

The Hood River Glacier.

It's a Cold Day When We Get Left.

VOL. X.

HOOD RIVER, OREGON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1898.

NO. 27.

THE NEWS OF THE WEEK

From All Parts of the New World and the Old.

OF INTEREST TO OUR READERS

Comprehensive Review of the Important Happenings of the Past Week Cullied From the Telegraph Columns.

Dr. Stephen B. Tyng, president of the American Chamber of Commerce died in Paris.

The First Illinois volunteer infantry, which saw service in the trenches at Santiago, has been mustered out of service.

Advices received from Seoul say the Korean government has issued orders that foreigners are to be stopped from trading in the interior.

The four-masted schooner Talofa, Captain Fletcher, from Guantanamo for Port Tampa, in ballast, has been totally wrecked on Cozumel island, off the eastern coast of Yucatan, and the captain and seven of the men have arrived at Progreso, two of the men having been drowned.

The ship Atlanta, which sailed from Tacoma, loaded with wheat for Cape Town, ran ashore near Alesha bay. She had a crew of 27 men, only two of whom got ashore. The vessel was broken in two, and is probably a total loss. She was commanded by Captain Charles McBride.

Two freight trains on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific collided at Moscow, Ia. One man was killed and one injured. A wrecking train which was about to start to the scene from Wilton was run into by a fast mail train. The fireman of the mail train was badly hurt and 16 men of the work train injured, some seriously.

The American and Spanish commissioners in agreeing upon January 1 as the date of Spanish evacuation of Cuba took a precedent from the treaty of peace entered into 50 years ago between Mexico and the United States when an agreement was made as to the date of the American occupation to cease. Then, as now, it was known that all the troops could not be embarked by the date agreed upon. Theoretically the Spanish occupation will cease January 1, though it is believed that 25,000 Spanish troops will still remain in Cuba.

Wm. Fink, a farmer living near Tyler, Wash., was killed by a runaway team.

A corporal and three merchants of Guantanamo were arrested for stealing government supplies.

The spruce lumber exhibit of the Clatsop Mill Company, of Astoria, has been awarded the first prize, a gold medal by the Omaha exposition directors.

While a gang of 20 track hands was at work on the Pennsylvania railroad line, near Jersey City, they were run down by a train. Eleven workmen were killed outright and six seriously injured.

Conductor William Hatfield and brakeman Harry Crogin were killed in the wreck of a caboose attached to a northbound train near Ardmore, I. T. The caboose left the track and was overturned.

There is a leper scare in Manila. Through neglect of Spanish officials nearly 200 lepers escaped confinement. Orders have been issued that all lepers be arrested and sent to a small uninhabited island southeast of Luzon.

Advices by the steamship Empress of China tell of a terrible disaster on October 25, when the steamer Kinshui Maru came into collision with the steamer Myagawa Maru, off Takami, sinking the latter. Seventy persons were drowned.

The secretary of the navy has ordered a court of inquiry to meet at the navy yard at Norfolk for the purpose of investigating the circumstances attending the abandonment of the Spanish cruiser Maria Teresa, with a view to determining the necessity and responsibility therefor.

George W. Lake, an American, residing at Chemulpa, has been murdered. Lake kept a big store near the Chinese consulate. The murderer entered for the purpose of robbery. With an iron weight attached to a Chinese steelyard he killed Lake with one blow as he slept.

Charles S. Cross, president of the First National bank of Emporia, Kan., shot and killed himself near that city. An hour previous the bank had been closed by order of the controller of the currency. The failure is a bad one, and all the county and city funds are involved.

An electric street-car of the Tacoma railway line was derailed five miles from the heart of the city on the Stella-oom line, by the controller refusing to shut off the current on a heavy down grade. The car was smashed to splinters by striking the side of a cut 10 feet deep, through which it was traveling. Seven persons were aboard, and all received injuries.

LATER NEWS.

The war department has decided not to occupy Cienfuegos before January 1. Governor Tanner has issued a proclamation declaring Pana, Ill., under martial law.

Captain McCalla has wined the navy department that he has abandoned the cruiser Maria Teresa.

Senor Garcia, while in New York, on his way to Washington, said that the Cubans have naught but friendly feelings for the Americans.

Nine millions and a quarter is the price the Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf railroad brought at foreclosure sale. The reorganization committee was the purchaser.

Senator Quay, Pennsylvania's political boss, is in serious trouble. Five indictments which are not easily explained away, have been returned by the grand jury.

A number of Filipinos have arrived in San Francisco on their way to Washington to look after their claims against the government for damages sustained by the American invasion of Manila.

Star Pointer, the famous pacer with the world's record of 1:59 1/4 for a mile, was sold in New York to W. J. White, of Cleveland, O., for \$15,000, \$600 less than he was sold for in 1897 to James A. Murphy, of Chicago.

Late advices from Japan state that 10,000 more fishermen living on Etrup island, northern Japan, are on the verge of starvation. Some have nothing to eat, while others are existing on rats and putrefied herrings.

The Spanish mail steamer San Augustin, which sailed from Nuevitas for Spain, carried the Columbus monument, formerly in the cathedral at Havana, with 287 boxes of archives. She took also 23 officers and 160 soldiers.

President Brown, of Norwich university, has received a personal letter from Admiral Dewey, in which the admiral says: "I trust the entire archipelago will be retained by the United States. Any other arrangements will lead to no end of trouble."

The semi-official Journal de St. Petersburg repudiates the anti-American views with reference to the Philippine islands recently expounded by the Bourse Gazette, which, it declares, in no way represents the views held in leading Russian circles.

Nearly all the bucks of the White river Utes, and part of the Uintah tribe are off the reservation, and probably a great many of them are in Colorado. The Indians say if the government won't pay for the land they bought from them they will hunt on it as often as they can get there to hunt.

A highbinder war has again broken out in San Francisco.

Four companies of engineers have been ordered by the war department to Havana.

Ex-Queen Lillokalani has arrived in San Francisco on a visit to this country.

The president has appointed John Morgan collector of customs for the Southern district of Oregon.

Policeman Luke Curry, of Great Falls, Mont., was mistaken for a burglar, shot and instantly killed by Isaac Shaeffer, a merchant.

Rear-Admiral Joseph N. Miller, who hoisted the American flag over Hawaii on August 12 last, has retired after spending 47 years in active service.

The London Chronicle criticizes the action of the United States in killing Canadian shipping trade with Porto Rico, and speculates as to the meaning of the action.

Sixteen families of Canyon City, Or., left homeless by the recent fire, are shelterless and in dire distress. A Portland evening paper is collecting contributions to relieve them.

Acting on the recommendation of Captain Dickens, Secretary Long has increased the age requirement in the case of apprentices admitted to the naval service from 14 to 15 years.

According to a plan of Secretary Gage, paper money is to be made uniform, and bills of one denomination must all look alike. It is thought this will make easier the detection of counterfeits.

It is represented by a dispatch from San Jose, Cal., that the prunegrowers of that vicinity charge that Oregon prunes have been sold there and shipped East as Santa Clara county prunes.

The San Francisco Examiner says: No less than five new sugar companies have been incorporated in the Hawaiian islands, and within two years from now the output of raw sugar will be increased considerably.

A Philadelphia dispatch says that American vessels are in scanty supply and that shippers are forced to resort largely to foreign ships. Over \$200,000,000 will be paid this year to owners of vessels under foreign flags by Americans.

England is rushing munitions of war to Esquimaux. The intention apparently is in case of war to fit out warships and transports at Esquimaux for service in Eastern waters, and to draw whatever troops are needed for the British forces in India.

CANNOT CROSS RESERVATION

Work Stopped on Northern Pacific at Lapwai.

MUST FIRST HAVE AUTHORITY

The Engineers Say They Will Wait for a Permit and Settle Right-of-Way Claims in Advance.

Lewiston, Idaho, Nov. 23.—The Northern Pacific let a contract to Wren & Greenough, of Montana, for the construction of a section of road on Lapwai creek. The agents of these contractors arrived last week, and began preparations for grading a roadbed along the narrow Lapwai valley. This valley is all settled by Indians, except a half-mile adjacent to the Clearwater river, and the present line of the Northern Pacific road. The Indians hold these homes very sacred, as they were inherited from their fathers and then allotted to them by the government. They protested against trespass, although the railway agents offered to purchase the right of way through every holding and the engineers say they had no intention of proceeding without legal titles to the land appropriated. However, excitement ran high when the large force of graders appeared upon the scene. Indian Agent Fisher also protested against the trespass upon the government land without due authority from the interior department.

These conditions were reported to the government, and it is believed an order was asked placing the military at the disposal of the agent, to be used to eject the railroad force if necessary. The officers of the railroad company say the excitement was uncalled for, that they never entertained the intention of proceeding without first securing all the right of way through proper authority. In the meantime a large force is waiting for orders to begin grading.

The engineers say they will wait for the permit from the government, and they will satisfy individual claims for right of way before they begin. The Indians, whose interests are involved, are intelligent, and they will be guided in the matter entirely by the agent, in whom they have implicit confidence, and to whom they have appealed for protection in their legal rights. There could be no demand for troops other than to protect the rights of the government and the Indian wards. The call, if made for this purpose, was from a misapprehension of the purpose of the railroad company.

Lapwai creek is a stream flowing from the southward and joining the Clearwater river about 10 miles east of Lewiston. The line mentioned in the foregoing dispatch is not the main projected line of the Northern Pacific up the Clearwater and across into Montana, but a branch to tap the heavy timber of the Craig mountains, and the rich farming lands of the reservation and Camas prairie. The promptness with which grading crews get at work shows how keen is the competition of the present railroad rivalry.

FRANCE AND ITALY.

Long Standing Friction Removed by a Commercial Treaty.

Paris, Nov. 23.—It was quite unexpectedly announced this afternoon that a commercial treaty has been concluded between France and Italy, granting mutually favored treatment except for silk goods, which will remain subject to the maximum tax. A bill embodying the agreement will be submitted immediately to the chamber of deputies. The government also introduced a bill in the chamber today modifying the wine duties favorably to Italy. The negotiations that have culminated in these arrangements have been on foot for two years, but nobody believed that a definite agreement was pending.

It is believed that the Fashoda affair was instrumental in inducing France to grant the necessary concessions, though it is noteworthy that the silk duties, which caused the breaking of the treaty in 1887, remain almost unchanged. The negotiations have been conducted with the utmost secrecy. The effect of the concessions involved is not yet known, but it is expected that they will have an important political influence for the removal of a long-standing friction between the two countries. The treaty, it is noticed, was concluded during the absence of Emperor William from Germany, and there is much speculation regarding its probable results upon European alliances.

SERIOUS PLAGUE RIOTS.

Thousands of Natives Making Trouble in India.

London, Nov. 23.—A dispatch to the Times from Allahabad, capital of the northwest provinces of India, says: "Serious plague riots took place at Seringapatam, on the island of Cavery, Mysore, on November 18. Ten thousand natives from the villages round about concentrated at Seringapatam, and made a desperate effort to enter the forts and rescue the prisoners there. "Another mob from the Mysore side tried to rush the bridge. In each case the police fired volleys and succeeded in frustrating the attempt."

SPAIN IN DOUBT.

Is Considering the American Ultimatum—Further Delay Is Improbable.

Paris, Nov. 23.—The United States peace commissioners have undoubtedly made their final proposition here. When the conference opened this afternoon, Judge Day, addressing Senor Montero Rios and his colleagues of the Spanish commission returned to the protracted negotiations, and reaffirmed the desire of the American commissioners to reach an amicable conclusion. Then, handling the American presentation to the interpreter, Judge Day concluded his remarks by saying that the Americans, preferring not to break the armistice or to resume hostilities, had determined to present another and final proposition, which he hoped would lead to a speedy and amicable adjustment.

That portion of the presentation setting forth the new proposal, the proposal that the United States must have possession of the entire Philippine archipelago, with a tender of \$20,000,000 for a treaty cession of the islands, was then read. Without betraying their mental attitude, the Spanish commissioners suggested an adjournment until next day.

The new proposition, with its collaterals, was embodied toward the end of the American memoranda, which filled 80 typewritten sheets. Only this part was read in the joint session, the memoranda then being delivered to the Spaniards for translation by their own staff.

Spain's proposition to invoke the offices of a third power to construe the words "control, disposition and government of the Philippines" was rejected by the American commissioners on the ground that the dictum of the third article of the protocol, dealing with the Philippines, is so broad and clear as to afford no justification for arbitration as between the parties to the agreement.

An analysis of the American memorandum shows that all other suggestions and other considerations hinge upon treaty cession at the amount named by the United States, and within two weeks. In the event of cession, Spain may enjoy for a term of 12 years rights of commerce in the Philippines equal to those of the United States. If the United States acquires the islands by conquest, Spain may not enjoy such rights.

Should Spain refuse cession, she would remain liable for indemnity claims, national and individual, since the outbreak of the last Cuban insurrection. Should she refuse, she would also lose, probably, as further indemnity for the expense of conquest, one of the Carolines, which she may now sell; and other cable privileges with Spanish jurisdiction might be taken by the United States without any return for them. This evening the Spaniards doubtless do not know whether they will accept or reject the American terms. They are telegraphing the substance of the American memorandum to Madrid, and they expect a reply at the next meeting.

Possibly they may conclude that because one money offer is made, another and larger offer may follow pressure upon the American commissioners. But if this be their expectations, it will not be realized. The American terms, submitted almost at the close of the eighth week of patient hearing and painstaking argument, are a practical ultimatum.

Surprising Act of Generosity.

London, Nov. 23.—The morning papers concede the generosity of the offer of the United States peace commissioners and express the opinion that Spain would be foolish to reject them. They express universal gratification at the announcement of an "open door" policy in the Philippines.

The Daily Mail calls the offer of \$20,000,000 as indemnity, "a surprising act of generosity."

HY STONE'S STORY.

Explorer Tells a Racy Tale of Fire and Firewater.

Vancouver, B. C., Nov. 23.—Hy Stone, formerly United States government explorer in Alaska, met 600 Klondikers returning from the Edmonton route, at the juncture of the Mackenzie and Laird rivers. Those who returned by way of Laird river have reached Vancouver in safety after passing through great peril. Stone accompanied them, and it is alleged that on the second night they camped at the foot of a cliff rising 500 feet sheer from the river. Natural gas was escaping from the sides of the cliff. About midnight, so it is stated, the sides of the cliff broke forth in flames, the fire being started by hostile Indians of the Siwash tribes. The natives appeared in war paint, and demanded whiskey, which the prospectors did not have. For three days the demand was repeated, when the Indians fired a volley at the whites, which was returned, and the Siwashes fled. Stone says he notified the government, but nothing was done. He did not know any of the white men.

Monument Unveiled.

Shanghai, Nov. 23.—Prince Henry of Prussia today unveiled the monument to the officers and sailors of the German third-class cruiser Itis, which was lost in a typhoon on July 23, 1896, north of the Shan Tung promontory. The ceremony was very impressive.

FATE OF THE PHILIPPINES

Spain Will Be Notified in Plain Language.

THE ULTIMATUM PREPARED

Amount Offered for the Islands Will Probably Be Twenty Millions, Not More—The Cuban Question.

Paris, Nov. 22.—The Spanish peace commissioners have been notified that the United States commissioners will be ready to treat with them in joint session tomorrow afternoon. Unless the Spaniards have an adequate reason for further delay the two commissions will join in the most important meeting thus far held.

The American commissioners, in a written communication, will declare that the third article of the protocol regarding the Philippines is capable of only one fair construction, that no arbitration is needed to elucidate its terms, and that the United States cannot admit any other power to figure here purely as a lexicologist. They will maintain that the two commissions are charged to determine whether Spain or the United States shall in the future own the Philippines.

This will be accompanied by the clear declaration that the United States will possess the Philippines. Following this declaration, the American commissioners will lay before the Spaniards two alternatives:

First—To accept a sum of money from the United States and to cede and evacuate the Philippines.

Second—To lose the Philippines to the United States by conquest, with the possibility of other territorial losses, or indemnity the United States for the added expense of conquest.

This communication may not be formally designated as an ultimatum, but it will lack naught of the conclusiveness indicated by that word. This will be so plain that the Spanish commissioners will scarcely haggle for money on the first alternative, nor cherish any doubt of American action under the second, should the first be declined.

No one here, except the American commissioners, know how much will be tendered Spain as the cheapest and most humane way of settling the difficulty. She is exceedingly anxious to escape the Philippine debt, and possibly the sum to be offered may be determined by an analysis of the debt, which consists of \$40,000,000 in bonds, on which she realized \$36,000,000. Of the latter amount she is believed to have expended some \$10,000,000 or \$11,000,000 in fighting the United States and a part in attempting to quell the Philippine insurgents. A reasonable guess at the sum for the tender would be \$20,000,000, although it may fall below that.

The Cuban question may come again tomorrow. The American commission had thought the discussion on that point finished but the Spanish commissioners are reported to have declared last week that the mortgages imposed by Spain on the Cuban as well as on the Philippine revenues must not be impaired or questioned. This would compel the American commissioners soon—and probably tomorrow—to demand whether Spain means to repudiate the plain compact of the protocol to relinquish sovereignty over and title to Cuba.

Three weeks ago the Spanish commissioners accepted the Cuban article in the protocol without conditions save that its embodiment in the treaty should depend on an agreement here on all the articles of the protocol. Recently, however, Spain's representatives have said that the Cuban matter had only been temporarily passed and was still in abeyance.

DOING THEIR BEST.

Spaniards Will Be Out of Cuba by New Year's Day.

Havana, Nov. 22.—Captain-General Blanco received from Paris today a cable authorizing him to draw on Paris for \$2,000,000 gold, to be applied in the payment of the Spanish troops in Cuba. This amount is in addition to the proceeds of the draft for £425,000 by the Madrid government on London, which was sold here last week.

The Spanish authorities are making strenuous efforts to complete the evacuation by the end of the year.

Martinique has been selected as the place of rendezvous of the Spanish navy for evacuation purposes. The Spanish auxiliary cruisers Patriota and Meteor, purchased in Germany before the outbreak of hostilities, are expected here on December 15, and will convey the Spanish boats from Cuban ports to Martinique, where the Rapido, Ponce de Leon and Concha, from Porto Rico, have already assembled, and from which point all will sail for Spain.

Victim of Elevator Fire.

Toledo, O., Nov. 22.—After two months' search, and the recovery of 18 dead, the grain handlers at the Union elevator found the body of an unknown man today. His appearance indicated him to be a well-to-do man, and it is supposed he was visiting the elevator at the time of the explosion.

THE MYSTERY DEEPENS.

Shot Fired Near the Wallace House at Pendleton.

Pendleton, Nov. 22.—This evening at 6:30 o'clock another shot was fired close to the house in which lived the family of Miss May Wallace, who was murdered a week ago last Thursday night. The Wallace family gave up the house last Thursday, and P. H. Fee moved in with his family. Fee is a brother of Judge James A. Fee, and came here but a few days ago from Iowa. The first night the family occupied the house, he heard a noise in the back yard. Drawing back a curtain of the very window through which Miss Wallace was shot, he saw two men jump the fence and go scurrying away toward the woolen mills. He thought from their general appearance they were Chinamen. The next night he also saw men prowling about, and notified Sheriff Blakely, who detailed two deputy sheriffs to remain in the house all night, but they saw no one. Fee each time armed himself with two pistols and went quickly in search, but found no one. By daylight he found tracks made by a No. 7 shoe, the ordinary kind worn by white men. The affair has deepened the mystery of the shooting of Miss Wallace, and created most intense interest here. Were it not Sunday evening, when but few men are on the streets and in places of resort, probably an attempt would be made to clean out Chinatown. Feeling is wrought up, and anger is shown toward the Chinese residents, although it is not positively known that those hovering about the house were Mongolians.

AMATEUR TRAIN ROBBERS.

One Bandit Killed and Three Frightened Away.

Barstow, Cal., Nov. 22.—The first section of west-bound Santa Fe train No. 21 was stopped two miles west of Dagget early this morning by men secreted in the tender of the engine. Engineer Bunnell was confronted by two 45-Caliber revolvers and ordered to stop, but this order was countermanded and the train proceeded for another mile and was then brought to a standstill at the command of the robbers, who evidently expected to meet pals at this point. In this they were not disappointed, and the robbers ordered Engineer Bunnell to carry a 20-pound bag of dynamite to the express car. Messengers Hutchinson and Blakeley appeared at the door of the express car armed with guns. The robbers fired at Blakeley, who locating them by the flash of their guns, returned the fire, killing one robber. The dead man's left eye and all that side of his head was torn away. The other robbers stampeded and made their escape. A posse is in pursuit and it is thought that at least one of them will be captured shortly. The dead man has not been identified. It is thought that the men were novices at the trainrobbing game. They secured no booty.

Brakeman Killed in a Collision.

Dunsmuir, Cal., Nov. 22.—A fatal railway accident occurred at an early hour this morning three miles east of Delta. The regular westbound freight train, No. 29, had a pair of car trucks off the rail, and while the crew was engaged in replacing the car on the track, a special freight train crashed into the caboose, leaving the latter in halves on the boiler of the engine. One brakeman, J. U. Lewis, was in the caboose. He was mortally wounded, and died while being taken to Delta for medical aid. There were no other fatalities. The track was cleared for the Oregon express without the aid of a wrecking crew.

We Will Buy an Island.

Washington, Nov. 22.—The acquisition of an island in the Caroline group, owned by Spain, will be part of the work of the Paris peace commission. Cable communication between the United States and Manila via Honolulu is regarded as desirable, should we occupy the islands, and Guam Island, in the Ladrones group, and one of the Caroline islands would be useful as intermediary stations. The acquisition of one of the Caroline islands, considered suitable for a cable station, would involve a money consideration and the United States will pay Spain a reasonable price for its relinquishment.

Cuban Soldiers Will Be Paid.

New York, Nov. 21.—A Herald dispatch from Havana says: The Cuban army will receive one year's pay on December 10. Notes for the balance will be issued and the troops will then be disbanded. This information comes from an officer of General Garcia's personal staff, in whose word implicit confidence may be placed. From what source the money will come cannot be stated, but that the United States has guaranteed the loan is almost certain.

Baden-Powell Dead.

London, Nov. 22.—Sir George Smythe Baden-Powell, the eminent political economist and authority on colonial affairs, who represented the Kirkdale division of Liverpool in parliament in the conservative interest, since 1855, died today in his 51st year.

Explosion in a Rocket Factory.

Budapest, Nov. 22.—A dispatch to the Pester Lloyd from Nigolaf, Russia, at the confluence of the Ingul and the Bug, says that 21 persons have been killed there by an explosion in a rocket factory.