sweets, 2¢ per pound.

Vegetables—Beets, 90¢; turnips, 75¢ per sack; garlic, 70¢ per pound; cabbage, \$1@1.25 per 100 pounds; cauliflower, 75¢ per dozen; parsnips, 75¢ per sack; beans, 30¢ per pound; celery, 70¢@75¢ per dozen; cucumbers, 50¢ per box; peas, 3¢@3½¢ per pound.

Onions—Oregon, 75¢@81¢ per sack.

Hops—10¢@17¢; 1897 crop, 4¢@6¢.

Wool—Valley, 10¢@12¢ per pound; Eastern Oregon, 8¢@12¢; mohair, 25¢ per pound.

Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, 3½¢; dressed mutton, 7¢; spring lambs, 7½¢ 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¢@8½¢ per pound.

Veal—Large, 5½¢@6¢; small, 6½¢@7½¢ per pound.

Seattle Markets.

Tomatoes, 50¢@55¢ per box.

Cucumbers, 10¢@15¢ per doz.

Onions, 85¢@90¢ per 100 pounds.

Potatoes, \$10@12.

Beets, per sack, \$90¢.

Turnips, per sack, 60¢@65¢.

Carrots, per sack, 60¢.

Parsnips, per sack, \$1.

Beans, green, 2¢@3¢.

Green corn, \$1.25@1.50 per sack.

Cauliflower, 75¢ per doz.

Celery, 40¢@50¢.

Cabbage, native and California \$1.00@1.25 per 100 pounds.

Apples, 60¢@65¢ per box.

Pears, 75¢@81¢ per box.

Prunes, 60¢ per box.

Peaches, 75¢.

Plums, 50¢.

Butter—Creamery, 27¢ per pound; dairy and ranch, 18¢@20¢ per pound.

Eggs, 30¢.

Cheese—Native, 12¢@12½¢.

Poultry—Old hens, 18¢ per pound; spring chickens, 14¢; turkeys, 16¢.

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

Wheat—Feed wheat, \$19@20.

Oats—Choice, per ton, \$22@23.

Hay—Puget Sound mixed, \$9.50@10; choice Eastern Washington timothy, \$12.

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; straight, \$3.25; California brands, \$3.25; buckwheat flour, \$3.75; Graham, per barrel, \$3.70; whole wheat flour, \$3.75; rye flour, \$4.

Millets—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.

San Francisco Market.

Wool—Spring—Nevada, 10¢@14¢ per pound; Oregon, Eastern, 10¢@12¢; Valley, 15¢@17¢; Northern, 9¢@11¢.

Millets—Middlings, \$19@21.00; bran, \$15.50@16.50 per ton.

Onions—Yellow, 30¢@45¢ per sack.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 21¢; do seconds, 18¢@20¢; fancy dairy, 21¢@22¢; do seconds, 20¢@24¢ per pound.

Eggs—Store, 18¢@22¢; fancy ranch, 38¢@41¢.

Citrus Fruit—Oranges, Valencia, \$2@2.50; Mexican limes, \$6@6.50; California lemons, \$2.00@3.00; do choice, \$3.50@4.50; per box.

LABOR AND INDUSTRY.

Camden, Me., manufactures more ships' anchors than any other place in America.

Ninety-five per cent of the railway tracks in the country are laid with steel rails.

More steel is used in the manufacture of pens than in all the swords and gun factories in the world.