

# The Hood River Glacier.

It's a Cold Day When We Get Left.

VOL. 5.

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## THE GLACIER Barber Shop

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## ASYLUM MYSTERY.

### Important Chinese Decision Just Rendered.

### WASHINGTON'S NEW CAPITOL.

The Secretary of Washington's Board of Health Addresses a Letter to Physicians Throughout the State.

OLYMPIA.—Dr. G. S. Armstrong, Secretary of the State Board of Health, has addressed a letter to the physicians throughout the State, as follows: "I am instructed to inform you that the next semi-annual meeting of the State Board of Health will take place at Spokane the evening of May 1, 1894. This meeting will take the form of a convention. The State Board desires the presence of all the health officers of the State, to take part in the discussion upon the various questions suggested. The objects of the meeting are the establishment of closer relations between local and State Boards, the comparison of views, the presentation of facts, the discussion of practical methods relating to the prevention of illness and death and the improvement of the conditions which it is expected will be presented and discussed are the following:

1. The prevention of consumption.
  2. The education of the people on sanitary subjects.
  3. The restriction and prevention of scarlet fever and diphtheria.
  4. Restriction and prevention of dangerous and communicable diseases from the standpoint of the School Board, the minister, the health officer, the lawyer, the press and the State Board of Health.
  5. Contagious diseases of cattle.
  6. Proposed legislation.
- "Authors of papers are requested to limit them to fifteen minutes, and papers are expected to be original contributions, which, when used, are to be the property of the convention and be left with the Secretary. Persons proposing to present should notify the Secretary of the subject of his paper before the 27th instant. As the State Medical Society meets May 2 at the same place, an opportunity is presented for attendance at both meetings."

### PROCEEDING NOT PREMATURE.

Important Chinese Decision Rendered by Judge Morrow.

SAN FRANCISCO.—Judge Morrow has rendered an interesting decision in the case of Chew Heong in the United States District Court. Proceedings were instituted to secure deportation of the Mongolian as an ex-convict under the provisions of the act of May 5, 1892, as amended by the act of November 3, 1893. John T. Dare on behalf of Heong contended that he was entitled to the full period of six months to register; that therefore the proceedings were premature. Judge Morrow in an elaborate opinion states that the defendant allowed the year to expire in which he might have obtained a certificate of residence under the act of May 5, 1892. He had an opportunity to secure evidence of his right to remain in the United States, but he declined to avail himself of that opportunity. So far as he is concerned the act of May 5, 1892, is in full force and effect, and he is subject to be deported from the United States, because he failed to obtain a certificate of registration as required by that act. It is true that Congress extended the period for obtaining a certificate of registration to certain persons, but not to the defendant. Having been convicted of felony, he does not come within any of the privileges of the extended period, and cannot now or at any time hereafter obtain a certificate of residence under its provisions. This proceeding is not therefore premature.

### WASHINGTON'S NEW CAPITOL.

Wash That the Appropriation Will Revert to the Treasury.

OLYMPIA.—The Capitol Commission meeting set for Tuesday last did not materialize, and the reason assigned was that Judge Burke was unable to leave his personal business in Seattle. Another meeting is set for Tuesday next. These unaccountable delays at a time when every day counts have become very

annoying to those who desire to see the building fairly under way before another session of the Legislature, and the postponements from time to time without apparent reason have had a tendency to make even the most sanguine lose faith in the ultimate commencement of work on the new Statehouse. Certain it is that personal assurances have been made by those in power to prominent Olympians that the work would be fairly under way before another winter sets in, but spring is now so far advanced without anything having been accomplished that thoughtful persons are now unable to see how any amount of work could be accomplished during the summer even were a plan agreed upon immediately, for the reason that much time must necessarily be consumed in summoning the architect, making the specifications, obtaining contractors' bids, advertising, etc., to say nothing of the blocks that may be placed to stay the wheels of progress in the way of injunctions and other legal complications. There are now two new Commissioners, who have never seen the plans, and time must be granted Thomas Burke and J. S. Allen to make a personal examination before they can be called upon to make a choice. Taken all in all, the prospects for a new capital are not particularly bright at present, and certain it is that \$125,000 of the appropriation will revert to the treasury on May 1 next.

### NEW COUNTY WANTED.

Wahkiakum and a Portion of Pacific to be United.

ASTORIA.—The question of uniting the south portion of Pacific county and all of Wahkiakum county is being agitated among the people of that section of Washington. The matter was thoroughly canvassed during the last session of the Washington Legislature, and the petitions circulated were signed by over four-fifths of the legal voters of Wahkiakum and the peninsula in Pacific county. The matter of the passage of a general law regulating the dividing of older counties and the formation of new ones will be brought forward when the Legislature meets and a stubborn fight made in behalf of the plan proposed. The new county thus organized will have a population of over 5,000. Easy access could be had to all parts of it on account of its geographical situation, whereas at present it requires from two to five days' time for those people living in the extreme southeast portion of Pacific county to reach South Bend, the new county-seat.

### CALIFORNIA HOP STATISTICS.

Late Cultivation and Close Trimming Cause Poor Roots.

SACRAMENTO.—California has had an exceedingly mild winter, and the prospects for a good hop crop should be very bright, but they are not in the vicinity of Sacramento. The roots were in an unhealthy state, and many thousands have been used for replanting old fields. The stock is decidedly scarce. The cause of the poor roots is ascribed to late cultivation and close trimming. Conservative estimates place the increased acreage at about 20 per cent. The present dry weather is detrimental to new plantings, especially those on high ground, but the dry weather has forced the roots and the ground is covered with vines at this time, giving assurance of an early crop. The quantity will depend upon the amount of rain within the next fifteen days, and at the same time the yards along the Sacramento river will be helped considerably by the present high water.

### AN ASYLUM MYSTERY.

Steward of the Stellacoom Institution Found to Have Been Poisoned.

TACOMA.—Representative Joseph A. Shadle, Steward of the Stellacoom Insane Asylum, died on March 3 supposedly of apoplexy. Coroner Hoska issued a death certificate naming that disease as the cause. Later there were rumors of a mysterious death, caused partly by the death of the wife of Dr. Redpath at the asylum last July under somewhat similar circumstances. On March 17 Shadle's body was exhumed at Waukesha, O., and the stomach sent for analysis to Dr. W. L. Hamlin, a Detroit chemist, who makes affidavit that he found atropia poison sufficient to kill. The affidavits received here have created great surprise. Prosecuting Attorney Snell says he will probe the mystery to the bottom to see if a crime has been committed. Asylum physicians say Shadle died of apoplexy. No motive for poisoning or suicide is known.

### Hiring of Teachers by School Boards.

TACOMA.—Judge Pritchard has ruled that School Boards need not wait until the annual elections in order to hire teachers for the school year commencing in September, but contracts made prior to the annual elections were subject to curtailment to the minimum term if the electors so voted. This is the point contended for by the teachers of the State, who have been pushing the case. The District Boards have also objected to this curtailment of their power, and the decision meets with general satisfaction by both teachers and directors. The State Superintendent in July last ruled that contracts by the old board were void, and this opinion was sustained by the Attorney-General. The teachers through Mr. Dewey of the Sumner public school appealed the case to the Superior Court of Pierce county with the above result. It will probably go to the Supreme Court. All the teachers and School Directors of the State are watching the case.

### Sale of State School Lands.

OLYMPIA.—The State Land Commission has authorized the sale of school lands in Clarke and Yakima counties, to take place May 28.

## IMPORTANT CASE

Now Before the United States Supreme Court.

### OYSTERS FOR WASHINGTON.

The Bill Introduced in the House by Perry of Connecticut to Establish a Bureau of Interstate Banks.

WASHINGTON CITY.—Representative Perry of Connecticut has introduced in the House a bill to establish a bureau of interstate banks. The bill authorizes a bank to deposit with the Treasurer of the United States as security for circulation "any interest-bearing bonds issued under due authority of law by the United States or any State of the United States, or by any county, or by any municipal corporation located within any such State." It is provided that the Comptroller shall pass upon the character of the bonds, and that they shall meet certain prescribed conditions. A bank having an authorized capital stock of not exceeding \$100,000 shall deposit of par value, and not less than one-fourth of the stock, and larger banks shall deposit not less than \$50,000. The United States does not guarantee the circulating notes as under the national banking act, but holds the bonds as collateral security and is authorized to sell them if the bank goes into liquidation at what they will bring. The notes, moreover, shall constitute a first and paramount lien upon all the assets of the bank. The provisions for redemption require redemption in legal-tender United States coin upon the presentation of the notes, and also require a reserve of 25 per cent of lawful money of the United States. A central redemption agency is established in the office of the Comptroller of the Currency, and the banks are required to keep there 5 per cent of their outstanding circulation for the redemption of notes which may drift too far from the locality where the bank is established to be presented for redemption at its own counters. This redemption fund differs from that under the existing law by being required to be kept in coin instead of lawful money.

### OYSTERS FOR WASHINGTON.

State Fish Commissioner Trying to Get Eastern Oysters to Plant.

WASHINGTON CITY.—James Crawford, Washington's State Fish Commissioner, is endeavoring to get a supply of Eastern oysters to plant in the waters of his State, and has just written again on the subject to the United States Fish Commissioner. When Colonel McDonald, the United States Fish Commissioner, was on a visit to the Pacific Coast, last year he made an examination of Willapa Harbor with a view to establishing an experimental station there to determine whether the Eastern oyster would propagate in those waters. The information which he obtained concerning the saline character of the water, the native food and other advantages were considered satisfactory, and he then decided to send a sufficient supply to make a test of transplanting and propagation. Fish Commissioner Crawford now asks that the promised supply be doubled; that when the shipment is made to Willapa Harbor as many more as he sent to Olympia to be placed in Oyster Bay. Mr. Crawford promises to see that competent men take charge of them, and that all suggestions and directions which Colonel McDonald may make relative to their proper treatment are carefully carried out. Mr. Crawford has also written to Senator Squire and enlisted his aid in the matter. The Senator believes both shipments can be obtained without much trouble. Commissioner Crawford has also made application for a loan to the State of Washington of one of the large government aquariums at the Midwinter Fair.

### MINERAL LAND QUESTION.

Supreme Court Now Hearing Argument in This Important Case.

WASHINGTON CITY.—The full bench of the Supreme Court has been engaged in hearing the arguments in the case of Barden vs. the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, which comes to this court on appeal from the Circuit Court of the district of Montana. The question is whether the lands ascertained to be mineral lands after the grant to the railroad company are to be considered the property of the company, Congress having excluded mineral lands from the operation of the general law. The company insists that only mineral lands are excluded as were known to be mineral lands at the time of the grant, while counsel for Barden asserts the mineral lands are excluded up to the time that the patent was issued. The government is upheld by the case of Borden, who was represented by Solicitor-General Maxwell and W. W. Dixon, James McNaught and J. J. Carter appearing for the railroad company. The principle laid down by the court in its decision of this case will have an important bearing on other mineral land contents in Montana and the interests at stake are very large. Most of the mineral lands along the Northern Pacific in Montana, Idaho and Washington will be affected by this case.

### Ramsay a Rear-Admiral.

WASHINGTON CITY.—By the retirement of Rear-Admiral Benham Commodore Ramsay became a Rear-Admiral. He had been for the past five years chief of the navigation bureau of the Navy Department.

## WASHINGTON CITY NEWS.

The bill extending the jurisdiction of the State of Wyoming over the Yellowstone Park has passed the House.

An old case has just been decided, which gives North Simpson a quarter section of land near Astoria. The case has been in litigation many years.

Secretary Carlisle has appointed Ellis C. Johnson of the State of Washington a chief of division of the internal revenue of the Treasury Department.

The President's Behring Sea proclamation has been issued. After reciting the act of Congress it declares that it is proclaimed to the end that its provisions may be known and observed. Every person found guilty of violation of provisions of said act will be arrested and punished as therein provided, and all vessels so employed, their tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo will be seized and forfeited.

The Secretary of the Interior has laid before the Senate an elaborate report from the Superintendent of the census, giving a list of sugar refineries that refused to furnish statistics to the census agents, chief among which appear those of Harrison Frasier & Co. of Philadelphia and the Havemeyer's of New York. It appears that legal proceedings were directed to be commenced, but that in view of the completion of the statistics before such proceedings could be conducted a notice the Department of Justice was notified not to proceed.

The Secretary of the Interior has addressed a letter to the Attorney-General recommending that the contemplated suit by the government to secure the cancellation of the patents issued many years ago for the San Fernando private land grant in California be abandoned. An examination of the abstract of title to the grant reveals the fact that these lands have passed by various means of conveyance into other hands than those of the original grantees. Whatever the equities in this case may be, they are equal. In regard to the policy to be pursued by the government in attacking this and other Mexican grants in California the Secretary says he does not believe that any general policy could be formulated. The government will of necessity have to be controlled by the facts involved in each case; besides a due regard for the sacredness of our treaty obligations should invoke caution before proceeding to take steps to cancel so solemn an instrument as a patent of the government.

Horace Brewster, a resident of the United States, but whose postoffice address is Ladner, B. C., has camped for some time now upon the lighthouse reserve on Point Roberts, which bit of land in American waters the Canadian government would like very much to regain. Mr. Brewster thinks this government, having never made any use of the land and not evincing disposition to do so now, ought to give him the land on which he has squatted in return for the improvements and cultivation which he has put upon it. An interview with Hon. Daniel Lamont, Secretary of War, makes it possible to assure not only Mr. Brewster, but the Canadian government likewise, that the United States proposes to hold this little piece of land which juts out into the Sound from the mainland of British Columbia, regarding it as a very important strategic point and one that might be of great advantage in time of war. In the meantime there is no particular objection to settlers going upon this land, so long as they do no damage, but it might be well for all such to remember that while on that land they are subject to all the stringent Federal laws which have been enacted to protect property and preserve order upon military and civic reservations of the United States.

General Wade Hampton, Commissioner of Railroads, has submitted to the House Committee having supervision of the matter sundry memoranda on the various pending bills for a settlement of the debt of the Pacific railroads to the United States. From these memoranda it appears that the Commissioner is opposed to the foreclosure of the lien on the roads and the management thereof by Congress, as proposed by one bill, but is favorably disposed to the maintenance of the sinking fund and the payment into it of a larger proportion of the net earnings. He says that on the maturity of the debts of these roads these forms of settlement with the committee must be made, viz.: first, foreclosure; second, maintain the sinking fund and require that a larger percentage of net earnings be paid into it; third, refund the debt. Discussing the question of foreclosure, he says: "A foreclosure of the lien, it is admitted, will not satisfy the debt, and the sale of the subsidized roads under decree of the court would not realize more than enough to cancel the amount of the first mortgage bonds, in which case the United States would be required to lose its claim or buy in the liens and pay off the first mortgage indebtedness. Railway management by Congress, besides being opposed to the settled policy, would not only be a doubtful, but a dangerous experiment. It could not well be diverted from politics, associated as the latter is with the attendant danger of a corruption of the civil service. This alternative therefore should be rejected." Under the second form of settlement he says the sinking fund may be maintained and a larger proportion of net earnings be required to be paid into it, so that not only current interest may be met, but the principal of the bonds gradually diminished. This proposition, he says, has already been recommended for adoption in the form of a proposed bill which was submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for transmission to the committee. Concerning the question of refunding the debt the Commissioner points out that the Frye Senate bill introduced in December, 1891, is the same as the Brown bill introduced in the House at this session of Congress, and which provides for the refunding of the debt.

## BRUTAL GERMANS.

Outrages Committed Upon African Prisoners.

### A NOTORIOUS MARQUIS DEAD.

King Kabba Regas Devastates Immense Tracts of Country in Africa, But is Defeated by the British.

LONDON.—Advices received from Uganda under date of December 7 say that the British East Africa Company's forces met those of Kabba Regas, the most powerful chief of the district, and defeated them. The fight lasted three hours, after which the enemy fled, leaving fifty dead on the field. The British forces in Uganda recently declared war against Kabba Regas, King of Unyoro. King Kabba Regas was considered a refusal to acknowledge this or pay tribute. The power of King Regas at one time was great, but tyranny and cruelty have weakened his hold on the natives. He is a noted slave dealer. His native bands, equipped with firearms obtained from the Arabs, have devastated vast tracts of country, driving the peaceful people into the mountains and forests and killing and making slaves of them. As Kabba Regas is said to have many natives in slavery, a march into his territory by British forces would seem to be one of the probabilities of the near future, the probability being apparently that Kabba Regas' capital is a place where the Arab slavers find an asylum and headquarters. Thus it is apparently safe to presume that the kingdom of Unyoro ruled by Kabba Regas will soon form part of the territory of Uganda, over which the British government is assuming a protectorate.

### DEATH OF A PEER.

The Notorious Marquis of Aylesbury Dies in London.

LONDON.—The Marquis of Aylesbury is dead. He owed \$1,250,000. He married Dolly Lester, the music hall singer. His title falls to Lord Henry Augustus Brundell Bruno. The Aylesbury estates are entailed, and therefore the uncle who inherits the title also comes into the estates, including Savernak Forest. It is said Sam Lewis, the money lender, loses heavily by the death of the Marquis, although he holds policies amounting to \$200,000 on the life of the deceased nobleman. The Marquis of Aylesbury was one of the most notorious men in the British peerage. His family are the direct descendants of Robert Bruce, and own the celebrated Severn estate. He chiefly distinguished himself in his younger days by driving down Cheap-side dressed as a coster-monger with a donkey, and lately was ruled off the race courses in England on account of cheating. Lately he tried to sell the estate to a rich brewer for £700,000, but through the efforts of his family the sale fell through.

### War in Balmey Isles.

AUCKLAND.—Advices from Samoa under date of March 28 say that since early in March there has been bloody contention between rival native tribes, and already over thirty natives have been killed and fifty cruelly maimed. It had been hoped that there might be a peaceful settlement of the intertribal differences, and it was with that end in view that the warring factions submitted their chiefs to a trial before Chief Justice Ide. This peaceful method, however, came to naught. The 10th instant the two factions came together in actual warfare. On that day a detachment from the Aana or rebel party ambushed a number of natives of Passaleaga, Salvai, who are understood to be supporters of the government. Several were killed. News of the outbreak was received here during the progress of a consultation between the President, Chief Justice and Consul representatives.

### New Atlantic Cable.

LONDON.—The steamer Faraday has left here with a portion of the new cable of the Commercial Cable Company, which is to be laid from Waterville on Ballingsknee Bay, coast of Ireland, to Nova Scotia. The Faraday is not large enough to stow the entire cable, which will be about 2,000 miles long, and the process of laying it will include the dropping of about 400 miles of cable on this side of the Atlantic, then the placing of another 100 miles on the other side and finally the splicing of both portions with the main part. The new cable was made by Siemens Bros. & Co. (limited) of London. The Siemens have guaranteed the Commercial Cable Company that this one will afford 33 1/2 per cent improvement in speed over any cable the company now has in use. This means that thirty words a minute may be sent.

### A Extract Leader.

BERLIN.—Extracts from the diary of a resident of the Cameroons were published here recently. The writer charges Assessor Schlan, the Governor's substitute and leader of the Baccoco expedition, with ordering the throats of old female prisoners to be cut. Three of his prisoners are said to have died of hunger. Twelve others were bound to the railings of the ship for days without drink, completely exposed to the tropical heat and with worms breeding in their wounded legs and arms. When half dead they were shot. It is reported that Herr Leist, Chancellor of the Cameroons, who is answerable for the recent floggings of Major Wrochom, the acting Governor of East Africa, and Major Francois, commanding in Southwest Africa, will be recalled.

## In Boston, of Course.

"I'm got to get married," said he as he placed a hand as large as a Dutch cheese upon the counter, "and I want a wedding cake."

"It is customary nowadays," said the pretty bakery girl, "to have the materials of the bridegroom. For a musician, now, we have an oat cake; for a man who has no calling and lives upon his friends, the sponge cake; for a newspaper paragon, spice cake, and so on. What is you calling, please?"

"I'm a pugilist."

"Then you'll want a pound cake."—Texas Sittings.

## Tanned by the Sun.



—Life.

## Her Little Trap.

"If I do say it," said Mr. McTombly, "I've got a wife who knows more in a minute than any other woman I ever met knew or knows in a century. She's a wonder."

"What's she been doing now, McTombly?" asked McTavish.

"Why, she ought to have been a man! She just worked a scheme on me that shows her supreme financial ability. About a year ago I came home to dinner one night and found her hard at work sewing. Just as I entered the room in which she was, she straightened up and said, 'How many buttonholes do you think I have made this month?' I told her I hadn't the first idea. 'Well,' she said loudly, 'I've made over a hundred.' I suppose that 100 buttonholes are a good many for a woman who has so many things to do as Mrs. McTombly has, but I felt a bit sportive, and I began to gush her, telling her that any child could make that many in half a day and stuff like that."

"She got mad, and if I had taken the warning and quit I would have had more money today than I have. 'Well,' she snarled, 'I think 100 buttonholes are a good many, and what's more, I shall probably make 1,000 before the year is out, for I have a good deal of sewing to do.' I kept on gushing, like the natural born ass that I am, and she taunted me into making an agreement with her whereby she was to pay me a forfeit if she didn't make 1,000 in a year, and I was to give her a cent apiece for all that she did make, provided the number ran over 1,000."

"That was what she wanted. She put up a job on me. Within a week she had bought one of those patent buttonhole makers that can be attached to a sewing machine and a bolt of white cotton cloth. With those machines you can make buttonholes faster than a horse can trot. The year was up yesterday, and that lovely woman presented me with 50 yards of white cotton cloth literally honey-combed with buttonholes. Every time she had a spare moment she sat down at that machine and rattled off a few dozen. I had to give her a check for \$576.48, and it will be a cold day when I get that woman again."—Buffalo Express.

## In the Neck.

At the sound of approaching footsteps the knight with the black mustache raised his eyes in supplication.

"Guide me," he murmured, "O powers, in this affair of the heart."

He waited with bated breath.

"Certainly," he argued with himself in sudden apprehension, "this is the trysting place."

A shadow flitted past him. A mocking laugh rang in his ears.

"Guyned me," he groaned.

"Then he groped his way hence."—Detroit Tribune.

## His Old Master.

"De ole marster what I had befoah de wah was a gentleman," remarked old Mose to another relic of antebellum days.

"You bet dar was high toned gentlemen in dose days," his friend replied.

"Now you's talkin. I remember how time and agin my ole marster kicked me off de front steps, and a minit arterward he had done plum forgot all about his. Der ain't no moah sich gentlemen nowadays."—Texas Sittings.

## Carried.

Mrs. Frontpaw—Is it true that our new tenor was arrested at Mrs. Goldmore's reception for forgeries he had committed in the south?

Mrs. Hichurry—Yes; he had just finished singing "Carry me back to old Virginia" in a way that brought a tear to every eye when the Richmond sheriff came in with requisition papers for him.—Truth.

## More He Hear He Could Stand.

Cobble—I bear you he could stand firm with. Stone—Yes; they got too close for me. Cobble—What did they do? Stone—Do! Great Scott, old man, they wanted to give me a salary based on the sales I made!—Cloak Review.

## Her Reason.

"This strange that it alos is easy for a man, when he's flirting, you know, to swear to a woman he loves her by all that's above and below.

"But when he is truly in earnest, Tell me the reason, I pray, 'Tis awfully hard to utter The words that he fain would say!"

She replied as her dimples deepened: "The reason is simple, forsooth: 'Tis because it is awfully hard, sir, For a man to utter the truth."—Life.