

The Hood River Glacier.

It's a Cold Day When We Get Left.

VOL. X.

HOOD RIVER, OREGON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 6, 1899.

NO. 33.

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 been 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 260,000 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 Ladrones, 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 Senor 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 Senor Luis Polo y Borabee.
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.

10—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.
18—Congress votes against Cuban recognition.
19—Congress passes resolutions demanding the withdrawal of Spain from Cuba.
20—Queen opens Cortes with war speech. Government announces its opposition to privatizing. President signs notification to the nations of intention to blockade.

21—Our minister at Madrid, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, informed by the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs of diplomatic relations between Spain and the United States are terminated. President McKinley cables our minister to Spain, demanding a reply.
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ter, receives his passport and leaves Washington.
22—Cruiser New York, Sampson's flagship, captures Pedro, 2,000 tons, fifteen miles east of Havana. Cuban ports blockaded by the American squadron.
23—The President issues his proclamation calling for 125,000 volunteers.
24 (Sunday)—A Spanish decree declaring war against the United States was gazetted at Madrid.
25—Congress passes a resolution declaring that the state of war existed from April 25.
26—Recruiting volunteers began in New York City.
27—United States vessels bombard Matanzas. Seventh New York Regiment declines to enlist.
28—Commodore Dewey's fleet sails from Hongkong for Manila.
29—Spanish squadron sails from Cape Verde for the West Indies. New York shells Cuban forts. U. S. cruiser Yale (Paris) arrives in New York.
30—Commodore Dewey's squadron arrives at Manila. Flagship New York fires on Spanish cavalry sharpshooters off Havana.

May.
1—U. S. cruiser Popoka arrives at New York from Falmouth. Commodore Dewey's squadron destroys the Spanish fleet at Manila.
2—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—Ensign Worth Bagley and four of the crew of the torpedo boat Winnow killed by shell from the Spanish forts at Cardenas.
12—Admiral Sampson's squadron bombards the forts at San Juan, Porto Rico. The Spanish fleet is destroyed. U. S. gunboat expedition repulsed.
13—Commodore Schley's fleet sails south to meet the Spanish squadron.
14—Spanish Cape Verde fleet sighted off Curacao.
15—Rear Admiral Dewey reports on fall of Manila. Sagasta's cabinet resigns. Spain's light-ship destroyer Terror disabled at Port de France, Martinique. Spanish fleet leaves Curacao. Gen. Merritt ordered to the Philippines as military governor. Gov. Black authorizes reorganization of disbanded Thirteenth Regiment.
17—Sagasta's new cabinet announced at Madrid.
18—Ninety thousand troops ordered to mobilize in Culekmanaga.
20—Spanish fleet arrives at Santiago de Cuba.
21—Cruiser Charleston sails for Manila.
22—Troops A and C arrive at Camp Alger, Falls Church, Va.
24—Spanish fleet is bottled up at Santiago.
25—Three transports with 2,588 men start for Manila. President issues a call for 75,000 more volunteers.
26—Oregon arrives in Key West. One of Spain's cabinet ministers said the country was willing to accept "an honorable peace." Commodore Schley is in touch with insurgent leaders. Fleet expedition landed without opposition near Guantanamo, Cuba.
27—Spanish scout ships chased by American fleet in Key West.

28—Commodore Schley reports the trapping of Cervera in the harbor of Santiago de Cuba. Cruiser Columbia arrives at Key West, having been in collision with the British steamship Foscolia, which sank.
30—Troops embark at Tampa for Havana.
31—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. Monitor Monitor ordered to Manila from San Francisco.
2—Spain again appeals to the Powers to intervene.
3—American squadron bombarded Santiago de Cuba for forty-eight hours. President McKinley signs the war tax bill.
4—Lieut. Hobson sinks cruiser Merrimac in the mouth of the harbor of Santiago de Cuba.
6—Declarations of Santiago de Cuba reduced.
7—American squadron bombards and silences batteries at Santiago. Monitor Monitor and collier Brutus sail for Manila.
8—Assault on fortifications of Guantanamo Bay.
9—Spain agrees on war revenue conference report.
10—Admiral Sampson reports he has held Guantanamo harbor since the 7th. Senate agrees on conference report on war revenue bill.
11—Four Americans at Calmanera are killed in a fight with the Spaniards.
12—Thirty-two transports with Shafter's troops sail for Santiago. President McKinley signs the war tax bill.
14—Two Americans and several hundred Spaniards killed in a battle at Calmanera.

15—Second expedition sailed from San Francisco for Manila. Great destruction results to Santiago forts through the use of the dynamite guns on the Vespertine.
17—Spanish squadron sailed from Cadix and passed Gibraltar.
20—Transports with Gen. Shafter's troops arrive off Santiago.
22—Balance of troops landed without accident. Admiral Camara's Cadiz fleet arrives at island of Panteleira.
24—Sixteen American soldiers killed and forty wounded in driving back Spanish soldiers at Santiago.
27—Commodore Watson to command fleet in the Spanish home territory. President McKinley recommends thanks of Congress for Lieut. Hobson, and that he be transferred to the line.
28—President proclaims blockade of Southern Cuba from Cape France to Cape Cruz.

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. The Spanish casualties probably exceeded those of the Americans.
3—Enemy's fleet destroyed at Santiago, with great loss of life.
6—Spanish transport Alfonso XII, blown up off Muelle by American gunboats. Hobson, the hero of the Merrimac, and his comrades exchanged for Spanish prisoners outside Santiago.
7—President signs Hawaiian annexation resolution. Admiral Dewey took Subig and 1,300 prisoners.
11—Cruiser St. Louis brings Admiral Cervera and 746 prisoners to Portsmouth, N. H. Admiral Sampson's fleet bombarded Santiago.
13—Announced that yellow fever has broken out in Gen. Shafter's army.
14—Gen. Toral and the Spanish army surrendered Santiago at 3 p. m.
17—"Old Glory" raised over Santiago at noon.
18—President issues a proclamation providing for the government of Santiago. Seven American vessels bombard Manzanillo and destroy seven Spanish ships.
21—Gen. Miles, with 3,415 men on transports, captured by warships, starts to take Porto Rico. American gunboats capture Nipe and sink the Spanish cruiser Jorge Juan. 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. Nipe was reached this country that the second expedition to reinforce Admiral Dewey had arrived at Cienfuegos.

22—Aguinaldo declared himself dictator of the Philippines.
23—Another expedition for the Philippine Islands sailed from San Francisco.
25—The Spanish fleet reached Guantacabo, Porto Rico, and effect a landing.
26—Secretary Day, M. Cambon, French ambassador, and his first secretary, M. Thevenet, arrived at Washington. President McKinley in regard to terms of peace.
27—The port of Ponce, Porto Rico, surrendered to Capt. Davis, of gunboat Dixie.
30—The Gen. Merritt's arrival at Cavite received at Washington. Dewey informs the President that Aguinaldo, the Philippine insurgent chief, assumed a defiant attitude.
31—The Spanish fleet at Cavite made a sortie during a fierce storm on the American troops in the Malate trenches. They were repulsed with heavy loss. 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.
4—The Spanish fleet and gunboat Marletta sail from Manila. Gen. Shafter and his subordinates ask that the fever-stricken army at Santiago de Cuba be removed to the United States.
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. Gen. Shafter, Porto Rico, and the United States. Gen. Shafter, Porto Rico, and the United States.
7—Sudden death of Margaret Mather, the tragedienne.
11—Oxford Junction, Iowa, visited by \$100,000 fire.
12—Penn glass works at North Irwin, Pa., burned, loss, \$750,000.
15—Anacostia Mining Co. at Belt, Mont., suffers \$250,000 fire loss.
17—Fire, following a dust explosion, destroys grain elevator at Esau; loss, \$800,000.
19—Death of George Parsons Lathrop.
21—Postmaster General Gary resigns and is succeeded by Charles Emory Smith.
23—Death of Senator Walcott, of Mississippi.
25—Secretary of State John Sherman resigns.
26—Wm. R. Day appointed to fill the vacancy. Glasgow, Scotland, visited by a \$750,000 fire. Powder mill at Santa Cruz, Cal., blown up, causing loss of eleven lives.
28—Atlantic tender Co.'s works at Dover, N. J., wrecked by an explosion.
30—Heavy damage done by tornadoes in Nebraska, Kansas, Iowa and South Dakota.

September.
5—Spanish Cortes convenes to consider peace proposals.
9—United States commander at Manila, demanded the removal of the insurgents from that city.
10—Spanish Senate adopts the peace protocol.
12—The situation at Manila reported critical.
13—Spanish Chambers of Deputies adopts the peace protocol.
16—Spanish Peace Commission appointed, with Senor Rios, President of the Senate, as President.
17—The Peace Commission of the United States sails for Paris.
19—Spanish Government issues an order for all troops in the West Indies to return home.
20—The evacuation of the outlying positions in Porto Rico begun by the Spanish.
26—American and Spanish Commissioners meet in Paris.

October.
1—American and Spanish Peace Commissioners hold their first session.
4—American Peace Commission receives the report of Gen. Merritt in Paris.
18—Formal ceremony of raising the United States flag on the ruins of Manila. American Commissioners refuse to assume any portion of Cuban debt.
24—Gen. Ortega, with the last of the Spanish soldiers, sails from Porto Rico for Spain.
25—Spanish soldiers captured at Manila during the war are released by United States.
27—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.
7—Theodore Durrant hanged for murder at St. John's, Newfoundland.
8—Six men killed by explosion of an Ohio River towboat near Glasgow, Pa. Fifteen men drowned off Bauduc by foundering of a French steamer. Six lives lost in a mine explosion near Pittsburgh, Kan. Death of Maj. Moses P. Handy.
12—Forty lives and \$1,000,000 worth of property destroyed by a tornado at Fort Smith, Ark.
16—Death of Hon. Benj. Butterworth, United States Commissioner of Patents, at Thebesville, Va.
19—Bread riots at Ancona, Italy.
20—Fire loss of \$800,000 at East Grand Forks, Minn.
21—Marriage of Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage and Mrs. Col. Collier. Destructive storm over the West and South.
25—Many persons burned to death in a conflagration at Spokane, Wash. \$1,500,000 worth of property at East St. Louis, Ill., including Union elevator and Burlington freight depot, destroyed by fire.
27—January, 1898, the most fatal of years. Steamer City of Duluth lost off St. Joseph, Mich.
29—Several persons killed in a smash-up on the Maine Central Railway at Orono. 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. Schooner Briggs wrecked off Little Nahant and eight lives lost.
2—\$500,000 fire loss in Wintrop, Manitoba.
3—Six persons killed in railway collision near Boston. Fire destroys \$225,000 worth of property at Scranton, Pa.
4—Seven killed in railroad wreck at Glasgow, Scotland.
6—\$50,000 fire at Albany, Ind. Holland-American steamer Veendam wrecked in mid-ocean.
10—Adolph L. Leutger sentenced to life imprisonment for wife murder in Chicago. Assassination of President Balmoris of Guatemala. \$250,000 fire loss at Fort Worth, Texas.
11—Thirty-eight lives crushed out by falling walls at Pittsburg.
12—Nassau Chambers in New York burned; loss, \$500,000. French ship Flachat goes down off Canary Islands; 87 lives lost.

17—Fire damp explosion in a colliery at Hammsbury, Prussia, kills 50 persons. \$100,000 loss at Pittsfield, Mass. British steamer Legislator burned at sea.
18—Death of Miss Frances E. Willard in New York City. Large fire at Pittsburg.
20—New wharf and custom house at Tampico, Mexico, burned; loss, \$2,000,000.
25—National Tobacco Company's works at Louisville, Ky., burned; loss, \$2,000,000.
26—British steamer City of Duluth, chartered at Charleston, S. C., seven persons killed at Blue Island, Ill., by the collision of a train and an omnibus. Ten persons killed and five injured by an explosion and fire in Hall Bros. laboratory at Kalamazoo, Mich.
27—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.
7—Fire causes \$150,000 loss in Brownell & Field Co.'s building at Providence, R. I. \$5,000,000 fire loss at Manila, Philippine Islands.
11—Death of Gen. W. S. Rosecrans.
13—Eighteen men burned to death in Bowery Mission, New York.
16—Death of Aubrey Beardsley, the artist. Many persons killed in a fire at 215 West 42d street, Chicago.
17—Death of Blanche K. Bruce, Register of the Treasury.
19—Six convicts killed in a mine at Pratt City, Ala.
21—Several persons killed in a hotel fire at Butte, Mont.
22—Forty lives lost by sinking of bark Helen Army off San Francisco.
23—Death of George W. Peck, English novelist. Death of Truman P. Handy, of Cleveland, Ohio, oldest banker in United States. Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys at Waukesha damaged \$100,000 by fire.
25—Forty-eight sealers of steamer Greenland perished on ice floes.
26—Several persons burned to death at Kent, Minn.
27—Death of Congressman Stimpkins, of Massachusetts.

April.
3—Fifty lives lost in flood at Shawneetown, Ill.
4—Fifteen men killed by explosion of powder near San Veen, Mexico.
7—Sudden death of Margaret Mather, the tragedienne.
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30—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. E., and 11 men drowned.
6—Tornado in Kansas, and 100 lives lost.
7—Three hundred persons killed in a riot at Milan, Italy.
8—Duluth, Minn., suffers a \$100,000 fire.
11—Wool warehouse burns at Ballardville, Mass.; loss, \$100,000.
12—Burning of Armour's elevator D and several lumber yards causes \$1,000,000 loss in Chicago.
14—Thousands killed by cyclone on Sumatra Island, Malay Archipelago. Edward Bemeny, violinist, falls dead in a San Francisco theater. Hall Bros' glass works burned at Muncie, Ind.; loss, \$225,000.
16—Flint mill of Mining & Mill Co., at East Liverpool, Ohio, burned; loss, \$100,000.
17—Great damage done and many people hurt by cyclone in Nebraska.
18—Business section of Attleboro, Mass., destroyed by fire. Destructive cyclone sweeps through Iowa, Kansas, Illinois and Wisconsin.
19—Death of William E. Gladstone.
22—Death of Edward Bellamy. Mine fire at Zollern, Prussia, kills 65 miners on strike.
23—Italian cabinet resigns.
31—New cabinet formed in Italy.

June.
1—Death of tragedian Thos. W. Keene. Transmissipoli exposition opens at Omaha.
4—Death of Capt. Chas. V. Gridley, of the cruiser Olympia at Manila.
7—Plant of Burgess Steel Co., Portsmouth, Ohio, burned; loss, \$400,000.
11—Carnegie building in Detroit burned.
13—Collapse of Joseph Letter's wheat deal.
15—Resignation of the French ministry.
28—First party cabinet formed in Japan.
29—Formation of the Pelloux cabinet in Italy.
July.
2—Strike of stereotypers causes Chicago papers to suspend for four days.
4—French liner La Bourgoise goes down off Sahel Island with 553 passengers.
6—Australian resolutions adopted by the Senate.
8—Steeleville, Mo., almost obliterated by a water-pout. Congress adjourns sine die.
11—Sagasta ministry in Spain resigns. Eleven men killed in water tunnel at Cleveland, Ohio.
19—Powder mill at Oakland, Cal., blown up by a Chinaman and seven lives lost.
30—Death of Prince Bismarck.

August.
1—Martin Thors executed at Sing Sing, N. Y.
8—Bismarck, N. D., destroyed by fire. Death of Georg M. Ebers, Egyptologist and novelist.
12—United States flag officially hoisted over Hawaii.
13—Twenty lives lost by cloudburst in Hawkins County, Ky.
15—Resignation of ministry at Lisbon.
19—French steamer La Coquette sunk off Newfoundland by the Norway; 16 lives lost.
21—Seven persons killed in railway collision at Sharon, Mass.
22—Eight laborers killed by collapse of a wall in Carnegie tunnel, Pa. Carterville, Ill., visited by a \$250,000 fire. 300 miners drowned at Niencia, Silesia. Death of King Malleton of Samoa.
23—Confession and suicide of Col. Henry, principal witness against Capt. Dreyfus, at Paris.
September.
2—President Willard Woodruff, of the Mormon church, died at San Francisco. The British captured Gumduran, opposite Khartoum, in the Soudan.
4—British troops occupied Khartoum. M. Cavaignac, French Minister of War, resigns.
5—Twenty-eight people killed in collision of train with trolley car at Cohoes, N. Y.

...Gen. Zurlinden appointed French Minister of War.
6—Wilhelmina crowned Queen of Holland at Amsterdam. Thirty men killed by falling on a bridge over St. Lawrence River, near St. Regis Indian village. Many killed in riots in Crete. Opening of G. A. R. national encampment at Cicero, Ill.
10—Assassination of Elizabeth, Empress of Austria, by an Italian anarchist at Geneva, Switzerland. \$200,000 fire at Lawrenceville, Ga.
11—Fire wiped out New Westminster, B. C. and Jerome, Ariz.
12—Death of Judge Thos. M. Cooley at An Arbor, Mich. Hurricane on island of St. Vincent, West Indies, killed 300 persons and destroyed much property.
14—Lorenzo Snow chosen head of the Mormon church.
18—Death of Dr. John Hall. Death of Miss Winnie Davis.
20—Ten persons burned to death in an elevator fire in Toledo.
22—Thirty-six men drowned by sinking of French boat Ville de France off Pecqueur.
23—Fifty miners entombed in coal shaft at Krownsville, Pa.
24—Several persons killed and much property destroyed by windstorm at Lima, C. T. Torando destroys property at Tonawanda, N. Y., and kills five at Merrifton, Ont.
25—Death of Miss Fanny Duvenport.
27—Cincinnati, Minn., destroyed by fire.
28—Death of ex-Secretary Thomas F. Bayard. Riot at Panama, Ill.
30—Death of Queen Louise of Denmark. Hundreds of lives lost by floods in Japan.

October.
1—Great fire in Colorado Springs, Colo. Pierce gate on South Atlantic coast.
2—In attempting to quell the rebellion in French Indochina, 1000 French soldiers were killed and wounded.
3—Great fire in Sidney, N. S. W.
8—\$200,000 fire at Atlantic City, N. J.
10—Great fire at Dawson City, Alaska.
16—Seven men killed by boiler explosion on torpedo boat Davis near Astoria, Or.
23—Ten men killed in a race war at Haverhill, Mass.
24—Fire on the Brooklyn, N. Y., water front, loss, \$475,000.
25—French cabinet resigns.
31—New French cabinet formed. Japanese cabinet resigns.

November.
5—Eleven men killed by collapse of Woodward theater at Detroit. Seven men crushed to death in a mine near Wilkesbarre, Pa.
6—Capital of Washington wrecked by explosion. Death of David A. Wells, economic writer.
7—Resignation of the Greek ministry.
8—General election in London. Store of G. Hartwell's Sons burned at Milwaukee, loss, \$80,000.
10—New ministry formed in Greece. President Masso and secretaries of Cuban republic resign.
11—Bank at Krakivka, Mo., robbed of \$32,100.
17—British ship Atalanta sinks off Oregon coast; 20 lives lost.
18—Death of John W. Keely, the inventor of the "Twelve laborers killed by train at Hockensack Meadows, N. J.
19—Death of Gen. D. C. Buell.
23—Burning of the Baldwin hotel and theater in San Francisco.
24—Great storm sweeps over the country. Many lives lost at Kent, Minn. Death of Actor C. W. Condit. Six persons killed by boiler explosion near Fourteen Mile Slough, Cal.
28—Dynamite explosion in Havana kills 11 persons and injures 25 others.

December.
5—Opening of Congressional session.
10—Death of William Black, novelist.
11—Death of Gen. Calixto Garcia at Washington.
15—Six persons killed in railway wreck at Madison, Fla.
16—Six persons killed by a train at Allenwood, N. J. Department store of G. Hartwell's Sons burned at Milwaukee, loss, \$80,000.
17—Death of Baron Ferdinand James de Rothschild in London. Twenty lives lost in steamship collision in the North Sea.
19—\$1,000,000 fire at Terre Haute, Ind.

STORIES OF THE SPANISH WAR.
A story concerning our troops in Manila is told by an English naval officer, who was an eye-witness to the occurrence. "The city was quite crowded," he says, "with both American and Spanish soldiers, and they seemed to be on the friendliest terms. As I was crossing one of the numerous bridges across the Pasig River, I saw a native Filipino spit in the face of a Spanish officer, and then run to the American sentinel, who was guarding the bridge, demanding his protection. It was some time before the Filipino could make himself understood, and the sentry took sometime to catch on to what had been done, but you can imagine my surprise when he handed his gun to the Spanish officer and caught the native by the nape of the neck and the seat of his trousers and pitched him off the bridge into the Pasig River. Then he calmly took his gun from the Spanish officer and began pacing the beat as if nothing had happened. The American soldier may not be so solitary as his brother of Europe, but he is made of the right stuff."

Prepared to Carry on Work.
Otto Hansen, having leased the Ira Erb sash and door factory, of Salem, and equipped it with new machinery, is now prepared to carry on work in that line in keeping with the growing demands. Mr. Hansen has already in place a new turning machine and a new mortice machine, both of the latest patterns, and has now on the road from the manufacturers two other new machines—a Universal woodworker for jointing and facing and a door and blind clamping machine with sash attachment. John S. Pennebaker will be Mr. Hansen's foreman and business manager, and they have already every assurance of prosperous patronage.

Stimson Mill Not Sold.
There is no truth in the report that the old Port Madison mill, which has been shut down for several years, had been purchased by the Stimson Mill Company, of Ballard, and that the company would run the old mill on a scale far exceeding the palmist days of the old Madison Mill Company. A flat denial is given these rumors by C. D. Stimson, of the Stimson Mill Company, who says that there is not the slightest foundation for such a rumor.

After Portland's Business.
Advice from Butte, Mont., are to the effect that the Great Northern Railway Company contemplates the construction of a cut-off from that city west to Lewiston, Idaho, to connect with the extension of the O. R. & N. Co., and thus secure advantageous and direct means of sharing Portland's traffic.

Reported Removal.
The sash and door factory at Rainier will probably be removed from that place, and in anticipation of this action the citizens of the two Washington towns, Kelso and Castle Rock, are making efforts to secure the plant.

PACIFIC COAST NEWS

Items of General Interest Gleaned From the Thriving Pacific States.

Wheat Grade.
Regarding the grading of Washington wheat by the Portland Chamber of Commerce at 59 pounds per bushel, a dealer in Walla Walla says in the Union of that town: "Oregon ought to have a state board to grade wheat, instead of throwing the responsibility onto the Portland Chamber of Commerce. It now costs 75 cents for an Eastern Washington wheat raiser to have a car of wheat inspected at Tacoma. In Portland it costs nothing—a slight premium for having wheat shipped to Portland. As a matter of fact, the law of Washington in regard to the inspection of wheat is unconstitutional. I could take \$1,500 or \$2,000 and knock the law out. That is the opinion of some of the best legal talent of Tacoma. I have to pay a tax on warehouse, and a second one for inspection. That makes it a double tax, and unjust. Just because wheat weighs 58 pounds to the bushel don't cause it to bring the highest price. We have to pay more for the heavier wheat, that, for instance, which goes 60 1/2 pounds to the bushel, classed as choice milling. Even after wheat has been inspected at Tacoma and found to go 58 pounds to the bushel, heavier wheat has to be mixed with it in order that it may pass as No. 1 in foreign markets. That makes more trouble for the wholesale wheatbuyer."

The Shingle Market.
In commenting on the present condition of the shingle market, the Tacoma Lumberman says the good effects of the closing-down proposition are already being felt. The prices are firmer and there are practically no shingles on the market. Eastern buyers are in the field trying to contract for round lots. They are using argument to prove to the mill man that he should contract now, "because shingles may be weak in the spring." If he really thought so he would not try to buy now. The mill man is getting a little wiser each year. He knows more about the shingle business than he did a few years ago. He knows that the big Eastern buyer, as a rule, lays for him and ambushes him when he can. The line yard man of the East—who is not in any sense a jobber—buys out of season, always, when the market is off. If the mill men will remain closed down until February 1, start off with moderate prices and raise them to the trade demands, the year 1899 will be the best one the shingle men have ever seen.

No Corner in Salmon.
When the salmon pack on the Fraser river was definitely announced this year, a report was circulated to the effect that an attempt would be made by certain well-known packers and capitalists on the Pacific coast to "corner" the market. "No such attempt has ever been made to my knowledge," says a packer in the Vancouver (B. C.) Province. "The Fraser pack this season amounted to only 197,000 cases, but still I think it would be almost impossible to corner the market. Taking into consideration the whole pack of the Pacific coast, it would require about \$250,000 to control the market. As a result of the small pack on the Fraser this year prices are slightly higher. We do not look for much of an advance, however."

Prepared to Carry on Work.
Otto Hansen, having leased the Ira Erb sash and door factory, of Salem, and equipped it with new machinery, is now prepared to carry on work in that line in keeping with the growing demands. Mr. Hansen has already in place a new turning machine and a new mortice machine, both of the latest patterns, and has now on the road from the manufacturers two other new machines—a Universal woodworker for jointing and facing and a door and blind clamping machine with sash attachment. John S. Pennebaker will be Mr. Hansen's foreman and business manager, and they have already every assurance of prosperous patronage.

Stimson Mill Not Sold.
There is no truth in the report that the old Port Madison mill, which has been shut down for several years, had been purchased by the Stimson Mill Company, of Ballard, and that the company would run the old mill on a scale far exceeding the palmist days of the old Madison Mill Company. A flat denial is given these rumors by C. D. Stimson, of the Stimson Mill Company, who says that there is not the slightest foundation for such a rumor.

After Portland's Business.
Advice from Butte, Mont., are to the effect that the Great Northern Railway Company contemplates the construction of a cut-off from that city west to Lewiston, Idaho, to connect with the extension of the O. R. & N. Co., and thus secure advantageous and direct means of sharing Portland's traffic.

Reported Removal.
The sash and door factory at Rainier will probably be removed from that place, and in anticipation of this action the citizens of the two Washington towns, Kelso and Castle Rock, are making efforts to secure the plant.