

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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THE KAISER'S VISIT

Presents a Sword and Congratulates the Prince.

BISMARCK'S EIGHTIETH YEAR

The Ceremonies Attending the Visit of the Emperor to the Great Ex-Chancellor, Though Marred by Showers of Rain, Were Brilliant and Imposing.

FRIEDRICHSMUE, March 28.—Emperor William, at the head of a detachment of cavalry and infantry with flags flying and bands playing, paid his respects today to Prince Bismarck, presented him with a sword of honor in behalf of the army, and congratulated him upon the 80th anniversary of his birth. His majesty was accompanied by the crown prince, Frederick William, General Bonaart von Schellendorf, the minister of war, and the officers of his military household.

The ceremonies attending the visit of the emperor to the great ex-chancellor, though marred by showers of rain, were brilliant and imposing. The crowds roamed at will through the Saxon forest and a lowly hedge on the railroad embankment opposite the castle, while others were grouped along the roadway to Aumehle, a village not far from Friedrichsmue. He wore the uniform of a guards du corps. At Aumehle he left the train, mounted a horse, and accompanied by his suite, rode quickly to the spot selected for the assembling of the troops detailed to do honor to Prince Bismarck. In the meanwhile the imperial train, with the crown prince, proceeded to Friedrichsmue. Soon after the latter's arrival there music in the distance announced the approach of the cavalry headed by his majesty.

There were drawn up, ready for his inspection, a squadron of Haberstadt cuirassiers, of which regiment Prince Bismarck is an honorary colonel; the Seventy-sixth regiment of infantry, and a squadron of the Fifteenth Hussars, all with their regimental bands, and a battery of the Holstein artillery regiment. With the emperor at its head this force marched to an open space in Prince Bismarck's park, and upon arrival there the troops were deployed in parade order. The approach of his majesty was the signal for a storm of "hooshs," which were repeated on all sides with great enthusiasm. The crown prince and his suite, including General Walderssee, had in the meantime walked to the parade grounds, and as the emperor approached on one side Prince Bismarck's carriage emerged upon the ground from the other side. The prince wore the uniform of the Haberstadt cuirassiers. When his majesty caught sight of the prince he spurred his horse forward, and sitting gracefully in his saddle rode at a fast canter to the carriage of the veteran statesman and soldier and cordially shook hands with him. The emperor then presented the crown prince and his suite to Prince Bismarck. Bismarck hurriedly descended from his carriage, shook hands with the young prince, and with the latter re-entered his carriage. Then, with the emperor riding behind it, and General Walderssee walking beside it, the carriage was driven down the line of soldiers. The officers saluted, the troops presented arms and the bands played patriotic airs as the prince and emperor passed.

INVESTIGATION NEEDED.

A Vancouver Policeman Whose Living Cost Him But Little.

VANCOUVER, B. C., March 28.—Vancouver will in all probability have a Lexow investigation of its police force. Last night Sergeant Haywood was suspended from duty, and it is said that several serious charges will be made against him. The police committee has direct proof that for some years past all fuel used by him has been taken from the city's supply and carried to his house by prisoners. He also had his house connected with the electric light system at the police station, and never paid a cent for light, the same being charged to the city. These are the two specific charges on which he is suspended, but it is understood that others of a graver nature will be brought forward soon. The conduct of certain other officers will also probably be investigated.

HIS TASK NOW ENDED.

Governor McGraw, of Washington, Has Voted Gro and Wore Bills.

OLYMPIA, Wash., March 28.—Governor McGraw has completed the arduous task of approving or disapproving the measures passed by the last legislature. The following bills were approved: Senate bills No. 289, amending the act for appraising and disposing of tide and shore lands; No. 155, making appropriations for sundry deficiencies of various institutions; No. 361, providing for the management and disposition of state lands; house bill No. 393, making an appropriation for the erection of buildings for the state university.

The governor has disapproved house bill No. 659, relating to justices of the peace and constables in cities of over 5,000 inhabitants. The governor says: "Should this bill become a law, in every case, whether civil or criminal, before a justice of the peace in cities of the first class a change of venue would of necessity send the parties litigant to the justice of the peace in the nearest country precinct, thereby greatly increasing the cost of litigation to the parties, as well as to the taxpayers. The courts of the justices of the peace have been aptly styled 'poor man's courts,' and to subject poor litigants to increased cost and the inconvenience of country precincts for trial would be to deprive them of rights which are sacred. Moreover, I am convinced that in fairly busy times one justice of the peace would be able to transact the business that would arise in any of our cities of the first class."

In his veto of house bill No. 504, to provide Hurdley's code to justices of the peace, the governor says it is to be presumed that the majority of the justices are already supplied with codes, and the present act would simply result in furnishing each justice with an extra copy free. The proposed law in no way provides that the copies supplied shall belong to the offices and not to the officers. The measure would have been more worthy of consideration had it declared that the codes should be furnished to offices not already supplied, but it is neither wise nor economical to supply \$3,000 worth of codes to existing justices.

A SUBMARINE BOAT.

Contract Signed for Construction of One for the Navy.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—A contract was signed to-day by Secretary Herbert with the John P. Holland Torpedo Boat Company, for the construction of a submarine boat for the use of the navy. The contract which may mark a radical departure in naval construction, was signed only after a thorough consideration, extending over a period of nearly two weeks, on the subject of submarine boats, and after various plans for such craft had been examined. The appropriation for a submarine torpedo boat was made over two years ago. The dimensions of the vessel contracted for are to be:

Length, 80 feet; diameter, 11 feet; displacement, total, when submerged, 13½ tons. All parts of the vessel and the steel to be used in her construction are to be of domestic manufacture. She is to be completed within twelve months from date, under time penalties. The contract calls for a speed of fifteen knots when the boat is in a light condition. The secretary may refuse to accept the boat, if it falls half or accept her at a reduced price. The price to be paid for the boat is fixed at \$150,000. It is expressly stipulated that the United States shall have the optional right to acquire the patent right for the Holland type of boat, the right to be paid for the rights to be determined by a board of three naval officers, the option to run until thirty days after the first session of congress succeeding acceptance of the vessel. This provision is to give an opportunity to enact legislation for the acquisition of the patent if desired.

IRISH SUPERSTITION.

An Extraordinary Case of Murder in the Emerald Isle.

WATERFORD, Ireland, March 28.—A most extraordinary case of murder arising from superstition was inquired into to-day by the special court of Clennel, twenty-five miles from here. Ten persons were arraigned before the court charged with murdering Mrs. Cleary. The prisoners included the murdered woman's husband and father. The evidence shows that she was suffering from nervousness and bronchitis, and her husband believing her to be bewitched obtained a concoction from a herbist of the neighborhood. While the other prisoners held the unfortunate woman in bed he forced the concoction down her throat. After this, the suffering woman was held over a fire and dreadfully burned until she declared that she was not Cleary's wife. This torture was repeated on the following day, after which Cleary knocked her down, stripped off her clothing, poured paraffine over her body, then lit it, and the woman burned to death in the presence of six male and two female relatives. Cleary declared that he was not burning his wife, but that he was burning a witch, and she would disappear up the chimney. The husband collected the charred remains and buried them. The prisoners, who were remanded, escaped lynching narrowly, and had to be escorted to the jail by a strong force of constables.

Nebraska Aids Its Sufferers.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 28.—Governor Holcomb to-day signed the bill passed by the legislature appropriating \$200,000 for the purchase of seed, grain and food for drought-stricken farmers of western Nebraska. The law becomes immediately operative.

A RECIPROCATION

Oregon's Appreciation of Her Naval Namesake.

THE HONOR TO BE RECOGNIZED

Governor Lord Issues a Call for a Meeting of Leading Men of the State to Provide a Memento for the Battleship Oregon.

SALEM, March 27.—Governor Lord has issued the following self-explanatory letter:

"A battleship of the first class, constructed at San Francisco by the United States government, having been christened 'Oregon,' the delegates of numerous cities, chambers of commerce and boards of trade met in Portland in December, 1894, and formed an association, whose object should be the preparation of a suitable testimonial by our people in acknowledgment of this recognition of our state. At that meeting Hon. W. S. Mason was elected chairman and Hon. J. D. Gray was chosen secretary. After favorable discussion of a proposition to prepare a memento in the form of flags, silver service or ship's bells it was thought best, so the secretary notifies me, to deter action until a short time before the arrival of the Oregon in our waters. The ship is now receiving her armaments and equipment and it is reached over water within six months. Chairman Mason and Secretary Gray now request the executive of the state to name a date and place, when and where the association they represent may meet and complete its work. In compliance with this request, believing we should foster and cultivate a spirit of state pride and thinking the present an opportune time for action, I hereby invite mayors of incorporated cities and representatives of commercial bodies to meet in the state capitol April 22, 1895, at 2 P. M., for the purpose of considering and determining the matter of presenting to the commander of the battleship Oregon on her arrival in a state seaport a fitting token of our people's appreciation for the high honor bestowed upon the state."

INDICTED FOR BLACKMAIL.

Another Chapter Added to the "Dick McDonald" Case.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 25.—"Dr." William Jennison, one of Dick McDonald's old henchmen; John Gamage, private detective, and D. M. Blanck, the oil man, were indicted to-day by the grand jury for attempting to blackmail Dick McDonald. The witnesses before the grand jury were Dick McDonald, his wife, D. S. Born, Joseph Eastland, Charles Montgomery and John Gamage. The story told was that about two weeks ago D. M. Blanck called on Dick McDonald and imparted to him that Dr. Jennison had certain documents, which if placed in evidence at McDonald's next trial, would send him to San Quentin. Gamage was also in the combination, \$1,250 being the sum demanded from Dick for the silence of the trio. McDonald refused to pay.

A Question as to Newspapers.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—A case which has just been docketed in the United States supreme court will probably test the question of the length to which a newspaper can go in the use of objectionable language and still find access to the mails. The case is that of the United States vs. Mark Swearingin, and comes to the supreme court on allegations of error in the United States circuit court of Kansas, which found Swearingin, who was editor of a paper published at Burlington, Kan., guilty of improper use of the mails. The offense consisted in the publication of an article abusing an employe of a rival paper, in which language was used which the postal authorities pronounced obscene.

Enforcement of Chicago Ordinances.

CHICAGO, March 27.—Judge Rain to-day dismissed the suit to have the Ordinance and cosmopolitan electric ordinances declared void on the ground that private parties could not legally secure an injunction restraining the city from carrying out its contract with the companies. Direct charges of bribery have been made in court against the aldermen who voted for them. The decision leaves the matter open to action by the attorney-general of the state.

Mike Dwyer's Latest Purchase.

LEXINGTON, Ky., March 27.—For \$18,000 Michael F. Dwyer to-day purchased of Milton Young, of this city fourteen head of thoroughbred yearlings, all colts, and by the noted sires Strathmore and Hanover. In the collection is a full brother of Dr. Rice and On-the-Lea, and near relative to other noted performers. Mr. Dwyer will race them in England.

Anna Dickinson's Suit Begun.

SCRANTON, Pa., March 27.—The suit of Anna Dickinson against several persons to recover \$125,000 for false imprisonment in the state asylum at Danville began to-day. The defendants are wealthy men.

Marquis of Queensbury Indicted.

LONDON, March 27.—The grand jury has found a true bill against the Marquis of Queensbury for libeling Oscar Wilde.

A CONFESSED BRIBER.

The Ex-Policeman Made a Clean Breast of It.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 27.—William J. Hurley, the ex-policeman who is charged with attempting to bribe a member of the jury which recently tried "Dick" McDonald, the bank-wrecker, created a scene when the trial began in the superior court this morning. Hurley denounced Judge Wallace for refusing to grant him a continuance, and his own lawyers, whom he charged with being against him, and who had, he alleged, attempted to extort a confession of guilt from him. For several days Hurley has been feigning insanity. Last week a jury of doctors declared he was only shamming insanity. After a jury had been secured and the trial of the case actually begun, Hurley created a genuine sensation. Against the advice of counsel he went on the witness stand and made a clean breast of his connection with the attempt to bribe jurors. He implicated Deputy Sheriff Rock, who was under suspicion at the time of Hurley's arrest, and also Harry Piper, chief deputy county clerk. Hurley swore that H. K. McDonald had offered him \$500 for each juror that he could induce to vote for acquittal. He then went to Deputy Sheriff Rock, he said, and they agreed to manage the job together, Rock agreeing to summon the men to be named by Hurley. Hurley declared that Livernash, McDonald's attorney, had told the whole truth about the matter, but, despite Livernash's assertion to the contrary, he insisted that McDonald had promised him \$500 for each juror. A juror asked Hurley whether he had ever been in the jury-riding business before. Hurley, it will be remembered, was the one juror who stood out for acquittal on the trial of Actor Curtis for the murder of Policeman Grant. His reply to the query was: "Never in my life. People thought I was because I stood for acquittal in the Curtis case, but that was all wrong. Harry Piper offered me \$5,000 for holding out, but I never received a cent." This ended Hurley's testimony.

OREGON'S WOMEN CONVICTS.

Emma Rice and Lottie Sinclair the Only Two Now in the Penitentiary.

SALEM, March 26.—In a medium-sized room comfortably furnished, on the second floor of the Oregon penitentiary are confined the only two female convicts of the state—Emma Rice and Lottie Sinclair. Both were sent from Multnomah county for terms of two years each. Though thrown in close relations by being confined to the same narrow limits these characters are widely different. They are not required to wear stripes nor labor. Both have a common school education, and the only means of diversion they have is reading books furnished from the prison library. Emma Rice is 36 years old. She is bearing her incarceration with apparent ease, showing no evidences of a conquered spirit. She is buoyed with the hope that she has a friend on the outside, and that, within twenty-four hours after recessing the prison thresholds, she will become a second wife. Lottie is only 22 years old, of a different temperament, and prison life is wearing heavily upon her. She frequently is heard to utter: "Oh, if I only had work to do to keep my mind engaged and be prepared to earn something when I get out. Confined to this room with nothing to do but think, think, the mind can but derv here."

The Sinclair woman has been serving time since February 1. She is of a decided blonde caste, has an intelligent face, and is a fit subject for missionaries to work upon.

THE ELBE INQUIRY.

Adjourned Until the Statements of the Crathie Sailors Are Received.

BERLIN, March 26.—The official investigation of the Elbe disaster began in Bremen yesterday. Third-Officer Theodore Stollberg said he was on the bridge when the collision occurred. He saw the masthead light and green side lights of the steamer Crathie. The Elbe, following the rules, kept her course. Soon afterward he saw the other steamer's red light behind the Elbe's bridge and then came the collision. There was no panic on the Elbe. The rest of Stollberg's story confirmed the reports already made. The president of the court announced, despite the endeavors of the German consul at Borden, the evidence of the Crathie's crew could not be obtained. Some of the men had refused to make any statement, but the captain admitted that soundings with the lead after the collision proved that the Crathie was not making any water. Paymaster Werner was certain he saw a third boat get away from the Elbe; it was full, and the occupants afterward were heard calling to attract the attention of the fishing-boat. Other witnesses confirmed this, some adding that later they saw the boat bottom upward. Herr Romberg, representing the German government, said the court would adjourn until the sworn statements of the Crathie sailors were received.

The Forty-Third Victim.

ROSEBURG, March 27.—Word was received here to-day from Livier Lake of the death of Mrs. T. S. Labrie, the forty-third victim of the Christmas eve fire at that place.

Tyler's Record Lowered.

SAN JOSE, Cal., March 26.—Allan Jones, at the Garden City cyclists' track to-day covered a third of a mile in 42 1-5 seconds, beating the world's record held by Tyler by 1 3-5 seconds.

ATTEMPT TO KILL LI

A Japanese Boy's Cowardly Assault on the Envoy.

HIS WOUND IS NOT SERIOUS

While Returning From a Peace Conference in Simonosaki the Venerable Viceroy Was Shot by a Young Japanese, Who Was Placed Under Arrest.

SIMONOSAKI, March 26.—As Li Hung Chang, the Chinese peace envoy was returning to his lodgings in this place today after having attended a conference with Count Ito and Count Mutsu, the Japanese peace plenipotentiaries, a young Japanese fired a pistol at him. The bullet sped straight, but fortunately did no more harm than to inflict a wound in Li Hung Chang's face. At the time of sending this dispatch it is impossible to learn whether or not the wound is serious.

The attempt to assassinate the representative of the emperor of China caused the most intense excitement, and on every side there were expressions of deep regret. The would-be murderer was arrested. It is believed that he was prompted to the crime by misguided patriotism.

FROM ANOTHER SOURCE.

LONDON, March 26.—The Central News agency's correspondent in Tokio says that an attempt was made to assassinate Li Hung Chang in a street of Simonosaki this afternoon. Li was returning from the peace conference, in which he conducts negotiations in behalf of the Chinese mission, and was accompanied by several of his suite. When he was a short distance from his apartments a young Japanese ran up to him and fired a pistol in his face. The young man was seized and detained at once by the police. At the station-house he gave his name as Koyoma and his age as 21. According to the short report received in Tokio Li's wound is not dangerous.

THE POSSIBLE CONSEQUENCES.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The news of the assault on Li Hung Chang caused a sensation in diplomatic circles in this city. The opinion here is that Japan will suffer greatly as a consequence of the assault, and that the position of China will be so strengthened that she may be able to succeed in obtaining better terms than she could otherwise have secured. The incident may lead to the breaking off of peace negotiations, or at least, may postpone further action in this direction until the Japanese have guaranteed the safety of the Chinese envoys. No news of the attack on Li Hung Chang has been received by the Japanese legation here, and Minister Kurino is unwilling to discuss the occurrence. The members of the legation realize that it is a serious matter, but hope that the first reports may prove to be exaggerated. They say that no one will deplore such an affair more than the Japanese themselves. The Chinese legation received prompt notice of the matter, but their advisers contained nothing not in the press dispatches. Minister Yang Yu did not care to discuss the subject. It was stated at the legation that it was not believed that it would lead to the total breaking off of peace negotiations, although it might cause them to be interrupted for a time.

MUCH EXCITEMENT AT YOKOHAMA.

YOKOHAMA, March 26.—The news of the attempted assassination of Li Hung Chang created much excitement. The emperor and empress will send a messenger to Simonosaki to express to the distinguished Chinese statesman their regret at the unfortunate occurrence.

TALK WITH THURSTON.

He Says the Union Pacific at the Present Time Is Demoralized.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 26.—Senator John M. Thurston, of Nebraska, general attorney of the Union Pacific, and J. C. Cowin, government attorney under the receivership, are in town, on their way home. The senator said in an interview: "The Union Pacific is in very bad condition; it is in the hands of receivers and is generally demoralized, owing to the hard times. The road is good property and could undoubtedly be reorganized on a sound basis, if it were not for the government complications. The indebtedness will fall due now very soon. It is over \$50,000,000, and is to be paid in installments, the first in December next, and the remainder in other installments reaching to the end of three years. But all of this is a second lien to the first mortgage of \$32,000,000 additional. All of these first mortgages are now in process of foreclosure. These claims combined with the bad condition of finances generally put the road in anything but an enviable condition."

Want the Silver Conference.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., March 27.—The Australian colonies, excepting New South Wales and Queensland, have instructed their agents in London to urge upon Lord Ripon, of the colonial office, the desirability of an early meeting of the silver conference.

Potatoes Shipped East.

SPOKANE, Wash., March 27.—A special train loaded entirely with potatoes left here to-night for St. Louis. It will go through on express time. It is made up of Early Rose and Ohio varieties, meant for seed use. Another special shipment of ten carloads will be made to Minneapolis in a day or two.

THE BOARD'S POWERS.

Features of the Bill Creating a State Land Commission.

OLYMPIA, Wash., March 27.—Senate bill No. 361 provides for the disposition of the state's lands and creates a board of state land commissioners, composed of the commissioner of public lands, who shall be chairman, and two other members, to be appointed by the governor and confirmed by the senate, and hold office for two years. This board is granted full supervision under the law of all public lands granted the state, and provision is made for the selection, survey, management, lease and disposition of the state lands. The commissioners are to receive \$2,000 per annum, and the board is authorized to expend not more than \$2,100 per annum for clerical work. This board is made the successor in all respects of the old board of land commissioners, and also succeeds to all the duties of the tide-land appraisers under the old law.

Under this new act all state lands, except coal lands and such lands as shall be in whole or in part within the limits of any incorporated city, and appraised at not more than \$100 per acre, or within two miles of such limits, shall be sold on the following terms:

One-tenth to be paid in cash at the time of sale, one-tenth annually thereafter on March 1; all deferred payments to draw 6 per cent. Coal lands not within the limits of incorporated cities and towns or within two miles thereof shall be sold in tracts of not less than sixteen acres on the following terms: One-tenth cash and the balance within five days thereafter. Tracts of common school or granted lands, in whole or in part in incorporated towns, shall be sold in the following terms: One-tenth cash, one-tenth on the first day of March, following sale, and one-tenth annually on the first day of March; deferred payments to draw 6 per cent. Coal, timber, stone and mineral, if sold separately from the land, shall be for cash to the highest bidder, in lots not exceeding 160 acres for timber and ten acres for stone or mineral.

The time for making the payments provided for in this act, except in cases where this act prescribes cash payments, may be extended for three years or less by the board on a satisfactory showing, but no extension shall be granted for the payment of principal, unless the interest on the whole sum due and unpaid be first paid, and not more than one extension on the same contract.

The board shall have power to lease school lands for a term not to exceed five years and all applications for such lease must be accompanied by a certified check equal in amount to the first year's rental. Lease must be made for terms commencing on the first days of January, April, July and October. Applications for lease must be filed with the board at least thirty days prior to the several dates mentioned.

Improvements made upon granted lands by lessees from the state, in cases in which the lessee yields his lease to the state prior to any application to purchase the land, such as are capable of removal without injury to the land may be removed by the original lessee, or at his option may remain, subject to payment, in accordance with law, by any subpurchaser purchaser within a term of three years.

Whenever there shall be in the state school fund, applicable to investment, the sum of \$5,000 or more, the land commission may invest the same in national, state, county, municipal or school district bonds at a rate not less than 5 per cent, or in warrants drawn upon the state.

All appraisements of existing lands heretofore made under granted laws, where sales have not been made, are annulled. It is the duty of the board to survey, plat and appraise tide lands of the first class not already appraised, except in cases where local boards have already entered upon the work; in which case they shall complete their labors forthwith. In surveying tide lands of the first class the board shall lay out streets and alleys and dedicate the same to the public, subject to the control of cities, with due regard to the convenience of commerce.

All such thoroughfares heretofore located are validated. Wherefore located are validated. Hereafter located shall have prepared plats showing all shore and tide lands surveyed and appraised they shall deposit a copy of the record and plat with the county auditor and one copy shall be kept in the office of the commissioners of public lands. Due notice by advertising shall be given of the filing of the plats, and any person claiming a preference right to purchase and feeling aggrieved at the appraisement of any certain lot may, within sixty days after the filing of plats, appeal from such appraisement to the superior court of the county in which the lands are situated. Abutting owners upon tide lands of the first class have a sixty-day right to apply for purchase. When an abutting owner has attempted to convey to a bona fide purchaser any portion of the tide lands in front of such uplands the right of purchase shall be construed to belong to such purchaser. In case persons heretofore mentioned do not make application to purchase within the time allowed the tide lands to which they have a prior right, the same shall be open to public sale. After notice by advertising of such sale each subdivision shall be sold separately to the highest and best bidder, and each purchaser shall deposit with his bid a sum equal in amount to the first payment. No bid shall be accepted unless it equals or exceeds the appraised value of the land. If, sixty days after any person shall have filed his application to purchase, there are no conflicting claims, the applicant shall be deemed to have the right to purchase. In case of conflict due investigation shall be made by the board. Any tide lands having valuable improvements on them, and which tide lands were appraised prior to July 1, 1894, by the local boards may apply for purchase and reappraisement.