

# The Hood River Glacier.

It's a Cold Day When We Get Left.

VOL. IX.

HOOD RIVER, OREGON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1897.

NO. 19.

## CURRENT EVENTS OF THE DAY

Epitome of the Telegraphic News of the World.

## PERSE TICKS FROM THE WIRES

An Interesting Collection of Items From the New and the Old World In a Condensed and Comprehensive Form. Over 5,000 textile workers have been locked out at Loebau, Germany, and in its vicinity.

Michael Simmonds, a railroad brakeman, aged 28, shot and tried to kill his sweetheart, Miss Jenny Long, aged 19, at Baltimore, and then committed suicide.

Rose the 19-year-old daughter of John Miller-Murphy, died at Olympia, Wash. Her death was caused by an overdose of laudanum, taken to allay neuralgia pains.

Engineer E. Bennett Mitchell was killed and fireman John H. Cawley seriously injured by the explosion of a locomotive on the Northern Central railway at Georgetown, Pa.

Secretary Wilson has secured an order from the postoffice department to attach the government frank to packages of sugar-beet seed to be sent throughout the country for analysis.

The latest news from Guatemala received here states that a price of \$100,000 has been placed on the heads of Prosper Morales and his aide, Manuel Fuentes. It is asserted that an order to this effect has been promulgated by President Barrios.

As a result of the breaking of a cable, three colored men who were being carried up in an elevator shaft of the Northwest Land tunnel, at Chicago, fell 95 feet to the bottom of the excavation. One of them was killed instantly, and the other two sustained fatal injuries.

Word comes from Kaslo, B. C., that three men who were out on the lake about 500 yards were drowned by the boat capsizing. A stiff breeze was blowing, and as the boat reached the beginning of the swift undertow opposite Kaslo, the men tried to change positions, and the boat was overturned.

In a recent interview, Lieutenant Peary, who has just returned to Boston from the Arctic on the whaling bark Hope, said: "The 100-ton meteorite in the hold of the Hope fell from the skies hundreds of years ago, and has long been the source of iron supplies for the Esquimaux. I discovered it in May, 1894, and since that time have been trying to secure it and bring it to America."

The duel between Count Badeni, the Austrian premier, and Dr. Wolff, the German nationalist leader, has caused the wildest sensation. Count Badeni sent his seconds to Dr. Wolff, who accepted the challenge. The premier sent a telegram to the emperor, asking permission to fight the duel, and at the same time tendering his resignation. In reply he received not only permission to fight, but also the imperial approval. Count Badeni then made his will, after which he spent the evening at the Jockey Club and a pleasure resort. His wife and family knew nothing about the affair until the duel was over. It is thought that, as the premier has set example, with the emperor's approval, there will be a serious epidemic of dueling.

Commander Booth-Tucker has arrived in Denver to complete the arrangements for establishing a Salvation Army colony in the Arkansas valley.

In Joseph Hayward's saw mill, near Macon, Mo., a large boiler exploded and killed three workmen, Charles Heator, Walter Ferguson and Albert Yeast. The mill was blown to fragments.

The United States steamship San Francisco, the flagship of the European squadron, has arrived at Tangier, Morocco, in order to investigate and obtain redress, if necessary, for the reported flogging of American citizens at Mogador, and also to enforce the promised settlement of former claims of the United States against Morocco.

The inexorable discriminating law of China, which condemns a paricide to death by the slicing process, whether he be the perpetrator of a wilful crime or the victim of an accident, is terribly illustrated by a case now vexing the people of Shanghai. A boy of 11 was swinging some article about his head in play, when it happened to strike his mother, who died from the effects of the blow. He was condemned to be sliced to death, and, though efforts have been made to save him from this fearful end, so far they have not been successful.

A dispatch from Vienna says that the steamer Ika, with a crew of 10, and carrying 50 Australian passengers, was entering the port at Fiume, on the river Flumara, while the bora was blowing hard, when she collided with the English steamer Tira, which was leaving. The boys of the Ika were stove in and she sank in two minutes. Boats hastily put off and saved the captain and seven others, but most of the passengers perished. The casualty took place in full view of thousands who crowded the pier in the greatest excitement and alarm.

## SUPREME COURT DECISION.

Payment of State Warrants Will Soon Begin.

Salem, Sept. 30.—The supreme court convened today. Justices Wolverton and Bean being present.

The petition for rehearing in the case of E. D. Shattuck, appellant, vs. Harrison R. Kincaid, secretary of state, respondent, was denied. This is the mandamus suit brought by the appellant to compel the respondent, as secretary of state, to audit his claim and issue a warrant on the state treasurer in payment thereof, for salary as circuit judge of the fourth judicial district.

This suit was commenced in Judge Hewitt's court, department No. 2, circuit court of Marion county. Upon the filing of a complaint the court issued an alternative writ of mandamus, addressed to the defendant and respondent, as asked, to show cause for not complying with the plaintiff's demands. A general demurrer to the writ was filed by the defendant, and the court ordered a pro forma judgment, sustaining the demurrer. The plaintiff refused to amend or further plead, and the court ordered the writ quashed, and gave judgment for the defendant, dismissing the proceeding. From this judgment appeal was taken to the supreme court. A lengthy opinion was rendered, in which it was held that the demurrer should have been overruled and the case remanded. A petition for rehearing was filed by the secretary of state's attorneys without his advice. One petition, prepared by N. B. Knight, was published before being filed with the court. The petitions were both overruled.

Secretary Kincaid said today that he has no disposition to delay the matter further, and it being satisfactory to both parties to the suit, it is understood, the supreme court has agreed to issue a peremptory writ, and the secretary of state will begin issuing warrants right away.

## Average Keeps Up.

New Orleans, Sept. 30.—The yellow fever situation here continues exasperatingly the same. A daily average of 18 to 20 new cases and 2 deaths has kept up. But, while there is no sign of an epidemical visitation, the slow progress of the disease puts obstacles daily in the way of the merchant public, who are anxious to again resume trade with the surrounding country. The record today was not unlike that of many other days, in that it showed a death through sheer neglect of the patient. There have been 21 cases up to date having a fatal termination. The facts are incontrovertible that at least one-half died through neglect or lack of attention. Business is showing feeble signs of revival, and the railroads are putting forward superhuman efforts to secure a modification of the quarantine regulations. Dr. Oliphant's trip up the road tomorrow, at the invitation of the Southern Pacific Company, with a view to securing a modification of the existing quarantine, will settle it whether trade is to stagnate for several weeks longer or whether it is partially to be resumed at once.

Today two deaths were reported. There have been a total of 177 cases to date. A number of patients were discharged today.

T. E. Gill, proprietor of the Biloxi Manufacturing Company, died this morning at Biloxi.

## Scarcity of Sailors.

San Francisco, Sept. 30.—Over 30 vessels have finished loading wheat in San Francisco this month, and the matter of securing sailors for them has resolved itself into a serious problem.

"What's the good of a charter to a vessel when a captain cannot produce sailors to man her?" was a remark made by a disgusted British skipper yesterday. "Many a good ship is loaded and ready to sail, but is compelled to swing at her anchor because the master cannot procure men at the ruling rate. It will come to a split up pretty soon, and the sailors' wages will advance, contract or no contract."

The situation is about as follows: Nearly all the British ships in port are under contract to certain shipping masters. These latter have agreed to supply men all the year around whenever required, and at no time are wages to exceed \$20 per month and \$40 advance. At the present time the rate in Portland and on Puget sound is \$30 a month and \$60 advance, consequently sailors in this port will not ship at the lower rate. At the present time the ships Bothwell, St. Mirren, Dalgonar, Glencaird, Kensington, Largimore, Leicester Castle and Matterhorn, and the bark Cloncaird, Forfarshire and Iverlochy are lying in the stream awaiting crews. Some of them are at an expense of \$250 a day, and at that rate will soon eat up the extra wages demanded by the men.

## By Rail From Trail.

Trail, B. C., Sept. 30.—The last spike on the Trail-Robson branch of the Columbia & Western railroad was driven this morning in the presence of many spectators. Tomorrow, the first freight train will bring coke from Robson, and a regular passenger service will be inaugurated as soon as the Canadian Pacific railroad affords proper connections at Robson for Nelson. The road is 21 miles long, and runs up the Columbia river from Trail to Robson, connecting there with the Canadian Pacific branch to Nelson.

## THE ARID LAND QUESTION

Considered by the National Irrigation Congress.

## A GATHERING OF ENTHUSIASTS

Delegates From Thirteen States in Attendance—Address of Chairman E. R. Moses—Its Sixth Meeting.

Lincoln, Neb., Sept. 30.—Aside from the disappointment over a slightly smaller attendance from outside states than was expected, the conditions for the opening of the sixth national irrigation congress were most auspicious. Delegates from 13 states were present this morning. Irrigation topics were discussed with animation by well-known authorities.

E. R. Moses, chairman of the national executive committee, said in part: "The people of the United States must know of their country in order to judge intelligently of the wants and needs of any part of it, and they must have love of country so strong in their hearts that they forget self, section, birthplace and state in their great desire to build up America, the 'land of the free and the home of the brave.' When this is done there will be no longer a flaunting of the bloody shirt at every opportunity, and in every spread-eagle speech no constant repetition of a 'solid South,' a 'grasping East,' a 'frigid North,' and a 'wild and woolly West.' The time has come when this nation must ever be alert in making due and ample preparation for the comfort and happiness of her people."

"The people living in this section are happy, while many of the 2,000,000 or more idle and homeless people in the crowded cities of the East are looking for the time when these Western lands are made available for settlement. Philanthropists and humanitarians see the great opportunity for solving one of the most vital and serious questions of the times—the settling of the worthy unemployed and homeless upon these lands—while politicians and statesmen realize the fact, if they do not carry it into practice, that the safety and perpetuity of this government lies in having homes for its worthy homeless citizens."

"The time has come to the minds of all who fully know the conditions of the East and the West, that this country can no longer remain half settled, more than it could have remained half free and half slave. Individual and co-operative efforts have gone as far as they can go. Uncle Sam owns this unsettled land, and it has now come to the parting of the ways; either the government must open these lands for settlement, or turn them over in fee simple to the states and territories in which they lie that they may open them for settlement."

"The settlement of the West means only that the products of the soil go East for the products of the factory. Settlement of the surplus population in the West relieves the East of a financial burden, which gives only temporary relief. The opening of the West will not only give homes to the present homeless, but to future thousands, instead of forcing them abroad, like England, France and Germany do their homeless people for want of territory."

"If any bill is passed for the reclamation of arid lands it must first be drafted by this body of the people of the West. The last irrigation congress passed upon a bill—a very good one for a starter—known as the public land commission bill. It was introduced in the house of representatives near the close of the session and awaits resurrection. It has some firm supporters in both houses, and with proper efforts on the part of this congress could become a law."

"More acres are under cultivation by means of irrigation than ever before, and perhaps more miles of irrigating ditches have been built in the last few years than in all previous years. Through these annual congresses an impetus has been given another line of industry that has worked night and day to perfect pumps and machines to draw water from the bowels of the earth at such a minimum cost as to make it profitable to irrigate in this way. The ingenious mind has been set to work to conserve the storm waters that run in torrents to the sea. Even the East and South have been awakened to the fact that they can ditch, drain and employ the water at proper times and receive their results."

"Irrigationists are satisfied that congress will have to adopt the plan of preventing the overflow of large streams by the storage of the waters near the heads of such streams in such a manner as to feed the streams at times of low water and other times to be used in irrigation, navigation and manufacturing industries; and in this way the damage to life and property now caused by overflows will be prevented and large tracts of arid lands can be reclaimed by these waters and opened for settlement. The nation would soon find it a paying investment if congress would apply the appropriations annually made to prevent floods, temporary makeshifts, to the storage of the waters, as well as for the use of agriculture and horticulture."

## TERRIBLE SUFFERING.

Experiences of a Young American and His Sister.

New York, Sept. 29.—The Journal and Advertiser says: Three years ago Miss Eloise Brunett was the belle of Cienfuegos, Cuba. She was rich. Now she lies upon a cot in a 10x10 room in a small house on the outskirts of Philadelphia, her body burning with fever, her mind racked by terror of the Spaniards, her memory full of the horrors of an experience abounding in starvation, suffering and peril.

In a similar condition, aggravated by wounds, is Dr. Andre Brunett, who served as a major in the Cuban army. The father of these refugees was an American, who owned a large estate at Cienfuegos. He died in 1893, and his son, Dr. Brunett, went to Cuba to settle up the estate. The Spanish administration of such affairs made this a long and difficult task. In September, 1895, General Rego raised the Cuban standard in the Cienfuegos district, and the young Cuban-American was one of the first to join him.

It was impossible for his sister to remain on the plantation, and she therefore went into the Cuban service as a nurse. For 20 months she shared the hardships of the patriots. She remained bravely in the Cuban army, caring for the sick and wounded, helping to cook the scant provisions and proving herself a heroine on many occasions.

After two months of this life they both contracted malarial fever, and were so ill that they had to leave the insurgent army and seek shelter, and they found neither and were compelled to take refuge in a cave, where they lived for 23 weeks, having no food but green pumpkins, sweet potatoes and water from a stagnant pool. Both suffered terribly from fever, and were often delirious. Finally the brother managed to climb the hill and attract the attention of a Spanish planter, who took them to Sierra, whence they were taken by boat to Cienfuegos.

When they landed at the wharf Miss Brunett had no shoes, and her dress, which she had worn for three months, was in shreds. They were almost unable to walk, and were dragged along by the Spanish soldiers, who struck and cursed them. The Spanish commander examined them separately to find excuse to put them to death, but failing in that, he permitted them to go to their sisters, who lived a mile away, on condition that they report in person every three or four days. This, in their condition, entailed the most intense suffering, but the order was pitilessly enforced.

Dr. Brunett appealed to the American consul, Owen McGarr, for aid, but it was refused. Then followed a long correspondence with the state department at Washington, and in the end the consul was ordered to help them. They received passports on August 13, and sailed September 7. Their passage was paid all the way to New York instead of Florida.

Dr. Brunett and his sister have filed a claim at Washington against the Spanish government for destruction of their property.

## STRUCK A SAND DRIFT.

A Fatal Accident on the O. R. & N. Railway.

The Dalles, Or., Sept. 29.—An accident occurred on the O. R. & N. road at 12:30 o'clock last night which resulted in the killing of the engineer, Charles Johnson, and the probable fatal injury of the fireman, Hockman.

Train No. 22, an east bound freight, pulled out of The Dalles last night on time. For some days severe winds have prevailed along the road, resulting in sand drifts on the track. Between The Dalles and John Day river No. 22 had lost considerable time, and when the accident occurred Johnson was speeding his engine along in an effort to make up his schedule.

The night was dark, and when a quarter of a mile east of John Day station the engine ran into the drift.

The locomotive left the track, turning on its side as it plunged down the embankment, carrying with it the tender and two freight cars.

Neither Engineer Johnson nor Fireman Hockman had time to jump. Both went down with the wreck. Johnson's life was crushed out in an instant, he being fairly buried beneath the engine. Hockman, the fireman, was pinned down by the locomotive, and, with both legs broken, the unfortunate man received the vent of the escaping steam.

A wrecking train was sent out and Engineer Johnson's body was recovered and conveyed to his home in this city. Fireman Hockman was sent by special train to St. Vincent's hospital, Portland. Dr. Mackenzie, the company's surgeon, is with the injured man, and an effort will be made to save the poor fellow's life.

Only two cars, according to railroad authorities, left the track, in addition to the engine and tender. The wreck was cleared at noon today and the track opened for traffic.

## Making Loans to Farmers.

Victoria, Australia, has inaugurated an official loan office. Small loans up to a maximum of \$5,000 are to be granted to farmers and others to enable them to improve their holdings. The loans will bear interest at 5 per cent. The money will be provided from the savings banks.

## BRIEF PACIFIC COAST NEWS

A Resume of Events in the Northwest.

## EVIDENCE OF STEADY GROWTH

News Gathered in All the Towns of Our Neighboring States—Improvement Noted in All Industries—Oregon.

Patrick Gibson, a farmer, was killed by a train near Oregon City.

Vale expects to be lighted by electricity by November 15 next.

The smoke from burning forests is again obscuring the atmosphere all along the coast.

W. D. Huffman, of Diamond, has just made a sale of 70,000 pounds of wool at 12 1/2 cents.

Malheur river farmers are putting up their third crop of alfalfa, and have it mostly in the stack.

The next reunion of the soldiers and sailors of Southern Oregon will be held in Medford during September, 1898.

The 10th semi-annual meeting of the Oregon State Association of Nurserymen will be held in Salem on Wednesday, October 6.

Quail have never been known to be so thick in the vicinity of Ashland for many years, and offer some good sport for local gunners.

Junction City has a new fire engine, for which it recently paid \$1,100. The engine was tested and threw a 1 1/2-inch stream 215 feet, and two 7-8-inch streams 140 feet each.

The enrollment at the deaf-mute school at Salem is now 30. Of this number, seven are new pupils. Superintendent Knight expects a total of 50 or more within the next few years.

The burglar who broke into the post-office at Echo got \$40 in money and some postage stamps. The money and stamps have been recovered. They were rolled up by the burglar in an old stocking.

The Umatilla county court has commenced legal proceedings to recover on 28 notes that were turned over to the county court by the receiver of the defunct Pendleton National bank in settlement of the county's claim against the bank.

About the largest yield of wheat yet reported comes from the old Daw place, on the Long Tom. It was Defiance wheat and was grown by Frank Bumgardner. Six acres made an aggregate yield of 290 bushels, or 48 1/2 bushels per acre.

Klamath county farmers are busy harvesting and threshing, and crops are turning out better than was anticipated. Some crops have yielded enormously. It is reported that Shook Bros.' crop of oats in Alkali valley went 766 bushels to the acre.

Five persons were seriously injured in a collision at Eagle Point. Some miscreant had picked the switch lock, which let a special go in on the siding, which held a train of loaded logging trucks. The special had been sent with two doctors to attend P. L. Phelan, who had been thrown from a buggy and was seriously injured.

J. W. Stamper, one of the pioneers of Umatilla county, is in his 73d year, but notwithstanding he raised 13,000 bushels of wheat this year with the aid of a boy, who worked for him three months only. Mr. Stamper disposed of his wheat at 76 cents a bushel and finds himself in very good shape physically as well as financially. Mr. Stamper has resided for 26 years near Athena.

## Washington.

The Tacoma schools have adopted the vertical system of writing.

The diphtheria scare in Oakdale is over, and the two patients are both recovering.

Workmen have commenced to stretch the telephone wire from The Dalles to Goldendale.

The policemen of Tacoma are circulating a petition asking the city council for an increase in pay.

During August the Whatcom creamery paid \$489.46 for cream and made \$246 pounds of butter.

The drug store in Elberton, which contains the postoffice, was burglarized, the safe blown open, and \$200 in money and \$200 in stamps taken. The robbers left no trace.

Sportsmen are shooting Bob White quail, near Walla Walla, contrary to law, and the gun club of Walla Walla will try to put a stop to the unlawful destruction of the birds.

Press day in Spokane brought over 30 editors of the Inland Empire to Spokane, the guests of the Fruit Fair Association. The Spokane Press Club joined in the entertaining of the visitors, and showed them the city in all its glory.

Four companies of the Sixteenth infantry from Fort Sherman, together with the regimental headquarters and band, are soon to take their annual practice march. The march will be by easy stages from Fort Sherman to Deep creek, 15 miles west of Spokane, and return. Passing through Spokane, the troops will go into camp for perhaps a day or two.

## TWO FACTIONS FIGHT.

Bloody Battle Between Polish Miners at Girardville.

Girardville, Pa., Sept. 29.—At least nine men received fatal injuries and possibly two score others were more or less seriously wounded in the bloody riot here late last night and early this morning. The battle was the outcome of a quarrel over the Hazelton troubles. Thirty-six men are known to have been wounded, and about 50 more are being secreted by their friends, who fear that they will be sent to jail.

Twelve of the ringleaders were brought before Justice Elias Kissinger and 10 before Justice H. B. Johnson. All were charged with assault with intent to kill, housebreaking and rioting, and were held in heavy bail for court. Many warrants have been issued, but have not been served as yet.

Dr. Charles Schlessman attended the 22 wounded, nine of whom he says will die. Drs. William Monaghan and James Donohue attended 14 others, and how many the other physicians cared for is not known. Three others have been reported dead, but this cannot be verified.

Several hundred Poles boarded at William Cullacabbage's hotel, on Second street. Joseph Cavendish is proprietor of the hotel at the east end of town, where several hundred more Poles make their headquarters. Bad blood has existed between them for a long time, and the recent strike troubles at Hazelton embittered them still more. Last night matters came to a crisis. Cullacabbage, it is charged, and his followers, to the number of several hundred, armed with guns, revolvers, knives, axes and clubs, marched to Cavendish's hotel, where several hundred of their enemies were celebrating pay-day. The Cavendish men ascertained that their foes were marching upon them, and, arming themselves hurriedly, awaited their arrival. After a demonstrative march, the Cullacabbage contingent arrived, and immediately stormed the saloon.

Then a bloody battle ensued. The men fought like demons, the shooting was fast and furious; axes, knives, clubs and other weapons were used with deadly effect. The battle lasted almost an hour, when the Cullacabbage men were routed, leaving their wounded men behind. Everything in the house was smashed and the floors strewn with wounded men. The walls were bespattered with blood and shreds of human flesh.

After the rioters had returned to their headquarters, the Cavendish gang armed themselves to the teeth, and marched to their enemies' rendezvous, where a battle, still bloodier than the first, resulted. The police force and the constables of the surrounding region were called to the scene, but were unable to cope with the rioting horde, who continued hostilities until morning.

## VERDICT NOT UNANIMOUS.

Coroner's Jury Differs Regarding Blame for Lattimer Tragedy.

Hazleton, Pa., Sept. 29.—The coroner's jury which investigated the death of the strikers at Lattimer in the deputy coroner's office, after an hour's deliberation rendered the following verdict:

"That from the circumstances of the case and the evidence offered, the said Clement Platok, with others, came to his death by gunshot wounds on September 10, 1897, at the hands of Sheriff James Martin and deputies, and in this, we, the jury, do all agree, and we, Philip J. Boyle, Thomas T. Thomas, Barton Fresh and Peter McKiernan, of this jury, do further say that the said Clement Platok, with others, was marching peacefully and unarmed on the public highways, and they were intercepted by said Sheriff Martin and his deputies, and mercilessly shot to death, and we do further find that the killing was unnecessary, and could have been avoided without serious injury to either persons or property, and we find, finally, that the killing was wanton and unjustifiable; but in this, we, John Mau and P. J. McNeal, of this jury, do not concur; and we, the jury, do further say that there was strong suspicion of unlawful violence at the hands of persons unknown to this jury, as to make this inquest necessary."

## A Severe Experience.

New York, Sept. 29.—The four-masted schooner Goorwin Stoddard arrived in port today from Fernandina, Fla., and reported a severe experience during the hurricane which prevailed off the Southern coast during the past week. On September 18 Nils Svenson, one of the crew, a Norwegian, fell from the spanker masthead to the deck and was instantly killed. On the 22d the schooner Katie J. Ireland was sighted flying a distress signal. She was sinking and had lost all her boats. The Stoddard took off the crew of the Ireland, consisting of Captain Crockett and seven men, and the Ireland sank one hour and 40 minutes later. None of the rescued men saved any of their effects.

London, Sept. 29.—The correspondent of the Daily Telegraph at Vienna says: "I learn from a reliable source that the Vienna cabinet would immediately intervene in a conflict between Spain and the United States. The news of the ultimatum created excitement in political circles, and the universal opinion was that such action would be unjustifiable."