

# The Hood River Glacier.

It's a Cold Day When We Get Left.

VOL. IX.

HOOD RIVER, OREGON, FRIDAY, JULY 23, 1897.

NO. 9.

## CURRENT EVENTS OF THE DAY

Epitome of the Telegraphic News of the World.

### TERSE TICKS FROM THE WIRES

An Interesting Collection of Items From the New and the Old World in a Condensed and Comprehensive Form

Col. C. E. Crocker, vice-president of the Southern Pacific railroad, died at his home in San Francisco.

Sheep owners in Eastern Oregon are organizing to protect their flocks from the merciless gun of the cattlemen.

The miners' strike in the Eastern states is assuming a desperate aspect. The miners have appealed to the railwaymen for help.

C. M. Shultz, of Chicago, has bought the Tacoma Ledger and has placed J. M. Bradley in editorial management. The price paid was \$18,000.

There is a great rush from Seattle and the Sound to the gold fields at Clondyke. One miner says that many will go there who will never return.

John Durbin, one of Oregon's oldest pioneers and citizens, died at the home of his grandson, Duncan Ross, near Salem. He was nearly 103 years old.

The pioneer jubilee has been ushered in at Salt Lake, and this week will be witnessed one of the grandest celebrations ever seen in the inter-mountain country.

The Japan official press states that it is probable that the Japanese government will agree to the proposal of Hawaii and submit the dispute between the two countries to arbitration.

The famous Broadmoor Casino, a \$100,000 pleasure resort at Colorado Springs, Colo., was burned to the ground. The entire loss will be double that amount. There was scarcely any insurance.

Two masked men robbed the Sac and Fox postoffice, 50 miles from Guthrie, O. T., and secured a quantity of registered letters, stamps and a small sum of money. They were after \$20,000 being paid the Indians.

W. A. Bellwood, a well-known Philadelphia merchant, has been arrested for obtaining jewelry under false pretense. He pawned the jewelry to get money to bet on horse races, and in this way lost \$13,000.

The Central Labor Union of New York, after a long wrangle, adopted the following resolution: "Resolved, That the appointment of T. V. Powderly as commissioner of immigration is the greatest official insult ever offered by the federal government to organized labor."

Lieutenant Peary, the famous arctic explorer, has left Boston for Greenland on a preliminary voyage. The object of the voyage is to establish a station at a northern point in Greenland which shall be used as a base of supplies for an expedition in search of the North Pole under Lieutenant Peary in 1898.

The National Republican League convention met in Detroit. Delegates were present from nearly all the states.

The departure from Portland of the British ship Glenelvan brings the grain fleet for the present season up to 77 vessels compared with 68 the year before.

Advices from Constantinople indicate that the sultan is obdurate regarding the acceptance of the peace proposals. Edhem Pasha is hastening back to Demokos, and the furloughs of all Turkish officers have been canceled, in readiness for a renewal of hostilities.

Advices from the south of France show that the destruction by the floods there was greater even than earlier reports indicated. The losses are estimated at 200,000,000 francs in the aggregate. Hardly a village has escaped damage, and the number of persons drowned is nearly 300.

E. M. Waite, about 70 years old, who was the oldest printer in Oregon, dropped dead in Salem. The printers were to play the barbers a game of baseball. Waite carried a printer's towel as a banner for the printers in the parade. He fainted from the heat and never regained consciousness.

The parliamentary South African commission, which has been inquiring into the Transvaal raid, has agreed upon its report. The report will express an emphatic opinion that whatever justification there might have been for action on the part of the people of Johannesburg, there was none whatever for Cecil Rhodes' conduct in subsidizing, organizing and stimulating an armed insurrection against the government of the Transvaal.

Henrique Laidley, Portuguese vice-consul at San Francisco, is at Monterey, Cal., at the request of the Portuguese minister at Washington to make a thorough investigation regarding the disturbance over the hauling down of the Portuguese flag from the pole above Manuel Ortin's grocery store and the burning of the flag. Ortin's notification to the minister at Washington resulted in the investigation. Laidley declares if the affair is not satisfactorily explained the Portuguese government will demand an apology from the United States.

### PASSED WITH A RUSH.

Tariff Bill Went Through the House in Record Breaking Time.

Washington, July 21.—The conference report on the bill was adopted by the house shortly after midnight by a vote of 185 to 118, and at noon today the report will go to the senate for action there. This eclipses all previous records. The result was accomplished after 12 hours of continuous debate. But two speeches were made by the Republicans, one by Dingley, in opening the debate, and by Payne, in closing it. The sugar schedule was the main point of assault, but the most interesting feature of the debate occurred when Bailey and McMillin, the two rival Democratic leaders, crossed swords on the question of the orthodoxy of the free raw material doctrine, the former opposing and the latter championing it.

The galleries were crowded up to the time the vote was taken, many distinguished people being present. Among them were many senators, many members of the cabinet and a few members of the diplomatic corps. Every Republican in the house who was present voted for the report. The Democrats, with five exceptions, voted against the report. The exceptions were Slayden, Broussard, Myer, Davey and Kleburg.

The Populists and silverites did not vote solidly. Shaforth, Newlands and Hartman did not vote.

The Populists who voted against the report were as follows: Baker, Barlow, Botkin, Fowler, Jett, Lewis, Marshall, Marton, Peters, Simpson, Stroud and Vincent. Four did not vote—Howard, Kelly, Stark and Sutherland. The other Populists were absent.

An analysis of the vote shows that 180 Republicans and five Democrats voted for the report, and 106 Democrats and 12 Populists against it.

### Senate Proceedings.

Washington, July 21.—The senate, after assembling, went into executive session for over two hours, and on reopening the doors the conference report on the general deficiency bill was agreed to.

The Harris resolution in regard to the Union Pacific railway was taken up, and Morgan continued his speech on the subject. He hoped the president would defer action in order to enable congress to look into the matter. Thurston gave notice of his intention to discuss the subject in the future. Stewart then took the floor.

He reviewed the history of the construction of the road, contending that it was a patriotic effort, and not a scheme to rob the government. Harris, in refutation of this, called attention to President Cleveland's stricture upon the Union Pacific management in his message of January 17, 1888.

Stewart said he did not wish to exonerate the company from the payment of its just dues to the government, but objected to their being regarded as criminals. He desired to have the whole matter closed. The resolution under consideration would accomplish no purpose.

Thurston spoke in opposition to the resolution. He contended the government had already risked enough money in the investment; that, without extending another favor and without making further expenditure, it should proceed in the ordinary legal methods through the courts to enforce its legal rights, whatever they might be, and to secure repayment of all its dues on whatever property the courts shall find are justly subject thereto. The proposition before the senate, he said, stripped of technicalities, was simply to invest another \$34,000,000 and take the chance of getting it back on the ultimate sale of the road.

At 5 o'clock an executive session was held, and then adjournment was had.

Placing the Navy on a War Footing.

New York, July 21.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: With a view to making available for immediate service as many of the ships of the navy as possible, Secretary Long is considering the advisability of placing the monitor Miantonomah in the reserve.

The Miantonomah was laid up in ordinary at League Island in 1895 and since that time but little attention has been paid to the ship except to make repairs from time to time. Secretary Long now intends to have the vessel put in thorough condition so that she can be ordered into reserve with the Columbia and Minneapolis. This means that a "short crew" with a full supply of stores and coal will be kept on board and that she can be made ready for sea service within five days if the necessity arises.

While department officials declare there is no significance in this move, the attitude of Japan with respect to Hawaii and Cuban troubles are sufficient to make the administration desire to be in good shape to meet any emergency that may arise.

### Killed the Horse.

Roseburg, Or., July 21.—Near Fairview, Coos county, yesterday, while George Martin and a companion were leading two horses, Martin was attacked by his horse and badly wounded. The horse seized him, threw him to the ground and was tearing the flesh from his body in a horrible manner when his companion secured a club and killed the horse. Martin's shoulder-blade is broken. It is thought that he will recover.

## THE DEATH OF JOHN DURBIN

He Was Nearly One Hundred and Three Years Old.

### ONE OF OREGON'S PIONEERS

Five of His Children Are Living, the Eldest Being Seventy-Five and the Youngest Sixty-Two.

Salem, Or., July 20.—John Durbin, one of Oregon's oldest pioneers and citizens, died at the home of his grandson, Duncan Ross, eight miles northeast of here, today. He would have been 103 September 13 next.

John Durbin was born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, September 13, 1794. His birth antedated the death of George Washington five years. He did service as lieutenant in the war of 1812, and lived through the Mexican and civil wars. He knew what Indian warfare was from having lived among the Indians. In 1800, Mr. Durbin moved from his native state to Richard county, O., where, in 1820, he married Sarah Fitting. Of his union were born 10 children, five of whom are living. The family moved to Hancock county, Illinois, in 1843; thence to Clayton county, Missouri, in the same year. In the spring of 1845, the family, with a body of emigrants, set out for Oregon, arriving in the fall of 1845.

Mr. Durbin settled in Marion county, where he lived continuously until his death. He lived an active life, giving most of his time to farming and stock-raising. In the '50s it was his custom to drive bands of cattle into the Rogue River valley to graze off of nature's rich pastures. He had a large band in the valley at the time of the threatened outbreak of the Rogue River Indians. It was Mr. Durbin's good fortune to get along peaceably with the Indians, even when they were hostile toward the government and other settlers. He treated with Rogue River Indians at the start by promising them two head of fat cattle a year for the privilege of pasturing, and he always lived up to the treaty. The living children of John Durbin are: Casper J., of Huntington, Or., aged 75; Mrs. Fannie A. Martin, four miles east of Salem, aged 72; Isaac, aged 65, nine miles northeast of Salem; Solomon, 8½ miles east of Salem, aged 68; Mrs. Mary J. Starkey, of Salem, aged 62.

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### FOURTEEN DAYS IN A TOMB

Stevens, the Imprisoned Miner, Rescued Alive.

Phoenix, Ariz., July 20.—James Stevens, the imprisoned miner, was rescued from the Mammoth mine this morning, after an imprisonment of 14 days. At 7 o'clock this morning the miners broke into the drift where Stevens had been confined. Stevens is fearfully emaciated, and has lost fully 70 pounds during his confinement, but his mind is clear. He stated that he had thoughts of suicide toward the end of his fearful wait. He had eaten his lunch before the cave-in came, and has since had nothing to eat. Of water he had a gallon, which was consumed in three days. His candles lasted two days, during which he managed to open up a connection through the filled-in stope, thus securing purer air.

In the attempt to rescue him, a shaft was sunk 127 feet through solid granite in 13 days.

### Hunting for a Lost Gold Mine.

Goldendale, Wash., July 20.—David Johnston, a pioneer of Lewiston, Idaho, passed through Goldendale yesterday, en route to Mount Adams and to a point near the St. Helens gold fields. The old prospector spent last summer in that vicinity prospecting. He tells a story of a find he made that has a similarity to a "fairly tale." He believes he is on the track of the lost mine of the old Dutchman, who died in Yakima city a few years ago, having buried underneath the hearth of his log cabin a sack of gold nuggets, which was found some months after his lonely death. It seems every summer the Dutchman disappeared from Yakima, and was always seen going in the section of the country about the headwaters of the Big Klickitat river. He returned to Yakima just before snow fell more mysteriously than was his departure. He lived for years at Yakima, a recluse, and died apparently without a friend or relative. Mr. Johnston last summer found a mine that had been covered up carefully, and in it was cached a gold pan, pick and shovel. He goes now to uncover the mine to the extent of the previously removed earth. As the prospects are good, he believes that he will find the long lost "Dutchman's mine."

### Annual Clean-Up of a Mint.

San Francisco, July 20.—The mint in this city is temporarily closed for the annual clean-up, and for the counting of the coin on hand preparatory to the turning over of the institution to the new superintendent. Therefore, it is announced that no deposits of gold or other bullion will be received until August 1.

The dog is mentioned 33 times in the Bible.

### THE PLOTS THICKEN.

Some Serious Questions Confront the Nations of the Earth.

London, July 21.—In the house of commons today, in the course of a debate on the foreign office vote, Sir Charles Dilke, radical, said:

"The gravest foreign question at the present moment grows out of our relations with the United States, and if the matter is not dwelt upon, it is because the government is conscious that in these difficult matters it cannot count on the support of the entire house."

### Serious Complications Possible.

New York, July 21.—A special to the World from Washington says:

The possibility of serious international complications between the United States and Great Britain as the result of the recent gold discoveries in Alaska has become apparent to the state department. Senator Davis, of the senate foreign relations committee, has been requested to secure the immediate ratification of a treaty for determining the boundary line between Canada and Alaska in order to lessen the probable difficulty.

Chairman Davis has announced his intention of calling this treaty up for action at the next executive session of the senate. There is said to be no objection, and prompt ratification is expected.

### A NOTED CHARACTER DEAD.

Amelia Kohler, Who Inspired "The Last Rose of Summer."

New York, July 21.—Mrs. Amelia Kohler died today at Mount Vernon. Had it not been for Mrs. Kohler, Tom Moore might never have written "The Last Rose of Summer." The poem was of her suggestion, and the first line was from her lips. She was early in the century a close friend of Moore's sister, and kept a private school in London. While walking in the garden of the school one day, Mrs. Kohler, so the story goes, plucked a rose, remarking: "Tis the last rose of summer; why not write about it, Dr. Moore?"

The incident suggested the thoughts that were afterward so beautifully woven into verse, and the poem was dedicated by the poet to "Amelia," which is Mrs. Kohler's name.

Mrs. Kohler was 92 years old when she died, and for 20 years had lived with her daughter, Mrs. F. M. Saunders, at Mount Vernon. Her maiden name was Amelia Offergeld, and her father was an officer under General Blucher. The family home was at Aix la Chappelle. Mrs. Kohler often spoke of having seen Napoleon in her girlhood.

### New Era in Rapid Transit.

New York, July 21.—The Journal and Advertiser says: Projected changes in the motive power of the three elevated railway lines of Greater New York and the New York, New Haven & Hartford steam surface roads have been announced. In the case of the New Haven road the alterations have begun and the elevated roads await only the consummation of incidental plans to embark in changes of kindred type, which portend, among other things a revolution of the rapid transit system of New York.

### Good Demand for Warships.

New York, July 21.—The Herald's correspondent in Rio de Janeiro telegraphs that the United States and Japan have communicated with the government of Brazil with the idea of the possible purchase of warships now building for Brazil in England and Germany.

Owing to Brazil's financial plight at this time it was recently decided to sell before completion, if possible, all the war vessels being built for Brazil in the two countries named. These are principally small boats.

### Blood Wanted.

Rome, July 21.—The Popolo Romano announces that the Count of Turin has been challenged by Prince Henry of Orleans to a duel for the calumnies and insulting remarks he is alleged to have uttered at the expense of the Italian officers recently released from captivity in Abyssinia. Prince Henry had declined to fight with the Italian lieutenant who had been designated by the drawing of lots to challenge him.

### A Battle Royal, Perhaps.

London, July 21.—The Telegraph's Vienna correspondent learns that the British government has demanded the immediate coercion of Turkey, Russia, on the other hand, has declared that the moment for coercion has not arrived, and that the situation must not be complicated. Germany, the correspondent states, has concurred in this view.

### Prince Henri Makes a Distinction.

London, July 20.—The Daily Mail's Paris correspondent says: Prince Henri of Orleans declines to fight a duel with Lieutenant Pinin, one of the Italian officers recently released from captivity in Abyssinia, who was designated by the drawing of lots among his comrades to challenge the prince. Prince Henri, however, is willing to accept a challenge from an Italian officer of a rank corresponding to his own.

The French admirers of Balzac have determined to erect in his honor a splendid monument in the city of Tours the place of his birth.

## A VAST POCKET OF GOLD

Marvelous Richness of the Clondyke District.

### THIRTEEN MILES IN EXTENT

Millions Taken Out in a Few Weeks—The Ground Is Said to Be Literally Strewn With Gold.

San Francisco, July 19.—A story rivaling in intensity of interest that told of the fabulous wealth of Monte Cristo was related by passengers on the little steamer Excelsior, which has just arrived from St. Michael's, Alaska. Millions upon millions of virgin gold, according to the story, await the fortunate miner who has the hardihood and courage to penetrate into the unknown depths of the Yukon district. There was tangible evidence on the little steamer of the truth of the story told by the travelers, for in the cabin were scores of sacks filled to the very mouth with "dust" taken from the placers of the far frozen North. The amount brought in is variously estimated at from \$500,000 to \$750,000.

There came in on the Excelsior some 40 people—among them some women—from what is now known as the Clondyke district, though only 15 of these had been actually engaged in mining. There were among them men who had been for more than 10 years facing the dangers and hardships of the frozen North in the hope of making a rich find but who signally failed. But now they come back with fortunes stowed in their gripsacks and untold millions to be picked up in the country of which so little is known.

The new Eldorado lies just across the Aaskan boundary in British territory. It is of recent discovery, but already there are at least 3,000 people on the ground and more are flocking in that direction as fast as transportation can be secured.

The discovery of the Clondyke region presents a story that is uniquely interesting. Around Forty-Mile, on the Yukon, is a tribe of Indians known as the Stickers, and with them is a man who years ago was known as George Cormack, but who is now called "Stick George." In September last at the head of a party of Indians, he left his hut near Forty-Mile camp and started in a southerly direction, saying that he intended to find a new gold field before his return. He came back two weeks later and startled the miners with the announcement that 40 miles away there was gold to be found in plenty. The streams abounded with the yellow metal, and all that was needed was for somebody to pick it up.

Many persons flocked to the place, and in time the word reached Forty-Mile camp that untold riches could be found along the bottom of Bonanza creek and its tributaries. Men who had failed at the former camp immediately packed their belongings and set out for the new fields. It was a hard and trying journey, but that was nothing compared with the promise of millions at the end of the route.

The following is an extract from a letter received by the Excelsior. It was sent from the Clondyke region by a prominent and wealthy young business man of San Francisco to his brother in this city:

"The excitement on the river is indescribable, and the output of the new Clondyke district is almost beyond belief. Men who had nothing last fall are now worth a fortune. One man has worked 40 square feet of his claim and is going out with \$40,000 in dust. One-quarter of the claims are now selling at from \$15,000 to \$50,000. The estimate of the district given is 13 miles, with an average value of \$300,000 to the claim, in which some are valued as high as \$1,000,000 each. At Dawson sacks of dust are thrown under the counters in the stores for safe keeping."

"Some of the stories are so fabulous that I am afraid to repeat them for fear of being suspected of the infection."

"Labor is \$15 a day and board, with 100 days' work guaranteed, so you can imagine how difficult it is to hold employes. If reports are true it is the biggest placer discovery ever made in the world, for though other diggings have been found quite as rich in spots, no such extent of discovery has been known which prospected and worked so high right through."

### AN OFFENSIVE ALLIANCE.

Spain and Japan Again Said to Be Combining Against the United States.

London, July 19.—A Paris dispatch to a newspaper here says that inquiry at the American embassy there has elicited a confirmation of the rumor that the governments of Spain and Japan have arranged an offensive alliance against the United States. The terms of the undertaking, which is for the mutual protection of Cuba and Hawaii, provides that in the event of aggressive action on the part of the United States, tending toward interference in Cuban affairs, or persistence in the annexation of the Hawaiian islands, both Spain and Japan shall declare war simultaneously against the United States, and shall make hostile demonstrations along both the Atlantic and Pacific coast lines.

### THE CONFEREES AGREE.

All the Tariff Differences Have at Last Been Settled.

Washington, July 20.—When the Republican conferees on the tariff adjourned at 6 P. M. today, the announcement was made on behalf of each house, that they had agreed on all the items of the bill, and that the result of the partisan conference would be submitted to the Democratic members of the conference at a full meeting to be held next day.

This announcement had been made informally to the Democratic members of the conference at noon, and had formed the subject of general speculation about the senate during the afternoon. It appeared, after the informal statement was made, that there was still much to be done in the way of putting the bill in shape, and the conferees spent six hours in close application to the work in hand. They were, for the most part, merely running over the bill, but there were still rates to be agreed upon which had been passed over until the sugar schedule should be finally disposed of. The revision was not even completed during the afternoon session, and some of the members returned to renew the work tonight.

The members of the conference still preserve the strictest silence in regard to the conditions made, giving out no official confirmation as to the changes made in the bill. It is learned, however, from an entirely reliable source, that a very large majority of the senate amendments were accepted. This was rendered necessary by several circumstances. A number of amendments made by the senate were verbal, others were trivial, and still others were made necessary to secure harmony of construction, and would have been made by the house if that body had had the bill under consideration for so long a time as the senate.

All such changes as these are accepted without question by the house conferees. They also accepted in most cases all these alterations made by the senate in order to secure the passage of the bill in that body. Senator Jones of Nevada, holding, as he did, the practical balance of power, both in the senate and in the conference, was enabled to secure many concessions for Western interests in the senate, and these he held for without exception in the conference. He even succeeded in securing a degree of protection for beet-sugar greater than was given either in the senate or house bill.

The bill, as agreed upon, will, when made public, present an entirely new sugar schedule, at least, in the main item of the duty on raw and refined sugar, the fourth presented since the bill emerged from the recesses of the ways and means committee.

### IN EVENT OF TROUBLE.

The Navy Department Will Not Be Caught Napping.

San Francisco, July 20.—The Bulletin says this evening that it has received information that the navy department has determined not to be caught napping in the event of trouble with Japan over the annexation of the Hawaiian islands. All orders of the department, which would have resulted in moving ships of the Pacific and Asiatic squadrons from headquarters to distant points, have been temporarily suspended. While the authorities at Washington deny that there is any effort to keep all available vessels at ports where orders can reach them at short notice, naval officers admit that such a scheme is being carried out, and that orders have been issued to the Asiatic squadron requiring the fleet to make no move and hold itself in readiness to return to the coast or proceed to Hawaii on short notice.

The report that the coast defense monitors Monadnock and Monterey will be sent to Honolulu is denied, and the statement is made that they will be held on the coast.

Inquiries have been received at Mare Island from headquarters as to the condition of the Baltimore, now under repairs there, with a view of putting her in commission in case of emergency, although under ordinary conditions she would not be ready for service until September, or even later.

### THE TORPEDO BOATS.

Next Naval Appropriation Bill Will Favor the Coast.

Washington, July 20.—It is safe to say that the next naval appropriation bill will contain a provision for letting the contract for building some of the torpedo-boats on the Pacific coast. The bill passed previous to the last contained a provision which allowed the Pacific coast 5 per cent more than shipyards on the Atlantic coast. This difference gave the Pacific bidders an opportunity to compete. The clause was omitted from the current bill by mistake, or through design on the part of those who had the measure in charge. By a singular coincidence, the men who had the bill in charge during the last session come from states which are largely interested in shipbuilding on the Atlantic coast. The bill was passed during the closing days of congress and rushed through hurriedly, as must be expected in the short sessions of congress every two years. The Pacific coast interests will be looked after next time.