

The Hood River Glacier.

It's a Cold Day When We Get Left.

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THE GLACIER BARBER SHOP.

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THE CALISPEL INDIANS.

No Serious Trouble Is Anticipated With Them.

Washington, August 29.—The Calispel Indians, over whose lands a dispute has arisen with white settlers, are regarded by Indian bureau officials as quiet and peaceable, and no serious trouble with them is anticipated here. The dispute over those lands is an old one, and is due to the absence of surveys. The Indians belong to the Colville agency in Washington, and an agreement was made with them some time ago providing for their removal to the Flathead reservation, further to the north. The agreement has not yet been ratified by congress, but in the event of a failure of ratification, the Indians are to be settled on allotments on their present reservation. Captain John W. Bubb, their agent, notified the Indian bureau last May that the white settlers were encroaching on their lands, and he was instructed to go where the encroachments were being made, mark out the boundary line and warn the white settlers to keep off the lands. The trouble arises directly from the fact that settlers have been granted land that laps on the reservation, and the general land office issued orders a month ago to the land office there to issue no more patents for lands in the neighborhood of the reservation.

More About Waller.

New York, August 28.—Charles T. Lyons, of Brooklyn, has presented charges to the state department at Washington against United States Consul Wetter, of Madagascar. He claims that Wetter was not energetic in guarding the interests of ex-Consul Waller, sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment for violating the rules of the French authorities in Madagascar.

Mr. Lyons also claims that Wetter, for purely personal reasons, caused his (Lyons') arrest on the charge of violating the United States statutes. According to Mr. Lyons, all that he had done was to open a letter addressed to himself written by Consul Wetter. It was charged by Consul Wetter, however, that this letter was written to the governor of one of the provinces of Madagascar. On this charge Mr. Lyons was arrested, but fearing that he might not receive fair treatment under the circumstances when released on bail he left the country.

Armenians Are Alarmed.

Constantinople, August 29.—Advices received here from Erzingham say that great terror prevails among the Armenians there, owing to the attitude of the Turkish authorities. The latter, in consequence of an attack which was recently made by brigands on a Turkish colonel, during which a number of his men were killed, are believed to be taking steps which will have most serious consequences. The Armenians are accused of being the authors of the attacks on the colonel, and it is alleged that a large force of Turkish troops has been retaliating by attacking the village and monasteries of the vicinity, and engaging in other acts of violence. The Armenians, fearing a recurrence of the Sassoon outrage, have appealed to the ambassadors of the powers at Constantinople for protection.

Communication With Kootenai.

Vancouver, B. C., August 28.—The Canadian Pacific railway has let the contract for the construction of thirteen miles of railway on the Arrow Lake branch to the head of Upper Arrow lake. This line when constructed will give communication by rail with the Kootenai country all the year round.

Japan to Build Naval Forts.

London, August 28.—A Berlin dispatch says it is reported Japan will build two new naval forts at Ominato, in Aomori, and at Yeiko bay, in the Loo Choo islands. It is further reported that the mikado will send a squadron of his best men-of-war on a cruise to Europe and America.

IN FAVOR OF DIXON

He Is Given the Decision Over Johnny Griffin.

BOTH MEN FOUGHT GAMELY

They Were, However, Left in Good Condition at the End of the Twenty-Fifth Round.

Boston, August 29.—George Dixon, the colored light-weight, of Boston, was given the decision this evening over Johnny Griffin, "the Braintree Lad," at the end of the 25-round match held under the auspices of the Farragut Club, in the new Tenth-street armory. The decision was a surprise to the majority of people present, it having been nearly understood that there was to be no decision if both were on their feet at the end of the 25th round. Both men were certainly in good condition at the end of the 25th, although Dixon had done the better work. Griffin surprised his friends by the game manner in which he took punishment and they expected a draw. Dixon was seconded by O'Rourke and Maurice Kelly. Attending Griffin were Eddie Conlin and James Robinson. Both men weighed in this afternoon at 126 pounds.

In the first round Dixon started in apparently to end up the fight quickly, and landed heavily twice. Griffin was forced to the ropes at the end of the third, and was sent down by a right-hander on the jaw, but he got up and pulled off the round by clinching. Throughout the fifth round Dixon continued on the aggressive. Dixon landed lefts and sneaked in a right. When they clinched Griffin ducked into a terrific uppercut. Both exchanged rights and lefts. In the sixth Griffin partly closed Dixon's left eye. The seventh was terrific, Dixon repeatedly jabbing Griffin in the face. In the tenth it was apparent the winner must do some lively work to get a decision. Dixon was continuously planning his fight on this line, while Griffin's fine training was manifest in his ability to stand up under severe punishment. Up to the fifteenth the pace was a hot one, then both eased up for the next five. In the twentieth Griffin changed his tactics, and swung hard with his right, landing on Dixon. Both men began to show the effects of their work, and the next two rounds were slow.

In the twenty-third Dixon tried hard for a knockout, but he did not succeed. The remaining two rounds were comparatively tame, and it was apparent that Griffin had lots of fight in him.

The Treasure Given Up.

San Francisco, August 29.—Wells, Fargo & Co., no longer entertains a hope of recovering the \$53,000 stolen from the train which was held up near Swingle station, Cal., last October. Two of the four bags which originally contained treasure were found a day or two ago near the scene of the robbery by detectives, who have been hunting for the money ever since the arrest of Brady, the train robber. The bags were discovered by some one of the many tramps who infest that section of the country. The treasure weighed 212 pounds, and could not easily have been transported. Each of the two bags now in possession of the detectives contained \$10,000 and the fourth had in it \$3,000.

Committee Hard at Work.

New York, August 29.—The reorganization committee of the Toledo, Ann Arbor & Northern Michigan railroad is working on a final adjustment of details preparatory to making over the property. Some delay has been occasioned by the midsummer vacation of Western judges. It is expected matters will be wound up in October. All stock is to come in under the plan. There are about 175,000 bonds which have not been assented. The last deposited paid a penalty of 15 per cent.

Zella Nicolau's Debut.

Philadelphia, August 29.—Zella Nicolau, who has gained considerable notoriety by reason of her several suits against George J. Gould, made her appearance last night as a theatrical star at the Lyceum theater. Zella contented herself with a minor part in "The Golden Age." Her voice is sweet, but nervousness prevented her making full use of it. Compared with the debut of Eva Ray Hamilton, Zella was an artistic success.

Czar's Present to Montenegro.

Cettije, Montenegro, August 29.—The steamer Rostoff, from Cronstadt, has arrived off the coast, near Antivri, with a cargo consisting of 80,000 rifles, 15,000,000 cartridges, a number of cannon and machine guns, and a quantity of dynamite and other munitions of war, all of which form the czar's present to Montenegro.

The Pope Will Arbitrate.

London, August 29.—A dispatch from Rome says that the pope will assent to a request for him to arbitrate the frontier dispute between Hayti and San Domingo.

JUDGE HOLT'S WILL.

A Contest Over the Document Seems Imminent.

Washington, August 29.—It is thought here almost certain there will be a contest over the alleged will of the late Judge-Advocate-General Holt, sent in a mysterious manner yesterday to Colonel Wright, the register of wills. The present beneficiaries under the common law will resist the execution of the will just produced for either not genuine, or, if made, as not representing the latest intention of the dead man. It is thought Judge Holt may have revoked the will or given orders to burn it. It is supposed that either Miss Throckmorton or Miss Haines will move to probate the alleged will and thus precipitate the legal fight. Register Wright visited Judge Holt's negro coachman yesterday and questioned him, to learn if any of the servants had mailed the will to him, but the coachman denied any knowledge whatever of a will, and expressed great surprise at the discovery of one.

An old servant of Judge Holt's said today that after the judge's death, Washington Holt, of Kentucky, a relative of the judge, opened the desk of Judge Holt, saying that his last will was made in 1886. Another servant, for over thirty years employed by Judge Holt, said that shortly before his death Judge Holt conversed with her about his property, saying his affairs were badly mixed, and that he had left everything in the hands of Washington Holt to straighten out.

Fight at a Strike.

Wapakoneta, O., August 27.—The strike on the water works trench developed in a tragedy this afternoon. Joshua Tiller, Albert Seifert and Oscar Voorhees were shot. Tiller will die. Yesterday morning the men went on a strike and declared no one would go to work until their demands were satisfied. Some went to work at noon today, but were driven out. The trustees and contractors ordered Lewis Vanskiver and another man to fill some trenches and cover pipe in the second ward. They began work and the strikers congregated and began beating Vanskiver over the head with clubs and shovel-handles, breaking the largest ones. After he had been struck several times, he drew a revolver and fired into his assailants several times. Several participants were arrested and the officials are after others. Tiller was apparently the leader of the strikers. He was with Coxey when he marched to Washington and was also in the Chicago riots.

Sheriff May Kill the Fighters.

Austin, Texas, August 29.—Today Attorney-General Crane gave out his second opinion as to the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight in Dallas in October. This opinion was called for by an interrogatory propounded by Sheriff Cabell, of Dallas county, as to whether, in suppressing the fight, he was legally empowered to shoot and kill those who interfered. The attorney-general holds that, in the lawful discharge of his duty, the sheriff certainly has the right to use firearms in an emergency demanding it. He bases his opinion on the statutes governing riots, etc., and argues that, as the fighters and all in attendance will certainly be gathered in for violation of the law, under the law the sheriff or any sworn peace officer is bound to disperse said assemblages at any cost. As to the question of killing those who interfere, the attorney-general cites article 68 of the penal code, which says: "Homicide is justifiable when necessary to suppress riot, when the same is attempted to be suppressed in the manner pointed out in the code."

New Law Causes Trouble.

Sioux City, Ia., August 29.—The new grand jury law is making trouble for the state. The last legislature made a change, to date from this time, in the manner of drawing the grand and petit juries. As the grand jury is drawn the first of the year, however, the court decided it might hold over until January 1 next. On the opening of court yesterday, objection was made to the jury by all prisoners on the ground it was not summoned according to law. It is a serious question whether indictments by it will be valid. The same question is raised by other counties.

Fitzsimmons Commences Training.

New York, August 29.—Fitzsimmons has commenced training for the coming championship fight with Corbett, at his little cottage on the shore of Coney Island. His course differs from the training of the average fighter. He trains himself and regulates his own diet and work. He will rise at dawn, take a salt bath and then a walk. After taking something to eat, he will play with his lion and then punch the bag. He announces that in his present training he will not follow certain worn-out rules of old trainers.

Effects of Balfour's Remarks.

London, August 29.—The Berlin correspondent of the Standard learns on good authority that the result of the remarks of Hon. A. J. Balfour, first lord of the treasury, to the effect that he did not believe an international conference would result in international agreement, is that Germany is unlikely to call a bimetallic conference.

A WASHINGTON LAW

Assistant Attorney-General on Its Validity.

PAST LAWS REVIEWED IN PART

He Thinks the County Commissioners Have Power to Levy a Tax for School Purposes.

Olympia, Wash., August 28.—In reply to the question, Does the authority now exist in the board of county commissioners to levy a county tax for the support of the common schools of the county, Assistant Attorney-General Haight says: "If the repealing clause of the revenue law of 1893 had the effect to repeal all of section 16, chapter 127, law of 1891, there would be a serious question whether chapter 68, of the laws of 1895, is a valid law. But, inasmuch as the repealing clause of the revenue law of 1893 abrogates only a portion of section 16, chapter 127, law of 1891, leaving the main body of the statute intact, there is a substitute law upon which chapter 68, of the laws of 1895, can operate, and therefore chapter 68 is a valid and effective law."

Inquiry has also been made of the attorney-general if the law requiring the records and books of the county surveyor's office to be open to inspection, constitutes such employment of the county surveyor that he is entitled to compensation by the county for each office day of the year, without other employment in behalf of the county. This inquiry the attorney-general gives no opinion upon, as there is a case now pending in the supreme court, in which the question whether the surveyor is entitled to \$5 per diem for keeping his office open is involved.

BACK FROM JACKSON'S HOLE

General Coppinger Has Returned to His Headquarters.

Omaha, August 28.—General Coppinger, Major Humphrey and Lieutenant Hutcheson arrived this evening after a month's stay in the Jackson Hole country. They were four days in making the trip from Fort Washakie, where they arrived the 19th, to Rawlins, Wyo. Randall and two troops of the Ninth cavalry returned with General Coppinger from Wyoming, and are now at Fort Robinson. Major Chaffee was left in command of the troops still on the field. General Coppinger was reticent in discussing the situation at Jackson's Hole, saying only that when the troops arrived the settlers were very much frightened. They were congregated at two points, and were sending out scouting parties. The conflict, he said, is between the state laws of Wyoming and the treaty with the United States. The general saw that work on the military road to the Hole country was being rushed before he left that section, as he anticipated further use of it.

Wyoming's Game Laws.

Washington, August 28.—It has been definitely decided by the Indian bureau that no attention is to be paid to the game laws of Wyoming, where the laws come into conflict with the treaty of the United States with the Bannocks and Shoshone Indians. The attorney-general, after considering the matter, has informed the secretary of the interior and the commissioner of Indian affairs the rights of Indians to hunt on unoccupied lands, in his opinion, are unquestionable, and the state of Wyoming has no power to limit or abridge this right. No definite steps to enforce this determination have been entered upon, further than the instructions to United States district attorneys to secure the release of Indians now in custody on writs of habeas corpus, probably will be supplanted by an order to do the same thing in case any arrests are made in the future. The bureau will discourage hunting by Indians, so far as is possible, and at present no passes will be issued permitting braves to leave the reservation. It is probable that a number of soldiers will be kept in Jackson's Hole country during the remainder of the hunting season, and if it is deemed advisable any time to permit Indians to leave the reservation to hunt, the whites possibly will not be permitted to molest them. It is hoped, however, that the work on the irrigation ditch, soon to be contracted for, will furnish occupation and money for the Indians, making hunting unnecessary for their maintenance during the winter. No immediate trouble is anticipated, as the Indians are now on the reservations and are likely to remain there, at least for the present.

Texas Fever in Kansas.

Topeka, August 28.—The state sanitary board has received notice from Paola that Texas fever has broken out in a herd of cattle on a farm two miles west of there. The farm has been placed under quarantine. The cattle were shipped to Paola from Mountain Grove, Mo., August 17. It was only last week that Texas fever was found in Cowley county.

SUGAR INDUSTRY IN CUBA.

With Another Year of War It Will Be Prostrated.

New York, August 28.—The Ward line steamer Santiago, which has just arrived here, brought several passengers who could give authentic information about the insurrection in Cuba. Among those on board were Dr. H. von Herff, of this city, and Mr. John La Bourdette, administrator of a plantation at Guantanamo, which was recently raided. In conversation with a reporter Mr. von Herff said: "I found business in Santiago at a standstill. Most merchants were waiting for 'better times.' Some of them had closed their doors. Recently the government issued an order forbidding merchants to sell any goods or materials to women and children from the country. This was done to cut off the insurrectionists from obtaining any supplies from the towns."

"I made a trip from Santiago to the interior of the country, but it was a risk to undertake. The railroad was guarded at several points by Spanish troops. The province of Santiago de Cuba is sparsely settled, the principal places being the settlements of workmen on the big sugar estates. Inland provinces, in fact, the eastern half of Cuba, is mountainous and covered with dense forests. When the revolutionists are closely pressed they take to the woods, and it is almost impossible for the Spanish to penetrate. The revolutionists are simply carrying on a guerrilla warfare. Every few days I heard of some raid which usually consisted in destroying a plantation. There is little fighting going on."

"No one ventures to predict when the war will come to an end. If the insurrection goes on for another year the sugar industry will be prostrated. The administration of a large plantation in the Santiago district told me it will take the planters four or five years to recover from the damage already done. Many plantations not laid waste by the insurgents have been practically abandoned. The laborers have fled to the towns and the cane is uncut. Next season if the estate goes uncultivated, the fields will be over-run with weeds and soon become worthless for producing a crop of sugar."

"In fact, the sugar planters really bear the brunt of the war. They will have to pay enormous taxes, even if the insurrection be put down. At present almost every planter is threatened with ruin if he does not contribute money to the insurgent cause. The sugar planters are between the devil and the deep sea. If they do not pay large sums for 'protection,' their fields are laid waste. If they ask 'protection' from the government they are marked as enemies of the republic and their property will be set on fire or ruined at the first opportunity."

A MILLIONAIRE SMUGGLER.

He Admitted His Perjury When Too Late, and Was Arrested.

New York, August 28.—Henry Griesdick, the millionaire brewer of St. Louis, was placed under arrest by customs officers on a charge of smuggling and held in \$1,500 bail, which he deposited. Griesdick was a passenger on the Columbia of the Hamburg-American line. When the customs officers came to his baggage one of them held the millionaire's declaration. It described two valises, two trunks, nothing dutiable. Attached to it was the usual form of oath and the signature, "Henry Griesdick."

"Nothing dutiable, I believe, sir," said the officer, politely.

"Oh, no, sir; nothing indeed," replied the millionaire.

Then a little gray-bearded man stepped up and said:

"Hold on there, sir; if you please, I think I'll take a look through these."

"This is an outrage," cried Griesdick. When the officer completed his examination he made an inventory of dutiable goods found in Griesdick's effects as follows:

Gentleman's gold watch, four ladies' gold watches, five gold chains, two diamond, ruby and sapphire rings, one pair diamond sleeve buttons, nine tablecloths, seven dozen napkins, three bolts of silk, six pairs kid gloves, four pair silk gloves, seventeen pocket-knives, nine cigar-cutters and several other articles. The value of the goods was estimated at \$2,000.

"I admit I have made a grave mistake," Mr. Griesdick said, "and I am ready and willing to pay the duty on them. How much is it?"

"We regret that it is too late," said the inspector. "We shall have to place you under arrest."

The New Comet.

Palo Alto, August 28.—Professor W. J. Hussey, of the Leland Stanford university, says:

"The comet discovered by Swift, at Pasadena, is probably one of short period, hitherto unknown. It is not a delayed return of Barnard's comet of 1884, as was suspected a few days ago. My elements of the orbit of the new comet are:

Time of perihelion passage, October 5, 1862; perihelion distance 1.4047; longitude of node, 173 deg. 43 min.; longitude of perihelion, 18 deg. 55 min.; inclination, 5 deg. 57 min.

THE KU CHENG INQUIRY

Nothing Confirming Press Dispatches Received.

REPORT, HOWEVER, BELIEVED

Washington Officials Satisfied the Chinese Will Permit Foreigners to Be Present at the Investigation.

Washington, August 27.—Neither the state nor navy department has received any information confirmatory of the newspaper reports that Chinese officials have yielded and are now permitting foreigners to be present at the investigation into the attacks on the missionaries. The report, however, is credited here by those acquainted with the condition of affairs in China and who have felt all along that the imperial government would see the justice of permitting foreign representatives on the commission. It is felt here that the affairs of Americans in China, while in charge of Minister Denby and Admiral Carpenter, are in responsible hands and that they will see that adequate measures of protection are afforded to the extent of their ability.

M. W. Ransom, of North Carolina, will be appointed United States minister to Mexico, and the president will thus rectify the blunder in the first appointment of Ransom while he was still a member of the senate. Whether Mr. Ransom will return to Mexico or not will depend entirely upon his own wishes. His experience with the climate of Mexico last spring was not such as to greatly encourage him to return. Mr. Ransom was not well when he went there, however, and his physician thinks the unfavorable effect of the climate was largely due to his physical condition, and would not have been serious if he had been well when he left the United States. Since his return to this country, he has recovered his health.

A document received at the state department from Minister Sill, at Seoul, encloses four new postage stamps, the first issued by Korea for domestic purposes. The stamps are bright in color and carry, besides their English lettering, giving the denomination, several Korean characters, which presumably convey the same information to the natives. They carry no figures or peculiar signs. The stamps are manufactured in Washington for the Korean government. They range in value from 1 cent to 10 cents, or 50 poens. Mr. Sill says that the postal bureau is to be conducted in connection with the telegraphic bureau and the department of public works.

A general test and competition between machine guns has been set to begin Monday, September 16, at Indian Head. It is expected six machine guns will enter this contest, three being automatic and three not so. The automatic guns are the Colt, the Maxim-Nordenfolt, and the Hotchkiss. The others are the Gatling, the Accles and the Pratt and Whitney. It is expected this test will continue for two weeks.

The navy department was today informed of the arrival of the cruiser Marblehead, of Admiral Kirkland's European squadron, at Algiers. The admiral has discretionary orders to go to Turkey to look out for the protection of American interests arising in connection with the trouble at Tarsus, but in view of the satisfactory adjustment of affairs at that place, he may not find it necessary to make the journey.

Commodore Tyron, chief of the medical bureau of the navy department, has prepared an order making regulations for the care of the wounded in naval engagements. The new order is to obviate the difficulty of transferring wounded men from the deck to the surgeons' room.

MARION COUNTY'S ASSESSMENT

The Board of Equalization to Begin Its Annual Task.

Salem, Or., August 27.—The county board of equalization will begin its annual task of adjusting taxation tomorrow. Assessor Coffey has not yet fixed the assessment of the Southern Pacific railroad. It is impossible, he claims, to secure the co-operation of the other assessors to determine upon a uniform rate on the road throughout the state. Mr. Coffey thinks a mile in Jackson county should be assessed the same as a mile in Multnomah county. Two years ago he fixed the rate in this county at \$5,000 per mile, which was higher than in any other county, and the state board of equalization lowered it. County Judge Hubbard will favor establishing Mr. Coffey's figures of two years ago.

Correspondence received by Judge Hubbard indicates that some county officials do not understand the apparent low rate of assessment placed on this road in Oregon, as compared with California. The rate fixed by California is over \$12,000 per mile, but that includes the steamship lines, depots, real estate and all property. Oregon assesses all properties separately, so that there is very little, if any, favor shown the road in this state.