

The Hood River Mirror

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

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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.

A slight earthquake was felt at Saratoga a few days ago.

Two men were killed by accidental asphyxiation in New York.

A bill has been reported to the house to make more sure of the gold standard.

Fire in an Indian Territory coal mine was the cause of 14 men losing their lives.

Prince Henry, of Prussia, will leave that country on February 13 for a visit to the United States.

Chicago board of trade has sent a petition to congress asking for the reopening of the Schley case.

Bad forest fires are burning in Colorado near Buffalo Park and in the mountains south of Cheyenne mountain.

Elaborate preparations are being made for the fitting celebration of the centennial silver jubilee of Pope Leo XIII.

A petition with 24,000 signatures has been presented to the king protesting against the sale of the Danish West Indies.

Emperor William, of Germany, will have his yacht, being built in this country, christened "Alice," in honor of Miss Roosevelt.

The Cherokee, Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, in the Indian Territory, have petitioned congress for territorial government instead of tribal rule.

A family of seven perished in a Buffalo fire.

There are 900 cases of smallpox in London.

Croker has retired from the leadership of Tammany.

Mitchell may secure modifications of the Philippine tariff.

An extra session of the Minnesota legislature has been called.

The Cheyenne Indian troubles in Montana have been quieted.

Wireless telegraphy is likely to have a bad effect on the Pacific cable project.

A \$10,649,000 contract has been let for paving and sewerage of the city of Havana.

The senate has been asked to appropriate \$400,000 for a naval experimental plant.

The Union Pacific will spend \$25,000,000 on the improvement of its Western lines this year.

A prominent Canadian has brought action against federal officers for false arrest and imprisonment.

Senator Quay, of Pennsylvania, although in very poor health, declares he will not resign his seat in congress.

Owing to recent disturbances, notices have been posted in St. Petersburg ordering instant obedience to any orders by the police.

January 29 will be generally observed as a holiday, that date being the late president's birthday. Governors are issuing proclamations accordingly.

Russia is determined to hold onto Manchuria.

Governor Shaw will succeed Secretary Gage, January 25.

New York has appropriated \$50,000 to represent that state at the St. Louis fair.

Relations between Americans, British and Russians at Niu Chwang are strained.

Rear Admiral Wildes has been ordered to take command of the Asiatic squadron.

Several senators propose to fight the indiscriminate passage of pension bills by congress.

A charter has been granted to a new corporation whose object it is to build a railroad in Missouri.

It is announced that the East St. Louis bank robbers obtained \$10,400, instead of \$5000, as first given out.

Should Germany be successful in obtaining money due her from Venezuela, France will try to obtain payment of French claims.

Another Boer laager, guarded wholly by women, has fallen into the hands of the British. A large number of cattle were taken.

The population of the entire United States is \$4,233,069.

The Boer losses up to date have been twice as heavy as the British.

A Southern Pacific train at Houston Texas, ran down and killed two men.

Ex-President Cleveland has almost entirely recovered from his recent illness.

There will be a strong fight in congress against the new Chinese exclusion bill.

The first proclamation against football in England was issued by Edward II. in 1314.

During the last decade the Roman Catholics have increased more rapidly in Prussia than the Protestants, while the increase in the number of Hebrews was insignificant.

No country does so much for the education of its people as Germany. The common schools are not only in reach of the poorest, but the tuition is free and attendance is compulsory in childhood.

Eggs to the value of \$27,500,000 were imported by England last year.

There are 5,700,000 children on the rolls of British schools, but of these only 4,700,000, or about 80 per cent, attend regularly.

Three rivers as big as the Rhine would just equal in volume the Ganges. The Ganges has the Mississippi and two Mississippi the Amazon.

Practical practice of the fire drill enabled the teachers in a school in Cleveland, O., in which a fire broke out to empty the building of 850 pupils in a minute and a half, without one being injured.

HOMESICKNESS IN MANILA.

As a Cure, an American News Service Will Be Established.

Manila, Jan. 14.—Medical authorities here assert that a considerable portion of the breaking down among American residents of the Philippine Islands is due to homesickness. Newspapers of Manila are urging the United States Philippine Commission to make an appropriation for a daily cabled news service from the United States, thus bringing Americans here in closer touch with their home life. A majority of the local papers, several Army officers, civil officials and others, have promised subscriptions to help meet the cable costs for a three months' news service of 100 words a day. An amount sufficient to cover the tolls for 70 words a day has already been subscribed. It is hoped that this news service can be begun January 15. It will be devoted to American news exclusively. The Government has offered to send news bulletins free to all points on the military wires.

Commissioner Bernard Moses, head of the Department of Public Instruction for the islands, has delivered an address to the teachers of Manila, in which he particularly urged the continued instruction of Filipino children in English. He said the members of the wealthy former classes were making a great mistake in sending their children to Spanish schools, as the consequent neglect in English instruction would injure their position and standing in the islands, which would inevitably and indubitably become a portion of the American nation.

The news received from Batangas Province is cheerful. The expedition to Lobos, in Batangas, has been a complete success. The columns under Colonel Wint and Wells have destroyed a large number of barracks and hamlets, and enough rations to keep 20,000 Filipinos for six months. There was not a single American casualty during the entire expedition. The enemy fled before the Americans, many of them were killed and several surrendered.

HAS MADE A RECORD.

Thomas E. Parker, of Astoria, Oregon, has Saved 16 People in Last Three Years.

Astoria, Jan. 13.—Thomas E. Parker, night clerk at the Parker House, in this city, is gaining quite a reputation as a life-saver. During the past three years he has been successful in rescuing sixteen people who had fallen into the river. The hotel is located directly on the water front, and many times during the dark nights of winter, persons have been overboard, either from the wharf or the railroad trestle. Mr. Parker has had several narrow escapes from drowning while rescuing others. His colleagues are discussing whether to award him a reward for his work. In the majority of cases the ones rescued even neglected to tell him their names or thank him.

A HITCH AT PEKIN.

Demands Presented by the French Minister to China.

Pekin, Jan. 12.—The French Minister, M. Beau, refuses to present his credentials until China fulfills certain demands of the French Government. The joint audience of the foreign and new Chinese Ministers, which had been arranged, had been postponed because of M. Beau's action. His colleagues are discussing whether to support him or not. A repetition of the Turkish incident is considered possible.

The Dowager Empress today followed her friendly advances by sending verbal messages to several of the Ministers, thanking them for the care they had taken of the palace and expressing pleasure at the reception accorded by the foreigners on the occasion of their Majesties' entry into Peking.

The report of the arrest of General Tung Fuh Siang, whose decapitation had been ordered by the Dowager Empress, is incorrect. The Tartar General, who is Governor of Kwan Shu, was afraid to execute the orders he received, owing to Tung Fuh Siang's influence among the Mohammedans, who dominate the Province. The Governor feared that the arrest of Tung Fuh Siang would incite the Mohammedans to rebellion.

Boer Laager Surprised.

Pretoria, Jan. 14.—The British forces have surprised and captured a Boer laager 20 miles northwest of Ermelo. Forty-two Boers were taken, including Major Wolmarans.

Grave Anxiety for the Condon.

Victoria, B. C., Jan. 14.—There is grave anxiety for the ship of war Condon, which left Esquimalt December 2 for Honolulu. Advice dated Honolulu, January 3, says the vessel had not then reached the port. On the evening of the day she left the harbor occurred, coinciding with the wreck of the Matsuyama. If no news is received of her by the month, due from Honolulu January 23, H. M. S. Phaeton will be sent out to look for her.

In the Telephone Trust.

Detroit, Jan. 14.—The Free Press tomorrow will say: "The Michigan Telephone Company, with the other telephone concerns controlled by the Erie, has formally passed into the control of the big Bell combination, known as the American Telegraph & Telephone Company. It is announced that the scheme of the reorganization of the Erie is to be carried through by means of which the \$3,000,000 of indebtedness which has been carried along for a year will be wiped out."

Twelve Perish in Yokohama Fire.

Yokohama, Jan. 14.—A fire in a wooden house here resulted in the death of 12 persons and the severe burning of 20 more.

EXTEND THE ROAD

COLUMBIA SOUTHERN WILL BUILD 100 MILES THIS YEAR.

Additional Capital Stock for One Million Dollars For Branches to Ashwood and Prineville Also Extension of Main Line From Shaniko to Bend in Southern Oregon—Engineers Now in the Field.

Portland, Jan. 15.—E. E. Lytle, May Knight and E. R. Deyos have filed articles of incorporation of the Columbia Southern Railway Extension Company. The object is to build an extension of the Columbia Southern Railway from Shaniko to

President E. E. Lytle says the filing of these incorporation articles means the building of the extension at once. Construction will be begun as soon as the weather in that region is suitable, and the line will be through to completion this year unless some unexpected obstacle shall be found. It is said not to be a difficult country to build in.

Great Resources of Territory.

For a year or two work has been in progress toward opening the agricultural, timber and mineral resources of the region to be penetrated by the proposed extension of the Columbia Southern. Irrigation companies have been in the field and have extensive reclamation projects under way. Lumbermen from Wisconsin, Minnesota, Michigan and Iowa have acquired large tracts of pine timber along the Deschutes in Crook County, and are ready to erect saw mills the min-

ute there shall be transportation for the product. Three Eastern companies own 44,000 acres covered with yellow pine, all accessible from the proposed extension. Mining development in the vicinity of Ashwood, a new town on Trout Creek, has reached a stage that demands transportation facilities.

Portland Will Be Benefited.

Portland trade field will be greatly extended by the construction of the proposed extension. A considerable number of Lake and Klamath Counties which now have their commercial relations with San Francisco will find it easier to reach Portland by way of the Columbia Southern. Then interior Oregon will be fairly supplied with transportation lines that will tend to bind Oregon together rather than tear it in parts.

Engineers Now in Field.

The incorporators are officers of the Columbia Southern Company. Mr. Lytle being president. Miss Knight secretary, and Mr. Deyos auditor of the old corporation. The whole property will be practically one line from Biggs to Bend. The route has been surveyed and the definite location has not yet been made. This work is now in progress, engineers having been in the field for some days.

DANISH ISLAND PLANTERS.

Say Sugar Trade Will Be Ruined if the Sale Is Not Consummated.

St. Thomas, D. W. I., Jan. 11.—The following cablegram signed by a large number of the residents of the Danish West Indies, was sent from the Danish Island of St. Croix to the Minister of Finance and the Rigsdag at Copenhagen January 3:

"Confirming the memorial to his majesty, King Christian, June, 1900, the undersigned planters, representing 38,000 acres out of a total of 50,000 acres, and merchants and other representatives of the Danish West Indies assert that if the American market is not secured by the sale of the islands, the sugar industry here will suffer severely and will have to cease in the near future, the prices for sugar now ruling being below the cost of producing that article."

Subsequent signatures secured to this message raised the ratio of representation to nine-tenths of the total acreage under cultivation.

Philadelphia Returns to Panama.

Colon, Colombia, Jan. 15.—The United States cruiser Philadelphia returned to Panama yesterday from La Tablas, whither she conveyed the commissioners who proposed an exchange of prisoners between the Colombian government and the Liberals. An exchange of fifty-eight prisoners was finally agreed upon, to take place on the island of Tabo, in the Gulf of Panama, ten miles south of Panama.

Illinois Leaves Drydock.

Washington, Jan. 15.—The big battleship Illinois has just come from the floating drydock at the New Orleans naval station, having successfully demonstrated the possibilities of that structure. It is expected that the Illinois will be one of the American warships present at the coronation ceremonies.

An Astronomical Phenomenon.

Nice, France, Jan. 15.—M. Giacomini, the chief astronomer of the Nice observatory, reports that at 7 o'clock last evening, after the moon set, the brilliancy of Venus was so intense as to cast shadows on the walls. This is the first time this phenomenon has been observed.

Hancock Reaches Manila.

Washington, Jan. 15.—The war department is advised of the arrival of the transport Hancock at Manila, January 11.

TROOPS IN SAMAR

AMERICAN COLUMN'S EXPLOIT IN THE REBEL ISLAND.

Great Hardships Endured by the Soldiers—Made a Captain and Four Men Prisoners—Insurgents Lost 13 Men—Surrendered in Large Force of Rebels.

Washington, Jan. 13.—The Navy Department today received the following cablegram from Rear-Admiral Rodgers, at Cavite:

"Waile reports having completed a ten days' march across Samar from Lannag to Babay. Column endured great hardships. Killed 13 insurgents and captured captain and four men."

Surrenders in Batangas.

Manila, Jan. 13.—Colonel Maribon, Major Cabrera and a renegade priest named Castillo, who stole a valuable image of the Virgin from a church, for which he obtained a large sum of money, have surrendered unconditionally to General Bell, who is conducting the campaign against the insurgents in Batangas Province. They had control of the District of Tual, extending westward to the sea, including the towns of Banao and Guenon. The agreement is that the chiefs shall absolutely surrender every man and gun in their district for four hours today and had a conference with General Chaffee. He says the present campaign is securing valuable results, and that it is possible Malabon, the insurgent leader, will surrender next week.

The United States Commission has appropriated \$2,500,000 for insular extension during the first quarter of the year.

Admiral Tschoukchine, with the Russian warships, has arrived here.

NEARLY UNANIMOUS.

House Passes the Original Canal Bill by a Vote of 308 to 2.

Washington, Jan. 10.—The Hepburn-Nicaragua canal bill passed the House late yesterday afternoon by practically a unanimous vote. Only two members out of 310 voted against it.

The opposition to committing the Government to the Nicaragua route attempted to secure amendments to the bill with the President's discretionary power to purchase and complete the Panama Canal, if it could be purchased for \$40,000,000. The test came on the first vote, when the advocates of the Nicaragua route polled 102 against 170 votes. At each succeeding vote their strength dwindled until Cannon (Rep., Ill.) under whose leadership the majority voted, was unable to get the ye and no vote on a motion to recommet. All other amendments failed, and the bill was passed exactly as it came from the committee. None of the votes, except that on the final passage of the bill, was a record vote.

Section 2 authorizes the President to guarantee to the states of Costa Rica and Nicaragua the use of the canal and the harbors upon terms to be agreed upon for vessels owned by citizens thereof.

The last section makes a present appropriation of \$10,000,000 to carry on this work and authorizes the Secretary of War to enter proper contracts for material and work as may be deemed necessary, and to employ such persons in constructing the canal as may be deemed wise, and directs that in the construction of the canal the river San Juan and Lake Nicaragua shall be used as far as they are available.

Section 3 authorizes the President to guarantee to the states of Costa Rica and Nicaragua the use of the canal and the harbors upon terms to be agreed upon for vessels owned by citizens thereof.

The last section makes a present appropriation of \$10,000,000 to carry on this work and authorizes the Secretary of War to enter proper contracts for material and work as may be deemed necessary, and to employ such persons in constructing the canal as may be deemed wise, and directs that in the construction of the canal the river San Juan and Lake Nicaragua shall be used as far as they are available.

Section 4 authorizes the President to guarantee to the states of Costa Rica and Nicaragua the use of the canal and the harbors upon terms to be agreed upon for vessels owned by citizens thereof.

The last section makes a present appropriation of \$10,000,000 to carry on this work and authorizes the Secretary of War to enter proper contracts for material and work as may be deemed necessary, and to employ such persons in constructing the canal as may be deemed wise, and directs that in the construction of the canal the river San Juan and Lake Nicaragua shall be used as far as they are available.

Section 5 authorizes the President to guarantee to the states of Costa Rica and Nicaragua the use of the canal and the harbors upon terms to be agreed upon for vessels owned by citizens thereof.

The last section makes a present appropriation of \$10,000,000 to carry on this work and authorizes the Secretary of War to enter proper contracts for material and work as may be deemed necessary, and to employ such persons in constructing the canal as may be deemed wise, and directs that in the construction of the canal the river San Juan and Lake Nicaragua shall be used as far as they are available.

Section 6 authorizes the President to guarantee to the states of Costa Rica and Nicaragua the use of the canal and the harbors upon terms to be agreed upon for vessels owned by citizens thereof.

The last section makes a present appropriation of \$10,000,000 to carry on this work and authorizes the Secretary of War to enter proper contracts for material and work as may be deemed necessary, and to employ such persons in constructing the canal as may be deemed wise, and directs that in the construction of the canal the river San Juan and Lake Nicaragua shall be used as far as they are available.

Section 7 authorizes the President to guarantee to the states of Costa Rica and Nicaragua the use of the canal and the harbors upon terms to be agreed upon for vessels owned by citizens thereof.

The last section makes a present appropriation of \$10,000,000 to carry on this work and authorizes the Secretary of War to enter proper contracts for material and work as may be deemed necessary, and to employ such persons in constructing the canal as may be deemed wise, and directs that in the construction of the canal the river San Juan and Lake Nicaragua shall be used as far as they are available.

Section 8 authorizes the President to guarantee to the states of Costa Rica and Nicaragua the use of the canal and the harbors upon terms to be agreed upon for vessels owned by citizens thereof.

The last section makes a present appropriation of \$10,000,000 to carry on this work and authorizes the Secretary of War to enter proper contracts for material and work as may be deemed necessary, and to employ such persons in constructing the canal as may be deemed wise, and directs that in the construction of the canal the river San Juan and Lake Nicaragua shall be used as far as they are available.

Section 9 authorizes the President to guarantee to the states of Costa Rica and Nicaragua the use of the canal and the harbors upon terms to be agreed upon for vessels owned by citizens thereof.

The last section makes a present appropriation of \$10,000,000 to carry on this work and authorizes the Secretary of War to enter proper contracts for material and work as may be deemed necessary, and to employ such persons in constructing the canal as may be deemed wise, and directs that in the construction of the canal the river San Juan and Lake Nicaragua shall be used as far as they are available.

Section 10 authorizes the President to guarantee to the states of Costa Rica and Nicaragua the use of the canal and the harbors upon terms to be agreed upon for vessels owned by citizens thereof.

The last section makes a present appropriation of \$10,000,000 to carry on this work and authorizes the Secretary of War to enter proper contracts for material and work as may be deemed necessary, and to employ such persons in constructing the canal as may be deemed wise, and directs that in the construction of the canal the river San Juan and Lake Nicaragua shall be used