

The Hood River Glacier.

It's a Cold Day When We Get Left.

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RECORD OF A YEAR.

Important Events Crowded the Past Twelve Months.

MUCH HISTORY MADE.

The Year 1898 Will Be Remembered as a Most Notable One.

A Chronological Review Shows It to Have Been Remarkable in Many Respects—War with Spain Takes Foremost Place in the Interesting Record—Concise Story of That Victorious Conflict—International and Internal Disensions Among European Countries—Disaster and Death at Home and Abroad.

To him who is concerned with history in the making there very rarely comes a year more heavily laden with important events than the year 1898. It has seen every state in Europe, except peaceful Scandinavia and the Dutch communities, face to face with either war or internal dissolution—some of them within measurable distance of both. Yet the greatest effects have not been in Europe; 1898 has seen the United States forced, not by any greed of power, but by its humanitarian ideals, to take its part in European relations. A brief but glorious armed conflict with Spain has begun, prosecuted to its end and settled by a treaty of peace upon which the ink is scarcely dry. The inception of great political changes has been witnessed in China; two European rulers have come to their death; several men and women prominent in statecraft, military affairs, reform, literature and music, have passed away; the year has been marked by some terrible marine disasters, causing great loss of life; and fire, flood and storm have numbered their victims by scores and caused extensive loss of property.

The war between the United States and Spain was the foremost event or series of events in the year's history. It was the sixth war waged by the American people against foreigners, was declared April 25, 1898, and continued until Aug. 12, about four months. The United States employed over 200 warships, of all classes, and 290,000 regulars and volunteers, nearly 200,000 of whom, however, did not see active service against the Spaniards. The United States forces won all the battles of the war; the most notable engagements being Admiral Dewey's destruction of the Spanish Eastern fleet at Manila bay, Admiral Sampson's destruction of the Spanish Cape de Verde squadron at Santiago, and Gen. Shafter's capture of Santiago. The American naval forces lost not a vessel, and but 17 killed and 67 wounded; but the army lost 216 killed and 1,437 wounded. The Spanish navy lost 25 warships valued at \$36,500,000, more than 1,000 sailors in killed alone; and the army lost nearly 8,000 in killed, besides wounded. Spain was obliged to relinquish Cuba and to cede all its remaining West Indian possessions to the United States; also the island of Guam, one of the Ladronez, and lost sovereignty over practically all the Philippines. The United States expended about \$300,000,000 in prosecuting the war. Spain was completely bankrupted.

The chronological table that follows gives the most important happenings of 1898, foremost among which are those of the war with Spain.

CONFLICT WITH SPAIN.

Events of the War Lately Won by the United States.

January.
25—U. S. battleship Maine, Capt. C. D. Sigsbee, U. S. N., is ordered to Havana, Cuba.

February.
6—The publication of a letter written by Senator Dupuy de Lome, Spanish minister to the United States, speaking disparagingly of President McKinley, leads to the minister's resignation of his post and the appointment of Senator Luis Polo y Borcabe.

15—The U. S. battleship Maine, lying in the harbor of Havana, is destroyed and sunk by an explosion between 9 and 10 o'clock p. m.

17—Rear Admiral Sigsbee, commanding the North Atlantic squadron, orders a court of inquiry into the loss of the Maine.

19—The request of the Spanish officials in Havana for a joint investigation into the loss of the Maine is declined.

21—The United States Senate orders an investigation into the Maine disaster.

March.
89—Congress votes to place \$50,000,000 at the unqualified disposal of President McKinley as an emergency fund.

16—Spain renounces against the presence of the United States fleet at Key West and against other measures of defense by our Government.

17—Facts concerning Cuba stated in the Senate by Senator Proctor, of Vermont, as the result of personal observation.

28—Court of inquiry's report on the Maine sent to Congress.

April.
5—Consul General Lee recalled.

10—Consul General Lee leaves Cuba.

11—President McKinley sends a message to Congress recommending armed intervention in Cuba.

15—Army ordered to mobilize.

16—Senate belligerency resolutions passed.

20—Congress passes a resolution declaring that the state of war existed from April 25.

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24—(Sunday) A Spanish decree declaring war against the United States was gazetted at Madrid.

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26—Recruiting volunteers began in New York City.

27—United States vessels bombard Matanzas, Havana, and Cape Verde.

28—Commodore Dewey's fleet sails from Hongkong for Manila.

29—Spanish squadron sails from Cape Verde for the West Indies.

30—Commodore Dewey's squadron arrives at Manila.

31—Spanish fleet sighted off Havana.

May.
1—U. S. cruiser Tophet arrives at New York from Falmouth.

2—Spanish squadron destroys the Spanish fleet at Manila.

3—Cable from Manila to Hongkong cut by Commodore Dewey.

4—Battleship Oregon and gunboat Marletta sail from Rio Janeiro.

7—Commodore Dewey informs State Department of the seizure of Cavite.

9—Congress thanks Rear Admiral Dewey.

10—The Gussie expedition sailed from Tampa.

11—Rear Admiral Dewey reports on fall of Manila.

12—Sagasta's cabinet resigns.

13—Spain's cabinet resigns.

14—Spanish fleet leaves Curacao.

15—Gen. Merritt ordered to the Philippines as military governor.

16—Spanish fleet is bottled up at Santiago.

17—Three transports with 2,588 men start for Manila.

18—President issues a call for 75,000 more volunteers.

19—Oregon arrives in Key West.

20—Spain's cabinet ministers said the country was willing to accept "an honorable peace."

21—Commodore Schley is in touch with government leaders.

22—Expedition landed without opposition near Guantanamo, Cuba.

23—Spanish scout ships chased by American fleet.

24—Commodore Schley reports the trapping of Cervera in the harbor of Santiago de Cuba.

25—Cruiser Columbia arrives at Newport, having been in collision with the British steamship Foscolia, which sank.

26—Troops embark at Tampa for Havana.

27—Rear Admiral Sampson's fleet bombards forts of Santiago de Cuba.

June.
1—Transports for Manila arrive at Honolulu, Hawaii, and the Boys in Blue become the guests of the city.

2—Monitor Monterey and collier Brutus sail for Manila.

3—Assault on fortifications of Guantanamo Bay.

9—Assault on fortifications of Guantanamo Bay.

10—Admiral Sampson reports he has held Guantanamo harbor since the 7th.

11—Senate agrees on a conference report on war revenue bill.

12—Four Americans at Calmanera are killed in a fight with the Spaniards.

13—Thirty-two transports with Shafter's troops sail for Santiago.

14—Two Americans and several hundred Spaniards killed in a battle at Calmanera.

15—Second expedition sailed from San Francisco for Manila.

16—Great destruction results to Santiago forts through the use of the dynamite guns on the Vesuvius.

17—Spanish squadron sailed from Cadix and passed Gibraltar.

18—Transports with Gen. Shafter's troops arrive off Santiago.

19—Balance of troops landed without accident.

20—Admiral Camara's Cadiz fleet arrives at Island of Paterinella.

21—Sixteen American soldiers killed and forty wounded in driving back Spanish soldiers at Santiago.

22—Commodore Watson to command fleet in the Spanish home territory.

23—President McKinley recommends thanks of Congress for Lieut. Hobson, and that he be transferred to the line.

24—Gen. Proctor proclaims blockade of Southern Cuba from Cape France to Cape Cruz.

25—Gen. Shafter reports he can take Santiago in forty-eight hours.

26—Lieut. Hobson and his men, naming each one personally.

27—Egyptian Government refused to let Camara coal his fleet at Port Said.

July.
1—Shafter's army began the assault upon Santiago de Cuba, capturing the enemy's outer works.

2—Shafter renewed the attack upon Santiago, losing about 1,000 in killed and wounded, and making 2,000 Spanish prisoners.

3—President McKinley's cabinet resigned.

4—Cruiser St. Louis brings Admiral Cervera and 746 prisoners to Portsmouth, N. H.

5—Admiral Sampson's fleet bombarded Santiago.

6—Announced that yellow fever has broken out in Gen. Shafter's army.

7—Gen. Toral and the Spanish army surrendered Santiago at 3 p. m.

8—"Old Glory" raised over Santiago at noon.

9—President issues a proclamation providing for the government of Santiago.

10—Seven American vessels bombard Manzanillo and destroy seven Spanish ships.

11—Gen. Miles, with 3,415 men on transports, captured by warships, starts to take Porto Rico.

12—American gunboats capture Nipe and sink the Spanish cruiser Jorge Juan.

13—Gen. Calixto Garcia, commander of the Cuban army of Eastern Cuba, owing to discontent because the American Government has ignored him and his troops in the surrender of Santiago, withdrew.

14—Navy reached this country that the second expedition to reinforce Admiral Dewey had arrived at Cavite.

15—Aguinaldo declared himself dictator of the Philippines.

16—Another expedition for the Philippine Islands sailed from San Francisco.

17—The Spanish frigate captured Gen. Guano, Porto Rico, and effect a landing.

18—Secretary Day, M. Cambon, French ambassador, and his first secretary, M. Thevenet, arrived at Washington.

19—The port of Ponce, Porto Rico, surrendered to Capt. Davis, of gunboat Dixie.

20—The Gen. Merritt's arrival at Cavite received at Washington.

21—The Philippine insurgent chief, assumed a defiant attitude.

22—The Spanish frigate at Cavite made a sortie during a fierce storm on the American troops in the Malate trenches.

23—They were repulsed with heavy loss.

24—Ten of Gen. Merritt's men were killed and forty-eight wounded.

August.
2—President McKinley makes public the terms of peace offered to Spain by the United States.

3—The Spanish fleet and gunboat Marletta sail from Rio Janeiro.

4—Gen. Merritt and his staff arrived at Cavite.

5—Formal orders issued for the removal of Gen. Shafter's army to this country.

6—Spain accepts the terms of peace offered by the United States.

7—Gen. Merritt, representing Spain, and President McKinley, representing the United States, signed the peace terms.

8—Spain accepts President McKinley's peace terms.

9—Gen. Merritt, representing Spain, and President McKinley, representing the United States, signed the peace terms.

10—A protocol covering the peace terms of the United States has been agreed upon by M. Cambon, representing Spain, and President McKinley.

11—Gen. Schwan's forces defeat Spanish troops at Mayaguez, Porto Rico.

12—Loss on our side two killed and one wounded.

13—Spain's cabinet formally approved President McKinley's peace protocol and a cablegram was sent to M. Cambon authorizing him to sign the protocol.

14—M. Cambon, French ambassador to the United States, signs the protocol and a cessation of hostilities is ordered.

15—Surrender of the city of Manila, after a bombardment by Dewey.

16—Gen. Merritt leaves Manila for Paris to aid the Peace Commission.

September.
5—Spanish Cortes convenes to consider peace proposals.

6—United States commander at Manila, demanded the removal of the insurgents from that city.

7—Spanish Senate adopts the peace protocol.

8—The situation at Manila reported critical.

9—Spanish Chambers of Deputies adopts the peace protocol.

10—Spanish Peace Commission appointed, with Senor Rios, President of the Senate, as President.

11—The Peace Commission of the United States sails for Paris.

12—Spanish Government issues an order for all troops in the West Indies to return home.

13—The evacuation of the outlying positions in Porto Rico begun by the Spanish.

14—American and Spanish Commissioners meet in Paris.

October.
1—American and Spanish Peace Commissioners hold their first session.

2—American Peace Commission receives the report of Gen. Merritt in Paris.

3—Formal ceremony of raising the United States flag in Manila.

4—American Commissioners refuse to assume any portion of Cuban debt.

5—Gen. Ortega, with the last of the Spanish soldiers, sails from Porto Rico for Spain.

6—Spanish soldiers captured at Manila during the war are released by United States.

7—Spanish Peace Commissioners accept condition of the non-assumption of Cuban debt by United States.

November.
28—Terms of peace accepted by Spain.

December.
10—Treaty of peace with Spain signed at Paris.

GENERAL CHRONOLOGY.

Record of Events that Have Occurred During the Past Year.

January.
1—Officers of the Cuban provisional government sworn in.

2—Six persons burned to death at Jersey City, N. J.

3—Thirty persons killed by collapse of floor in city hall at London, Ont.

4—Theodore Durrant hanged for murder at St. Paul, Minn.

5—Six men killed by explosion of an Ohio River towboat near Glasgow, Pa.

6—Fifteen men drowned off Baudouin by foundering of a French steamer.

7—Six lives lost in a mine explosion near Pittsburgh, Kan.

8—Forty lives and \$1,000,000 worth of property destroyed by a tornado at Fort Smith, Ark.

9—Death of Hon. Benj. Butterworth, United States Commissioner of Patents, at Asheville, N. C.

10—Bread riots at Ancona, Italy.

11—Fire loss of \$800,000 at East Grand Forks, Minn.

12—Marriage of Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage and Mrs. Col. Collier.

13—Destructive storm over the West and South.

14—Many persons burned to death in a conflagration at Spokane, Wash.

15—\$1,500,000 worth of property at East St. Louis, Ill., including Union elevator and Burlington freight depot, destroyed by fire.

16—Jan. 1, 1899, the city of Detroit, Mich., was destroyed by fire.

17—Steamer City of Duluth lost off St. Joseph, Mich.

18—Several persons killed in a smash-up on the Maine Central Railway at Orono, Me.

19—Ten men killed by caving in of Northwest land tunnel in Chicago.

February.
1—Six lives lost by burning of the Alford House, Groversville, N. Y.

2—Schooner Briggs wrecked off Little Nahant and eight lives lost.

3—\$500,000 fire loss in Wintrobe, Manitoba.

4—Six persons killed in railway collision near Boston.

5—\$225,000 worth of property at Scranton, Pa., destroyed by fire.

6—Seven killed in railway wreck at Glasgow, Scotland.

7—\$50,000 fire at Albany, Ind.

8—Holland-American steamer Veendam wrecked in mid-ocean.

9—Adolph L. Leutger sentenced to life imprisonment for wife murder in Chicago.

10—Assassination of President Balmoris of Guatemala.

11—\$250,000 fire loss at Fort Worth, Texas.

12—Thirty-eight lives crushed out by falling walls at Pittsburg.

13—Nassau Chambers in New York burned; loss, \$500,000.

14—French ship Flachat goes down off Canary Islands; 87 lives lost.

15—Fire damp explosion in a colliery at Hammsbury, Prussia, kills 50 persons.

16—\$100,000 fire at Pittsfield, Mass.

17—British steamer Legislator burned at sea.

18—Death of Miss Frances E. Willard in New York City.

19—Large fire at Pittsburg.

20—New wharf and custom house at Tampico, Mexico, burned; loss, \$2,000,000.

21—National Tobacco Company's works at Louisville, Ky., burned; loss, \$2,000,000.

22—\$100,000 fire at Knoxville, Tenn.

23—Seven persons killed at Charleston, S. C.

24—Seven persons killed at Blue Island, Ill., by the collision of a train and an omnibus.

25—Ten persons killed and five injured by an explosion and fire in Hall Bros.' laboratory at Kalamazoo, Mich.

26—Death of Wm. M. Singery, proprietor of the Philadelphia Record.

March.
2—Six men killed by boiler explosion near Brewton, Ala.

3—Nine drowned by the foundering of the schooner Speedwell off the Florida coast.

4—Fire causes \$150,000 loss in Brownell & Field Co.'s building at Providence, R. I.

5—\$5,000,000 fire loss at Manila, Philippine Islands.

6—Death of Gen. W. S. Rosecrans.

7—Thirteen men burned to death in Bowery Mission, New York.

8—Death of Aubrey Beardsley, the artist.

9—Many persons killed in a fire at 215 West Madison, Chicago.

10—Death of Blanche K. Bruce, Register of the Treasury.

11—Six convicts killed in a mine at Pratt City, Ala.

12—Several persons killed in a hotel fire at Butte, Mont.

13—Forty lives lost by sinking of bark Helen Army off San Francisco.

14—Death of English novelist, ... Death of Truman P. Handy, of Cleveland, Ohio, old banker in United States.

15—Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys at Wauscha damaged \$100,000 by fire.

16—Forty-eight sealers of steamer Greenland perished on ice floes.

17—Seven persons burned to death at Kent, Minn.

18—Death of Congressman Simpkins, of Massachusetts.

April.
3—Fifty lives lost in flood at Shawnee, Mo.

4—Fifteen men killed by explosion of powder near San Vencen, Mexico.

5—Sudden death of Margaret Mather, the tragedienne.

6—Oxford Junction, Iowa, visited by \$100,000 fire.

7—Penn glass works at North Irwin, Pa., burned; loss, \$750,000.

8—Anacostia Mining Co. at Belt, Mont., suffers \$250,000 fire loss.

9—Fire, following a dust explosion, destroys grain elevator at Esau; loss, \$800,000.

10—Death of George Parsons Lathrop.

11—Postmaster General Gary resigns and is succeeded by Charles Emory Smith.

12—Death of Senator Walcott, of Mississippi.

13—Secretary of State John Sherman resigns.

14—Wm. R. Day appointed to fill the vacancy.

15—Glasgow, Scotland, visited by a \$750,000 fire.

16—Powder mill at Santa Cruz, Cal., blown up, causing loss of eleven lives.

17—Atlantic Corder Co.'s works at Dover, N. J., wrecked by an explosion.

18—Heavy damage done by tornadoes in Nebraska, Kansas, Iowa and South Dakota.

May.
2—Thirteen persons killed by tornado at Jerico, Mo.

3—Schooner Crown wrecked off St. Johns, N. F., and 11 men drowned.

4—Death of C. C. Burdell.

5—Three hundred persons killed in a riot at Milan, Italy.

6—Duluth, Minn., suffers a \$100,000 fire.

7—Wool warehouse burns at Ballardville, Mass.; loss, \$100,000.

8—Burning of Armour's elevator D and several lumber yards causes \$1,000,000 loss in Chicago.

9—Thousands killed by cyclone on Sumatra Island, Malay Archipelago.

10—Edward Beman, violinist, falls dead in a San Francisco theater.

11—Ball Bros.' glass works burned at Muncie, Ind.; loss, \$225,000.