

The Hood River Glacier.

It's a Cold Day When We Get Left.

VOL. 7.

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THE OREGON INDIANS.

Encouraging Reports Regarding Their Civilization.

Washington, Oct. 16.—Some encouraging reports come from Oregon concerning the civilization of Indians upon the various agencies of that state. This is especially true of the Grand Ronde agency, where progress has been made and where the Indians have developed a desire to become something more than ordinary vagabonds, supported by the government. From other agencies the reports have not been quite so favorable, and it seems that the Oregon Indian is generally willing to take advantage of his privilege, as defined by Judge Bellinger, and get drunk.

There is every possibility that a bill will be passed at the coming congress prohibiting the sale of liquor to Indians, whether he has taken his lands in severalty or not. Such a measure was prepared in the last congress, but it did not get through. It is doubtful under the construction placed upon the law of citizenship of the Indians whether congress can interfere in any such matter, except upon reservations, for the sale of liquor is regarded and held to be subject to the states as police regulations may require. The law which the Indian office wants passed is to place the Indian on allotted land under the same jurisdiction as the Indian who has not yet severed his tribal relations.

It may delay the final extinction of the Indian race some years if liquor is kept away from the Indians, but, at the same time, it will interfere with a great and glorious privilege of the red man. The destiny of the Indian now is to get rid of himself as soon as possible.

PORTLAND HAS 81,342.

The Total Population Within the City Limits.

Portland, Or., Oct. 16.—Portland has a population of 81,342 within its city limits, and the county, outside of the city limits, has a population of 11,608, making a total for Multnomah county of 92,950. These are the attested figures of the census taken by Assessor Greenleaf, which was completed yesterday and turned over by him to County Clerk Smith. The showing is a gain of nearly 10,000 in consolidated Portland in five years, the census taken by the United States government in 1890 showing a total of 72,857 souls residing within the city limits.

The enumeration of Multnomah county's census was commenced last spring, the field work under the supervision of Captain Greenleaf, requiring about one month. Since that time a small corps of clerks, under General Kapts, have been transferring the field notes to regular blanks, provided by the state, which will be bound in book form and preserved for future reference. Great care has been taken to avoid double counts and other errors that would tend to swell the totals, and Captain Greenleaf now believes that he has a true enumeration of every soul in Multnomah county. The totals have exceeded all previous estimates, and general satisfaction is expressed that the dull times have not visibly thinned out Portland's population.

Probably an Old Affair.

London, Oct. 16.—The Kohlische Zeitung publishes a dispatch from a correspondent in Constantinople asserting that information had been received there that Zabara, Arabia, in the Persian gulf, had been bombarded by two British warships and had been destroyed. The English government has no news of any such bombardment, and officials believe it refers to the shelling of Arab dhows off the town of Bahrein, in the middle of September.

Dr. Mansfield Permitted to Resign.
San Francisco, Oct. 15.—Dr. I. Leroy Mansfield, the physician at San Quentin prison, who confessed to having received \$50 from the friends of a Greek convict, was permitted to resign today. His resignation will go into effect at once.

CLARKE IS EMPHATIC

Declares the Fight Will Not Take Place in Arkansas.

MILITIA MAY BE CALLED UPON

The Governor Says He Will Not Allow The Pugilists to Meet Even to Shake Hands.

Little Rock, Oct. 17.—Governor Clarke's determination to stop the Corbett-Fitzsimmons contest was emphasized today in the presence of General Taylor, brigadier-general of the Arkansas state guards, who was summoned here by telegraph to confer with the governor, in regard to the strength of the state militia. General Taylor was in conference with Governor Clarke, for an hour this morning, and when seen by a reporter was preparing to take the train for Hot Springs. General Taylor said the fight would not occur. His purpose in going to Hot Springs, he said, was to warn the people there against the danger to which they would subject themselves, should an attempt be made to have the contest. The state guard, he said, was in good condition and amply sufficient to cope with the case in hand. He could, he said, with a few hours' notice, land 350 well-drilled and fully equipped men in Hot Springs. General Taylor will return here tomorrow and advise Governor Clarke as to the situation in Hot Springs, and the result of his visit there.

Governor Clarke, when questioned in reference to his consultation with General Taylor, was not disposed to talk. Asked if he had confidence in the ability of the state guard to carry out his plans, he said the militia was a matter of secondary consideration; that he could get all the force necessary outside of the militia. He reiterated his former declaration that the fight would not be permitted to take place and said he could make no distinction between a prizefight and a glove contest.

"Suppose, Governor Clarke," suggested the reporter, "Corbett and Fitzsimmons should desire to give an exhibition of physical culture in Hot Springs, October 31, in which large soft gloves were to be used, would that also be stopped by military force?"

"Corbett and Fitzsimmons shall not meet in Hot Springs in any kind of a contest," said Governor Clarke, emphatically. "If they ever meet, they will fight, and they shall not fight in Arkansas. They shall not meet in Hot Springs, either in or out of a ring. They shall not even shake hands."

When asked if Corbett would be arrested upon his arrival at Hot Springs, Governor Clarke said that a good general never discloses his plans to the enemy. Information came from a private source today that the Florida Athletic Club is considering a plan by which it hopes to overcome the obstacles placed before it by Governor Clarke. The scheme is to turn the whole affair over to the Hot Springs Association. That association was incorporated by William Babcock, John C. Lonsdale and Charles H. Weaver, all of Hot Springs. According to its charter, the association was organized to "carry on the business of maintaining a park or place of recreation in or near the city of Hot Springs, where races, athletic sports and games could be practiced and exhibited, and means of entertainment furnished either to the public or to such persons or associations as may be admitted thereto."

Under the charter the people interested believe they can conduct a boxing match limited to a specific number of rounds, with soft gloves, without violating any state law. When informed of this scheme, Governor Clarke stated that the state chartered corporations and associations for legal purposes only, and that no violation of the law would be tolerated under the guise of amusement. He was not prepared, however, to state just what legal effect the proposed change would have.

Japs Kept From Corea.

Yokohama, Oct. 17.—An imperial ordinance has been issued prohibiting Japanese from visiting Corea without a special permission from the government of Japan. A dispatch from Seoul states that during the confusion which followed the recent attack on the royal palace, rioters entered a bedroom and murdered three women, one of whom is supposed to have been the queen of Corea.

To Inspect the Siberian Railway.

Vladivostok, Oct. 15.—An American scientific expedition has arrived here to inspect the Siberian railway. The government will grant every facility for accomplishing their work.

A New Transatlantic Cable.

London, Oct. 15.—The Times' Paris correspondent says that directly parliament opens, Lebon, minister of commerce, will submit a bill ratifying the contract for a new cable to be laid from Brest to New York, with branches to the West Indies and Brazil.

RIOTOUS TURKS.

Another Slaughter of Defenseless Armenians Is Reported.

London, Oct. 17.—A dispatch to the Daily News from Constantinople says: Reliable news has been received that fifty Armenians were killed, and a number wounded at Alhissar, in the vilayet of Adin, on the Anatolian railway, by a Moslem mob.

The slaughter occurred on October 9, which was market day, when many Armenians had gathered from adjacent villages. Early in the morning a Turkish rough, finding that the Armenians were not armed, picked a quarrel and shot one of them. There was then raised on all sides the cry, "Why hesitate to massacre the infidels?" A mob of Turks, armed with revolvers, then looted the market and massacred the helpless Armenians. Their bodies were thrown into wells. It is stated that the mudir was responsible for the attack. No women or children were injured, probably on account of the maimaikan, from the village of Gieve, three miles distant, who made valiant efforts at the risk of his own life to save the Christians. Otherwise the slaughter would have been complete. The panic is reviving in Constantinople, on account of this attack, and the Armenians are again flocking into the churches. The police disregard the safe-conduct cards given to the Armenians by the foreign embassies, and they insult and maltreat the holders of them.

The Constantinople correspondent of the Standard blames the Armenian revolutionary party for forcing the Armenians to close their shops and to maintain the appearance of a panic when the Armenians themselves are ready to resume business.

"I visited the prison," said the correspondent, "and questioned the prisoners, and found there was no serious complaints against the police. The inspecting commission sent a list of fifty-six prisoners for liberation while I was there. The revolutionary leaders are responsible for the continuance of the deadlock."

SUCCESS OF THE COMMISSION

Secured the Execution of Seventeen Chinese Criminals.

Washington, Oct. 17.—Minister Denby and the British minister of China have succeeded in overcoming the obstacles which have threatened to make the Ku Cheng commission a failure as far as it was intended to secure the punishment of the Chinese who participated in the riots at Ku Cheng. At each stage the commission has been hindered by local Chinese officials and the viceroys of the province of Se Chuen himself, who stood in the way of the punishment of the guilty parties. Finally an appeal was made to the tsung li yamen directly and it has acceded to the demands of the ministers, as evidenced by the following cablegram, received at the state department today, from Mr. Denby:

"Peking, Oct. 11.—Seventeen criminals were executed at Ku Cheng. The yamen agrees that all leaders in the rioting shall be executed; all participants sentenced and all implicated shall be tried. The commission will probably be adjourned. An imperial decree has been issued which refers all of the Se Chuen officials implicated to the board for punishment."

It is supposed the commission has concluded its work.

CONTINUED A WEEK.

The Durrant Trial Postponed on Account of Deuprey's Sickness.

San Francisco, Oct. 17.—The trial of Theodore Durrant was today continued until next Monday, on account of the illness of Attorney Deuprey, leading counsel for the defense. While the prosecution made no objection to the motion to continue, Judge Murphy was reluctant about giving his consent, and announced that the trial would be resumed next Monday, whether Deuprey should have recovered or not. Mr. Deuprey is suffering from a severe attack of rheumatism, which has made it impossible for him to attend the trial for several days, but his physicians believe he will be able to resume his duties next week.

The defense has only a few more witnesses. After disposing of young Lenahan, the rebuttal will be rapidly approached, and the end of the trial can be calculated by days. In anticipation of the speedy announcement of the resting of the defendant's case, District Attorney Barnes and his first assistant, Edgar Peixoto, are putting their rebuttal testimony into shape, and it is so that it can be placed before the jury with even more celerity than their case in chief.

Texas' New Law Is In Force.

Austin, Tex., Oct. 16.—The supreme court today handed down an opinion in the case of the tax collectors of Williamson and Hayes counties, seeking to force the controller to issue them a prizefight license, under the law passed at the regular session of the legislature, last spring. The court declines to mandamus the controller on the ground that the special session of the legislature nullified all previous acts or laws on the subject by passing a new law making prizefighting a felony.

LAST COREAN UPRISING

Marines Were Landed From Foreign Warships.

PROBABLE DEATH OF THE QUEEN

Trouble Had Its Inception Through Her Dislike to the Newly-Organized Soldiers.

Washington, Oct. 16.—Information of a formidable uprising in Corea, resulting in the disappearance and probable death of the queen and landing of military forces by the United States and European powers, has been received by Minister Kurino, of Japan, from the foreign office at Tokio. It is quite sensational, indicating the landing of marines by Russia, the United States and probably Great Britain.

The latest dispatch to Minister Kurino states that a force of Russian marines, forty in number, has been landed. Thus far they have confined themselves to guarding the Russian legation near Seoul. United States marines were landed from the Yorktown to the number of sixteen. It is believed British marines have been landed. Besides these the Japanese have a considerable force of soldiers at Seoul, who have been preserving order.

The dispatches come from Tokio, and communicate the substance of dispatches received from General Miira, the Japanese envoy at Seoul. They are dated from the 9th to the 12th inst., and it appears from these dispatches that the trouble had its inception through the queen's dislike of the newly organized soldiers of Corea. The old soldiers had the primitive equipment of the far East, but with the progress of Japanese influence in Corea, two battalions of Korean troops were organized on modern methods. Each battalion numbered 600 men, armed with modern weapons. They were well drilled and officered.

When the queen showed her disfavor toward these new troops they appealed to Tai Won Kun, a powerful chief, who had long been in enmity with the queen. He accepted the leadership of the new troops, and, at the head of one battalion, entered the queen's palace. The native soldiers fled from the palace.

The Tokio dispatch did not state what had become of the queen, further than that she had disappeared and cannot be located. The officials are inclined to believe however that the unofficial reports of the queen's death are true. The Japanese government, the dispatch further states, has acted quickly on the reports and has appointed a commission to inquire into the facts.

In the meantime it is emphatically denied that the queen's death, if it has occurred, was due to the Japanese. One dispatch says a Japanese soshi killed the queen. This is not yet confirmed in the dispatches received here. The officials say that the soshi are an irresponsible and lawless class, and that their acts cannot be laid to the Japanese people or government.

DENIED BY BAYARD.

He Says the Alleged Ultimatum Has Not Been Sent to England.

London, Oct. 17.—Ambassador Bayard was interviewed today respecting the report circulated in the United States that he had been instructed by Secretary Olney to submit an ultimatum to Great Britain on the Venezuelan question in the form of a dispatch the substance of which is said to be that the United States would never consent to British occupation of the disputed territory unless the right to it is determined by arbitration. Bayard, after reading the article published in a New York newspaper, dated Washington, October 3, said the facts seemed to have been evolved in the fertile brain of the writer in the same manner the spider finds material for her web, from her own interior. He ridiculed the statement of an ultimatum being drawn up by the United States and said he could not seriously discuss the matter.

Morris Park to Reopen.

New York, Oct. 15.—Everything is in readiness for the meeting of the Westchester Racing Association at Morris Park, which will begin to this week with a brilliant card. The programme is the best of the year. It was especially framed to command the best horses in training. It was designed that not only might the new association win at once for itself the premiership of the turf, but that the year should have a brilliant ending. This meeting, it is realized, will be the recommendation and the guarantee for 1896. Its promoters are proceeding with enterprise and resolution.

Purchased Colorado Mines.

Denver, Colo., Oct. 14.—Dennis Sullivan, T. Burke, Senator Bolziger, and some Eastern capitalists, have incorporated the Vendone Mining Company, and bought all the property of the Herbert Mining Company, and some adjacent mines comprising about forty acres in Gilpin county. The price paid is in the neighborhood of \$480,000.

EXTERMINATION OF SEALS.

Annual Report of Governor Sheakley, of Alaska, to the Secretary.

Washington, Oct. 17.—James Sheakley, governor of Alaska, in his annual report to the secretary of the interior, says that on the Fourth of July, the cutters Rush, Corwin, Grant and Perry were in the harbor of Unalaska and gave the natives an object lesson as to the proper and patriotic celebration of the day. On the disappearance of the seal the governor says:

"No one at all familiar with the past history of the islands can look upon the deserted rookeries today and not realize with crushing force how great has been the diminution of seal life, especially the reproductive class, the females."
The governor says the claim of the Canadians and British that the excessive killing of seals on land is the cause of the depletion is disproved by the statistics. He says that on the rookeries now there are many male seals, while females are scarce. The diminution is due directly to the killing at sea, where no discrimination can be made as to the sex of the seals. He says that better protection must be granted them than is afforded by the Paris-tribunal, and that the schooners have not been able to make the usual catch this season, the catch of the British vessels being not over 200 per vessel.

A PREACHER IN TROUBLE.

Alleged to Have Used Postal Cards for an Illegal Purpose.

Denver, Oct. 17.—Rev. Frank Hyatt Smith, late of the North-avenue Baptist church, Cambridge, Mass., seems quite likely to be placed under arrest and taken back to Boston as a prisoner of the federal authorities. He is now in this city, as a candidate for the pastorate of the First Congregational church, of which Rev. Myron W. Reed was formerly in charge. According to the warrant in the hands of the government officers, Rev. Mr. Smith is charged with having written and mailed postal cards bearing remarks of a scandalous nature, referring to certain members of his Cambridge church, which body, it is said, is divided into two factions, with one of which the clergyman seems to be very much at odds. While the warrant has not yet been served, it is stated that it will be. Rev. Mr. Smith denies in general all the charges, though further than that he refuses to say a word.

SYMPATHY FOR DEBS.

A Resolution Adopted by a Section of the American Railway Union.

Devil's Lake, N. D., Oct. 16.—The general board of mediation of the American Railway Union has adopted the following resolution, addressed to the employes of America:

"Though overwhelmed and shattered in the great strike of 1894, its members blacklisted and scattered, the union has risen and is lighting the way to industrial freedom. The railway interests of the country are rapidly passing into the hands of a few men, and the only hope of employes lies in unification, and progressive men are active in their efforts to bring this about. To our beloved president, E. V. Debs, although you are behind prison bars, deprived of your liberty by a corrupt and servile tool of corporations, backed by rotten administration, you live in the hearts of the common people. The employes of the Great Northern are with you, as they were in 1894, and honor you as a leader who will yet lead to victory."

The Cholera Decreasing.

San Francisco, Oct. 16.—The following advices received today per steamer China from Honolulu, dated October 7, state that cholera has run its course on the islands, but one case being reported since the last mail, making a total of eighty-seven cases to date. Passenger travel to the neighboring islands is still restricted, but freight shipments are now freely made.

The government is in a ferment over another reported filibustering expedition. The police have all been armed and extra soldiers enlisted. It is reported a filibuster craft, with armed men, was seen about ten miles from Honolulu, but the police tug failed to locate them. The craft is supposed to be from South America, and it is claimed that Ezeta and one of the Ashfords are at the head of a movement to overthrow the present government and establish another of their own in its place.

Another Monster Defense Gun.

San Francisco, Oct. 14.—Another of the monster guns especially constructed by the war department for the defense of San Francisco, has arrived at the West Oakland railroad yards. It is a more massive piece of ordnance than Big Betsy on the Monterey, or the great gun at Fort Point. The gun is forty-two feet long and fifteen inch bore. The diameter of this tremendous engine of war is fully fifty inches at the breech. The weight of the ponderous weapon is such that it taxed the strength of the cars that bore it from the East to this coast.

WAR ON LOTTERIES

Annual Report of Postoffice Department's Attorney.

MANY FRAUD ORDERS ISSUED

Amended Lottery Act Has Been Most Successful and Virtually Closed the Mails to Lottery Concerns.

Washington, Oct. 15.—John L. Thomas, attorney-general for the post-office department, has made his annual report to the postmaster-general. Of the operations of his office he says that during the year 218 "fraud" orders were issued, prohibiting the delivery of registered packages and the payment of money orders to certain companies and parties named. Of these, however, thirty-eight were duplicate orders. The orders were issued against fifty-five lotteries, operated by so-called bond investment companies; twelve against avowed lotteries; 21 lotteries of a miscellaneous character and 130 schemes devised to defraud the public. Seventy of these orders were revoked upon it being made to appear that the parties operating the schemes had abandoned them. This left in force, at the end of the year, 148 orders, original had duplicates. Twenty-eight of the orders issued during the previous year were also revoked upon the proper showing. Mr. Thomas says that the act of March 2, 1895, further amending the lottery act, has been most successful and has virtually closed the mails to lottery concerns. He adds:

"This act goes further still, and forbids international state carriers from transporting lottery matter from foreign countries into this country, or from one state to another. This department has no jurisdiction, however, to enforce this part of the law, and I cannot state definitely the extent to which the lottery carrying business has been checked by the act, but I am informed that most, if not all, of the express companies yield obedience to it by refusing to carry the prohibited lottery matter. It may be confidently asserted that the death knell of the lotteries in this country has been sounded, and their business has been vastly crippled, if not destroyed; but I am sorry to note the fact that many business men think they must, in order to succeed, resort to schemes that appeal to the gambling spirit of the people, and they accordingly sugar-coat their legitimate enterprises with lottery advertisements, and thus create a desire for other and more pernicious modes of obtaining something 'for nothing by hazard or chance. These fascinating and apparently innocent schemes reach the boys and girls of the land and tend to make them gamblers."

The number of claims allowed for losses by burglary, fire, etc., were 1,306, amounting to \$186,686.

The attorney-general again urges a law compelling subordinates in post-offices to give security for the handling of money, or making the postmasters responsible for the losses incurred by subordinates. Mr. Thomas also calls attention to an important subject in the following way:

"Attention has been several times during the year called to the dangerous and injurious matter deposited in the mails, and upon investigation it was shown that there was no penalty prescribed for putting such matter in the mails, and, indeed, there is no statute forbidding the mailing of these substances, such as poisons, matches, and other articles liable to ignite or explode by shock or jar; live and poisonous insects and reptiles, smallpox virus or germs of contagious diseases, or fatty substances, liquids, or sharp-tongued instruments. Some are very dangerous to the life, health and comfort of the body, and others are liable to damage other mail matter and mails if they should become loose in the mails."

College Football.

Cambridge, Mass., Oct. 15.—The prospect of a football game with Princeton is the one thing talked of among the followers of the game at Harvard. The latter will do everything possible to bring about the game and it is said the only difficulty is a suitable date. Princeton has named November 2 with the university of Michigan, but has open dates November 5 and 6. The latter date is objectionable because a week later both Harvard and Princeton play their most important games, the former with the university of Pennsylvania and the latter with Yale. Princeton has a game with Cornell November 9, which, it is stated, the latter refuses to cancel although it is suggested that Marshall Newell, the old Harvard tackle, who is coaching Cornell, may be able to arrange a date later.

He Shot His Sweetheart.

Eaton, O., Oct. 15.—Last night John Monroe Smith, aged 17, escorted home his sweetheart, Gertrude Lally, and quarreled with her on the way. Arriving at the house, he shot and fatally wounded her in the presence of her mother. He then surrendered to the sheriff.