The Hood River Glacier.

It's a Cold Day When We Get Left.

VOL. 6.

HOOD RIVER, OREGON, SATURDAY, APRIL 6, 1895.

TERMS OF SETTLEMENT. AVOIDING A REPLY How Mexico and Guatemala Adjusted

Their Differences

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Hood River Glacier.

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Shaving and hair-cutting neatly done. Satisaction guara nteed.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION. Suprême Court Decides Against a Wash-

ington State Settler.

WASHINGTON, April 3 .- The supreme court to-day decided the case of George Richerd, William Alexander and Eben Sperry vs. James A. France, consolidated, in error to the supreme court from the state of Washington.

The plaintiff contended the law regarding pre-emption of public lands authorizes a quasi-judicial hearing before the register and receivers, whose decision is tantamount to a decision binding both government and applicant in re-spect to the matter of settlement and improvement, and not subject to re-ex-amination by the commissioners of the general land office or secretary of the

interior. The decision was adverse to this view, and held there was nothing in the law to take such cases out of the general power granted to the commissioners of the general land office and the secretary of the interior to control all matters in respect to the sale and disposal of public lands, and confirming the judgment of the state court.

The court issued an order for the re-argument of the case of William Trega vs. the board of directors of the Modesto irrigation district of California. The case involves the constitutionality of the Wright irrigation law.

THE SMOKING NANAWOYD.

White Men Have Discovered What In dians Have known for Years.

PARIS, Tex., April 2 .- A party of men of the state, if here, and to prevent others from being located in the state." just arrived bring news of a most singular phenomenon recently noticed in the wildest part of the Choctaw nation. The Nanawoyd mountain is about fifteen miles long and towers fully 1,000 feet above the surrounding country. It is in a desolate position, no person liv ing within fifteen miles of it. Prospec-tors saw smoke arising from the mountain, and on investigation found that smoke was issuing from a fissure in the rock. The rock was so hot they could not stand on it, while a strong odor of few weeks. Secretary Gresham is the sulphur pervaded the atmosphere, and official who is stated for voluntary reoccasionally detonations were heard. The party became alarmed and left , the vicinity. They went to an old Indian and informed him of their discovery. He was familiar with the plain, and said the smoke had been issuing from it and the same noises had been heard since 1832, when the Choctaws went to that country. A further investigation he had expected, and Mrs. Gresham has will be made as silver has been found not been altogether pleased with the at the base of the mountain.

WASHINGTON, April 4.-From unof-To Prohibit Prizefighting in ficial advices reaching Washington the general terms of the agreement signed yesterday, by which the war between Mexico and Guatemala was avoided, are substantially known. Mexico's demand THE VENEZUELAN PROBLEM the public. The phonograph has been MESSAGE OF GOV. MITCHELL was in the form of an ultimatum sent by Secretary Mariscal November 27, embracing the following points:

That Will Keep Thugs Out of the First, Mexico asks satisfaction for in-State-The Lotteries Also Meet His juries received by the invasion of her territory, and for vexations by foreigners, of Mexicans cutting wood in the TALLAHASSER, Fla., April 4. - The Florida legislature convened at 12 o'clock forests of Agua Azula, Egypt, San Nicholas and San Pedro; second, Mexico to-day for its biennial session of sixty days. The legislature is overwhelmingly also demands pecuniary indemnity , for democratic in both branches. Hon. damages sustained; third, Mexico also Fred Myers, of the eighth senatorial demands indemnity for the expenses of mobilizing her troops and stationing authorities and employes in suitable places to preserve the public security on the frontier; fourth, Mexico asks that district, was elected president of the senate, and Hon. W. S. Jennings, of

Governor Mitchell's message was brief. the labors of the boundary commission, in accordance with the treaty of 1882, be speedily concluded, said treaty not Under the head of "Prizefights," the being open to discussion. It is understood \$2,000,000 was the

ful and brutal fight of this character amount of the indemnity demanded by Mexico; also, that she insisted on Guatemala's dismissing her surveyor-general, who took part in locating the boundary January 12. as a means of making a living without honest labor are boasting that there is

Guatemala answered the ultimatum. no law in this state to prevent such dis-The answer was pacific in tone, but did not concede to Mexico the right to the gracetul contests, and openly boast that another one will be "pulled off" at Jackterritory desigated in the ultimatum, nor the right to fix a cash indemnity. sonville next September, but, gentle-men, you have it in your power to pre-The final negotiations are a compromise "I recommend that these prizefights, or glove contests, be made felonies by between the ultimatum and the reply. It is believed Mexico has agreed to arbitrate the amount of the cash indem-nity, instead of exacting \$2,000,000 as first claimed. Senor Romero, Mexican minister, has been kept advised of the negotiations, but is not yet in a position statute, with such penalties attached as will cause these thugs to respect the laws and to respect the law-abiding, God-fearing people of this state in the pursuit of all their rights as citizens. "The law should authorize sheriffs and those acting in their aid and assist-ance, when they have cause to believe to make public the exact terms which averted war. President Diaz has an-nounced that the terms will be communicated to congress later. that a prizefight or glove contest is about to take place, to enter any house or en-

The peace agreement is regarded as of ar-reaching importance to the Central closure or any place wherein they may have reason to believe that such contest American states, which expected during American states, which expected during the last six months to be plunged into a deadly struggle. The Mexican army and navy had been preparing for a conflict, and calculations had been made as to where troops would be landed in Gua-temala. The Mexican army numbers 24 929 a consection with 165 000 is to take place, for the purpose of arresting those engaged or about to engage therein. "Also, that all persons who may be present at such contest, in any wise aid-ing or abetting the same, by betting thereon or by being present thereat shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and upon conviction be punished the same as the principale " 34,833 on a peace footing, with 165,000 available on a war footing. The Guate-malalan army numbers 3,000 on a peace footing. The agreement now affected puts an end to active war preparations. principals." Relative to lotteries, the governor Senor Arriaga, the Guatemalan min-ister, does not know yet the details of the arrangements signed yesterday be-tween his country and Mexico, but he has received from Gutemalan Minister "There has been much said in the newspapers about a lottery at Port Tampa, as to the truth of which I have no knowledge, but respectfully recommend de Leon, in that city the following telthat the law against lotteries be so amended as to clear that institution out

egram: "The definite settlement of our difficulties with Mexico was signed to-day. Conditions honorable and satisfactory to both countries,"

CHAIN SWINDLE.

EDISON'S PHONOGRAPH. PACKING BUSINESS 'Norma" to Be Sung and "Trilby" to Be Read in the Parlor.

Secretary Concerned Over the Quietness of the British.

No Heed Paid in London to Mr. Bay ard's Request, Presented by Him at the Direction of Congress, That the Matter Be Submitted to Arbitration.

WASHINGTON, April 3 .- The secretary of state is very much concerned over the Venezuelan problem. The British ultiwatum delivered to Nicaragua is not a source of political apprehension, for it is not now believed that the British will take action in the way of acquiring territory in that direction or jeopardize the property of Americans in Nicaragua by a bombardment in their efforts to colgraver cause for apprehension. It appears that our ambassador, Mr. Bayard, has not succeeded in inducing the British government to give heed to the request, submitted by him at the direc-tion of congress, that the boundary dis-pute be submitted to arbitration.

line; but, in the view of the state de-partment, this is a pure evasion of the real issue; for there never has been any reasonable assertion of a British right to this territory, and it is territory lying east of this line that forms the sub-stance of the contention. The situation is believed to be alarming, as armed bodies of British and Venezuelans are pressing each other closely in the dis-puted territory, and there may be a hostile clash at any moment. The ad-ministration has been considering the ministration has been considering the course to be pursued in such case, and it is entirely probable that, if the Brit-ish still persist in bringing about such a collision and fail to heed the repeated warnings and requests of the United States to submit the matter to arbitra-tion, then the United States will feel oblight is follow the mean said it heed obliged to follow the moral aid it has given to Venezuela in this matter by more substantial assistance.

DEMANDS TOO MUCH.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 4 .- A telegram from a Chinese source says that bad weather, sickness among the Japanese troops and the overflow of rivers have rendered the continuance of war ex-tremely difficult. It is added that this has produced a favorable effect upon negotiations, but hopes for the speedy conclusion of peace is weakened by the

NEW YORK, April 3 .- Thomas A. Edison and his phonograph are going to join hands once more, and the "Wizard of Menlo Pork" promises improvements and novelties which will astonish controlled by the North American Phonograph Company, which went into the hands of Receiver John U. Hardin last August. The company was capitalized at \$6,000,000 in 1889, and James Lippincott, the promoter, went insane when he found it was a fizzle. The re-ceiver has advertised for bids for the en-

tire assets, and Mr. Edison's offer of \$120,100 has been accepted. The ac-ceptance of the bid must be sanctioned

a bombardment in their efforts to col-lect the indemnity demanded from Nica-ragua. These are the two movements that might cause the United States to interfere. But in the case of the Vene-zuelan border dispute there is much shall manufacture the phonograph my-self now and expect to keep all the promises I made when I first introduced them. I am going in for households in-stead of nickle-in-the-slot machines, and in a short time expect to produce tion of congress, that the boundary dis-pute be submitted to arbitration. The British are profuse in their dec-laration of a willingness to arbitrate the title of land west of the Schoomberg on almost as many cylinders as I please. I think I can afford to pay Du Maurier more than the Harpers and newspapers have, so that any gentleman can have Trilby read to him in his parlor in the course of an evening. I shall manufac-ture the perfected phonograph individu-

ally." Then the reporter asked the question that the Wizard always expects to hear from newspaper men: "What is the latest?"

"Nothing at all," returned Mr. Edison, smiling, "except the kinetophone, the combination of kinetescope and phonograph. I am going to reproduce the motions and words of life-size speak-ing figures. I have already the speaking and the motion figures up to half life size. I have paid more attention lately to my mine than anything else. Very soon now I'll get to work in the laboratory."

THE PREACHER SUED.

Slander May Be Perpetrated in the Form Information From Chinese Source of of Prayer. What Japan Wishes.

Los ANGELES, April 3 .- Judge Clark to-day overruled the demurrer interposed by the Rev. J. C. Campbell in the suit charging him with slandering Miss Tesa L. Kalso, the librarian of the Los Angeles public library. The basis of the action was a prayer offered by the de-fendant before his congregation in the First Methodist (n wh said : Japanese demand for the cession of a "O, Lord ! vouchsafe Thy saving grace portion of Manchuria, a war indemnity to the librarian of the Los Angeles city library, and cleanse her of all sin, and of 700,000,000 yen, and pending full pay-ment of this indemnity that Peking make her a woman worthy of her ofshall be occupied by Japanese troops. fice. THANKS FOR THE ARMISTICE. The reverend gentleman in his demurrer took the position that his state-ment was privileged. The court held that a slander can be perpetrated in the LONDON, April 4.-The Standard's Berlin correspondent says : "The emperor of China has instructed Li Hung Chang to ask for an audience with the mikado to thank him for the form of a prayer as readily as in any other form of speech, and no communi cation made by parson or priest to his congregation is privileged because of armistice. If Li should be too ill his son-in-law will deliver the message. such relation, unless perhaps, when made in the discharge of his pastoral Li probably will ask that his assailant e pardoned or his sentence mitigated. duties with one subject to this discipline of the church, and then only unless made without malice. LI HUNG CHANG ALMOST WELL. Yоконама, April 4. — Advices from Simonosaki say Li Hung Chang's face is healing, and he will be in complete

NO. 45.

Horsemeat Should Open a New Industry to Americans.

REPORT OF CONSUL TINGLE

The Consumption of Horseflesh in the Large Cities in Germany Almost as Great as That of Beef and Mutton, and Continually Growing.

WASHINGTON, April 2 .- One of the most striking novelties in the recent consular mail received at the state department is the deliberate recommendation of a United States consul that American packers should turn their attention to shipping horseflesh to Germany.

"In view of the prohibition of German markets to American cattle, there is another direction toward which American packers might well turn their attention. That is the preparation and sale of horsemeat."

This is the opening paragraph of a report just received from Consul Edward W. S. Tingle at Brunswick, Germany. Mr. Tingle adds: "While exact statistics on the con-

sumption of horseflesh are difficult to obtain it seems almost as great as that of beef and mutton in the large cities of Germany. In smaller cities, where there is some prejudice against horse-meat, the consumption is about onethird of that of beef, but in those places the use of horsemeat is growing daily. Its consumers are exclusively of the poorer classes, but they comprise nine-tenths of the consumers of the country. Beef and other first-class meats cost from 15 cents to 25 cents per pound in Germany, and are out of the reach of the average workingman, who receives 75 cents or \$1 per day." The demand for horsement in Ger-

many has grown to such an extent that it is beginning to be dincult to supply it, and this is where the opportunity for American packers comes in, according to Mr. Tingle. Formerly the German butcher had little difficulty in procuring for slaughter horses which were either worn out or injured so as to be worth-less, but the supply of this class of ani-mals is about exhausted, and horses for butchering now cost from \$45 to \$50, where formerly they could be had for from \$5 to \$10. The consequence is that just as people become attached to horse-meat, the butchers find they must raise their prices. Mr. Tingle adds: "Horses can be raised in the United

States much cheaper than cattle. They can be slaughtered by any of the Ameri-can packing houses as easily as cattle and they can be shipped alive across the sea much more easily than cattle, and can be sold either on the hoof or dressed at a price certainly greater than seven cents per pound. The meat is consumed in Germany in both salted and smoked state. With the astonishngly rapid disuse of horses Americ their raising, especially in the West, is far from being the profitable industry it has been. The ranchman, however, can make the raising of horses for food profitable. Why should he not do it? subject is of two-fold interest to the American packer, whose beef and beef products are now excluded from the German market, and to the horse raiser, whose invested capital brings him in very unsatisfactory returns. The preju-dice against eating horsemeat is so great in our own country that there will p ably never be a demand for meat of this kind, but there is no reason why American packers and ranchmen should not take advantage of the existence of a different state of things in other countries to found what can be made a very profitable industry and extensive export trade.'

The Bible in the Public School.

SCRANTON, Pa., April 3 .- By a decision to-day of Judge Gunster, in a Waverly borough school case, the reading of the Bible in the public schools of Pennsylvania was practically declared illegal. In his opinion Judge Gunster said that denominational religious exercises and instruction in sectarian doctrines have no place in our system of common school education. They are not only not authorized by any law, common or statutory, but are expressi forbidden by the constitution, the fund-amental law of the commonwealth.

Chang's Assailant's Sentence.

WASHINGTON, April 3 .- It is said a the Japanese legation that the young Japanese who shot Li Hung Chang will probably be sent to the mines of North-ern Japan to serve his life sentence. The locality is much like Siberia. Unofficial locality is much like Siberia. Unofficial reports of the sentence make no reference to his trial or conviction. It is understood there had been a civil trial, as a military trial would have resulted in death. Dr. Scriba's report on Li Hung Chang's wound is regarded by the Japanese legation as assuring recovery Scriba is one of Germany's most noted surgeons, who has entered into service in Japan.

Arms Sent From This Country.

WASHINGTON, March 30 .- The government has been informed that three shipments of arms have been made to Cuban insurgents from the United States within the past three weeks. In one case arms eral Campos' appointment as captaingents.

NEW YORK, April 4.- A morning paper has the following special from Washington: Another vacancy in the cabinet, it is rumored, may occur within the next few weeks. Secretary Gresham is the tirement. The report comes from several of his close friends to whom, it is said, he has more than once expressed his desire to return to the practice of law, if not to the bench. Judge Gresh-am, it is stated, has not found the state department as congenial to his tastes as breaking of home ties made necessary by her removal to Washington. Both the secretary and his wife have told intimate acquaintances of their mutual

A CABINET VACANCY.

A Rumor That Secretary Gresham Will

KNOCK-OUT BLOW

Florida by Law.

He Urges the Legislature to Make Laws

Hernando county, speaker of the house.

"During the last year a most disgrace-

took place in the city of Jacksonville,

and parties who resort to this occupation

Disapproval.

governor said :

desire to return to Illinois. The rumor of Mr. Gresham's retirement, however, is not based alone on these exchanges of confidence, but on more direct statements regarding his in-tentions within the near future. Judge Gresham's relations with the president have been, so far as known, of the pleasantest. No member of the cabinet has been more trusted by Mr. Cleveland, so that his desire for retirement from office in the near future cannot be ascribed to any friction with his chief. It is hinted, however, that Judge Gresham has felt somewhat aggrieved over the disinclination of the cabinet to support him in the vigorous foreign policy which he be-lieves would win for him great popularthe conclusion that he would prefer to retire, but this idea is scouted by his friends, who assert that Judge Gresham has not been moved by any such considerations. They say that he has simply consulted his wife's pleasure and his own tastes in concluding to leave siderations.

Olympic Boxing Rules.

Washington within a short time.

PITTSBURG, April 4 .- James J. Corbett, talking of the proposed changes in the boxing rules as advocated by the Olympic Club at New Orleans, declared himself opposed to making five minute nah and transferred from that point to Santiago de Cuba, the hotbed of the in-surgents, by means of fishing surgents, by means of fishing smacks. The government is doing all it can to prevent these shipments, but it is said they are being constantly made. Gen-the country can do the same, and there would be no standard for boxing tournageneral of Cuba is viewed here as mean-ing a vigorous campaign against insur-ute rest, because it would give a winded man too much chance to recuperate.

A Vancouver, B. C., Youth's Scheme of Helping Himself.

VANCOUVER, B. C., April 4 .- Another 'chain" swindle has just been unearthed here. A. R. Jackson, a young man living in South Vancouver, a suburb of this city, sent a number of circulars to persons in Eastern Canada, asking them to send him 10 cents to assist him in building a church and to continue the chain by writing two similar letters to other persons. Jackson described himself as secretary of the Lawndale Relief Association, and set forth that the people n that settlement were very poor, their property having been damaged by the recent Fraser river floods. One of the circulars were sent to the Rev. Thomphealth in a few days, when he will atson, a Methodist minister in the neigh end the peace conference. borhood, and he handed the matter to the police. They visited Lawndale and increase. A number of Chinese are refound it to be a boom townsite in the ported aboard the transports returning bush, the town consisting of just two shacks, one occupied by Jackson and from China. the other by a Chinese. Jackson con-fessed to having been the author of the letters, having obtained money for himvolunteer recruits are being gathered in Canton for the defense of Kwang Tung self, stating that the story of the noted "stamp" chain had suggested the scheme. The postmaster says he has received a heavy mail for some time for their support. past, and a large number of persons are believed to have been victimized.

THANKED THE JURY.

He Thought It Sensible in Finding Him Guilty.

SPOKANE, Wash., April 4 .- The re markable scene was witnessed here today of a prisoner thanking a jury for sending him to the penitentiary. It was in the Siegel case. Siegel is an eccentric farmer from Whitman county, who has killed one man and threatened many others. A few days ago he shot

and severely wounded Edward Enwald. from the court house steps in this city. For this he was placed on trial and to day was found guilty of shooting with intent to kill. He said:

"Gentlemen of the jury, I thank you for your sensible conclusion. I am guilty, but not insane. I'd rather be in hell than a lunatic asylum."

The court had named two young at-torneys to defend Siegel, and they put in a plea of insanity, which Siegel greatly resented. After the trial he said to one of them :

"I'll kill you on sight when I get out of this."

council to close the poolrooms, which Siegel then took his case into his own are run by men from San Francisco and hands and gave formal notice of his in-Oakland, who transferred their gamtention to move for a new trial. bling-houses to Los Angeles.

HIGHER EDUCATION.

Address by Chauncey Depew at the Chicago Auditorium.

CHICAGO, April 3 .- A convocation of the Chicago university was held in the Auditorium to-night. Chauncey M. Depew delivered the address, and in the course of his remarks said :

"This institution, which owes its ex-istence to the beneficence of Rockefeller, is in itself a monument of the purpose of wealth accumulated by a man of gen-ius. So is Vanderbilt, and so are the old colleges, as they have received the benefaction of generous, appreciative and patriotic wealth. But in view of the dangers which are about us and of the difficulties which are before us, we WABASH, Ind., April 2 .- One night cannot rely upon what the rich may do or what the philanthropists may sugin popularizing higher education if the government had established at Washington a great national university."

Love Finds a Way.

SANTA CRUZ, April 2 .- Harry Eason, aged 20, and Mary Hinckley, aged 17, have been lovers for some time, but their parents objected to their marriage. Notwithstanding the opposition they determined to wed, and to do so they walked from Miss Hinckley's home at Ben Lomond to this city, a distance of fifteen miles. They chartered a boat and secured the services of a justice of the peace, by whom they were married after being rowed three miles from shore.

Why Japan Agreed to Stop.

PARIS, April 2 .- The Journal des Debats says that the Chino-Japanese armistice is due to the exhaustion of Japanese monetary resources and the injury done to her trade since the beginning of hostilities. The paper believes that Ja-pan will find it harder to turn her vic-tories to account than it had been to gain them.

WASHINGTON STATE FAIR.

F. L. Vandusen Appointed Superintendent of the Grounds

NORTH YAKIMA, April 3 .- The state fair commissioners met to-day and appointed F. L. Vandusen superintendent of the grounds for the coming year. Other appointments were postponed for two weeks on the telegraphic request of Governor McGraw, who wants further time in naming the commissioners to succeed J. R. Patton, of Tacoma, and John R. Reavis, of Spokane, whose terms have expired. The fair will be held this year at the close of the hoppicking season, when there will be 8,000 or 10,000 Indians in Yakima, and their promised war dances and races prove an attractive feature. Last fall the fair and the Indian festivities were held at different periods, but so novel and interesting were the latter that many people traveled hundreds of miles to be present, and were well repaid for their journey.

Superstitions Millhands.

SCRANTON, Pa., April 3.-A singular case of superstition affecting several hundred people appeared here to-day. Some time ago a woman mindreader predicted there would be an explosion in the Saquoit silk mills to-day, by which a hundred girls employed there would be killed. Six hundred girls this morning quit work almost as soon as the mill opened. The dread of the impending explosion spread to the hands at work in the Meadow Brook silk milk, the Harvey silk mill, and a button and woolen mill near by, and mill hands from these establishments quit work for the day, making a total of 1,300 people who lost a day's wages by the silly prediction of a charlatan.

To Guard Public Lands. WASHINGTON, April 3.-General Ruger has ordered the post commanders of Oklahoma territory to send escorts to such

designate for the purpose of guarding public funds to their destination during

to pay her \$3,600. She would not accept less than \$5,200 and thus the negotia-tions have held fire. Last night George Gould offered to pay Mrs. Jones the dif-ference of \$1,600, which was accepted.

killing Jones and his team. Mrs. Jones sued for \$10,000, and the Wabash agreed

Cholera at Port Arthur continues to

FOR DEFENSE OF KWANG TUNG.

SHANGHAI, April 4 .- Three thousand

rovince. A house tax has been levied

George Gould Paid the Difference.

last October a special train bearing

George Gould and party ran into a car-

riage owned by George Jones at Roan,

from Che Foo.

express officers as paymasters may

Los Angeles Poolrooms to Close.

made against the municipal authorities

resulted to-day in a decision by the city

Los Angeles, April 3 .- The efforts

the payment of troops under the muster of the present quarter.

YORKTOWN IN JAPAN. WASHINGTON, April 4.-The cruiser Yorktown arrived at Nagasaki to-day