

# 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 GLACIER BARBER SHOP.

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### INDIAN DEPREDAATION CLAIMS.

Those Already Filed Aggregate About Forty-Four Millions.

Chamberlin, S. D., Sept. 4.—R. P. Sperlin, agent for the court of claims, who is at present visiting this state, says that claims of about \$44,000,000 have been filed under the Indian depredateion act of congress. Texas heads the list, with New Mexico a good second. Some of these claims are just; some exorbitant, some fraudulent.

As an example, two Mexican grandees of New Mexico claimed to have lost 15,000 sheep valued at \$2 per head, and not only made affidavits to that effect, but had fifteen or twenty of their employes do the same thing. It seemed to be a clear case of loss, but the court objected to paying \$2 per head for Mexican sheep. Mr. Sperlin was accordingly sent to New Mexico by the court to compromise on \$1.50 per head, but the Mexicans declined to arbitrate. As this was Mr. Sperlin's first case, he was anxious to make a record and began an investigation, which resulted in establishing the fact that the Mexicans never owned more than 1,500 sheep at any one time, and that a few hundred head were actually stolen by Navajo Indians, but at different times and places than claimed.

An enterprising Bear Butte ranchman had filed a claim for the loss of 130 tons of hay at \$200 per ton, alleged to have been destroyed by Indians in March, 1877. At the time hay was selling in that region for \$20 to \$30 per ton.

### STORM AT A CEMETERY.

Lightning Killed the Driver of the Hearse and Created a Panic.

Baltimore, Sept. 4.—A funeral procession had just entered the cemetery at Mount Winans last evening when a terrific thunder storm broke. When the lightning was sharpest and the thunder most deafening, one corpse was taken to the burial ground and another was taken back. The hearse had stopped at an open grave when there was a vivid flash, followed by a deafening peal, and the driver of the hearse, William Alsup, fell back dead on top of the vehicle. One of the horses was stunned, but quickly recovered, and, with his mate, dashed madly through the cemetery, dragging the hearse along until it collided with a tree. The colored people who attended the funeral became panic stricken. The horses drawing seventeen carriages also became frightened and a general stampede was narrowly averted by the drivers. The lightning played all about the cemetery where the mourners and attendants were, striking a grave and shattering the tombstone. The shrieks of the women rang above the noise of the rain and thunder, and such of the men as retained their wits did what they could to quiet their fears, having all they could do to keep them from rushing out of the carriages into the drenching rain. The burial took place as soon as the storm was over.

### War Balloon for Cuba.

Hartford, Conn., Sept. 5.—Samuel Andrews, a machinist, claims to have perfected a war balloon which he has sold to a syndicate of New York Cubans for use in aid of the Cuban insurgents. The balloon has been tested in the field and is said to work perfectly. Instead of the ordinary carriage, the balloon is fitted up with an armored box, from which a number of bombs can be suspended, and the bombs are released by automatic machinery in the box. After all are discharged, the box explodes, destroying the balloon. The machinery is worked by a steel spring. Andrews claims to have a device by which he can control the direction of the balloon.

On the next steamship of the Lingham line to Delagoa bay, South Africa, a number of ready-framed houses, which will only require setting up at destination, will be sent. The lumber was sawed at Port Blakeley and framed in Seattle.

## RAVAGES OF CHOLERA

Over Fifteen Hundred Deaths Daily in Peking.

### EPIDEMIC IS ALSO IN JAPAN

Envoys of United States and Great Britain in Peking Arraigned for Alleged Neglect of Duty.

Victoria, B. C., Sept. 5.—The following advices per Empress of China are at hand:

The cholera increases in Peking and the deaths exceed 1,500 daily. It is also increasing in Japan. The total number of cholera cases reported throughout Japan on August 19 was 771, and the deaths 429. The aggregate number of cases from the start is 25,000, of which 1,330 occurred on transports, and the deaths number 16,278. There were eighteen new cases in Tokio in the twenty-four hours ending at noon August 21, of which two died. A telegram from Mr. Chin-das, Japanese consul at Shanghai, reports 263 deaths among Chinese and seven among foreigners in the British and American concessions between the 1st and 13th of August. Another case has occurred on the Italian cruiser *Umbria*, bringing up the total number of cases on that vessel to eight.

The envoys of the United States and Great Britain in Peking are assailed with excessive violence by their countrymen residing in China for alleged neglect of duty in connection with anti-missionary outrages at Ka Cheng and Cheng Tu. In the universal excitement which prevails, the possibility that these diplomatic agents may be struggling with unprecedented difficulties is not considered for a moment, nor is any sufficient evidence produced to justify the immoderate denunciations lavished upon them. Immediate retribution for the atrocities is demanded, and as this cannot be summarily inflicted, the ministers are accused of heartless indifference to the claims of justice and humanity. The British consular officials are still more bitterly arraigned, the incumbent at Foo Chow, the nearest port to the scene of the massacre, being particularly charged with reprehensible delay in ordering an investigation of the crimes.

The American consuls, on the contrary, are eulogized for the energy of their efforts to hold offenders to account, but the activity is declared to be unavailing, in consequence of the apathy exhibited at Peking. It is certain, however, that Mr. Denby and his English colleague have induced the emperor to order the degradation of the chief magistrate of Ku Cheng and to issue a decree for the extirpation of the Vegetarian Society by the Foo Kien viceroys. That this command can be enforced is considered extremely doubtful, the imperial authority being much impaired in the southern provinces. The willingness of the envoys to accept a Chinese escort for an English and American commission to Ku Cheng is more severely blamed than any other of the reported misdeeds. In the opinion of the foreign community, a strong body of marines was essential to the dignity of the expedition. Many Englishmen believe that the governor of Hong Kong should have been required to provide a detachment of troops from the colonial garrison.

It is evident that while the storm of indignation is at its height, nothing that diplomatists can do will satisfy their countrymen. The governments at Washington and London are urged to take direct action and exact reparation without consulting their representatives at the Chinese capital. Several of the American missionaries appear confident that this appeal will be granted, and that the regular course of procedure will be set aside in compliance with their wishes. When they find themselves disappointed, their wrath against Mr. Denby will be greater than ever, but time will probably show that the censures which seemed uncontrollable at a period of unexampled agitation and grief were never warranted by actual circumstances. The idea that an American minister in Mr. Denby's position could deliberately repudiate his responsibility and betray his trust is too monstrous to be long credited in any quarter.

### Christian Chinese Assaulted.

London, Sept. 3.—The Times' Shanghai cablegram says: Chinese Christians are being brutally treated near Hing Hwa, province of Fo Kien. Houses have been burned and property and cattle stolen. One person was fatally wounded. The magistrate refused to interfere, although he was five times requested to do so. He had published an ambiguous proclamation, referring to the Ku Cheng massacre and inciting a rising against the Christians.

### Increased Immigration.

London, Sept. 5.—The Chronicle comments on the increase of immigration to America as pointing to another trade boom there. It is certain if there is an industrial revival there, there will be no more tariff tinkering.

## GENERAL COPPINGER'S REPORT

He Says the Indians Are Not to Blame for the Jackson's Hole Affair.

Washington, Sept. 5.—General Coppinger, who had command of the recent military expedition to the Jackson Hole country, today had a conference with Secretary Lamont, to which Commissioner of Indian Affairs Browning was invited:

"I do not consider the Indians were to blame for the Jackson's Hole affair," said General Coppinger, at the close of the conference. "They are entirely quiet now, and have been; in fact, they would not say 'boo,' to a goose."

One question which the general brought to the attention of Secretary Lamont and Commissioner Browning was the advisability of annexing the Jackson Hole country to the Yellowstone National Park. He suggests that this action would solve the problem by preventing all parties from hunting and fishing in that section, and said as the country is not densely settled, he thought there would be comparatively little difficulty in making the change.

Commissioner Browning said that in the first place it would be a matter for Secretary Smith and then for congress, adding that he did not know how the people of Wyoming would regard it, as it would deprive that state of territory.

General Coppinger's report of the Indian troubles has been turned over to Secretary Lamont. The general declined to say whether he made any recommendations for the continuance of troops in the Jackson's Hole country or for the punishment of participants in the trouble.

### A SWELL EVENT.

Approaching Marriage of One of Cornelius Vanderbilt's Daughters.

Newport, R. I., Sept. 5.—The engagement of Miss Gertrude Vanderbilt and Moses Taylor, though not formally announced, is now conceded by their friends. The great fortune of Miss Vanderbilt is almost matched by the millions of Mr. Taylor. He is the second son of Henry A. C. Taylor, and his inheritance came from his grandfather, Moses Taylor, a successful old-time merchant. Miss Gertrude Vanderbilt is the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt. She is pretty, attractive, slightly above the medium height, and slender. Her complexion is fair, features small and regular, eyes gray, hair brown and abundant. Mr. Taylor was graduated from Yale in the class of '95. He is an enthusiast in athletic and outdoor sports and an expert at polo.

Mr. Taylor inherited part of the estate of \$40,000,000 left by his grandfather, which, with his share of his father's estate, will give him \$20,000,000.

### Living in Hope.

San Francisco, Sept. 5.—The Hawaiian exiles have not yet given up hope of returning to their country or of financial balm for their wounded feelings. Colonel V. V. Ashford is occupying a cot in the French hospital, recovering from the experience of a Hawaiian prison. A cablegram recently hinted that Ashford was in correspondence with Henry Labouchere, M. P., editor of *Truth*, with a view to having his grievances taken up by the British people. When interviewed today Colonel Ashford admitted that he was in correspondence with several of the leading men in England, but would not state the nature of the correspondence. He expresses his belief, however, that the British government, though slow, will finally compel President Dole and his government to make full reparation for the wrongs British subjects think they have suffered.

### Exclusion Act Attacked.

Chicago, Sept. 5.—Judge Seaman, of the federal court, attacked the Chinese exclusion act, when he discharged from custody the Chinamen arrested in Detroit for entering the United States, and who were ordered to be deported by Commissioner Graves, of that city. Judge Seaman in discharging the men, said he questioned the constitutionality of the act. He based his decision on the section of the act which gives to the United States commissioners the same power as is given a judge. Judge Seaman holds that the powers of a commissioner are limited. He cannot pass sentence and inflict fines, but can simply hold to the federal grand jury.

### Iron Men Meet.

Cleveland, Sept. 5.—The Western Bar-Iron Association held a largely attended conference here today. Nearly all the largest manufacturers in the Middle and Western states were either present or represented. The meeting was behind closed doors, and the members refused to make public the object of the meeting. It was learned from another source, however, that the chief subject discussed was a proposition to advance the price of the product of the bar mills, as a result of the boom in the iron market all along the line. After a long discussion it was decided to advance the price on all grades of bar iron \$2 a ton.

### Amnesty to Political Offenders.

Rio Janeiro, August 30.—The senate passed a bill granting general amnesty to political offenders.

## THE REPUBLICS QUIET

Peace Now Reigns Throughout Central America.

### THE PROSPERITY OF GUATEMALA

John Rice Chandler Discusses the Possibilities of Trade Between This Country and Southern Republics.

Chicago, Sept. 4.—John Rice Chandler, correspondent of the Associated Press in Guatemala, arrived from that country today and was requested to make a full and frank statement of the situation of Central America, now that he is on American soil. Mr. Chandler has been in the service of the United States in Central and South America for several years, and is fully acquainted with the situation and can speak intelligently. He says:

"There is a general belief that Central Americans are on the eve of a revolution. Recently, this belief has apparently been backed up by the telegraphic reports of several journals in the United States. In truth, four out of five republics are today apparently quite. The fifth, Salvador, has had some riots recently, due to the connivances of the *Ezetas*, headed by General Antonio Ezeta, who is now in San Francisco, trying to organize a filibustering party, with American capital, in the California city. Nevertheless, the party in power, with General Gutierrez at its head, has the good will of the majority of the people and it may be difficult to oust him. The other republics are doing their best to build up their national credit and keep all turbulent elements in their places.

"Guatemala has been without revolution for some twenty years, and there has been absolute peace during this period, with the exception of a war in 1890 with Salvador, which lasted two months. The great staple of this country is coffee. Crops are very large and prices in the last few years have been very high. Exports this year will probably reach some 20,000,000 bags. This government, under General Barrios, ably seconded by his minister of war, General Morales, is all for peace. Government buildings are being erected all over the capital. Some, like the national palace, or government house, will cost upward of \$1,000,000. Furthermore the city is being beautified with parks and well-paved avenues. Three new banks have been started within the last two months, with an aggregate capital of \$6,000,000. Business generally is very promising, and, in general, life and property are safe. The country has one railroad finished and two in course of construction. The Atlantic line will finally join the capital with the port of Barrios, and then the country will be but four days from the United States, whereas it now takes fifteen days to reach San Francisco by the Pacific Mail line. Most of the trade of Central America goes to San Francisco and New York, but there is no reason why Memphis, St. Louis, New Orleans and other cities on the Mississippi, also Chicago, Cincinnati and other Western cities that are practically tributary to the Mississippi river, could not get a very large share.

"The country is rich in minerals as well as all tropical products, and only needs the energy and capital of Americans to build up a new Eldorado.

"One of the vital questions in Central America is naturally the Monroe doctrine, and the course the American government may pursue in sustaining it. The Central Americans believe that no other nation but the United States can and should build the Nicaragua canal, and that the \$100,000,000 which it may cost would be amply paid for by obtaining a majority of South America's commerce, especially that of the Pacific side, its exports and imports having been calculated to be worth over \$2,000,000 per annum."

### A Poor Place for Industry.

Washington, Sept. 5.—United States Consul Hiatt, at Santiago de Cuba, in reporting to the state department upon the efforts of the Pohnpo Mining Company to supply manganese ore for the American market, gives some detail of an attack upon the miners by Cuban insurgents. The company is an American corporation, the principal stockholders residing in Pennsylvania, but Spanish officers derive a tonnage royalty from the mines. This fact excited the displeasure of the rebels to such an extent that they fired upon the miners, causing such a stampede that the mine was compelled to close. General Maceo has since promised protection, but it has been impossible to prevail upon the men to return. The company just shipped its first shipment of 600 tons of ore to Philadelphia, where the demand is so great as to be beyond the supply capacity of this company, if allowed to operate. The ore is used in the manufacture of steel.

The \$22,000 bond issue of school district No. 18 (Pendleton) has been sold to Theiss & Barroll, Spokane agents for Eastern money lenders, for \$455 premium. The bonds draw 6 per cent.

## MONEY TO MOVE CROPS.

More Important Matter Than the Demand for Gold.

Washington, Sept. 4.—The furnishing of small notes and silver dollars to meet the demand for money to move the crops is likely to absorb the energies of the treasury department during the next few weeks more than the demand for gold. The demand is not so active this year as it has sometimes been, and is not expected to be, because the national banks are better equipped than usually with small notes. Their surpluses are larger, and the treasury itself has been making shipments of money for \$5 and \$10. There is a large supply of both these denominations in the currency reserve vaults of the treasury. The supply of notes for \$1 and \$2 is not so large, but can be increased if necessary. There is little discrimination in the demands upon the treasury as to the character of the paper currency sent out, so long as it is new bills for small denominations. The usual policy of the department is to unload silver certificates as far as possible, to follow these by Sherman treasury notes, and then retain the old legal tender notes until the last. The diffusion of small Sherman notes in distant parts of the country prevents their presentation at the subtreasuries for redemption in gold and the hoarding of legal-tender cents off in a measure the excess of currency redemption in gold at New York.

### "THE SILVER LINING."

More About the First Production of the Play.

Chicago, Sept. 4.—Probably the most novel stage production ever witnessed in Chicago was given last night at the Chicago opera house. It was a dramatization of the free silver question in politics, and judging by the remarkable circumstances attending the first public performance, the piece may not unlikely attract widespread attention. "The Silver Lining" is the name of the play. The theme was suggested by "Coin's Financial School," and Harvey, the author of "Coin," occupied a proscenium box. Hissing of the lines early in the piece presumably by anti-silver sympathizers, caused no little excitement, which was increased when, after the second act, it was evident the piece had made a hit.

The author, Fitzgerald Murphy, a well-known Boston newspaper man, being called before the curtain suddenly turned to Harvey and asked him to say whether the play faithfully presented the spirit of "Coin's School."

The audience was on tiptoe at the unusual incident, and Harvey, rising in his place among the spectators, said: "It does, most magnificently."

There was great cheering, mingled with hisses. During the excitement Miss Frances Drake, the San Francisco actress who takes the leading feminine part, had a narrow escape from serious injury. Her horse becoming restive, backed against the scenery, a portion of which fell with a crash. Miss Drake lost her balance and the horse, plunging and trembling, started to bolt. Miss Drake had half fallen from the saddle, when, grasping one of the wings, she managed to steady herself and rode the frightened animal off the stage.

The play itself proved unexpectedly strong in dramatic interest. It was richly mounted by Manager T. W. Miner, the play being his first personal venture, though he has long been assistant in the management of Jas. A. Hearn's "Hearts of Oak," and the theatrical undertakings of his father, Congressman Miner, of New York.

The author denied before the curtain that the play is being backed by the silver interests. From Chicago it goes to Milwaukee and then on an extensive tour of the West and South. The company is a particularly competent one, most of the members being picked from the Frohman and other well-known companies. A feature of the piece is the excellent work of William Courtleigh, as the hero, John Jefferson, said to represent ex-Representative Bryan, of Nebraska.

### Searching for Peary.

St. John's, N. F., Sept. 4.—The first news from the Peary relief expedition was brought today by the American schooner, John E. Mackenzie, returning from a Greenland halibut fishery. The Mackenzie met the Kite with the expedition on board at Holsteinburg, July 15. At Holsteinburg the Kite took aboard Professor Dyche, one of the members of the expedition, and sailed again the same evening. Very little ice was reported south of Greenland waters. The crew of the Mackenzie think the Kite will have no difficulty in reaching Whale's sound, where Peary's headquarters are located. The return of the relief party is expected about the end of this month.

### A Rich Pocket.

Breckenridge, Col., Sept. 4.—In leased ground on Farncomb hill, Richard Foote and George Cavaux took out in three days fifty-five pounds of gold worth \$17.50 an ounce. The place being worked, out of which the fifty-five pounds were taken, is only four feet square, and there is more of the ore in sight.

## "JACK THE RIPPER"

He Was a Medical Student of London.

### IS NOW IN AN INSANE ASYLUM

The Facts Are All Well Known to the English Authorities, Who Hushed the Matter Up.

New York, Sept. 3.—Dr. Forbes Winslow, of London, a well-known specialist on suicide and insanity, says that "Jack the Ripper," who by his crimes terrorized London a few years ago, is incarcerated in a county lunatic asylum in England. Dr. Winslow says this fact is known to the doctors, but they hushed up the facts. Dr. Winslow says that he is a medical student, suffering from suicidal mania.

The doctor has come to New York to attend the medical congress, which will be held September 4, 5 and 6. He will be chairman of the department of insanity and mental medicine, and has prepared a paper on suicide, considered as a mental epidemic. The story told by Dr. Winslow is as follows:

"Jack the Ripper" was a medical student of good family. He was a young man of slight build, with light hair and blue eyes. He studied very hard and his mind, being naturally weak, gave way. He became a religious enthusiast and attended early service every morning at St. Paul's. His religious fervor resulted in homicidal mania toward the women of the street, and impelled him to murder them. He lodged with a man whom I know, and suspicion was first directed toward him by reason of the fact that he returned to his lodgings at unreasonable hours; that he had innumerable coats and hats stained with blood.

"I have in my possession a pair of Indian moccasins stained with blood that the 'Ripper' wore while on his murderous expeditions. I notified the Scotland Yard authorities, but at that time they refused to co-operate with me. Subsequently the young man was placed in confinement and remanded to an asylum, where he is today. Since his incarceration there has been no repetition of the murders that he perpetrated.

"These facts are all known to the English authorities, and it is conceded that the man now in the asylum is 'Jack the Ripper.' It was deemed desirable, however, to hush the matter up. The details were too horrible to be made the subject of a public trial, and there was no doubt of the man's hopeless insanity."

### A QUESTION OF RENTAL.

Dispute Between the Southern Pacific and Western Union.

San Francisco, Sept. 3.—A dispute has arisen between the Western Union people and the Southern Pacific Company. The former leases all of the telegraph lines of the railroad and operates them as a part of its telegraph system. This arrangement has been in force since 1877. One of the provisions of the contract provides that the Western Union shall pay Mr. Huntington \$100,000 annually. The payment for this year is now several months overdue, and the whole trouble is the outgrowth of this negligence on the part of the Western Union.

The Western Union wishes a reduction made in this yearly rental. No definite statement can be obtained as to the exact amount which the Western Union would be willing to pay, but it is rumored that a demand has been made for a reduction of at least 33 per cent. The Western Union officials say that there was no opposition on the Pacific coast when the contract was made, but that during the last few years the company has been subjected to the severest kind of competition. In view of these facts they claim that the Southern Pacific should be willing to grant a material reduction. Mr. Huntington and the Western Union people have had the matter under consideration for some time, but the former is said, so far, to have declined to make any reduction. He takes the ground that the lease as it exists is fair to both parties, and the rental is not too exorbitant.

People in a position to know the facts are cautious about speaking on the subject. It is known, however, that both sides have taken a very determined stand, and the controversy may eventually result in the cancellation of the present contract. Neither party, however, is at the mercy of the other. The railroad simply does not want to operate its own telegraph lines while the Western Union does not desire to relinquish them as part of its coast service.

Taking all the circumstances into consideration, it is more than probable that if the lease of 1877 should be canceled, another would be drawn up. Before any final understanding is reached, however, there will undoubtedly be some important litigation in the United States courts regarding the new lease.