

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 Culled From the Telegraph Columns

Five buildings covering half a block in the heart of the business portion of Columbus, O., were destroyed by fire.

The transports, Ohio and Senator, bearing the Twenty-second infantry to the Philippines have sailed from San Francisco.

The second battalion of the Seventeenth infantry are en route to Manila via New York. They sailed from that port on the transport Sherman.

The largest combination of whisky and distilling interests yet attempted has been concluded in New York, under the title of the Kentucky Distillers & Warehouse Company.

Negotiations for the consolidation of the leading pottery interests have been concluded in New York by the formation of the American pottery companies, with a capitalization of \$40,000,000.

A snow-slide occurred on the Canadian Pacific at Rogers Pass, in the Selkirk range. The railroad roundhouse and other buildings were demolished. Nine persons are known to have been killed and two injured.

Contracts have been let for the erection of a large beet-sugar factory at Amers, a small town west of Omaha, on the Union Pacific. The men who are furnishing the money to build the factory are Boston capitalists.

The United States transport Grant, which left New York January 19, having on board Major-General Lawton, the Fourth infantry and a battalion of the Seventeenth infantry, bound for Manila, has arrived at Gibraltar.

Steamer Rhyndland, from Liverpool, for Philadelphia, went ashore four miles north of Penwick's island life-saving station. A heavy snow-storm was prevailing at the time. There were 42 passengers and a crew of 79 on board, all of whom were rescued.

There has been no further general fighting between the partisans of the rival chieftains in the Samoan islands, since the last advice except that a party of Mataafa's followers was routed in the bush by Malietoa. It is expected, however, that fighting will be resumed, as Mataafa is arresting persons who have been already fined and released. The work of pillage continues, among the houses looted being Vilima, the home of the late Robert Louis Stevenson, the novelist.

Iowa nineworkers are making an effort to have eight hours declared a day's work.

Native troops are to be utilized in Cuba and American soldiers gradually withdrawn.

A syndicate composed of American, Canadian, English and French capitalists, is making an effort to secure control of all the railroads in Cuba now building and in operation, and all to be constructed hereafter.

The bishop of Havana has declared that Protestant services cannot be held over the graves of the Maine victims in Columbus cemetery, as it is consecrated ground. Americans were preparing to decorate the graves on the anniversary of the explosion.

The Central Cable Company announces that the United States government in the Philippines has modified the recent prohibition of telegrams in cipher or code. Messages in secret language may now be accepted, subject to government censorship.

The senate committee on naval affairs has decided upon favorable report on the bill providing for additional pay to laborers in navy-yards who worked overtime during the emergency of war with Spain. The amount required is about \$300,000, and about 6,000 men are involved.

General Otis cables the war department, giving the number of deaths in his command since January 7. The total is 19, many of whom died of smallpox. The great number of deaths were of Kansas, Colorado, California and Pennsylvania privates. In the list appear the names of Allen E. Carlyle, private, First Washington, January 16, typhoid; Earl A. Jeans, First Washington, January 26, typhoid; Wistar Hawthorne, private, Second Oregon, diphtheria.

Cuban General Gomez refuses to disband his army unless paid nearly \$60,000,000. He claims to have 40,000 men under arms, for which he asks pay for three years' service, at the same rate as given American soldiers. For his own services in the past he wants \$11,000 a year, the same as paid an American lieutenant-general. He has about 300 brigadier-generals, who demand pay at the rate of \$5,500 annually for three years past, besides numerous other officers, whose pay aggregates \$3,783,000.

LATER NEWS.

A fish cannery combine has been formed on the Columbia river, with a capital of \$2,000,000.

General Count von Caprivi, former chancellor of the German empire, died at Siren, near Crossen, Germany.

The peace treaty was ratified by the senate by a majority of three votes over the required three-fourths. The treaty was ratified without amendment.

Isaac Ofner, a groceryman, doing business in Portland, Or., was held up and robbed in his store about 8:30 in the evening by a lone highwayman.

John M. Comstock, for 40 years chief of the customs division of the treasury department, died in Washington after an illness of several weeks.

A monster petition to President McKinley and the members of the joint high commission is being signed, asking their assistance in securing the repeal of the alien exclusion act recently passed by the government of British Columbia, in which the Atlin mining district is located.

Farmers of Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Indiana, South Dakota, Wyoming, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, Kentucky, Texas, Arkansas and California are forming state branches of the proposed new national farmer's party, and preparing to send representatives to the national executive committee's meeting, which is to be called shortly by the projectors of the new party.

According to a recent dispatch, 19 iron and steel sheet manufactories in Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia, Kentucky and Indiana, controlling an aggregate annual output of \$18,000,000 of steel and iron sheets, are preparing to consolidate. This action, it is added, is made necessary by the combination of tin-plate plants, and it is believed that the proposed consolidation will eventually be absorbed by the tin-plate trust.

Local representatives at Tacoma admit that the street railway systems of that city are to be consolidated, with Eastern capitalists in control. A company with \$2,000,000 capital has been organized to operate all street-cars and furnish power to manufactories. A water-power plant will be constructed. Representatives of J. P. Morgan & Co., the Northern Pacific railway, Union Pacific and the O. R. & N., with local men, are interested in the deal.

The two highwaymen who for the past two months have been holding up citizens and stores and terrorizing all Portland are safely lodged in jail. One of them, Harry Tracy, was arrested by Detective Weiner, after a shooting affray that stopped a passenger train and roused a whole neighborhood. The other, Dave Merrill, fell into the hands of Detectives Cordano and Ford Sunday, and gave the information which led to the capture of his accomplice. Both are ex-convicts and desperate men.

It is believed that the battle at Manila will hasten the ratification of the treaty with Spain by congress.

Two soap trusts are being formed—one at Chicago, with \$100,000,000 capital, and one at Boston with \$20,000,000.

San Francisco is to have a world's fair in 1901. It is to be known as the Pacific Ocean and International Exposition.

Turkey is making military preparations in view of a possible Macedonian uprising. Bulgaria is also hastily organizing and arming troops.

President McKinley has presented to Charles A. Schott, chief of the computing division of the United States coast and geodetic survey, the prize recently conferred upon him by the Academy of France.

Mrs. Cordelia Botkin, found guilty by a San Francisco court of the murder of Mrs. John P. Dunning, has been sentenced to prison for life, the judge refusing a new trial. The case will be appealed.

The commission to investigate the conduct of the war is devoting all of its energies to closing up its report. The rough draft is practically completed, and copies are being made of the document, so far as it is ready.

It is said administration officials are urging the president to endeavor to enlist the services of Aguinaldo in the settlement of the Philippine question, as he has the services of General Gomez in the pacification of Cuba.

Lord Charles Beresford, the distinguished British naval officer and statesman, will arrive in San Francisco on the Japanese steamer American Maru, due on February 11, and the chamber of commerce is arranging for a public reception to the Englishman.

The situation at the mining camp of Independence, 18 miles from Aspen, Colo., is critical in the extreme. Starvation stares the inhabitants of the town in the face. Provisions and fuel supplies are nearly exhausted. Wood that had been cut and piled for winter use lies buried under many feet of snow, and cannot be reached. Roads leading to Aspen, the only source of supply for Independence, are impassable. Snowslides are so frequent between Aspen and Independence that it is almost suicidal to venture on the route.

BY ARMY AND NAVY

Insurgents Defeated in Battle at Manila.

THE FILIPINO LOSS IS LARGE

Twenty American Soldiers Killed, and 175 Wounded—Enemy's Loss Runs Into the Thousands—News of the Battle Confirmed by General Otis.

Manila, Feb. 7.—The long-expected rupture between the Americans and the Filipinos has come at last. The former are now engaged in solving the Philippine problem with the utmost expedition possible.

The clash came at 8:40 yesterday evening, when three daring Filipinos darted past the Nebraska regiments at Santa Mesa, but retired when challenged. They repeated the experiment without drawing the sentries' fire, but at the third time Corporal Greeley challenged the Filipinos and then fired, killing one of them and wounding another. Almost immediately afterward the Filipinos' line from Calocan to



GEN. EMILIO AGUINALDO.

Santa Mesa commenced a fusillade which was ineffectual.

The Nebraska, Montana and North Dakota outposts replied vigorously, and held their ground until reinforcements arrived.

The Filipinos in the meantime concentrated at three points, Calocan, Galangin and Santa Mesa.

At about 1 o'clock the Filipinos opened a hot fire from all three places simultaneously. This was supplemented by the fire of the two siege guns at Balik-Balik and by advancing their skirmishers from Pao and Pandacan.

The Americans responded with a terrific fire, but owing to the darkness they were unable to determine its effect.

The Utah light artillery finally succeeded in silencing the native battery. The Third artillery also did good work on the extreme left. The engagement lasted over an hour.

The United States cruiser Charleston and the gunboat Concord, stationed off Malabon, opened fire from their secondary batteries on the Filipinos' position at Calocan and kept it up vigorously.

At 2:45 there was another fusillade along the entire line and the United States sea-going double-turreted monitor Monadnock opened fire on the enemy from off Malabon.

With daylight the Americans advanced. The California and Washington regiments made a splendid charge and drove the Filipinos from the works at Pao and Santa Mesa. The Nebraska regiment also distinguished itself, capturing several prisoners and one Howitzer, and a very strong position at the reservoir, which is connected with the waterworks.

The Kansas and Dakota regiments compelled the enemy's right flank to retire to Calocan.

There was intermittent firing at various points all day long.

The American losses are estimated at 20 men killed and 125 wounded.

The Igorotes, armed with bows and arrows, made a determined stand in the face of a hot artillery fire, and left many dead on the field.

Several attempts were made in this city yesterday evening to assassinate American officers.

Confirmed by Otis.

The following dispatch from Gen. Otis confirms the news of the fighting: "Manila, Feb. 7.—To Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.: Saturday the insurgents opened attack on our outer lines at 8:45, repeated attack several times during the night. At 4 o'clock this morning entire force was engaged, and all attacks repulsed; at daybreak advanced against insurgents, and have driven them beyond lines they formerly occupied, capturing several villages and their defense works; insurgents' loss in dead and wounded large; our own casualties thus far estimated at 175, very few fatal."

A dispatch to the London Post says: Many of the insurgents were driven into the Pasig river and drowned. Several hundred were taken prisoners.

OREGON'S SOLONS.

Initiative and Referendum Passes the Senate—Convicts to Be Worked on Marion County Roads.

Eight bills were passed in the Oregon senate last Wednesday and two were recommitted for amendment.

Four of the bills passed were to amend the charter of Lakeview, Canyon City, Seaside and Hillsboro.

Looney's bill to provide for working state convicts on about 125 miles of Marion county roads, between state institutions, and appropriating \$3,500 for superintendence and buying tools, passed by a vote of 127 to 7.

The bill to make a person who voluntarily charges a crime against another before a justice of peace or grand jury pay the costs in case the prosecution prove malicious or frivolous finally passed, as did a bill to prevent swine running at large in Sherman county, and a bill to reduce the salaries of Washington county officers.

In the House.

The reconsideration of the Woodburn charter bill was the occasion for another spirited forensic battle at the session of the house Wednesday. The bill, however, passed by a vote of 35 to 15; absent, 10. A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was defeated January 27 passed unanimously.

Other bills passed were: To amend the charter of Arlington; to incorporate Medford; to fix the compensation of the assessor of Jackson county at \$1,900 per annum in lieu of per diem; to create a separate board of county commissioners for Clatsop county.

The following bills were introduced: To amend the charter of Medford; to incorporate Enterprise; to repeal the act providing for the payment of street and sewer assessments in installments.

Initiative and Referendum.

The resolution for an initiative and referendum amendment to the constitution passed the senate last Thursday, having previously passed the house, and is ready for submission to the next legislature.

The American Bar Association's codification of laws relating to negotiable paper passed both houses. The Curtis bill limiting the number and salaries of professors in the state university passed the house after a sharp discussion.

Hill's pilotage bill, which passed the house a week ago, was reported by the senate committee on commerce and navigation with amendments striking out a large part of the bill and leaving it without direct bearing on bar pilotage and placing the appointment of pilot commissioners in the hands of the governor. The amendments were adopted, and the bill passed, 21 to 5. The only change in the present law is to make river pilotage not compulsory.

In the senate Thursday a resolution to authorize the exchange of the old blind institute site for a block adjoining the present site of the blind institute, owned by J. H. Albert, was the special order, and, after a vote carrying the resolution was nearly completed, it was recommended on a statement from Selling that he had just heard something about it that needed investigation.

The following bills were passed: To constitute the county court a board of equalization for county assessment; to extirpate Russian and Chinese thistles; to appropriate \$4,000 for the Oregon Historical Society.

In the House.

The greater portion of the forenoon session of the house Thursday was given up to hearing reports of standing committees. In addition to this, two bills were passed and eight new bills introduced.

The bills passed were those by Curtis, amending the salmon-fishing laws passed at the special session so as to conform with the regulations agreed upon by the joint fisheries committee, and by Myers, to apply to the military fund of the state all moneys that may be received from the government for transportation and equipment of the Second Oregon volunteers.

Other bills passed were: To require that all claims against the state other than salaries and liabilities established by law, be incorporated into separate appropriation acts; to abolish the expensive practice of copying assessment rolls for the state and to provide for transmission to the secretary of state summaries only; to provide for the reorganization of the state militia; to restore to the military fund of the state \$8,897.68 expended in the suppression of riots by the state militia at Astoria and Roseburg during 1896; authorizing the supreme court to employ clerical aid and appropriating \$7,200 therefor; to codify the laws relating to negotiable instruments; to prohibit false labeling of Oregon products, applying especially to salmon and Oregon fruits.

Reapportionment Bill Approved.

In the Oregon senate Friday, Senators Smith, of Baker, and Dufur presented explanations of their position with reference to the reapportionment act, which was approved by the governor while they were speaking. Both opposed the double districting feature of the law.

The following bills were passed: To authorize county courts to permit construction of logging roads along public highways; to prevent the unauthorized use of trademarks.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY BILL.

It Passed the Oregon House Almost Unanimously.

In the Oregon house Monday the district attorney salary bill was passed, after amendment by the judiciary committee, by almost a unanimous vote. The bill as passed fixes salaries as follows: First district, \$3,000; second district, \$4,000; third district, \$5,500; fourth district, \$7,000; fifth district, \$4,000; sixth district, \$3,000; seventh district, \$3,000; eighth district, \$3,500; ninth district, \$3,000.

Flagg's bill to require all executions to be held at the state prison and conducted by the superintendent of the penitentiary was the first defeated, receiving only 29 votes, but upon reconsideration of the vote and a speech by the author later in the day it was passed by a vote of 36.

Blackaby's bill to empower county courts and clerks of school districts to sell property and bid in for taxes was passed by 43 votes.

Other bills passed were: To limit appeals to the supreme court in money actions to amounts involving \$200 or more, and to give street railway companies the right of eminent domain; to amend the code relative to new trials so as to nullify the plea of former jeopardy and to require street railway companies to provide cars with vestibules from October 1 to April 1; to prohibit the adulteration of candy; to require the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company to fence its tracks between Portland and Huntington; to prohibit persons from running push cars or hand cars on railroad tracks without the consent of the railway officials; to appropriate \$15,000 for bridging the south fork of the Nehalem river. This bill came up on a reconsideration of the vote by which it was defeated February 2, when it received only 30 votes. The motion to reconsider carried by 32 votes and then the bill was passed by a vote of 33.

Grace's bill to extend the time in which a laborer's lien may be filed from 30 to 60 days and contractors' from 60 to 90 days was defeated, as was also Stillman's bill to repeal section 1890 of the code, providing for the observance of Sunday.

At the night session the following bills were passed: To regulate travel over county bridges; to repeal the act of 1891 prohibiting driving or herding livestock along public highways; to fix the salaries of county treasurers so as to increase the salary of the Tillamook county treasurer from \$250 to \$550; to fix the salary of the sheriff of Lincoln county at \$1,800 and salary of clerk of county court at \$1,250; to require the signatures of householders to petitions for saloon licenses instead of the signatures of legal voters as under the present law; to prohibit the sale of liquor in private boxes or booths of restaurants; to amend the liquor laws so as to require a license for the sale of any quantity, whether more than a gallon or less.

Moody's bill to regulate the practice of horseshoeing in counties of 50,000 population and over and creating a board of examiners to be appointed by the governor was snuffed under by 23 negative votes as against only 22 affirmative.

The Oregon senate Monday passed unanimously Joseph's bill to make the cost of the maintenance of insane persons chargeable against their estates in certain cases, and to provide for the transportation of insane patients to the asylum in charge of trained nurses from the asylum.

Other bills passed were as follows: Charter of Dalles City (The Dalles); to amend the charter of the town of Dufur, to amend the law relating to tenancy in common, and abolishing joint tenancy; by request, to give preference to honorably discharged soldiers and sailors in all public employment; to amend the law so as to make records of official court reporters prima facie evidence, and to authorize the settling and signing of bills of exceptions by successors of the trial judge; to require Multnomah county to take the city of Portland's lease of the steel bridge; to amend the charter of Lebanon.

INCREASED APPROPRIATIONS.

The Washington Legislature Favoring the Normal Schools.

The Washington house appropriation committee has increased the Cheney normal school appropriation from \$25,000 to \$31,000, and Ellensburg from \$25,000 to \$45,000.

In the house Monday bills introduced were: For the publication of notices by posting in counties of from the 10th to the 20th class; for the relief of Mrs. J. H. Stahl; relating to the sufficiency and justification of bail on bonds; amending the constitution by permitting women to vote on a constitutional amendment, granting suffrage to women; relating to dyke districts.

During the afternoon session of the house Mr. Englebert occupied the chair. Speaker Guie received a telephone message announcing that the Paris treaty had been ratified by the United States senate. The announcement was greeted with hearty applause by the house.

Delayed by Trains.

Only 21 out of 34 senators were present when the senate convened Monday. Senator Wooding is sick with grip at Seattle, and all of the east-of-the-mountains senators were detained by trains being late.

BY A MAJORITY OF THREE

The Paris Treaty Ratified by the Senate.

AMENDMENT WAS VOTED DOWN

A Spirited Debate Preceded the Vote, Which Was Taken at 2:15 in the Afternoon—Effect of Filipino Revolt.

Washington, Feb. 8.—Before the senate convened today the leaders on both sides manifested great anxiety, and all seemed to be very much in doubt as to the final result, ratification or rejection seeming to depend upon several doubtful votes. It was known Saturday that the treaty could muster but 58 votes. Leaders of the opposition to the treaty were standing as firm as ever.

After the senate went into executive session it was reported that McLaurin and McEnery had come over for the treaty, giving the necessary two-thirds.

At the conclusion of the discussion on the subject, Davis moved an executive session, and at 2:15 P. M. the senate went into executive session for final consideration of the peace treaty.

McEnery offered a resolution declaring that by ratification of the treaty it is not intended to make citizens of the inhabitants of the Philippines nor to annex the islands permanently, but to hold them until the islands are prepared for self-government.

At 3:05 the bells rung for a vote on the amendment to the treaty. The amendment was to make the Philippine article of the treaty like that relating to Cuba. The amendment was defeated, and the vote was then taken on the treaty. The vote in detail follows:

Yeas—Aldrich, Allen, Allison, Baker, Burrows, Butler, Carter, Chandler, Clark, Clay, Cullom, Davis, Deboe, Elkins, Fairbanks, Faulkner, Frye, Gallinger, Gear, Gray, Hanna, Hansborough, Harris, Hawley, Jones (Nevada), Kenny, Kyle, Lindsay, Lodge, McBride, McEnery, McLaurin, McMillin, Mantle, Mason, Morgan, Nelson, Penrose, Perkins, Pettus, Platt (Connecticut), Platt (New York), Pritchard, Quay, Ross, Sewell, Snoop, Simon, Spooner, Stewart, Sullivan, Teller, Thurston, Warren, Wellington, Wolcott—57.

Nays—Bacon, Bate, Berry, Caffery, Chilton, Cockrell, Daniel, Gorman, Hale, Heitfeld, Hoar, Jones (Arkansas), Mallory, Martin, Mills, Mitchell, Money, Murphy, Pasco, Pettigrew, Rawlins, Roach, Smith, Tillman, Turner, Turner, Vest—27.

Absent, paired, Cannon and Wilson for, with White against, and Proctor and Wetmore for, with Tarpie against.

THE NATION'S DEAD.

List of the Killed in the Manila Engagement.

Manila, Feb. 8.—The casualties of Saturday night and Sunday were as follows: Fourteenth infantry, Corporals B. Soden and Henry F. Thompson, Privates Jesse A. Hale, Maurice L. Seaman, Louis V. Dietz, James Harvey, Charles W. Douglas, Frank H. Issinghausen, Charles A. Seitz, Alphonso Bonner and Peter N. Stormont, killed.

Sixth artillery—Private W. A. Goodman.

First Idaho—Major Ed McConville, Corporal Frank B. Calwerel, Private James Fraser.

First California—Privates J. J. De-war, Tom Bryan and Joseph Maher. First Washington—Corporal George W. McGowan, Privates Ralph Simmons, George B. Reichart, Frank Smith, Mattias Cherry, Sherman Harding, Edward H. Perry, Walter N. Hanson and Arnold H. Moyckel.

First South Dakota—Privates Horace J. McCracken, killed; Fred E. Green, killed; William Z. Lewis, killed.

First Montana—Corporal Hayes, missing, probably killed; Private John Sorenson, head wounded, probably fatal.

First Colorado—Ed. White, missing, supposed to be drowned; Elmer F. Doran, killed.

Died of wounds: Lieutenant James W. Mitchell, Fourteenth infantry; Private George W. Ball, First Idaho; Colonel William C. Smith, First Tennessee, died of apoplexy at the head of his command on the firing line.

OTIS.

ENEMY'S ENORMOUS LOSS.

Two Thousand Dead and 3,500 Wounded at Manila.

Manila, Feb. 8.—Careful estimates place the Filipino losses up to date at 2,000 dead, 3,500 wounded and 5,000 taken prisoners.

The Yakima Volunteers. Tacoma, Wash., Feb. 8.—A North Yakima special to the Ledger says: Three of the Yakima boys are among the slain at Manila; Matt Cherry is the son of a well-known farmer of Selah valley. George Reichart is of a German family located on Nob Hill and the third is not known locally. Probably was enlisted in the Frank Smith was of company Walla Walla.