

The Hood River Glacier.

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"IT'S A COLD DAY WHEN WE GET LEFT."

HOOD RIVER, OREGON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1901.

NO. 18.

HOOD RIVER GLACIER

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S. F. BLYTHE.
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THE MAILS.
The mail arrives from Hood at 10 o'clock a. m. on Wednesdays and Saturdays; departs the same days at noon.
For Clatsop, leaves at 9 a. m. Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays; arrives at 6 p. m.
For White Salmon (Wash.) leaves daily at 6:45 a. m.; arrives at 7:15 p. m.
From White Salmon leaves for Falls, Glimmer, Trout Lake and Glenwood daily at 9 a. m.
For Dungen (Wash.) leaves at 8:45 p. m.; arrives at 7 p. m.

SOCIETIES.
AUREL BERRAH DEGREE LODGE, No. 10, I. O. O. F.—Meets first and third Mondays in each month.
Mrs. KATE DAVENPORT, N. G. H. J. HERRARD, Secretary.
CARBY POST, No. 16, G. A. R.—Meets at A. O. U. W. hall second and fourth Saturdays of each month at 8 o'clock p. m. All G. A. R. members invited to meet with us.
T. J. CHERRY, Commander.
J. W. RIBBY, Adjutant.

CLAYBY W. R. C. No. 16, Meets first Saturday of each month in A. O. U. W. hall at 2 p. m.
Mrs. E. J. SPOONER, President.
Mrs. CHARLES DUNBAR, Secretary.
HOOD RIVER LODGE, No. 10, A. F. and A. M.—Meets Saturday evening on or before each full moon.
A. N. BAKIN, W. M.
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HOOD RIVER CHAPTER, No. 27, R. A. M.—Meets third Friday night of each month.
H. F. DAYTON, Secretary.
HOOD RIVER CHAPTER, No. 25, O. E. S.—Meets second and fourth Tuesday evenings of each month. Visiting cordially welcomed.
Mrs. E. A. HAYDEN, W. M.
H. F. DAYTON, Secretary.

OLETA ASSEMBLY, No. 103, United Artisans.—Meets second Tuesday of each month at Fraternal hall.
F. C. BRONKH, M. A.
D. McDONALD, Secretary.

WAUOMA LODGE, No. 30, K. of P.—Meets in A. O. U. W. hall every Tuesday night.
DORRANCE SMITH, C. C.
FRANK L. DAVIDSON, K. of R. & S.

DIVERSIDE LODGE, No. 48, A. O. U. W.—Meets first and third Saturdays of each month.
J. F. WATT, Financier.
H. L. HONE, Recorder.

IDEWILDE LODGE, No. 107, I. O. O. F.—Meets in Fraternal hall every Thursday night.
A. G. GIERMAN, N. G.
E. HANNA, Secretary.

HOOD RIVER TENT, No. 19, K. O. T. M.—Meets at A. O. U. W. hall on the first and third Fridays of each month.
J. E. RAND, Commander.

DIVERSIDE LODGE No. 40, DEGREE OF HONOR, A. O. U. W.—Meets first and third Saturdays at 8 p. m.
Mrs. GEORGE RAND, C. of H.
Mrs. CHAS. CLARKE, Recorder.

SUNSHINE SOCIETY—Meets second and fourth Saturdays of each month at 2 o'clock.
Mrs. GEORGE RAND, President.
Miss CAROL BUTLER, Secretary.

HOOD RIVER CAMP, No. 7302, M. W. A.—Meets in Odd Fellows' Hall the first and third Wednesdays of each month.
E. R. BRADLEY, Clerk.

D. R. E. T. CARNS,
Dentist.

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Office with Bone Brothers. Business will be attended to at any time. Collections made. Will locate on good government lands, either timber or farming.

A NEW PRESIDENT

ROOSEVELT TOOK THE OATH OF OFFICE AT BUFFALO.

Will Continue McKinley's Policy—Cabinet Officers Asked and Consent to Remain—No Special Session of Congress—Affecting Scene in the Wilcox House—Special Religious Services Will Be Held.

Buffalo, Sept. 16.—Theodore Roosevelt, who today was tragically elevated to the Chief Magistracy of the American Republic by the death of President McKinley, entered this city of mourning yesterday afternoon, after a remarkable and perilous journey from the heart of the north woods.

He had been President under the Constitution and law of the land, since the minute the martyred President ceased to live. All the duties and powers of the office had devolved upon him, but he was as powerless as the humblest citizen to exercise one of them until he had complied with the constitutional provision requiring him to take a prescribed oath to support and defend the Constitution and laws of the United States.



THEODORE ROOSEVELT, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

He took the oath at 3:30 o'clock Saturday afternoon in the library of the residence of Ansley Wilcox, a personal friend with whom he stayed earlier in the week when the physicians thought President McKinley would recover from the wound inflicted by the assassin.

There were present when he swore to the oath: Secretaries Root, Hitchcock, Long, Wilson and Postmaster-General Smith, Senator C. M. Dapew, of New York, Judge of the Court of Appeals Haight, John H. Seaboard, Mr. and Mrs. Ansley Wilcox, Miss Willcox, George P. Sawyer, Drs. Mann, Parke and Stockton, Mr. and Mrs. Carlton Sprague, Mr. and Mrs. John G. Milburn, the secretary to the President, William Loeb, Jr.; the secretary to the deceased President, George B. Costerton, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Carry, C. R. Scattered, J. D. Sawyer and William Jeffers, official telegrapher, in addition to Judge John R. Hazel, of the United States District Court, who administered the oath.

The scene was a most affecting one. The new President had just come from Milburn house, where his predecessor lay cold in death. Overcome by the deep personal sorrow he felt, in his characteristically impulsive way he had gone first to the house of mourning to offer his condolence and sympathy to the broken hearted widow.

Secretary Root, who 20 years ago had been present at a similar scene when Arthur took the oath after the death of another President who fell a victim to an assassin's bullet, almost broke down when he requested Mr. Roosevelt on behalf of the members of the Cabinet of the late President, to take the prescribed oath. There was not a dry eye in the room.

The new President was visibly shaken, but he controlled himself, and when he lifted his hand to swear it was as steady as though carved in marble. With the deep solemnity of occasion he announced to those present that his aim would be to see that William McKinley's successor in deed as well as in name. Deliberately he proclaimed it in these words:

"In this hour of deep and terrible National bereavement I wish to state that it shall be my aim to continue absolutely without variance the policy of President McKinley for the peace and prosperity and honor of our beloved country."

Death Mark Made.
Buffalo, Sept. 17.—A death mark of the President's face was made at 7:30 o'clock. The mark was taken by Edward Pauch, of Hartford, Conn. Pauch has made the features of many of the distinguished men who have died in this country in recent years. The mark is a faithful reproduction of the late President McKinley's features.

Sympathy of Austrians.
Vienna, Sept. 17.—A constant stream of diplomats and other visitors called at the United States Legation, tendering condolence upon the death of Mr. McKinley.

Anarchist Meetings Forbidden.
Berlin, Sept. 17.—The Cologne Gazette asserts that all anarchist meetings have been forbidden in Germany since yesterday, and that all anarchist clubs will be closed.

RESULT OF THE AUTOPSY.

Death Caused by Gangrene—Possibility of the Bullet Having Been Poisoned.

Buffalo, Sept. 17.—The following report of the autopsy upon the remains of President McKinley has been made public:

"The bullet which struck over the breastbone did not pass through the skin and did little harm. The other bullet passed through both walls of the stomach near its lower border. Both holes were found to be perfectly closed by the stitches, but the tissue around each hole had become gangrenous. After passing through the stomach the bullet passed into the back walls of the abdomen, hitting and tearing the upper end of the kidney. This portion of the bullet's track was also gangrenous, the gangrene involving the pancreas. The bullet has not yet been found. There was no sign of peritonitis or disease of other organs. The heart walls were very thin. There was no evidence of any attempt to repair on the part of nature, and death resulted from the gangrene which affected the stomach around the bullet wounds, as well as the tissues around the further course of the bullet. Death was unavoidable by any surgical or medical treatment, and was the direct result of the bullet wound."

Only the rumbling of the train wheels, the sobs of men and women, with tear-stained faces, and the doleful tolling of the church bells, broke upon the ear. At several places, Wilcox, Harrisburg and Baltimore, the chimes played Cardinal Newman's grand hymn. Taken together, the journey home was the most remarkable demonstration of universal personal sorrow since Lincoln was borne to his grave. Every one of those who came to pay their last tribute to the dead had an opportunity to catch a glimpse of the flag-covered bier elevated in view in the observation car at the rear of the train.

There was no spot of color to catch the eye of this train of death. The locomotive was shrouded in black, the curtains of the cars in which sat the lone, stricken widow, the relatives of the President, Cabinet and others were drawn. The whole black train was a shrouded house, save only for the hindmost car where the body lay guarded by a soldier of the Army and a sailor of the Navy.

Mrs. McKinley stood the trip bravely. In the morning, soon after leaving Buffalo, she pleaded so earnestly to be allowed to go into the car where her dead one lay that reluctant consent was given, and she spent a half hour beside the coffin. All the way the train was preceded about 15 minutes by a pilot engine, sent ahead to test the bridges and switches, and prevent the possibility of an accident to the precious burden it carried. The train had the right of way over everything. No wheels of any other train were allowed to cross the Pennsylvania Railroad system 30 minutes before the pilot engine was due.

General Superintendent J. B. Hutchinson had sent out explicit instructions covering every detail. The order of funeral procession must be taken by all employees to make this move absolutely certain.

General Boyd, assistant passenger agent, had personal charge of the train. The train left Buffalo at 8:30 o'clock, and arrived at Washington at 8:33 o'clock p. m. In 12 hours, it is estimated that over half a million people saw the coffin which held all that was mortal of President McKinley.

The casket was being removed from the observation car one of the large windows was lowered at the side, slowly and carefully the casket was slipped through the opening and tenderly received upon the bent shoulders of the body-bearers—four artillerymen and four sailors. Straightening themselves under their burden, they walked slowly toward the hearse. At the casket emerged a bulge note rose clearly, and "taps" rang out. That was the only sound that broke the dead silence.

The Funeral Train.
Buffalo, Sept. 17.—The train that carried the late President's body to the National Capital was a solid train of men of seven cars, drawn by two engines. An extra engine went 15 minutes ahead to clear the track of everything. The casket was placed between open windows on the observation car where it was in plain view of the people as the train passed by.

The casket of the dead President was completely covered with a beautiful silk flag. At the head was a floral piece representing the French flag, and at the foot was the flag of Franco-American society. Standing at the foot of the casket was a soldier of the United States Army, uniformed and accoutred with a gun at "order arms." At the head a sailor of the Navy stood at "attention," cutlass at shoulder. The lid of the casket was closed.

On the Journey
On board funeral train, Port Allegheny, Pa., Sept. 16.—Mrs. McKinley was prevailed upon to lie down soon after the start was made. President Roosevelt was quartered in a drawing room in the Car Hungary with Secretary Loeb. He busied himself with letters and telegrams, and with the innumerable questions which required immediate answer. The members of the cabinet individually cared for the more pressing business requiring their attention.

Immense Crowds at Baltimore.
Washington, September 17.—Night came on as the train sped from New York to Baltimore without a stop, and in the darkness only the flickering lights on the way and the tolling bells of the stations gave evidence that the manifestations sorrow were still going on. As the train drew into Baltimore black masses of people could be seen ranged up on the huge viaducts, and at every crossing a living tide surged up to the train.

Grief at Manila.
Manila, Sept. 17.—The profoundest grief is manifested by every class in the community over the death of President McKinley. Governor Taft has issued a proclamation which explains to the Filipinos, that while the death of Mr. McKinley is an irreparable individual loss, it does not alter the stability of the Government or change the course of the administration. This was considered necessary because the Filipinos thought Mr. Bryan would succeed him.

BORNE TO THE CAPITAL.

Remains of the President Taken From Buffalo—Entire Route Lined With People.

Washington, Sept. 17.—Through a living lane of bareheaded people stretching from Buffalo up over the Alleghenies into the broad valleys of the Susquehanna and the city of the banks of the shining Potomac, the Nation's martyred President made his last journey to the seat of the Government over which he presided for four years and a half. The whole country seemed to have drained its population at the side of the track over which the funeral train passed. The thin lines through the mountains and the sparsely-settled districts thickened as the little hamlets suddenly grew to the proportions of respectable cities, and were congregated into vast multitudes in the larger cities. Work was suspended in field and mine and city. The schools were dismissed. Everywhere appeared the trappings and tokens of woe. Millions of flags at half-mast dotted hillside and valley, and formed a thicket of color over the cities. And from almost every banner streamed a bit of crape. The stations were heavy with the black symbol of mourning. At all the larger towns and cities, after the train got into Pennsylvania, the militia were drawn up at "present arms," kept back the enormous crowds. The silence with which the countless thousands viewed the remains of their hero and martyr was oppressive and profound.

Only the rumbling of the train wheels, the sobs of men and women, with tear-stained faces, and the doleful tolling of the church bells, broke upon the ear. At several places, Wilcox, Harrisburg and Baltimore, the chimes played Cardinal Newman's grand hymn. Taken together, the journey home was the most remarkable demonstration of universal personal sorrow since Lincoln was borne to his grave. Every one of those who came to pay their last tribute to the dead had an opportunity to catch a glimpse of the flag-covered bier elevated in view in the observation car at the rear of the train.

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PRESIDENT MCKINLEY DEAD

END CAME AT 2:15

HIS LAST HOURS WERE WITHOUT PAIN OR DISTRESS.

Surrounded by Friends and Relatives—Mrs. McKinley Not With Him at the Last Moment—Their Parting Was Heartrending—Immediate Cause of Death Unknown—Post Mortem Is Probable.

Milburn House, Buffalo, Sept. 14.—President McKinley died at 2:15 a. m. He had been unconscious most of the time since 7:50 p. m. His last conscious hour on earth was spent with the wife to whom he devoted a life time of care. He died unattended by a minister of the gospel, but his last words were a humble submission to the will of the God in whom he believed. He was reconciled to the cruel fate to which an assassin's bullet had condemned him and faced death in the same spirit of calmness which has marked his long and honorable career.

His last conscious words, reduced to writing by Dr. Mann, who stood at his bedside when they were uttered, were: "Good-bye all, good-bye. It is God's way. His will be done."



Our Last Martyred President, William McKinley.

Born Niles, Trumbull Co., Ohio, January 29, 1848. Entered Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa., 1866. Entered as private, Company E, Twenty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, June 11, 1867. Participated in battles of Mountain and Antietam, September 14 and 17, 1867; promoted from commissary sergeant to lieutenant. Promoted captain, battle of Kernstown, July 24, 1868. Commissioned Major by brevet, March 14, 1869. Served in War at Warsaw, Ohio, March 1869. Elected prosecuting attorney, Stark county, Ohio, 1869. Elected to Congress 1870. Re-elected to Congress for the seventh time, November, 1888. Inaugurated governor of Ohio January 17, 1892. Elected president of the United States November, 1896. Re-elected November 4, 1900. Shot September 6, 1901. Died September 14, 1901.

His relatives and the members of his official family were at the Milburn House except Secretary Wilson, who did not avail himself of the opportunity, and some of his personal and political friends took leave of him. This painful ceremony was simple. His friends came to the door of the sick room, took a longing glance at him and then turned tearfully away.

The Parting With His Wife.
He was practically unconscious during this time. But powerful heart stimulants, including oxygen, were employed to restore him to consciousness for his final parting with his wife. He asked for her and she sat at his side and held his hand. He consoled her and bade her goodbye. She went through the heart-rending scene with which she has borne the grief of the tragedy which ended his life.

In the Death Chamber.
From authoritative officials the following details of the final scenes in and about the death chamber were secured:

The President had continued in an unconscious state since 8:30 p. m. Dr. Rixey remained with him at all times and until death came. The other doctors were in the room at times, and then repaired to the front room, where their consultation had been held. About 2 o'clock Dr. Rixey noted the unmistakable signs of dissolution, and the immediate members of the family were summoned to the bedside. Mrs. McKinley was asleep and it was desirable not to awaken her for the last moments of anguish. Silently and sadly the members of the family stole into the room. They stood about the foot and sides of the bed where the great man's life was ebbing away. Those in the circle were:

The News at Seattle.
Seattle, Wash., Sept. 14.—The expected news bulletin this morning has thrown Seattle into a state of almost inactivity. Business men go about their tasks halfheartedly, with bowed heads, and immense crowds throng the streets in front of the newspaper offices, waiting for the latest bits of information. A more dejected aggregation of people could not be imagined. Many stand with tears rolling down their cheeks reading the late bulletins. Business is practically suspended.

Kaufman Re-Elected.
Berlin, Sept. 16.—Herr Kaufmann has been re-elected Second Burgomaster of Berlin by a small majority. Emperor William once refused to confirm Herr Kaufmann's election because of his dismissal from the army for political reasons 30 years ago. There is much curiosity as to whether the Kaiser will a second time refuse to confirm the election, and thus come into collision with the City of Berlin.

North Pole Ships Are Heard From.
Cristiania, Sept. 18.—A message, dated August 5, and received by way of Hammerfest, from Eryth B. Baldwin, head of the Baldwin-Zeigler North Pole expedition, says:

"America, latitude 78, longitude 28. Seeking passage northward through ice. All well."

RESULT OF A CONSPIRACY.

Assassin Czolgoz Breaks Down and Makes a Complete Confession.

New York, Sept. 12.—A special to the Herald from Buffalo says: Leon Czolgoz has confessed to the police that his attempt upon the life of President McKinley was the result of a conspiracy in which many besides himself had a part. So far as can be learned Czolgoz has refused to mention any name except that of Emma Goldman, but papers are in existence which, if they can be discovered, will lay bare the entire conspiracy and will result in wholesale arrests, followed by prosecutions.

Although Emma Goldman has been arrested in Chicago, it is probable that she will be brought to Buffalo for trial. The center of the conspiracy is here. Buffalo is filled literally



LEON CZOLGOZ.

The name of Leon Czolgoz, the assassin of President McKinley, is best pronounced by the uninitiated by recollecting how the Russian always introduces a "t" into the pronunciation of the name of the czar, thus: "t-sar." In the case of Czolgoz one should say "t-schulgoz," with the "t" faintly sounded and the second "t" quite full. The assassin has lived in Detroit, other parts of Michigan, Cleveland, Cincinnati and Chicago. He is without particular education, except in Anarchistic doctrines. The picture given is the one taken by order of Chief of Police Bull, of Buffalo, and Secretary of War Root.

to overflowing with agents of the secret service. A search is being made of every sewer that underlies the city, for it is known that in one of them is a package of papers containing details of the conspiracy and the names of those concerned with Czolgoz in the plot, together with an outline of its ramifications.

In his confession Czolgoz told of his attempt to destroy the written evidence of the conspiracy. He said that he did not permit him to burn the papers as he had desired. Before leaving his room in Nowak's hotel he gathered together all of his papers, taking them from his pockets, and from his valise, and from the drawers of his table. All were bound together in one package, which he concealed beneath his coat. Czolgoz says that he made a circuitous and aimless trip about the city, and that at some point, which he cannot now describe, he came upon an open sewer. Into this sewer he cast his papers. Inch by inch the sewers of this city are being searched, and if such a thing is possible, those papers will be recovered.

On authoritative information it can be said that during the last ten weeks Emma Goldman has visited six anarchist organizations. She has been in Buffalo three times since July 12, having left the city the last time four days before the attempted assassination. Emma Goldman, Czolgoz, Abraham Isaak and Marie Isaak were in consultation in Chicago on two occasions. Marie Isaak accompanied Emma Goldman to Buffalo the last time the arch leader of the anarchists was here.

Leon Czolgoz was accompanied to Buffalo and about the city by a mysterious Bohemian man and woman who acted so suspiciously as to warrant the assumption that they knew of the intention of Czolgoz to assassinate the President.

NOME POSTMASTER IN TROUBLE.
Charged With Embezzling \$3,200 From the Government.

Seattle, Sept. 12.—The postmaster at Nome, Joseph H. Wright, has been arrested and held for trial on the charge of embezzling \$3,200 from the Government of the United States. Postal Inspector J. P. Clum is the principal witness against Postmaster Wright. At the preliminary hearing, Clum testified that upon the first examination of Wright's affairs he found a shortage of about \$10,500. This was on a Monday. Between that time and Wednesday Wright replaced \$7,200, leaving a deficit still remaining of \$3,200.

Robert H. Mumford, known through the Yukon country and the States as "Policy Bob," committed suicide on August 27th by swallowing 20 grains of morphine in a room at the Goldhill Hotel, Nome.

ANARCHISTS CAN BE EXPELLED.

New York, Sept. 12.—Justice McAdams, of the New York Supreme Court, gives the opinion that Emma Goldman and other anarchists who are naturalized can be expelled from the country on the ground that they have sworn falsely in that they have obtained certificates of citizenship by fraud in testifying that they are attached to the principles of Government and would support its constitutional laws.

Justice McAdams' opinion is based upon the fact that Emma Goldman and other anarchists who are naturalized can be expelled from the country on the ground that they have sworn falsely in that they have obtained certificates of citizenship by fraud in testifying that they are attached to the principles of Government and would support its constitutional laws.

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