

The Hood River Glacier

Hines Geo H, OHS, city hall

"IT'S A COLD DAY WHEN WE GET LEFT."

VOL. XIII.

HOOD RIVER, OREGON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1901.

NO. 31.

HOOD RIVER GLACIER

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THE MAILS.
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For Clatsop, leaves at 8 a. m. Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays; arrives at 6 p. m.
For White Salmon (Wash.) leaves daily at 6:45 a. m.; arrives at 7:15 p. m.
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EVENTS OF THE DAY

FROM THE FOUR QUARTERS OF THE WORLD.

A Comprehensive Review of the Important Happenings of the Past Week Presented in a Condensed Form Which is Most Likely to Prove of Interest to Our Many Readers.

Fire in Bloomington, Ill., destroyed property valued at \$50,000.

Schley will file objections to the findings of the court of inquiry.

By the explosion of a gasoline stove in St. Louis, two women were fatally burned.

Emperor William has decorated Marquis Ito, of Japan, with the Order of the Red Eagle.

According to a London correspondent, the Northeastern Railway has given an order for 20 American locomotives.

Telegraph company ordered Marconi to cease his experiments in Newfoundland, as they owned exclusive control in that country.

A Vienna paper publishes a semi-official statement that the international anti-anarchist negotiations are likely to be without result.

Burglars entered the Rhinebeck, N. Y., postoffice and bank and got stamps and money to the value of \$300, but in the bank they secured nothing.

A Paris paper states that Commandant General Botha has reported to Mr. Kruger that he has 24,000 armed men, 10,000 being Cape Colony recruits.

General Botha, the Boer leader, was wounded in a recent engagement.

Whatcom, Wash., is flooded with counterfeit money.

Emperor William complains that German workmen drink too much beer.

The house will take up the matter of war tax reduction after the holidays.

Marconi received a wireless message at St. John's, N. F., from Cornwall, England.

An insurgent major and 42 men have been captured by the Americans in the Philippines.

General Bell has adopted a concentration policy in Batangas province, Philippine islands.

A negro has been captured who confesses to have wrecked the train near The Dalles, Or., recently.

The backbone of the cold wave, which has prevailed throughout the east and middle west for the past week, has been broken.

Murderer Dalton was found guilty of murder in the first degree at Portland.

Mormons have made 3,000 converts in the mountain counties of West Virginia.

A block of 17 business houses was burned at Sweetwater, Tex.; loss, \$150,000.

South Manchester, Conn., silk weavers struck to have their machinery changed.

Burglars robbed a bank at Shreve, O., but were unsuccessful at Felicity, in the same state.

Goldsmith & Co.'s housefurnishing establishment in Milwaukee was damaged \$50,000 by fire.

Major General MacArthur has been ordered to assume command of the department of the Colorado.

The Democratic senatorial caucus considered the canal treaty, but could reach no decision, being divided.

The eighty-third anniversary of the admission of Illinois into the Union as a state was celebrated at Springfield.

Prince Tuan is planning a rebellion in Mongolia.

Every railroad entering Salt Lake has joined in a rate war.

The date of King Edward's coronation is fixed at June 26, 1902.

Yukon miners are unknowingly throwing away thousands of dollars worth of platinum.

A French aeronaut, who has already crossed the Mediterranean, will try to cross the Atlantic.

The Seranton, Pa., labor convention was unanimous for Chinese exclusion, but not for Japanese exclusion.

Speaker Henderson has announced the new house committees. This is not usually done until after the holiday recess.

CONCENTRATION IN LUZON.

General Bell's Method of Stamping Out the Rebellion in Batangas.

Manila, Dec. 18.—General Franklin Bell has been exceedingly active in Batangas province, where he intends, by every means available, to stamp out the insurgents. Lieutenant Hennessey, of the Eighth infantry, together with one American scout and six Filipinos, captured an insurgent major, with 42 men, 22 rifles and 880 rounds of ammunition, without the loss of a man. A number of captured documents and papers, now in the hands of General Bell, implicate in the insurrection the president and other prominent natives of Lian, Batangas province.

General Bell has notified the natives in Batangas that December 28 he proposes to concentrate them in the neighborhood of towns. He will move their livestock, rice, etc., to within the limits of concentration. After that date, everything outside these limits will be confiscated. The roads from Batangas and Laguna provinces are lined with a continuous stream of native men, women and children in the carriages, carts, and mounted on cariboes, seeking safety from the horrors of war.

The column under Colonel Theodore J. Wint, of the Sixth cavalry, is zealous in its operations against the insurgents and has received high praise from the military authorities.

The insurgent General Torres, who was found guilty by a military commission after ordering the assassination of an American corporal, and sentenced to be hanged, but whose sentence was disapproved by General Chaffee, broke down when he was released. He said it was just that his life had been spared, because he was innocent of the crime imputed to him. He has expressed his highest regard and warmest feelings for General Chaffee, and his appreciation that the supreme military power in the Philippines is in the hands of such a man. Torres says he is submissive to the existing conditions.

CHINA IS HELPLESS.

Will Yield in the Manchurian Matter to the Strongest Influence.

Pekin, Dec. 18.—The Manchurian question has reached a stage which best informed observers consider to be a crisis in Chinese history. The Chinese government is best between Russia on the one hand and Great Britain, the United States and Japan on the other. The government is helpless, and will yield to that faction able to bring the strongest pressure to bear.

Prince Ching is distinctly more friendly to Great Britain than to Li Hung Chang. The British, American and Japanese representatives here have separately visited Prince Ching and insisted that they be shown any treaty before it is signed. Prince Ching has submitted to them the draft of a treaty practically identical to the treaty already published.

Prince Ching is now pressing Russia for more definite terms, the present form of the treaty being so vague in its important points as virtually to leave Russia a free hand. The Japanese minister has taken a strong stand in the matter, and has notified Prince Ching that Japan will require concessions equivalent to all the advantages conceded to Russia in Manchuria.

A PROSPEROUS LITTLE CITY.

Has a Population of Only 500. Yet Does the Business of a Much Larger Place.

Cody, Wyo., Dec. 16.—Cody has a population of about 500 and is growing rapidly. It is the terminus of the Burlington Railroad, and will probably remain the terminus for several years to come. It is destined to be the leading town of the Big Horn Basin. It is the shipping point for the stock owners of large herds of sheep and cattle. It is surrounded by fertile land, much of which is under cultivation, and much more will be in the near future, as there is an abundance of water. There is untold mineral wealth in the mountains around here, plenty of good coal, millions of tons of the finest quality of gypsum, oil and sulphur deposits enough to keep hands hot for centuries to come. The town is incorporated. A contract has been let within a week for a 50-room stone hotel, the foundation for which is completed. A good road has been laid out, and the grading nearly completed to the Yellowstone National Park, the eastern boundary of which is about 35 miles from here.

Well Treated by British.

New York, Dec. 16.—Lieutenant Colonel Quayle-Jones, who, until ordered to England to receive a colonel's commission, was in charge of the Boer prisoners at Bermuda, has arrived here on the steamer Pretoria from Bermuda, on his way to England. He declared emphatically that the stories that he Boer prisoners were not treated kindly, that they were in need of clothing, and that they were not properly fed, were without foundation.

Coal Famine in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Dec. 13.—A coal famine such as has not prevailed for years exists at this port, by reason of which both coastwise and West Indian commerce is almost completely crippled. Orders for coal both from New England and the West Indies are pouring in, but the merchants find themselves unable to make shipments. This is in a great measure due to the scarcity of cars to carry the coal from the mines.

NEWS OF THE STATE

ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM ALL PARTS OF OREGON.

Commercial and Financial Happenings of Importance—A Brief Review of the Growth and Improvements of the Many Industries Throughout Our Thriving Commonwealth—Latest Market Report.

A farmers' institute will be held at Cove, December 30-31.

A new creamery is to be started at Fairview, Tillamook county.

Presbyterians of Glendale have just dedicated a new church building.

Frank Brehm, a convict in the penitentiary, committed suicide by hanging.

Jack rabbits are so numerous in Eastern Oregon that they are becoming a pest.

Hold-up men in Salem are carrying on very extensive operations in Salem at present.

There is about three feet of snow in the Cracker creek district and five in Cable Cove district.

The recent snow, while not very heavy, was very welcome to the loggers of Eastern Oregon.

Another rich strike has been made in the Columbia mine, Cracker creek district, Eastern Oregon.

A syndicate of mining men has purchased mining property on Upper Cove creek. The price paid was \$5,000.

Extensive preparations are being made for the annual Douglas county poultry show to be held in Roseburg December 26-28.

The wholesale slaughter of Mongolian pheasants in Linn county is thinning them out so that it will be necessary to take steps to prevent their killing.

The discovery of three new and rich quartz ledges have been made in Josephine county. One is in Coyote creek district and the other two on Ridge river.

Sheriff Cooke, of Clackamas county, has sold all property on 1900 delinquent tax list. The amount of taxes on the roll amounted to less than \$3,000.

The Braden quartz mines, a few miles from Grants Pass, which have been shut down for some time, will resume operations in a short time, on a much more extensive scale.

A fruit farm, considered the best in Union county, was sold a few days ago for \$15,000, which is about \$275 per acre. The farm lies one mile from La Grande. It has a fine residence and outbuildings and 3,500 trees in bearing.

The new Y. M. C. A. building in Salem has been formally opened.

Pendleton wheat buyers have just purchased 75,000 bushels at 50 cents per bushel.

Stockholders in the Lewis and Clark centennial will meet January 13, for the purpose of organizing and electing a board of directors.

A company has been incorporated for the purpose of extending the electric line from Lents, a suburb of Portland, on to Springfield, circle around through the Molalla country and join the line of the Portland City & Oregon Railway Co. at Oregon City.

Portland Markets.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 59¢@60¢; bluestem, 60¢@61¢; Valley, 59¢.

Flour—Best grades, \$2.65@3.20 per barrel; Graham, \$2.50.

Oats—Nominal 95¢@1.00 per cental.

Barley—Feed, \$16@16.50; brewing, \$16@16.50 per ton.

Millstuffs—Bran, \$16.50@17; middling, \$20; shorts, \$17; chop, \$16.50.

Hay—Timothy, \$11@12; clover, \$7@7.50; Oregon wild hay, \$5@6 per ton.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 22¢@25¢; dairy, 18¢@20¢; store, 12¢@14¢ per pound.

Eggs—Storage, 20¢@22¢; fresh, 27¢@28¢; Eastern, 22¢@25¢.

Cheese—Full cream, twins, 13¢@13½¢; Young America, 14¢@15¢.

Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$2.50@3.50; hens, \$4.00; dressed, 9¢@10¢ per pound; springs, \$2.50@3.00 per dozen; ducks, \$3 for old; \$4.50 for 5.50 for young; geese, \$6@6.50 per dozen; turkeys, live, 11¢@12¢; dressed, 12¢@13¢ per pound.

Mutton—Lamb, 3½¢ gross; dressed 6½¢ per pound; sheep, \$3.25@3.50 gross; dressed, 6¢@6½¢ per pound.

Hogs—Gross, heavy, \$5.12½¢; light, \$4.75@5; dressed, 6¢@7¢ per pound.

Veal—Small, 8¢@8½¢; large, 7¢@7½¢ per pound.

Beef—Gross top steers, \$3.50@4.00; cows and heifers, \$3.50; dressed beef, 3¢@7¢ per pound.

Hops—3¢@10¢ per pound.

Wool—Valley, 11¢@14¢ per pound; Eastern Oregon, 8¢@12¢; mohair, 21¢@21½¢ per pound.

Potatoes—85¢@95¢ per sack.

Power for the St. Louis exposition is to be generated by the use of Texas oil as fuel.

The official report of the finances of the Pan-American exposition shows that the exact deficit will be \$3,320,114.

A new office has been created by Governor Yates, of Illinois. Its incumbent is entitled "orderly to the governor," and his general duties are those of a detective and policeman.

BAD TRAIN WRECKS.

Three Disasters in a Day's History of Railroad—Lives Lost in Each.

Helena, Mont., Dec. 17.—A special to the Independent from Kalispell says a wreck occurred on the Great Northern Railroad near Essex, in the Rocky mountains, at 2 o'clock this morning. The engine, mail car and smoker remained on the track, but all the others were derailed. Some cars were overturned and all were more or less wrecked. The accident was due to rails spreading.

One man was killed. He was probably smothered to death. The debris caught fire, but the flames were put out by the uninjured passengers.

There is said to have been much looting during the excitement. The train was going at the rate of 25 miles an hour when it broke in two. The air brakes were set immediately, preventing a more serious accident. The largest number of injured were in the day coach. All were asleep at the time of the accident.

The Illinois Wreck.

Rockford, Ill., Dec. 17.—Failure on the part of a conductor to obey orders is supposed to have been the cause of a head-end collision on the Illinois Central Railroad, between Irene and Perryville, early today. The two trains were the east bound passenger train No. 4 and a freight train from Chicago going west.

As a result eight people are dead or missing and 11 injured.

The trains met in a slight bend in the track, both running at full speed. The smoker, express and baggage cars were piled on the locomotives, pinning in the occupants of the smoker. Only three of the half dozen persons in that car escaped.

The others were penned in and if not instantly killed were rained to death and their bodies, along with those of the engine crew, were entirely consumed. All efforts of the survivors to reach the victims were unavailing. The flames drove them back from every point.

The temperature was 20 degrees below zero and an icy wind was blowing across the prairie, the point where the wreck occurred being a shallow cut, affording no protection. The injured were without hats and wraps and suffered terribly. By the united efforts of the survivors, the way car was pushed back from the wreckage to escape the flames and the wounded were placed on the bunks inside.

Went Through a Bridge.

Williamsport, Pa., Dec. 17.—A freight train on the Philadelphia & Erie division of the Pennsylvania Railroad went through the bridge spanning Lyeomgong creek, between this city and Newbury, at 6 o'clock this morning. Three lives were lost.

The train was known as fast freight No. 83, and was running three hours late, owing to the disarrangement of schedule in consequence of the storm.

The bridge spanning the creek was a two-span iron structure, the first span of which gave way. The engine and nine cars were engulfed in the icy waters. The creek was greatly swollen as a result of the heavy rains, and it is presumed that the middle piece had been weakened. No efforts could be made to reach the bodies on account of the height of the waters.

TREATY AGREED UPON.

Hay Concludes Negotiations for the Danish West Indies.

Washington, Dec. 18.—As a result of the negotiations that have been in progress between Secretary Hay and Mr. Brun, the Danish minister, the last obstacles of substance to the preparation of the treaty of cession whereby the United States will become possessed of the Danish West Indian islands have been removed.

It is said that the points of difference have been adjusted in a manner to insure the acceptance of the treaty by the United States senate, and it is even possible that the convention may be laid before that body before the holiday recess. The decision of the senate in favor of the treaty has made easier the preparation of the treaty on satisfactory lines.

Barn Full of Cars Buried.

Chicago, Dec. 18.—The total destruction of the Lincoln avenue car barns of the Chicago Traction Company, with more than 100 cars, resulted from a fire this morning. Besides the building, nearly all the grip cars and trailers used on the Lincoln avenue line were destroyed. Loss, \$130,000.

Snow in Scotland.

London, Dec. 18.—The fall of snow in Scotland is heavier than at any time in 50 years. Several gamekeepers and shepherds are missing, and the destruction of sheep in the snow drifts, which range from 10 to 20 feet deep, is unprecedented. Parts of England are suffering almost equally from the heavy snow. A train which was snowed up near Hartington on Thursday, was released only today. The frost is so severe today that outside work has been suspended at many points.

Issuance of Duplicate Medals.

Washington, Dec. 17.—Senator Mitchell has offered in the senate a joint resolution authorizing the issuance of duplicate medals to such persons as have received them from the president or congress, and subsequently lost them. While this resolution is general in character, it is primarily designed to restore to General H. B. Crompton, of Portland, a medal issued to him many years ago.

TREATY RATIFIED

SENATE APPROVES THE HAY-PAUNCEFORTE AGREEMENT.

Only Six Dissenting Votes—Seventy-Two Members Voted in the Affirmative—The Principal Speech of the Day Was Made by Senator Teller in Opposition—Vote Reached After Long Discussion.

Washington, Dec. 17.—The senate yesterday ratified the Hay-Paunceforte isthmian canal treaty by the decisive vote of 72 to 6. The vote was reached a few minutes before 5 o'clock, after almost an hour's discussion behind closed doors. There were no sensational incidents during the entire time. The debate was confined exclusively to a discussion of the merits of the agreement, and the policy of its provisions. The principal speech of the day was made by Senator Teller in opposition to the treaty, and he was followed in rapid succession by 12 or 15 other senators, who spoke briefly either for or