

The Hood River Glacier.

It's a Cold Day When We Get Left.

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LANDS RESTORED.

Great Scheme to Put the Idle Industrials to Work.

BRIGHT RAILROAD PROSPECTS

The Practical Solution of the Much-
Discussed Problem of a Line Between
Portland and Astoria.

PORTLAND.—The prospect of a railroad between Astoria and Portland is at last very bright. M. Lutz, who represents a French and German syndicate, has been in Portland and Astoria for several days with E. L. Dwyer and others, who are interested in the enterprise, and he and his associates have been investigating and considering the various propositions for a railroad connecting Astoria with Portland. The result is that Mr. Lutz has submitted to the people of Astoria a proposition to immediately build a road from Astoria to Goble upon condition that they put in proper form for delivery to the syndicate represented by him the title to the land subsided at Astoria and flavel heretofore offered for the construction of such a road. Furthermore, the people of Astoria are required to obtain and give the full and free right of way from Astoria to Goble, and a contract for traffic arrangements with the Northern Pacific between Goble and Portland is also to be furnished. It is stated that, if these conditions are complied with, the road will be built at once, as the money can be immediately obtained for this purpose. It is believed that this offers a practical solution of this much-discussed problem and will secure the construction of a railroad that will be of equal advantage to Portland and Astoria. It will be an independent line between the two cities, and it is proposed to handle the business of all roads on equal terms.

GREAT SCHEME.

A Spokane Man's Plan Whereby He Can
Give Work to All.

TACOMA.—L. C. Dillman, a prominent business man of Spokane, is in the city maturing a scheme whereby he proposes to make a big stroke toward developing Central Washington and at the same time offer work to all the unemployed laborers in the State. The scheme is to dig three big irrigating ditches and pay the employees their board, clothing and expenses and the balance of their wages in interest-bearing bonds secured by lands along the ditches. Mr. Dillman has two associates—J. M. Buckley of Spokane and H. H. Smith of this city. They have an option on 90,000 acres of Northern Pacific railroad land in Central Washington, and propose that the Chas. and Spokane shall each appoint one person, the six making a Board of Directors to manage the company's affairs. The company, if organized, is to contract for the purchase of these 90,000 acres and at once sell enough on long installments with a small cash payment to lay in sufficient tools and provisions to set the men at work. Mr. Dillman says the land is to be bought by the company at very reasonable rates. He thinks the enterprise is already assured. One ditch will extend from Priest Rapids toward Prosser Falls on the west side of the Columbia river and water 30,000 acres; the second extends from Wallula to Ainsworth, embracing 15,000 acres, and the third leaves Snake river near Riparia at the crossing of the Union Pacific railroad, and traverses the Eureka Flat through 45,000 acres.

PUBLIC LANDS RESTORED.

The Record of the Court of Private
Land Claims.

SANTA FE.—The United States Court of Private Land Claims, which has just closed its session here, disposed of thirteen grant claims—four in Arizona and the others in New Mexico—having a total area of 1,875,202 acres. The court confirmed to private ownership 366,627 acres, and held 1,508,575 as being government land. Among the larger grants so held to be void and public domain were the Babocomari grant in Arizona for 128,000 acres, the Gervasio-Nolan grant in New Mexico for 875,000 acres and the Corpus Christi grant in Colorado for 696,000 acres. The court in passing upon the Arizona grants held that those made by the State of Sonora were void; also that the grants made by the Intendentes subsequently to February 24, 1821,

the date of the plan of Iguala, were void. This will leave only three claims in Arizona that can possibly be confirmed.

TO SELL NEWSPAPERS.

Call and Bulletin of San Francisco Will
be Offered for Sale.

SAN FRANCISCO.—An action that will probably result in radical changes in the management of two of San Francisco's leading daily newspapers, George K. Fitch, the surviving partner of the late Loring Pickering and the late James W. Simonton in the ownership of the Morning Call and Evening Bulletin, filed a petition praying for the appointment of a receiver of the Call and Bulletin properties. He asks that the receiver so appointed be ordered to sell the Call property and ten days subsequently to sell the Bulletin at public auction or private sale to the highest bidder for cash. Mr. Fitch asks for a final accounting between all the parties in interest. It is said that strained relations between Mr. Fitch and R. A. Carothers, who represents the Pickering interests, is the cause of Fitch's application for a receiver.

LIMIT HAS EXPIRED.

Chinese Who Have Not Complied With
the Law Subject to Deportation.

SAN FRANCISCO.—The period within which Chinese residents of the United States are required by law to register in order to avoid deportation has expired, and all Chinese coolies hereafter who are without proper certificates of residence will be liable to arrest. If the great mass of Chinese in San Francisco have complied with the law, the total number of registrations will be about 47,000, which is within 3,000 of the total Chinese population of the district. A large part of this 3,000 comes under the head of "exempts," being merchants or other than laborers, and will suffer no penalty, so that very few Chinese are left who have not complied with the law. Collector Welborn has not mapped out his plan of campaign against these few, but will wait instructions from Washington. A further appropriation will be necessary to cover the deportation expenses.

Definition of a Chinese Merchant.

SAN FRANCISCO.—Judge Morrow of the United States Court in a decision defined what constitutes a Chinese merchant. Quan Gin, a Chinese who claimed to be a merchant, had been detained on the steamer Belgic at this port on her return from China. Commissioner Peacock decided in favor of Quan Gin, and the case was appealed. Judge Morrow held that a Chinese claiming to be a merchant and making application for entrance into the United States on the ground that he was formerly engaged in this country as a merchant, is required by the act of November 3, 1893, to establish by the testimony of two credible witnesses other than Chinese that the applicant was engaged in business at a fixed place, and that it was conducted in his name at least one year before his departure, so that during the year he was engaged in no manual labor. Quan Gin cannot answer these requirements; so he was ordered deported.

Failure at Stockton.

STOCKTON.—H. O. Southworth, one of the best-known business men of this city, has filed a petition in insolvency. He is a member of the firm of Southworth & Grattan, but the failure does not affect the business, as his interest was transferred for the benefit of creditors last January and is now in the control of his partner, who is wealthy. Mr. Southworth gives his indebtedness at \$234,000, but he includes claims against corporations on which he is a director as a surety, which reduce his individual debts to \$100,000. The available assets amount to \$155,000. Accommodation to his friends and a drop in real property account for the failure.

Mrs. Shattuck Found Guilty.

SAN FRANCISCO.—The jury in the case of Mrs. Jane Shattuck, who was on trial here for over two weeks, charged with the murder of Harry Poole, came in with a verdict of murder in the first degree, and fixed her punishment at imprisonment for life. It is reported that several members of the jury stood out for several hours, insisting that the death penalty should be inflicted. Mrs. Shattuck shot and killed Harry Poole, a young man who was heir to an estate of about \$100,000, because of his refusal to marry her daughter, Truly Shattuck, who is recognized to be the prettiest girl in the Tivoli chorus.

Judge Bellinger Bars Out Chinese.

PORTLAND.—United States District Judge Bellinger has ruled in the case of Lee Hing, seeking admission into the United States, that all Chinese who had left the United States after the McCrea act was passed should have taken the precaution to observe all the requirements of that law as stated, and that they could not now gain admission by claiming they were not posted as to its provisions. The ruling will bar out a number of Chinese now in port awaiting admission.

An Unprofitable Cargo.

SAN FRANCISCO.—A cargo of coal of the British ship Somall, which arrived recently from Hongkong after an unusually long voyage, has been sold for \$1 a ton. The coal, of which there were 5,200 tons, was taken from the Chinese collieries, and it cost at least \$8 a ton to land it here. There was no demand for the coal, and it was sold at auction.

More Time for the Fair.

SAN FRANCISCO.—The Commissioners of the Midwinter Fair favor having the exposition extended through July, and the Executive Committee now has the proposition under consideration. A great many of the exhibitors express the intention of remaining should the fair be kept up after July 1.

NEW LEGISLATION.

Bill Providing for a Change in Our Financial System.

CRAMP'S OFFER TO ENGLAND.

Letter to the Secretary of the Admiralty
of Great Britain Submitting the Propo-
sition for Consideration.

PHILADELPHIA.—When questioned about a report from London that the William Cramp & Sons' Ship and Engine Building Company had proposed to the Admiralty to bid for the construction of some of the new ships to be built for the British navy under the program for the current year, Charles H. Cramp, President of the company, said: "Such is the case, and it is not a secret. In the ordinary course of business I addressed a letter to the Secretary of the Admiralty, offering to build two or more ships under their program, and I have official acknowledgment of its receipt, which is simply a statement by the Secretary that he has laid my proposal before the Board of Commissioners." Mr. Cramp's letter to the Secretary of the Admiralty is as follows: "Sir: I have seen in public print that there is under contemplation a ship-building program for the increase of her Majesty's navy. Congress seems disinclined at this time to pursue in any adequate degree the construction of an American navy; hence we are free to accept orders from other governments. These considerations impel me to address you for the purpose of asking opportunity to make tenders for the construction of two or more of the proposed new ships. The success which has attended our work for the American navy and the remarkable performance of propelling machinery we have made speak for themselves. Our development of the most approved appliances and devices in hulls and machinery has been so marked as to attract the attention of the naval architects and engineers on the continent as well as in Great Britain. Offering the New York, the Columbia and the Indiana as object lessons, we do not shrink from comparison with your best builders. It is not necessary to discuss in detail the question of price, but I will say that for vessels of the highest type our figures would bear scrutiny with those of the concerns principally employed in contract work for her Majesty. If you will favor me with schemes and plans of say two of the most important battle ships or cruisers in your program, I will promptly offer suitable tender for their construction."

DECADENCE OF MONMOUTH.

Threats to Sell the Old Racing Property
for Taxes.

NEW YORK.—Monmouth Park has fallen into hard lines. The Sheriff of Monmouth county threatens to sell the racing association property for non-payment of last year's taxes, amounting to \$3,800, and the chance of giving a race meeting over its magnificent stretches before the reform element is sidetracked in New Jersey is not one in a thousand. Beginning to-day, all the salaries paid to officials from manager down will cease, and the only employees retained will be a few private watchmen. The discontinuing of their services would probably invalidate the insurance on the costly improvements at the new track and the buildings at the old. The New York offices at Madison avenue and Twenty-seventh street will also shortly be abandoned. Mortgaged for over \$460,000, the association would have weathered the hard times had racing been permitted in New Jersey. The stakes that closed during 1892-3 may be run off at Morris Park the coming season or declared off at the option of the officials. The first mortgage bonds amount to \$300,000 and the second to \$160,000. It is understood that the Withers estate holds a controlling interest in both issues. For a dozen years Monmouth and old Jerome were the only courses of note in the East. Then Coney Island, Brooklyn and Morris Park shelved Jerome and politics gave Monmouth its death blow.

SOME NEW LEGISLATION.

Bill Introduced Providing for a Change
in Our Financial System.

WASHINGTON.—Brookshire of Indiana has introduced in the House a bill providing for some comprehensive changes in our present financial system. The bill provides that no greenbacks shall be issued of a smaller denomination than \$10; that not over one-fourth in value of the amount of circulation issued to national banks shall be of a less denomination than \$10; that coin certificates shall be issued instead of silver certificates; gold certificates and the Treasury notes under the act of July, 1890. The bill provides for the issue of coin certificates on all the gold and silver coin and gold bullion in the Treasury in excess of \$100,000,000 of gold, which is held as a reserve for the redemption of greenbacks. The bill also provides for the issue of coin certificates on all of the silver coin and silver bullion not exceeding \$1 for 47 1/2 grains of pure silver, and that it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to pay out these coin certificates in discharge of all the obligations of the United States, except such as are made expressly payable in coin. Moreover, the bill provides that the owner of coin, gold and silver, may deposit the same with the Treasurer of any sub-treasury of the United States in the sum of \$10 or any multiple thereof and receive coin certificates in lieu of the same.

NATIONAL CAPITAL NEWS.

The Guatemalan Minister has received a dispatch confirming the news of the revolution in San Salvador. He stated that the Guatemalan government has been and will remain neutral in this emergency, as it did during the last trouble between Honduras and Nicaragua.

Secretary Carlisle has transmitted to the House a recommendation for an appropriation of \$8,500 for better guarding the Seal Islands against poachers and for improvements to the islands. The amount includes \$1,000 for fifty Winchester rifles and ammunition and \$2,000 for nine telephones to connect the agency with the guards at the various rookeries.

Representative Bell (Pop.) of Colorado has introduced a joint resolution to provide for the appointment of a joint Congressional committee "to devise means for the employment of the idle men of the country, restrict immigration, start up our mines, increase the currency and prohibit the issuing of interest-bearing bonds without the authority of Congress and for other purposes."

United States Ambassador Runyon at Berlin is making an effort to head off an increase in the tariff on cotton-seed oil. The Bundesrath recommended that the tariff be increased from 4 to 10 marks per 100 kilograms. As nearly all of the imported oil comes from this country, Mr. Runyon addressed himself to the foreign office, and was informed that it was improbable that measures would be adopted by the Reichstag before the adjournment of the session.

The regular monthly statement of the public debt issued by the Secretary of the Treasury shows the aggregate of interest and non-interest bearing debt to have been at the close of business on April 31 \$1,017,556,979, exclusive of \$619,989,795 in certificates and Treasury notes, which are offset by an equal amount of cash in the Treasury. The interest-bearing debts amounted to \$634,041,380; the debt bearing no interest, \$380,648,599; and the debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, \$1,862,090. The increase in the debt for the month of April was \$1,160,971.

Congressional salaries for April became due on the 4th instant; so the members had their first experience with the new procedure of docking for absenteeism. Up to that night 213 members had filed their certificates showing the number of days, if any, they had been absent. On that day about fifty certificates were put in, leaving about 100 unaccounted for. The great majority of members, however, they have not been absent at all, and most of those who certify to absence limit the period to one or two days. At this rate the total deductions will be small. Representatives are showing an uneasiness in making out certificates, as there is nothing behind their word of honor to show how many days they have been absent. They feel reluctant to surrender a part of their salaries, and yet are bound in honor to report the days for which deduction should be made.

McPherson, Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, has favorably reported to the Senate from that committee the amendment to the naval appropriation bill authorizing the construction of twelve new torpedo boats. The amendment provides that the cost shall not exceed \$200,000, and they shall be capable of making twenty-five knots per hour. A premium of \$8,000 is to be added for speed in excess of twenty-five knots, and a penalty of that amount in case the speed of the boats falls below twenty-five knots. Eight of the boats are to be constructed east of the Rocky Mountains and four on the Pacific Coast. The Secretary of the Navy in a letter to Chairman McPherson says he would be glad if Congress should determine to authorize the construction of these boats. He recommends the appropriation of \$1,000,000 in case the construction of the boats is authorized.

Attorney-General Olney has replied to a request from the House calling for information as to whether or not stockholders of the Central Pacific and Western Pacific Railroad Companies, or the successors of them, or the assignees of such stockholders, are liable in any manner to the government for reimbursement of the United States for bonds issued by the authority of Congress in aid of the building of those roads. The Attorney-General says he is not in possession of any facts bearing on the subject, and continues: "If the resolution is to be construed as calling for an official opinion on the legal liability of stockholders, I find myself without authority to accede to the request. It has uniformly been held by my predecessors from the beginning of the government that the Attorney-General is not permitted to give legal advice at the call of either House of Congress or of Congress itself."

The subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce, consisting of Senators Gorman, Camden and Cullon, to which was referred the bill to permit railroad pooling, has reported the bill back to the committee with important amendments. By one of these that portion of the bill authorizing the Interstate Commerce Commission to modify a pooling contract between railroads, which in the opinion of the Commissioners enforces unreasonable rates or unjust discriminations, and giving the commission the power to enforce such an order, is stricken out. A substitute is suggested, which provides that such an order shall be made only after investigation. Instead of giving the commission authority to proceed to enforce the order the amendment authorizes an appeal to the Circuit Court of the United States either by the commission or any person interested. The court is authorized in such cases to grant a temporary injunction, and is required to hear and determine the matter as speedily as possible, giving it priority over other business of the court. An appeal to the United States Supreme Court is also provided for.

SAMOAN TROUBLE.

Treaty Entered Into Between Japan and Hawaii.

CANAL COMPANY BENEFITED.

Large Part of the Money of the Banco
Romano Given to Politicians to Se-
cure Their Support.

ROME.—The trial of the directors and officers of the Banco Romano has begun in the Court of Assizes. It involves not only officers of the bank, but politicians, whose standing prior to the flight of Director Cudicello with 2,500,000 lire belonging to the Rome branch of the Bank of Naples was very high. The investigation last year of the affairs of the Bank of Naples showed a deficit of 3,000,000 lire in the account with its Rome branch, the sum having been paid out in the course of several years without any other than political consideration. The investigation, which covered all the bonds, showed the utmost confusion in the other institutions. The cash deficit of the Banco Romano was 28,000,000 lire, and the illegal notes of the bank's issue since 1883 had reached 64,000,000 lire. A large part of this money is said to have been given to prominent politicians in order to secure their election and support. Signor Tanlengo, Governor of the Banco Romano; Cesare Lazzaroni, the cashier of the bank; Signor Monello Zammarano and three others were arrested in connection with this disclosure, but Lazzaroni, Tanlengo and others were acquitted. The scandal resulted in the appointment of an official committee to investigate the whole subject. The commission reported last November, involving Pietro Lavava, Minister of Commerce, and the following Deputies: Count Machele Amadori, formerly Under Secretary of State; Pietro del Belchio, a close friend of ex-Premier Giolitti; Filippo Cavallini, Duke Gennaro di San Pietro; Angelo Aliaji; Baron Giovanni Nicolera, Minister of the Interior under Crispi; Signor Bruno Chimiri, ex-Minister of Agriculture and of Justice and a number of others. The prosecution of the directors and officers of the Banco Romano was then ordered.

SCARE IN SAMOA.

A Renewal of the Fight With the Na-
tives Feared.

AUCKLAND.—Advices received here from Samoa say that a body of Atna warriors, who were marching on Apia, caused a great scare April 22. As soon as the news reached the authorities a force of government troops was sent to intercept the advancing warriors. The government troops remained on all night, but the rebels were not found. When these advices were forwarded from Samoa the situation was still uncertain, and a renewal of the fight was feared. The negotiations of the foreign Consuls with the natives of Atna and Aana are likely to prove fruitless, as several of the conditions on each side have already been broken. Numerous parties of Atna warriors, who recently started out to join the rebels of the Savau allies of the government, have not yet returned to their homes. The British cruiser Caroca arrived at Samoa April 21.

Titles and Honors for the Worthy.

LONDON.—Sir Wilfred Lawson, the Radical Baronet and general reformer, moved in the House of Commons that hereafter the bestowal of titles and other honors by the Queen should be accompanied with statements of the services thus rewarded. Sir William Harcourt, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said that he regarded the motion as inadvisable. Many men undoubtedly gained honors that they did not deserve, while others who were deserving got nothing at all. At the same time the motion in question, if carried, would cause endless heartburning. The motion was defeated.

Japan and Hawaii.

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Oriental advices per Empress of China say that an imperial ordinance was promulgated on April 12, which sets forth the terms of the new treaty entered into between Japan and Hawaii. The treaty of 1871 is abrogated, Hawaii thereby surrendering extra-territorial jurisdiction. In future Japanese subjects shall receive the same treatment as Hawaiian citizens with one exception; the privilege of owning real estate is withheld.

Panama Canal Company Benefited.

PARIS.—The court has confirmed the arrangement by which the executors of Baron de Reinach will pay 1,155,000 francs to the liquidators of the Panama Canal Company. The adoption of this arrangement will put a stop to the extradition proceedings against Dr. Herz, who is in England.

Step in the Right Direction.

LONDON.—In the House of Commons the church patronage bill passed its second reading. The bill stops the sale of the next presentations to church livings, places restrictions upon all sales of living and empowers the Bishops to prevent improper persons from being instituted in benefices. Sir William Harcourt regarded the bill as a step in the right direction.

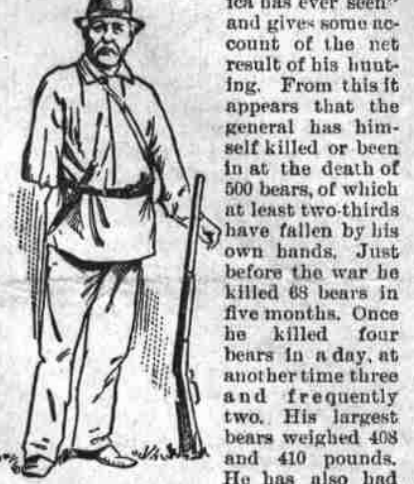
Will Rule Again for Awhile.

BERGAM.—The civil tribunal has approved King Alexander's proposal to make ex-King Milan Regent during the six months of his tour abroad.

THE MIGHTIEST HUNTER.

H. C. Hanson Confronts Wade Hampton's
Claim to That Title.

Theodore Roosevelt, in his "Wilderness Hunter," credits Wade Hampton as the "mightiest hunter America has ever seen" and gives some account of the net result of his hunting. From this it appears that the general has himself killed or been in at the death of 500 bears, of which at least two-thirds have fallen by his own hands. Just before the war he killed 63 bears in five months. Once he killed four bears in a day, at another time three and a frequently two. His largest bears weighed 408 and 410 pounds. He has also had some 10 cougars or mountain lions.



HUNTER HANSON.

Mr. Roosevelt's claim for General Hampton was not allowed to go unchallenged. It met the eye of John R. Coe of Napa, Cal., who knew of a mightier hunter than the brave old southern general, if not the "mightiest hunter America has ever seen." This was H. C. Hanson, a sheep raiser of Humboldt county, who labors under the disadvantage of having but one arm and a crippled left hand, of which he can only use the index finger and about an inch of the middle finger. Mr. Coe sent General Hampton's record to Mr. Hanson and asked him to make a similar statement of his own prowess. Here is the reply:

"I have with my own hand killed 613 bears. The largest, a crizzly, tipped the scale at 1,500 pounds. The smallest grizzly I have killed weighed 750. I have often killed brown and black bears weighing from 800 to 1,000 pounds. I do not remember ever killing an old or grown bear as small as Hampton's largest."

"The number of panthers or mountain lions shot and killed by me is 308. The largest of that number measured 11 feet and 9 inches on the ground. I have killed deer up in the thousands since I was a boy, cats, coyotes and foxes. I never kept a record of what I have killed, but am satisfied it would take four figures to express the number."

"I never trapped any large game. I always thought it was taking an undue advantage. I could not state the number of bears and panthers killed by the use of my dogs, as I never kept a record of any killed by visiting hunters, and I never shot when I had visiting hunters with me unless I saw it was necessary to the life of men or dogs. Three bears and one panther in the most killed by me in one day's hunting. I have often killed two and three in one day. One year I killed 238 bears and 86 panthers, besides other game."

Trimming Lamps.

Trimming a lamp is now a science. As some one says that the cake made by a lady is always better than any other put on the counters, so lamp trimming needs hands of accuracy and refinement. Keep cheese cloth squares for wiping off the lamps. The wicks should be trimmed with the sharp edge of a visiting card or with a poker heated redhot and passed over the wick. This last method is a little troublesome, but it removes the charred part evenly. Wicks used for a long time, even when they do not become very short, grow thick and are apt to give forth an unpleasant odor. They should be removed once a month at least. In duplex burners one wick should be trimmed in the opposite direction from the other. Round wicks should be trimmed toward the center. Burners should be wiped free from bits of charred wick and drops of oil every day. Every now and then they should be perfectly clean. When they have been used a long time, they need replacing.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Hospitals.

Hospitals, as we now understand the term, are of modern growth. True it is, as Mr. Burdett tells us in the historical section of "Hospitals and Asylums of the World," that in the records of Egypt and ancient India we find allusions to institutions that foreshadow the hospitals of later times, and even our asylums for sick animals are borrowed from the east.

An inscription engraved on a rock near the city of Surat tells how Asoka, a king who reigned in Gujerat in the third century B. C., commanded the establishment of hospitals in all his dominions and placed one at each of the four gates of the royal city of Patna. Six hundred years after this Fa-Hian, an intelligent Chinese traveler who visited India in 850 A. D., records that Asoka's hospitals still existed and flourished, but the successive floods of conquest swept all away, and by the beginning of this century only a hospital for animals remained of all the pious king's foundations.—Quarterly Review.

Queer.

Thomas M. Queer returned to his family at Wooster, O., the other day after an absence of 41 years. His return was welcomed by his wife and one daughter, the only surviving members of his family. Queer is over 80 years of age, and as he feared that his days on earth were drawing to a close he resolved to visit his old home before the end came.

Saved Her Life.

A Wolfenbut woman who started to jump into the Columbia river to drown herself suddenly remembered that she had left the cat in the pantry and hurried back home. She afterward said, "The idea of my struggling in the water and thinking that the cat was licking the cream off my milk in the pantry at that minute was more than I could bear."