

The Hood River Glacier.

It's a Cold Day When We Get Left.

VOL. 7.

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Hood River Glacier.

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DETECTIVES PUZZLED

San Francisco's Latest Sensational Murder Case.

POLICE LOOKING FOR EVIDENCE

Mrs. Matthews' Death Undoubtedly Due to Poison—O. W. Winthrop Is Suspected of the Crime.

San Francisco, May 29.—The police are still engaged in gathering testimony against O. W. Winthrop, who was arrested last week in connection with the death of Mrs. Jennie Matthews, who died under mysterious circumstances at the grave of her child. So far the only tangible clue at hand is the one discovered by the Examiner, to the effect that Winthrop is named as the guardian of Mrs. Matthews' daughter in a life-insurance policy of \$2,000, taken out a few days before her death. The child was made the beneficiary in the policy. Mrs. Matthews' husband died after her death, Winthrop, it is said, having cautioned her to say nothing about it to anybody. While the evidence against Winthrop is by no means conclusive, the police say the clew discovered by the Examiner suggests that the most plausible explanation of the mystery, taken in connection with the fact that Mrs. Matthews said shortly before her death that she had been given a pill by Winthrop, a statement in which her daughter concurred.

Captain Lees, who had charge of the investigation into the death of Mrs. Matthews, looked up the law concerning the right to open a sealed letter with view to ascertaining if he could be held responsible if he opened a letter written by Mr. Winthrop, and addressed to T. B. Linn, which the head of the detective force has in his possession. Winthrop had placed a stamp on the envelope, and Captain Lees thought perhaps the federal statutes would indicate whether or not the presence of the stamp subjected the letter to the regulation postal service. He found that only letters which had actually been in transit through the postoffice are protected by congressional enactment. But he found a statute in the California code which is so broad in its scope that letters and notes of every description that are sealed by the writer are considered sacred, and to open them without the consent of the owner or the person to whom they are addressed would constitute a misdemeanor. "In view of that law," said Captain Lees, "I think I will defer opening the letter until the coroner holds an inquest. Then we will endeavor to obtain judicial sanction for opening it."

Captain Lees has looked the letter in a safe at police headquarters, as he regards it as a valuable bit of evidence in the case. The detectives have almost despaired of ascertaining whether or not Winthrop has ever purchased strychnine in a San Francisco drug store. Lees has made a systematic and thorough canvass of the city, employing not only his detectives, but policemen from the various precincts, and found no trace of what he wants to know. Retail druggists who have been approached invariably say that they don't sell strychnine except on a physician's prescription.

A chemical analysis of the stomach of Mrs. Matthews shows that she died from the effects of strychnine poisoning.

"We obtained one-third of a grain of strychnine in the stomach," said Morgan, the chemist, who, with Professor Green, made the analysis. "There was no other poison of any consequence, and absolutely no arsenic. We found some chloral hydrate, but did not search for a quantity, as we knew it had been administered as an antidote. We found a trace of morphia, but we did not estimate the quantity, as we understood that it had been administered to relieve the patient. The cause of death undoubtedly was strychnine poisoning. On that subject we have no doubt."

CHANGE OF GOVERNORS.

Arizona Will Soon Have Another Executive in Place of Hughes.

Chicago, May 29.—A Tribune special from Washington says: Arizona is to have a change of governors. Probably the shift will be made within the next ten days. Hoke Smith is now in Atlanta, but he expects to be in his office in a few days. His removal of Hughes, the present governor of Arizona, will be the first hard work he does. It is among the probabilities that ex-Governor Zulick, being Cleveland's appointee during his first term, will be named as Governor Hughes' successor.

Governor Hughes, twenty years ago, was a Republican, and became by appointment attorney-general of Arizona. Charges of financial recklessness were made, and after a thorough investigation, the charges were sustained, and Attorney-General Hughes, to use an army phrase, was cashiered. His Republicanism at once took wings and he became a Democrat.

Incidentally about that time Hughes joined the church, and became an active factor in all church affairs. It was church influence which procured his present appointment. No sooner was Cleveland inaugurated than Hughes became an applicant for the position of governor, and backed his claims by earnest appeals from the Young Men's Christian Association, the Women's Christian Temperance Union, and all other excellent and religious institutions. It was too strong a pressure for Hoke Smith, himself a strong churchman and superintendent of a Sunday school, and he named Hughes as Governor of Arizona.

Before three months serious complaints began to pour in. Hughes made his wife his secretary and his daughter interpreter, although she was not a Spanish scholar. He also appointed his son to office, and in an all around way took care of the entire Hughes outfit. But this was not all. Charges filed against him specified irregularities in connection with public money. Inspector Oliver, of the secret service, was sent to Arizona to investigate. This was about May 1, and he is now on his way home. He has sent private word to Hoke Smith that Hughes is guilty of all that has been charged, and the president and Smith have determined that Governor Hughes' removal will be made at once. Incidentally they have asked ex-Governor Zulick if he will take the place, and he has practically agreed to do so. Zulick is a resident of New Jersey. The office has a salary of only \$2,500 a year, but is rich in opportunities.

Valkyrie III Launched.

Glasgow, May 29.—Lord Succraven's yacht Valkyrie III was successfully launched this morning. It was learned yesterday that the yacht might be launched on the night tide. When it was found that the water would be sufficiently high, it was decided that the launching should take place on the top flood. Shortly before midnight the yard was lighted up brilliantly. A squad of carpenters were ready at the ship, but there was no cheering or excitement in the yards as the yacht took the water. The place was almost deserted of visitors. Besides Designer Watson, the workmen, three spectators on the railway and about twenty on the ferry wharf, no one saw the launching of the craft, which so much is expected.

Guatemala Has Made Reparation.

New York, May 29.—A special to the Herald from Guatemala says: Although the Guatemala of Argle, an American citizen, was not ordered by the Guatemalan government, the latter has acceded cheerfully and fully to the demand for reparation made by Minister Young. Ample compensation has been made by President Barrios for the punishment inflicted upon Argle and two others by the prison guard. Minister Young will leave here for the United States next Tuesday.

The Bennington Ordered to Honolulu.

New York, May 29.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: Orders have been issued by the navy department to Commander Thomas, commanding the United States gunboat Bennington, to sail for Honolulu as soon as his vessel is ready for sea. Rear-Admiral Beardslee, commander-in-chief of the Pacific station, now in Hawaiian waters with his flagship, the Philadelphia, has been ordered to return to the United States, if in his opinion the presence of the two American warships is unnecessary.

Express Letter Service Abolished.

San Francisco, May 27.—The mail service of Wells, Fargo & Co., one of the old established institutions of the Pacific coast, was abolished today. At one time 12,000 letters were handled daily by this service. The falling off in its business is ascribed to the improved service of the federal postal department.

A Preacher Advocates War.

London, May 28.—The Rev. Joseph Parker, D. D., in a sermon at the Temple, advocated a war for the redress of Armenian wrongs, if necessary.

WHY NO EXTRA SESSION

It Would Prevent the Return of Prosperity.

ONE REASON OF THE PRESIDENT

Besides Incoming Congress, Which Is Republican, Would Pass Needed Tariff Legislation.

Washington, May 28.—It is understood that Cleveland has said that one reason that why he will not call congress to enact laws to meet the deficiency is because it would prevent the return to prosperity which he believes is pending. The president thinks there would be much financial legislation talked of, and much tariff legislation suggested, which would unsettle business of all kinds and prevent business from going forward. But more than all is the desire of the president to see the present tariff law given a longer test than it could possibly have if congress should reassemble. He knows that the Republican congress will insist upon raising the necessary revenue for the government by an increase of duty on foreign goods, and he would be placed in a most disagreeable position by refusing his assent to it, and at the same time, depriving the treasury of the money needed.

It is now generally talked that an effort will be made in the next congress to pass a proposed constitutional amendment eliminating the direct tax clause from the constitution, which would allow an income tax to be levied. It is very doubtful if such a proposition can pass congress. It would require a two-thirds vote in each house to put the proposed amendment before the people. Taking the vote in the last house for example, it is pretty plain that two-thirds of the house could not be found willing to vote for the amendment. The same difficulty would also be met in the senate. The vote on the income tax proposition in the senate indicated that the necessary two-thirds was lacking. Besides, after such a proposition had run the gauntlet of a two-thirds vote in each of the houses of congress, it would still have to secure three-fourths of the states either by legislation or conventions authorized for the purpose. There are, or will be, forty-five states after next December. Consequently, thirty-four states would have to ratify the amendment. If thirteen refused to do so the amendment would fail. It is almost sure there would be that number who would refuse assent. But the greater difficulty would be in passing the proposed amendment through congress. It would seem that little attention need be given that idea for the present, although there are those who claim that an election could be carried on the issue.

RAISED BY HERMANN.

An Important Question Regarding Indian Schools on Reservations.

Washington, May 28.—Representative Hermann, of Oregon has raised a very important question in the interior department in relation to Indian schools on reservations where allotments in severalty have occurred. He has presented the right of a state to extend its common school system over the Indians' land, with the right to establish school districts in the reservation, and for the Indian the right to choose teachers according to the school law, and to be under the law for taxation purposes, except as to the taxation lands held by allotment only. The Indian bureau is inclined to take this view, and further, to hold that it may aid such schools from the fund out of which it already contributes to each district schools certain sums for some Indian taught in them. Mr. Hermann has formally presented the matter to the secretary, and it will likely soon be submitted to the attorney-general, as the department says it is the first time the question has come in this shape. Indians on allotments, being now citizens, assert their right to enjoy a common school education.

Project for an Air-Line.

Tacoma, May 27.—The project of building an air-line broad-gauge railroad between Tacoma and Seattle has been revived by Henry Bucey, who will start at once to secure the right-of-way and land subsidies. He expects then to float bonds. The line would be thirty miles long, a saving of twelve miles over the present route. The grade would be 1 per cent, and the cost of building and equipment \$600,000. The Tacoma and Seattle Air-Line railroad was incorporated five years ago to build the line. The depression caused a postponement of the project.

Rubinstein's "Christus" Produced.

Berlin, May 28.—Anton Rubinstein's opera "Christus" was produced Saturday night at Bremen. The city theater was suitably decorated in a manner in harmony with the religious nature of the opera. The splendid rendering created an overwhelming impression. "Christus" is in seven tableaux and epilogue, the bible story being adhered to throughout.

NO DEAL AFTER ALL.

Brayton Ives Opposes President Hill's Programme.

Chicago, May 28.—President J. J. Hill of the Great Northern will not get control of the Northern Pacific. It was supposed the deal was complete, and its details have been published as already settled. Information has come to the Times-Herald, from reliable sources, that this story has absolutely no foundation, except that the minority of the Northern Pacific bondholders, who are also interested in the Great Northern, want to see it brought about.

To those acquainted with the man and his fighting ability, it is sufficient to say that Brayton Ives is utterly opposed to the deal. No one is more influential in Northern Pacific affairs. Back of him is a much larger proportion of securities than is back of the faction favoring the Hill deal. While the Hill following has been publishing its plan broadcast as an accomplished fact, the Ives following has been strengthening until there is, in their opinion, no human possibility of the Hill people winning control. Certain it is that Hill and the other outsiders could not afford to buy control unless the bonds were scaled down very low and the stock practically wiped out. This is contemplated in the published plan of the Hill deal.

The actual holders of these stocks and bonds are now rallying to the Ives standard, and can easily afford to outbid the Hill people when the road is organized. So many holders have done this that they have already decided to bid in the road and operate it themselves. Unless the totally unexpected happens, this is exactly the plan which will be carried out.

This movement has only crystallized in a few days, since the Hill plan was broached. It gathered strength rapidly on account of the extremely favorable earning statements of late and the summary method of the Hill plan of dealing with the securities which were constantly increasing rapidly in value. There undoubtedly will be a scaling down of securities, but the owners prefer to do it themselves. Brayton Ives himself will be president, if the present plan is carried out.

FINANCES OF THE RAILROADS.

Statements From the Union and Central Pacific.

New York, May 28.—A preliminary report of the Union Pacific system for the year 1894 shows: Gross earnings, \$23,234,054; decrease, \$4,605,991; operating expenses, \$16,758,128; decrease, \$1,126,078; net earnings, \$6,474,927; decrease, \$3,479,913; total net income, \$6,889,169; decrease, \$3,308,007; charges, \$10,397,395; decrease, \$324,179; deficit, \$4,008,226; increase, \$2,984,428.

The per centage of operating expenses and taxes to gross earnings was 75 per cent against 68 per cent in 1893. The gross earnings per mile decreased \$926 in 1894; operating expenses decreased \$297, and net earnings decreased \$629 per mile.

The report of the Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern Railroad for the year ending December 31, 1894, shows gross earnings of \$5,046,082, a decrease of \$814,952. The operating expenses amounted to \$3,673,707, an increase of \$11,562; the net earnings were \$1,372,375, a decrease of \$928,514. The total net income was \$1,249,950, a decrease of \$1,527,750; charges, \$2,808,081; increase, \$212,345; deficit, \$1,558,131; increase of \$1,315,280. In the land department there was a deficit of \$296,540, against a deficit of \$122,901 in 1893. The income credited to the land and trust income up to December 31, 1894, was \$24,455,279.

The report of the Central Pacific for the year ending December 31, 1894, shows: Gross earnings, \$13,118,244, a decrease of \$1,201,663. The operating expenses aggregated \$5,168,857, a decrease of \$393,387. The net earnings were \$4,949,387, a decrease of \$48,631; charges, \$4,804,791; decrease, \$208,508.

The reorganization committee of the Atchison road has received deposits of \$62,392,500 general mortgage bonds. Certificates of deposit for this amount were issued by the committee and they have been listed on the stock exchange.

The London Stock Market.

London, May 28.—With the decline in New York exchange, the demand last week for gold in the open market entirely disappeared. The business of the stock exchange was much reduced, and the scale of the settlement which was going on revealed some weakness. All the mortgages, however, closed in good tone. The public continued to favor American issues, which were higher all around. Mexican railways have fallen in the break-up of the pool. Canadians were weak on adverse orders and rumors regarding Canadian Pacific. Except for a rise of 1-1-2 in Erie seconds and a fall of 1-1-4 in Lake Shore, the week's changes were fractional.

A Defaulter Given Five Years.

Chicago, May 27.—Fred Griffin, who was cashier of the Northwestern National bank, and defaulter for about \$50,000, was today sentenced by the United States circuit court to five years' imprisonment.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST.

Condensed Telegraphic Reports of Late Events.

BRIEF SPARKS FROM THE WIRES

Budget of News For Easy Digestion From All Parts of Oregon, Washington and Idaho.

The Tacoma Whist Club proposes to send a team to the whist congress in Minneapolis.

The Spokane ordinance to fund the waterworks indebtedness was passed by the council over Mayor Belt's veto.

Assessor Zumwaldt estimates the population of Curry county, Or., at 3,500, double what it was five years ago.

Hannah Pease, of Seattle, has demanded of D. B. Denton, through the courts, that he pay her \$30,000 for breaking his promise to marry her.

Rev. Dr. Cooper of Plymouth, Eng., who recently visited Gray's harbor, says he will send to the harbor a colony of Cornish fishermen.

About 1,000 Seventh Day Adventists from Oregon, Washington and Idaho, attended the general assembly conference at Walla Walla recently.

Judge Stallcup, of the superior court of Pierce county, has dismissed the juryman in his court because there are no funds with which to pay them.

The Concentrator of Monte Cristo is now running steadily and sending two or three carloads of concentrates to the Everett Wash., smelter by every train.

A party of engineers is inspecting the Okanogan river for persons who contemplate putting in a line of light-draught steamers between Virginia City, Wash., and the boundary line.

Mrs. Crouch denies the story of the death of Jonathan Dize by starvation in Eden valley, Or. She says Mrs. Dize is very much alive, and living with Mr. and Mrs. Crouch in Camas valley.

A proposition is informally being considered among some of the Tacoma councilmen for the calling of a convention this summer to revise the charter, under the provision of the new law on the subject.

Engineer Burrows is having platted the lines of the Wiahkah river, in Washington, to present them to the state land commissioner when the question of tide lands on that river comes up for decision.

County Treasurer Young, of Union county, Or., gives notice that he has funds on hand with which to pay all outstanding warrants which were presented and indorsed by the county treasurer up to the first day of September, 1890.

James G. Kidwell, of Walla Walla, has taken a carload of twenty-two ponies to Philadelphia and disposed of them at good prices, finding an active demand for them. The ponies were raised near Walla Walla, and partly trained near that place.

Cordwood dealers who float their wood to the boat landings in Astoria by water chute, some of which extend four miles back into the hills, have completely knocked the small dealers, who have heretofore hauled their wood to the landings by team, out of the business.

The last sections of the gates have arrived at the Cascades, and these will be put in position as soon as the water will permit. The gates that have been erected keep the water out of the canal and permit work to be done and the contractors are pushing forward the improvement as rapidly as possible.

William D. Humbert, a woolen mill man who has been interested in the mills at Brandon, Coos county, Or., has been in Ashland in consultation with the owners of the Ashland woolen mills property, and looking over the field with a view to starting the mills up again if satisfactory arrangements can be made.

The Hood River, Or., strawberry crop gives promise of going far ahead of any previous year. A scarcity of pickers is feared, as nearly everyone has determined not to use Indian labor, and so far but few Indians have put in an appearance. Growers expect to pay 1-1-2 cents per pound and good pickers can make \$2 per day.

The ravages of the caterpillar in the orchards in various parts of Whatcom county is assuming alarming proportions. In the vicinity of Ferndale, Lummi and Fort Bellingham, Wash., foliage and the trees are dying. The Allen orchard at Marietta, has been, it is said, completely ruined.

E. D. Boyd, of Pendleton, has filed his first report in the administration of the estate of Robert Sargent, deceased. It shows the total receipts from all sources to be \$2,755.48; total disbursements, \$1,966.42; balance on hand, \$789.06. On the preferred claims payments have been made to the amount of \$374.40; on notes, \$1,492.46. The administrator has petitioned for an order to pay a 3-1-2 per cent dividend.

THE JUMP IN WHEAT.

Advance Caused by Small Supplies in Foreign Countries.

New York May 27.—Bradstreet's tomorrow will say: The moderate reaction in the stock market last week and this week caused primarily by frosts and reports of severe damage to cereal crops, was followed only in part by a corresponding check to the movement in general trade. Not one of the larger grain states confirm the reports of severe damage to wheat and corn, with which the exchanges have abounded, and there is less reason to believe in the extent of it than currently reported. The most bullish feature in the wheat situation lies in the announced restriction of Argentine and Russian exports, the reduced export ability of nearly all the leading producing countries and shorter supplies of importing countries. Few believe that wheat has touched its highest point on this wave, although it is 25 cents per bushel above the lowest since the panic.

Exports of wheat from the United States, both coasts, this week amount to 2,754,000 bushels, against 2,397,000 bushels last week, 2,310,000 bushels in the third week of May, 1894; 3,108,000 bushels in the third week of May, 1893; 2,280,000 in the year before that, and as compared with 2,345,000 bushels exported in 1891.

This week's record of advances is as conspicuous as ever, and includes hides, shoes, leather, Bessemer pig iron, steel billets, nails, bar iron, copper, zinc, wheat, Indian corn, oats, pork, lard, flour, coffee, cotton, naval stores, potatoes, poultry and butter—twenty-three in all. The tone of the iron and steel markets is the strongest since the depression of 1893-94.

Woolen manufacturers are working on old orders, and some refuse to stock up with raw materials, as prices in the interior are above a parity with those at the seaboard. Western views are that manufacturers may be short of supplies to meet fall contracts. The immense advance in petroleum prices has so far failed to induce any large increase in the well output, thus pointing to approaching exhaustion of subterranean stores of this product in the Appalachian region. Consumption is still lighter than production.

THE COUNTRY NORTH.

Married Canadians May Marry Again in the United States.

Quebec, May 27.—Bigamy in the United States is one of the subjects to be grappled with next week at Toronto by the National Council of Women of Canada under the presidency of its founder, the Countess of Aberdeen. It has lately been decided that a married person who is a British subject resident in Canada, and there goes through a form of marriage with another person cannot in Canada be convicted of bigamy. This is the case when even no divorce has been obtained in the United States. To lawyers it seems clear enough that bigamy in the United States is not an offense against Canadian laws, and therefore it is not unreasonable to expect that there should not be any machinery for convicting the offender in Canada.

But the Countess of Aberdeen and the ladies affiliated with her upon the executive committee of the National Council of Women of Canada are bound to have such provision made if by any means possible, and there have recently been some very sad cases of wife desertion in Canada and remarriage in the United States, calculated to call out female sympathy in general.

MEXICAN MATTERS.

No Export Duty Discriminating Against American Capital.

Washington, May 27.—Senator Romero, Mexican minister, said today, concerning the export duty discriminating against the American capital invested in Mexican mining enterprises, that he was not aware that such a bill had been approved by the Mexican congress, but that, as it was presented by the executive, he believed that it was very likely to be approved. Senator Romero further said that the real object of the pending bill was to distribute on the whole mining industry of Mexico the very high duty now levied upon the mining of silver. The present mining duty is 4.44 per cent. Senator Romero further said that the real object of the new bill is to distribute equally between all the silver producers of Mexico the present taxes which now lie on some classes of miners, and that the imputation that it is a discriminating measure against American capital invested in Mexico is utterly without foundation.

Alliance to England Renounced.

New York, May 27.—Ballington Booth, of the Salvation Army, and his wife are no longer British subjects. They formally renounced allegiance to the queen of England and all other foreign rulers in the county clerk's office, in the Hudson county courthouse, on Jersey City Heights, and they have taken the oath of allegiance to the United States, administered by Judge Kenny.