

# The Hood River Glacier.

It's a Cold Day When We Get Left.

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## Hood River Glacier.

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## LYNCHED BY A MOB

### Father and Son Hanged at Ellensburg.

SEQUEL TO SUNDAY'S AFFRAY

At Midnight a Mob Broke Into the  
Jail and Taking Them Out  
Hung Them to a Tree.

Ellensburg, Wash., August 15.—At 12 o'clock last night the fire bell rang and a crowd congregated at the county jail inside of three minutes. The pattering on the steel cage for an hour and a half resounded on the still night air, and at 1:30 Sam Vinson and his son Charles, the murderers of Sunday, were led out by a mob. With ropes around their necks, the victims were walked three blocks, and a small silver poplar tree, eight inches in diameter, was chosen. Ropes were thrown over the first limbs, and the father and son were hauled up by many willing hands. Their feet were not over a foot from the ground, and the two men were choked to death, with their faces within six inches of each other.

After the death of Dutch John yesterday afternoon, an uneasy feeling began to manifest itself, and as evening came on, it grew in intensity. At 8:30, when the street is usually deserted, knots of men could be seen all over the town, and there was apparently trouble coming. Sheriff Stinson was very active, and had extra deputies on duty at the jail. He had arrangements made so that the ringing of the fire bell should be a signal that the mob was under way.

Promptly at 12 the bell rang, and almost simultaneously the guards were overpowered, and the outer jail doors soon passed. The steel cage was stubborn, but the mob was determined. After the wretches were secured, they assumed dogged silence. The old man never spoke, but Charles pulled back and struggled some. Both men were hustled along, however, and several telegraph poles were tried without succeeding in finding a suitable place. When near the fatal tree, young Vinson spoke his only words, saying: "I hate it on my mother's account. You'll be sorry for this." The last word was uttered as the tightening of the rope choked off his breath. The father was strung up a moment before his son, and some one in the crowd said, as Charles was swung up: "Your pa is up there; go up and see him."

Both men were allowed to hang for some time, and the crowd slowly dispersed without firing any shots into the bodies. There were six other prisoners in the jail, but none were molested, and nobody but the two murderers were hurt during the proceedings.

Charles Vinson, who gave away the trainrobbers in the Northern Pacific holdup last April, with his father was drunk and raising disturbances all day Sunday. That evening about 6:45 they entered the Tautonia saloon and picked a quarrel, during which Charles shot Mike Kohlopp, one of the proprietors. The hall entered his right breast, and the victim died half an hour later.

John Bergman, well-known as "Dutch John," went to the defense of Kohlopp, when the elder Vinson stabbed him in the right breast, inflicting a horrible wound, which proved fatal yesterday. After Kohlopp was shot he grappled young Vinson, threw him to the floor and dealt him several blows, but was forced to desist by failing strength.

Both men were immediately arrested and put in the steel cage in the county jail. Excitement ran high, but the officials took extra precautions about the jail.

The Vinsons were regarded as worthless, Charles having served one term in the penitentiary. Both were quarrelsome, and always went armed and ready to pick a fight.

## THE JAPANESE CRISIS.

The Report a Surprise to the Legation in Washington.

Washington, August 15.—No information has been received at the Japanese legation in confirmation or denial of the report that a cabinet crisis exists in Japan, though the legation would not necessarily be informed of such an occurrence until the formation of a new ministry. The report of dissolution was, however, a surprise to the members of the legation, and caused great interest. While accustomed to look at Counts Ito and Yamagata as almost permanent parts of the Japanese government, they admit that there has been dissatisfaction expressed among the opposition politicians concerning the recession from the terms of the original treaty, and it is surmised that any cabinet changes will be due to this criticism. They think, however, a change on this account is improbable, as in Japan the ministry is in the creation of the emperor, and its continuance in office is in nowise dependent on popular approval, except so far as the ministers may personally be influenced by it. Furthermore, they find it difficult to realize that there should be any misunderstanding on the question of rank. Both Ito and Yamagata are counts. The former holds the highest decoration within the gift of the emperor, and the latter is a marshal of the empire. It is not understood why men whose names have been so highly honored should make trouble over the question of the conferring of an honor which would be only a slight advance over their present positions. No one at the legation will venture an opinion as to who might succeed Count Ito as prime minister in case of his permanent retirement.

### A Rupture Averted.

New York, August 15.—A special to the World from Tokio says: By imperial command, Count Ito, the prime minister, has resumed his duties. He accepts elevation to the title of marquis, offered him by the emperor. A rupture is thus averted, but the personal relations of certain members restrained.

### A WHITECAP CARNIVAL.

The Persecution of Colored People in a Texas County.

Paris, Tex., August 15.—An old negro woman named Stephens arrived here yesterday from Delta county, where the whitecaps are alleged to be holding carnival. She states that on Saturday morning her son was called to the door about 4 o'clock and shot down by the whitecaps. The ten days' notice given him had just expired, and he was prevented from fleeing with the wholesale exodus of negroes from that section on account of his crops and his home, which was placed in jeopardy. He had a wife and two children. The whitecap notices were posted about his house. His brother fled when he first received notice. An afternoon paper published the following appeal from the negroes: "To the Citizens of Lamar County: We, the colored people of Delta county, are the poorest and most worthless people in the state of Texas and we do not want any trouble with anybody. We ask the white people to protect us, and when we do wrong to do with us as the laws demand, and we will be satisfied. So please help us to stop the whitecaps. We are not guilty of the least crime in Delta county, so please come to our relief and we will be under lasting obligations to you. At present we are unable to go any where."

The reports from Delta county are conflicting. A merchant from that vicinity states that so far as he has any knowledge there has been no negro shot by the whitecaps.

### Waller's Case Not Dropped.

Paris, August 15.—There is also lately nothing in the sensational story circulated by a New York newspaper to the effect that United States Ambassador Eustis has dropped the case of John L. Waller, formerly United States consul at Tamatava, island of Madagascar, recently sentenced to a period of twenty years' imprisonment by a court-martial. On the contrary, Eustis is pursuing the matter most energetically and hopes soon to arrive at a satisfactory result.

### Rioting Italians.

Pittsburg, Pa., August 15.—One hundred and fifty Italians employed on the excavation of the conduit in Allegheny struck yesterday for an advance of 25 cents a day. Other men were secured to take their places, and today the strikers tried to drive the new men from the work. Stones, clubs and revolvers were freely used, and two Italians had their heads split open. The mob was dispersed by the police.

### Rights of Cherokee Claimants.

Vinita, I. T., August 15.—Cherokee claimant inhabitants are gathering here for a meeting to take action to secure full legal rights in the nation. They claim that the Cherokee nation has long refused to give justice to them as provided by past treaties, and they propose to appeal to congress and the courts for redress.

## THE TREASURY'S LOSS

### Large Withdrawals of Gold for Shipment Abroad.

### TALK OF ANOTHER BOND SALE

It Is Not Thought, However, That This Will Be Countenanced by Either Cleveland or Carlisle.

Washington, August 14.—The treasury today lost \$1,650,000 in gold for export to Europe, leaving the reserve only about \$1,300,000 above the \$100,000,000 point. The telegram which announced the withdrawal reached the department just as it was closing at 4 o'clock, and gave no information as to the name of the exporter or the exact destination of the shipment. Mr. Curtis, the acting secretary, said he had no specific information and could not say whether the syndicate would allow the \$100,000,000 to be encroached upon or not. None of the other officials would talk in the absence of Secretary Carlisle.

This heavy withdrawal has given rise to a report that another bond issue is impending, but there is now no one in Washington who can speak authoritatively on the subject, or who has information not shared by the public. The best opinion is that the syndicate will not allow the reserve to be encroached upon until after October 1, when, as generally understood, their obligation ceases. But even in the event of still further withdrawals, it is believed that President Cleveland and Secretary Carlisle would see the reserve reach a point below any that he has yet touched before they would take any steps to recoup it by another sale of bonds or purchase of gold.

It is argued that the meeting of congress is only fourteen weeks off, and that without any reasonable doubt, the treasury, with an available cash balance of nearly \$184,000,000, and the revenues slightly increasing, can meet its obligations and have a comfortable balance at the end of the calendar year. The best judgment obtainable here is that there will be no bond issue or extra session of congress, except in the event of continued heavy withdrawals, which are not looked for.

The archives of the state department have been searched to see if there was anything in the claim put forth that the United States, as the conqueror of the Confederate states, had any claim to the island of Trinidad. Nothing of this kind could be found, and it is not believed at the department that there is anything in the claim. An official of the department, who has been looking into the matter, says there is little doubt that the island belongs to Brazil.

It is expected that several changes will be made in the stations of the officers of the pay corps. Some of the officers have served long in the present stations, and various reasons for changes have been given. It is expected that Colonel Glenn, now at St. Paul, will go to New York; Colonel Card, now at New York; to Denver; Colonel Canby, now at Denver, to Portland, Or.; Major McGree, now at Portland, to San Francisco; and Major Bates, now at San Francisco, to St. Paul.

General Vincent today received the following telegram from General Copping, dated Jackson's Hole, August 11, it having been forwarded 125 miles by courier:

"Colonel Randall, with Lieutenant Hamilton and a scouting party, picked up Lemhi Pete and a party of seventeen Indians, all told, male and female, with sixty ponies, hunting peacefully in the Teton mountains. He started them home for the Lemhi reservation. I have Nemits, the wounded Bannock, safely in camp. The scouting party is in from the north. All is quiet."

The acting secretary of the interior has approved an agreement with the Southern Ute Indians of Colorado, whereby the majority of them will take lands in severalty, and the rest will be settled on the western third of the present reservation. After the severalty allotments have been made, the lands remaining will be thrown open to settlement. The reservation contains over 1,000,000 acres, and much of it is arid and broken.

### Telegraph Line Leased.

Minneapolis, August 15.—The North American Telegraph Company, the Northwestern ally of the Postal, has leased the line of the Soo Telegraph Company, extending along the Soo railway and connecting with the Canadian Pacific lines. This gives a North American entrance into Winnipeg and brings it other advantages.

### Advance in English Woolens.

San Francisco, August 15.—An evening paper says that the wearers of English woolen goods will hereafter pay higher prices for their garments. This is particularly so of mohair and alpaca goods, the increased value of which at the factories is from 70 to 80 per cent. The increased selling rate has been followed by an increase in advalorem duties.

## THE NEW MILITARY POST.

Rivalry of Washington Cities May Prevent the Location of Any.

Washington, August 14.—Since Secretary Lamont returned from the West, both Senator Squire and Representative Doolittle have been to see him several times and urge the establishment of a military post on Puget sound, as provided for in the last sound civil appropriation bill. Of course, the senator has the interest of Seattle at heart and the representative has been lobbying for his town of Tacoma. Both have presented arguments to show what an advantage it would be to have the post located upon the particular tracts near their cities, which have been selected in case the secretary should decide to act.

General Schofield, on his Western trip, did make an examination of the respective merits of the two places for a military post, and there is no denying that he is very favorably impressed with the site which will be offered by Tacoma. There are persons who say that the post should be farther down the Sound and that Seattle being farther down the Sound the post should be located there; also, that it should be nearer the naval station than it would be at Tacoma. The answer to the first of these suggestions is that if the post would be any better down the Sound it should be located at Port Townsend, because that it still farther away. To the other proposition the reply is given that with the naval station on the opposite side of the Sound the post might as well be at Tacoma as at Seattle for all the protection that would be rendered, and if that view of the case is to be taken the post might just as well be established adjoining the naval station. It seems that the location offered by Tacoma has greatly pleased General Schofield, and if the secretary calls on him for an opinion he may recommend Tacoma.

The secretary, however, is not likely to ask for an opinion. The correspondent asked him about this post and the proposed Spokane military post the other day, and his reply indicated pretty clearly his intentions. He replied: "What will we do with two more posts in Washington? The fact is we have plenty of posts and not enough soldiers to put in them. We have been abandoning posts from time to time and still we have more than we need or can occupy with the troops that are to be stationed in them. Besides there is no money to build or equip these posts even if they should be established. There does not seem to be any pressing need for military posts at present."

This bears out what was said in these dispatches several months ago, that Secretary Lamont did not intend to establish these posts, though it is possible that he may take some action in regard to Spokane. It is probable that he really believes it would be good policy to have a post at Spokane, but the secretary realizes that if he establishes the Spokane post and does not establish the post on the Sound, that he will offend both Squire and Doolittle, and he has no desire to do that; so he will probably allow his term as secretary of war to end without taking any action. It is thus possible that the rivalry of the three Washington towns will prevent the establishment of a military post in Washington, as it has in the past, and it may in the future prevent the erection of a public building at some of the places, or at least one of the towns in the state.

### A STRIKE THREATENED.

Garment-Makers of New York Preparing to Go Out.

New York, August 15.—The East Side is threatened with another strike. The strike of the brotherhood of tailors has aroused the vest-makers, cloak-makers, the children's jacket-makers and the shirt-makers, and they have been talking strike against the contractors' associations. The bosses' associations have failed to sign their agreements. They ask for nothing new, and are the same that were in force last year, but the bosses are opposed to the system of running shops under union rules.

The jacket-makers are prepared to call out their combined membership of 5,000 persons on short notice. The pantalon-makers will hold a mass meeting to decide upon a strike. The cloak-makers expect to order the rest of their big strike some time this week and the vest-makers to the number of 800 are dissatisfied. There are 3,000 shirt-makers organized. They also are talking strike.

The manufacturers in the garment trade have caused the excitement. It is announced that they are very careful in taking orders and giving out contracts on account of the excited state of the cloak-makers.

### Fruit Dumped in the Bay.

San Francisco, August 15.—Five hundred crates of musk-melons were dumped into the bay today by dealers, who, rather than sell the fruit at a low price, destroyed it. Heavy shipments from along the Sacramento river during the past few days have caused the price of fruits, particularly melons, to fall. Today melons at 10 cents a crate went begging for purchasers.

## THE BURNING FORESTS

### Settlers About Summit Now Fear Heavy Winds.

### MUCH TIMBER LAID TO WASTE

Damage at Summit Very Great. Everything Going Up in Smoke Except the Mill and Dryhouse.

Olympia, Wash., August 13.—A press representative has just returned from the burned district near Summit, west of here. Much timber is laid to waste, but unless heavy winds spring up the settlers feel confident that the worst is over. In the logging camps of Mason county the men are still guarding against dying embers, while others are rebuilding burned-out camps. The big fire has reached about twelve miles from here, where the flames have full play and are raging all the way to Elma, over large territory on both sides of the road. Several ranches are in danger and the occupants are using every means in their power for protection from the flames. In most cases they are fighting the fire with fire, and many of them have buried their valuables, clothing, etc., in order to save them in case they are obliged to flee. Several shingle mills are in imminent danger, the only hope of salvation being that the wind will not spring up before rain sets in.

The residents of Summit, a small settlement supported by the shingle industry, have had a most exciting experience. They say the flames came upon them with the speed of a race-horse, and in a bewildering whirl of blazing bark, limbs and leaves, all houses, with the exception of the mill and dryhouse disappeared. The men were forced into the mill to escape the fierce heat, and had the mill taken fire, they all would have been cremated. They could not live out from cover. One man tried to save his household effects and stayed by the fire until others had sought shelter. He finally started to retreat, but fell between the house and the mill. Several men rushed out and dragged him inside. Houses were burned to the ground before the men could dig trenches to bury clothing and personal effects.

The loss of the fine timber is indefinite and many large bodies of school lands, belonging to the state are burned over.

### JUROR BROWN EXCUSED.

Contempt Proceedings Against San Francisco Newspapers Dismissed.

San Francisco, August 14.—Today's proceedings in the case of Theodore Durrant, charged with the murder of the Bureau of Land Office, did not complete the jury. The morning session passed without the addition of a single juror. In fact, the number of accepted jurors was reduced from nine to eight, for the court excused Juror Brown. In a long opinion, Judge Murphy said that he would allow the district attorney to challenge Brown, because the prosecution had not known that Brown would be excused. The charge of counterfeiting in the United States district court because the evidence was circumstantial. The district attorney interposed a peremptory challenge to Brown, and the court allowed it. The defense took an exception and moved to dismiss the case, a motion which was promptly denied.

The court then took up the defendant's motion for contempt proceedings against the newspapers which had published matter connected with Juror Brown, and had interviewed him regarding his availability as a juror. The court made an address to the press, stating that the publication of any articles tending to destroy the defendant's chances for receiving a fair trial was contempt, and warning newspapermen of the necessity for conservative treatment of this and similar cases. He declined then to act upon the newspaper citations issued at the request of the defendant. The counsel tried to insist upon the contempt actions being pressed, and urged the court to make a judicial order defining the matter the newspapers might publish regarding the trial, but the judge declined further action in the matter.

### The Asylum Tragedy.

Chicago, August 13.—Superintendent Morgan, of the Cook county asylum for the insane, said today that he had secured considerable new evidence regarding the killing of George Psouk, Friday, and that it pointed strongly to the equal guilt of Attendants Anderson and Gough. The superintendent refused to make known what the evidence was, saying that if it became public at this time it might have the effect of quieting persons expected to give further evidence. Morgan said he proposed to leave no stone unturned to convict Anderson and Gough, if sufficient evidence could be secured for that purpose. Dr. McGrew, the hospital physician, says that this is not the first time they have been guilty of gross cruelty to patients. He says that he has reported to the officials, but that political influence has always prevented their discharge.

## TO PEOPLE THE DESERT.

Immense Scheme of a Number of Eastern Capitalists.

San Francisco, August 13.—The Examiner says a number of Eastern capitalists are in this city hard at work on a scheme, which, if carried out, means the revolution of the fruit industry of the country, and perhaps a business boom such as the state has never seen. The scheme is nothing less than the reclamation of the Colorado desert by turning the waters of the Colorado river over it. But that is only part of the great scheme. The company has a grant of 1,500,000 acres in Mexico. Blythe's famous principality lies on the western edge, and it is proposed to take part of the waters of the Colorado river onto that immense territory too. As outlined, the plan comprehends the development of the greatest irrigation system in the two Americas and in the end cheap fruit.

The promoters evidently mean business, for they have just handed the Southern Pacific Company a check for \$1,500,000 in return for its title to the alternate sections of land in the Salton basin. The land turned over foots up something like 45,000 acres. The purchase was decided on as the best method of forever settling any question that might arise over titles.

Principally, Eastern capital is behind the scheme. John C. Beatty, who has handled more land in the Southwest than any two men on the continent, is the general manager of the scheme. He got the idea some years ago by watching the efforts of Millionaire Blythe to colonize his big Mexican grants. Interested with Beatty in the enterprise are such men as James Linton and Henry A. Pierce, of Providence, R. I., and P. McLean, of New York.

The scheme was started some ten years ago and constant hard work during all that time has simply brought it to the present stage, where the preliminary work of turning the soil for the canal has only just begun. Over \$50,000 were spent in surveys before the promoters were assured they could carry out the irrigation system contemplated. Then a hard battle had to be fought in congress to capture certain government lands which were absolutely essential to the success of the plan. Agreements had to be made with Mexico and big corporations that held certain rights on the American side. All those obstacles have been cleared away and now laborers are to work on the canal. If all goes well the water will be running in it before the end of next year.

The company has figured that within a few years it will have at least 300,000 farmers on the land. This would mean the handling of an immense volume of increased business for that section of the state. The company is on the eve of sending agents through all the Eastern states with a view to inducing colonists to come out. Colonizing the irrigable land in ten-acre patches or more does not end the scheme by any means. A system of stores will be opened through the valley and goods will be sold to the colonists at a figure barely above cost rates.

### ANOTHER DRY SUNDAY.

No New Nor Interesting Features Developed in New York.

New York, August 13.—Many new and interesting features in the fight of the saloon-keepers against the police, which were promised last Sunday, did not materialize and the day simply fell in line with other Sundays which have intervened since the reform police board took hold of the municipal administration. It was a pretty dry day, but a shade pleasanter, for the thirsty, who have learned the scheme, secured drinks from an apparently closed saloon. For the stranger and the uninitiated the day was as dry as any of the past half dozen Sundays.

Few of the dealers took advantage of the privilege of keeping their places open which has lately been decided as legal, provided liquors are not given away or sold. The most notable instance was that of Steve Brodie, who had no end of trouble in carrying on a charitable enterprise in his saloon. Brodie was giving away lemonade and taking a collection for a free ice fund, when the police arrested him for breaking the Sabbath law, but was promptly discharged by Magistrate Cornell. Afterwards he was arrested twice, but each time was released and resumed business.

### The Canadian School Question.

Winnipeg, August 13.—Premier Greenway stated today that the latest communication from the Ottawa government on the school question is that it is not to be considered until after harvest. It is inferred that should the harvest be safely gathered Greenway may appeal to the people on the question. In the present temper of the people such a move would assuredly result in Greenway's being given another four years in office.

### Ferdinand Must Abdicate.

London, August 13.—The correspondent of the Standard at Sofia says: The Bulgarian delegation at St. Petersburg was virtually told that Russia would do nothing for Bulgaria unless Prince Ferdinand abdicated.