

The Hood River Glacier.

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

HOOD RIVER, OREGON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1902.

VOL. XIV.

NO. 31.

HOOD RIVER GLACIER

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THE MAILS.

The mail arrives from Hood at 10 o'clock a. m. Weekdays and Saturdays; departs the same days at noon.

SOCIETIES.

AK GROVE COUNCIL No. 142, ORDER OF PENNS.—Meets the second and fourth Fridays of the month. Visitors cordially welcome.

ORDER OF WASHINGTON.—Hood River Union No. 142, meets in Odd Fellows' hall second and fourth Saturdays in each month, 7:30 o'clock.

AUREL REBEKAH DEGREE LODGE, No. 27, I. O. O. F.—Meets first and third Mondays in each month.

CANYON POST, No. 36, G. A. R.—Meets at A. O. U. W. hall second and fourth Saturdays of each month at 8 o'clock p. m.

HOOD RIVER LODGE No. 105, A. F. and A. M.—Meets Saturday evening on or before each full moon.

HOOD RIVER CHAPTER, No. 27, R. A. W.—Meets third Friday night of each month.

HOOD RIVER CHAPTER, No. 25, O. E. S.—Meets second and fourth Tuesday evenings of each month.

WYACOMA LODGE, No. 20, K. O. T. M.—Meets at A. O. U. W. hall every Tuesday night.

REVEREND LODGE, No. 68, A. O. U. W.—Meets first and third Saturdays of each month.

PLEWILLE LODGE, No. 107, I. O. O. F.—Meets in Fraternal hall every Thursday night.

HOOD RIVER TENT, No. 19, K. O. T. M.—Meets at A. O. U. W. hall on the first and third Fridays of each month.

REVEREND LODGE, No. 40, DEGREE OF HONOR, A. O. U. W.—Meets first and third Saturdays of each month.

HOOD RIVER CAMP, No. 702, M. W. A.—Meets in Odd Fellows' hall the first and third Saturdays of each month.

W. B. PREISBY, Attorney-at-Law and U. S. Commissioner.

DR. J. W. VOGEL, Oculist.

H. JENKINS, D. M. D., Dentist.

D. E. T. CARNS, Dentist.

H. L. DUMBLE, Physician and Surgeon.

J. F. WATT, M. D., Physician and Surgeon.

JOHN LELAND HENDERSON, Attorney-at-Law.

FREDERICK & ARNOLD, Contractors and Builders.

THE KLONDIKE CONFECTIONERY, Ice cream parlors.

F. C. BROSIUS, M. D., Physician and Surgeon.

BUTLER & CO., Bankers.

HOOD RIVER, OREGON.

ANOTHER SURPRISE.

Middlemen Getting \$11 to \$12 Per Ton for Coal While Poor Are Freezing.

Scranton, Pa., Dec. 18.—When the coal strike commission met yesterday Chairman Gray opened the proceedings by saying that the commissioners were impressed with the spectacle of the little girls who were before the commission yesterday and testified that they worked all night.

Commissioner Hermann has recommended the repeal of the lien law. The Multnomah club of Portland has commenced arrangements for holding a street fair.

Three men have been arrested at Astoria charged with the recent Grants Pass stage hold-up.

The present session of congress will not be asked for a government appropriation for the 1905 fair.

F. S. Ingram, who is circulating a petition asking for aid from the state legislature, is securing many signatures. He has in the neighborhood of 400. Very few people refuse to sign.

Linn county sportsmen are taking active measures to secure the enactment of better game laws. All concur in the opinion that hunting for the market should be entirely prohibited.

E. C. Clement, special agent of rural free delivery, after viewing two rural free delivery routes out of Wasco, states that he is not able to approve the petitions. The reason given is that there are not the required number of families within the 50 mile territory covered by the two petitions.

There is a petition being circulated in the eastern part of the state asking the legislature to enact a law prohibiting the herding of sheep within a distance of two miles of any habitation. It is being pressed by cattlemen in the main although a great many business men who are not interested in stock are signing. Idaho and California have such laws.

Senator Mitchell called the attention of Commissioner of Pensions Wars to the number of applications for pensions under the Indian war veteran act of the last session which have not as yet been granted. The commissioner states that considerable difficulty is being experienced in getting the military service of the claimants but he hopes to have all straightened up shortly.

Free delivery of mail will commence in Albany March 1, 1903.

An Odd Fellows lodge has been instituted at Durkee, Eastern Oregon. There are about 30 members.

Probably the largest shipment of wool ever made from Independence at one time occurred last week. H. A. Dundy shipped direct to Boston 120,000 pounds of wool. The shipment made up almost 10 freight cars.

The Linn county jail walls will be lined with three-sixteenths inch steel plates. The ceiling will also be covered with a network of steel bars. These improvements to the jail have been made necessary by numerous jail breaks in the past two years.

NEWS OF OREGON

ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM ALL PARTS OF THE STATE.

Eastern Oregon Wants Law Prohibiting Sheep Herding Within Two Miles of Habitations—Wasco is Refused Rural Mail Routes—Linn County Sportsmen Favor More Stringent Game Laws.

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SNOW IN THE ROCKIES.

Fell Over Large Area and is Gladly Welcomed in Most Places.

Denver, Dec. 17.—The entire Rocky Mountain region from Northern Wyoming to Southern New Mexico has been visited by a storm during the past 36 hours. The ground in the plateau section is covered to a depth of six inches, while the fall in the mountains has been much heavier.

The combined fleets seized the Venezuelan ships at La Guayra the German commander delivered to the Venezuelan captains the following document:

"By order of my sovereign and at the command of the commander of the German squadron in West Indian waters, I, the commander of the Panther, request you to lower your ship's flag immediately and leave your ship with your crew within ten minutes.

This is not a measure of war on the part of Germany, but only with the object of making a provisional seizure of your ship in order to oblige the Venezuelan Government to recognize our just demands. In case you disobey and wish to defend your ship I shall be obliged to prevent you from so doing by the discharge of arms.

"ECKERMAN, Commander." Further details of the sinking of the Venezuelan ships have been obtained from an entry made in the books of the signal men of the fortress at La Guayra. It is as follows: "Tuesday, December 9, 1:30 night. The Adjutant called me to see if I knew the steamer Retribution of the English Navy was towing the steamers Crespo and Totune, of the National Navy, three or four miles north. I had heard four cannon shots and saw the two steamers had disappeared and understood they had been sunk by the Vineta and Retribution. At the end of an hour the Retribution returned to the harbor alone."

The fact that the Retribution returned to La Guayra alone two hours after leaving what the captured vessels was confirmed by English residents of La Guayra. Consequently she did not have time to conduct the Venezuelan ships to Curacao or Trinidad.

Germany Accepts America's Protest. Berlin, Dec. 18.—Secretary Hay's note excepting American ships from certain restrictions of the Venezuelan blockade is favorably received by the German Government. The Foreign Office treats the matter as not raising any essential difficulty as being without precedent, since Germany made a similar reservation in the Cretan blockade. The precise status of American vessels under the blockade will be defined in an official notification.

Minister Bowen's communication to Germany through the United States Government in behalf of President Castro, received here yesterday, was a simple proposal to arbitrate the question in dispute, and was not accompanied by any conditions.

England Will Go After Castro. London, Dec. 18.—Replying to a question in the House of Lords today, Lord Lansdowne, the Foreign Secretary, said that if the seizure of the Venezuelan gunboats did not produce the desired effect, further coercive measures would be employed. The matter has been considered in consultation with Germany, and it had been decided to resort to a blockade of the ports. It was not intended to land a British force, and still less to occupy Venezuelan territory.

New York, Dec. 18.—Secretary Hay has called to Ambassador Tower at Berlin, says the World's correspondent at Washington, to ask the German government to define for this country exactly what is meant by a "peaceful blockade."

Although it has not been put into public expression, this government contends that there is no such thing as a "peaceful blockade." If a state of war does not exist this government will content, at the proper time, that United States ships must be allowed to pass.

The test will come when the Red D Line steamer Caracas arrives at La Guayra, probably next Saturday. If it is not allowed through, as it is expected it will, other ships from other nations will also demand to go through, and the "peaceful blockade" will become a farce.

If Germany insists on its right to blockade peacefully and refuse to let American ships through, then Admiral Dewey's fleet will be sent to Venezuela to convoy the American ships through the German and English lines. Admiral Dewey has been told to keep his fleet together. The reason this government makes this demand of Germany is because it has in writing in black and white, the fullest statement of Germany's intentions of that country were abroad to make only a verbal statement of intent.

SHIPS WERE SUNK

BRITISH CANNON PUT FATAL HOLLS THROUGH VENEZUELAN BOATS.

Towed Them to Sea from the Harbor of La Guayra and Returned Two Hours Later Without Them—Cannon Shots Were Distinctly Heard by Officers in Venezuelan Forts.

Caracas, Dec. 18.—The Governor of Margarita Island reports that British and German warships are off that island.

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MRS. GRANT DEAD.

Widow of Warring President Succumbs to Heart Failure.

Washington, Dec. 15.—Mrs. Ulysses S. Grant died at her residence in this city at 11:17 o'clock Sunday night. Death was due to heart failure, Mrs. Grant having suffered for years from valvular disease of the heart, which was aggravated by a severe attack of bronchitis. Her age prevented her rallying from the attacks. Her daughter, Nellie Grant Sartoris, was the only one of her children with her at the time of her death, her three sons, who had been summoned here, all being out of the city. There also were present at the bedside when the end came Miss Rosemary Sartoris, a grand daughter; Dr. Bishop, one of the attending physicians, and two trained nurses. Death came peacefully, the sufferer retaining consciousness practically to the end.

Julia Dent Grant was born January 26, 1826. She was married to U. S. Grant August 22, 1848.

Four children were born to her—three sons, Frederick Dent, Ulysses, Jr., and Jesse, and one daughter, Nellie.

The remains of Mrs. Grant will be deposited in the tomb at Riverside park, New York, where those of her husband now repose. Whether they will be taken there immediately or this ceremony postponed for a time could not be ascertained tonight.

GREAT FIRE IN OHIO TOWN. Sheet Steel Company's Mills Burned at a Loss of \$1,000,000.

Canal Dover, O., Dec. 16.—The corrugating mills, the paint shop, the store room and the building containing the four mills on the west side of the American sheet steel company's mills, were burned to the ground here last night, and the company is confronted with a loss of over \$1,000,000, nearly \$750,000 is finished product and the remainder in buildings and machinery.

A strong wind was blowing over the burning pile toward the offices and the machine shop. Fear that these, too, might be doomed caused a call for help to be sent to New Philadelphia. The fire engines from that city rendered good service. The office, machine shops, galvanizing department and the mills on the east side are all that remain of this great plant.

The loss is partially covered by insurance. A dozen railway cars standing at tracks were consumed.

REORGANIZE CONSULAR FORCE. Bill to Classify and Provide for Examination of Applicants.

Washington, Dec. 16.—A bill has been introduced in the house by Representative Adams, of Pennsylvania, to provide for the reorganization of the consular service of the United States. Provision is made for the classification of consuls general and consuls, specifying the number and salary of each class, and for the examination of applicants and those now in the service. Of the latter, those who fail to pass are to be dropped, but none can be called for examination within six months of the day of the passage of the bill. Consuls general and consuls may be transferred by the president from one place to another of the same class. Special examinations are provided for those who may be sent where the United States exercises extra territorial jurisdiction.

Naval Training Station on Lakes. Washington, Dec. 16.—Secretary Moody has transmitted to congress the report of the naval board, headed by Admiral Taylor, which was created to select a site for a naval training station on the great lakes. The report recommends that the station be located on Lake Michigan, below latitude 43.30, and asks for an appropriation of \$250,000 to buy the land and develop the station, leaving the exact location to be determined later by the board. Secretary Moody approved the report and points out that an immediate appropriation will prevent the raising of land values.

Union Men May Picket. Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 16.—Judge Carter, in the supreme court today, issued an order restraining 20 union men by name from gathering at the plant of the Drop Forge company, where a strike has been on for several months, for the purpose of intimidating men who wanted to go to work. The court refused to interfere with the peaceful picket, which he held to be legal. The order is a modification of a former decision, which restrained the entire union from gathering at the plant.

Fatal Wreck in Missouri. Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 16.—A special to the Star from Bucklin, Mo., says a serious wreck occurred on the Hannibal & St. Joseph railroad tonight at 9 o'clock. A local freight was wrecked four miles west of Bucklin. A steam wrecker was sent from Bloomfield. The wrecker and engine went through the bridge at Yellow creek. Five men were killed and one other fatally injured and half a dozen others seriously hurt. All are railroad employees.

POWERS WARNED

AMERICAN VESSELS MUST NOT BE INTERFERED WITH.

Secretary of State Hay Denies That Peace Blockade Has Ever Been Recognized—Is Following Precedent Established in 1895—Must Declare War on Venezuela to Stop All Shipping.

Washington, Dec. 17.—Minister Bowen has confirmed the press reports to the effect that the guns of the allied forces which bombarded Puerto Cabello were directed entirely at the fortifications and not at the town. Regrettable as it was, this statement relieves the affair of the first suspicion that it constituted a violation of international law, in the fact that 24 hours notice was not served of the bombardment. The requirements as to the notice applies to unfortified or fortified towns where the fire must be directed upon the inhabitants, and this was not the case at Puerto Cabello, so that, while the officials here regret that the firing took place, they have as yet no cause to protest.

But it is now probable that the United States will break its attitude of inactivity in the event that an attempt is made to enforce the "peaceful blockade" toward an American ship. While the allies were considering the ways and means of bringing Venezuela to terms and a blockade of this character had been decided upon, the German government informed the United States that when the blockade was established it would turn back all shipping, though no effort would be made to seize the ships. The United States government made no response to this statement at the time (last year) not feeling called upon to do so before presentation of an actual case. But now that the blockade is sought to be established, Secretary Hay has informed the German government that American ships should not be interfered with in their trading.

The proposal of the inhibition applies to all shipping, and further notice intimates a disapproval of stoppage at all.

In so doing the state department is following a precedent, for, during the effort of the powers to establish a "peaceful blockade" on the night of 1898, Secretary Sherman formally refused a refusal to be bound by it. It happened that no American ship had occasion to enter a Cretan port during the brief period of time the blockade was in force, so the issue was not made then, but in the present case, with regular lines of American steamers entering Venezuelan ports at short intervals, a test case may soon follow. It is within the legal rights of the allies to close these ports, but probably this can be accomplished without a protest on our part only after a formal declaration of war. The hope is growing here that such a declaration can after all be averted, owing to the energy with which Mr. Bowen has acted.

The proposal of President Castro to the allied powers for a peaceful settlement was suggested by Mr. Bowen, and it came to the State Department through his hands. It has been forwarded to London and Berlin through the embassies here, and as both Great Britain and Germany have heretofore professed a desire to settle the issues peacefully, it is hoped that they will avail themselves of this opportunity. The proposal of the inhibition mentions the methods of arbitration now in limitation, and the point of doubt which may prevent the acceptance of the scheme is believed to be Castro's unwillingness to bind himself in advance to the recognition of the principal liability; he would leave the arbitrators to determine whether or not he is liable at all.

COLOMBIA MAKES READY. Will Invade Nicaragua in Order to Hold Both Canal Routes.

Washington, Dec. 17.—Whatever doubt existed in Nicaragua as to the intention of Colombia to carry out her threat to attack her as soon as her own revolutionary movement had been checked has been removed by the receipt of a communication of a confidential character here that the Colombian army officers at Panama and Colon are steadily but quietly making ready for an invasion of Nicaragua.

It is stated further that there is a doubt as to the reason for the attack. In the first place, Colombia wishes an irrefragable possession of the Mosquito strip, which would control both routes available for an Isthmian canal, and so enable her to make her own terms; and secondly, she must find congenial employment for the Colombian soldiers who have been fighting rebels for four years, and cannot now be easily turned to ways of peace, and would, it is feared, start a new revolution if not allowed an outlet for their energies outside of Colombia.

The advice are to the effect that the officials in Managua are seriously disturbed at the outlook and are casting about for means to avert the attack by Colombia.

Want Potos Island. Panama, Dec. 17.—It is the general opinion on the isthmus that Potos Island is at the bottom of the aggressiveness of England. It is believed that England has combined with Germany under the futile pretext of collecting unacknowledged debts and to punish President Castro for his firm determination not to allow England to quietly usurp Potos Island and other valuable acquisitions in the neighborhood of the Orinoco river.

Shut Down for Lack of Coal. Wilmington, Dec. 17.—The works of the Diamond State Steel Company in this city were shut down today on account of inability to obtain coal, temporarily throwing about 3000 men and boys out of employment.