

The Hood River Glacier.

It's a Cold Day When We Get Left.

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ALASKAN SURVEY.

Grass-Covered Vessel Sighted
by the Bark Almy.

THE COURT STREET CASES.

Goods Shipped in Bond by the Way of
Europe Can Come in Foreign Bottoms
and Are Free of Duty.

SAN FRANCISCO.—The United States Circuit Court of Appeals has affirmed the decision of the lower court in the suit of the government against Dunham, Carrigan, Hayden & Co. for the confiscation of a cargo of nails. Two years ago, when the Transcontinental Association of Railways, the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and the clipper ship combine kept up rates from New York to San Francisco, the firm of Dunham, Carrigan, Hayden & Co. discovered that it was cheaper to ship goods from New York to Europe and thence by rail to San Francisco than to ship by the combined railroads and steamers direct to San Francisco. Acting on this discovery, they shipped a big lot of goods by a Belgian steamer to a consignor in Antwerp in bond. They were put aboard a foreign sailing vessel there and shipped to this city. After much of the shipment had been landed, Collector of the Port Phelps seized the first lot that followed. The lower court decided that Dunham, Carrigan, Hayden & Co. was lawfully entitled to ship as it had, and that such shipments did not violate the trade between American ports to be conducted in American vessels. The United States Circuit Court of Appeals finally upheld the lower court. Judges McKenna and Gilbert rendered the decision.

THE COURT STREET CASES.

Assessment Declared Illegal After the
Tax Was Paid.

ASTORIA.—The news that the Supreme Court has reversed the decision of Judge McBride in what is known as "the Court street cases," suits brought in the Circuit Court for Clatsop county to enjoin the city of Astoria from collecting certain assessments for street improvements, and in which Judge McBride decided in favor of the city, caused no little surprise here, not unmixed with dissatisfaction. Many of the property owners interested refused to pay until the case was heard in the lower court, but as soon as the decision was learned a majority of the assessments were promptly paid, the opinion being pretty general that Judge McBride's ruling would hold good. Those who took the case to the higher court were only interested to the extent of a few hundred dollars, and in consequence the loss to the city will be small, as none of the property owners paid under protest. The grounds upon which the ruling of the Circuit Court was reversed have not yet been learned, but it is surmised that the ordinances providing for the improvement of the street were illegal, by reason of the fact that there was no Mayor, the President of the Council having signed all measures passed after the resignation of Mayor Crosby in 1892 and until the election of Mr. Elmore by the Council.

FURHRMAN ACQUITTED.

Krug's Bondsman Declared Not to be
Guilty of a Crime.

SEATTLE.—The trial of Henry Fuhrman, the rich broker, for using the city funds as an accessory to Adolph Krug, the defaulting City Treasurer, ended in a verdict for the defendant. The trial lasted five days, and was closely contested. The specific charge was concerning the \$10,000 which Fuhrman was allowed by Krug to take. Krug was convicted on this same indictment a few days ago. Fuhrman's defense was that he took the money on deposit the same as the banks did. It was shown that he returned every dollar borrowed and has made up the shortages of several other borrowers by putting up about three times his proportion of the defaulting Treasurer's official bond. Ex-United States Senator John B. Allen and E. C. Hughes conducted the defense, and made eloquent pleas for the defendant. The jury was out but little over an hour, and returned a verdict of "not guilty." Several other prominent citizens were

indicted on similar charges, and this acquittal is supposed to greatly relieve them.

GRASS-COVERED VESSEL.

The Strange Report Brought in by the
Helen W. Almy.

SAN FRANCISCO.—The bark Helen W. Almy, which arrived here Friday from Fanning Island, brought a strange story. When off the island February 26 she sighted a small schooner, which after a great deal of effort ran under her lee and showed a flag of most peculiar design, the like of which was never seen before. It was in two pieces, and the lower half was from the American flag, while the upper half looked like a black pennant. The vessel had been white once, but her sides were covered with grass. The mainsail appeared to be new, and as for the foresail there was only half of one, and that was all patches and holes. The name of the little craft could not be made out, as she kept a respectful distance from the bark. Captain Luttrell thought he recognized in her the twenty-five-ton schooner Elbow, whose skipper, Captain Cameron, disappeared from the Gilberts early in 1893, leaving some heavy creditors. Cameron and his schooner were afterward heard of in the Marshall Islands.

THAT NAUGHTY DANCE.

Jury of San Franciscans to Pass Upon
the Question of Its Morality.

SAN FRANCISCO.—The trial of Belle Baya and a bevy of the Cairo street dancing girls, instigated by the Society for the Prevention of Vice for the purpose of securing a legal determination of the question as to whether the danse du ventre is immoral, was called this afternoon by Judge Conlan. The defendants after their arrest several days ago demanded a jury trial, and the afternoon was passed in a fruitless effort to secure the jury. Nearly all those summoned confessed they had seen the dance, and because of previous bias of mind or judgment already fixed or for other sufficient reasons were dismissed as incompetent. After much trouble a jury was finally secured, and the case went over till next week. There was a great deal of disappointment on the part of a large crowd which assembled at the courtroom because the door was barred upon the trial, the Judge proposing to conduct the trial only before the jury, attorneys and witnesses. It is probable the young women will be called upon to perform the dance before the jury that the case may be determined upon its merits.

A NEW SCHEME.

Chinese Deported to China Landed in
British Columbia.

VICTORIA, B. C.—Yee Lee, Yee Chung and Fong Chong Yuen, deported from the United States and shipped to China by the steamer Tacoma, have been landed here with a habeas corpus sworn out by friends before Justice Drake. On the arrival of the ship the head tax of \$50 was paid for each, and they presented the receipts to Captain Hill. He refused to recognize them, holding that he had contracted with the United States government to deliver them in China, and that as such he was acting as agent of said government. A writ of habeas corpus was then obtained and an order for their release made. The steamship was delayed nearly all day. This is the first case of the kind, and will either lead to a speedy understanding between Washington and Ottawa or to the deportation of all Chinese from San Francisco. If a sharp lookout is kept, the three Chinamen will probably be caught entering the United States again.

The Alaska Survey.

SAN FRANCISCO.—When the United States steamer Patterson leaves this port on the 21st of this month she will have on board four parties from the coast survey bound for Alaska. The parties consist of surveyors and astronomers, who will devote themselves to making surveys on the boundary line between Alaska and British America. These surveys have been in progress for several seasons, and are now completed from the Arctic regions to Mount St. Elias. This year work will be finished from this point south. The United States steamer Captain Harber, will be placed at the service of the surveyors for the purpose of communication and the carrying out of the chronometers.

Monterey's Trip to Sea.

VALLEJO.—The coast-defense vessel Monterey has returned from her trial trip with the board of inspection. The ship ran from fifteen to twenty miles outside the heads, and for six hours was under pressure and made about ten knots an hour. The Monterey carried about 100 tons more armor than when last at sea. It was noticed that the roll of the ship was more even and anything like a jerky motion had disappeared. During the trip drills of different kinds were held.

Neah Bay Seal Catch.

PORT TOWNSEND.—Latest reports from Neah Bay place the total catch of the Indian sealing fleet at 1,441. This unusual luck is accounted for by the fact that the natives were fortunate enough last week during the pleasant weather to get into the midst of the sea herd migrating to the breeding grounds in Behring Sea, and ceased their slaughter only when their ammunition gave out.

New Informations Filed.

WALLA WALLA.—Informations have been filed against J. K. Edmiston in two new cases by the Prosecuting Attorney. Both charge him with receiving money on deposit when the Walla Walla Savings Bank was in a tottering condition. Both informations allege the money was received the day of the suspension, including \$150 State money.

SUPPLY OF WHEAT

The Notorious Bill Dalton is
Fatally Wounded.

THE BREACH OF PROMISE SUIT

Why the Reports of the Trial Should be
Culled of the Filthy Passages—One
of the Evils Exposed.

CHICAGO.—There is trouble brewing among the students at the Woman's College, a section of the Northwestern University in Evanston. The young women are now allowed to read only those papers from which all accounts of the Breckinridge-Pollard case have been clipped, and as a consequence many harsh things have been said and many indignant tears have been shed. Three weeks ago the newsboys in Evanston suddenly experienced a boom in business. Every morning and evening the carriers staggled toward the Woman's College under a huge pile of papers, and returned empty-handed. Just what it was the girls were interested in was for a time only surmised, but it has leaked out that it was the racy accounts of the famous breach-of-promise case that the young women were after. Saturday night the Dean, Emily Huntington Miller, and an assistant surprised a roomful of young women listening with bated breath while one of their number was reading the most sensational part of Col. Breckinridge's confession. When the newsboys went heavily laden to the college next morning they were unceremoniously ejected by the janitor without the sale of a paper, and the girls have not since been allowed to see a paper except those from which all reference to the case has been clipped.

Wenatchee-Concomully Mail Route.

WASHINGTON CITY.—Senator Squire is working hard in the endeavor to secure a new mail route from Wenatchee in Kittitas county via Knapp's Ferry, Lakeside, Chelan, Methow river, Virginia City, Ophir, Malott, Clover and Ruby to Concomully, a service which is greatly desired by the people living in these towns and along this route. Better mail facilities are greatly needed throughout that section, and petitions from that section have been supplemented by one from the Seattle Chamber of Commerce. Seattle is the natural base of supplies for Okanogan and Kittitas counties, and many of her citizens who are interested in mining and in the development of the country would be benefited by this service. All these facts have been laid before the Postmaster-General, and it is hoped, will have the desired effect.

The Supply of Wheat.

WASHINGTON CITY.—The report of the Secretary of Agriculture in reply to the resolution of Senator Pettigrew, calling for a statement of the visible and invisible supply of wheat, has been submitted to the Senate. The total supply March 1, 1893, was 610,000,000 bushels. Amount in farmers' hands March 1, 1893, and the visible supply March 1, 1894, amounted to 729,000,000 bushels, which he gives as the total amount distributed and available for distribution. The apparent discrepancy is 119,000,000 bushels. The supply on hand March 1, 1894, was 100,000,000 bushels. The probable consumption from March 1 to July 1, 1894, he puts at 121,000,000 bushels, leaving 69,000,000 bushels available for export from March 1 to July 1, 1894.

Bill Dalton Fatally Wounded.

GUTHRIE, O. T.—A dispatch to United States Marshal Nix states that Marshal Carr met Bill Dalton and several of his gang of outlaws near Sacred Heart Mission in the Pottawatomie reservation, and a pitched battle with revolvers ensued. Bill Dalton and one of his men, named George Thorn, were fatally wounded, but the others escaped. Deputy Marshal Carr also received a dangerous wound. It was thought the Daltons were preparing for a raid on the banks at Purcell and Tecumseh. Bill Dalton is the last of the notorious Dalton brothers, and is said to have been a member of the California Legislature at one time.

Kearsarge's Commander Convicted.

WASHINGTON CITY.—The court-martial in the case of Commander Heyerman, commanding the Kearsarge, found him guilty of negligence in suffering his vessel to run upon the reef and inefficiency in the performance of his duty. He is sentenced to be suspended from duty for two years on waiting orders, but to retain his present number of commanders. Because of his long and faithful service all the members of the court recommended clemency by the reviewing authority.

Affecting Oregon School Lands.

WASHINGTON CITY.—In the matter of the appeal of the State of Oregon from the decision of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, rejecting its application to select certain school indemnity lands within the limits of the grant to the Oregon and California railroad, the Secretary of the Interior reverses the action of the Land Commissioner. The Secretary's decision will affect numerous similar cases before the department as well as reopen others already decided by the department.

To Relieve the Unemployed.

WASHINGTON CITY.—The Committee on Public Lands has agreed to report the Lacey bill, which fixes a heavy fine for poaching in Yellowstone Park.

NATIONAL CAPITAL NEWS.

The annual distribution of seeds by the Agricultural Department is practically completed. The amount distributed is 30 per cent greater than last year. Each Congressman received 3,000 more bags of seeds than in any previous year. The appropriation for the present fiscal year was \$135,400.

The Committee on Indian Affairs has decided not to move the Utes from the Colorado reservation. A substitute bill, which is a compromise, will be reported to the House. It will not become a law until the Utes agree to its provisions. It will provide for keeping them on the western end of the reservation giving them one township in New Mexico. They will be given a quarter of the present reservation.

Secretary Smith has transmitted to Congress an adverse report on the House bill providing for the restoration of 1,861 square miles of land in Yellowstone National Park to the public domain. The Secretary says the segregation of the land is the result of obstructing the enforcement of regulations of the government in the park, owing to squatting by poachers, trappers and other undesirable characters. The boundaries now fixed are satisfactory to the department. No good reason for the proposed change is known.

Senator Carey is encouraged over the prospects of the bill for cession of 1,000,000 acres to each of the arid-land States and Territories to be improved by irrigation. The general expression of opinion by the members favors the bill. There is little doubt that it will be favorably reported soon by the Committee on Public Lands. Mr. Carey believes the bill will receive the unanimous indorsement of the committee. Senators Dolph and Vilas favor the bill, and say it provides for an experiment in the right direction and may lead to a solution of the question of what is to be done to reclaim the arid lands.

Mr. Grosvenor of Ohio has introduced in the House a resolution calling for a special investigation of Governor Tillman's action in seizing railroad property and telegraph lines engaged in interstate commerce and with armed force and violence establishing a censorship of the daily and weekly press of the country and prohibiting the transmission of news dispatches to the newspapers. The resolution directs the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce to inquire by what law such acts had been committed and whether the laws of the United States had been violated. In his remarks on the resolution Grosvenor said this was the first time in the history of the government such a censorship of press dispatches had been established. The resolution was referred to the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, of which Wise of Virginia is Chairman.

A bill introduced in the House by Wolverton of Pennsylvania abolishes the office of United States Circuit Court Commissioners, and repeals the laws authorizing appointments thereto. The Attorney-General is authorized to divide the States and Territories into as many Commissioner districts as he may deem necessary and change the boundaries of such districts or create new districts when required. The President is authorized to appoint on the nomination of the Attorney-General a sufficient number of Commissioners in the districts to hold office for four years. The Commissioners are to have the same jurisdiction now conferred on United States Circuit Court Commissioners, and will be authorized to try with a jury of six all offenses punishable with fine or imprisonment and sentence the defendant with the same effect as if the defendant had been convicted in the United States District Court.

Three bills are now being considered looking to the collection of \$100,000,000 indebtedness of the Central and Union Pacific Railroad Companies to the government. Two of them are now before the House Committee on Pacific Railways. One was introduced by Geary, another by Brown and a third by Boatner. The Geary bill provides for the foreclosure of the government's mortgage on the two roads and the appointment of a committee on the part of the government to manage the roads. Geary says his desire is to make the men who have grown rich out of the railroads pay the government what they honestly owe. From what can be learned the Brown bill is not likely to be agreed upon, but after it and Geary's bill have been thoroughly discussed a new measure will be reported embodying the features of one or the other. The Boatner bill also provides for judicial procedure to compel the companies to make restitution to the government.

Caminetti has introduced a joint resolution authorizing the President to invite all the nations of the Western Hemisphere to a conference on the financial condition of the world. The preamble of the resolution recites the fact of the community interests existing in the Western Hemisphere; the continued depreciation of silver; the default by Guatemala; that Mexico and the governments in Central and South America may take similar action, and asserts that the various interests of the United States are threatened with loss. Then follows the resolution. By it the President is requested to invite representatives of American Republics to meet in Washington, whose object it shall be "to obtain relief from the conditions which have caused the demonization of silver." The second part is: "The convention shall be for the purpose of drafting a treaty or treaties on the subject of a treaty or treaties submitted for ratification to the nations represented, calculated to secure to them such recognition of silver from the nations of the Eastern Hemisphere and to provide regulations governing the production thereof and maintenance among themselves of such a standard as will restore permanent financial conditions and protect their common interests."

JUSTICE IN SAMOA.

The Behring Sea Bill in the
House of Commons.

SCOTLAND WANTS HOME RULE

That Country Urges the Establishment
of a Legislature to Deal With Scot-
tish Affairs—Dictator in Peru.

LONDON.—The Behring Sea bill introduced in the House provides that the arbitration award shall have effect as enacted by this act. Any one contravening this act will be guilty of misdemeanor within the meaning of merchant shipping act 54. Any ship violating this act is liable to forfeiture. The court without prejudice to any other power may release such ship upon the payment of a fine of £500. The Queen in council may make, revoke or alter orders carrying into effect the provisions of this act, and any one contravening the regulations of such order shall be liable to a penalty of £500. The order of the Queen in council may provide that such officers of the United States as are specified may exercise powers under this act similar to those exercised by a British naval officer in relation to British ships. The act is to become effective May 1, and any ship sailing before its publication shall be freed from forfeiture.

PARLIAMENT FOR SCOTLAND.

That Country Urges the Establishment
of Home Rule.

LONDON.—In the House of Commons James Henry Dalziel made a motion that it was desired, while retaining intact the power and supremacy of the Imperial Parliament, to establish a Legislature for Scotland to deal with Scottish affairs. In speaking of his motion he said nobody would say that the House of Commons was so congested that a new and bold departure was necessary. The government's proposal to appoint a grand committee to deal with Scottish affairs was only a temporary expedient. The Scottish members of the House had voted for home rule for Scotland. They entertained no anti-English feeling, their sole object being to procure for Scotland legislation that was impossible under existing conditions. The House adopted the motion—180 to 170.

BRAZILIAN INSURGENTS.

Da Gama Will Not be Permitted to Land
in Buenos Ayres.

LISBON.—The Portuguese government has informed Admiral da Gama, who is at Buenos Ayres a fugitive with a number of his followers on board the Portuguese war ship Mindello and Albuquerque, that it cannot permit the Brazilian refugees to land anywhere excepting on Portuguese territory, and then only on such conditions that they cannot return to Brazil in order to intervene in the civil struggle. The Portuguese government is sending another war ship to Buenos Ayres in order to assist in the removal of the Brazilian insurgents to Portuguese territory. The insurgents on board the Portuguese war ships now at Buenos Ayres are said to be in a deplorable condition, many of them suffering from wounds and diseases. Two cases of yellow fever were discovered on the Mindello.

Inquiring Into the Currency Question.

LONDON.—The Central Associated Chambers of Agriculture have decided to immediately represent to the government the urgent importance of the currency question; also to ask the Royal Agricultural Commission to institute special inquiries into the bearing of the currency question on agriculture. Replying to a letter from a gentleman in the city asking that the government deal promptly with the currency question, Premier Rosebery writes that the subject is engaging the attention of the Cabinet. Mr. Smith has secured May 1 for the discussion by the House of Commons of a resolution on international bimetalism.

Two Presidents and a Dictator.

LIMA, Peru.—Ex-President Caeceres has been proclaimed Dictator of Peru, the situation being that Peru just now has two Presidents and a Dictator. Congress and the people are hostile to Caeceres, but the army is with him. He was one of the candidates for the Presidency. The city is in possession of the troops, who are supporting Caeceres, and it is reported that Senor del Solar, the constitutional President, is a fugitive. The banks are closed, and all business is suspended. "The soldiers are patrolling the streets."

Id's Justice in Samoa.

LONDON.—Private advices are received from Samoa that seventeen chiefs were summoned before Chief-Justice Ide and obliged to withdraw their complaints against the government. The chiefs, however, stuck to the protest against disarming the natives, which they strongly resented. The trial of Alipia and other chiefs of the Aana tribe ended February 2, the court pronouncing sentence of two years imprisonment at hard labor on Alipia and \$50 to \$100 fine against the other chiefs.

To Relieve the Unemployed.

MADRID.—The government has resolved to establish public works in the provinces of Cadiz, Granada and Andalusia for the relief of the thousands of workmen now unemployed.

HE HAS PREACHING FITS.

An Ignorant Norwegian Who Discourses
Like a Beecher When Inspired.

The Scandinavian folk of the Puget sound region have been strangely affected by the preaching of one Edward Braekhus, a young Norwegian of slight education, who claims to be inspired by the Holy Ghost. An intelligent Norwegian newspaper publisher says Braekhus preaches the word of God more lucidly than any clergyman he has heard in this country. And yet the only difference between Braekhus' style of preaching and that of a trance medium, according to his own statement, is that no spirit controls him save the Holy Ghost.



BRAEKHUS, SUPPORTED BY REV. MR. CHRISTENSEN AND REV. MR. STEEN.

Braekhus is not a spiritualist in the sense that he affiliates with that sect, but he has the temperament of a first class trance medium. He is very nervous.

Braekhus is 21 years old. He came to this country two years and a half ago from a farm near Asfjorden, in the district of Bergens Stift, in Norway. He went to live with his uncle at Utsalady, opposite Seattle, and finally became a helping hand in the Norwegian orphan home at Paulsbo, Kitsap county. He was there about six months when he began to be seized with fits. When he was about to have a fit, he would kick and fight and keep four or five men hustling to hold him. After struggling for a time he would quiet down and begin preaching like a Beecher or a Parker.

He is not an educated man, having had only a common school training, and because he spoke fluently and strong choice logic along the thread of his discourse the Paulsbo people thought him a wonder. That was about the holiday time. People visiting Paulsbo went home and spread the news, and people crowded in from the surrounding country to hear Braekhus preach. Many people cried all night about their sins after hearing him, and Norwegians who had been enemies for years became friends after hearing Braekhus and followed the Christian injunction to love one another.

Fits, however, didn't agree with Braekhus, so he consulted a Seattle physician. Medical treatment helped him, and he got stronger. Then the Norwegian ministers took him up and brought him to Tacoma. His "preaching spells" or "fits" in that city have broken Braekhus all up, and he will have to seek rest.

As a rule, it requires church music and congregational singing to give Braekhus a fit or preaching spell. When he hears the music and singing, he begins to shiver and tremble. He gesticulates and moves nervously about and usually frightens away any woman who happens to see him. As the spell comes on he would probably injure himself if he were not held by from two to three men.

After wrestling with his attendants for a few minutes Braekhus becomes limp and has to be supported to a sofa which is placed upon the platform, and stretched out at full length he preaches in a strong, pleasing voice, always using his mother tongue. The Rev. Mr. Steen of Astoria and the Rev. C. Christensen of Paulsbo supported Braekhus to the sofa during several of his appearances in Tacoma.

Five of the leading Norwegian Lutheran ministers of the northwest have made a religious diagnosis of Braekhus and unite in the belief that it is the Holy Ghost that speaks through him.

Told of Edward Blake.

One day a near friend ventured to suggest to Mr. Blake that it would be politic to unbend a little—in short, to have more of Sir John's bon camaraderie. Mr. Blake listened, gentle and without vanity, as great men are apt to be, and said that he would willingly oblige if his friend would tell him how. The friend felt embarrassed. It was one thing to suggest a lack in a man, but another and wholly different thing to suggest a remedy. However, he would do his best. He urged upon the Liberal leader the necessity of a little jocoseness, a noticing of everyday affairs and not this constant absorption in great matters. "Well," said Mr. Blake patiently. "Well," replied his friend in despair, looking about for a moral to adorn his tale of advice and noting the fierce snowstorm blowing against the windows. "For instance, as you go to the house this afternoon you will be sure to meet some one you know batting along in the storm on Parliament hill, and he is equally sure to say something to you about the snowfall. That will be your opportunity. Say jauntily, 'Oh, that's snow matter,' and see how amused and pleased he will be."

Mr. Blake laughed, repeated to himself "That's snow matter" two or three times, and his candid friend felt that a beginning had indeed been made.

Later on Mr. Blake ventured out. As he crossed the plateau the snow whirled about his stalwart form and tossed freezing particles into his face all unheeded, for the statesman was deep in thought. Finally he bumped against a man walking in the opposite direction. It was a prominent member of his party.

"I beg your pardon," gasped the man. "I didn't see you, Mr. Blake, for the snow in my eyes. We are having sharp weather, are we not?"

"Oh!" said Mr. Blake, rousing and dimly feeling that this was his cue. "That's—that's—that's immaterial."—St. Louis Republic.

A Lack of Coincidence.

Downer—I am glad it is good form not to wear a watch with a dress suit.
Upper—Why?
Downer—Because I never have my watch and my dress suit at the same time.—Life.