

# The Hood River Glacier.

It's a Cold Day When We Get Left.

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## Hood River Glacier.

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### FATAL BRIDAL FEAST.

Three of the Guests Dead and Eighty Are Very Sick.

Sabula, La., Oct. 9.—The singularly distressing illness among the guests at the wedding of John Taplaw and Anna Gage is still occupying the attention of the medical fraternity of this and other cities, but so far no physician has been able to correctly diagnose the disease. Three deaths have occurred and eighty persons are confined to their beds, and several of these are not expected to live.

The peculiarity of the disease is causing great apprehension, and is attributed to the failure of physicians to successfully combat it. It is similar to common forms of poisoning and its imperviousness to all antidotes and usual remedies is a puzzle. Some of the victims show every symptom of trichinosis, though the ordinary treatment fails to eradicate the disease, or allay the fever with which it is accompanied. They appear to be afflicted with ptomaine and the antidotes administered in case of mineral poisoning have not the slightest tendency to check the illness. The fact that most of the victims were not stricken until three weeks after partaking of the wedding feast, furnishes another surprise to the physicians.

There are twenty-five cases in Sabula. In the surrounding country of Jackson county there are fifty or sixty more patients. The symptoms are alike in every case. Jackson county is terror-stricken. Those who are slightly ill are apprehensive of more results and consequently no medical assistance relieves them. Those who are not ill, but who were at the wedding, are fearful that the disease may soon assert itself on them. The outside physicians called in are in the dark as much as the local doctors.

It transpires that after the meats which were served at the feast had been cooked the wedding was postponed for four days. In that interval the weather was very warm and the meats became tainted.

### WASHINGTON'S SCHOOL FUND.

What is Included Thereunder by the State Law.

Olympia, Oct. 9.—A. W. Haster, prosecuting attorney for King county, having inquired of the attorney-general as to what funds the rule of apportionment prescribed in chapter 68, session laws of 1895, providing for a state school fund, applied, has been given the following answer by Assistant Attorney-General Haught:

"The phrase 'all state annual school funds,' as used in this law, plainly means the proceeds of the state tax and of the income of the permanent school funds annually collected and applicable to the expenses of the common schools. That this view is correct is indicated by the requirement that the income from the permanent school fund shall be deducted from a sum equal to \$6 for each child of school age, in order to determine the amount of the state school tax. As to the other school funds coming into the county treasury, the rule laid down in section 3, chapter 137, laws of 1891, relating to the duties of county superintendents remain in force, this section not having been repealed either expressly or by implication."

### Beer Fight in Germany.

Munster, Westphalia, Oct. 10.—There has been a growing agitation here for some time past against the order issued to close the beer gardens and other similar places for obtaining refreshments at a much earlier hour than customary. The result is that a number of serious conflicts have taken place between the police and the inhabitants in the streets of this city. Matters reached a crisis yesterday evening, when the gendarmes and police charged a mob of townspeople, with drawn swords, wounding many of the latter. There is very bitter feeling against the authorities, and it is feared there will be more trouble before long.

## WHAT MORA WILL GET

Dividing Up the Money Which Was Paid by Spain.

### FAT FEES OF HIS ATTORNEYS

Decision of the Commissioner of the General Land Office in the Marquam Case Affirmed.

Washington, Oct. 10.—It is expected that the state department, which is custodian of the funds paid by Spain on the Mora claim, will pay the money to the different parties in interest Thursday. The amount finally agreed on for Antonio Maximo Mora, principal in the claim, is \$867,085. This sum has been reduced somewhat by assignments, and the actual amount to be paid Mr. Mora will be slightly above \$700,000.

The next payment of importance will be \$287,000 to Jose I. Roderiguez, who has been the attorney of Mr. Mora since the inception of the case in 1870. A further amount, approximately \$285,000, will be devoted to the payment of Mr. Nathaniel Page, who was at one time attorney in the case, or to those to whom he may have assigned his interest.

In the original agreement between Mora and his attorneys, he was to retain 60 per cent and they were to have 40 per cent, the latter sum to cover all legal expenses.

Mrs. Waller, wife of ex-United States Consul-General Waller, now imprisoned by the French government, will arrive in New York Saturday, and steps are being made to have her met by representatives of the state department. Her son, Paul Bray, will also go to meet her. She is accompanied by her young children, the family having made the long journey from Madagascar by way of Paris. Relief funds for her have been raised in Kansas, Iowa and Washington, and will be available for her support after landing. Thus far she has been helped homeward by private contributions, the state department aiding her from Madagascar to France, and Ambassador Eustis advancing her funds for her trip to New York. Ethelbert Woodford, a young American in Madagascar, supplied her immediate needs until assistance was rendered by the state department. It is expected she will settle in Iowa.

Secretary Smith has affirmed the decision of the commissioner of the general land office awarding to P. A. Marquam land in the Oregon City district which he has purchased from the state as swamp land. Peter Snomela entered the land as a homestead, and his entry is denied, on the ground that the land was a swamp at the time of the grant.

In the case of Almon V. Brown against George W. Hinkle, for a tract of land in the La Grande district, the secretary decides in favor of Hinkle.

In the case of Henry E. Wilcox, B. D. Mullens, H. J. Hunt and John W. Manning, grantees of the state of Oregon, against the Oregon Central Waggon-Road Company, Lakeview district, the secretary decides in favor of the company.

Assistant Secretary Hamlin has written a letter in which he states that the attorney-general has rendered an opinion which hereafter will govern the department's action, holding that white lead manufactured from pig-lead produced in bonded smelting and refining establishments from a mixture of domestic and imported ores, is not entitled to the drawback under the provisions of section 22 of the new tariff act. This decision, it is said, is based upon the fact that the amount of imported ores entering into the white lead product cannot be ascertained by a chemical analysis nor will the manufacturers be permitted to show by other evidence the proportions of domestic and imported ores used.

### A Preacher Censures Durnaven.

New York, Oct. 10.—Rev. C. F. Aker, of Liverpool, who has arrived here for the purpose of delivering sermons and lecturing at various points throughout the country, said, in speaking of the international yacht race:

"The mass of thinking people in England censure Lord Durnaven for his conduct over here as a sportsman. He was undoubtedly beaten in the first race and would have been in the second had it lasted a short while longer. The general feeling is that he acted childishly in throwing the third race because he was piqued. As a true sportsman he should have accepted the decision of the regatta committee without a murmur."

### Japanese Victory in Formosa.

Shanghai, Oct. 10.—A special from Tokio announces that the Japanese force on the island of Formosa has routed the main body, consisting of 10,000 men, of the Black Flags. The engagement took place near the river Tao Linna. The dispatch adds the Black Flags' leader, General Liu Yung Fuch, is surrounded on three sides by Japanese troops, and the capture of all his warriors is assured.

### THE HESPER MUTINY.

The President Refuses to Interfere in the Case of St. Clair and Hesper.

Washington, Oct. 10.—The president has refused to interfere in the case of Thomas St. Clair, convicted in California of murder on the high seas, and originally sentenced to be hanged September 21, 1894. He has been respited four times, the last carrying the date of execution to the 18th inst. In his indorsement, President Cleveland says: "Upon an examination of the merits of the application on behalf of this convict for executive clemency, I am fully satisfied that he, and those indicted with him, are guilty of deliberate murder, and I cannot find any factor or circumstance connected with the case which justifies a mitigation of the sentence which the court has pronounced."

The president has also denied the application for a pardon in the case of Hans Hanson, an accomplice of St. Clair, and also convicted in California of murder on the high seas and sentenced to be hanged Friday, October 18, 1895.

"The appeals for clemency in the present case," the president says, "are so earnest and have come to me from such various and influential quarters, and the considerations which would invest the granting of clemency with satisfaction are so exceptionally strong, that I regret the conclusion which my sense of duty has forced upon me. A thorough examination of the case has conclusively convinced me that a cold-blooded and cruel murder was committed by this convict and two others equally guilty. The fact that one of them has escaped final conviction and punishment is a failure of justice which ought not in such a case as this to operate to the advantage of those deservedly convicted and sentenced. Every ground upon which the creditable and humane appeals in behalf of the convict are based fails when subjected to the tests of executive duty, in its relation to just administration of the criminal law and the safety and peace of society."

### KAILUANI IN LONDON.

Her Visit is Supposed to Have Some Political Meaning.

London, Oct. 10.—It is reported that the visit of Princess Kailuani to London has some political meaning, and that renewed efforts are being made to secure the interest of Great Britain in her cause. In addition to Mr. Clegborn, Colonel McFarlane and several other members of her adherents are here, including Theophilus Davis, the princess' guardian, and Major and Mrs. Wodehouse.

Mr. Clegborn called at the foreign office yesterday with a letter of introduction from the British minister at Honolulu, and he had another conference there today. The Hawaiian princess is treated with the same formality as a reigning princess is treated. She has grown to be a tall, fine-looking girl, and has been busy since her arrival from the Continent sightseeing and receiving visits. The princess today went to Woolwich, and this evening she was a member of a supper party at the Savoy hotel, which Mr. Hoffmann, late charge d'affaires of Hawaii, gave in her honor. Mr. Clegborn has been in ill-health for some time past, and has been ordered to take a perfect rest. He leaves with the princess for Italy in a fortnight in order to pass the winter in that country.

### John L. Has His Say.

Cleveland, Oct. 10.—Although confident that the battle between Corbett and Fitzsimmons will be fought, John L. Sullivan is apprehensive of the result of the war Governor Culbertson is making on pugilism.

"All such attacks as those made by the Texas governor and the mayor of Cleveland," said Sullivan, "tend to degrade the noble art of boxing in the estimation of the people. If that fight in Dallas is stopped pugilism will receive a blow so serious that it will never recover until conditions are greatly changed. Although the tendency of the age is in the direction of depreciation of this art, I feel so sure of the American people that I am willing to wager dollars to beans that the time is not far off when the manly art will receive its just meed of honor. Such affairs as the meeting of Corbett and Fitzsimmons tend to elevate the art in the minds of men. If right prevails, pugilism will have a great future before it."

"Do you think Corbett has any rivals for the championship now?"

"No one can tell anything about it," said he. "I feel confident, however, that there is a man in the heavyweight class who will, in time, be the champion of the world. I refer to Peter Maher. I know every fiber of that boy's body and I tell you he has championship blood in him. If Corbett wins the fight, and I am inclined to think he will, Maher will be matched against him later."

### Happy Mexico.

City of Mexico, Oct. 9.—The banks are glutted with amounts entirely without precedent here. Money is abundant in private hands, and manufacturing is enjoying a boom, with mills running extra hours. Trade is improving, and all prospects point to a busy winter all over the republic.

## ARE OPPOSED BY ALL

The Fighters Can Find No Battleground.

### THE GOVERNMENT TAKES A HAND

Commissioner Browning, of the Indian Bureau, Says They Shall Not Fight in Indian Territory.

Washington, Oct. 9.—Commissioner Browning, of the Indian office, has taken prompt and decisive steps to prevent the Corbett prizefight in Indian territory. He has prepared the following letter of instructions to General M. W. Wisdom, at Muskogee:

"It is stated in the press dispatches of yesterday and this morning that arrangements are being made, or have been completed, by parties interested, to have a prizefight between Corbett and Fitzsimmons come off in the Chickasaw nation, the plan being to pay into the treasury of the Chickasaw nation the sum of \$5,000, in consideration of which the two fighters are to be adopted into the nation with a view of defeating the authority of this department to prevent such fighting.

"It would be, in the opinion of this office, a great detriment to the peace and welfare of the Indians of Indian territory to permit a prizefight to take place within that territory, and you are, therefore, instructed to use every precaution necessary to prevent anyone from entering the Chickasaw nation, or any other nation in Indian territory and under your charge, for the purpose of having said fight come off in that territory. You will advise the governors of the various nations in Indian territory that this office will not permit a prizefight to take place within your jurisdiction, and you will call upon the United States marshal, and if necessary report to this office, and troops will be furnished you to prevent the fight.

"Section 2149 of the revised statutes authorizes and requires me, with the approval of the secretary of the interior, to remove from the limits of any Indian reservation any person found thereon without authority of law, or whose presence there would be, in my opinion, detrimental to the peace and welfare of the Indians.

"In the United States vs. Crook, it was held that the commissioner of Indian affairs had authority under the section above cited to remove an Indian from the reservation, as well as a white man. As I have said, it will be, in my opinion, decidedly detrimental to the peace and welfare of the Indians to permit anyone to enter the Chickasaw reservation, whether he be a citizen of that nation or not, for the purpose of carrying on a prizefight, and the whole force of this government that can be brought to bear will be exerted to prevent the same; and you are instructed to keep this office constantly advised in order that proper steps may be taken in time to prevent the fight in case an effort should be made to 'pull it off' in Indian territory.

"You will make these instructions public so that the people interested in this fight may be advised of what the government intends to do in the premises if called upon to act."

Commissioner Browning was asked if the admission of Corbett, Fitzsimmons and others connected with the fight to citizenship in one of the tribes would make any difference in the authority of the government. He said it would not change the conditions in the least. The government has power to expel a full-blood Indian from the territory if the peace and good order of the Indians require it. He added:

"The government would be able to exercise a great deal of discretion in the affair. The United States marshals or the Indian agent and his police, backed up by the United States troops can remove the fighters as intruders and keep them out and then answer as to violation of the law afterward. It is not a case where the fight may take place and the fighters then be called upon as to whether they have violated the law. The government will not even wait for the affair to progress that far. The principals and others connected with the fight will be unceremoniously hustled off the Indian lands on the ground that they are intruders whose presence is undesirable. If they make any complaints about it the courts will have to determine the rights of the matter and it is believed the probabilities are that the power of the United States government will be broadly interpreted."

### A Pittsburg Official's Shortage.

Pittsburg, Oct. 9.—The committee of the council which is investigating the city attorney's office received itemized statements from two banks today, which show that Assistant City Attorney W. H. House has received, in the past ten years, on city deposits, interest to the amount of \$29,319, of which no apparent record is made. There is one more bank to hear from, which will probably run the amount up to \$50,000. Mr. House as yet will say nothing in his defense.

### IN CHINESE WATERS.

Navy Department Preparing for Any Possible Emergency.

Washington, Oct. 8.—Among the naval movements reported to the navy department today were the arrival of the Monocacy at Shanghai, and the departure of the Machias from Han Kow for Shanghai and the treaty ports. While no reason is assigned by the commanding officers of these vessels for the movements, it is assumed to be a desire of the admiral commanding the station to have them in Southern China, where they may be readily available in the event of trouble, such as has been experienced during the past summer in the looting and burning of missionary property. Both the Machias and the Monocacy are of light draught and adapted for navigating the Chinese waters.

In accordance with section 2 of the act of congress approved March 3, 1891, and as amended in the act approved March 2, 1895, Secretary Morton has issued the following:

"It is ordered that all beef for exportation, whether fresh, salted, canned, corned or packed, shall be accompanied by a certificate of an inspector of this department, showing that the cattle from which it was produced were free from disease and that the meat was sound and wholesome, and, in order that it might be determined whether all beef exported has been so inspected and found free from disease and wholesome, it is further ordered that the meat of all other species of animals, which is packed in barrels, cases or other packings, shall be legibly marked in such manner as to clearly indicate the species of animal from which the meat was produced. Meat which is not so marked, and which is not accompanied by a certificate of inspection, will be subjected to unpacking and examination in order to ascertain if it is unexported beef.

"Notice is hereby given to exporters of beef, whether said beef is fresh, salted, canned, corned, packed or otherwise prepared, and to owners and agents of vessels upon which said beef is exported, that no clearance can be given to any vessel having on board said beef until the provisions of this order are complied with.

"As reliable evidence has been submitted, showing that a large quantity of unexported beef has been prepared for export, the identity of which has been lost in the process of curing, it is directed that this order shall not be enforced until January 1, 1896. All orders and regulations of this department inconsistent with this order are hereby revoked."

Yang Yu, the minister from China to the United States, accompanied by four members of the legation, left here this morning for New York. Yang Yu is also the accredited representative of his country to the Spanish government, but he has not yet visited there in his diplomatic capacity. The party will remain in New York until the 12th, when they embark on board a French line steamer for Havre, and from there they will go to Spain. While in New York they will be the guests of the Chinese consul. During the minister's absence, Mr. Hoo will be in charge of the legation in this city. The minister expects to be absent two months.

### JERSEY LILY'S DIVORCE.

It Will Be Soon Begun and a Marriage May Soon Follow.

New York, Oct. 9.—It has been frequently said of late that Mrs. Langtry's object in suing for a divorce was to enable her to contract a marriage with Sir Robert Peel, whose attentions to her were not only the talk of the Monocacy, where it is said the couple first met, but also of half of Europe. Mrs. Langtry and Sir Robert also spent some portion of the summer together at Baden. The "Jersey Lily" is at present in London. In reference to the rumor that Mrs. Langtry was to marry Sir Robert Peel, her counsel, A. H. Hummel, said:

"I have no knowledge that Mrs. Langtry intends any such thing, but it would not surprise me in the least if after her present marriage bonds are shattered she should soon marry again, and, possibly, a scion of the British nobility. Under the laws of California, Mrs. Langtry is entitled to a divorce on the grounds of nonsupport. She has been a resident and citizen of that state for seven years, and owns a ranch in Calistoga, Lake county. The rumors and complaint in her action are in the hands of our London correspondents for service upon the defendant, but until the issue is joined no steps can be taken in court.

### The Floods in Havana.

Havana, Oct. 9.—The government has also opened a credit with the sum of \$5,000 for the relief of sufferers in the inundated districts of Abajo. A popular subscription for the same purpose was also opened. Captain-General de Campos headed the list with \$1,000, and his brother-in-law, General Aderius, the commander of the forces here, gave \$250. The Marquis of Pilar del Rio subscribed \$5,000. In all, the sum of \$20,000 has been forwarded. The bodies of ten victims of the flood have been recovered.

## THE ARMENIAN RIOTS

English Ambassador Asks That Arrests Cease.

### THE POWERS' COLLECTIVE NOTE

In Reply the Turkish Grand Vizer Expressed His Anxiety to Have the Situation Improved.

Constantinople, Oct. 8.—Saturday Sir Philip Currie, the British ambassador, had an interview with Kiamel Pasha, the grand vizer, in which he made a strong representation and forcibly urged upon him to cease making arrests of Armenians. Kiamel Pasha, in reply, expressed his anxiety to improve the situation. It is expected that he will advise the sultan to grant amnesty to all Armenians who have been arrested in connection with the riots since Monday.

The ambassadors of the powers held a conference today and drew up a collective note, which will be presented to the porte tomorrow. Afterward they went to the porte personally and made verbal representations on the subject of Armenia.

The foreign men-of-war which are acting as guardians have been ordered to moor in the harbor for the winter, in order to protect foreigners in case of need.

Sir Philip Currie has asked leave of the government to visit the Armenians now in prison, in order to draw up a report. Up to Friday eighty bodies had been registered as victims of the disorder, all of whom had been terribly wounded. Some of them contained over twenty gashes, besides bullet wounds, and others had been battered with bludgeons so as to be unrecognizable. All accounts concur that the number of victims thrown into the sea was only three. The gendarmes killed a few of the wounded.

Said Pasha has been appointed minister of foreign affairs to succeed Turkish Pasha, who was appointed to that office to succeed Said Pasha when the latter was made grand vizer.

### THE INTERNATIONAL GAMES.

Comment of the English Papers Upon the Defeat of Cambridge.

London, Oct. 8.—The papers this morning commenting upon the Yale-Cambridge contest at New York, say: "The Graphic: 'America has taken the conceit out of us in a way unequalled since Australia beat England at the oval in 1892, and it may perhaps be a long time before we recover from the shock. As a first step toward accepting defeat gracefully, we might perhaps cease to talk so much about the differences of climate as a contributory cause to our defeat. When the Yale men came over here and were beaten by Oxford, they had to compete under conditions of cold and damp, quite as foreign to their experience as the heat of New York has been to the Englishmen. We do not urge the disadvantages of which Yale have suffered in diminution of their triumph, and it is not quite game to enlarge upon similar causes in mitigation of our defeat.'"

The Standard: "The victory was most decisive, in view of the fact that except for Fitz-Herbert, the Cantabs performed as well as they have generally done at home. One is driven to the conclusion that Oxford was somewhat lucky to beat Yale, or decidedly unlucky in subsequently losing to Cambridge. It is impossible to shut our eyes to the fact that at this time America is particularly rich in capable athletes of all kinds."

The Sportsman: "The result is not so utterly disastrous as the London Athletic Club's defeat, but it does not leave us much to boast of. It is quite evident that the Cantabs have not done well at their training owing to the heat."

### MILLIONS WERE AT STAKE.

Thomson-Houston Defeated in Its Suit Against Western Electric.

Chicago, Oct. 9.—The United States circuit court of appeals today handed down, among others, an opinion upon which depended, it is estimated, not less than \$25,000,000, and a practical monopoly of the electric-lighting business for four years. The Thomson-Houston Electric Company was the unsuccessful party in the suit. The action involved the device known as the automatic regulator, which as to electric lighting performs a function similar to that of a governor on the steam engine.

The suit was begun against the Western Electric Company, of this city, praying for an injunction to restrain defendant company from using the regulator and asking an accounting. The suit came to trial before Judge Grosscup in June, 1894. The court upheld the Western Electric Company that the contract, which it was claimed was being infringed, was void, because the second issue of the patent covered the device. An appeal was taken to the United States circuit court of appeals, which today affirmed Grosscup's ruling and ordered a dismissal of the case. This is final.