

The Hood River Glacier.

It's a Cold Day When We Get Left.

VOL. X.

HOOD RIVER, OREGON, FRIDAY, MARCH 24, 1899.

NO. 44.

HOOD RIVER GLACIER

Published Every Friday by
S. F. BLYTHE.

Terms of subscription—\$1.50 a year when paid in advance; \$2 if not paid in advance.

THE MAILS.

The mail arrives from Mt. Hood at 10 o'clock a. m. Wednesdays and Saturdays; departs the same days at noon.
For Clifton, leaves at 8 a. m. Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays; arrives at 6 p. m.
For White Salmon leaves daily at 1:30 p. m.; arrives at 5:30 p. m.
From White Salmon leaves for Felda, Gilmer, Trout Lake and Glenwood Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

SOCIETIES.

L'AUREL BEREKAR DEGREE LODGE, No. 87, I. O. G. T. Meets first and third Mondays in each month. H. J. HERRARD, N. G. J. H. FERGUSON, Secretary.

CANBY POST, No. 16, G. A. R.—Meets at A. C. U. W. Hall first Saturday of each month at 2 o'clock p. m. All G. A. R. members invited to meet with us. T. J. CUNNING, Adjutant.

CANBY W. R. C., No. 16—Meets first Saturday of each month at 2 o'clock p. m. Mrs. G. P. CROWLEY, President. Mrs. CHARLES DICKES, Secretary.

HOOD RIVER LODGE, No. 105, A. F. and A. M.—Meets Saturday evening on or before each full moon. H. F. DAVISON, W. M. D. McDONALD, Secretary.

HOOD RIVER CHAPTER, No. 27, R. A. M.—Meets third Friday night of each month. G. E. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

HOOD RIVER CHAPTER, No. 25, O. E. S.—Meets Saturday after each full moon. Mrs. EVA HAYNES, W. M. G. E. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

OLYMPIA ASSEMBLY, No. 103, United Artists.—Meets second and fourth Monday nights of each month at Fraternity hall. Brothers and sisters cordially invited to meet with us. S. S. GRAY, Secretary.

WAUCOMA LODGE, No. 30, K. of P.—Meets in A. C. U. W. hall every Tuesday night. G. T. PRATHER, K. of R. & S.

DIVERSIDE LODGE, No. 68, A. O. U. W.—Meets first and third Saturdays of each month. H. F. WATT, Financier. G. T. PRATHER, W. M. H. L. HOWE, Recorder.

DELWILDE LODGE, No. 107, I. O. F.—Meets in Fraternal hall every Thursday night. O. B. HARTLEY, N. G. H. J. HERRARD, Secretary.

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(SUCCESSOR TO DR. MORGAN)

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Special terms for office treatment of chronic cases.

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We have a new and complete stock of hardware, stoves and tinware, to which we will keep constantly adding. Our prices will continue to be as low as Portland prices.

REPAIRING TINWARE A SPECIALTY.

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 Called From the Telegraph Columns

Reports of the likelihood of a renewal of the trouble among the Indians at Leach Lake, Minn., are not credited at the Indian bureau, at Washington.

A report is current involving the establishment in San Francisco by the most widely known financial men of the world of a commercial bank, with a paid-up capital of \$5,000,000.

The snow-bound train on the Cheyenne & Northern at Wheatland has been abandoned by the company officials, who will take steps to rescue the passengers by sleds.

Acting Postmaster-General Heath has issued an order directing that hereafter fees for postal money orders issued in the United States for payment in Cuba shall be the same as those fixed for domestic money orders.

Orders have been issued for the muster out of the First Texas at Galveston and the Second Louisiana at Savannah. Both regiments are now at Havana. The Sixth company volunteer signal corps, at Augusta, Ga., was also ordered mustered out.

The drought which was threatening the loss of millions of dollars to California has been broken by a rain storm continuing for several days. Reports show that both grain and fruit crops are in excellent condition through the big Sacramento valley.

A special from Madrid says: Premier Silvela, in an interview just published, spoke in favor of the intervention of France for the purpose of obtaining permission from the United States for Spain to resume direct negotiations for the release of the Spanish prisoners held by the Philippine rebels.

Six men have arrived at St. Michaels from the North American Transportation & Trading Company's steamer, P. B. Weare, which is ice-bound in the Yukon, near Holy Cross mission. The men do not think they will be able to save her in the spring. Seven men left the steamer, but one got lost coming down, and the others think he was frozen to death.

A party of some 60 members of congress, senators and representatives, will accept the invitation extended by gentlemen representing Panama canal interests and will inspect the Nicaragua and Panama canal works. The party left New York, March 2. This body has nothing to do with the official investigation which will be made by the commission to be appointed by President McKinley.

General Otis is planning another blow at the insurgents in the execution of his general scheme of hastening the end of the rebellion in Luzon before the advent of the rainy season.

The appellate court, at Chicago, has unanimously sustained a decision rendered by Judge Tuley last summer, that express companies are obliged to furnish war revenue stamps to all shippers.

The sovereign camp Woodmen of the World, the fifth largest fraternal and beneficiary order in the United States are in biennial session at Memphis, Tenn. The session will last ten days or two weeks.

Mrs. Minnie Adams has been arrested at her father's home, in San Francisco, on suspicion of having murdered her two-year-old illegitimate child, John Richard Gray, by administering a dose of carbolic acid.

Senor Quesada, of the Cuban junta in Washington, has received a cablegram from Santiago which says: "The people of Santiago disauthorize the assembly, sustain Gomez and are preparing a public manifestation."

At the annual meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce in London, a resolution was passed urging the British government to maintain the "open door" in China and prior British rights in the Yangtze Kiang valley.

A contract has been concluded between the German government and Cecil Rhodes, the British South African magnate, for the construction of a telegraph line in East Africa. A contract for building a railroad through the same territory is upon the point of conclusion.

Rear-Admiral Hichborn, chief naval constructor, in his statement of work accomplished on the vessels now building for the navy, shows that there are now actually under construction, or already contracted for, 51 vessels of various types, ranging from battle-ships to torpedo-boats.

Three thousand insurgents moved down to the towns of Pasig and Pateros on the shore of Laguna de Bay, fronting Wheaton's troops on the Pasig river line. By heavy fighting Wheaton dislodged and drove them back, taking 400 prisoners and inflicting heavy losses in killed and wounded.

LATER NEWS.

The Alaska boundary dispute is causing serious concern in administration circles at Washington.

Ex-Secretary Sherman, who is still at Kingston, Jamaica, is reported to be gradually growing worse, and may die at any moment.

The mountain banditti of Panay island attempted a serious attack upon Ilo Ilo, but they were repulsed with the loss of 200 men by General Miller.

Secretary Long has instructed Rear-Admiral McNair to abolish in June the construction course at the naval academy, established by Naval Constructor Hobson.

The crisis in the disturbance at Laredo, Tex., over the carrying out of the state health officer's regulations in suppressing the smallpox epidemic seems to be passed.

A temporary border line between Alaska and Canadian possessions will probably be located to obviate possible difficulty between American and Canadian miners, pending a permanent settlement of the dispute.

Governor Rogers, of Washington, has offered a reward of \$250 for the arrest of George D. Evans, ex-deputy state auditor, who is charged with forging state warrants, and also an additional \$350 reward for his conviction.

Attorney-General Godfrey, of Kansas, has discovered that the late legislature by mistake repealed the law which provides for all appointments of city officers. The supreme court will be asked to declare the new law unconstitutional.

The enormous mastodon tusk recently discovered near Dawson, and which Dr. O'Leary, formerly of Portland, Or., arranged to present to the Portland city museum, will be brought from Alaska by Uncle Sam, who will not charge any freight for the transportation.

Fifty Cuban soldiers from Mariano kidnaped three former Spanish guerrillas and took them into the bush, where the prisoners were maltreated. Two were rescued by a detachment of the Second Illinois regiment. Three of the Cubans were arrested, charged with murder.

During the trouble between the Havana police and the populace three policemen were killed and about 25 wounded on both sides. Public opinion supports the police without reserve. The police were attempting to suppress a ball which was being held against the orders of the chief.

It is reported that Aguinaldo is not disheartened over the continued defeat of his forces, and proposes to keep up the war against American rule in the Philippines so long as he can hold his followers in line. General La Gards, who advised the insurgent chief to quit, was decapitated by his order.

The Utah legislature adjourned without electing a United States senator to succeed Senator Cannon.

Governor Rogers, of Washington, has vetoed the two school text-book bills passed by the recent legislature.

M. Cambon, the French ambassador, has called at the department of state and served formal notice of the signing of the peace treaty at Madrid.

The navy department has been advised of the arrival at Manila of the battle-ship Oregon and Iris. Admiral Dewey cabled that the Oregon is in a fit condition for any duty.

A tornado has swept over a large area of the South. The loss of life and destruction of property has been especially heavy in Tennessee, Alabama, Arkansas and Mississippi.

A Finnish deputation of 400 persons, who recently arrived at St. Petersburg, to petition the czar against the Russification decrees, has been ordered to return home immediately, the czar refusing to receive its members.

George Dewey, jr., has received a letter from his father, the admiral, in which he says he is in good health, although somewhat fatigued. The admiral expressed the hope that his task would be finished before long.

The California legislature has adjourned without electing a United States senator. Nineteen ballots were taken during the last day's session, and 104 ballots since the convening of that body.

Two explosions have occurred at the government ammunition factory at Bourges, in the shell-filling shop. Three men were killed and five were injured. At Marseilles a cartridge exploded, blowing up a quantity of gunpowder. Three men were injured and great damage was done to the building.

The Imparcial, of Madrid, asserts that a republican plot has been discovered in the province of Seville; that three of the leaders have been arrested, and that Carlist movements have taken place at Perpignan, capital of the French department of the Eastern Pyrenees, where arms are said to be accumulating.

By the burning of the Windsor hotel, in New York, 16 persons lost their lives, and others will probably die from injuries received. The number of missing is 66, and 57 were injured. Jewelry to the value of \$1,000,000, belonging to guests, was lost. The Windsor was a large but old building, and burned very rapidly.

QUEEN SIGNS THE TREATY

End of War Between Spain and the United States.

EXCHANGE WILL BE EFFECTED

The Treaty Will Be Forwarded to the French Ambassador for the One Signed by President McKinley.

Madrid, March 20.—The queen regent has signed the treaty of peace. The signed treaty will be forwarded to the French ambassador at Washington for exchange with the one signed by President McKinley. No decree on the subject will be published in the Official Gazette.

Washington, March 20.—In the absence of any direct diplomatic communication between the United States and Spain, Secretary Hay expects to receive his first formal notice of the ratification of the peace treaty by the queen regent through the medium of the French embassy here.

The next step must be taken by Spain, which must name a special envoy and notify the United States government of the probable date upon which he will present himself at Washington with the exchange copy of the treaty of peace.

Although in most instances little more than a perfunctory ceremony, in the case of the exchange of the ratification of this treaty the details will be of more than ordinary interest, for the occasion will be historical.

Spanish-American War.
February 15, 1898.—Battle-ship Maine blown up in Havana harbor.
April 20—President authorized by congress to intervene in Cuba with army and navy.
April 23—Blockading proclamation issued. First gun of the war fired by gunboat Nashville, in capturing the prize Buena Ventura.
April 23—President calls for 125,000 two-year volunteers.
April 25—War with Spain is declared.
April 29—Cervera's fleet sails for Cuba.
May 1—Rear-Admiral Dewey destroys entire fleet of Admiral Montojo, in Manila bay.
May 11—Ensign Bagley killed at Cardenas.
May 19—Cervera's fleet seeks refuge in Santiago de Cuba bay.
May 25—President calls for 75,000 additional volunteers.
June 8—Hobson sinks the Merrimac in Santiago harbor, and is taken prisoner with seven volunteers who accompanied him.
June 10—Six hundred United States marines landed at Caimanera.
June 13—Camara's fleet sails from Spain.
June 22—Shafter's army lands at Daiquiri and Siboney.
July 1—Lawton and Kent and rough riders take San Juan hill, losing 231 men, with 1,364 wounded.
July 3—Cervera's fleet destroyed by Spampson's squadron.
July 17—Toral surrenders Santiago and eastern portion of Cuba.
July 25—General Miles lands in Porto Rico, near Ponce.
July 26—Spain proposes peace through French Ambassador Cambon.
July 31—Battle of Malate, near Manila.
August 12—Spain and United States sign peace protocol defining terms.
August 23—United States peace commission named.
November 23—Final terms of United States accepted by Spain at Paris.
December 10—Treaty of peace signed at Paris.
January 6, 1899.—Treaty ratified by United States senate.
March 17—Treaty signed by queen regent of Spain.

Kautz Arranges a Conference.
Washington, March 20.—Admiral Kautz has cabled the secretary of the navy from Apia, Samoa, via Auckland, N. Z., that he has arranged for a meeting of the three consuls, those of the United States, Great Britain and Germany, at an early date, to have a free discussion of Samoan affairs. The cable dispatch is dated a week ago.

Stranded at Copper River.
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Exploration of Alaska.
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FOERZA PRISON CABLE.

No Evidence That It Was Used in Blowing Up the Maine.

Havana, March 22.—Captain T. L. Huston, of the volunteer engineers, was questioned today by a press correspondent on the subject of the story printed by a local newspaper at Cincinnati, saying that the location of the keyboard by which the United States battle-ship Maine was blown up in Havana harbor on February 15, 1898, had been found by him in a gunroom of the Foerza prison, while engaged in cleaning out the fortifications. The captain said the use of his name in this connection was not authorized. He showed the correspondent a cable with several wires running into the harbor from Foerza prison, opposite Cabanas fortress. One wire was connected with a disused telegraph instrument in a neighboring government building. Though the cable has not been investigated by the United States engineers, the supposition is that it runs to Cabanas, across the harbor, and has been used for telegraphing. There is a remote chance that the wires in the cable were connected with mines or torpedoes, but there is no indication that it had anything to do with the blowing up of the Maine. The end of the cable sticking out of Foerza prison has been seen by tourists for weeks past. Many soldiers have also seen the cable, and many have expressed the belief that it was used to blow up the Maine.

PAPER MONEY SCARCE.
Due to Greater Volume of Business, Not to Decrease in the Supply.

Washington, March 22.—Controller of the Currency Dawes, in answer to inquiries today in regard to the apparent scarcity of paper money, said: "The chief reason for the growing demand for paper money is unquestionably the increase in the general volume of business. There has been no reduction in the amount of paper money which of itself would cause scarcity. The situation in reference to bills is brought about by the increased demand and not by a decrease in the supply. "The amount of paper money in circulation March 1, 1899, is much greater than it was one year ago. While the decrease in circulation in the amount of gold certificates is \$3,475,950, in treasury notes, \$4,269,971, and currency certificates \$25,325,000, the circulation of silver certificates has increased in the sum of \$16,113,278, and United States notes \$44,141,213, making the total net increase of government paper in circulation \$27,195,569, which, added to the increase of \$18,155,825 in national bank circulation, makes the total increase of paper money in circulation over one year ago, \$45,350,904."

Herschell's Remains at Portsmouth.
Portsmouth, Eng., March 22.—The British cruiser Talbot, from New York, March 8 which arrived off Spithead yesterday with the remains of the late Baron Herschell on board, was berthed at the dockyards here today. The casket containing the body was dismantled at 2:30 P. M. The guards-of-honor presented arms, and the massed bands played a funeral march as the casket was brought ashore. As the train left the depot at 2:25 P. M. the combined bugle bands sounded the last post and the post-guardship fired 20-minute guns. During the ceremony all the ships in commission flew their flags at half-mast.

Peace in Porto Rico.
San Juan de Porto Rico, March 21.—The reports contained in newspapers just received here, alleging that danger exists of an uprising of the natives, are regarded with astonishment, and are absolutely without foundation in fact. The only disturbances that have occurred here have been local fights between the American volunteers and the lower classes. The press correspondent, who has just returned from an extended trip through the island, found only occasional evidences of dissatisfaction resulting from brawls, and local politics, and the American officers now here ridicule the idea of an uprising of the natives, who, they say, are without weapons, and are entirely lacking in organization.

Martial Law at Skagway.
Victoria, B. C., March 21.—The steamer Amvr, which arrived Friday, reports a riotous outbreak of railroad strikers at Skagway. The men made an unsuccessful attempt to drive the non-striking workmen from camp No. 1. White, the ringleader, led a large body of men to the camp, where Whiting, the railroad surgeon, and a few men stood as guards. White advanced in front of the party and parleyed for a few minutes, then sprang for Whiting, who knocked him down with a rifle, breaking it and stunning White. The rioters then dispersed. White will recover. One hundred men have been sworn in to assist the marshal, and the town is under martial law.

Katikan's Funeral.
Seattle, Wash., March 22.—The steamer Kinshu Maru, which arrived tonight from Japan by way of Honolulu, brings aboard great preparations for the funeral of King Katikan, who was to be buried in Honolulu. It was expected that the largest funeral ever held in the city would be held at the other end of the island.

Soudan Expedition in the Fall.
London, March 21.—An Egyptian expedition will be taken next autumn, according to a dispatch from Cairo to finally dispose of the Sudan.

TEMPORARY BORDER LINE

One May Be Located in Alaska Soon.

TO AVOID POSSIBLE TROUBLE

There is Growing Danger of a Serious Clash Between Americans and Canadians Near the Border.

Washington, March 22.—The British ambassador, Sir Julian Pauncefote, conferred today with Secretary Hay in reference, it is understood, to a modus vivendi to be observed along the Alaska border in order to obviate the possibility of a clash, pending the final delimitation of the border.

The need of this has been emphasized within the last few days by reports of a battle between the Canadian and the American prospectors on the Prouncipe river. These reports have caused considerable uneasiness in official circles in London, and efforts have been made to learn the facts. There has been no official information, however, either here or in London. Just such a clash has been expected, and the reports have served to direct the attention of officials of the need of effecting a border arrangement. The preliminary move in this direction was made as soon as the Anglo-American commission adjourned without settling the border question. Sir Julian then suggested that a temporary arrangement be made. This would maintain the status quo, each side making no further advance pending a final agreement on the boundary.

A temporary line probably will be run by the two governments. This would not affect permanent interests, but would serve as a legal barrier between the lawless fortune-seekers in that locality. The plan is favorably received on both sides, and is likely to be carried into effect, although no agreement has been entered into thus far.

Some important statements concerning the boundary line situation are given in official correspondence now on file in the state and interior departments, which has never been made public.

Governor Brady, of Alaska, as long ago as the latter part of February called attention to the extremely threatening condition of affairs. February 21, Governor Brady, who was here, had a conference with both Secretary Bliss, who was then just leaving the cabinet, and Secretary Hay, in which he urged that the aggressive acts of the Canadians should be promptly met.

A FATHER'S TERRIBLE CRIME
Killed His Five Children and Attempted to Cremate the Remains.

Hutchinson, Kan., March 22.—An atrocious crime was revealed here today when the coroner and his assistants removed the dead bodies of five little children from the house occupied by John Moore, which burned at an early hour. A coroner's jury investigated the case, and, in accordance with the jury's recommendation, Moore, the father of the dead children, was arrested on a charge of murder.

When the firemen and neighbors reached the burning house, the father was the only member of the family of seven found outside. His actions were queer, and he would not talk. While the building was still burning and his children within the burning walls, he took a horse from his stable and rode away. When the firemen entered the house, after having partly quenched the flames, they found the five children, lying side by side, in a bed on the floor, all dead, but not badly burned.

The coroner's autopsy held this afternoon developed convincing evidence of an awful crime. The skull of each child was deeply indented, and from the dents long fractures extended. All but one of the children had been stabbed in the neck. The throat of the little 3-year-old, a boy, had been slashed so deep that the spinal column had been severed. It was upon these facts and the strange behavior of the father, that the authorities base their charge of murder.

When Moore was called before the coroner's jury to testify, he pretended to believe that an exploding lamp had caused the fire, and that his children had met death in the flames. He testified that he was awakened from a deep sleep by the smoke, and he found the house afire all over. It was 15 minutes, he said, before he recovered his senses, and then he did not try to save the children, because he knew that they must be dead, as the fire had started in the room in which they were sleeping. His riding away from the fire he explained by stating that his wife was away from home attending a sick friend, and that he went to tell her of their loss. Moore showed little concern when the jury returned the verdict charging him with murder.

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Exploration of Alaska.
Seattle, March 20.—In furtherance of the government's plans to continue the exploration of Alaska this season, Assistant Quartermaster Robinson has received orders to purchase 41 pack animals for the use of the Abercrombie and Glenn parties, who will visit the Sushitna and Koyukuk districts. A 75-ton light-draught steamer will also be purchased by the government.

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