

The Hood River Glacier.

It's a Cold Day When We Get Left.

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Hood River Glacier.

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THE TREATY OF PEACE

Commercial Provisions of the Oriental Agreement.

THE TRANSFER OF FORMOSA

The Concessions Will Open Up to the Enterprising Islanders Many Important Ports and Localities.

Washington, June 6.—Minister Denby, of China, in a dispatch dated May 25, has furnished the state department a synopsis of the treaty of peace between China and Japan. The commercial provisions are as follows:

A new treaty of commerce is to be made immediately after this treaty is ratified, and until the treaty is made, Japan is to have favored nation treatment. Six months from the date of the present treaty, April 17, the following concessions are to take effect:

First—The following ports are to be opened to Japanese trade, residence, industries and manufactures: Shin, in Hapei; Chung King, in Szechuan; Shchow, in Kiang Su; Hong Chow, in Chekiang.

Second—Steam navigation on the Upper Yangtze river, from Ichung to Chung King, and on Woo Sung river, and the canal from Shanghai to Su-chow and Hong Chow.

Third—Japanese may rent or hire warehouses for storage of goods in interior China free of taxes or exactions.

Fourth—Japanese may engage in manufacturing, and may import machinery at all open ports.

In a previous dispatch dated April 23, Minister Denby states that Vice-Consul Bandindal, of New Chang territory, still occupied by Japanese troops, had received a communication from the Japanese authorities announcing that a special commission for the port had been appointed and that commerce would be carried on with certain restrictions usual and essential during military occupation. The customs duties, fees, etc., levied upon exports and imports are to be the same as prevailed under Chinese rule.

The Transfer of Formosa.

Shanghai, June 6.—Lord Li Hung Chang, son of Viceroy Li Hung Chang, and John W. Foster, who have been to the island of Formosa for the purpose of formally transferring it to Japan, according to the terms of the treaty, have returned. Foster, in an interview, stated that Admiral Viscount Kaibayeta, formerly chief of the Japanese navy department, has been appointed governor of Formosa. The formal transfer was effected June 23. Foster will return to the United States on the first steamer.

Sentenced to Be Shot.

Madrid, June 6.—General Prima de Rivera, captain-general of Madrid, who was shot yesterday by Captain Clavigo, is better. The trial of Clavigo by court-martial began today. In his defense, Clavigo stated he was driven to commit the deed by persecution to which he had been subjected by Rivera. He declared the general acted on the influence of a demi-monde who had a grudge against him. The general, he further stated, had ordered his pay to be withheld, with the result that he became obliged repeatedly to call upon the generosity of his friends. The court pronounced the prisoner guilty and sentenced him to be shot tomorrow morning at 5 o'clock.

He Prayed or is Slight.

Metropolis, Ill., June 6.—A preacher named Benton, blind from his birth, received his eyesight last night, and is today the happiest man in the city. He is a preacher for the United Brethren here, and he claims that the receiving of his sight is the direct answer to prayer. Mr. Benton is 30 years of age.

Strikers Taken In.

Providence, R. I., June 6.—There has been a slight increase today in the working force of the several mills which opened their doors to the returning strikers yesterday.

HE WAS NOT DEPOSED.

Archbishop Kenrick Still in Possession of His Title.

Rome, June 6.—It is stated at the Vatican that the brief cable from St. Louis announcing the pope's deposition of Archbishop Kenrick and nomination of his stead of Archbishop Kain, is due to an unfortunate misapprehension of a cable from Rome, which summarized the action taken by the congregation of the propaganda. The written decree was mailed to the United States several days ago. It does not present Archbishop Kenrick from his present title or position nor appoint Archbishop Kain his successor. Such action could only have been taken through a papal bull. The present action is the decree of the congregation made for the purpose of assisting in the management of the administration of the church property of the archdiocese. Had the archbishop been relieved, he would have been given a new title as archbishop of a suppressed diocese in the far East, in order that the change would entail no sacrifice of dignity or station, but the decree made no change in his title and leaves him in possession of his present title as archbishop of St. Louis. It defines exactly and clearly the position of Archbishop Kain as coadjutor, making more definite powers than were conferred upon him a year ago. It does not, however, make him successor to Archbishop Kenrick, but gives him such powers as coadjutor that he will be able to carry on the laborious work of managing the church property and affairs as though he were archbishop in name or fact. This will bring no deposition or removal of the venerable head of the archdiocese. It is regretted the few words sent by cable summarizing the full decree should have been misconstrued.

BLOOMERS ATTACKED.

Chicago Women Cyclists Stirred Up by a Preacher's Sermon.

Chicago, June 6.—The "Sabbath Cycling" sermon preached by Rev. Kittredge Wheeler, pastor of the Fourth Baptist church of this city, has stirred up the feminine devotees of the wheel, from the humblest shop girl who rides to her work to save car fare, to the leaders of Chicago society. They do not resent the scolding received on the ground that they have become habitual Sabbath breakers, but the ironical words in which this sarcastic divine holds up to ridicule the female cycling costumes have touched the pride of every woman who has ever worn one of them and of those who have never gone further than a short skirt worn over knickerbockers. Mrs. Catharine McCulloch said today in reference to his sermon:

"While it may seem undignified for a minister of the gospel to leave the preaching of salvation to indulge in comicallies about women's bicycle dresses, it will not worry the bicyclers any, for few women depend on the pulpit for their fashions. While I have not yet found time to learn to ride the bicycle, I congratulate all women who do ride, and especially those enterprising women who have adopted a more healthy, more cleanly, less dangerous and less expensive style of dress. As to the immorality of abbreviated skirts, it cannot be mentioned in the same breath with the bathing costume or the ordinary evening dress worn by fashionable women."

Mrs. Heaton Owsley said: "The ridiculing of any prevailing bicycle costumes worn by women impresses me as very foolish, especially in a pulpit utterance supposed to be seriously intended. There is nothing intrinsically immodest in either bloomers or knickerbockers."

An Exile's Tale.

San Francisco, June 6.—Karl Kleeme, ex-chief of the Hawaiian mounted police, has sent an affidavit to Washington stating that he had been imprisoned and exiled because he declared against the immigration of Japanese which the Dole government favored. He says he had no connection with the insurrection and no prior knowledge of the intended insurrection. In prison he suffered from asthma and lack of food. He was told if he did not leave the country he would be tried by a military court and his two brothers would also be arrested. He was denied medicine brought by his wife to him. He says Captain Davies, who landed arms for the natives, turned states' evidence and informed against many revolutionists to effect his own escape.

Denounced the Supreme Court.

Spokane, Wash., June 6.—The Trades Council adopted resolutions tonight denouncing the supreme court for sending Eugene V. Debs to jail, "for no other reason than it was the wish of a greedy corporation and the plutocratic thieves of the country." The supreme court is declared to be factional, whimsical and unreliable, being out of the reach of the people and irresponsible. It is further declared that members of that body have been known to change their opinions on important matters without informing the public of the reasons, causes or amount of consideration for such changes of opinion.

MAY FIGHT IN TEXAS

The Dallas People Confident of the Big Mill.

STEWART IS STILL NEGOTIATING

If They Secure It, It Will Be Fought on the State Fair Grounds the Third Week in October.

New York, June 5.—Fitzsimmons, Vendig and Stewart called on Lawyer Friend at his office and discussed the pros and cons of the big mill. They all agreed that everything looked promising for the meeting between Corbett and Fitzsimmons. Lawyer Friend said he was satisfied with the guarantee and that the affair would go through. The Corbett end of it, according to Manager Brady, is also satisfied with the guarantee by the Texas man. Later, the backers of the pugilists met in an uptown sporting house, and they repeated after the conference that they are confident the fight will be pulled off in the latter part of October at Dallas.

As preliminaries to the contest for the championship, it is proposed to match the winners of the Maher-O'Donnell and Choynski-Hall fights, soon to be decided. Matches between Tommy Ryan, of Chicago, and Billy Smith, of Boston, and the best man at the weight against Billy Plimmer for a limited or a finish fight are also mentioned.

Dallas Tex., June 5.—In pugilistic and sporting circles it is regarded as certain that the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight will take place here. The following was received here today from A. C. Stewart, who is in New York:

"An almost certain everything will be closed our way tomorrow night. I am trying hard to make terms that will leave the Yankee money in Texas." The fight will occur during the state fair, which begins October 15 and ends the 31st. An immense building enclosing an amphitheater with a seating capacity of 30,000, will have to be erected for the occasion. This building will probably be erected just outside the fair grounds.

Quebec, June 5.—Attorney-General Casgrain was asked if there would be any objection on his part to the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight coming off in this province and he replied:

"It certainly will not take place in the province if I can help it, and I will take all possible means to stop it if any attempt is made to have the contest come off here."

Salvation Army Defies the Ordinance.

Los Gatos, Cal., June 5.—The local corps of the Salvation Army has bidden defiance to the recent ordinance passed by the board of town trustees to the effect that hereafter no drum-beating or horn-toting would be permitted on the streets of Los Gatos without first getting permission from the president of the board. The corps appeared on Main street last week as usual with their drum and cymbals. A warrant was sworn out before Justice Beggs for the arrest of Captain Wright, charging her with violation of the ordinance. When arraigned she entered a plea of not guilty, and her trial was set for Saturday next. Instruction were received from the San Francisco headquarters of the army to make a test case.

Protest from Organized Labor.

Chicago, June 5.—At the meeting of the Chicago Trade and Labor Assembly, held at the bricklayers' hall last night, the committee appointed to investigate the legality of the proposed use of street railway cars as mail cars submitted its report. It said so far as it could learn there was no legal authority for the issue of permits for the use of these cars as mail cars. In the course of the discussion on this subject, Delegate Pomeroy denounced the opposition to the use of street cars as mail cars as opposition to the progress of civilization. The real objection to the use of cars on street car lines is said to be that in times of labor disturbances the government might use the lines for the transportation of troops, and in a case of a street car strike the men would be compelled to refrain from stopping the cars, or else come into conflict with the federal authorities.

The Big Telescope Finished.

Cambridge, Mass., June 5.—The great forty-inch lens, the highest telescope glass ever made, which Alvan E. Clark has been working on for more than a year for the Yerkes telescope, is completed, and will soon be shipped to its destination. The Yerkes telescope will be so much bigger than the Lick, now the largest in the world, that its promoters are confident that astonishing discoveries may be made as soon as it is set up.

Byrnes to Rival Pinkerton.

New York, June 5.—It is reported that Thomas Byrnes, ex-superintendent of police, will organize a private detective agency in the near future.

THE ROPE TRUST FAILS.

The National Cordage Company Now in Receivers' Hands.

New York, June 5.—Justice Ingram, in the special term of the supreme court, today appointed John I. Waterbury and William E. Strong receivers of the national Cordage Company, under bonds of \$100,000. The receivership is the result of the proceedings instituted by B. Rollins Morse.

The application for the appointment of receivers was due to the fact that the company has not sufficient funds to carry on the business, and was unable to arrange for sufficient time to meet the requirements of the occasion. A receivership became necessary. Messrs. Frank Sturgis, William Barbour and John I. Waterbury, who have agreed to act as a protective committee under the reorganization of the company, have issued a circular, in which they say that the conditions require an immediate introduction of new capital, to be represented by new first-mortgage bonds, which shall be applied to take up underlying loans and as an increased working capital. They submit a plan for reorganization as follows:

The issue of \$3,000,000 first-mortgage 6-per-cent 50-year gold bonds. The issue of \$7,500,000 consolidated mortgage 5-per-cent 50-year gold bonds, with voting power. These bonds are to be non-cumulative, but to receive 5 per cent interest, payable from profits, in any year prior to any dividends on the stock of the company. In any year in which a dividend of 2 per cent is paid on the stock of the company, there shall be paid from profits on such consolidated bonds an amount not to exceed 2 1-2 per cent, provided the unpaid interest in arrears on such bonds shall equal such amount, and, if not, then to the amount of such bonds as may be so in arrears. The issue of common stock to the amount of \$12,000,000, holders of the present \$7,500,000 bonds to receive par in new consolidated bonds. Holders on presenting the stock shall subscribe at par for new first-mortgage bonds, to the amount of \$20 per share, and shall receive 8 per cent in the common stock of the company. Present preferred stockholders shall subscribe at par for the first-mortgage bonds to the amount of \$10 per share, and receive 40 per cent of the new stock. Present common stockholders shall subscribe at par for the new first-mortgage bonds to the amount of \$5 per share, and shall receive 25 per cent of the common stock of the new company. Deposits of present securities must be made with the Manhattan Trust Company by June 20.

The subscription to the present new issue of \$3,000,000 of first-mortgage bonds has been undertaken by the syndicate. The orders of appointment of receivers provide for a continuance by the receivers of the business of the corporations.

Uneasiness in Newfoundland.

St. John's, N. F., June 6.—Another adjournment of the legislature occasioned uneasiness among the public, especially as the newspapers publish press clippings tending to show that certain legal points require to be proven before the loan negotiations can be concluded. The legislature may not proceed to business until after Colonel Secretary Burns' return from England, if he can get back before the end of June, as it is essential that all regrading of the salaries and reducing of grants shall begin before the next quarter.

An Inch and a Half of Ground.

San Francisco, June 6.—J. K. Prior and Claus Spreckels are having an amusing dispute over an inch and a half of ground. Spreckels recently purchased some property on Market street adjoining a fine building owned by Prior. It was discovered that Prior's building trespasses one inch and a half on Spreckels' ground. Spreckels will not sell this small section of land, and Prior will not move his building. So far the parties have failed to reach an agreement.

Final Transfer of the Fair Wheat.

San Francisco, June 5.—The final transfer of 179,600 tons of wheat, belonging to the Fair estate, was consummated this afternoon. Four leading shipping firms, George W. McNear, Eppinger & Co., Balfour, Guthrie & Co., and Girvin, Baldwin & Eyrrie, were the purchasers at \$17 a ton, the certified checks given in payment amounting to \$3,053,200. McNear's claim against the estate for storage was \$110,000. The court allowed \$89,000 as commissions to the brokers who negotiated the sale.

Mrs. Hartley Must Go to Prison.

Carson, Nev., June 5.—The request for a special meeting of the board of pardons to consider the case of Mrs. Alice M. Hartley, the slayer of Senator M. D. Foley, was complied with and the board met today. Petitions from all parts of the state asking her release were read and many friends spoke in her behalf, but they were of no avail. When a vote was taken one was for pardon and four against. Mrs. Hartley is sentenced to eleven years' imprisonment.

SIGNED BY ALTGELD

Statement From Illinois' Governor on Debs Decision.

A GOVERNMENT BY INJUNCTION

He Accuses the Supreme Court of Having Trampled Upon Rights of the People.

Springfield, Ill., June 4.—Governor Altgeld is of the belief that the supreme court has established a dangerous precedent in remanding Eugene V. Debs and his American Railway Union associates to jail. He expressed himself in a very caustic manner today regarding the decision, and accuses the court of trampling on the rights of the people, and being the tool of a monopoly. He gives his views for publication in a signed statement, in which he says in part:

"This decision marks a turning point in our history, for it establishes a new form of government—that is, government by injunction.

"The provision of the constitution that no man shall be deprived of his liberty without a trial by an impartial jury is practically wiped out by this decision of the supreme court of the United States, and the theory that ours is a government of law is now at an end, for every community is now subject to any whim or caprice which any federal judge may promulgate. And if federal judges can do this, then it will not be long until state judges will follow this example. For over a century our government moved along the lines of the constitution, and we became great and powerful; life and property were protected, and the law was enforced. Now we have made a departure; the bulwark of liberty has been stricken down.

"For a number of years it has been remarked that the decisions of the United States court were nearly always in favor of the corporations. Then it was noticed that no man could be appointed to a federal judgeship unless he was satisfactory to those interests.

"Over a year ago the New York World talked about a packed supreme court, and that court has, within a few days, rendered two decisions which unfortunately tend to confirm this charge. A week ago it did violence to the constitution and laws of the land by holding that the government had no power to tax the riches of this country. Now it has stricken down trial by jury, and has established 'government by injunction.'

"Forty years ago the slave power predominated; today it is that of capitalists. The American people crushed the slave power and saved our institutions. Can they rescue them again? Many say yes, but they have not reflected that the crushing force which now confronts them is greater than was ever the slave power. Capital sits in the White House and legislates in the capitol. The courts of justice are its lackeys. The whole machinery of fashionable society is its handmaid.

"Just see what a brood of evils have sprung from the power of capitalism since 1890: First, the striking down of over one-third of the money of the world, thus crushing the debtor class and paralyzing industry; second, the growing of that corrupt use of wealth which is undermining our institutions, debauching public officials, shaping legislation and creating judges who do its bidding; third, the exemption of the rich from taxation; fourth, the substitution of government by injunction for government by the constitution; fifth, the striking down of trial by jury.

"Never has there been so much patriotic talk as in the last twenty-five years, and never was there so many influences at work strangling republican institutions."

Disciplining the Hawaiian Army.

Indianapolis, June 4.—A private letter from Honolulu, under date of May 20, printed in the News today, says, among other things, that McLane, late of the United States army and navy, who had charge of General Grant's funeral procession, has been made colonel of an Hawaiian regiment. He arrived on the last boat and took charge at once. He is regarded by the troops as thoroughly military, and has made some radical changes and inaugurated a course of strict discipline, which has heretofore been rather lax. The letter adds that there are lots of rumors afloat on the island of a filibustering expedition that is supposed to be on its way down the islands, or else getting ready to come. The government has hired a steamer, placed a cannon on board, and has it patrol around the islands watching for any suspicious vessels that come in sight.

To Prison for Life.

Detroit, Mich., June 6.—The jury in the case of Mrs. Nellie Pope, charged with the murder of her husband, returned a verdict of guilty this afternoon. She was immediately sentenced to life imprisonment.

INVESTMENT IN MINES.

Eagerness Prevailing in Europe Soon to Reach This Country.

San Francisco, June 4.—Irwin C. Stump believes that the eagerness for investment in mines which now prevails in London, Paris, and Berlin will soon extend to New York and spread over this country. He looks for a genuine boom in mining properties in the United States. As he is at the focus of mining thought and enterprise in New York, his opinion is of value. He further said:

"I would not express an opinion of that kind unless I had some foundation for it. And I will explain to you why I think that a great deal of money will be invested in American mines in a short time. There is at present as great excitement in London over mining properties as there was in San Francisco in 1876 over the Comstock. Men with money want mining property. This eagerness for mining properties is not confined to London, but is quite keen in Paris and Berlin. In fact mines are now the favorite investment throughout Europe.

"We had a similar boom in California during the Comstock days, but the excitement of those days and the investments then made are insignificant to that which is now going on in London. Europe is now engorged with the properties in Africa and Australia. The efforts to mine for gold in the new fields in Australia will in all probability be a failure, owing to the lack of water there. The quest now will be confined to Africa. The system of developing those properties is as follows:

"An exploration company was formed of which the Rothschilds are the chief spirits, and Cecil Rhodes the promoter in Africa. This company as the name implies, explores the country for mines. The stock of iron mines is placed on the exchange in London for sale, and this the people all over Europe are buying.

"Now as to America. There is no doubt that an exploration company will be formed in New York on the same lines as those in London. It would doubtless have been organized this month had certain gentlemen remained in New York. Senator Jones is deeply interested in the project, and D. O. Mills and J. W. Mackay will invest. New York is quite as ready to take up mining investments as London or Paris. All the money needed to carry on a work in the United States similar to that which the Rothschilds are backing in Africa can be had in New York in a short time.

"The exploration company which will be organized in New York in a few weeks or months will operate in this way:

"In the first place it will have a very large working capital. If a mine-owner comes with a mine for sale to the company he will be requested to pay for an examination of the property by one of the experts of the company. If the report is satisfactory the company will buy the property and develop it or will endeavor to sell it, charging a commission. With the indorsement of the property by the company this will not be difficult to do; or, if the mine-owner wants enough money to put up a mill, the company will do that and take a share of the returns; or the company will take a proportion of the stock, with a view of opening it up to see what it contains. If it is not satisfactory after a certain amount of work has been done, it will be dropped and the loss accepted. It will be the aim also of the company to list the stock of the mines on the exchanges and offer it for sale to the public.

"New York is eager for this movement. The great excitement in Europe over mines has extended to this country, and the people in the East are ready to invest their money in mines. It is my opinion that this country is a better field for a mining boom than Africa or Australia. We have good mining territory in New Mexico, Arizona, California, Colorado, Nevada, Utah, Oregon, Idaho, Montana and Washington. There are innumerable prospects here which will pay a company to explore.

"New York is now the center of mining interests in the United States. There are ten mines offered for sale there now to one in San Francisco, and scarcely a day passes that three or four mine-owners do not call at my office with a property for sale. If an exploration company takes hold of these properties, examines them carefully by a competent expert and then publishes his opinion of them, people in the East will have more confidence in them and will put their money in them. I think this movement in American mines will begin in the fall."

An Altruistic Colony Split Up.

Santa Rosa, Cal., June 5.—It is rumored that the Altruistic colony, located at Markwest, a few miles from this city, split up into two factions recently. Work on the big hotel started there a few weeks ago has been stopped, and it is reported that the dissatisfied faction purchased the Crigler ranch, above Cloverdale, and will go there and establish an independent colony. The colony stated at Markwest under flattering auspices last fall.