

The Hood River Glacier.

It's a Cold Day When We Get Left.

VOL. IX.

HOOD RIVER, OREGON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1897.

NO. 23.

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. The food of San Francisco laborers is to be analyzed by the professors at the State University.

The Fort Randall military reservation, which contains over 100,000 acres in South Dakota and Nebraska, has been opened to settlers.

Negotiations of the Chinese government with the Hooly syndicate for a loan of \$80,000,000 have fallen through. The government is now negotiating with the Hong Kong & Shanghai bank.

The Washington state grain commission announces that it will not lower No. 1 wheat grade from 59 to 58 pounds to the bushel, notwithstanding the agitation to that end in the eastern part of the state.

The Long Island coast for a distance of six miles, between Far Rockaway and Rockaway beach, was more or less damaged by a very high tide. The Edmore hotel was damaged to the extent of \$25,000.

Speedy, the professional bridge jumper, jumped from the Louisville & Jeffersonville bridge in Louisville, Ky., before an audience of 18,000. Speedy made the jump of 130 feet in safety, and was mingling with the crowd a few minutes later.

Frank Moon, aged 50 years, and Mrs. Wells, were found dead at the bottom of a 30-foot well on Moon's farm, near Derby, Kan., having been asphyxiated. Moon had been overcome while working, and the woman, fearful at his not returning home, went to the well late at night to investigate, and fell in.

Admiral Matthews, chief of the bureau of yards and docks, in his annual report to Secretary Long, recommends the construction of four drydocks of the best type. He recommends that concrete docks be built at Boston, Norfolk and Mare Island, and that a floating dock be placed at either Key West, Tortugas, or Algiers, La. The estimates for the maintenance of the yards next year aggregate \$2,364,202.

Following close upon the recent announcement of a great syndicate to control the trade of Honduras comes the information received from reliable sources that a gigantic syndicate is in process of organization for the purpose of promoting direct trade between the United States and Russia. The project originated with Russian merchants and has the sanction, if not the direct support, of the imperial government.

A dispatch from Managua, Nicaragua, says John Augustine, an American citizen, was arrested at San Carlos, at the mouth of the San Juan river, by order of President Zelaya's brother, and without any pretense of a trial, was imprisoned in the penitentiary. Mr. Augustine was formerly United States consul at Bluefields, Mosquito territory, and is at present in charge of the navigation company's steamers on the San Juan river.

John Griffith essayed "Richard III" at the opera house in Butte, Mont. In the closing scene Griffith's sword struck John Fay Palmer, who was doing Richmond, in the face, cutting a gash extending from above one eye across the nose and cheek. The bone of the nose was broken and a little more force would have penetrated the brain. Palmer turned his back to the audience and finished the scene without any one knowing what had happened.

Sheldon Jackson, United States superintendent of Alaskan schools, who has just returned from Alaska, says: There is but one solution to the transportation problem in Alaska, and that is the reindeer.

A special to the Kansas City Journal from Muskogee, I. T., says: The treaty between the Dawes and Creek commissions, which was concluded here last month, was rejected by the Creek council in session at Okmulgee.

A patrol of dervish horsemen raided a village seven miles from Berber, killing 11 men and capturing many women, children and cattle. A detachment of Anglo-Egyptian cavalry sent in pursuit of the dervishes overtook them and routed them with heavy loss. The dervishes abandoned their booty and fled.

The body of William J. Lyons, an employe of the Pacific Gas Improvement Company, of San Francisco, was found in the hills back of Berkeley with a bullet-hole in his head. He was short in his accounts and attempted to burn his books to hide his crime. Being discovered in this he killed himself in despair.

Senator Morgan, who has just returned from an extended visit to Hawaii, has expressed himself as well pleased with what he saw and the manner in which he was entertained on the islands. He is more than ever enthusiastic on the subject of annexation, and intimates that Hawaii will become a part of this country before the close of the coming year.

A BULKHEAD GIVES WAY.

Two Men Were Drowned and Five Injured—One Seriously.

Oregon City, Oct. 28.—A terrible accident occurred at noon today, causing the death of two men, and injuring five others.

A gang of men had been working night and day for a week to remove a bulkhead, expecting to finish the work this afternoon. The bulkhead was 60 feet long, and extended from the power station on the east to the east wall of the boat canal on the west. At the lower end of the new extension of the power-house another bulkhead had been constructed, and it was the intention to take out the old one, in order to let the water into the new section for the turbines.

The workmen had removed a considerable portion of the foundation of the old bulkhead, and today were engaged in taking off the nuts and cutting the bolts, intending to remove the entire wall tonight.

The work gave way and a flood of water rushed in upon the workmen, filling the section. At first it was supposed that every man was drowned. An alarm was given and the water was drawn from the canal as soon as possible, as it was found that the work of removing the mass of broken timbers and recovering the bodies of the drowned men would be facilitated by floating the mass of debris. After this was done a count of the men in the gang was made, and it was found that two men—Anton Natterlin and Jacob Macomb—were missing.

These two men were evidently drowned, and are no doubt beneath the pile of broken timbers, which a large number of workmen are now engaged in removing. Natterlin an unmarried man, and Macomb leaves a wife and child.

Among the five injured men, the most seriously hurt are Carl Newberg, whose head was severely cut and bruised, and Harvey Little, whose left arm was bruised and whose head and face were badly cut.

The three men who escaped uninjured were: Jacob Weidick, Alvin Richardson and Jacob Keane.

Thomas Smith had his spine hurt and William W. Smith had one bone of his right leg broken.

The accident was owing either to a miscalculation of the weight of the water behind the men or the strength of the bolts and timbers. Upon the giving way of the wall the water rushed into the lower section with terrific force, carrying the timbers and all before it to the lower section. The men who escaped fought their way through the floating timbers and finally reached a point where they received assistance.

RESISTED ARREST.

Pitched Battle Fought in Arizona With Fatal Results.

Yuma, Ariz., Oct. 28.—A pitched battle at Mammoth tank, 45 miles west of Yuma, between Yuma county officers and 270 Mexican railroad laborers, resulted in the death of five to seven Mexicans, the wounding of several more, and the dangerous wounding of Deputy Sheriff Wilder, of Yuma.

Sheriff Greenleaf, of Yuma, was called upon to arrest the ringleaders of a gang of striking Mexican railroad laborers. With his deputies, George Wilmer and James Jones, he advanced on the strikers, when the latter attacked them with rocks and revolvers. With the first volley from the Mexican's revolvers Wilmer fell. Jones then ran for the section foreman, who had accompanied the officers.

Jones in the meantime had secured a shotgun, which he discharged at the advancing strikers. Three men fell and were picked up by their comrades, who continued to advance. Another shot brought more to the ground, and a stampede followed.

Sheriff Greenleaf, who had in the meantime conveyed the deputy to a waiting train, called upon his men to board the train, which immediately pulled into Yuma. A posse of 25 men is being formed in Yuma, and will soon leave for the scene of the trouble. More and sensational developments may be expected.

FIVE BRAVES SLAIN

Battle Between Colorado Game Protectors and Indians.

Rifle, Colo., Oct. 28.—Reports from Snake river are to the effect that Game Warden Wilcox attempted to arrest some Indians near Lily Park for violating the Colorado game laws, and was fired upon by the Utes. Game Warden Wilcox with several posses of deputies and ranchmen are after the Indians, and a further conflict seems inevitable. The excitement here is intense, and parties are organizing to go to Wilcox's assistance, fearing a general uprising of the Indians.

The trouble commenced last week, when the White River Utes, Uncompahgre, and Uintah Utes began pouring over the line from Utah on their annual fall hunt. The White River Utes are exceptionally ugly, and have apparently been anxious to pick trouble with parties of whites with whom they have come in contact. The Utes were in the Meeker massacre and have never been anything but ugly and waiting for an opportunity to do mischief. There are several hundred of them now in the state.

TERRIBLE RAILWAY ACCIDENT

Train on New York Central Plunges Into a River.

TWENTY-EIGHT LIVES LOST

More May Be Buried in the Wreck—Disaster Was Caused by an Embankment Giving Way—Worst in Years.

Garrison's, N. Y., Oct. 26.—From the sleep that means refreshment and rest to the eternal sleep that knows no awakening plunged in the twinkling of an eye this morning 28 souls, men, women and children. In the slimy bed of the Hudson river a train laden with slumbering humanity plowed, dragging through the waters the passengers. There was nothing to presage the terrible accident which so suddenly deprived these unfortunates of life.

The New York Central train left Buffalo last night, and had progressed nearly nine-tenths of the distance toward its destination. The engineer and his fireman had just noted the gray lawn breaking from the east and the light streak of red denoting the sun's appearance, when the great engine, a servant of the rails, plunged into the depths of the river. Neither engineer nor fireman will ever tell the story of that terrible moment. With hand upon the throttle the engineer plunged with his engine to the river's bottom, and the fireman, too, was at his post. Behind them came the express car, the combination car and the sleepers, and these piled on top of the engine.

It is known that it was a trifle foggy and that the track was not visible, but if there was any break in the lines of steel it must have been of very recent happening, for only an hour before there passed over it a heavy passenger train laden with human freight. Neither is an explanation ready. All is conjecture. The section of road was supposed to be the very best on the entire division. There was a great, heavy retaining wall all along the bank, and while the tide was high yesterday, it was not unprecedented. What seems to have happened was that underneath the tracks and ties the heavy wall had given way. When the great weight of the engine struck the unsupported tracks it went crashing through the rest of the wall and toppled over into the river.

Then there happened what on the railroad at any other time would have caused disaster, but now proved a very blessing. As the train plunged over the embankment, the coupling that held the last three of the six sleepers broke and they miraculously remained on the broken track. In that way some 60 lives were saved.

Following is a list of the dead as far as ascertained up to midnight:

Thomas Reilly, of St. Louis.
E. A. Green, of Chicago.
W. H. Myers, of Tremont, N. J.
Woman, unidentified.
Woman, unidentified.
Guiseppi Paduano, of New York.
W. S. Becker, of Newark, N. J.
Unknown man, died while being rescued.

A. G. McKay, private secretary to General Superintendent Van Etten; body supposed to be in the wreck.
John Foley, engineer of East Albany; body not recovered.

John Q. Tompkins, fireman, of East Albany; body not recovered.
Wong Gin and eight unidentified Chinese.

Of eye-witnesses there were none except the crew of a tugboat passing with a tow. They saw the train, with its light, as it came flashing about the curves, and then saw the greater part of it go into the river. Some of the cars with closed windows floated, and the tug, whistling for help, cast off its hawser and started to the rescue.

A porter jumped from one of the cars that remained on the track and ran into the yard of Augustus Carr's house, near which the accident occurred, and stood screaming for help, and moaning: "The train is in the river; all our passengers are drowned!"

In a few minutes Carr had dressed himself, and getting a boat, rowed with the porter to the scene. As they turned a point into the bank, they came upon the express car and the combination car floating about 20 feet from the shore, but sinking every minute. One man was taken from the top of the car, and efforts were made to rescue those inside. A few were gotten out, the passengers left on the track making a human bridge to the shore to take the wounded on.

The day coach and smoker had gone down in deep water, and rescue was impossible. In the latter coach the condition must have been horrible. The car turned completely over, and the passenger end of it was deep in the water, while the baggage end stood up towards the surface. The men in that lower end must have fought like fiends for a brief period, for the bodies, when taken out, were a mass of wounds.

The closing scene of the first day of this tragedy is drawn around a common car that stands near the scene of the accident, where nearly a score of badly mutilated bodies, none of them yet claimed by friends, are lying in a long row, gruesome evidences of the disaster.

A BIG EXPEDITION.

Klondike Party With 245 Horses Leaves Yakima for Victoria.

North, Yakima, Wash., Oct. 27.—One of the greatest of the Klondike expeditions yet organized made a preliminary start from this city today, through the shipment of 10 carloads of horses, numbering 245 head, and 28 men, headed by J. W. Cameron. They go to Seattle, and will sail tomorrow from Victoria by the Bark Colorado, which has been chartered and especially fitted for this purpose. Few supplies will be taken at Seattle other than those shipped from Portland, the main outfitting being done at Victoria, where 125 head of cattle will be loaded.

The expedition is backed by Boston capital, and the men employed are under one and two-year contracts. They will take the Dalton trail, and each animal other than those to be used for saddle purposes will have an equipment of pack saddle and sled. Even the cattle are to be used in the transportation of supplies. Permanent stations are to be established along the trail, and it is the intention to kill the horses when they are no longer of service for packing, freeze the meat and, by means of sleds, take it to the gold-producing regions, where from 80 cents per pound upwards is expected to be realized. Forty wagons will also be taken for use in the first 18 miles after leaving Pyramid harbor, and then bobeleds will be utilized for transportation over the snow and ice.

The men taken from here are mainly packers, miners and mountaineers, who are insured to all kinds of hardships. Their contracts specify that they shall have sleeping-bags, rubber and canvas clothing, tents and everything necessary to give them as much comfort as possible in the region to which they are going. A provision in the contract of many of them is that they shall be outfitted for a year's prospecting on shares. Some think the plans are chimerical, but those who are in charge of the expedition are Alaskan pioneers, who thoroughly understand their business, and the financial backing is unquestioned.

A GLOOMY TALE.

Starvation and Death Staring Many in the Face at Dawson.

Victoria, Oct. 27.—Miners who came down on the Farallon from Dyea, and who left Dawson City about 40 days ago, say that the day before they left Hansen, one of the managers of the Alaska Commercial Company arrived in a canoe and told of the abandonment of the efforts to get food up the river. Fully 400 miners at once made preparations to start out over the trail, but the citizens' committee refused to allow them sufficient provisions for the journey, so, save those who had already started, all will have to remain and share in the privations at Dawson.

Charles Fries, of Tacoma, who came out with Bert Woods and Archie Burns, says that besides the famine, a mysterious disease has broken out which is carrying off five men daily. Twenty-four hours after the victim is attacked he turns black from the waist to the throat and in two days, in a majority of cases, is dead.

On the way over the Dalton trail, which in many places runs along the Yukon's bank, Fries' party met many boats bound down. He estimated that about 300 boats are going down the river with from four to seven men each. The Fries party was the last to leave Dawson. At Five Finger rapids they fell in with the party headed by Kay Stuart, of New York, which left five days before, and caught up with the party made up of John Fry, F. L. and J. Trippe and C. Holden, of New York, with an Indian guide. The party ran short of food and for four days none had any food save an owl which they shot and some soup made from a rawhide strap which they were using in packing their goods. The Farallon brought down about \$20,000 in gold.

The Alaska Boundary.

Washington, Oct. 27.—It is believed here that, in view of the great prominence Alaska has achieved, owing to the recent gold discoveries, and the importance of definitely fixing the boundary line between our territory and that of the Dominion of Canada, the senate, when it assembles in December, will take early action on the treaty pending between Great Britain and the United States and marking off the 141st meridian. This treaty was sent to the senate almost two years ago.

The work of adjusting the differences between the countries regarding the southeastern line has been in progress for two years. In 1893, each government appointed a commission to survey the territory through which this line runs, and each made the geographical maps of the country, which were submitted to the government December 31, 1895. These commissioners, however, had no power to propose a settlement. Their work was confined strictly to furnishing information upon which subsequent negotiations could proceed.

The Porte's Demand Ignored.

The porte has demanded the recall of two American missionaries from the province of Aleppo, on the pretext that their mission for the distribution of relief is likely to cause disturbances. The United States legation has ignored the demand.

LOST ON THE DALTON TRAIL

Experiences of a Party of Returning Klondikers.

WERE CAUGHT IN A BLIZZARD

Three Times They Ran Out of Food—Rescued by Indians—Gold Was of No Use to Them.

Seattle, Oct. 26.—Only the merest chance and the lucky discovery of the half-hidden trail by one of their number, saved six members of a party, headed by F. L. and Julius Trippe, from a horrible death by starvation on the Dalton trail late in September.

The party was headed by the Trippe brothers, formerly of Chicago, and included Charles Wilkes, of Whatcom; Charles G. Dugas, a miner from Juneau; John Fry, of this city; W. Gillies, of Woodsmann, and a prospector living at Fort Wrangel. They left Dawson City for the States in a small steamer, August 28, and after reaching Fort Selkirk prepared their outfits for the long and arduous journey over the Dalton trail.

A week after leaving the Yukon river they encountered a deadly Alaskan blizzard. The trail was covered with snow and they lost their bearings. Their provisions ran out, and after groping for three days through a blinding snowstorm, they were finally rescued by Indians and taken to Dalton's trading post, where they were given food.

The experiences of the Trippe, who reached Seattle on the steamer Farallon today, would make columns of good reading matter. In many respects the story they tell is not materially different from the experiences encountered by men nearly every winter in crossing the long, blizzard-swept range of country lying between Five Fingers and the Chilkat mountains. Unquestionably, their plight was extremely serious, and their hazardous escape from death by actual starvation and exposure will be a warning to miners coming overland without experienced guides and plenty of provisions.

As related by one of the party, the trip up the Yukon to Fort Selkirk was without unusual incident. At this place they secured a rough map of the route over which they were to travel. With only 40 pounds of provisions each, they started over the trail, leaving Fort Selkirk September 18. The weather was clear and there had been but little snow to obscure the trail over the brush-covered range.

They made good time for the first three days, but soon found that they would be unable to reach Dalton's cache before their provisions gave out. Their only hope was to meet incoming prospectors and surveyors, from whom they expected to secure enough food to take them to the cache. On the third day from the river, it began snowing, and the wind was icy cold. They struggled bravely on, making the best time possible until they reached Hootchahai. Here they met a party of four men, and secured three days' rations from them.

Again they started for Dalton's post. The snow was getting deeper and walking was extremely difficult. Worse than this, the landmarks by which they expected to keep on the Dalton trail were becoming obscured by snow. Soon after leaving Hootchahai, they found it impossible to keep the trail, and finally they found themselves wandering aimlessly over barren snow-covered wastes, their bearings gone and their food exhausted.

Just as it seemed as if they were destined to have the snow for a shroud and end their lives in that God-forsaken country they came upon an Indian camp. Here they purchased 15 fish, and with that as their only sustenance, again headed for the direction where they believed Dalton's trading post was situated. The snow storm had partially ceased before they met the Indians. Their simple diet of dried salmon was not enough to keep up their already wasted energies, and after another day's traveling, they found that they were confronted with danger as great as ever.

On the second day after leaving the Indian camp, they ran out of food for the third time. The trail was entirely covered with snow, and they were unable to locate the Dalton cache by the directions given them on the chart. They camped in the woods, and while one party went in search of the trail, another started out with a gun after food. They at last obtained two salmon in a small stream, and they had these for supper, and out of the scraps made breakfast the following day. This was the last food they tasted for three days, with the exception of an owl which they shot and made into soup.

Mr. Trippe said tonight that he was ready to give up as the third day passed without their having eaten solid food. It was bitter cold, and only by the exercise of will power were they kept from being frozen stiff. Towards evening of the third day in camp, Gillies discovered the location of the trail, and with the help of Indians whom they met, they made Dalton's trading post. Here they obtained the first real food they had for nearly four days.

OUTLOOK IS BETTER.

Spain's New Cuban Policy Is Regarded With Favor.

Washington, Oct. 27.—Developments in Cuba within the next 30 days will definitely determine President McKinley's attitude upon the Spanish question, but he expects no trouble. The administration looks with favor on Spain's change of policy, and believes the ministry is sincere in its endeavor to bring about a speedy termination of the strife in Cuba by granting substantial reforms.

While not fully advised as to Spain's reply to Secretary Sherman's note, presented by Minister Woodford in September, its general character is known here, and it is not anticipated by the president that any friction will arise between the two countries as a result of the exchange of notes.

The prime object the president had in view when General Woodford went to Madrid was bringing about an improved condition of affairs in Cuba before congress reassembled. Spain's reply and her instructions to the new captain-general of Cuba will show an advanced step in that direction.

But the administration is more concerned about the rapid change of policy than it is about the character of Spain's reply to Minister Woodford's representations. The government has no reason to fear that Spain will take an aggressive stand against the United States. On the contrary, it is sure of a note friendly and conciliatory in tone. The president realizes, however, the danger of further agitation by congress and a further disturbance of our interests if something more substantial than these mere promises of Spain to grant genuine autonomy cannot be furnished when the new session begins.

It can hardly be expected that General Blanco within a month after his arrival will be able to end the war, but if it can be shown that an advanced step has been taken in that direction, President McKinley may, by forwarding the correspondence which has passed and calling attention to an improved condition in Cuba, be able to pacify congress long enough to give Spain a chance to thoroughly establish her new reforms. Hence it appears that the wording of the president's forthcoming message depends mainly upon the immediate effect of General Blanco's arrival in Havana, the promulgation of an amnesty proclamation, of new autonomist reforms and the abandonment of the reconcentration policy.

FROM THE NEW TESTAMENT.

Ancient Document Found in Recently Unearthed Papyrus.

Denver, Oct. 27.—Dr. Cobern, pastor of Trinity Methodist church, who has recently returned from England, tells of a wonderful papyrus discovered last January, and gives out information which is new to the world. This is that in the logia, which was unearthed by Messrs. Grennell and Hunt under the direction of Dr. Flinders Petrie, of Oxford university, last January, there was found beside the notebook leaf, containing what purported to be the sayings of Jesus Christ, a leaf from the New Testament. The leaf contained nearly the whole of the first chapter of Matthew, and was written exactly the same as our Greek testament of today.

Dr. Cobern says that this is our earliest record of the Bible, and that in the 61 baskets of papyrus that were taken out there may be found a copy of the scriptures. He also points out what a blow to infidelity it might be, and what a strengthening of the Christian cause. He says there is no doubt of the genuineness of these findings; that such critics as Professor Harmack and Thompson have passed upon them and declare that they could not have been written later than 200 A. D.

DR. NANSEN IN NEW YORK.

Tendered a Reception by the American Geographical Society.

New York, Oct. 28.—Dr. Nansen, the Arctic explorer, arrived tonight on the steamship Lucania. He was taken off the steamer at quarantine. He received an invitation to be present at a reception tendered by the American Geographical Society at Chickering hall tonight. Dr. Nansen was due at the hall at 8:30 p. m., and arrived 10 minutes ahead of time. His entrance was the signal for the heartiest applause, the entire audience rising to greet him.

A gold medal was presented to Dr. Nansen from the Geographical Society. Dr. Nansen replied briefly, thanking the society for the honor conferred upon him. He spoke in very fair English.

Lieutenant Peary and Captain D. L. Brainard, of the United States army, who was one of the party which held the record for northern latitudes prior to the Nansen expedition, also spoke briefly.

Decision Reversed.

Carson, Nev., Oct. 27.—The supreme court reversed the decision awarding damages against the Western Union Telegraph Company to the plaintiff Burns. The latter had urgent business at Lovelock, and telegraphed a friend from Grand Junction for money. Receiving no reply, he attempted to beat his way on a train, and falling off, was seriously injured. He then sued the telegraph company for failing to deliver his message, and received judgment, which has just been reversed.