

The Hood River Glacier.

It's a Cold Day When We Get Left.

VOL. X.

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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 Cull'd From the Telegraph Columns.

The New York Evening World prints an interview with John Sherman, in which the latter forcibly expresses himself against expansion.

According to figures published at Madrid, 80,000 Spanish soldiers perished, chiefly through sickness, during the last campaign in Cuba.

It is reported in Havana that General Rabi, with 1,500 Cuban insurgents, has taken to the hills in Santa Clara, in defiance of American authorities.

A battle has taken place at San Anacana, Ecuador, between government troops and insurgents. Four hundred men were killed and 300 wounded, and 400 insurgents were taken prisoners.

The premier, Senor Sagasta, has announced that the government had decided to convoke the cortes during the second half of February, whether the United States senate ratifies the peace treaty or not.

A bicycle saddle combine is to be organized and capitalized at \$1,500,000 preferred and \$750,000 common stock. Those already in line are said to produce 90 per cent of all the saddles used in North America and a fair percentage of those used abroad.

Considerable alarm is felt in administration circles over the possibility that Spain and Germany may recognize the Philippine republic—Germany from interested motives and Spain to free the 8,000 or 10,000 Spanish troops held as prisoners by Aguinaldo.

The strike which has been in progress at Colon, Colombia, for nearly a fortnight, among the dock laborers, has extended to Panama, partly owing to the fact that the Chilean line of steamers has increased the wages of its employees, thereby accentuating the deadlock.

John F. Kennedy, who attained notoriety in connection with the numerous train robberies and other crimes in the vicinity of Kansas City, has been held without bail at Mansfield, Mo., for a hearing before the grand jury of Wright county on a charge of train robbery.

The Planter's bank, at Kansas City, with a capital of \$25,000, has been closed by the state. The proprietors are under arrest by order of Secretary of State Leasure and Assistant Attorney-General Jeffries. The bank has no visible assets, it is alleged, whatever.

The second annual convention of the National Livestock Association is in session at Denver. Nearly 1,000 delegates are present.

Governor G. A. Culberson has been elected by acclamation in the Texas legislature to be United States senator, to succeed Roger Q. Mills.

Amalgamation of the copper mine interests of the Houghton, Mich., district and of Montana has been delayed by the severe illness of Levy Mayer.

Judge E. W. Woolbury, who framed the first prohibitory liquor law enacted by the Maine legislature, is dead at his home in Bethel, in that state, aged 81 years.

The fourth annual convention of the National Association of Manufacturers is in session in Cincinnati. It is thought a full attendance of 1,200 members will be present.

The Spanish minister of war has decided to abolish military marshals, to retire half of the unattached generals and to greatly reduce the number of officers on the active list in the interest of retrenchment.

A dispatch from Washington says: There is reason to believe that the vacancy in the Anglo-American joint high commission caused by the death of Mr. Dingley will soon be filled by the appointment of Representative Tawney, of Minnesota.

The commissioners sent by the Cuban assembly to Washington to learn what the United States government will do about paying the Cuban army, have sailed for Havana. General Gomez' secretary, Captain Kobly, said that the commission had obtained a part of what they asked.

No more names will be considered for appointment to any branch of the postal service in Cuba. The postoffice department has been overwhelmed with applications for these appointments, and enough eligible names are now on file to fill all possible emergencies for five years to come.

Heavy rains, unusual in this latitude at this time of the year, have injured the spring crop of sugar cane in Nicaragua. The coffee crop in Nicaragua, now being gathered, will not exceed half of the annual crop. Laborers are asking high prices to gather the harvest, and are indisposed to work.

LATER NEWS.

The North German Gazette again denies the rumor that Prince Hohenlohe contemplates resigning the imperial chancellorship.

Twenty children are reported to have been drowned by an ice disaster at the village of Warpuhnen, Boirheim, recently.

The president has nominated Colonel Asa B. Carey, assistant paymaster-general, to be paymaster-general, with the rank of brigadier-general.

A terrible blizzard was general throughout the Mississippi valley on the 29th and 30th of January, reaching as far south as St. Louis.

Three representatives of 40 German families in the East are looking over the Pacific Northwest with a view to buying several thousand acres of land for a colony.

Mrs. Jane L. Stanford, who has settled the estate of her late husband, Leland Stanford, and who would be entitled to \$357,768 as fees, refuses to accept anything for her services.

Companies H, D, K and L, of the Seventeenth United States infantry, 412 enlisted men and nine officers, have left Columbus for the Philippines. They go via New York.

The American shipping interests on the Hawaiian islands have largely increased since their annexation to the United States. There are now loading for or on the way to the islands 50 vessels, of which 35 fly the American flag.

F. W. Peck, United States commissioner-general to the Paris exposition, asks congress to increase the amount set aside for the government exhibit to \$1,000,000. The first appropriation was \$65,000, which Mr. Peck says is entirely too small.

The reported rich strike of gold at Cripple Creek has been confirmed. It is the richest ever discovered in the world, estimated to run as high as \$500,000 to the ton. There is blocked out in one level, at a depth of 850 feet, \$5,000,000 worth of ore.

A. Thompson, agent of the Coast Seamen's Union at Seattle, says: "Unless the Shipowners' Association gives up trying to put scab seamen on coasting vessels, a general strike will be ordered, and every sailing vessel on the coast tied up as soon as she gets into port. The union men will not accept less than \$40 per month."

Theodore Kirchner, aged 60, accidentally shot and killed his wife at Newtonville, N. Y.

One billion feet of Oregon timber, on Abiqua creek, was sold to Wisconsin parties a few days ago.

The thermometer ranged from 35 to 40 degrees below zero at different points in Wisconsin the first of the week.

Ore assaying from \$40,000 to \$100,000 gold per ton is reported to have been struck in the Isabella mine at Cripple Creek, Colo.

On the 17th ballot taken in the joint session of the Montana legislature Saturday, Hon. Wm. A. Clark was elected United States senator.

In the lower house of congress a joint resolution has been adopted granting to Venezuela the privilege of sending a cadet to West Point.

Charges affecting the integrity of District Judge Scott, of Omaha, and seeking his impeachment by the legislature have been presented to that body.

Ex-Senator Slater, a prominent figure in Oregon politics for a number of years, died at his home in La Grande on the 28th. He came to Oregon in 1850.

The Montauk Club, of Brooklyn, tendered a banquet on the 28th to Admiral William T. Sampson, and principal among the other guests was Secretary of the Navy John D. Long.

A big celebration was held in Havana in honor of the memory of the first Cuban president, Jose Marti. Four thousand people were present, and there was no disorder of any kind.

The body of Captain Sturtevant, pilot of the Paul Jones, has been found. From the clothing of the body it is believed he was off duty and asleep when the disaster was caused by the boiler exploding.

General Eagan, tried by court-martial on charges of conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman, was found guilty and sentenced to dismissal from the army. The president has the power to mitigate or entirely set aside the findings.

The district attorney at Philadelphia has notified counsel for Senator Quay, his son, Richard, and ex-State Treasurer Haywood, that he had fixed Monday, February 20, as the date for trial of the three defendants on the charge of conspiracy in the misuse of the money of the state on deposit in the People's bank.

Private advices received at Seattle state that the government will send three detachments of soldiers into the Copper river district of Alaska next spring to lay out a mail route to the Yukon river and establish ports. The purpose is to establish an all-American route to the Yukon. It will extend from the mouth of Copper river to Eagle City, 60 miles below Dawson.

MANY BILLS PASSED.

Oregon's Lawmakers Are Now Getting Down to Good Hard Work.

In the Oregon state senate Wednesday the following bills were passed: To authorize the construction and maintenance of floodgates on Douglas and other sloughs, Douglas county; to require justices of the peace to submit complaints to the district attorney, except for murder, arson, robbery, grand larceny, before fees may be collected; to provide a trust fund in Multnomah county; to authorize the Eugene divinity school to confer theological and biblical degrees; to amend the act passed last fall so as to make all quartz and placer claims real estate; to remove from principal defendants in prosecutions for abortion the shield afforded by section 2011 of the statutes, which absolves them from testifying on the grounds that it might incriminate the attorney for county clerks to transmit to the secretary of state a summary instead of a complete transcript of assessment rolls; amendments to Grants Pass charter; to permit suit for possession of real estate to be maintained by plaintiff not in actual possession; to provide for election of a district road supervisor.

Bates' bill for clerks of the justice courts in Multnomah county, after being amended by striking out the salary feature, was recommitted because found not to be limited to Multnomah county.

Adams' bill to tax dogs also was recommitted, after considerable discussion, for amendment so as to exempt cities where dogs are already licensed.

In the house the bill providing for a special election in Multnomah county for relocation of county seat was made a special order for Wednesday, February 1.

Upon motion of Curtis, each Wednesday night hereafter will be devoted to consideration of local measures.

Dr. Joseph's insane asylum bill, which passed the senate yesterday, was rushed through the first and second readings and referred to the committee on penal, reformatory and charitable institutions.

Sherwin's bill, to amend the charter of Gold Hill, so as to enable the town to issue \$2,500 water bonds, was passed.

The joint committee on fisheries, to meet a like committee from the Washington legislature, was excused till Tuesday next. The bill of Curtis amending the fishing laws was ordered printed and referred to this committee with instructions to bring it to the attention of the Washington committee.

The reapportionment bill was passed in the house Thursday by the narrow margin of one vote.

The bill to create a new county out of portions of Grant, Crook and Gilliam counties was defeated.

A bill for protection of trout, and one for protection of carfish were killed.

A resolution was introduced to restrict the introduction of new bills to February 3, but it was indefinitely postponed.

A resolution changing the date of visiting Corvallis by the joint committee from February 1 to February 4 passed.

In the senate the bill to authorize school clerks and county judges to dispose of land bid in at sale for delinquent taxes came up as a special order Thursday. An amendment excepting from redemption by original owners land contracted to be sold was offered and the bill was recommitted for the amendment.

Bills passed were: To amend the law relating to certain male animals running at large, applicable to Eastern Oregon ranges; to cure defects in deeds heretofore made that are faulty in execution, witnessing or acknowledgment; to amend the law relating to the making of deeds by the sheriff.

The reapportionment bill which passed the house Thursday passed the senate Friday after a debate consuming nearly the whole morning session. The final vote was 22 yeas, 4 noes, 4 absent.

The report of the committee appointed at the special session to investigate the Loewenberg contract at the penitentiary was taken from the table, and amendments proposed to the effect that the \$32,500 settlement be made by February 10, that not less than \$10,000 be paid in cash and the balance in notes satisfactory to the board, and then the whole matter was made a special order for Tuesday at 2:30 P. M.

In the senate the following bills were introduced during the past week: To put in the hands of the secretary of state the matter of ordering the printing of reports, session laws, circulars, blanks, etc., the printer to act only upon the written order of the secretary, except that the governor may order the printing of executive documents; to protect life and property from danger of railroad trains by providing numerous regulations for warnings on trains and railroads and exempting from claims for damages railroad companies that comply with the law; to prevent combinations between fire insurance companies to maintain rates—same as the Iowa statute; to amend the charter of Woodburn—passed; to appropriate \$35,000 for a flax manufacturing plant at the penitentiary—same as was introduced in the house yesterday;

BERBERIS AQUIFOLIUM.

The Oregon Grape Chosen as the State Flower.

In the Oregon senate Monday afternoon three bills were introduced, 25 house bills were read the first time, two house bills read the second time and referred, and two house bills were passed.

Haseltine, of the committee on horticulture, reported favorably a bill for park boards in cities of 3,000 or more population.

Petitions were filed from 28 members of the Neenymth Grand Army post, The Dalles, favoring admitting wives and widows of soldiers and sailors to the Soldiers' Home; from 18 residents on the Barlow road, favoring the state's acquiring that thoroughfare; from 47 residents of Clackamas county, for the county court to plank bridges for traction engines; from Portland Woman's Club, for the adoption of the Oregon grape as the state flower. The last-named petition was accompanied by a resolution, which was passed, declaring the berberis aquifolium the official state flower.

The house bill to create the office of state biologist was passed, 17 to 10. The amended charter of the town of Adams was the only other bill passed.

Haseltine offered a resolution of thanks to Henry E. Dusch for his services to the state at the Omaha exposition, and it was unanimously adopted.

The following new bills were presented: To authorize the governor to let convict labor for not less than 35 cents per day per man for a period not exceeding 10 years; to amend the Astoria charter so as to permit the water commission, instead of the council, to fill vacancies on its board; to amend the statutes so as to permit only 5 cents per mile for private persons serving papers or for jurors and witnesses in Multnomah county.

In the house Monday afternoon, Donnelly's bill fixing the salaries of officers of Tillamook county, were passed. A number of bills were read the second time and referred to committees, and half a dozen bills were introduced. Before adjournment, also, the bill was set in motion for the resurrection of the apportionment bill.

Contrary to expectations, Donnelly's bill to create Wheeler county out of portions of Crook, Grant and Gilliam, which was defeated in the house January 28, had comparatively smooth sailing today, passing by a vote of 34 to 18; absent, 11; paired, 2.

Myers submitted a report of the joint legislative committee on fisheries, showing that uniform legislation had been agreed upon at the conference held in Tacoma Sunday, which was adopted.

Bills were introduced as follows: To incorporate Medford; to amend the charter of Arlington; to prohibit exhibitions of mesmerism, hypnotism and artificial somnambulism—providing penalties ranging from a fine of \$50 to \$200 therefor; to prohibit laying out county roads on a greater grade than 7 per cent, and to require road and bridge work to be done by written contract with the lowest bidder, whenever the cost exceeds \$50; to abolish the office of county recorder of Clatsop county; to prohibit the organization of banks with a smaller capital than \$10,000; to protect trout, to change the time of terms of court in the second judicial district.

INTEREST AND USURY BILL. Washington Senators Debate It, But Take No Action.

The interest and usury bill was up for lengthy debate in the senate again Monday morning, but after debate no action was taken and the bill was left suspended in the air, when the senate adjourned to participate in the joint ballot for United States senator.

The Mantz-Gray contest was taken up by special order, at the afternoon session. H. J. Suively, of Yakima, on behalf of Mantz, and W. H. Smiler, of Colville, on behalf of Gray, were each given 40 minutes in which to address the senate. The majority and minority reports of the senate judiciary committee practically held that there had been no election in the Stevens-Spokane district. The hearing and discussion was continued until Tuesday afternoon.

One bill was introduced. It provides that in cities of over 5,000 inhabitants justices of the peace shall receive \$2,000 and constables \$1,200 per year.

In the house the bill fixing maximum rates of railroad and steamboat transportation companies at 3 1/4 cents per mile passed by a vote of 57 to 13. As amended, it has become a criminal statute, its provisions including a penalty for any violation by railway employees.

The following bills were introduced: For the relief of L. D. Groydir, of Spokane, and appropriating \$294 for enumerating Indians on the Colville reservation in 1891; creating a railroad commission and establishing a code of railway legislation; defining mineral lode claims as extending 300 feet on either side of the middle of the vein; providing for the binding, preservation and distribution of public reports biennially of succeeding sessions of the legislature; compelling the use of wide tires on wagons bearing heavy loads, graduating wider under heavier loads;

TO OBTAIN DIFFERENCES

Washington and Oregon Fishing Industries.

JOINT MEETING AT TACOMA

Measures of a Common Interest to Be Recommended to the Two Legislatures for Enactment.

An unanimous agreement has been reached by the joint legislative committees of Oregon and Washington touching fishing industries of mutual interest to both states. They formulated resolutions making such recommendations as will, it is thought, obviate differences between the two states arising from conflicting laws.

Among the points of agreement reached may be mentioned the following: Changes relative to the close season for salmon-fishing on the Columbia river; the Sunday close law is to be done away with; the Washington law is to be made to conform with the Oregon law regulating the fall salmon close season; the gill-net license is to be left at \$2.50, with the addition of an individual license fee of \$1 each for all fishermen, as at present provided for in the Oregon law; the set-net license fee is to be raised in both states from \$1 to \$2.50; concurrent laws relative to sturgeon lines on the Columbia river are to be enacted; the appointment of a joint commission to establish the proper boundary lines is to be asked.

The agreements were reached at Tacoma Saturday. The Oregon commission consisted of Fish Commissioner McGuire, Senators Reed and Daly, and Representatives Myers, Curtis and Farrell. That of Washington comprised Fish Commissioner Little, Senators Meager and McKeary, and Representatives Colwell, Sims and Daniels.

It was concluded to recommend the close-season proposition should begin at noon, March 1, and close at noon, April 15. It was recommended to make the Washington fall season concurrent with that of Oregon—from August 10 to September 10.

No settlement was arrived at on the boundary-line question. Both states will probably appoint two citizens each, who will select an engineer, consider the matter, and submit drawings and profiles at the net biennial session in each state.

American-Canadian Treaty. Washington, Feb. 1.—Prospects for an agreement between the British and American joint high commission on questions affecting Canada and the United States have greatly improved within the last week, and it is expected now that a complete agreement on all points will be reached early in February.

Reciprocity has been the stumbling block in the way of the commission. The principal point of friction was in regard to the duty on lumber imposed under the Dingley law. Canadians demanded concessions on this that the American commissioners were not at first willing to make.

This question has not yet been settled, but it is understood that both sides are more conciliatory, each being anxious that the entire negotiations should not fall on account of one point of agreement.

New Railroad to the Yukon. New York, Feb. 1.—A dispatch to the Herald from Washington says: Several Iowa men have asked congress to grant a subsidy of \$16,000 a mile for a railway and telegraph line to the Klondike. Representative Curtis, of Iowa, introduced a bill in the house Saturday to carry out the wishes of the syndicate.

These men have organized the Copper River & Yukon Railroad Company, and they ask congress to grant them rights to incorporate for 50 years, to give them right of way for a railroad and telegraph line from Valdes inlet.

This company is to be capitalized at \$30,000,000. It is to have the right to bond and mortgage the line at not to exceed \$30,000 per mile, but this mortgage is to be subsequent to the claim of the United States for the \$16,000 per mile advanced by the government.

Cruelty to Spanish Prisoners. New York, Feb. 1.—A dispatch to the Herald from Manila says: The Spanish civil prisoners have not yet been released. Tales of suffering, hunger and dishonor come from the provinces. Young Spanish girls are forced to live in open with low born natives. Their parents, being powerless, appealed to Aguinaldo. His reply was a letter from a dishonored child—exacted after God knows what suffering—saying she is happy and contented. Ladies have suffered dishonor to save their husbands from cruel treatment. Five priests have died in one province from hunger and cruelty, although \$60,000 had been sent by the corporation for their maintenance. Appeal has been made to the American nation, in the name of God, to stop the tragedy.

Eagan Court-martial Case. Washington, Feb. 1.—The record of the court-martial in the case of Eagan was placed in the hands of Judge Advocate General Lieber today for review.

ARMY REORGANIZATION BILL.

Discussion of the Principal Work of the National House.

Washington, Jan. 31.—The house today continued the consideration of the army reorganization bill until 2 o'clock, when the members paid their tributes to the memory of the late Representative Simpkins, of Massachusetts.

Little progress was made with the army bill, the only amendment adopted being that to give veteranarians in cavalry regiments the rank, pay and allowance of second lieutenants. The time before the enlogies began was chiefly devoted to a continuation of the debate on the advisability of retaining the Philippines.

The diplomatic and consular appropriation bill, carrying \$1,500,000, was passed by the senate.

The salaries of secretaries of legation to the Argentine republic, Venezuela and Peru were increased to \$1,800, and of the consuls at La Guayra, Venezuela, from \$1,800 to \$2,000, and at Pernambuco, Brazil, from \$2,000 to \$2,200. The allowance for clerks of consulates was increased from \$1,600 to \$2,200. The salaries of three third secretaries of embassy at London, Paris and Berlin were fixed at \$1,600 each. The consulate at Naples was placed in the \$2,500 class; the consulate at Collingwood, Canada, in the \$2,000 class, and the consulate at Niagara Falls in the \$1,500 class.

Mason offered a resolution requesting the surgeon-general of the army to furnish information as to the percentage of our soldiers in the Philippines who are sick and have been sick, and the number of deaths in our army by reason of the sickness caused by the climate. Mason prefaced the resolution with the statement that reports had been received that "of late years as high as 50 per cent of the soldiers unaccustomed to the climate (of the Philippines) have died by reason of the said climate."

EAGAN GUILTY AS CHARGED. The Necessary Penalty Is Dismissal From the Army.

Washington, Jan. 31.—General Eagan, commissary-general of subsistence, has been found guilty of the charges of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, and of conduct to the prejudice of good order and discipline, and of the specifications thereto, and has been sentenced to dismissal from the United States army; but with a recommendation from the court for the exercise of executive clemency. Under the regulations, the court, having reached the conclusion that the accused was guilty, had no choice in selecting a penalty, the regulations prescribing absolutely that one punishment—dismissal—for the offense. Therefore, the only hope for General Eagan is in the direction of commutation, mitigation or disapproval by the president.

Payment of the Cuban Army. Havana, Jan. 31.—Senor Fredrico Mora, the civil governor of Havana, in an interview declared that the question of the payment of the Cuban army was of much greater importance than the Washington government seems to realize. He said of the Cubans were to collect the customs of the islands, which are their property, their first obligation would be to meet Cuba's sacred obligation to the army by payment in full to the soldiers. The customs administration being in the hands of the Americans, the Cubans make a simple business proposition to the United States government that it shall advance money to pay the troops, holding the customs as security.

The Cherokee Treaty. Washington, Jan. 31.—The agreement concluded at Muskogee, I. T., January 14, between the Dawes commission and the Cherokee nation, providing for the allotment of lands and general betterment of the condition of the red men, has been sent to the senate. Four of the five tribes have already agreed to new arrangements and negotiations are now pending with the Creeks.

A Fatal Boiler Explosion. Chicago, Jan. 31.—Four men were badly burned, one perhaps fatally, by the explosion of a boiler today in the basement of the Chicago Tribune. The men who had just completed putting in new grates in the furnace of the boiler, were standing directly in front of the furnace when the explosion occurred, and were covered first with live coals, then with scalding water.

A Restraining Order. Washington, Jan. 31.—To prevent army officers of superior rank from seizing upon the quarters of officers of the transports upon which they may be traveling, the secretary of war has been obliged to make an order prohibiting them from taking the rooms of the masters and quartermasters of transports.

Two Consuls Nominated. Washington, Jan. 31.—The president presented these nominations to the senate: State, James H. Worman, of New York, now commercial agent at Cognac, to be consul at Munich, Bavaria; William T. Fee, of Ohio, now consul at Cienfuegos, to be consul at Bombay, India.

February 6 has been agreed upon by the senate as the date to vote upon the peace treaty.