

The Hood River Glacier.

It's a Cold Day When We Get Left.

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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 United States Consul Powell, at Seoul, Korea, has cabled the state department that the emperor died Monday.

The Spanish minister of finance has abandoned the idea of floating a loan on the guarantee of the Almaden quick-silver mines.

The members of the family and the immediate friends of Secretary Alger are seriously disturbed about his illness. His physicians now fear that he has typhoid fever. General Alger has been confined to his bed for more than three weeks.

The mule spinners of Lowell and New Bedford, Mass., were given permission to strike by the mule spinners' union, and an assessment of 25 cents per week was levied on the members of the union. Delegates representing every mill center in New England were present.

A dispatch to the London Mail from Hong Kong says it is reported there that England, Japan and Russia have arrived at an agreement respecting Korea. The details of the agreement are not known to the correspondent, but the dispatch says the British fleet is returning to Hong Kong.

The Creek council, in spite of the message of Secretary Bliss, through Indian Agent Wisdom, warning them not to do so, has passed an act appropriating \$20,000 to be used in employing attorneys to fight the constitutionality of the act of congress giving the United States courts full jurisdiction after January 1.

Francis D. Newton, a prosperous farmer of Brookfield, Mass., his wife Sarah, and their 10-year-old adopted daughter, Ethel, were found murdered in their beds. The crime was discovered by neighbors, whose curiosity was aroused by the bellowing of unfed cattle. The three had been killed with an ax. A hired man named Paul is missing.

John Lincoln, of Bolshow, Mo., has applied to the Marysville board of examination for a pension. Lincoln and his sister, Mrs. Washington Hoshor, of Marysville, were second cousins of Abraham Lincoln. John Lincoln enlisted early in the '60's in the Fourth Missouri and served in that regiment for three years. He then enlisted in the 13th Missouri cavalry, and served to the end of the war. Before he was finally mustered out he fought Indians on the plains for some time.

Fred Lewis, a prisoner in the Seattle city jail, committed suicide in his cell by hanging himself with a pocket handkerchief, which was fastened to a hook used in suspending a hammock. Lewis, who was a waiter in a hotel, had a fight on New Year's day with Joseph Kurtz, the head cook, in which he struck Kurtz on the head with an icpick, inflicting a wound from the effects of which Kurtz died. Lewis was arrested, but no formal charge had yet been made against him, pending the result of Kurtz' wounds. When the news of Kurtz' death was conveyed to Lewis, he showed great agitation, and a short time afterward took his own life.

A line of steamers is to be established between Valparaiso and San Francisco.

Five shots fired by an unknown person into a saloon at Picton, Col., killed Robert Mandolini, the proprietor, and Dave Evans, and carried away a portion of the chin of Dick Owens.

Vladimir Bourtzoff, editor of the Narodnaya Vozta, and Wierzecki, printer of that paper, have been committed for trial in London for publishing articles inciting persons to assassinate the czar.

The trustees appointed by Mrs. Phoebe Hearst to obtain architectural plans of the buildings and grounds for the University of California have completed the plan of an international competition which is to be issued immediately.

Colorado will not join the combination proposed among certain Western states to biennially inspect the books of large Eastern life insurance companies as a condition precedent to permitting them to do business in those states.

Morris Mueller and Victor Goldstein attempted to drag William Smith, a passer-by, into a second-hand store in St. Louis. Smith drew a pistol and fired several shots. Mueller is in the hospital dying. Goldstein has some bullet holes in his arm, and Smith is in jail.

The building trades council of San Francisco has endorsed the action of Labor Commissioner Fitzgerald in urging the annexation of Hawaii, advocating the eight-hour labor law and the anti-immigration law, and striving to have a clause inserted in the specification for the new postoffice requiring all stone to be dressed in San Francisco.

BRAVE WOMAN AND A HATPIN

Combination Which Felled Two Bandits in Chicago.

Chicago, Jan. 13.—Two men who last night tried to rob Conductor Warren, of a Blue-Island avenue cable train, were felled by a woman passenger named Miss Sadie Williams. Besides Miss Williams there were three other passengers, another woman and two men and the gripman on the train. Neither the male passengers nor the gripman came to the help of the conductor, who was having a desperate fight with the robbers. Just as the robbers were getting the best of the fight Miss Williams concluded to take a hand. Grabbing her long hatpin, that fastened her hat to her hair, she made a plunge with the pin on the robber nearest her. All her strength was lent to the thrust, and the man screamed with pain. He released his hold on the conductor and turned on Miss Williams. She struck him again and he quit the fight.

Miss Williams went for the next man and made a thrust for his eyes. The point of the pin struck his cheek. "Take her off!" cried the robber. He turned to look for his companion, who by that time was on the platform, making ready to jump. He was asked to come back, but he did not. Meantime the young woman was striking for more vital parts than his face. She reached with her pin for his stomach. His thick clothing saved his life.

The conductor was bleeding and in a half-dazed condition. When he came to his senses there were but two passengers on the car. The others, whose names could not be learned, had gone. So had the robbers.

When the excitement was over and the robbers had disappeared Miss Williams replaced her hat and then asked the conductor if he was hurt. He was not. Then she fainted. She was soon revived, however, and escorted to her home.

Miss Williams resides with her parents, and is employed in one of the downtown offices. She is small of frame, but it is said that she has the courage of a soldier.

ANNEXATION QUESTION

Problem With Which the Senate Has Begun to Wrestle.

Washington, Jan. 12.—Bishop Merrill, of Chicago, delivered the invocation at the opening of the senate today. A bill was reported favorably from the Indian committee preventing railroad companies from charging more than 3 cents a mile for passengers through Indian territory. A resolution looking to the filtration of water used in the City of Washington caused Senator Hale to say that in no part of the United States was there a city whose citizens are so imposed upon and abused as to water supply as the citizens of Washington.

At 12:50 P. M., on motion of Davis of Minnesota, chairman of the committee on foreign relations, the senate went into executive session to consider the Hawaiian treaty.

Immediately after the treaty was called up Pettigrew offered a motion for conducting the debate in open session, which was antagonized by Chairman Davis, of the foreign relations committee, and others, the principal portion of the debate for the first two hours of the session being upon this motion.

The senate finally decided not to debate the Hawaiian proposition in open session.

In the House.

The attendance in the house was light today, but the galleries were well filled. The civil service debate was resumed, and Cooney, Democrat, of Missouri, took the floor. He opposed the whole civil service reform idea, which he denounced as a cheat and a narrow swindle. A civil pension list and office-holding class, he argued, were logical and inevitable if it was to be maintained.

Dorr, Republican of West Virginia, followed with a set speech in opposition to the law.

Cox, Democrat of Tennessee, said he was so utterly opposed to civil service reform that he would vote to strike out the appropriation for the commission and for the repeal of the law.

Little, Democrat, of Arkansas, antagonized the principle, theory and practice of the law.

Battered by a Hurricane.

Queenstown, Jan. 11.—The Norwegian bark *Hovding*, Captain Reynolds, which arrived here yesterday from Pensacola, was terribly battered by a hurricane, December 20. She was submerged for a time and the wheelman drowned. Afterward, a huge sea washed over the captain. One of his legs caught in the sparker sheets, and he was dragged into the boiling surf. A few minutes later another wave washed him on deck. The flesh was torn off his leg. The cabin was gutted and the charts and compasses destroyed. Several of the crew were injured.

Mrs. Nack's Light Sentence.

New York, Jan. 12.—Mrs. Augusta Nack, jointly charged with Martin Thorn, the arch-murderer of William Guldensuppe, the bathruber at Woodside, L. I., in June last year, was today sentenced to 15 years in the state prison at Auburn.

BURNED AT THE STAKE

Horrible Punishment of Two Seminole Ravishers.

FOUR OTHERS TO FOLLOW

Lynching Occurred on the Oklahoma Border—The Indians Met Their Death Without Flinching.

Little Rock, Ark., Jan. 11.—Charged and burned beyond all semblance of human beings, the remains of Marcus McGeisly and Palmer Simpson, two Seminole Indians, who, a few days ago murdered Mrs. James Simons, are still resting in chains against the blackened trunk of an oak tree in the Seminole nation, where, Friday night, they met their death in the most horrible manner conceivable at the hands of an Oklahoma mob. The flesh is burned from the bones, and lies in greasy and ill-smelling particles in the ashes on the ground. The fingers and hands are burned from the frames, and the ghastly skeletons, bereft of feet and ankles, stand on blackened bones in the ashes on the ground. Every vestige of hair and flesh are burned from the heads, and the clenched teeth of the dead men show the great determination to endure their awful punishment in silence with which the redmen died. The scene is a fascinating one for the curious, and has been visited by many people since yesterday morning.

Additional details of the horrible work of the mob were received here today. According to this information, the mob's work will not be finished until four more Indians have been dealt with in the same manner as McGeisly and Simpson. The citizens' posse was scouring the country for the four men when the messenger left Maud, and it is probable, at least some of them have, by this time, paid the penalty decreed by the maddened populace.

The crime which led to the burning of the two men was committed last Thursday. Marcus McGeisly was the owner of some property. On his land lived a white family named Simons. During the absence of the husband, Thursday, McGeisly went to the Simons' cabin and asked for a drink of water. Mrs. Simons was at home with her four small children. The Indian was given the water, and he then asked for a saddle. On being refused the saddle, McGeisly grabbed the woman, who had her baby in her arms, and dragged her out of the house. When the woman attempted to run back, the Indian seized a Winchester and dealt her a deadly blow on the head, crushing the skull. The woman died instantly. The murdered woman's husband did not return Thursday evening, and the children were unable to remove the body into the house from where it had fallen in the yard. The little ones stayed up and watched their dead mother's body until the bitter cold compelled them to relax their vigilance and seek shelter from the weather in the cabin. During the night, the body was almost devoured by hogs.

The news spread rapidly Friday morning, and the whole population for 20 miles around was aroused, and about 20 Indians were arrested. The oldest child told the crowd that McGeisly was the guilty man, and a posse of 20 determined men went to arrest him. Simpson was at McGeisly's home when the posse arrived, and both were taken into custody. A rope was procured and the prisoners were strung up by the necks. On being let down and given an opportunity to talk, both confessed to the crime, and named four others, who they declared were equally guilty. It developed that the Indians decided to get rid of certain white settlers, and that McGeisly had been hired to do the murderous work.

Poses were at once sent in search of the other Indians, and it was decided to have a wholesale lynching as soon as they could be captured. As night came on, however, and the other four were not captured, the citizens changed their plan, and determined to dispose of McGeisly and Simpson without further delay. The feeling was so bitter against them that the crowd would not be satisfied with the ordinary method of lynching, and it was voted to burn them at the stake. The victims were accordingly chained to an oak tree. Fence rails and dry wood were piled high about them, and in a few minutes, the Indians were wrapped in roaring flames, while the timbers cracked beneath their feet. Never a word did the Indians utter while being roasted alive. They apparently saw that they were powerless to resist and endured their lots like stoics. The crowd was composed of not over 30 men, and the work was done in a quiet, but thorough and determined manner.

The man bringing this information states that there are grave fears of an outbreak among the Indians, and he believes bloodshed is certain to follow.

For the Defense of Halifax.

Halifax, Jan. 10.—It is said that notification has been received here that the construction of two quick-firing batteries is to be commenced in the coming spring for the better defense of Halifax harbor.

MOTHER LODE FONUD.

Reported Discovery of the Source of Klondike Gold.

Seattle, Wash., Jan. 12.—The steamer City of Topeka, which arrived here this afternoon from Juneau, had among her passengers nine men who left Dawson City December 9. They were: W. J. Jones, Port Townsend; D. D. Stewart, Juneau; A. Collier, Nova Scotia; F. C. Arnold, San Francisco; W. G. Stenger, Colville, Wash.; Harry Miller, Colville; J. Cordroy, Denver; George Anderson, Tacoma, and Robert Johnson, Tacoma. They were 24 days in coming from Dawson to the coast. Their journey was unattended by special incidents. The coldest weather recorded was 18 below zero. The party brought out with them about \$60,000 in gold dust and drafts. Dog teams were used in making the trip.

The party brings no new features in reference to the food situation at Dawson. They all agree that food is scarce, but that there is no danger of starvation. If a large number of persons had not gone down the river to Fort Yukon and Circle City to spend the winter, a different tale would have been told. F. C. Arnold said:

"There is no danger of starvation. Of course, there is not food enough, but that was always true in the Yukon, and always will be. There is a big warehouse full of beef at Dawson. Next winter will be far worse than this, because there will be many more people there."

W. J. Jones brings news of the discovery of what is supposed to be the mother lode and quartz origin of the placers of the Klondike district. The discovery was made at four different points within 24 hours, one of them at the Dome, a high mountain to the east of the source of Eldorado creek, by Frank Slavin; the second one at claim No. 31, Eldorado, by A. H. Jose and partner; the third one on Nugget gulch, at No. 16; and the fourth somewhere in the 20s on Bonanza creek. The trend of the vein is northwest by west, westerly from the Dome. It is found at about 80 feet below the surface and under the muck and alluvial deposit. The ledge is about 18 inches wide, and maintains a uniform width. It is generally sprinkled with free gold. Mr. Jones brings down samples of the ore, and every one who has seen them say the rock is precisely the same in character as is found in the Comet mine at Berner's bay, Southern Alaska. Mr. Jones said that old timers in the Klondike had made a similar observation.

In no instance was the quartz discovery made by the men who owned the placer claims, and the locators of the quartz ledge thus acquire a separate and distinct title from the locators of the placer. The discovery of this ledge on No. 31, Eldorado, was made by a man who was working the placer for the owner. A shot was put in and about 30 pounds of ore blasted out. The greatest excitement prevails, and no man will listen to any suggestion to sell his claim until further development has been made.

Tom Nash, an employe in the saloon where the recent fire occurred, has been arrested for arson.

Regarding the output of gold in the spring, Mr. Jones says:

"It will be from \$15,000,000 to \$25,000,000. This opinion is concurred in by the managers of the transportation companies, and Alexander McDonald, the richest man in the Klondike. Five millions of dust is now stored in Dawson, \$3,500,000 of which would have come out this fall had the boat reached Dawson."

ANTI-SEALING LAW.

Works a Hardship on Residents in the Vicinity of Niagara Falls.

Niagara Falls, Jan. 12.—The United States customs officers stationed at both bridges have been notified to seize anything that looks like sealskins. Nearly all of the Canadians were notified to leave their sacks, gloves and caps on the other side if they did not want them confiscated.

The situation at Niagara Falls is probably different from that at any other point on the frontier. Both sides of the river are thickly settled, and the Canadian and American populations go back and forth daily. On the Canadian side, back of the high bluff, a number of wealthy American families have country seats, and a great many of the women in these families, as well as Canadian women, who wear sealskin coats, pass over the river to the American side daily, while out driving and making calls. Several sealskin hats of Canadians were seized belonging to gentlemen engaged on business to Buffalo and New York, and many a man went on to his destination tonight wearing a little traveling cap, after having left his name and something by which he could identify his confiscated headgear.

The law also affects the Canadian railroads running from Chicago eastward. These include the Michigan Central, the Grand Trunk, the Canadian Pacific, the Wabash and the Lehigh Valley.

The sealskin garments taken from their wearers are turned over to the appraisers at custom-houses.

WOULD BUY HER LIBERTY

Cubans Ready to Make Spain a Generous Offer.

VIEW OF GENERAL GOMEZ

Peace on an Honorable Basis Would Be Welcomed—Offers by Spain of Anything but Independence, Scorned.

New York, Jan. 10.—The Herald prints the following letter from General Maximo Gomez, commander in chief of the Cuban army, dated "In the Field, December 26, 1897:"

"You ask me for my opinion regarding what effect the autonomous regime about to be implanted by Spain in Cuba, might have towards the pacification of the island. The Cubans in arms do not propose to give up, shall never yield, in their struggle with the metropolitans, until they have established their absolute independence. No matter what number of liberties is granted to Cuba by any Spanish government, even in case Spain should reserve for herself no other right than to keep the Spanish flag over Cuba as a symbol of nominal sovereignty, she will not succeed in ending the war.

"The Cuban people will admit of no other solution of the present conflict than that whereby Cuba shall be recognized as a member of the sisterhood of free nations. In this attitude of absolute radicalism we are sustained by two great motives, which, unified as one single force, impel the Cuban people as a whole as well as individuals to adopt the grand resolution of their existence—sentiment and interest; the former because the Cubans feel that they have been profoundly hurt by the horrible war methods employed against them by Spain, the latter because they are all firmly convinced that only as free men will they be able to enjoy peace and command the necessary credit to reconstruct their country, which had been devastated by Spain herself.

"In short, Cuba not only wishes, but needs to be free. It is about time that Spain should recognize that fact, and leaving aside all chaotic autonomy, should manfully confront the true problem. Let the Spanish nation acknowledge Cuba's independence which she justly claims, and receive a compensation which is right and equitable. And even let her claim from our government some advantages in the Cuban tariff to foster her own industries. Then, and only then, will the rainbow of peace lighten the horizon which is now reflected by the glare of the glowing fields and the firing of the cannon."

The Herald also prints an interview with Gomez at a date later than the above. The correspondent found Gomez in the best of health and spirits and fully convinced that the long struggle is drawing to a close.

"The Intransigents of Cuba," said General Gomez, "have been the only ones willing to continue the struggle, because they feared that Cuban triumph would result in their prosecution and the confiscation of their property. They are utterly mistaken. I, Maximo Gomez, whose word has never been broken, assure them of absolute protection. I know these people represent the thrifty business element of the island, and believe they are destined to rank among the most valued citizens of the republic. The triumph of our cause will bring to them assurance and permission to follow their vocations in peace. There will be no revolution, either political or social. All we ask of them is to help build the fortunes of the island and repair the waste of war.

"I say the same thing, too, to the Spanish officers in the field. They have been fighting us not because they hate Cuba, but because they love Spain. They have proved themselves to be loyal sons of the motherland, and when they have laid down their arms we will gladly extend to them the right hand of fellowship. We will bury the bloody past and go forward shoulder to shoulder to build up Cuba's laboring classes, which have been almost destroyed, and we shall need them to till the soil. The rank and file of the Spanish army will fill the gap."

Speaking of terms on which Cuba might win freedom, General Gomez reiterated his statement that Cuba is still waiting to purchase her liberty. It is believed that \$250,000,000 would be an equitable amount now. He said he had no doubt that an arrangement would be made with American capitalists to form a syndicate, collect customs duties and pay Spain in installments. In this way the general said there would be a positive end to the war by the establishment of friendly relations with Spain.

"When peace is declared," he said, "we want to reckon on Spain as being among our friends."

Referring to the ability of Cuba to carry on the war, Gomez said his forces were ample, and declared that Cuba could continue the fighting even if the soldiers had to go naked; that the war cost the Cubans nothing, whereas Spain's life-blood was being rapidly drained by her enormous expenses. He spoke in terms of affectionate admiration of America, describing her as the light of Cuba, and said he would welcome intervention as affording an instantaneous solution of the problem,

THE LAST CHAPTER.

Theodore Durrant Executed in San Quentin Prison.

San Quentin, Cal., Jan. 8.—When William Henry Theodore Durrant died on the gallows Friday morning for the murder of Blanche Lamont, he gave an exhibition of coolness and nerve as has seldom been seen under similar circumstances. Hopeful almost to the last that something or some one would intervene to save him, he walked to the scaffold this morning and made his little speech protesting his innocence as calmly and with as distinct enunciation as if he had been addressing an assemblage of friends upon some ordinary topic of the day. His face was pale, and his eyes were red, but his voice was firm and he stood as solid as a rock while he proclaimed his innocence and professed forgiveness to those who, he said, had hounded him to death.

There was not a hitch or accident to mar the plans of Warden Hale in carrying out the sentence of the law. The noose was adjusted, the trap was sprung, the stout rope held and Durrant's dead body dangled at the end. The neck was broken by the fall of over five feet and 15 minutes later the murderer's body was cut down and placed in the coffin.

In despite of the exciting event of last night, when Durrant was besieged by newspaper reporters and talked to his parents till 11:30 P. M., he rested easily during the night and shortly after 6 o'clock he awoke and bade his guards good morning. Warden Hale had provided a neat suit of dark material for the occasion and those clothes Durrant quickly donned. He noticed the absence of collar and necktie, however, and knowing full well the reason for this omission, he asked for them, explaining that a turndown collar would not interfere with the noose. Then he sat down to an excellent breakfast and ate heartily. During the early morning hours, Durrant did not have much to say beyond expressing a desire that no newspaper men should be allowed to see him. This request was complied with.

Consistent to the last, Durrant died professing religion. But he died, accepting at the last moment the comforts of the Catholic church, instead of the Baptist church, in which he was reared. Rev. Mr. Rader, a Protestant minister, had arranged to ascend the scaffold with Durrant, but the minister would not say that he thought Durrant innocent, and the condemned man declined his services until Rader professed belief in his innocence. Then it was that the once ardent Baptist turned to the Catholic church for consolation, and called upon Father Lagan, the priest who had frequently visited him in prison, to attend him. Father Lagan responded promptly and performed the last solemn rites of the church. Durrant remained in close consultation with the priest and seemed to be deeply interested in the impressive ceremony.

As the hour of the execution approached the prisoner became somewhat restless. His father and mother were admitted to bid him a last farewell. The elder Durrant clasped his son by the hand and the young man turned to comfort his mother, who cried hysterically. Durrant said: "The hour has come for us to part," and put her gently away. The grief-stricken mother was led to a private room where she remained until after the execution. The father, however, went to the execution room and, supported by two friends, saw his son meet his death.

Warden Hale did not attempt to hurry matters, but allowed all possible time for the supreme court at Washington to take some action. Finally, when word was flashed across the continent that the supreme court had declined to interfere, the warden ordered the programme of the day carried out.

At 10:34 o'clock, Durrant, accompanied by Father Lagan, appeared at the door of the execution room. He was followed by his father, a friend, Warden Hale and the guards. The father and his friend walked around the gallows to the front, while Durrant and his keepers climbed to the gallows, his legs and arms were pinned and the rope was placed upon his neck.

The hangman was about to adjust the black cap when Durrant announced his desire to speak. Permission was given and the doomed murderer spoke as follows:

"I desire to say that although I am an innocent man, innocent of every crime that has been charged against me, I bear no animosity toward those who have persecuted me, not even the press of San Francisco, which hounded me to the grave. If any man thinks I am going to spring a sensation, I am not, except it is the sensation that I am an innocent man brought to the grave by my persecutors, but I forgive them all. They will get their justice from the great God who is master of us all, and there I also expect to get the justice that is the justice of an innocent man. Whether or not the perpetrators of the crime of which I am charged are discovered, it will make no difference to me now, but I say this day will be a shame to the great state of California. I forgive everybody who has persecuted me, an innocent man whose hands have never been stained with blood, and I go to meet my God with forgiveness for all men." The words were delivered slowly and distinctly and without emphasis.