

# The Hood River Glacier.

It's a Cold Day When We Get Left.

VOL. 7.

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## Hood River Glacier.

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## THE GLACIER BARBER SHOP,

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### THE BOOM PETERED OUT.

The Stranded Miners in Alaska Are in a Bad Way.

San Francisco, Sept. 17.—The mining boom at Cook's inlet has petered out and there are over 200 miners in far-away Alaska who are stranded. Not only have none of them any means with which to come home, but there is no way in which the majority of them can reach home this winter.

Wild stories of a great boom in that part of Alaska were told last fall, and the spring saw the fitting out of a number of expeditions for Cook's inlet. The first to go from here was in charge of C. D. Ladd in the schooner Marion, twenty-eight men being in the party. The steamer Chehalis took twenty-five men from Puget sound, and the schooners Elwood and Prosper and the sloop Mars also took parties from Seattle, Tacoma and Port Townsend. The ship Jeannie arrived here from Cook's inlet eight days ago. When she left the latter place, only the Marion, Prosper and Elwood were there. These boats could not accommodate a captain of the miners. The Prosper's captain offered to take twenty men—all she could carry—to Unalaska at \$5 a head, the men to board themselves on the trip.

The Alaska Commercial Company's new schooner Kodiak, which was built here a few months ago, is expected to arrive at Cook's inlet next month, but her capacity will not accommodate many of the miners today. An employe of the company said:

"It depends upon where the miners are along the shores of the inlet. If they have remained on the east side, they can readily reach our trading post at Kenai, and there are two or three canneries on the Kenai and Kuskokwim rivers; but if they have gone on the westerly side, they are likely to have a hard time, unless they are provided with guns and ammunition. Even the possession of these will not avail them much after the winter sets in, for everything there is snow and ice. If they are pretty well acquainted with the country, they could work down to Kenai, but if they are not, the case is very serious. We have another station on the Yanook, but I do not think it is kept open in the winter months."

### THE BIG HOTEL AT NIAGARA.

The Place to Be Made the Monte Carlo of America.

Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 17.—The Express says: Niagara Falls is to be the convention city of the future and the Monte Carlo of America. Several plans are far advanced looking to the establishment there of one of the most gigantic permanent convention halls ever conceived on this side of the Atlantic and the erection of a clubhouse which will be the wonder of the world. Niagara Falls in the future is going to be all that Saratoga has been, only on a greater scale. It is said that the men interested in the scheme represent more than \$100,000,000 in money and that they are able to carry the thing through without a hitch. It is said that the clubhouse to be erected will cost not less than \$500,000, and will be run after the plan of Mitchell's House at Saratoga. Both Mitchell and Daly are interested in the scheme besides others whose names cannot be learned.

### The "Sweet-Pea Girl."

San Francisco, Sept. 17.—The "sweet-pea girl," the mysterious woman who has constantly attended the Durrant trial, and who has attracted so much attention by her devotion to the alleged murderer, is not Rosalind Holand, the daughter of well-to-do Oakland people. She is Mrs. Grace Bowers, the wife of an insurance clerk. Last Wednesday she left her husband as a result of her infatuation for Durrant. Mr. Bowers says his wife never knew Durrant, but that from the beginning she has taken a great interest in the trial, and believes Durrant innocent. It is thought that her mind has become affected, and that she is not responsible for her actions.

## STRIFE OVER VALUES

### Annual Troubles of the Board of Equalization.

### PLEAS FOR MERCY ARE HEARD

A Decided Decrease in all Property in Washington, as Assessed by the County Boards.

Olympia, Wash., Sept. 19.—The scene of strife between the state board of equalization on the one side and the county assessors on the other, which is annually presented at the capital, is now fairly on in a somewhat exaggerated form. Tales of poverty are being heard and eloquent pleas for mercy are now made daily to the state equalizers. All this consumes time, if it does not prove effective. The value of railroad property, as equalized by the county boards in 1894 was \$18,492,997; for 1895 this is \$18,548,825, a decline of \$944,172, or nearly 7 per cent. Its value in 1894 was \$174,399,616; this year it is \$166,681,508, a decline of \$8,718,108, or nearly 5 per cent. Personal property in 1894 was \$28,425,333; this year, \$25,986,899, a difference of \$2,438,434, or 8 1-2 per cent. All of these figures for 1895 are without Franklin county, whose returns are not yet in.

Pierce county was before the board today in the person of Prosecuting Attorney Coiner, Robert Wingate, the county commissioners and the county assessor. Regarding charges made that Pierce county had been unjustly treated a year ago, Auditor Grimes said no wrong had been done and he could rely on the records to prove his assertion. Coiner said Pierce county people felt they had been severely dealt with in the matter of taxation. They had looked at it as an aggregate proposition. They thought their valuation very large and the fault of the state board; but, upon investigation, they had concluded it was mostly their own fault. They felt, however, an injustice in the past had been done Pierce and King counties in the classification of lands as compared with other Western counties. To summarize the desire of the Pierce county people, it would appear that they are satisfied with the assessment of that county on city and town lots and improvements thereon, but they want a new and more favorable classification made by the state board.

The following extract from the school book contracts will prove particularly interesting to retail dealers throughout the state:

The Werner Company agrees to take from retail dealers all saleable stock which they have on their shelves, of the books previously in use, corresponding to the grade and class of books that the board selected, and give the retailers the new books supplied by the Werner Company, in exchange, dollar for dollar; and also agree to pay all express on books sent and returned on the above exchange.

Lovell & Co. agree to make even exchange of new books now in the hands of dealers in this state. Sheldon & Co. agree that the books in the hands of dealers which were displaced by the adoption of their publications will be received by them at the wholesale price furnished in Washington, and their books furnished instead, at the same price, dollar for dollar.

### THE JERSEY LILY.

When Divorced and Tired of the Stage, She Will Live in California.

San Francisco, Sept. 19.—The Examiner says that Mrs. Charlotte Langtry will today, through her attorneys, Dunn & McPike, file an action for divorce from her husband, Edward Langtry, in the superior court of Lake county, where the famous Jersey Lily has considerable property. Her grounds for divorce from Mr. Langtry are specified as desertion and failure to provide for his wife and daughter, a girl of 14. The complaint further alleges that there is no community property and requests that the custody of the child, Jeanne, be awarded to the mother. It is understood that there will be no contest. Several days ago dispatches from New York announced that the firm of Howe & Hummell, of that city, had mailed to Dunn & McPike papers to be filed, asking for a divorce in behalf of the Jersey Lily. Attorney McPike says that Mrs. Langtry is expected to return to her home in Lake county, as soon as she has become weary of her histrionic ventures. The place will be the center of a gay throng and become the rendezvous for people of distinction. From this it is believed that Mrs. Langtry has definitely decided to abandon the stage. It is not known that she contemplates a new matrimonial venture, should her divorce be granted. She is expected to reach San Francisco within six weeks.

Port Townsend's city government cost \$21,226 the past year, and the revenues from all sources were \$8,853, leaving a deficit of \$12,373. Besides this, the town owes \$53,500, on old warrants. Bonding is offered as a remedy, and is variously viewed.

## A PENSION INVESTIGATION.

National Council of the Grand Army Has One in Mind.

Washington, Sept. 19.—A meeting of the national council of administration of the G. A. R. has been called to discuss the question whether a pension granted a disabled soldier becomes a vested right or is subject to revision or cancellation at the option of some officer of the government. It is the purpose of the order to bring suit to test the question and to carry it to the supreme court for final decision. In regard to this matter, Commissioner of Pensions Lochren says:

"A pension is simply a bounty granted by act of congress. If it were a vested right, congress could not interfere with it in any way. As a matter of fact, the legislative power can modify or repeal the pension laws whenever it sees fit. To consider a pension as a vested right is absurd. The supreme court of the United States has decided to the contrary three different times. All pension laws grant a bounty during disability, but when the disability stops, of course the pension stops also. If a pension is shown to have been obtained by fraud it would be a strange thing if it could not be canceled. It would be a curious thing if the commissioner of pensions could only increase pensions and could not reduce them where fraud or manifest infraction of the law is shown. The law of December 21, 1893, makes a pension a vested right until it is changed, after notice to the pensioner and a hearing before the commissioner. That law is, of course, in effect now, but its meaning is doubtful. No right can be a vested one which can be taken away by a hearing before the commissioner of pensions or any one else. Congress can undoubtedly pass a law declaring a pension a vested right, but the next congress could undoubtedly repeal it.

"In the now celebrated case of Judge Long against me as commissioner, this question of vested right in a pension was repeatedly adjudicated by the courts, and always adversely. In Judge Long's case the pension had been raised by Commissioner Tanner. If the pension were a right and not a bounty, it could not be legally raised by the commissioner. As a matter of fact, the law of June 21, 1870, which abolished the biennial examinations, expressly provided that the commissioner of pensions should have the same power as before to order special examinations on notice to the pensioner and then to increase or reduce the rating according to law. A pension is a bounty granted by the government, and it can be abolished or modified at any time by any congress."

### ARMY AND NAVY.

The Fifteen-Inch Gun Will Penetrate Any Trench That Is Made.

Washington, Sept. 19.—A successful test was made today of the 15-inch gun of the navy, as well as of the structure of the battleship on which the heavy armor is bolted. The plate was the same as used in the test two weeks ago, when it withstood the shots from the 12-inch gun, save for having been cracked down the middle. The plate was fourteen inches thick, of Harveyized steel. It was fastened to a structure representing the side of a battleship. In today's test a Wheeling-Sterling armor-piercing shell, weighing 1,100 pounds, was fired from a 13-inch rifle, with 480 pounds of powder, a distance of 850 feet, with a velocity of 1,800 feet a second. It struck the plate on that portion uninjured by the previous shots, cracking it into three pieces, penetrating the plate and bulkheads, supplanting it, and disappeared in the sand. There was no doubt expressed among the naval officials that the shot would have penetrated any armor made, and in a ship equipped with plate like that tested today, the opinion was the shot would have penetrated the ship and knocked the plate off on the opposite side. While the plate was penetrated, yet the officers said the fact that it was cut through so cleanly and so little shattered proved it was equal to any plate yet made. It had been claimed that if a shot should pierce an armor plate that the structural portion of the ship to which the plate was bolted would be damaged for twelve or fifteen feet along the ship's side. The shot today upset this theory, as it damaged the structure only locally.

There was some discussion as to whether a ship could be saved from sinking after being pierced by such a shot, the impression being that if a shot did not sink she would surely be disabled. A test was also begun of the Colt's automatic rifle, which fires 400 shots per second. It will have to undergo a test of 800 shots without stopping.

### A Rebellion in Fo Kien.

Hong Kong, Sept. 18.—It is reported that a rebellion has broken out on the border of the province of Fo Kien. The insurgents are said to have occupied the town of Hong Leng, from which the officials fled, leaving the people to the mercy of the insurgents. A detachment of imperial troops are advancing to give battle to the insurgents.

## FIVE ARE ON TRIAL

### Alleged Lynchers in Court at Ellensburg.

### SEPARATE TRIALS NOT ASKED

Trial Delayed by an Objection to the Sheriff, Who Is Prosecuting Witness, Selecting the Jury.

Ellensburg, Wash., Sept. 18.—The trial of Mike Linder, Frank Ueblicher, William Kennedy, Frank Fiegie and Robert Linke, the men charged with murder in connection with the lynching of the Vinsons, August 14, began this morning in the superior court, Judge Humes, of Seattle presiding. The state is represented by E. E. Wager, county attorney, assisted by W. G. Graves, H. J. Snively, Edward Prayn, J. B. Davidson, Mires & Warner and W. J. Welsh appeared for the defendants. No demand was made for separate trials and all of the prisoners were arraigned together. The jury box was at once filled from the regular panel, twenty-two names being available. Nine jurors had been passed for cause, when the panel was exhausted. Judge Humes announced he would have the sheriff secure fifty names on his open venire, but the defense objected on the ground that such action is contrary to a new law. The court said he did not believe the legislature contemplated blocking and delaying the work of courts, and he was willing, if wrong in the premises, to let the supreme court correct him. The defense then made the point that, as the sheriff is a sworn witness in the case, having sworn to the complaints, he is not qualified to select a jury. The court accepted that view, but promptly instructed the clerk to notify the coroner, who lives at Cle Elum, to make service at the earliest possible moment, and report to the court at 9:30 o'clock Wednesday morning. This action was taken because the coroner assumes the duties of sheriff whenever the latter, through any cause, becomes disqualified. The complete jury was then ordered to be kept together in the custody of the two bailiffs, till reconvening of court.

The general opinion at Ellensburg is that the alleged lynchers cannot be convicted, says the North Yakima Herald. The main evidence against some of the prisoners is that, after entering the jail, and becoming warm after their efforts to break into the steel cage, they tossed aside their masks. The Herald's informant said it was the intention of the self-constituted judges and executioners to shoot the Vinsons in the cage, but every time a candle was lighted, so that only the two against whom the mob sought vengeance might be hit, young Vinson would dash his blanket against the grating, and the current of air would "douse the glim." All this time Vinson kept up a fusillade of curses, and called the mob every abusive name he could lay his tongue to, and even to the last he showed the same character of courage that had marked him as a desperado.

### Contracts for Battleships.

Washington, Sept. 18.—Commodore Sampson, chief of the bureau of ordnance, has made a report to the secretary of the navy on the recommendation made by Chief Constructor Hichborn, that hereafter in letting contracts for the construction of vessels the armor to be included in the contract. It is understood that the report is adverse to the recommendation, and that many reasons are given for the belief that the change would be unwise, the principal being the necessity for constant supervision on the part of the government to prevent the use of inferior armor. It is supposed that Secretary Herbert will take this question up soon with the view of deciding it before the work on the new battleships and gunboats is begun.

### Must Go Underground.

Seattle, Sept. 18.—In consequence of a petition from the property-owners on Front and Second streets, which are being paved with vitrified brick, objecting to having electric poles placed within the sidewalk line, the board of public works today recommended to the city council that all wires be placed underground. The board of aldermen adopted the recommendation and ordered an ordinance drafted. The trolley wires may be attached to the buildings, if the property-owners will agree. The cost of the change will run up to \$20,000 or \$30,000.

### Indianapolis, Sept. 18.—The A. M. E. conference of Indiana, in an address to the country today, says:

"We call attention to the case of John Waller, a man of education and character, who is now held a prisoner by the French government and who is undergoing a sentence of twenty years at hard labor. We consider the treatment awarded our fellow countryman an outrage, and would request the state department to use its good offices for his immediate release as an American citizen."

## STATEMENT BY SMITH.

He Lays Aside Side Issue and Talks to the Point.

New York, Sept. 18.—Ex-Commodore James D. Smith, chairman of the New York Yacht Club's committee, issued the following statement to the press today:

"I have nothing to say in answer to Lord Dunraven's letter of September 13. My committee is out of town. Lord Dunraven has given his letter to the public and our answer will come later.

"To strip this yacht question of all side issues and special but important pleadings by Lord Dunraven about conditions, old and new, which should not have prevented him from racing Valkyrie to the finish of the match, the glaring fact stands out that he did not do his duty to the Royal Yacht Squadron, who made the challenge for him, to the English people, nor to his supporters, nor to himself. He prevented the Defender from showing her power and speed in the second and third races, thus giving the syndicate that built her no opportunity of displaying her superiority over the challenging vessel.

"Lord Dunraven had the personal right to decline to resail the protested race of September 10 in a written or unwritten offer to him by Mr. Iselin, and approved by our cup committee, which he did decline. He had also the same personal right to start his yacht across the line September 12 and withdraw her from the race as he did, leaving Defender to go over the course alone.

"I believe it was, to say the least, a mistake in judgment and that the great majority of yachtsmen the world over will so decide."

### ECKELS TOO FAR AWAY.

He Can Say Nothing of Interest Regarding a Bond Issue.

London, Sept. 18.—The Hon. James E. Eckels, controller of the United States currency, made the following statement today on the request of a representative of the Associated Press:

"Being thus far away from New York, and not knowing the exact conditions prevailing there which are producing the shipment of gold abroad, I feel I can say nothing upon that subject which will be of special benefit to the public. Generally speaking, these gold shipments come about from the fact that the American people are selling a great deal abroad and not buying sufficient of their own products to equalize things, thus necessitating a settlement of the balance due in gold. We maintain a financial system which makes the United States treasury a general market of supply for all requiring gold, consequently more or less embarrassment comes to the administration when those balances require to be settled. However, the treasury has always managed to maintain unquestioned payment in gold of its obligations, and always will do so. The system under which it is forced to operate makes it sometimes expensive to do so, but so long as the representatives in congress refuse to change that system, and so long as the voters tolerate them, the people have no right to complain of the expense."

New York, Sept. 18.—Assistant Treasurer Conrad N. Jordan says in relation to the printed story about the probable issue of government bonds: "I have been a party to no discussion on the subject with Mr. Curtis nor anyone else, except in an informal, gossip way, and have not attended a formal conference. A great many of our leading financiers, including J. Pierpont Morgan, do not consider a new government loan advisable at this time."

### Outlaw Henry Starr Convicted.

Fort Smith, Ark., Sept. 19.—It took a jury in the United States court one hour to convict Henry Starr, the young bandit chieftain, of the murder of Floyd Wilson. The killing took place eight miles west of Nowata, December 12, 1893. Starr was just beginning his career as an outlaw, and his only venture outside of holding up private individuals and looting stores had been the robbery of an express office at Nowata. The express company sent H. C. Dickey and Floyd Wilson after him. Wilson met Starr and in the duel following Starr was killed. He was wounded at the first fire, and his Winchester refused to work, but he pluckily kept up the battle with his revolver until Starr killed him. Starr formed a band out of followers of Bill Dalton and was very successful. He is still a headless youth, tall, slender and athletic, with a pleasant face. He expresses contempt for the jury that convicted him, and spoke of them as a pack of idiots.

## THE DREADED CHOLERA

### Quarantine to Be Established at the State Line.

### CALIFORNIA AUTHORITIES BUSY

No Fear of Introduction of the Disease by Steamer, but Not So Certain of the Railroads.

San Francisco, Sept. 17.—The local health officers are seriously considering the establishment of quarantine stations at the north and south lines of the state along the railroads. The plan will be considered at the joint meeting of the local board of health, the surgeons of the United States marine service and the state board of health, to be held in a few days. Those whose duty it is to look after the sanitary condition of the city and prevent the introduction and spread of epidemic diseases are thoroughly aroused to the danger which is threatened to the city and state by the close proximity of Asiatic cholera. As already announced, the board of health has declared Honolulu an infected port, and hereafter all vessels from there will be detained and thoroughly fumigated.

The members of the board of health do not fear the introduction of cholera through the medium of the steamers and other vessels from infected ports, because they consider the quarantine already established and in force will form a perfect safeguard, but they are not so certain about the railroads. Some of the members consider that the greatest danger lies in those who are landed in other ports and reach this city by rail. Already the subject has been earnestly discussed, and the proposition to establish the quarantine stations at the points named will be urged at the coming joint conference.

Under the act of congress of February, 1893, the federal marine hospital service is given general supervision of all quarantining. The local surgeons of the service have announced their intention to co-operate with the state and city authorities in keeping out of the country infected persons or articles. There is a provision in the act giving the marine hospital officers authority to place effective quarantine machinery in operation wherever the state and local quarantine services are inadequate or inefficient. If the quarantine stations are established in the north and south extremes of the state, it will be done under authority conferred by the act.

In discussing the situation Dr. Lovelace, the health officer, said: "The board of health fully realizes the grave duty devolving upon it to use the most rigorous means to guard against the approach of cholera. The United States and state authorities have joined with us, and we feel confident that we will succeed in keeping the disease from getting in our midst. We understand that we cannot do too much to protect the people, and every means within our reach will be used. Every vessel from an infected port will be subjected to rigid inspection, and will be held in quarantine until passengers and cargo are thoroughly fumigated. The action of the vessels on the water front will be closely watched, as will also the Chinese quarter. There seems no doubt about the epidemic at Honolulu being Asiatic cholera, and it is a desperate disease to fight."

### Work of a Miscranton.

San Francisco, Sept. 17.—A vicious attempt to burn "Bottle Koening's" theater, on Montgomery avenue, was made early this morning. About 5 o'clock the place was found in flames, which were, however, soon extinguished with slight damage to the property. It was found that some one had taken off the tips of twelve gasburners, and then lighting the gas, had turned the flames against the woodwork. In the basement the cap had been unscrewed from the gaspipe and the lighted gas was so directed toward the woodwork. Overhead, in the New Atlantic hotel, were 150 people all asleep, and had not the fire been promptly discovered and extinguished, there would have been a frightful catastrophe.

### The Cramps to Build a Yacht.

Philadelphia, Sept. 16.—It was learned tonight that Defender will soon be brought to Cramps' shipyard, where a thorough examination of her will be made. The Cramps believe they can build a still speedier yacht. Chief Engineer Pattison is now in New York arranging for her visit.

### They Must Not Enter.

Washington, Sept. 16.—The secretary of the treasury today sent a telegram to the treasury of customs at Ogdensburg, N. Y., directing him not to admit any of the 200 Chinese recently landed at Vancouver, B. C., en route to the Atlanta exposition.

### Favors an International Agreement.

Brussels, Sept. 16.—The international agricultural congress, which has been in session since September 8, passed a resolution for an international bimetallic agreement.