

# The Hood River Glacier.

It's a Cold Day When We Get Left.

VOL. X.

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NO. 51.

## HOOD RIVER GLACIER

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**THE MAIL.**  
The mail arrives from Mt. Hood at 10 o'clock a. m. Wednesdays and Saturdays; departs the same days at noon.  
For Chenoweth, leaves at 3 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 Fidda, Gilmer, Trout Lake and Glenwood Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

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**AUREL REBEKAH DEGREE LODGE, No. 17.** I. O. G. T. Meets first and third Mondays in each month.  
J. H. FERGUSON, Secretary.

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**WACCOMA LODGE, No. 30.** K. of P.—Meets in A. O. U. W. hall, every Tuesday night.  
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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**

Porto Rico is to have a first-class postal service.

The cruiser Chicago will pay the Moors a significant visit to remind them of claims due us.

The Italian ministry has resigned. Discussion over the exposure of official correspondence caused the rupture.

Sadie Tonic, a 13-year-old Russian girl, was struck by lightning in a crowded New York street. She suffered severe burns, but is still alive.

At Hutchinson, Kan., John Moore, while being tried for the murder of his five children, admitted that he had killed them so that he could get work.

The military government has decided to return to the United States all ex-convicts now serving sentences in Cuba for misconduct under their terms of enlistment.

The California raisin-growers' association have secured control of 90 per cent of the product of the counties of the state. The packers have accepted the terms offered, and will work in harmony with the association.

The new Montana copper company has been organized, with a capital of \$75,000,000, and Marcus Daly as president. Several other large properties will be united with the Anaconda mines, and more thorough work done.

The president has appointed Hon. Bert W. Bowen, of New York, as minister to Persia. Minister Bowen was consul-general at Barcelona before the Spanish war broke out. The place had previously been tendered ex-Governor Lord, of Oregon.

An insurance decision of much importance has been rendered by a New York court against the Equitable Life. It is held that policy-holders are entitled to a share in all the company's surplus, in proportion to the amount of his policy and paid premiums.

The California Packers' Association has been incorporated, with a capital stock of \$2,500,000. It is composed of some of the largest fruitpacking establishments in the state, and its object will be to control and regulate the prices of canned fruits which it will ship to all parts of the world.

Mr. Shurman, the president of the United States Philippine commission, expresses the opinion that the interviews accorded by General Otis to the Filipino representatives will have a good moral effect, as tending to convince Aguinaldo's representatives that the American authorities mean to give the Filipinos a good government, and not one of the Spanish sort.

Quay's friends are working hard to influence senators in favor of seating him.

The Reading, Pa., Iron Company advanced wages for the second time this year.

Strikers at Cleveland were successful in obtaining more wages and shorter hours.

The price of gas in New York has been reduced from \$1.10 to 65 cents per 1000 feet.

German papers are anxiously advising President McKinley to give up the Philippines.

Lieutenant Gilmore has been heard from. He has sent word of his capture to General MacArthur.

Cecil Rhodes has failed to secure the aid of the British government in his Cape-to-Cairo railway scheme.

Paymaster-General Stewart, having reached the age limit, will be retired with the rank of rear-admiral.

Howell T. Moigan, who returned to South Bend, Ind., from Alaska, where he had lost his mind and money, committed suicide.

Secretary Hay has been formally notified of the release of the Spanish garrison at Ponape, in the Caroline islands, and of a naturalized American citizen named Melinder, held as a prisoner of war since last summer.

Aguinaldo has again sent envoys to General Otis with peace proposals, but as they bear the same instructions as before they will accomplish nothing. They still insist that consent of the Filipino congress must be obtained.

As a result of General Torres' oppressive conduct toward American merchants trading at Bluefields, Nicaragua, this government has determined to require the Nicaraguan government to relieve him from duty at that point.

Archbishop Corrigan's letter to the pope, thanking him for his declaration against "Americanism," was answered immediately by the cardinal secretary of state, who expressed to the archbishop the great satisfaction which it gave his holiness.

### LATER NEWS.

Several negroes were killed in a storm which swept over chambers county, Georgia.

At a fire in Massillon, O., one fireman was killed and a workman fatally injured.

The president and Mrs. McKinley have gone to Hot Springs, Va., for a 10 days' vacation.

Fifteen cases of disease in Leclaire, Ia., have been identified by officers of the state board of health as smallpox. The Davenport council has declared a quarantine against Leclaire.

The Topeka Capital has started a popular subscription to purchase a sword for General Funston, the brave Kansan. Every county, town and city in the state is asked to contribute.

George Olmstead, conductor of the train the Wardner rioters stole, has been arrested. He ran between Wallace and Burke for years, yet persists he did not recognize any of the crowd.

At Doniphan, Kan., District Judge Stuart refused to grant a divorce to Ellen Phillips from P. O. Phillips, because their marriage was brought about by an advertisement in a matrimonial paper.

Major Marchand, leader of the famous Marchand expedition, which was returning from Fashoda, on the Nile, to the Red sea, en route to France, is reported to have been killed by a band of marauders.

The Missouri house has passed and sent to the governor an important bill requiring Missouri corporations to keep their principal offices in the state, and providing that at least three directors shall be residents of Missouri.

Governor Stanley, of Kansas, has addressed to the governors of Western states pressing invitations to attend the annual convention of the trans-Mississippi commercial congress, which will be held in Wichita, May 31 to June 3, inclusive.

Representatives of more than a score of the leading plow manufacturing concerns of the United States met in Chicago, and virtually completed organization into which it is proposed ultimately to take all manufacturers of agricultural implements. The capitalization of the new combination is placed at over \$85,000,000.

At Oakshosh, Wis., the engine room of the saw mill of the Paine Lumber Company was wrecked by a boiler explosion. The watchman, Eugene Dubois, and his wife and child, were the only persons in the mill. The woman was killed outright. The child died an hour later, and Dubois may recover. Cold water turned into a hot boiler caused the explosion.

At Cedar creek, in Cass county, Nebraska, a cloudburst occurred, causing several thousand dollars' damage.

Rudyard Kipling has been offered and has agreed to accept the degree of LL. D. from McGill university, Montreal, Canada.

The sheriff of Shoshone county, Idaho, has been arrested by the federal authorities, charged with bribing and abetting the Wardner rioters, and steps have been taken to oust him from office.

Cyrus Dolph, of Portland, Or., son of the late United States Senator Dolph, of Oregon, has been recommended by the examining board at the Presidio for a second lieutenantcy in the regular army.

Admiral Dewey's physician says he is in perfect health. He has not been more than 20 miles away from Manila since the first day of last May, and he has not felt the necessity of a physician's aid in that time.

British industry is being forced to the rear, and growing American competition alarms England. We are taking rich markets from her. Skill in engine building on this side is bringing in orders from abroad.

At a monster mass meeting held in Chicago the president and government were endorsed, and the Philippine war was declared to be just and holy. Support was pledged to the boys who are fighting for the flag 10,000 miles from home.

President McKinley stated Sunday that he believed the war in the Philippines would be at an end within 48 hours. This conclusion is based upon highly gratifying cablegrams received from Mr. Schurgan, president of the peace commission.

It is rumored that Mabini, president of the cabinet and minister of foreign affairs in the so-called Filipino government, who is a radical, is to be succeeded by Patreno, the framer of the Spanish treaty of 1896. This change is regarded as significant at the present juncture.

It is declared in Washington that the president's nervous condition and ill health are the result of his incessant smoking. Of late, he has smoked from breakfast to bed time, and while at work he has constantly a cigar in his mouth. He almost rivals the late General Grant as a smoker.

Governor Thomas has announced that within a few days, if President McKinley and the secretary of war continue to ignore his communications on the subject of the return of the Colorado regiment from the Philippines, he will take steps with the view of securing the immediate recall of the troops.

## BEEF WAS NOT EMBALMED

Gen. Miles Blamed by the Army Commission.

### SECRETARY ALGER CLEARED

General Eagan Censured for Excessive Purchase of Untried Rations—Meat Packers Exonerated.

Washington, May 9.—By direction of the president, who approves the findings, Acting Secretary of War Meiklejohn today made public the report and findings of the military court appointed to investigate the charges made by Major-General Miles, commanding the army, that the beef supplied to the army during the war with Spain was unfit for the use of the troops. The most important features of the report are:

The finding that the general's findings that the refrigerated beef was treated with chemicals were not established; that his allegations concerning the canned fresh or canned roast beef were sustained as to its unsuitability for food as used on the transports and as a long-continued field ration; censure of General Miles for "error" in failing to promptly notify the secretary of war when he first formed the opinion that the food was unfit; censure of the commissary-general (then General Eagan) for the too-extensive purchase of the canned beef as an untried ration; censure of Colonel Maus, of General Miles' staff; the finding that the packers were not at fault, and that the meats supplied to the army were of the same quality as those supplied to the trade generally, and the recommendation that no further proceedings will be taken in the premises.

The conclusion of the court adverse to further proceedings based upon the charges is as follows:

"It has been developed in the course of the inquiry, as recited in this report, that in some instances some individuals failed to perform the full measure of duty or to observe the proprieties which dignified military laws command; but the court is of the opinion that the mere statement of official facts developed meets the end of discipline, and that the interests of the service will be best subserved if further proceedings be not taken."

### UNION MEN BARRED.

May Not Be Employed in Cœur d'Alene Under Martial Law.

Spokane, May 9.—The miners of Shoshone county, Idaho, that proposed to operate during the reign of martial law may do so only on condition that they do not employ members of the Cœur d'Alene Miners' Union. This is the martial law as laid down by General Merriam and Attorney-General Hayes, of Idaho. At a meeting of the mineowners in this city this morning, Mr. Hayes presented this mandate. The owners cheerfully promised to obey.

"We're going to clean up the Cœur d'Alenes," said Attorney-General Hayes prior to his departure for Boise. "I have seen some of the mineowners today and they have been informed by the proper authorities, that they cannot employ anyone connected with a criminal organization in the county. The miners' unions in Shoshone county contain many desperadoes and criminals who have under the protection of the unions perpetrated crimes and outrages. Twice has it been necessary because of these men and their organizations to put the country under martial law. We want to put a stop to that sort of thing."

### TO INVEST BACOLOR.

Country Around San Fernando Will Be Swept of Rebels.

Manila May 9.—To clear the Philippines out of Bacolor about five miles southwest of San Fernando, will be the next task of the Americans. The rebel general, Mascardo, has a force of 600 men there, well armed and possessed of plenty of ammunition. His troops have never met American soldiers, and they think, according to reports carried to San Fernando, that they can "whip the whole lot."

Bacolor is well entrenched, and thousands of natives are working like beavers digging trenches and carrying the dirt in baskets. The enemy uses his riflemen for fighting only, but compels the bolo men and Chinese men, and even women, to labor incessantly. The rebel outpost is about a mile beyond San Fernando, with a trench that holds between 200 and 300 men. From that point several volleys were fired last night upon the camp of the Twentieth Kansas regiment.

Neither Major-General MacArthur nor Major-General Lawton moved today, although each reconnoitered the country in his vicinity or some miles from headquarters, developing the presence of small forces of the enemy. In the vicinity of Laguna de Bay, the rebels are extremely active, but the lines of General Owenshine and Colonel Wholley, who is commanding General King's brigade during the latter's illness, have been materially strengthened, and there is no danger in that direction.

### OPPORTUNITIES IN PORTO RICO

Room for Young Men of Enterprise and Energy.

Washington, May 9.—Owing to the large number of inquiries that have been received by the members of the insular commission since their recent return from Porto Rico, General Robert P. Kennedy has prepared a statement as to the resources and conditions in Porto Rico, which he thinks will cover the points upon which the greatest interest has been manifested. Concerning the people themselves, General Kennedy says:

"There can scarcely be found on the globe a more hospitable and warm-hearted people than those of Porto Rico. They are in full sympathy with American institutions. There is a great deal of poverty in the island, as it is understood in the United States. That is, the people live in flimsily constructed huts, have few clothes and still less of ready money, but, owing to the bounty of nature around them, they can live with little work and few worldly goods and still not suffer from either cold or hunger. The stories of starvation upon the island are baseless fabrications.

"While the richer classes live well in beautifully appointed homes and have been, for the most part, educated abroad, so that they can speak English, the percentage of illiteracy among the poorer classes is very high, reaching 90 per cent, but this is largely due to the fact that there are no schools worthy the name outside of the largest towns, or, indeed, one might say, in the whole island.

"As to agricultural opportunities, I should say that not one-fourth of the land is under cultivation, and thousands of acres yet remain to be given over to husbandry. Lands are held at good prices, owing to the promise of an influx of people from the United States. Still, there is opportunity for many thousands of persons who really wish to engage in agriculture in the island. That there are great opportunities in Porto Rico is unquestionable. To young men desiring to seek permanent homes and who have a good stock of energy and enterprise, Porto Rico offers great inducements. But I would discourage the simple adventurer who expects to reap a quick and unearned reward.

"The opportunities for stock-raising, it appears to me, are superior to those in almost any part of the United States, and this without disparagement to our own country."

### FRANCE PRESSES CHINA.

Demands Concessions for Missionary Outrages.

Peking, May 9.—The French minister, M. Pichon, has demanded mining concessions to the value of 1,200,000 taels in the province of Szechuan, one of the largest in China, and traversed by the Yang-tse-Kiang, as indemnity for the recent imprisonment of a French missionary. The demand is considered exorbitant. The Chinese say that the existing conditions of rebellion are not due to any lack of energy on the part of the government, which has frequently consulted the French minister regarding the best means of obtaining the freedom of the priests in question.

According to advices from Hankow, capital of the province of Hoo Pee, the Russians contemplate taking definite action with reference to property now owned by British subjects in the Russian Jardine concession. The Russian consul refuses to recognize the titles of the claimants. The affair threatens to interfere seriously with the Peking-Hankow railroad project, and the dismissal of the Russian official is considered to be the only remedy.

### Admiral Dewey Accepts.

New York, May 9.—Dewey cabled Saturday that he would accept the \$100-a-plate banquet to be tendered him on his return. This is only one of a number of functions now being planned and given great impetus by the arrival of the cruiser Buffalo, which made record-time home from Manila in 44½ days. All the officers declare that Dewey is in the best of health and spirits, and is satisfied with being the head of the navy, wants no presidential troubles, and is planning to come home as soon as peace is concluded.

### Powder Plant Wrecked.

Pottsville, Pa., May 9.—The powder mill plant of the Pottsville Water Company, located seven miles east, blew up today, destroying 18 tons of powder. No workmen were about the plant at the time of the explosion. A gang of tramps, it is believed, set fire to a magazine, which contained 14 tons of blasting powder. Five minutes later there was a second explosion, when the drying-house, containing four tons of powder, went up. The two explosions wrecked the entire plant. Debris was carried for a distance of half a mile. The loss amounts to about \$10,000.

### Cruiser Buffalo Home.

New York, May 9.—Flying a "homeward bound" pennant, the United States cruiser Buffalo, came into port this morning after a record-breaking run from Manila. She brought 596 officers and men from Dewey's fleet, more than half of whom participated in the battle of Manila bay. The men are those whose terms of enlistment have expired.

## FILIPINO ARMY SQUABBLE

Nearly Plunged Into Civil War by Two Generals.

### AN EXPEDITION ON THE RIVER

Gunboats Bombard and Capture Two Towns on the Ilo Grande—Rebels Daring Trick at San Fernando.

Manila, May 10.—The army gunboats Laguna de Bay and Cavadonga returned today from an expedition up the San Fernando river, where it was learned that just before the battle of San Tomas the insurgents were almost plunged into civil war.

General Luna, when an engagement with the Americans was inevitable, sent back to Bacolor to demand of General Mascardo reinforcements. Mascardo said he would take orders only from Aguinaldo. Luna, with a solitary regiment, made a forced march to Bacolor. Mascardo ordered his command to form in line of battle. Outside of the opposing forces the insurgents camp was all confusion.

Aguinaldo was terrified by the situation and ordered his chief of staff, Colonel Arguelles, to make peace at all hazards. The soldiers were waiting orders to fight when Arguelles called a conference with the rival generals. Aguinaldo begged Luna and Mascardo not to plunge the Filipino forces into civil strife at such a time.

His entreaties prevailed, Luna returned to the front with reinforcements, and Mascardo was court-martialed for insubordination. The battle of San Tomas followed, and Luna received wounds in the shoulder and groin that will surely disable him for the rest of the campaign, and may cause his death.

Guagua was bombarded and carried by assault. The insurgents fired the town and abandoned a small gunboat of their own.

It was from the civil governor of the district, Jose Enfante, who stayed to welcome the Americans, that the news about Luna was received. He said that 5,000 to 8,000 natives had been killed since the beginning of hostilities, and 500 insurgents retreated from Guagua toward Bacolor when they heard the cannonading by the gunboats as they approached up the river. In the graveyard at Guagua are 400 newly made graves.

The insurgent forces have been divided, one body under command of General Mascardo, going to the west of San Fernando, and the other, commanded by General Antonio Luna, moving north. Both these leaders claim supreme command of the Filipino army. General Luna will fall back to Terlac, and from that place move toward San Isadoro. General MacArthur will make San Fernando his base of operations, sending out detachments of troops as they may be necessary.

### Rebels' Daring Trick.

Manila, May 10.—The Filipinos surprised the United States forces at San Fernando with a daring trick yesterday. A railway train, with an engine at each end, was run almost to the American outposts, and in plain sight of the town. Before they could be reached a gang of natives sprang off the train and tore up several lengths of railway track, boarded the train again and steamed away, so quickly that there was no opportunity to capture the raiders.

The Nebraska regiment is asking for temporary relief from duty. Only 875 men of this regiment are left at the front.

### BIG RAILROAD TRUST.

Consolidation of Lines Between Boston and Chicago.

Cleveland, May 10.—According to a high official of the Vanderbilt lines in this city, the details of a big railroad trust, which is to include all the lines between Boston and Chicago, are now being worked out and the consolidation may be completed within the next few weeks. The recent purchase of short lines in New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois was in line with the plans for the consolidation which has been in contemplation. It is not the purpose to have all the lines under one management exactly, but to apportion them among the Pennsylvania company, the Vanderbilt interests and the Baltimore & Ohio Company, when it shall have been reorganized, giving to each system the lines that it can use to the best advantage.

### German Meat Bill.

Berlin, May 10.—It is authoritatively stated that the committee of the reichstag to which was referred the meat inspection bill which was substantially agreed upon by the imperial cabinet and the United States ambassador, Andrew D. White, has reported against the measure and in favor of bills hostile to American interests, and that the government will probably refuse to sanction it. The bill, as reported back, provides for an examination of American meats impossible to enforce without utterly destroying American trade with Germany.