

The Hood River Glacier.

It's a Cold Day When We Get Left.

VOL. 6.

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Hood River Glacier.

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Grant Evans, Propr.
Second St., near Oak. Hood River, Or.

Shaving and Hair-cutting neatly done.
Satisfaction Guaranteed.

CUT THEM IN TWO

The Great Northern Reduces
Its Elevator Rates.

IT CAUSES CONSTERNATION.

Elevator Men Are Alarmed, as They Think Mr. Hill's Policy Means Ruin for Their Interests—The Cut is in the Interest of Discontented Farmers.

DULUTH, Minn., August 10.—The Eastern Minnesota, a part of the Great Northern system, to-day issued a circular cutting charges of handling and storing wheat in terminal elevators at this point in two, in order to help the farmers of the Northwest, who have been growing more and more discontented as a result of the decrease in prices. Owners of the other elevators at once called on General Manager Farrington and threatened to have the certificates of the Great Northern elevators ruled off the Duluth board if the schedule was put into effect. Mr. Farrington dared them to do it, saying they would take their business elsewhere if they adopted such a foolish policy. The elevator men are in consternation, as they think J. J. Hill's new policy means ruin for their interests, which involve millions. Mr. Hill, according to Mr. Farrington, looks upon a terminal elevator as he does a freight shed, and wants to make no charges at all for handling and storing wheat. He would have abolished charges altogether but for the ruin it would have brought to elevator interests. The elevator men are thoroughly alarmed. It is claimed Duluth and Minneapolis mills will be injured by the change.

FAMINE-STRIKEN COREANS.

A Movement is on Foot in This Country to Send Them Relief.

NEW YORK, August 11.—The movement to send relief to the famine-stricken Coreans has already taken shape, and is being vigorously pushed. In response to the offer of the Christian Herald of New York, to contribute 1,000 barrels of flour to any cargo that may be sent to that country, the Korean Minister, Ye Sung Soo, yesterday telegraphed to that paper the following from Washington: "Your noble and generous contribution of 1,000 barrels of flour substantially starts the movement to relieve my starving countrymen. My heart is full of gratitude to you for your prompt assistance, and I shall notify my government of the relief that may be expected from this country. It fills my heart with pain and regret that my starving countrymen find means to transport the contribution you have so generously started. In a day or two I hope I shall be able to advise you whether the shipping port shall be New York or San Francisco. The latter port would be better."

Dr. Louis Klopfch of the Christian Herald has forwarded the following dispatch to Secretary Gresham, inviting the assistance of the government in forwarding the proposed cargo: "The pathetic appeal made by the Korean Minister in behalf of his starving people provokes widespread sympathy. If means of transportation can be secured, a large cargo of grain for the relief of these starving multitudes can be provided. Will the United States government undertake the transportation from either New York or San Francisco?" It is further proposed to secure the co-operation of the various boards of trade and exchanges throughout the country, and especially at San Francisco and Chicago. The cargo, when completed, will probably clear from the former port, and it is believed that a guarantee of immunity from seizure, either by China or Japan, will be granted.

Steamer Empress of China Ashore.
LONDON, August 7.—The British steamer Empress of China, Captain Archibald, from Vancouver via Yokohama for Shanghai, is ashore at the latter port. It will be necessary to discharge all the cargo before she can be floated. The Empress of China is a vessel of 3,000 tons register and a regular trader between Vancouver and China and Japanese ports. She belongs to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

NORTHWEST NEWS.

Washington.
Tekoa wants bids on \$11,400 6 per cent funding bonds.

Ex-State School Superintendent Bryan is to be principal of the Aberdeen schools. The sum of \$26,000 is being disbursed by a special agent among the Indians at Tekoa. The money is due them from the government.

Townships 28, in ranges 31, 32, 33 and 34, E. W. M., in Lincoln county will be open for settlement September 5, 1894. This comprises 49,117 acres along the Columbia river. Actual settlers will have ninety days from September 5 in which to offer their filing.

Spokane county has a surplus of resources over liabilities amounting to \$153,309.47, according to the financial statement for the year ending June 30, 1894. The indebtedness of the county amounts to \$512,902.36, of which \$483,000 is bonded indebtedness and \$29,902.36 floating.

On Hood canal points fir logs have advanced \$1 per thousand, and are selling at from \$5.50 to \$6.50. This is the result of the increased activity in the foreign lumber demand, and some conservative mill men say that if less had been said about the increase in business there would not have been any anxiety among loggers to secure an advance. The increase in the price of logs brings the price about back to the prevailing prices of 1893.

The offer of school district No. 58 of Clark county, of \$1,600 funding bonds, has been accepted by the State Land Commission, subject to approval by the Attorney-General. Secretary Cowen has submitted a report to the commission exonerating Charles Browder, ex-Auditor of Whitman county from carelessness or collusion in the matter of discounting delinquencies on State land contracts. The land selections made in township 23 north, 5 west, and township 16 north, 8 west, were approved and apportioned to the grant for charitable, educational, penal and reformatory institutions.

Oregon.
From an interview with Receiver Clark of the Oregon Pacific it was learned that the road is still holding its own, with prospects somewhat brighter for the future. During the month just closed between 4,000 and 5,000 ties have been removed and new ones placed in their stead, and the extensive repairs begun some months ago on the Willamette bridge at Albany have been completed. The system inaugurated by Mr. Clark soon after his appointment, has been carried right along until now the road is in a better condition both physically and financially than it has been for over two years. The receiver pays cash for everything, and all bills for material and supplies are discounted, a thing which has not happened for years. Passenger traffic for the past month has improved wonderfully over that of former years. Trains of four and five cars are run regularly and carry from 100 to 300 bay-bound passengers daily.

In his annual review of the salmon business, just issued, Mr. Kinney of Astoria says: "After many weeks of uncertainty and an almost confirmed belief that the pack would be smaller than that of any previous year in the history of salmon-canning on the Columbia river, the season of 1894 is about to close, and it is safe to estimate the total pack at 10 per cent in excess of last year's figures. During the earlier portion of the season the general belief in the four-year-run theory was rudely shaken by the comparative scarcity of fish, while the destruction of wheels in the upper river materially increased the probabilities of a much diminished catch. Still another cause recently seeming was practically useless, owing to the vast volume of water which for weeks rushed down the Columbia river and its tributaries. Trap-fishing was also exceedingly poor because of the fresher and the resultant muddy state of the water. It will be readily seen, therefore, that nothing short of a phenomenal large run of salmon during the latter days of the season would enable canners to reach even last year's figures. But within the past thirty days the shortage was rapidly decreased, the catch having been greater than for any corresponding period for many years past, considering the quantity of gear in use."

DYNAMITE AND THE DAGGER.

Santo Says He Was Tired of Looking on an Infamous World.

PARIS, August 11.—The mother of Caesarino Santo, the assassin of President Carnot, has written to Mme. Carnot asking her to intercede with President Casimir-Perier for the life of her son. The mother received this letter from Caesarino:

"Dear Mother—I write you a few lines in order to inform you I have been condemned to death. What must you think of me? You cannot think I am an assassin and malefactor. You know my good heart, and my tenderness was always shown to you. Well, my heart is the same to-day. If I have committed this act, it was simply because I was tired looking on such an infamous world. I thank the priest for coming to me, but I do not care to confess. I salute you, my brothers, sisters and others, with a thousand kisses."

Creedon and Fitzsimmons.

St. Louis, August 12.—Dan Creedon, the Australian middle-weight now playing at one of the theaters here, received a telegram from New York this evening, asking him if he would meet Bob Fitzsimmons at the Seaside Athletic Club in a six-round go for \$1,000. His reply was that he would meet Fitzsimmons for any purse and a side bet of \$1,000 to a finish, at 158 pounds, and that no other proposition would be entertained.

A VETO MESSAGE.

President Cleveland Exercises His Great Prerogative.

CAPTAIN WELLS NOT RETIRED

For Reasons Both General and Specific He Finds It His Duty to Call a Halt—The President Reviews the Military Record of Captain Wells.

WASHINGTON, August 8.—President Cleveland gave to Congress a clear statement of his views on special legislation for the retirement of army officers in a veto to-day of the bill for the relief of Eugene Wells, late Captain of the Twelfth Infantry. The bill authorized the President to appoint the beneficiary a Second Lieutenant of artillery, to be placed on the retired list for disability without the usual examination by a retiring board. The President writes: Appointments to the army under authority of the present legislation which named the proposed appointees, and the purpose of which is the immediate retirement of the appointee, are open to serious objections, though I confess I have been persuaded through sympathy and sentiment on a number of occasions to approve such legislation. When, however, it is proposed to make the retirement compulsory and without reference to age or previous examination a most objectionable feature is introduced.

The cases covered by the special enactments referred to are usually such as should, if worthy of consideration, be provided for under general or corporation pension laws, leaving the retired list of the army to serve the legitimate purpose for which it was established. A recent decision in the House of Representatives upon a bill similar to the one now before me drew from a memorandum of the House Committee on Military Affairs the declaration that hundreds of such bills were before that committee, and that there were fifty precedents for the passage of the particular one under discussion. It seems to me this condition suggests such an encroachment upon the retired list of the army as should lead to the virtual abandonment of such legislation in sound policy and good administration. There are facts connected with the case covered by the bill now before me which in my judgment forbid its favorable consideration.

The President then reviews the military record of Captain Wells, saying that in the fall of 1870 he was charged with conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. The specifications were that while intoxicated he had violently assaulted other officers at Fort Fetterman, Wyoming, and struck one on the head with a billiard cue. Before his trial he took advantage of an act just passed to apply for his discharge, which was given him and the charges withdrawn. In 1885 he was appointed a Second Lieutenant against the protests of other officers, and in 1887 was charged with being drunk on duty and with conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline in refusing to obey the command of his superior officer; was court-martialed and dismissed in 1887. The message continues: "Since that time repeated efforts have been made to vacate this judgment and restore the dismissed officer to the service. While a number of committees in Congress have made reports favorable to such action, at least committees have recommended a denial of legislative relief. Both of these reports were made on behalf of the Committees on Military Affairs by distinguished soldiers, who after patient examination, and with an inclination to be not only just but generous to a fellow-soldier, were constrained to recommend a refusal of the application for restoration. I am impressed with the belief that the legislation of the kind proposed to obey the extremely doubtful expediency in any save very exceptional cases, and I am thoroughly convinced by the facts now before me that the discipline and efficiency of our army, as well as justice to its meritorious members, does not permit my approval on any ground of the bill herewith returned."

DISGRACEFUL RIOT.

Churches Are Demolished by a Mob in Quebec, Canada.

QUEBEC, August 8.—This city was last night the scene of a disgraceful and riotous demonstration. The French Baptist mission has recently been established in this city with its headquarters in a building on Bridge street. A mob gathered around the building, and an attack was begun upon it with stones. The attack was a fierce one, and the windows and doors yielded to the shower of stones pelting upon them. The poor preachers, cooped up in the building without any means whatever of defense, could not venture out, and were held prisoners for some time, until a force of police came along and cleared away the mob, which numbered 5,000, composed mostly of French Catholics. The mob went to the building occupied by the French Anglican mission. This place too was wrecked. By the time the police got this far the rioters had moved on, and were at the Salvation Army barracks. Here another fusillade of stones took place, and the property of the Army sustained considerable damage. The police here also arrived too late to make any arrests, and hearing that the rioters had again made for the Baptist mission, they started in cabs for that place, where they arrived just in time to prevent a second riot. The streets were cleared, and the missionaries were escorted to their homes by the police to

prevent further violence being offered them. There is every reason to fear a recurrence of trouble, and the fact that a similar disturbance led to rather serious results, a few years ago, gives rise to the gravest apprehension on this score. The city has been quiet to-day, but an outbreak is feared should the Salvation Army attempt to parade the streets.

LATEST WAR NEWS.

Japan Closely Watching the Movements of Russia.

LONDON, August 8.—A dispatch from Tsuen says a Chinese cruiser has captured a Japanese trading bark and taken her to Taku. All pilots have been warned not to guide Japanese vessels or to give them any information as to the waters of the coast. A copy of a Japanese edict issued since the declaration has been received by the Central News correspondent in Shanghai. It says the local authorities will be held responsible for the lives and property of the Chinese subjects remaining in the several districts. Russia's movements are watched very closely by Japan because of a report of a Russian-Chinese entente. The weather on the China Sea is so rough all the latter's vessels have been driven to shelter. The Japanese cruisers are supposed to be concentrated at Chemulpo.

THE WEAKNESS OF CHINA.

LONDON, August 8.—Captain Lang, a former director in the Chinese navy and supervisor of the building of many ships, said in an interview to-day: "The Chinese are well trained and excellent marksmen. China's navy is about equal to Japan's. The Japanese have more dash and spirit than the Chinese have, but all depends on how the Chinese are led. If they have confidence in their leaders, they will face anything without fear of death. If Admiral Ting led them, they would prove themselves splendid forces. Some of the Chinese officers, particularly those trained in America, are bright examples of everything that they should be. The lack of spirit is a great drawback to the Chinese troops. Regarding the Chinese forts, they are well to the fore. Wei-Hai-Wei are impregnable, and no Japanese will dare to approach. Captain Lang said that his opinions were based upon the condition of things in 1890, when he left China. He feared that discipline had become lax since the European influence was withdrawn.

"There is now," he said, "no high European officials in the navy, although there are one or two English officers at Wei-Hai-Wei. If the powers allow a war, an outrage, Japan must eventually be utterly crushed."

JAPAN'S NEW MINISTER.

WASHINGTON, August 8.—Information received at the Japanese legation is that M. Sinichiro Murino, the new Minister to this country, will leave Japan to-day for his new post of duty. He is expected here the latter part of the month. The legation has not yet had a communication from Valentine Nowacki, the leader of the foreign forces of the Pennsylvania coke strikers, who proposed to offer to raise 5,000 soldiers for use in the war against China. It is pretty safe to say that, while Nowacki's offer will be duly appreciated, yet it would be promptly declined. The Japanese army has been brought up to a very high standard of efficiency, modeled very much after the tactics in vogue in Germany, and if the former government sought the assistance of foreign troops, which is not regarded as probable, it is likely that efforts will be made to obtain them from Germany.

SUSPICIOUS OF ENGLAND.

LONDON, August 8.—The Russian newspapers are abandoning the idea of an amicable understanding between England and Russia with respect to Corea, and are publishing anti-English articles. Especially suspicious of England is the Novoye Vremya, which declares that England is secretly supporting China, and that Japan will soon find this out. The London Daily News remarks that this language is noteworthy, inasmuch as the statements made would not be permitted to pass the censorship if the Russian government objected to them.

JAPANESE PASSENGERS SEIZED.

SHANGHAI, August 8.—A dispatch says the Captain of the Chung Kiang, which arrived to-day, made the following statement with regard to the seizure of Japanese by Chinese soldiers. While the ship was at Tunku the Chinese proposed seizing the Japanese passengers. They bound the Japanese and flung them over the wharf. Li Hung Chang, when informed of this outrage on the British flag, commanded that the Japanese be returned at once to the vessel, and that the soldiers who made the raid be punished severely.

ENGLAND'S NEUTRALITY.

LONDON, August 8.—An extra of the Official Gazette was published to-day, containing a proclamation notifying British subjects of the existence of a war between China and Japan and declaring Great Britain's neutrality. Lord Kimberley, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, has addressed a letter to the various government offices, detailing the neutrality rules that are to be observed. These rules become operative in the United Kingdom August 12 and in the colonies and other British possessions a week after they have been published in the local papers.

Headed for the Seat of War.

GBRALTAR, August 8.—The Japanese warship Satsuna from Newcastle arrived here to-day en route to Japan. The Satsuna will probably escort the three fast vessels fitted out as cruisers which were recently purchased in England for the Japanese government.

Open to the Public.

WASHINGTON, August 7.—Representative Richards of Ohio to-day introduced a bill providing that all sessions of committees and executive sessions of the Senate shall be open to the public.

BIDS FOR BONDS.

Portland's Water Issue Bring Satisfactory Premiums.

THEY WERE UNCONDITIONAL.

Boston and Chicago Firms Offer 109.89—Other Straight and Close Offers Made—Portland's Credit Good in All Parts of the United States.

PORTLAND, Or., August 8.—An adjourned meeting of the Water Committee was held yesterday to receive proposals for the purchase of \$500,000 of water bonds of the city of Portland. Chairman Henry Failing presided, and Messrs. Frank Dekum, C. H. Lewis, C. H. Rafferty, C. A. Dolph, J. Loewenberg, H. W. Scott, L. Therkelsen, C. H. Carey, C. H. Hill and R. B. Knapp were present. Nineteen bids were received, and thirteen agents of bond buyers were in attendance and were admitted to the meeting while the bids were opened. The proposals were for \$200,000 of bonds, to be paid for and delivered to the purchaser on August 15, and for \$300,000 on September 15; the proposals to be for the whole or any part of the \$500,000. The bonds, as is well known, bear 5 per cent per annum interest, are dated July 1, 1893, and are payable thirty years from date. The bidder was required to pay the accrued interest from the date of the bonds up to the time of delivery; that is, the interest coupons up to that time are to be removed before the bonds are delivered.

There was quite a flutter of excitement among the agents collected in the hall when the committee met, and one of them came in shortly after and asked to withdraw his bid. As there was no way of telling for a certainty which was his bid till it was opened, this could not be done, and he concluded to let the bid stand.

There have been so many attempts to get in bids at the different sales of bonds which were indefinite, or which might be understood in more ways than one, that the committee has been obliged to reject all bids which imposed any conditions or did not comply strictly with the terms of the advertisement. Most of the buyers have come to understand that it was no use to put in anything but "flat" bids. There was such a number of agents present that the committee could not help wondering whether they were putting up any job or not, as some new scheme to avoid making a straight-up or flat bid had been tried by some of the agents at every previous sale of bonds.

Before beginning to open the bids Mr. Dolph said if any question was likely to arise in regard to the form of bids which should be considered, as had happened at the last sale, it would be advisable to settle the matter at that time.

Chairman Failing said it was understood that the proposals were to be unconditional. There were to be no conditions attached to them at all. If the bidders were fully advised of this, he would proceed to open the bids. It may be remembered here that the bids as a whole were the most satisfactory lot received yet. Only a few, mostly from persons who had not bid for Portland water bonds before and who apparently did not understand their value, attempted to impose any conditions. The bids ran higher than was expected, and the premium received amounted to \$49,450, which was considered by the committee as a very successful sale. Bids came from all the principal cities of the East—Boston, New York, Cincinnati, Chicago—which goes to show that the credit of Portland is good in all parts of the Union.

THE NEW STATES.

The Tariff Bill Interferes With Action Upon Their Admission.

WASHINGTON, August 7.—With the session of Congress drawing to a close and all attention likely to be concentrated upon the tariff bill, it is not considered probable the Senate will act upon either the Arizona or New Mexico State bills before the final adjournment. This was the understanding when the bills were reported from the Committee on Territories. The date of admission in the case of Arizona and the constitutional convention in the case of New Mexico have been so deferred in the Senate bills that no change will be necessary in case of postponement. The provision in the Arizona bill is for admission August 1, 1895, while the convention in New Mexico is not to meet until July 1, 1895. Governor Hughes is of the opinion the bill will have to be changed to provide for a new constitution before it can pass the Senate. This opinion he bases upon the opposition he finds to exist in the Senate to the constitution adopted in 1891 on account of the irrigation and silver payment features.

Based on the Guilford-Miller Ruling.

WASHINGTON, August 7.—The Secretary of the Interior has affirmed the decision of the general land office in the case of the Central Pacific Company against W. A. Calkrons, T. M. Morse, John T. Clark, Lea Burch and John C. Watts, involving lands near Shasta, Cal., and a large number of cases involving selections of lands made by the Union Pacific Company. The selections of both companies are held for cancellation on the ground that other parties in the cases settled on the lands prior to their selection by the companies. The decision in these cases is based on the recent Guilford-Miller ruling.

MOST IMPORTANT CAPTURE.

Four Men Are Sure to Serve Time for Counterfeiting.

NEW YORK, August 9.—When a safe and closet in the office of the secret service division of the Treasury Department of the postoffice buildings had yielded up substantial evidence of criminality this afternoon and W. P. Hazen, chief of the division at Washington, and W. H. Forsythe, one of the operators of the Treasury Department, had talked of these treasures, a vastly interesting story of expert counterfeiting had been told. The evidence of the dangerous character of the scheme of felony in the possession of the United States officers, and which formed a connecting chain in which not one link is missing, except a printing press, consists of the following articles: One set of counterfeiting engraved steel plates, front, back and seal for striking off United States treasury notes of the denomination of \$10 of the year 1880, with a Webster vignette; letter check 13, signed, W. S. Rosecrans, Register, and James W. Hyatt, Treasurer; a package containing 1,200 notes from these plates ready for circulation, except as to staining to simulate pocket wear; counterfeiting fibre paper made in England, or Connecticut, scarcely distinguishable from treasury paper and claimed as "highly dangerous" enough of the same material to serve for striking off \$1,500,000 of counterfeit notes; special ink used in printing the counterfeits; a book of ink samples and silk fibre used in making the paper; sixty-one new counterfeit ten dollar bills, and one ten-dollar counterfeit stained and ready to be put in circulation; thirty-four stained counterfeit ten-dollar bills, with identification mark of the treasury operative upon them and sold to the operative for \$100; one set of counterfeiting engraved plates, front, back, seal and back number for striking off Mytic River National Bank notes of the denomination of \$10, bank number 645; one set of counterfeiting engraved steel plates, front, back and seal, for striking off United States \$20 gold coin notes, series of 1882, with a Garfield vignette; letter check A, signed B. H. Bruce, Register, and James Gilfillan, Treasurer.

Four persons, who are in custody, are affected by these evidences of criminality. They are Russell B. Hoyt of Brooklyn, Samuel Massey of Brooklyn, James W. Murphy of Bethel, Conn., engraver, regarded as the ringleader in the counterfeiting scheme, and Lorenzo O. Hoyt, a farmer of Bethel, Conn., on whose farm the counterfeiting implements were found. Chief Hazen said in an interview:

"I regard this case as the most important that has ever been handled by any administration of the secret service division of the Treasury Department. First look at the evidence in the safe and closets. Could any set of counterfeiting paraphernalia be more complete? Of course, just now the prosecution deals with the Webster head plate, from which we have about \$13,000 in notes, and with which the four prisoners are connected. But see what luck has come to us in the seizure of the Garfield \$20 plates. As you see, there is no evidence on these of a single counterfeit having been struck from either set, and I believe that not one spurious note had come into circulation from them. The Garfield counterfeits is a dangerous one. More so than any others. Webster notes are marked in various ways, notably in the head vignette."

ENGLAND'S STAND.

She Will Not Attempt to Define What is Contraband of War.

LONDON, August 7.—In the House of Commons to-day Sir Edwin Gray in reply to a question from Mr. Gourley, a prominent ship owner, said that Japan had promised that no warlike operations should be undertaken against Shanghai and its approaches on the condition that China does not obstruct the approaches to Shanghai. Japan contends that the powers have no right to interfere with neutral vessels except in the event of a blockade, due notice of which should be given, or in case of carrying of contraband of war. It would be dangerous for Great Britain to define by a general statement what is not contraband of war. Coal has been held not to be contraband of war as a rule, but it was possible in some cases that it might become so. Great Britain must adhere to the doctrine that it is not for fighters to decide what is and what is not contraband of war regardless of the well-established rights of neutral powers.

UNION NOT RESPONSIBLE.

Its Members Did Not Destroy Railroad Property in Chicago.

CHICAGO, August 7.—During the past week a committee of the American Railway Union held several consultations with Mayor Hopkins. To-day E. W. Burns, a director of that organization and the head of the committee, admitted that the purpose of the committee's visit was to furnish the authorities with information touching the damage claims of the railway companies. The union men say they expect to prove in many instances that the destruction of property for which damages are claimed was done by men employed by the railroads and the General Managers' Association. They claim to be able to prove that the men arrested last Friday, charged with leading the riot and burning cars on the Rock Island tracks July 5, were at that time in the employ of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois road. They also claim to have other similar cases. Their object is to show that the union is not responsible for the riots and destruction of property.

River and Harbor Bill.

Washington, August 7.—The conference report on the river and harbor bill has been agreed to by the Senate. This completes the bill, and it goes to the President.