

The Hood River Glacier.

It's a Cold Day When We Get Left.

VOL. 6.

HOOD RIVER, OREGON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1895.

NO. 39.

Hood River Glacier.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING BY
S. F. BLYTHE, Publisher.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE.
One year.....\$2 00
Six months..... 1 00
Three months..... 60
Single copy..... 25

GRANT EVANS. ROBT. HUSBANDS.
**THE GLACIER
BARBER SHOP,**
Second St., Near Oak, Hood River, Or.
EVANS & HUSBANDS, Proprietors.

Shaving and hair-cutting neatly done. Satisfaction guaranteed.

THE FUNDING BILL

To Be Further Considered by the House.

PLEA OF INSUFFICIENT TIME

The Committee Decides That There Should Be Another Opportunity to Vote for the Bill—Railroads Willing to Pay Principal Without Interest.

WASHINGTON, February 14.—The house committee on Pacific railroads decided today to report the Reilly Pacific railroad bill back to the house for further consideration. The committee decided that the house should have another opportunity to vote for the bill in view of the fact that the resolution recommending the bill to the committee stated that sufficient time had not been allowed for its consideration. In reporting the bill the committee will also submit without recommendation the proposition made by the railroads to pay the principal of the debt without interest. This action is to enable the house to vote upon the proposition if it so desires.

A motion to report a foreclosure bill received only one vote in committee. The proposition for payment of the principal of the debt as submitted by the reorganization committee, and which will be offered as an additional section of the bill, is as follows:

"Section 19. If the said Union Pacific Railway Company, or the committee formed for the reorganization of said company, or the appointees of said committee, or the Central Pacific Railroad Company or any trustees approved by it within twelve months from the day of the passage of this act shall pay or procure to be paid to the secretary of the treasury an amount in cash equal to the par or face value of the subsidy bonds of the United States, issued to aid in the construction of the railroad of such company, the secretary of the treasury shall accept said sum and cover the same into the treasury, and thereupon all claims of the United States against such company together with all liens securing the same shall be assigned (but without recourse to the United States in any event), by instrument executed by the secretary of the treasury in its behalf of said company, or said committee, or its appointees or said trustees purchasing the same, and all money and securities in the sinking fund of said company shall be thereupon paid and delivered over to the said committee, company or trustee."

DEBS JURY DISCHARGED.

Juror Coe's Illness the Cause of a Mistrial.

CHICAGO, February 14.—Judge Grosscup has postponed the Debs trial until the first Monday in May. He discharged the jury today on account of the serious illness of Juror Coe. A dramatic scene followed the decision of Judge Grosscup discharging the jury. The jurymen left their seats and while some stopped to shake Judge Grosscup's hand the majority of them hurried to where the prisoners were seated and surrounded Debs. They slapped him on the back, shook hands with him and again and again expressed profound admiration for his bearing during the trial. Juror Baird said to him:

"Debs, when this trial opened I was in favor of giving you a five-year sentence, but now I am anxious to see you free."

Similar expressions were heard from the other jurors, and it was evident that the case would have resulted in an acquittal had it not ended in a mistrial. The attorneys for the defense were crest-fallen at the sudden ending of the case. All expressed the opinion that victory was in sight for the defendants when Juror Coe's illness stopped the proceedings. The defendants were exceedingly sorry that the trial could not proceed. Debs expressed himself as confident that he and his associates would have been acquitted. The continuance of the case leaves the American Railway Union directors free temporarily, but under two bail bonds each.

THE NATION'S WARDS.

Annual Report of the Board of Indian Commissioners.

WASHINGTON, February 14.—The board of Indian commissioners to-day submitted its twenty-ninth annual report to the secretary of the interior. The report states that the awarding of contracts for Indian supplies has been fair and impartial, and the goods delivered fully up to the samples. There have been but few complaints from the agencies and schools in this regard. The sweeping charges of fraud in the Indian service, which are sometimes published, are founded, it says, upon traditions that have come down from former times. The report reviews the situation in the Indian Territory; refers to the graphic picture drawn by Senator Dawes of the state of affairs among the five civilized tribes, and urges an earnest effort to settle the important and vexing question which has kept the attention of congress for many years. The report recommends that a government should be devised which will give to all the people without distinction of race, the usual protection of the law, and make all citizens of the United States. Under new legislation, it says, the Indian Territory will soon become prosperous and be admitted a strong and wealthy state into the American union.

The report strongly recommends the education of the Indian children at public schools as a step toward the transference of the whole work of making unnecessary specific Indian schools.

In conclusion the report says that some of the Indian agencies can soon be dispensed with, but it will still be years before all can be cleared, and the present talk of abolishing them is idle conversation. The Indians now need the aid and help of some trusted friend. These recommendations are made:

A modification of the laws relating to the leasing and sale of allotted lands; the placing of the entire Indian service under the regulations of the civil service law, and an increase of appropriations for education.

AFFAIRS ON THE ISTHMUS.

Serious Nature of the Revolution in Colombia.

NEW YORK, February 14.—A late arrival from the Isthmus of Panama brings information of the seriousness of the revolution now in progress in the Republic of Colombia. Battles have been fought at several places in the interior, which the government reports as disastrous to the revolutionists, but the agents of the rebels assert this is not true. The activity of the government in seizing the steamer Premier and forwarding arms and ammunition to the southern departments show the anxiety felt. No reports unfavorable to the government are allowed to be printed. Local mails and personal letters are subjected to inspection, and letters antagonistic to the government would result in the immediate arrest of the sender. All passenger ships arriving at Colon are closely examined for suspected sympathizers and munitions of war, and the cable lines are also under surveillance.

Affairs on the Isthmus are very dull, and seemingly quiet, but an outbreak is imminent at any time, as the laborers employed by the Panama railroad and canal companies are on the verge of a strike owing to the low wages and increased cost of living since January 1, when an import duty of 10 per cent on all invoices went into effect, and in the event of a strike of the employees there is little doubt but that the sympathizers with the rebellion would take advantage of the situation to secure arms and ammunition from the government. No one is allowed on the streets of Panama and Colon without a pass after 10 o'clock p. m., and the police are ready to disperse any crowd even in the daytime. The presence of the United States cruiser Atlanta at Colon, and the Nymphe and Satellite, two English men-of-war, at Panama, has a salutary effect upon the dissatisfied employes of the Panama Railroad Company.

DEPOSITS ALREADY MADE.

No Interest on Bonds in Payment Until After the Gold is Deposited.

WASHINGTON, February 13.—Secretary Carlisle has informed the New York syndicate, with which the 3,500,000 ounces of gold were contracted for, that the interest on bonds given in payment would not be commenced until after the deposit of the gold, and in consequence a large amount of gold was to-day delivered at the assay office. The superintendent of the assay office has been instructed to receive the gold by weight, and to pay in certificates of deposit, which will be received for the bonds when they are ready for delivery. None of the gold will be counted, but will be weighed in as bullion, and if standard at the rate of \$18.0465 per ounce, or as 43 ounces of standard gold is exactly equal to \$800, the weight may be multiplied by 800 and divided by 43 to determine the value in dollars. Under these instructions abridged coin will be received the same as new, and if foreign coin is offered, it will be melted and its value determined by assay.

The Canal Project Favored.

SEATTLE, February 14.—The committee of St. Louis capitalists, which came here to examine and report on the proposed harbor improvements and Lake Washington canal, left for Portland today, and on reaching St. Louis will make a favorable report on the improvements of the Mississippi Valley Trust Company, which has contracted to take the bonds.

A START IS DESIRED

The State Legislatures Should Take the Initiative.

THEN CONGRESS WILL ACT

Fish Commissioner Macdonald Regrets the Possible Refusal of the Oregon and Washington Legislatures to Protect Salmon Fisheries.

WASHINGTON, February 15.—Fish Commissioner Macdonald looks with regret upon the possible refusal of the Oregon and Washington legislatures to do anything looking to the protection of salmon fisheries, which would give the general government an opportunity to do something toward enlarging the product of the wonderful Columbia river fish. Congress is ready to do something as soon as the fish commission will recommend, and Mr. Macdonald is anxious to make his recommendation as soon as he can, if there is a prospect of making a feasible expenditure of money. The fish commissioners cannot think that either legislature will be so short-sighted as to neglect to take the proper precaution for salmon preservation, when it is apparent if present methods are continued it is only a short time before the salmon supply will be practically exhausted. It is a very serious and ultimate damage to the whole state, and especially to the very men who are now said to be standing in the way of legislation by the states most vitally interested.

As to getting an appropriation for the propagation of salmon, there is no question as long as the states comply with the regulations insisted upon by the fish commission. Many of the senators and representatives have had an opportunity to test the quality of Columbia salmon, and they will do anything to help preserve it. Senators Dorman and Mitchell and Representative Herrmann have on more than one occasion fed the hungry congressmen with this toothsome fish, while Hon. J. B. Montgomery has often done the same. The Columbia river salmon is well-known in Washington, and everybody would like to have the fish preserved by such measures as are necessary. It may now be too late to get an appropriation at this session. If the state legislature had acted by this time it could have been procured, but there will not be the slightest difficulty in the next congress if the legislatures do their duty.

RIOTS IN NEW ORLEANS.

Dynamite Found Concealed in a Bale of Cotton.

NEW ORLEANS, February 15.—The United States marshals, who are protecting the negro laborers engaged in loading the steamer Floridian, of the West Indian & Pacific Steamship Company was one of the first lines to employ negro labor in loading as against whites. The white laborers were indignant and struck. The wharves of the company were set on fire a few days afterward and burned with all the freight, the total loss being \$300,000.

At Southport, where the man was arrested yesterday, there has been no trouble for weeks, but the negro stevedore in charge of the loading of vessels was shot several weeks ago by white men. The race labor troubles on the river front have prevailed since October. The Cuban Steamship Company, which has two vessels loading here with cotton wool a signal victory yesterday in the United States court. The company finding the loading of its vessels prevented or interrupted by the strike of the crew, attempted to use its crew for loading. The laborers have protested against this, and under an act of the legislature of 1880, which prohibits vessels using their crews to load or discharge cargoes, the mayor and chief of police were appealed to and stopped all work. The company appealed to the federal courts yesterday for an injunction. Judge Parlange's decision was strongly in its favor. He declares the law passed by the legislature, which has been enforced for fifteen years without ever being challenged before, unconstitutional, prohibited the mayor and police from interfering with the crew working, and announced that the company had a good suit for damages against the authorities for the interruption to which it had already been subjected.

General Schofield Is Grateful.

WASHINGTON, February 15.—In a letter to Senator Hutton, of Virginia, Lieutenant-General Schofield thanks him for his urging of the confirmation of the senator's public announcement of the fact that he had gained the friendship of the "big-hearted" people of Virginia is an honor more dear to him than any military rank.

INCOME TAX RETURNS.

Time Extended and Additions Made by the Senate Committee.

WASHINGTON, February 14.—The senate finance committee to-day authorized a favorable report on the house concurrent resolution extending the time for making returns under the income tax law from March 1 to April 15 with the following additions:

Be it further resolved, That in computing incomes under said act, the amounts necessarily paid for fire insurance premiums and for ordinary repairs upon any real estate shall be deducted from the rents accrued or received from such real estate.

It is also resolved, That in computing incomes under this act, the amounts received as dividends upon the stock of any corporation, company or association shall not be included. In such cases dividends are liable to a tax of 2 per cent in the net profits of said corporation, company or association, although such tax may not have been actually paid by such corporation, etc., at the time of making returns by the person, corporation or association receiving such dividends.

It is further resolved that no taxpayer shall be required in his or her annual return under said act to answer any interrogatories unless specifically provided for in said act.

The resolution as amended was afterward reported to the senate.

ONE OF THE CONDEMNED.

History of William T. Seward, Now Under Sentence in Hawaii.

NEW YORK, February 13.—Colonel William T. Seward, condemned to death at Hawaii, formerly lived on Orient, L. I. He was very prominent on Eastern Long Island. It first became known yesterday that the unfortunate Colonel Seward at Hawaii is the William T. Seward, who for many years had charge of the extensive Long Beach fish works. Colonel Seward came to Orient many years ago from Hartford, Conn., to be employed at the fish works as chemist. Upon the death of ex-Senator Lewis A. Edwards Mr. Seward occupied his handsome residence, and had charge of the factories. The residence is now owned by Caleb A. Dyer, and is one of the finest in Eastern Long Island. The fish works became involved about ten years ago and Mr. Seward left his wife and two children in Orient, went to Port Royal, S. C., and engaged in work in phosphate works. That was not successful. From thence he traveled extensively and landed in San Francisco, from where he sailed for the Sandwich Islands. After leaving Orient Mr. Seward met with little success. His family became despondent. His place was sold and his family moved to Guilford, Conn., where they now reside. Mr. Seward is said to be about 55 years of age. He was a member of the Masonic lodge at Greenport; was a personal friend of Senator Hawley of Connecticut and served in the Union army. A letter was received yesterday by the secretary of the Greenport Masonic lodge from Mrs. Seward asking that the lodge take some steps in behalf of her unfortunate husband. This interested many of his friends on Eastern Long Island, and a letter has been sent to James W. Covert and David B. Hill urging them to interest themselves in the matter.

INDIAN WAR CLAIMS.

Joint Memorial of Oregon's Legislature Forwarded to Washington.

SALEM, Or., February 13.—A copy of the following letter was mailed from the executive department to-day to each of Oregon's delegates in congress. It is Governor Lord's approval of the joint memorial of the Oregon legislature relative to the payment of certain money to the Indian war veterans by the national government. The letter bears the date of February 9, the signature of his excellency William P. Lord, and is as follows:

"I herewith transmit a copy of H. J. M. No. 6 of the legislature of Oregon to congress. This memorial has my earnest approval. It plainly states established fact. The sum of \$6,011,459 was found by a commission of the United States to be rightfully owing by the government to the citizens of the Pacific Northwest for services rendered and property furnished or destroyed in the Indian wars of 1855 and 1856. It was sealed down arbitrarily almost one half century ago by the third auditor of the treasury, and there is justly due the citizens of Oregon and Washington the sum of \$3,296,648. Delay in payment is indefensible. I should be gratified to have Oregon's delegation in congress give this memorial careful attention at an early day and earnestly support such measure as it indicates."

LEFT OVER FROM THE STRIKE.

Bills Allowed Against the Northern Pacific Railroad.

TACOMA, February 14.—Judge Hanford in the federal circuit court to-day ordered the Northern Pacific receivers to pay bills aggregating \$900, presented by storekeepers, grocery-men and others, between Tacoma, Centralia and Spokane, for supplies, lodging, board, etc., furnished the deputy marshals during last summer's strike. These were expenses which could not be charged to the deputies for lack of specific information. The court held that it was fair that the company should bear this expense, as the government has paid out \$60,000 for deputies employed in this state during the commonwealth troubles and strike. Some of the bills were reduced and a few dishonored.

WILL BE NO PEACE

Japanese Preparing to March on to Peking.

CHINESE ENVOYS RECALLED

Japanese Will Not Discuss Terms Until They Are Inside of the City of Peking, and There is No Doubt But They Will Reach There.

NEW YORK, February 13.—Harold Frederick has cabled from London to the Times the following:

"I have from an absolutely informed quarter an interesting view of the state of affairs in the far East. Corea's autonomy is assured, Manchuria is virtually in Japanese hands, and they are already building additional fortifications at Port Arthur to turn that place into a Japanese Gibraltar. Now that Wei Hai Wei is captured and the Chinese fleet destroyed nothing remains except to advance upon Peking. This will certainly be done by way of Shan Hai Kwan. It is curious nothing has yet been said about the Chinese works and forces there, where the next great engagement must be."

"All talk of peace now is nonsense. The Japanese will not talk about it until they are in Peking. Otherwise the vast bulk of the Chinese people would never know that there had been a war, and the Japanese would have in a few years to do their work all over again. Von Hanneken has been toiling to fortify Shan Hai Kwan for months, but there is no doubt that the Japanese will take it."

SAID TO HAVE BEEN ORDERED BACK.

LONDON, February 13.—The Central News correspondent in Shanghai says that China has ordered the peace envoys which she sent to Japan to come back immediately.

FOOLING THEIR COUNTRYMEN.

LONDON, February 13.—A Shanghai dispatch says the Chinese official account of the fighting at Wei Hai Wei denies the report that the warships Ting Yuen and Chen Yuen were sunk, and also asserts that Liu Kung Tao fort has not been taken. The ships, the account says, were merely damaged. The same report says there are no Japanese except a few scouts near Che Foo.

ANOTHER ENGAGEMENT.

LONDON, February 13.—The Times' correspondent in Wei Hai Wei telegraphs under date of February 3:

"A severe engagement began at 7 o'clock this morning. Several Japanese warships entered the bay from the eastward and three Chinese torpedo boats attempted to escape by the western entrance. The Japanese boats sank them. The thirteen remaining Chinese warships have taken up a position at the southeast of the island. The main Japanese squadron is still outside the harbor. Four of the Chinese forts on the south island maintain an incessant fire."

THE NEWS DOUBTFUL.

Protectorate Said to Have Been Declared Over Hawaii.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 12.—The Examiner prints a story to-day from its correspondent at Honolulu that Admiral Beardslee has taken possession of Pearl Harbor and declared a protectorate over the Hawaiian Islands. This news came to Victoria by the steamer Warrimoo.

NOT BELIEVED IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, February 12.—The report that Admiral Beardslee has seized Pearl Harbor and declared a protectorate over the Hawaiian Islands is not believed here. Neither the State nor Navy departments have any intimation of any such action. It is stated by both that Admiral Beardslee's instructions have already been made public, and there is nothing in them to justify such action on his part.

NO MENTION OF A PROTECTORATE.

VANCOUVER, B. C., February 12.—Among the passengers by the Warrimoo was F. H. Holmes, private secretary of Damon, Hawaiian finance minister, who is en route to England on a vacation. He says there has been no change in the situation since the arrival of the last steamer, but he believed the effectual manner in which the revolution was quelled will prevent any further uprising. The natives were much disgusted at the fiasco and despised Wilcox for his cowardly surrender. In his opinion, capital punishment will not be inflicted upon the conspirators, not because the government lacks courage, but because the country is free from grave offenses, and the infliction of the severest penalties of the law would be revolting to the people. Holmes emphatically states that the trials as conducted so far have been eminently fair, and that the appointment of Judge Whiting as president of the court, and Lawyer Kenny as judge-advocate, is considered favorable to the prisoners.

Honduras Increasing Her Army.

TEGUCIGALPA, February 12.—The government is increasing the army constantly, and this has given rise to the rumors that Bonilla intended to aid Guatemala in the event of trouble with Mexico. Although it is well known that Honduras favors the formation of a Central American union, it is equally certain no alliance exists at present.

AN IRRIGATION QUESTION.

Decision Against the Bear Valley Irrigation Company.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., February 13.—Judge Ross of the United States circuit court to-day handed down a lengthy opinion in the case of James Gilbert Foster vs. the Bear Valley Irrigation Company, in which he decided in favor of the plaintiff, who represented about 4,000 persons in and about Redlands, Cal., who were holders of class "A" certificates of the Bear Valley Land & Water Company, of whom the defendant is successor in interest. The Bear Valley Land & Water Company went into insolvency, and a receiver has been appointed. Prior to this that company levied \$2 per year additional to regular charges upon holders of class "A" certificates. The company did this because the corporation had by tapping additional sources of supply increased the flow in the Redlands canal, from which the certificate-holders took water. The latter, however, objected to this additional charge, and the opinion decides that the receiver shall recall the notices sent to class "A" subscribers demanding that they pay this additional charge. The court bases the decision on the legal principle estoppel.

THE SMALLPOX SERUM.

Experiments Making at the Quarantine Station in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, February 12.—Since the appearance of smallpox two weeks ago experiments have been made secretly at quarantine to manufacture an effective smallpox serum which will obtain the same results in its branch that antitoxin has for diphtheria. The experiments are under the direction of Health Commissioner Homan and Dr. A. N. Ravolt of the Woman University. These men have been materially aided in their work by a series of tests made last December at the quarantine station at New York by Dr. Elliott. On the basis of these experiments Dr. Ravolt two weeks ago vaccinated a strong, healthy patient with bacilli taken from a smallpox patient. After the animal had sufficiently recovered he took some of its blood and extracted from it the serum. The first actual tests were made only three or four days ago so that the results, whether favorable or not, cannot be learned.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Monterey Docked, but Continues Immediately Available for Service.

VALLEJO, Cal., February 15.—The Monterey has been docked and will have her bottom scraped and painted, but no repairs will be undertaken which might delay her immediate availability for service, should the department require it. The crew of the Olympia began messing on their ship to-day, and the vessel is ready for duty whenever called on.

Charles Daly, master joinder at Mare Island for nearly thirty years, has resigned, owing to serious illness with Naval officers as one of the most valuable men connected with the yard, and they regret his loss. The department will order a competitive examination to be advertised in the near future, open to American citizens who can show qualifications for the appointment sought.

A NEWSPAPER BOYCOTT.

The Press Will Publish Nothing Favorable to Detroit's Mayor.

DETROIT, February 12.—Mayor Pinckney's long and bitter fight with the newspapers of this city has resulted in the formation of a plan by which he intends to present his own side of all public questions that he thinks the papers will not print. He has made fifty large blackboards, 3x6 feet in size, which he intends to post in prominent places about town, and on which he proposes to post full bulletins of his public works from his own point of view. The Mayor asserts the newspapers have misrepresented him on many public questions and refuse to print anything favorable to him or his work. He is also considering the advisability of establishing a daily paper.

Broke Into a Car.

KEARNEY, Neb., February 15.—Considerable excitement was caused here this afternoon by about fifty farmers, with half as many teams, coming in from Kearney county for relief supplies. They broke into a car on the Union Pacific track and commenced to help themselves. The county commissioners tried to stop them, but could not, and after they started to drive away they were brought back by the police. It is reported that sixty teams are on their way from Custer county for relief supplies.

Debs' Conspiracy Case Delayed.

CHICAGO, February 13.—The Debs conspiracy case was again delayed today by the illness of Juror Coe. Judge Grosscup and a physician visited the juror at his home, and at the opening of court, the judge announced that Coe could not be in court for at least two weeks. After a lengthy consultation with the attorneys the court said that at 2 o'clock he would announce a decision as to what action would be taken.

More Trouble in Chile.

BURNES AYRES, February 12.—Much excitement has been caused here by a report that a division of the Chilean troops has occurred at Calama, near the Bolivian frontier.