

IN THE SIERRA MADRES.

Narrow Escape of Three Miners From Death.

Saved Only by Their Knowledge of Woodcraft.

Unrepresented Fall of Snow in the Mountains North of San Bernardino—The Story of the Men.

It seldom falls to the lot of man to pick oranges one day and play snowball inside of 24 hours, but this strange occurrence happened a few days since to a party of three in this city. They were amid orange groves, but left the following day to inspect a mining claim in the mountains northeast of San Bernardino, and were overtaken by a snowstorm. For a week they subsisted on four

ment, the cabin was completely buried in the soft white flakes.

A big fire was kept burning in the center of the cabin on the dirt floor night and day to keep the men from freezing. Old boxes and loose timbers furnished plenty of fuel.

With starvation staring them in the face Ives took his gun and started in search of game on the snow shoes. While he was gone a fawn came past the cabin in plain sight, floundering in the snow. The sight of something to appease the appetite so close almost drove the two remaining members of the party—Woodard and Norton—wild, but help might as well have been a thousand miles away, as they could not pursue the game without snow shoes, and these were in the possession of Ives.

Late that evening Ives returned empty handed and downhearted. Things began to look desperate for all.

The next morning Woodard took the skies and his rifle and set out to try his luck. He walked for six miles, following the trail of a deer, and finally shot and killed it. Cutting the hind quarters of the animal on a weary walk to camp. When within about a mile of camp he became so exhausted from the long tramp and hunger that he was com-

states. Mr. Ives killed 27 deer while out on one trip in Montana. As a result of the exposure of the trip Mr. Woodard still confined to the house. He cannot wear shoes, his feet being so swollen that it is impossible for him to get shoes on.

They say that the water on Bear Valley lake froze in three minutes so hard that it was impossible to row a boat over it, while just five minutes before a person could have gone without a coat and felt very comfortable.

This is the first year snow has fallen so early and in such large quantity for over 20 years in that section, and people regard it as a sign of nature, as they did in this valley when the soft white flakes fell last November.

The expedition ended without the loss of life, while all of the party are of the opinion that they experienced more hardships on this trip than in any of a like nature before. They say that in the future they will remain among the vineyards of the valley and enjoy eating oranges and plucking flowers in December.

A. H. HARLEN, San Bernardino, December 9, 1893.

SERVING THE QUEEN.

A Successful Diplomatic Mission Conducted by a Young English Officer.

The English government of India is a tremendous machine and probably no statistics could have helped outsiders to realize its magnitude quite so clearly as Rudyard Kipling's stories have done. He has painted the dogged endurance and ever alert intelligence required to overcome the childlike and perfidy of the natives, and in half a dozen stories he has written of the superhuman cruelty and williness of the brave Afghans. There was a memorable story in many inventions, of a march through a mountain pass in that country when an elephant stopped the way and refused to move because he wanted to hear a friend's voice, and Mulvaney limped out of hospital to quiet him. The ameer of Afghanistan, Abdurrahman, has been for some years coquetting with Russia and permitting most unpleasant little sorties of the British frontier. The government of India has expended much diplomacy, but could win no pledges from the monarch. He hardly recognized the government of India, and insisted on having a special ambassador sent to him from the queen. For many months Lord Roberts lingered in India in order to conduct a mission to Kabul, but the ameer was fertile in inventing reasons for delay until Lord Roberts was obliged to give it up and return to England.

This summer the ameer sent an invitation for a conference. And Sir Mortimer Durand, secretary of the foreign department at Simla, with four officers set out for Kabul. They trusted entirely to Afghan honor, their escort being provided by the Afghans. They made the trip surrounded by all the comforts that their hosts' thoughtfulness could suggest. At each stopping place they were met by a friendly message. Arriving at Kabul the mission was welcomed by public rejoicings, a treaty was concluded, and at a public durbar the ameer formally announced his alliance with England, and that England was pledged to protect him against Russian oppression.

November 15th the mission left Kabul and has reached India in safety. The affair is everywhere acknowledged to have been a brilliant diplomatic triumph for Sir Mortimer. He had known the ameer before and was received as an old friend. He, of course, is familiar with the Persian language and and at the great durbar he addressed the chief of the mission. He was a public figure, and his done good service on the frontier, has been appointed military secretary to Lord Engin, the newly appointed viceroy of India.

GOT IN THE GAME.

The Faro Players Convicted and Lightly Fined.

The trial of the faro players was held in Justice Seaman's court yesterday. They were arrested by detectives Able and Rice several weeks ago. The game was conducted in rooms 3 and 4, over the Olympic saloon, on First street. The principal witness was Officer Rice, who testified to having worked himself into the game, when Able went in, and together they arrested the crowd, including the victors. He was ahead of the game when Able rushed in. The deputy city attorney made a good argument, but got mixed up in attempting to describe the "layout." It was developed that only two men beside the officer were playing. These were John St. Clair and H. Johnson, both of whom were fined \$100 each. The visitors, H. Harrington, Robert Brown, J. C. Atwood and F. Le Roy were fined \$10 each.

LOGAN POST.

The Officers Elected to Serve During the Year.

At a regular meeting of John A. Logan Post, G. A. R., held on the 6th inst., the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Commander, J. J. Walsh; senior vice, C. O. McComas; junior vice, L. T. Holland; sergeant, J. L. Miller; chaplain, Rev. A. B. Morrison; surgeon, Dr. B. F. Kierulff; officer of the day, T. H. Harding; officer of the guard, Jeremiah Sawdy; trustees, B. N. Smith, E. F. Cobb, W. H. Shinn; delegates to department encampment, G. S. Barlow, W. G. Wadsworth, W. H. Morris, L. T. Holland; alternates, James Oimstead, R. N. Smith, T. H. Harding, S. A. Austin.

Amateur Baseball.

The Temple Streets and the Cyclones will cross bats at the Temple-street grounds this afternoon at 2:30 sharp. A good game is expected. The teams are made up as follows: TEMPLE STREETS. CYCLONES. JIM GREY, Catcher, C. Frank Lee Payne, Pitcher, Ed Moore, Joe Cram, 2d base, Birdau, Jim Gray, 2d base, B. Sanchez, H. Manzaragine, Left field, Martin G. Augustino, Center field, Frank G. Rivers, Right field, Beans.

A game of baseball will be played at Washington gardens today between the Olympics and Grays. The Olympics won a game from Boyle Heights last Sunday, and will try hard to win today. Game will commence at 2 o'clock. Harry Miller will be battery for the Olympics, and Moore and Chapman for the Grays.

The Young Americas yesterday defeated the Young Starlights in a game of baseball by a score of 9 to 3. The features of the game were the home runs of Romeo Brown and Louis Tipton.

The Bonds Broken.

Mrs. Maggie Murphy was granted a divorce yesterday by Judge Shaw from her husband, George Murphy, upon the grounds of failure to provide.

SERIOUS ROW IN THE REGIMENT

Capt. George W. Glowner Undergoing a Courtmartial.

The Boys of the Seventh Very Much Stirred Up.

Capt. Glowner Accused of Conduct Prejudicial to the Internal Management of His Company—He Claims He Is Unjustly Charged.

The Seventh regiment, N. G. C., has a very large-sized row on hand, which has finally reached outsiders.

Col. W. G. Schreiber preferred charges against Capt. George W. Glowner of Company C recently, and Gen. E. P. Johnson ordered a court-martial.

Captain Glowner was put under arrest and the court-martial convened December 4th. It was organized and the captain was arraigned, the charges and specifications being read to him. Then the court adjourned until December 11th, next Monday.

The members of the court-martial are: Maj. M. T. Owens, president; Capt. Henry Steere of Company A; Capt. W. O. Welch, of Pomona, of Company D, Ninth regiment; Capt. F. J. Cook, of Pasadena, of Company B; Lieut. M. M. Ogden, commissary; Lieut. F. L. Baldwin, Company A; Lieut. Lawrence, signal corps, and Maj. G. Willy Wells, judge advocate.

The charge against Captain Glowner is conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline, and the specifications are seven in number.

When the court convened Captain Glowner was not represented by counsel, but it was understood that next Monday he will have counsel.

The trouble that has arisen is not of very long standing, as Captain Glowner has not occupied his position longer than from last September. He was a member of the company for some time before that, but the selection which resulted in his taking command occurred at the time mentioned. He has been an attorney in the city for several years, and is very well known.

He and his friends claim that the charges against him are actuated by malice, and that he will be able to show that he is not to blame.

The question is one limited entirely to the order of the company and its internal management, there being no reflections upon the personal integrity of Captain Glowner.

At the time of his arraignment he challenged all the junior members of the court on the ground of prejudice. After the challenges were denied he withdrew them with the exception of the one against Captain Welch.

It was learned that before the court-martial was ordered the resignation of Captain Glowner was requested, and that he refused to put it in, saying that he would not resign while under fire.

The company is very much broken up over the whole affair, as well as the regiment.

Colonel Schreiber was seen by a HERALD reporter yesterday afternoon, and asked about the trouble, but said he desired to say nothing about it before the trial.

It was learned, however, from other sources that he has been bid to bid in the company for some time before the time that Captain Meyer went out. The election of Captain Glowner was a close one, and there were a good many inclinations to elect Meyer. It is claimed that since that time Captain Glowner acted in an arbitrary and harsh manner so that the morale of the company was destroyed.

Whatever the facts are will be brought out during the court martial, and the general officers express a determination to go to the root of the trouble and eliminate anything that tends to disorganization.

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Camp on head of Holcomb creek.

pounds of cornmeal. At the end of that time they were faced by starvation, and resolved at all hazards to try and kill some game to ward off the pangs of hunger which was now gnawing at their vitals. One of the men took his gun and left camp on a pair of rudely constructed snow shoes and succeeded in overtaking a deer, which he killed and carried within a mile of camp, but was compelled to leave it as he had become exhausted. The party finally left the scene of so many hardships and returned to this city, where one of them is confined to his bed and is in a serious condition.

On November 14th last R. E. Norton, E. J. Ives and George L. Woodard left San Bernardino for Holcomb valley, about 50 miles distant, to inspect a mining claim of which they were the owners. A buckboard drawn by two mules carried them swiftly through the valley to the mountains. As they only expected to remain six days they took provisions to last that time, but were supplied with guns and intended to do considerable hunting on the trip.

After reaching the mountains the road is quite rough, making travel very laborious. November 17th they reached the mining location, near the old Greenleaf mine, which was one of the most famous mines in this section of the country in early days. A way back to the sixties camp with a population of 800 to 1000 was located here, but the dance hall is all that remains to bear testimony of a once busy village.

Snow commenced to fall, and as all three of the party had lived and hunted in the mountains of Montana, Wyoming, Dakota and Idaho they realized that a blizzard was about to overtake them even if they were in Southern California. They repaired to a deserted

camp to drop the meat and gun and return to camp empty handed. He was completely exhausted when he reached the cabin, about 9 o'clock at night.

Norton he started on a weary walk to camp. When within about a mile of camp he became so exhausted from the long tramp and hunger that he was com-



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Remains of Holcomb mining camp.

cabin near and stored their provisions inside and unshod the mules and tied them to the side of the cabin most protected. Snow continued to fall all night and on going out next morning it measured one and one-half feet on the level, while on the north side of the log hut it had drifted till it was up to the eaves of the roof.

All hopes of escape were now out off and after discussing the situation they decided to take the mules to another cabin about a half mile from the one they occupied. There are several feed yards on the road to Holcomb valley and the party only carried enough feed to last from one station to the next. One common barley sack of straw was all the feed the mules had to last the 10 days which elapsed before more was secured.

The men did not fare so bad as the animals for the first three or four days as they had a supply of provisions to last six days, but as time wore on and the snow continued to fall they soon realized that they might have to stay in their present quarters for two or three weeks. The party put themselves on short rations but even then the fourth day dawned and they were completely out of every edible.

In the cabin they found an old saw. With it they cut and split the ridge pole to a tent which they had brought with them and constructed a rude pair of snow shoes. George L. Woodard, one of the party, had hunted in the northern part of the United States for a number of years put the shoes on and shouldered his gun and started for Pedley's camp. Here he found 15 men existing on one meal a day. They generously divided their provisions which consisted of corn meal altogether. He returned with four pounds of corn meal, from which the party made mush for two days when they saw even this small bill of fare run out.

Melted snow furnished all the water used for both man and beast. By this time, the sixth day of their imprison-

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