

The Hood River Glacier.

It's a Cold Day When We Get Left.

VOL. X.

HOOD RIVER, OREGON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1898.

NO. 28.

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 Culled From the Telegraph Columns.

A powder mill at La Motte, Mo., blew up and six workmen were killed and several injured.

Officers of the American Maize Propaganda are planning for an extensive exhibit of Indian corn at the Paris exposition.

The official gazette of Madrid has published a decree accepting the resignation of General Blanco as governor-general of Cuba.

An anti-anarchist conference in which all the European nations are represented, has opened in Rome. The sessions will be prolonged until Christmas.

A territorial form of government will be recommended for Hawaii. The commission has completed the bill and its report will be ready when congress assembles.

Revolutionary bands in Brazil have crossed the frontier and are threatening to unite and march toward the capital of Uruguay. Troops have been sent to pursue them.

While rounding a curve near Burlington, Ia., a passenger train was derailed. One woman was killed, a 2-year-old child fatally injured, and 19 others seriously injured.

The Italian government has sent an ultimatum to the sultan of Morocco on the subject of the detention and ill treatment of Italians. A week has been given the sultan in which to make a reply.

An experiment in surgery is to be tried in New York. A man who blew away the side of his face and his nose with a shotgun will have both replaced with new ones of rubber, covered with grafted skin.

There has been street fighting among the political parties at Seoul, Corea. On one side 25 persons were killed, and further bloodshed is feared. The Japanese government has been asked to send troops to preserve order at Seoul.

A prominent Cuban says the first object of the Cuban commissioners now in the United States is to raise funds with which to pay the Cuban troops. He also says that Cuba would desire to remain free for awhile, but ultimately annexation to the United States is both expected and desired.

The official count on the late election for the head of the ticket (governor) in Nebraska has been completed and shows a fusion majority of 2,721.

The commissary department has dispatched the steamer Bratten from Savannah with 700 tons of provisions for the starving people of Cuba.

The Baldwin hotel on Market street, San Francisco, was destroyed by fire and five lives are known to have been lost, with a possibility of more.

Prospects are good for an early settlement of the Behring sea sealing question by the Anglo-American commission now in session at Washington.

The price of whisky has been advanced one cent. The causes of the advance were a strong demand for corn, the stiffness of the market and a crop shortage.

A three-story building in San Francisco, occupied by Chinese, was destroyed by fire and two of the inmates, Wong Quay and Wong Gow, were burned to death.

Stockholders of the Keeley Mole Company have not abandoned the hope that the secret of the life work of John W. Keeley will not be buried with the inventor. His papers will be secured and the work carried on.

Late advices from Salvador via Nicaragua indicate that the revolt is more serious than at first thought. It may involve all the five states in a general conflagration. According to advices, the real object of the movement is the overthrow of the federal republic, which was organized November 1 at Amapala.

The treasury department has recommended to the secretary of war that quinine be admitted into the countries of Cuba and Porto Rico free of duty. Under the Spanish laws the duty on quinine was about \$18 a pound. The war department undoubtedly will concur in the treasury department's recommendation.

Complete returns have been received of the casualties of the Santiago campaign. The adjutant-general's office has divided the campaign into different dates and periods. The statement shows: La Quasins, June 24—Killed, one officer and 15 men; wounded, six officers, 44 men. San Juan, July 1—Killed, four officers and 184 men; wounded, 69 officers and 938 men. El Caney, July 1—Killed, four officers, 84 men; wounded, 24 officers, 834 men. Aguadores, July 1 and 2—Wounded, two officers, 10 men. Around Santiago, July 10 to 12—Killed, one officer, one man; wounded, one officer, 28 men.

LATER NEWS.

An Appalling Disaster on the Atlantic Coast—A Hundred Lives Lost.

The steamer Portland, which was reported missing after the big Atlantic coast storm, has been lost off Highland light with every passenger and the entire crew. The number drowned is about 100. Thirty-four bodies have been recovered from the surf and the rescue work still proceeds. The Portland was valued at \$250,000, and was insured.

Chas. W. Coudock, the well-known actor, died in New York.

Natural gas has been discovered on Summerland beach, near Santa Barbara, Cal.

The steamer Wildwood sank at her dock at Port Townsend during a heavy storm.

Many of the Manila soldiers want to come home. They have been attacked by a serious case of home-sickness.

A deputy sheriff near Birmingham, Ala., was killed by a negro when he was trying to arrest an escaped convict.

Three negroes were lynched near Meridian, Miss. The crime alleged was the thumping of a white man.

The government has been officially advised of the successful termination of the Paris negotiations with Spain.

The steamer Detroit was lost on Shelter island, near Juneau. She had 27 passengers, all of whom were saved.

The battle-ship Wisconsin, recently launched at San Francisco, is fast in the mud, and all efforts to dislodge her have proved futile.

Incompetent engineers are blamed for the breakdown of the cruiser Buffalo, while on her way from New York to join Admiral Dewey's fleet.

Horse-stealing on a large scale is said to be going on in Eastern Oregon, and thousands of horses have disappeared from that section during the past year.

A writer in the London Contemporary Review, in an article characterizing William of Germany as the arch enemy of England, declares that country and the United States must stand shoulder to shoulder in the East.

General Blanco's retirement and the resignation of the autonomist cabinet increases the confusion in Cuba, which preceded American control. Fear is felt that the United States may not assume immediate jurisdiction, and that confusion will result.

News is at hand from Tien-Tsin that a large number of Japanese spies have been captured by the Russians at Port Arthur and shot. Seven Japanese, all officers of the imperial Japanese army, were taken, and on their persons were found drawings of the principal fortifications. But a day elapsed after their capture before they were marched out and summarily shot.

Topgallant, a famous stallion, was sold in Chicago for \$20,000.

New bankruptcy rules, the supreme court announces, will take effect January 2, 1899.

Forty people were killed by the explosion of a box of dynamite near the Reina battery, Havana.

The United States navy has landed marines in China to act as guard for the United States legation.

Japan will resist the great czar, and preparations are already under way for driving the Russian troops from Corea.

The Franklin stamp mill at Hancock, Mich., has been destroyed by fire, the loss being \$150,000. Six hundred men will be thrown out of employment for six months.

A special to the New York World from Washington says: A cable between the United States and the Hawaiian Islands will undoubtedly be provided at the forthcoming session of congress.

At a banquet given in his honor at New York, Admiral Schley stated that he had a presentation that Cervera would attempt to escape from Santiago harbor, and that he had made preparations to give him a warm reception.

According to a dispatch from Shanghai to a London, England, news agency, the British admiral has hoisted the union jack over Ting Hai, capital of the island of Chu San, and over several other islands in the Chu San archipelago.

An English Carlist positively asserts that Don Carlo's army will take the field in Spain soon after the treaty is signed. He declares that a loan has been fully financed, and that it is divided equally between France and England.

Damage by the terrible blizzard off the New England coast has been much greater than was indicated by early dispatches. In or near the harbors of Massachusetts alone not less than 100 vessels have been lost, and in most cases the fate of the crews is unknown. At least 170 lives have been lost.

Official statistics show that German cattle everywhere are suffering from tuberculosis and other diseases. In the district of Aix-la-Chapelle, for instance, 83 communes show that 749 farms are so infected. At least 40 percent of all the German cattle have tuberculosis, and in some districts the percentage is as high as 79 per cent.

SPAIN GIVES UP ALL

She Finally Accepts the American Terms.

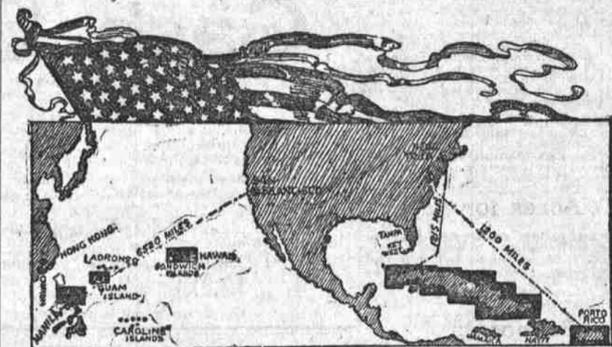
HUMBLED, BUT YET HAUGHTY

Porto Rico, Guam and the Philippines Are Now American Colonies—Spanish Resources Exhausted—No Conditions Are Attached to Her Consent.

Paris, Nov. 30.—Spain has accepted the United States' offer of \$20,000,000, and at a joint session of the peace commissions this afternoon consented without condition to the relinquishment of Cuba, and to cede Porto Rico, Guam and the Philippine Islands.

The document presenting this acceptance contained only 300 words. It opened with a reference to the unequal terms of the United States, and said that the Spanish commissioners, after having taken cognizance of the terms proposed by the Americans, replied that their government had tried to give as equitable an answer as possible, but that they were not prepared to commit their government to the acceptance of the principle embodied in the argu-

UNCLE SAM'S NEW TERRITORY, AS A RESULT OF THE WAR



The above map shows the territory that has been, or will undoubtedly be, added to the United States as a result of the war with Spain—Cuba, Porto Rico, the island of Guam, or Guahan, in the Ladrones, and a coaling station and port in the Philippines.

(The above map and statement was published immediately following the signing of the peace protocol. As a result of the Paris conference the United States gained every point therein predicted, together with the cession of the entire Philippine archipelago.)

ment. Spain rejects these principles, the note continues, "as she always has rejected them."

Basing her attitude upon the justice of her cause, the note then says she still adheres to these principles, "which she has heretofore invariably formulated."

However, the note adds, in her desire for peace, she has gone so far as to propose certain compromises, which the Americans have always rejected. She has also attempted to arbitrate some of the material particulars upon which the two governments differed. These proposals for arbitration, it is added, the Americans had equally rejected. These allegations in Spain's reply, as to attempted arbitration, refer to her proposal to arbitrate the construction of the third article of the protocol, and also to submit the Spanish colonial debt of Cuba and the Philippines to arbitration.

The last proposition had been made in a written communication. Since its presentation, and in return for such arbitration, Spain offered to cede the territory in dispute. The Americans refused both propositions for arbitration.

Spain's reply today in substance continued by declaring that the United States has offered as a kind of compensation to Spain something very inadequate to the sacrifices the latter country makes at this moment, and she feels that the United States' proposals could not be considered as equitable. Spain has, however, exhausted all the resources of diplomacy and an attempt to justify her attitude. Seeing that an acceptance of the proposal made to Spain is a necessary condition to a continuance of negotiations, and seeing that the resources of Spain are not such as to enable her to re-enter upon war, she is prepared, in her desire to avoid bloodshed, and from considerations of humanity and patriotism, to submit to the conditions of the conquering nation, however harsh they may be. She is therefore to accept the proposals of the American commission, as presented at the last sitting.

The reading and the translation of the document occupied less than five minutes. At the conclusion of the translation the commissioners empowered Senor Ojeda, secretary of the Spanish commission, and Secretary Moore, of the American commission, to draw up articles which are to embody the relinquishment of Cuba by Spain and the cession of Porto Rico and the Philippines. These articles, which may be considered as constituting the conditions of peace, will be ready for submission on Thursday.

SEVENTY LIVES LOST.

Fatalities From the Atlantic Coast Gale Hourly Increasing.

Boston, Mass., Nov. 30.—It is known definitely tonight that more than 70 lives have been lost in the wrecks of tugs, schooners and coal barges during the storm of Saturday night and Sunday morning, and if the steamer Portland has gone down, as now seems possible, the list of casualties will rise to 170, with over 100 vessels of all descriptions ashore, and two score of them to be total wrecks and an unknown number probably beneath the waves of Massachusetts bay.

There is scarcely a bay, harbor or inlet from the Penobscot to New London which has not on its shores the bones of some stanch craft, while all along Massachusetts bay, and especially Boston harbor, the beaches are piled high with the wreckage of schooners and coal barges. The record, although hourly lengthening, is still incomplete, for that ocean grave-yard of Cape Cod is still to be heard from.

The annoyance and inconvenience of the railroad and street-car embargo, covering the whole of southern New England, sank into insignificance before the story of destruction wrought by wind and wave, yet it will be many a day before the full import of the disaster is known or even realized.

The islands of Boston harbor are without exception strewn with wrecks and wreckage; no less than 29 vessels are ashore at Gloucester, over 20 in the supposed safe harbor of Vineyard Haven parted their anchor-chains yesterday, and are high and dry on the beach. Nantasket beach saw two schooners and a coal barge dash to pieces on its sands, the rocks of Cohasset claimed a stanch fisherman; Scitu-

EXPLOSION OF A BOILER

Six Persons Killed on a Stockton Steamboat.

MANY DANGEROUSLY WOUNDED

Victims of the Accident Were Scalded to Death—The Heartrending Scenes Among the Sufferers.

Stockton, Cal., Nov. 29.—The most disastrous river accident in the history of Stockton occurred this morning at 4:20 o'clock, near Fourteen-Mile slough, when a part of one of the boilers of the river steamer T. C. Walker, which left San Francisco at 8 o'clock last night, was blown out, killing six and dangerously wounding 11 persons, while probably 15 or 20 others were more or less badly hurt. The T. C. Walker is owned by the California Navigation & Improvement Company, and ran between San Francisco and Stockton. The dead are:

John Tulan, captain of the T. C. Walker; Ferdinand Law, of Seattle; W. A. Blunt, the agent in charge of shipping of sugar beets from the Moss tract to the Crockett factory; Watson H. Henry, of Stockton, engineer of the T. C. Walker; Mrs. Henry Watson, wife of the chief, engineer; Jerry Dailey, fireman.

Ten were wounded. The majority of the passengers were in bed when the explosion occurred, and were awakened by the report, which was as loud as a cannon's roar. People rushed from their rooms in their night clothes and found the whole forward portion of the steamer's upper works blown away. The electric lights had been put out, and the escaping steam enveloped the front portion of the boat, till it was impossible to see how much of the boat had been damaged. The screams of the men who were locked in their rooms near the pilot-house were heartrending.

Captain John Tulan had been blown from his bed against the door of the stateroom, and so seriously injured that he could not move. The door could not be forced open, as he was jammed up against it. One of the employees of the boat secured an axe and cut the upper part of the room away, and finally removed him, but not until he was virtually roasted alive. When pulled out, the flesh dropped from his bones in large pieces, and although he was suffering excruciatingly he bore it bravely, and not a groan escaped him as he was taken out of the steam.

Watson H. Henry, the chief engineer, and his wife, were in their room near the pilot-house when the explosion occurred. Mrs. Henry was blown through the roof. The flooring was blown upwards, and she was hurled with great violence a distance of fully 20 feet, towards the bow of the boat. She was horribly crushed by the force of the explosion, and also badly scalded by escaping steam. Her injuries proved fatal at 12:30 this afternoon. She retained consciousness until a few moments before her death. Her sufferings were so intense that she begged the physicians in attendance to end her life, but all that could be done was to deaden the pain by the use of narcotics. Mr. Henry was terribly scalded. He was blown some distance away, but not as far as was his wife. He died shortly after being brought to this city.

W. A. Blunt was instantly killed. He was standing on the lower deck, as he intended making a landing a short distance above the place where the explosion occurred.

Jerry Dailey, the fireman, was in the firehold of the boat when the accident occurred. The escaping steam completely enveloped him, scalding a portion of his body escaping the scalding vapor. He died at the receiving hospital at 12:15 this afternoon. He had been in the employ of the California Navigation & Improvement Company for about 14 years.

Underneath the lower decks, where the deck hands slept, the groans and screams were heartrending. The unfortunate imprisoned men were receiving the full effect of the steam as it came from the boilers. Eight of them were almost roasted alive. Those who were able made their way to the deck as best they could, while the more seriously injured were unable to get out. The exposed portions of their bodies suffered the most. The arms and faces of those near the main entrance were frightfully scalded. Coratti Dominici, who was on the lower deck, was blown into the water, and had to swim ashore after his back was terribly scalded.

Louis Brizzolana, in company with Charles Maggini and wife, was standing near the pilot-house on the Texas deck. The force threw him to one side, but not until he was badly burned about the body. Fortunately, Mr. Maggini and his wife escaped without so much as a scratch, though both were thrown down by the concussion.

Drowned in the Street. Boston, Mass., Nov. 29.—Two men lost their lives in the storm today at Revere. One was Michael Lee and the other an unknown negro. Both were drowned on Ocean avenue while trying to cross that thoroughfare, through which the tide was flowing.

JUDGE DAY'S CABLEGRAM.

Inform the President That the Spaniards Will Sign the Treaty.

Washington, Nov. 29.—Throughout the peace negotiations, which are still pending in Paris, the president has expressed confidence that a treaty, satisfactory to the United States, should be drafted and signed. From time to time assurances of substantial progress toward that end have been received from the American commissioners. Today advices were received by the president from Mr. Day, president of the American commission, reiterating the assurances he had previously given the president of the early and successful conclusion of the work of the commission.

Judge Day, it is understood, states positively that the Spanish commissioners formally will accept, perhaps tomorrow, the terms of the United States, and that a treaty drawn along the lines of the agreement reached will be drawn and signed in a few days.

The dispatch from Judge Day was the first absolutely definite statement as to the conclusion of the labors of the commission that had been received, and, quite naturally, it afforded the president and his advisers considerable satisfaction.

It is probable that the president will discuss in his message to congress, which will be delivered one week from tomorrow, the successful efforts of the administration in the negotiation of a peace treaty, although there is a possibility that the treaty itself may not have been signed at the time.

IN A STORM'S CLUTCHES.

A Blizzard Raged in the North Atlantic and New England States.

New York, Nov. 29.—When the people of New York awoke this morning, they found the blizzard that raged when they retired was still in progress. The storm, which began with a soft, sleety snow Saturday at noon, increased greatly as the day wore on, with heavier snow fall and the wind blowing a gale at midnight. There was a slight abatement of the wind this morning, but the snow still fell and drifted badly and the temperature dropped rapidly.

It looked this morning as though the blizzard would continue all day, but at 10 o'clock there was a breaking away in the west, and finally the storm ceased altogether, and the severest blizzard since the memorable blizzard of March, 1888, came to an end. The wind blew at the rate of 59 to 60 miles an hour during the height of the storm.

A number of people are reported frozen to death, and the property damage is heavy.

At Boston.

Boston, Nov. 29.—A record-breaking November blizzard swept over the greater portion of New England last night and today completely demoralizing traffic of every description and well nigh paralyzing telegraphic and telephonic communication, while the northeast gale, coming on at high course of tides, drove the sea far beyond its usual limits and made a mark along shore exceeded only by the memorable hurricane of 1851. A dozen or more coasting vessels were driven ashore, in Boston harbor during the blizzard, and the great ocean steamer Ohio, of the Wilson line, was torn from her moorings and driven high and dry on Spectacle island.

Philadelphia Storm-Swept.

Philadelphia, Nov. 29.—The blizzard which came out of the West reached this city at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, and raged furiously until 1 o'clock this morning. As unexpected as it was violent, it wrought great havoc not only here, but throughout the entire state.

NO EXTRA SESSION.

President McKinley and Many Prominent Men Oppose It.

Washington, Nov. 29.—President McKinley will try to avoid an extra session, if that is possible. In this effort he is likely to be seconded by a large number of public men both branches of congress and of both parties. Public policy will dictate the desires of some and selfishness that of others. President McKinley will make every effort to have the peace treaty laid before congress immediately after the holidays. He hopes to have it ratified before the adjournment in March. Meanwhile, it is expected that a bill will pass for the reorganization of the army, so that garrisons for the new possessions will be provided for. Probably will be passed providing for the temporary government of the Philippines and Porto Rico, and possibly Cuba, by the army officers commanding in each, until congress can provide otherwise. Then congress will provide for commissions to visit the different islands and make recommendations for their government to the next congress. That is the scheme which will be followed if there is no extra session, and if everything goes through as planned.

Added to the Navy.

San Francisco, Nov. 29.—At 9:23 o'clock this morning, in the presence of a vast multitude, the battle-ship Wisconsin was successfully launched at the Union iron works. The Wisconsin is the largest of the vessels built for the United States government at this shipyard.