

The Hood River Glacier.

Geo. H. Hunt

It's a Cold Day When We Get Left.

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HOOD RIVER GLACIER

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The mail arrives from Mt. Hood at 10 o'clock a. m. on Wednesdays and Saturdays, departs the same days at noon.
For Clatsop, leaves at 8 a. m. on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays; arrives at 6 p. m.
For White Salmon, leaves daily at 1:30 p. m.; arrives at 3:30 p. m.
From White Salmon leaves for Fulda, Gilmer, Trout Lake and Glenwood Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

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- CANBY W. R. C., No. 16**—Meets first Saturday of each month in A. O. U. W. hall at 2 p. m. Mrs. G. P. CROWE, President. Mrs. MARIE DUNN, Secretary.
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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 Called From the Telegraph Columns

There has been a heavy fall in the price of wheat in the Chilean market. Fire at Leed, S. D., destroyed property worth \$100,000. One entire block of buildings was consumed.

The Keystone Slate Company, of Bethlehem, Pa., has increased the wages of its employes 15 per cent.

It is stated that \$325,000 has been subscribed toward the construction of the alumni hall at Yale university.

A secret movement is under way in Hawaii to flood the islands with Portuguese laborers from the Azores islands.

One hundred and eighty-four Americans have been killed and 978 wounded in the Philippines since hostilities opened.

A decision was rendered by Judge Peabody in the St. Louis city police court that under certain conditions a husband has the right to beat his wife.

After attempting to murder his wife and baby, Walter Miller, foreman in the Detroit soap works, sent two bullets into his own brain and died almost instantly.

The three largest of 20 pearl button factories operated at Muscatine, Ia., have advanced wages 15 and 20 per cent. Six hundred button workers are employed in the factories.

The bill providing for the incorporation of the St. Louis World's Fair, to celebrate in 1903 the centennial of the Louisiana purchase, has passed the Missouri senate. It has already been passed by the house.

The Kilcaua Plantation Company has been incorporated at San Francisco. The capital stock is \$2,000,000. The directors are A. B. Spreckels, J. D. Spreckels, William Irwin, C. A. Hugg and W. D. K. Gibson.

A large number of Spanish officers, who had been prisoners in the hands of the Tagals, have entered the service of the latter. Among the prisoners were some of the chiefs of the Spanish general's staff and officers of artillery.

There are persistent rumors in Manila that Aguinado has been supplanted in control of Filipino affairs by General Antonio Luna, commander in chief of the Filipino forces. Luna is described as being a typical belligerent.

Unless the testimony of several important witnesses shall be impeached, something which is very unlikely, the beef inquiry board will be obliged to sustain the charges of General Miles that the soldiers were fed upon embalmed or preserved beef, says a Washington correspondent.

At Ishpeming, Mich., 800 strikers made a demonstration by parading the streets. All the mines are closed.

Three men were killed by an explosion at the railroad cap factory at Braddock, Pa. The building was wrecked.

William A. Phillips, son of an Indiana missionary, has been arrested for insanity in Oakland, Cal. Overstudy is the cause.

A Pennsylvania freight train, near Greenburg, ran into and killed James Dristell and John Clark, and injured John McAllister.

James F. Elwood, of Brooklyn, fell dead in the betting-ring at Benning's after cashing a ticket on Tuttt, winner of the third race.

The president has signed a proclamation opening to settlement May 4, the larger portion of the Southern Ute reservation, in Colorado.

The German plan for settling the Samoan question suits England. As America is also satisfied, a joint high commission will probably be named.

The United States transport Ingalls arrived at Port Antonio, Jamaica, with General Alger on board. She reported all well and proceeded to Porto Rico.

The law does not prohibit the sale of liquor in army canteens. Attorney-General Friggs has rendered a decision to that effect at the request of the secretary of war.

At a mass meeting of miners of the central district of Iowa, it was voted to order a strike, to take effect at once. The decision involves 2,000 miners. Operators are firm in refusing to raise the scale.

Carter H. Harrison has been re-elected mayor of Chicago by a total vote of 148,914, against 108,854 for Zina B. Carter, the Republican candidate, and 45,401 for John P. Altgeld, the independent Democrat.

A committee, whose members are of all the nationalities in Manila, headed by John McLeod, an Englishman, has been organized for the purpose of interviewing the Filipino leaders and petitioning for the release of the Spanish prisoners, in the name of humanity.

LATER NEWS.

New York is preparing an elaborate reception to the cruiser Raleigh, due from Manila.

The congress of universal brotherhood will convene for a seven days' session at San Diego.

The San Francisco Examiner states there is a probability of a combine among the redwood lumbermen of this coast.

Wheeling, W. Va., street cars are still tied up by the strike. Street-car strikers at Bay City, Mich., drove off non-union men.

Two cowboys at Alamo Gordo, N. M., held up the office of the Alamo Gordo Lumber Company and secured \$30,000 worth of scrip.

The overflow of the Yellowstone river caused by the gorging of the ice is practically over. Twelve were drowned at Glendive.

At North End, O. T., Postmaster W. H. Day was out with a hatchet and killed and the office robbed. There is no clue to the murderer.

The Twenty-first infantry has left Plattburg for Manila. The soldiers carried a silk flag presented by Mrs. McKinley two years ago.

Geologists of the university of Chicago are planning to spend a part of the summer in Arizona, to study the formation of that territory and New Mexico.

At Bridgeton, N. J., 1,000 glass workers struck for union wages and recognition of the union. All the employes of the Star glass works, at Medford, also struck.

Oriental advices state that a sensation has been caused at Peking by an edict issued by the empress dowager, accusing Li Hung Chang and Chang Jung, governor of Shantung, with gross extravagance.

Hon. H. A. W. Tabor, postmaster of Denver, and ex-United States senator, died at his home in that city of appendicitis, after a three days' illness. He was born in Orleans county, Vermont, November 20, 1830.

Advice at Lima in regard to the revolution in Bolivia say the situation at Oruro, where President Alonzo has established a base of operations, is desperate. The federalists, or insurgents, are pushing their operations.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier stated in the house of commons, at Ottawa, that the government had received a proposition from the United States respecting the delimitation of the Alaska boundary, but he could not give the details.

A. J. Smith, of Salt Lake City, committed suicide at the Millard hotel, Omaha.

The Twenty-first regiment will leave Plattburg, N. Y., for San Francisco, whence they will proceed to Manila.

The controller of the currency has issued a call for a report of all the national banks at the close of business April 5.

Major-General Shafter has arrived at Washington. He will testify before the army court of inquiry into the beef charges.

The operators and conductors of the Wheeling, W. Va., Railway Company have struck for an advance in wages, and the road is tied up.

The London Mining & Manufacturing Company's property, at Ducktown, Tex., has been sold to the Levisohn Bros., the copper kings, for \$110,000.

At the bi-monthly meeting of the Association of Steel Shafting Manufacturers, in Pittsburgh, it was decided to make an advance in prices, averaging 5 per cent.

Public sympathy is with the employes to such an extent in the street railway strike at Bay City, Mich., that the sheriff can secure no men to act as deputies.

Judge Field, the great American jurist is dead at his home in Washington. He had served a longer term on the bench than any judge ever appointed.

George Reid was killed, Mack Reid probably fatally wounded, and two other men hurt in a pitched battle between the Preacher and Reid factions at Brunson, S. C.

Jack MacMillan, well known in Europe and the United States as a courier, was caught in a belt in a flour mill at Lindsay, Ontario, and so badly mangled that he died.

James Eley, the English messenger boy who left London, April 1, for California, to rival the recent trip of Jagers, the messenger boy sent to Chicago, has arrived at New York.

Miss Marie Burroughs, of the Stuart Robson company, accidentally stabbed Harold Russell, of the same company, in the face at the Broadway theater, Denver. Mr. Russell's injury is slight.

Tompen in the mines in the Southern Illinois coal district have decided to strike as the result of their employers' refusal to grant a raise of 25 cents a day. This will tie up at least 8,000 men.

Hollister McGuire, fish commissioner, and State Senator Reed, of Oregon, were drowned in the North Umpqua river. Their boat upset in the rapids. W. F. Hubbard saved himself by swimming ashore.

STARVATION IN PORTO RICO

Gen. Stone Describes Conditions in the Island.

THE SITUATION IS DESPERATE

Insurrection May Result If Measures of Relief Are Long Delayed—A Short Coffee Crop One Cause of Distress.

New York, April 10.—The Herald says Brigadier-General Stone will go to Washington tomorrow, where he will call the attention of the president to the starvation and distress in Porto Rico. He thinks that the desperate state of the people may lead to insurrection if relief is not forthcoming. He has just returned from a journey of 10 days through the interior of the island.

The general was attached to the department of agriculture before the war, and during hostilities he was in Porto Rico as a member of General Miles' staff. This last trip was made with a party of capitalists and railroad men. He was also invited by Major-General Henry to give advice concerning the construction of roads through the island.

"People are dying of starvation all through the interior," said General Stone. "In the district of Aguas Bannas there were many deaths. The judge in the district of Comercio showed me a book in which he had recorded the names of many who died for lack of food. General Grant reported 59 deaths from starvation in one district. I saw hundreds of natives emaciated and weak. When I left Porto Rico there were 100,000 persons there who had had neither bread nor meat for two weeks."

"This state of affairs is largely due to the short coffee crop and the ruinous competition of Brazil. Porto Rican coffee is selling at from 7 to 8 cents at seaports, and the transportation takes nearly all of this sum. Major-General Henry is issuing rations and is doing everything in his power to alleviate the distress."

"It is difficult, however, to reach the interior. The supplies are sent to military posts and distributed as well as possible. Still Major-General Henry cannot go on in this way. His money, derived from customs, will give out soon. He cannot make this people an object of charity. He has found work for at least 5,000 men on the road-building. With good roads and a means of getting out of the interior with fruits and vegetables, something can be done to develop the island."

"Another element contributing to the distress of the Porto Ricans is the fact that the United States continues to levy duty upon them. They had free trade with Spain, which is now cut off. Yet with all their sufferings, the Porto Ricans speak with pride as belonging to the United States. They do not expect Porto Rico to become a state."

"Porto Rico is the home of the orange, yet oranges are rotting on the trees. They are sold at 50 cents a barrel. I bought them five for a cent. They are as good as the Indian river oranges."

"One of the objects of my visit was to make arrangements for the establishment of an experiment station under the department of agriculture. I have found a place which I think will be suitable for the raising of winter vegetables."

WEST INDIAN COAL STATIONS.

Navy Department Will Place Them at Strategic Points.

New York, April 10.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: At the suggestion of Rear-Admiral Bradford, chief of the bureau of equipment, a comprehensive scheme has been adopted by the navy department under which coaling stations will be placed at strategic points in the West Indies, so as to give the United States control of the Virgin, Mona and Windward passages and the approaches to the Gulf of Mexico.

It is proposed to establish coaling stations at Culebra island, lying between Porto Rico and the Virgin islands; at Mayaguez, which lies on the western shores of Porto Rico and controls the Mona passage, and at Guantamano on the southern side of Cuba, or at Nipe bay on the northern coast, either of which controls the Windward passage. Coal sheds and piers are already in the course of construction at Dry Tortugas, which will enable a fleet operating from that point to prevent an enemy from entering either through the Yucatan or Bahama channel.

Official Reports to Be Admitted.

Washington, April 10.—The army beef inquiry court decided today to admit as evidence the official reports of army officers concerning the beef supplied to the army during the war with Spain, as requested by General Miles.

A raft of pine timber of fine quality was sold at Lockport, Mich., to be used in the construction of the new battleship Maine at the Cramps' shipyards in Philadelphia.

NOT A MATAAFAN STRUCK.

German Claim Americans in Samoa Shoot Badly.

San Francisco, April 12.—The German Democrat, published in this city, has received a letter from one of the chief German officials at Samoa, which is interesting as giving the German views of the complications at Apia.

The correspondent writes that with all the shooting that has been done, not a single Mataafan has been killed or wounded, and that the Mataafans and Germans have apparently a great contempt for the fighting ability of American and British sailors. The Mataafans are anxious for the allied forces to come out and fight in the open, where they with their native instruments of war, will have a chance against the modern weapons used by the Americans.

The letter says that Admiral Kautz gave no warning of the bombardment, but that when it first commenced it was thought a salute had been fired. According to the correspondent, the British consul, Maxze, is greatly blamed for the troubles, and there seems to be an inclination among the Germans to hold the British responsible for the war instead of the Americans.

CERVERA'S SUNKEN SHIPS.

Wrecking Company Gives Up the Job of Raising Them.

Washington, April 12.—Acting Secretary Allen has received a letter from the manager of the Neptune company, announcing that it is not possible to raise and repair the vessels of Cervera's fleet sunk near Santiago. The conclusion is that in the case of the Colon, the company cannot undertake to raise her unless the United States government will guarantee expenses in the event of failure. The wreck is lying in the surf line, and save on exceptionally calm days it cannot even be approached by small boats.

As to the Viscaya, the company finds that while it is entirely feasible to float her, she would probably not be worth enough to the United States government to warrant the heavy expenditure. The Swedish company having thus withdrawn, the navy department is free to entertain any other solid project that may be advanced for raising one or more of the Spanish ships.

FOUR WERE DROWNED.

Result of a Wreck Between Vancouver and Malcolm Islands.

Victoria, B. C., April 12.—George Schuoster is the sole survivor of a shipwreck which occurred between Malcolm and Vancouver islands March 17. The sloop on which he and Tom Hackett, of Seattle, had been selling liquor to the Northern Indians was lost in a storm while all on board were intoxicated. Those drowned included Hackett, an Irish logger known only by his first name, Charlie, and two half-breed women.

It is supposed that it was the wrecking of this craft that was mistaken for that of the yacht Thistle, the latter craft, with her party, being safe at Aleut bay.

RIOT AT PANAMA.

Clash Between White and Black Miners—Seven Were Killed.

Pana, Ill., April 12.—In a riot which broke out at 10:30 A. M., on the main street in front of the telegraph office, between white and black miners, in which deputy sheriffs took part, six men and one woman were killed. Nine persons were wounded, several so seriously that they will die.

The killed are: Lavier L. Roog, a Frenchman and a union miner; Frank Coburn, white, son of ex-Sheriff Coburn; four unknown negro miners and one negro woman.

Fatal Mining Disaster.

Austin, Tex., April 12.—A mining disaster in which 12 men lost their lives is reported from the Sierra Mejada mining camp, located in the state of Coahuila, Mexico, 50 miles south of Presidio, Tex.

An explosion of foul gas occurred in the Veda Rica silver mine, and before all the miners could get to the surface the dry timbers were on fire, the fierce flames barring exit.

On the Verge of War.

Port au Prince, Hayti, April 12.—The relations between the republic of Hayti and the republic of San Domingo are strained, owing to disputes regarding territories claimed by both republics. The two governments are concentrating troops on the frontiers, and it is reported that the Dominicans have invaded Haytian territory and occupied Las Caobas.

Colombia's Time Is Up.

London, April 12.—The Italian government, according to a special correspondent from Rome, has declined to give Colombia any further time in which to pay the Carruti claim under Mr. Cleveland's award, and has ordered the Atlantic squadron to proceed immediately to Cartagena, "to bring the Colombians to their senses."

Italy's Delegates.

Rome, April 12.—Italy has been formally invited to the disarmament conference at The Hague, and has appointed as one of her delegates Marquis Visconti Venosta, minister of foreign affairs in the late Rudini cabinet.

CAPTURE OF SANTA CRUZ

Most Interesting Battle of the War.

NO AMERICANS WERE KILLED

Filipinos Driven From the City With Great Loss—General Lawton's Plans a Perfect Success.

Manila, April 12.—General Lawton has captured Santa Cruz, at the extreme end of the lake, and driven the rebels, who were commanded by a Chinaman named Po Wah, into the mountains. The American loss was six wounded. The rebels lost 68 killed and 40 wounded.

Santa Cruz was the Filipino stronghold in Lake Laguna de Bay, and it fell into the hands of General Lawton's expedition after some sharp, quick fighting, forming one of the most interesting and important battles of the war. The plans of the American commanders worked perfectly, with the exception that the progress of the expedition was delayed by the difficult navigation of the river.

About 1,500 picked men, commanded by General Lawton, on account of the illness of General King, partly surrounded the city while the gunboats Laguna de Bay, Oeste and Napidan, under the command of Captain Grant, of the Utah battery, shelled the city and outlying trenches.

General Lawton and his staff accompanied the troops, sometimes leading charges in Indian-fighting tactics, which eventually resulted in the complete rout of the rebels, with the smallest amount of damage to the city and slight loss to the Americans.

A casco, with a force of 200 picked sharpshooters, under Major Weisenberger, mostly belonging to the First Washington regiment, was run into a shallow about five miles south of the city. Then a few shells were sent toward the entrenchments of the rebels at the edge of the woods, sending the enemy scurrying inland. Then a number of Americans jumped into the water, and wading for about 400 yards, crept forward on the line, covering the landing of the remainder, which finished debarking about 5 o'clock. Three troops of the Fourth cavalry, unmounted, were sent ashore on a dangerous marshy point, directly south of the city, under fire from the enemy's trenches. Meanwhile in the town itself there was utter silence, and there was not a sign of life.

At sunrise the assault commenced. The American outline south of the city stretched two miles inland, and with its left sweeping the shore, it moved north, while the Fourth cavalrymen, on the point, advanced toward the city, pouring volleys on the trenches.

Simultaneously the gunboats hovering along the shore shelled the woods ahead of the troops, and drove the Filipinos inland. The gatlings cleared several trenches.

The trenches that were not cleared by the gunboats gave considerable resistance when the line was nearing the city, and the Laguna de Bay and Oeste bombarded for an hour in the hope of making them too warm for occupancy, but did not succeed in clearing them entirely.

General Lawton, with the Fourteenth infantry battalions, approached a narrow iron bridge across a creek on the south border of the town. Here a company of Filipinos was entrenched across the stream and behind a stone barricade at the entrance to the bridge. The Americans rushed forward in single file in the face of a galling fire, demolishing the barricade with their hands, and drove the enemy from the trenches, killing a dozen.

The Filipino soldiers in the town, secured in various buildings and firing from the windows, gave the invaders an interesting hour. There was a regular nest of them in the stone jail, which is hedged in by a wall. This was a veritable pepperpot. The Americans, single or in pairs, entered the houses, and many warriors were taken prisoners.

General Lawton established headquarters at the elegant palace of the governor, and a guard was immediately placed in the church, as sacred edifices are always the first objective point of looters. Within an hour the town was patrolled, and all looting rigidly prevented.

Almost all the inhabitants had fled during the two preceding nights, and only a few Chinese shopkeepers have emerged from hiding and resumed business.

On the march north of town were found 40 dead Filipinos, some terribly torn by shells, and many others wounded, to whom the Americans offered their canteens as though they were comrades. A surgeon who traversed the field counted 80 killed, and General Lawton will report at least 68.

A Strategic Position.

Manila, April 12.—The capture by Lawton of Santa Cruz is of immense strategic importance. It is the key to Laguna de Bay, and now cuts off Aguinaldo from the troops south of Manila. As the wires are cut he cannot communicate promptly except with the troops he has with him.