

The Hood River Glacier.

It's a Cold Day When We Get Left.

VOL. 7.

HOOD RIVER, OREGON, FRIDAY, JULY 26, 1895.

NO. 9.

Hood River Glacier.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY BY
S. F. BLYTHE.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE.

One year.....\$2 00
Six months.....1 00
Three months.....50
Single copy.....1 Cent

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GUARDED BY INDIANS

Bannocks Control the Passes
Into Jackson's Hole.

CONFLICTING REPORTS ARE SENT

Governor Richards, of Wyoming, Intends that the Indians Shall Be Made to Respect the Law.

Cheyenne, July 25.—The first advice of authentic nature from the seat of the Indian troubles in the Jackson Hole region reached Governor Richards today in the shape of telegrams sent by courier from Marysville, Wyo., to Market Lake, Idaho, from Adjutant-General Stilsler, of the governor's staff, who was sent into the region to investigate the troubles between the Indians and the whites. One message sent Sunday from Marysville is as follows: "Scouts who have come in from the mountains report the Indians in force at the junction of Granite creek and Fall river. All passes into Jackson's Hole available to horses are guarded by Indians. Captain Smith, who has just come in, was wounded in the breast by Indians. Other prospectors were driven from the mountains. Pickets are guarding the various mountain passes. Horses are equipped ready for a march and everybody is armed."

A second message sent yesterday by Stilsler from the Teton pass, near the Idaho-Wyoming line, says: "We have arrived here on our return trip. Settlers in the basin are uneasy. It is reported there that many Indians from Fort Hall are leaving to join those in the mountains. Indians from other reservations are reported joining them. Letters and couriers have been sent out by Jackson Hole settlers asking for aid, with those who have responded, they will go on to the mountains to meet the Indians tomorrow. The settlers have given up hopes of saving their crops, and are prepared to take all their women and children out of the region."

Governor Richards states that no movement of state troops into the Jackson Hole country will be ordered until further information is received. He sent word to General Stilsler, who is expected to reach Market Lake tonight, to report as fully as possible on the situation, particularly as to the success of the Indian police in inducing the Bannocks, the only known offenders among the Indians, to return to their reservation.

In conversation today Governor Richards said he believed the Indian police would be able to arrest all the Indians now off their reservations, and if they experienced any difficulty the regulars would be ordered out to assist them.

"This Indian trouble must be settled quickly," said the governor, "and unless the Washington authorities take decisive action I will order out the state troops to arrest all roving Indians. I am determined the Indians shall be made to respect the laws of the state as well as their white neighbors."

"The authorities at Washington are careless in regard to correspondence on the subject. My predecessor, Governor Osborne, wrote a letter to the interior department, relating to the Indians killing game last summer. The letter was never answered, and neither was one I wrote last month."

Think They Have Him.

Klamath Falls, Or., July 25.—Local detectives hereabouts, who have been at work on the capture of the stage-robber who has been until lately so regular in his Klamath Falls-Ager stage "hold-ups," think they have the man. At any rate Sheriff A. A. Fitch and James Engle arrived yesterday evening from Pokergama, where they arrested a young man known as Watt Pierson who is now in custody of Deputy United States Marshal S. T. Summers. Pierson resides at Keno, a small place on the Klamath Falls-Ager stage road, and it is claimed on the night of one of the robberies he was absent from home and was seen to return early in the morning. He will be given a preliminary trial.

FLOODS IN NEW MEXICO.

Torrent Rashes Through New Mexico, Doing Immense Damage.

Silver City, N. M., July 25.—Between 8 o'clock and midnight Sunday night, five inches of rain fell in this city and on the mountains to the north. Before 9 o'clock the water was rushing down the mountain sides in torrents, and a few minutes later the business streets of this city were filled with a flood from four to eight feet deep. The grade of the streets is heavy, and the water rushed through the streets with such swiftness that crossing was impossible. A foot-bridge which had been constructed so that the people in the lower part of town could cross to a place of safety in case of flood, was swept away, and all means of getting out of the flooded district was cut off. The night was intensely dark, and for three hours the people of the city were panic-stricken. Scores of people gave themselves up for lost when some of the weaker buildings began to crumble before the destructive flood. Nine of the buildings were washed down and many others injured, but, strange as it may seem, no lives were lost. The business part of the city beggars description. Many buildings are settling, and the amount of the loss may reach thousands of dollars more than the losses which are now certain. Some estimates place the loss as high as \$300,000, but this is probably excessive. The railroad company sustained heavy loss, and it will take more than a week to repair the track so that a train can be got here. Telegraph communication has just been established.

CLAIMED BY ENGLAND.

The Little Island of Trinidad off the Coast of Brazil.

New York, July 25.—A Herald dispatch from Buenos Ayres says: A correspondent in Rio Janeiro telegraphs that advice to the English legation there declares that England claims the island of Trinidad as her own. One cargo of coal, it is reported, has been landed on the island already. In view of this it was decided by Brazil's cabinet to formally protest, and a message to that effect was at once sent to Brazil's minister in London. Pierce articles have appeared in the Brazilian papers denouncing England for her appropriation of territory belonging to Brazil, as that country affirms. The correspondent says that these articles ask particularly where the Monroe doctrine applies now. They desire to see it used as a political medium in settling the question.

Senor Cabral, the governor of the territory of Amapa, has arrived in Para, and says that in many cases French marines provoked trouble in that territory.

Followers of Governor Cavilho, of the state of Rio Grande do Sul, have protested to the federal government against granting any indulgence to the rebels in view of the prospect of a resumption of active fighting.

IN POOR CONDITION.

The California Fruit Sold in London Was a Fraud.

London, July 25.—Reports have been current that the consignment of California fruit which arrived here last week by the steamer Paris from New York, and was sold at Covent Garden market at auction Friday last, was not looked upon with favor in some quarters. Several leading dealers who purchased the fruit were interviewed. They all said they were disappointed with the goods, which, when opened for inspection previous to the sale, seemed firm and hard. But the dealers say they became discolored when the papers were removed and the fruit exposed to the air. They also said the plums were not of desirable quality. One of them said:

"We account for the large prices paid for the fruit by the fact that fruit is scarce on the continent and in England. The next lot will not realize the same prices."

Another dealer said: "I lost the money I paid for the fruit. The fruit is undesirable for table use, so far as the English buyer is concerned."

One of the largest dealers has written to White & Co., the auctioneers, demanding a rebate, on the ground that the fruit is not a desirable kind. The dealers showed samples of the fruit in support of their criticism.

The Hawaiian Expedition.

San Francisco, July 24.—Consul Wilder of Hawaii says he does not think there is any foundation for the news from Port Townsend that vessels have been loaded there with munitions of war for the Hawaiian islands, and that an uprising against the existing government may take place next September. A telegram published yesterday stated that the United States government has instructed the customs authorities of the Puget sound district to prevent the fitting out of filibustering expeditions for Hawaii. Mr. Wilder said that he had no information about an order having been issued and he did not know of any shipment of arms from Puget sound ports. Furthermore, he says the royalists have no money with which to make such warlike preparations.

IS BROUGHT TO TRIAL

The Durrant Case Now Before the Court.

THE NEWSPAPERS SIZED UP

Proceedings Begin by the Defendant's Counsel Moving for a Change of Venue—Holmes Tragedies.

San Francisco, July 24.—Hundreds of people surrounded the county jail this morning, eager to see William Henry Theodore Durrant taken to the new city hall to be tried for the murder of Blanche Lamont and Minnie Williams, in Emanuel church last April. It was supposed that Durrant would be kept in jail until near the time for commencing the trial. The waiting crowds were disappointed. At 8:45 Sheriff Whalen sent his private buggy to the county jail. Durrant and Chief Jailor Satler entered this open buggy and started alone for the city hall. No one saw them start except the deputy jailers. Durrant was not handcuffed and the pair attracted no attention as they drove quietly through the streets. The early hour disappointed watchers at both ends of the journey. After Durrant had passed into the courtroom where he was taken for safety, crowds began to gather at the jail and all the streets in the vicinity were black with people until long after the hour for opening the court. People early filled the corridors leading to the courtroom of Superior Judge Murphy, before whom Durrant is to be tried.

A squad of deputy sheriffs and detectives kept the crowd on the move, until the regular hour for opening the court. Deputies guarded both doors of the courtroom and admitted none but jurors, attorneys and newspaper men. These occupied all the seats in the room, all chairs being taken out, and Judge Murphy peremptorily ordered that none others be admitted.

Durrant's father, who greatly resembles his son, and who looks to be only about the same age, was early at court to meet his son. The two sat in quiet conversation, as the room gradually filled up. When Durrant was first arrested his mustache hid his mouth, and his long hair gave him the appearance of a student. Now his closely cropped hair gives him the appearance of a criminal, and his clean-shaven lips reveal the coarse sensuality of his mouth. Three months' confinement in jail have made his naturally colorless complexion even more pallid and pasty. He is fatter than when arrested, and his eyes were very bright as he glanced around the room. It is only by an effort that Durrant seems able to fix his attention on one subject, but he frequently forces himself to concentrate his eyes and mind.

The defendant was represented by Attorneys Deuprey, Dickinson, and Thompson. District Attorney Barnes personally appeared for the prosecution, accompanied by Assistant District Attorney Peixotto. Captain of Detectives Lees and all the detectives under him were in or about the courtroom. When Judge Murphy said, "The case of W. H. T. Durrant, murderer," Barnes said, "I am ready for the people." Attorney Dickinson for the defendant, then formally moved for a change of venue stating that if it should appear that it would be impossible to secure an unbiased jury or should a state of feeling be enveloped as would render a fair trial improbable he would reserve the right to renew his action which he asked the judge now to pass upon. In support of his action Dickinson said he would submit affidavits of the defendant. The judge insisted that the affidavits should be read although the counsel said that the reading would occupy today and tomorrow. Attorney Deuprey then began to read Durrant's affidavit which stated that owing to publications in the local press the minds of the public are inflamed against the defendant and the press and the people are violently prejudiced against him so that he believed he could not have a fair trial. In support of this statement Deuprey read as part of the affidavit excerpts from three morning and three evening papers published in San Francisco including practically every thing that has been written about the Durrant murder.

The reading of Durrant's affidavit occupied the court until noon. An adjournment was then taken until 2. Thereafter the reading of the affidavit with the newspaper clippings occupied the court without interruption during the rest of the afternoon.

On the Turkish Frontier.

Constantinople, July 25.—A thousand men belonging to the Third army corps has been ordered to mobilize at Macedonia. In an encounter at Uskup, 100 miles northwest of Salonica, between insurgents and Turkish troops, the former were defeated with a loss of thirty killed and thirty wounded. The ministers have decided to send 3,000 men to reinforce Turkish troops in Crete.

SOUTHERN COAL COMBINE.

Will Control Almost the Entire Output of Several States.

Chicago, July 24.—A special from Chattanooga, says: Within the next three months the manufacturers of the South are to feel the grasp of the biggest coal combine ever formed. It is to embrace and control almost the entire output of nearly all the mines in Virginia, Kentucky, Georgia and Alabama, the total value of which is nearly \$500,000, and this is to be the capital stock of the organization. This movement was started months ago and later several meetings have been held, and the last one at Lookout Mountain two days ago. For more than a year prices on coal and coke have been going down and down, until coke is now being manufactured and coal mined at a loss to the companies. Every mine and every coal dealer has put its product on the market at whatever figure it could bring. It is to establish a standard of prices that the combine is to be formed. In short the purpose of the organization is to advance the price of coal to all consumers, but especially to manufacturers, 2 per cent.

There were nearly thirty representatives of the big mines at the meeting on the mountain. Altogether the combine will include seven-eighths of the coal-mining interests of the South and represent millions of dollars. The mines interested are located in what is known as the seven chief mining districts of the South. At present there are no officers, except Mr. Pratt, of the Jelico mines, who was made temporary president until the permanent officers were named. One effect of the demoralization in the price of coal and coke has been a gradual decrease in the wages of miners until the scale of wages is now lower than it was ever known to be in the mining districts. The coal men claim that if the combine is forced they will be able to restore wages of the miners to their former scales.

An advance of 2 per cent has already been made on steam coal at Atlanta, and a similar advance will be ordered in all other southern cities.

THE COLON STRIKE.

Dock Laborers and Brakemen on the Panama Road Go Out.

New York, July 24.—A special to the World from Colon says:

Word comes from Panama that the dock laborers and brakemen on the Panama railroad there have joined the strikers. The railroad officials did not expect this. Affairs are becoming more and more complicated. The railroad clerks are holding secret meetings. The Colon brakemen have petitioned for more pay, but are still working. It is reported that the government is ready to adopt conciliatory measures.

Mr. Outen, of the Danish West Indies, who resides at Galun, has been telegraphed for by Prefect Guzman to act as mediator, as he stands well with both the labor societies and with the government.

The British consul was appealed to to secure the release of Fraser, the West Indian shopkeeper arrested on a charge of inciting the West Indian contingent of the Panama railway hands to strike. Fraser is a British subject and the government released him.

The Barcelona Steamship Company laborers discharged the cargo of the Spanish steamer Panama on a promise of increased wages, the ship's captain having refused to allow his crew to do the work. The Panama is bound to Port Limon.

Charley Fong Sing's Ambition.

New York, July 24.—Charley Fong Sing, an American born Chinese, has applied to the police civil service board for appointment as patrolman, to do special duty in tracking Chinese criminals. He has had training for the work in San Francisco, where he closed up many opium joints and gambling dens. Charley was 18 years old when he shipped with Lieutenant DeLong on the exploring ship Jeanette. He was one of the party from the Jeanette that was rescued by the Russian expedition. He received a medal from the secretary of the navy in recognition of his bravery. After his return from the Greeley expedition, Charley came here and married an American girl, who converted him to Christianity. She is now living in Astoria, Or., where Charley owns a hotel.

Insurance Company Reorganized.

New York, July 24.—At a meeting of stockholders of the American Fire Insurance Company, of New York, held today in accordance with legal notice, the company was reorganized with a capital of \$200,000 and a surplus in addition of \$100,000. The available gross assets are \$625,000. The shareholders are also subscribing \$200,000 additional capital and \$100,000 surplus, over half of which has already been taken.

Receiver for a New York Paper.

New York, July 24.—A motion has been entered before Judge McAdam, of the superior court of this city, for the appointment of a receiver for the New York Daily Mercury.

DROWNED LIKE RATS

A Terrible Collision in the Gulf of Genoa.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY LOST

The Passenger Steamer Maria P. Ran Into the Ortigia and Sunk, Carrying Down Her Precious Cargo.

Genoa, July 23.—The Italian steamers Ortigia and Maria P. collided off Isalia point, at the entrance of the Gulf of Genoa, today. The latter sank and 146 were drowned.

The Maria P. was bound from Naples to La Plata. There was a crew of seventeen, and the passengers numbered 173. She was entering the Gulf of Genoa at 1:30 this morning, when she met the Ortigia outbound. They did not notice each other until a collision was inevitable. The bow of the Ortigia crashed into the starboard of the Maria P., penetrating six yards and ripping up the steamer like matchwood. The water rushed in through the hole, and the Maria P. sank in a few minutes.

The majority of the passengers were asleep at the time of the accident, and had no time to escape after the alarm was given. They were engulfed with the vessel. The Ortigia remained on the spot until 6 o'clock, in order to pick up the survivors. She rescued fourteen of the crew and twenty-eight of the passengers of the Maria P. Other steamers have been dispatched to the scene of the disaster, and are now searching for further survivors.

The Ortigia's bow was smashed for a space of twelve feet along the water line. There is some comment upon the fact brought to mind by the disaster that the Ortigia once collided on the same spot with the French steamer Uncle Josephine.

The sky was overcast at the time of the accident, and there was little sea. Both captains were asleep, and Third Officer Revelle was on watch on the Ortigia and Second Officer Angelo was on watch on the Maria P. The Ortigia was going at the rate of eleven miles an hour, and the Maria P. at the rate of eight miles. Both vessels saw the lights of the other and continued on their proper roads until the mistake was made, it is not established by whom, that brought the Maria P. broadside toward the Ortigia. Third Officer Revelle, of the Ortigia, saw the danger and ordered the engines reversed. But the order came too late. The Ortigia struck the Maria P., making an enormous gap in her side. All the boats of the Ortigia were lowered, and the crews rescued all they could of the survivors. The latter, for the most part, remain in such a state of terror since the rescue that they are unable to give a single detail of the disaster.

Captain Ferrara, who was saved, says he was sleeping in the cabin when he was awakened by cries and a great noise. He rushed up on deck and saw the Ortigia backing off, while his own ship was sinking. Seeing that all was lost, he jumped into the sea, where he was picked up by the Ortigia's boat. The survivors lost everything. Second Officer Angello, of the Maria P., who was on watch on that ship when she was struck by the Ortigia, was drowned. Among the saved is a child eight years old who is the only survivor of a family of seven who went down with the ill-fated ship. An inquiry into the catastrophe has been ordered.

The Ortigia had twenty-five passengers on board. The wife, brother and second son of Captain Ferrara, of the Maria P., were drowned. At the conclusion of the sitting of the chamber today, at Rome, the minister of marine announced the news of the disaster in the midst of a profound sensation, adding that an officer, a seaman and 144 passengers of the Maria P. had perished.

A Magnetic Performance Exposed.

Tacoma, July 23.—Miss Pearl Aldrich, aged 19, daughter of a Presbyterian minister of this city, exposed the so-called magnetic force performance given by Miss Abbott. Miss Aldrich did everything done by Miss Abbott with perfect ease, explaining how each trick was accomplished. She disclaims any supernatural force, and says that every trick was done simply by placing the members of the committee in such positions that the force they exerted was lost on the subject.

Strikers at Puerto Barrios Killed.

New York, July 23.—A special to the World from Quezaltenango, Guatemala, says: The laborers at the railroad construction camp at Puerto Barrios endeavored to leave work in a body. The military was called out and a fight ensued between 100 soldiers with rifles and 800 strikers partly armed with pistols. Eleven strikers and three soldiers were killed.

Macedonians and Turks Fight.

Constantinople, July 24.—Advices from Salnica state that 125 Macedonian insurgents had an encounter with a detachment of Turkish troops near Strumitsa, in the Maleish mountains.

CAUSE OF THE RIOTS.

Explanation of the Recent Massacres in China.

Victoria, July 25.—The Empress of India arrived this evening with Tokio advices to July 12.

The Japanese authorities are in possession of information from China, giving a new explanation of the riots in Sze Chuan, and directly implicating the Peking government. Among the commercial stipulations in the peace treaty with Japan, that of opening the remote interior to foreign trade has met with the strongest objections from the court and the tsung li yamen, and it is alleged that Viceroy Liu was secretly instructed to foment disturbances in order to prove that the Upper Yang tse provinces were unsafe to strangers. By this means, it was hoped that aliens might be prevented from availing themselves of the newly-granted privilege. But since the outrages have been presented with a wholly unexpected spirit, the government has taken fright and endeavors to escape the responsibility by degrading Liu and making him the scapegoat. This is more than the deposed viceroy is willing to endure, and his followers threaten, in case he is subjected to public trial, as the French envoy proposes, to publish facts inculping some of the highest dignitaries of the empire. If Liu must fall, he is determined that others greater than he shall go down with him.

Miners Overcome by Gas.

Angel's Camp, Cal., July 25.—The vicinity of the Utica mine here resembles a battlefield, with the dead and dying lying round. Scores of men are stretched out, while those most seriously affected are being conveyed to the company's hospital. In attempting to remove the bulkhead of the Utica north shaft, fifty or sixty men were overcome by the escaping gas. As one man would fall another stood ready to take his place. Finally the bulkhead had to be blasted out, and the gas issued in such volumes that no one could go near.

The water in the stickee compartment of the mine is about fifty feet above the 800 level and it is believed the fire is extinguished, although this is not certain. Flooding practically ceased this morning. Granting that the fire is out, it will take fully a month to pump the water out of the stickee. Angel's camp will not recover from the effects of the catastrophe for a long time, as hundreds of men with families are thrown temporarily out of employment.

Protest Against the Durrant Play.

San Francisco, July 24.—Local clergymen are making a vigorous protest against the production of "The Durrant Case," a play based on the Emanuel church murders which was recently written. In preaching on the subject last evening Rev. W. W. Case of the Howard street Methodist church said:

"The dramatization of the horrible murders at the Emanuel Baptist church," he said, "should be condemned. Theater managers who put such a play on the boards would do more to corrupt the youth of the city than all the hell-holes of iniquity that flourish in San Francisco. Such plays would tend to cultivate a morbid spirit and lead the young men and women on the way to destruction."

The Treasury Notified.

Washington, July 23.—The secretary of the treasury received a telegram today from Mr. Jordan stating that W. H. Crossman & Bros. had withdrawn \$1,000,000 for export from the sub-treasury in exchange for United States notes. Secretary Carlisle declined to discuss the matter, but some officials who have been watching the exchange market express the opinion that the shipment is the beginning of a movement in opposition to the syndicate, who, it is alleged are holding up the rates of exchange, which it is desired to break down.

Lumbermen Meet in Seattle.

Seattle, July 23.—At a meeting of the Lumber Manufacturers' Association of the Northwest today, there was an unusually large attendance. The local association was absorbed by the lumber manufacturers' association, and six more large firms became members. The question of increased prices was considered, and the schedule adopted early in the month was readopted.

Forest Fires in Alaska.

Port Townsend, July 23.—Immense forest fires on either side of the Alaska inland passage are reported by the steamer City of Topeka, and were on such an immense scale and grandeur that the scenes witnessed were magnificent. Much valuable timber has been destroyed. No fatalities or accidents are reported.

The Alleged Eastis Interview.

London, July 23.—The alleged interview with United States Ambassador Eastis, published by the Paris Figaro, is still attracting attention. The Saturday Review says of it that it showed braggadocio first; then confidence, then total forgetfulness.