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GEORGE T. COOK DROWNED.

Fell into a Slough With About Six Inches of Water.

GROOM WAS LATE, THE BRIDE LATER

A Wedding With a Touch of Romance. The Rush to Alaska No Greater Than That to California in '49—Militia Boys to Ride in Special Car.

It was a great shock to the community north of Caldwell, when on Tuesday it was learned that George Thomas Cook, son of Mr. and Mrs. L. F. Cook, was dead, and came to his death by drowning. George was born Dec. 8, 1869, on Catherine Creek, Owyhee Co., Idaho, but his youthful days were spent on his father's farm in Boise Valley. Some years ago he was happily married to Miss Minnie Hoffer, who with one child survive him. Up to two years ago, Mr. Cook seemed to have enjoyed the best of health. Unfortunately about that time, while working in the Willow Creek mines he became a victim of arsenical poisoning. This so affected his nerves, that ever since he has been a great sufferer, and on Tuesday while out after the horses, a nervous attack coming suddenly on him he fell from his horse into a slough with about six inches of water in it and was drowned before help could reach him.

George Cook was kind, sober and industrious, a faithful husband, loving father and dutiful son. He had the highest respect of all who knew him as was manifest by the large attendance at his funeral which took place from his father's residence Wednesday p. m. at 2 o'clock.

The kindest sympathy of all friends and neighbors is extended to his wife and family in their hour of deep sorrow.

A TINGE OF ROMANCE.

A wedding took place at the residence of Rev. B. F. Clay in Salt Lake City the other morning which had a tinge of the romantic in it, and which is worthy of more than ordinary mention. The contracting parties are W. W. Washburn of American Falls, Idaho, and Miss Gretna Kennedy of Paragon, Indiana. The groom is a well-to-do citizen of American Falls, while the bride is the daughter of Dr. John Kennedy of Paragon.

Mr. Washburn and Miss Kennedy met in Salt Lake to be wedded by appointment. The wedding was to have taken place at 9 o'clock Thursday evening. Mr. Washburn left his place of business with the American Falls Improvement company to come here and meet his affianced. The arrangement was that she was to come by the Rio Grande Western and he by the Short Line. Well, the Short Line train was delayed five hours, and Washburn sat in his car and cold chills wandered down his back and he imagined what his bride would think of him because he was late. He feared lest his tardiness should cause comment on her part, and besides it wasn't right that a man should disappoint his bride on an occasion of this kind.

He came into town with fear and trembling. He went to the residence of the pastor, the trysting place, and timidly knocked on the door. Mrs. Clay met him and he inquired for her husband and was told he was out. That didn't make him feel any too good, but his nerve came back when she asked if he was Mr. Washburn. Replied in the affirmative, he was handed a telegram from Miss Kennedy which stated that he should be held by all means, as her train was late. He felt relieved and asked what time she would get there. He found it would be about three hours, which would give them time to get the licence and become man and wife. So he went to the depot with a glad heart to again have his hopes lowered by the statement that the train would not arrive until twelve. Of course that meant

the wedding must be delayed. At twelve she came.

Now it would not be fair to say what the lady thought in her case, so that will be allowed to pass. Suffice it to say that they were wedded at 10 o'clock the next morning, notwithstanding it was Friday, and left in the evening for their home in Idaho with the best wishes of many friends who cheered them with the saying that "All's well that ends well."—Salt Lake Herald.

THE RUSH FOR GOLD.

In times of feverish stampedes to new gold fields, the trails take on the appearance of the desolated route of a flying army. As it is today on the Skaguay and Dyea trails, so it was in 1848-49 along the overland route to California. The long route was strewn with broken wagons, and dead bodies of horses and oxen, oftast utensils, clothing and blankets. Bancroft recites that emaciated men, carrying infants crying for food, stopped to feed on the putrefying carcasses lining the road, or to drink from alkaline pools, only to increase their misery and finally end in suicide. In September, 1850, the suffering along the overland route to the gold fields was reported to be unparalleled. Nine-tenths of the immigrants were on foot, without food or money, and beyond the desert were still 20,000 souls, the greater part of whom were destitute.

It is closely estimated that 81,000 people poured into California in 1849, 39,000 by sea and 41,000 overland.

Meanwhile gold was being taken out by the ton. Twenty, forty, fifty and one hundred pound nuggets were common. On Nelson creek, a tributary to the Feather river, for example, nuggets lay strewn on the ground, and rockers yielded \$500 a day. At Rich Bar \$270 was taken from two pans of dirt. Three men took out \$36,000 in four days. One man took out \$15,000 in two days. At Downville the average yield was said to be two pounds per day to the man. Bates took out \$2500 from one pan of dirt. A streak at South Bar yielded \$5000 a day in quarter and a half pound lumps. Two men got out 56 pounds in one day. South Bar yielded \$1000 per hour. It was like drawing on a bank.

At Dyea the Indians charge from 30 to 50 cents per pound for packing supplies, and it is counted exorbitant. Early in 1851 there was a stampede to the Trinity river, and men paid as high as \$225 per pound for packing food. Two men came down from Salmon river with \$60,000, the result of three weeks' work. At West Weaver the yield for the year to 2600 men \$2,500,000.

These fabulous diggings were not confined to two or three small streams, as is now the case in Klondyke. They were found on a hundred creeks and rivers. The country could be prospected with ten times the rapidity that prospecting is carried on in the interior of Alaska. There were numerous well defined "signs," and the trained eye of the miner had little difficulty in directing him to the rich ground. The earth and gravel were unfrozen, the climate was mild and even in winter, and wherever food was abundant mining was something of a picnic.

Even should Alaska be as rich in gold as was California in the early '50's, years of hard work will be required to uncover the treasure. The richest Alaskan gold fields yet discovered lay concealed beneath the most uninviting surroundings. The experienced gold miner would never have looked there for rich placers. The pay earth is locked in frost and the summer sun can penetrate it but a few inches.

Perhaps the golden story of California will be repeated in a lesser way in Alaska. Probably California's chapter of crime, hunger, privation and starvation will be written there in fuller and more doleful measure.—Spokesman Review.

The Railroad Company have placed a special car at the disposal of the militia company on their trip to Boise Monday next. They are also allowed the privilege of taking their arms into the car providing they are not loaded—that is the guns.

CITY COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

List of Bills Allowed—Sidewalks to Be Built.

ANTI-GAMBLING ORDINANCE UPHELD

H. N. Maxey Appointed Road Overseer. Report of City Treasurer Badley—University Regents Have a Law-suit.

Council Chambers, Oct. 4, 1897
Council met in regular session with the Mayor in the chair. Councilmen present: Calloway Mrs. Harmon, Messrs Roberts Maxey, Jones and Hartkopf.

Minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

Reports of Marshal Johnson, Treasurer Badley and acting Police Judge Dille were read and approved.

The following bills were allowed and warrants ordered drawn on the following:

GENERAL EXPENSES.
Tribune Pub. Co. 7 60
J. P. Johnson, marshal salary 53 00
Ike Roberts, pumping 18 00
S. P. Scott, labor cleaning jail 50 00
C. A. Oakes, salary two quarters 34 00
W. C. Maxey, medical services 2 00
Mrs. A. Moses, meals for prisoners 3 25
Road Fund.

C. H. Cupp, Road Supervisor 15 25
W. H. Redway, supplies 15 50
The following bills were referred to the finance committee.

L. A. Goldsmith 9 00
L. S. Dille 10 00
J. P. Johnson 7 00

A petition of S. W. Dee for the privilege to enclose the stairway of the E. O. O. F. building, for a coal house was presented but the council decided they had no control of the matter.

Petition of M. A. Roberts and others asking for the repeal of ordinance No. 92 was read, also petition signed by Carrie S. Blatchley and others to remonstrate against the repeal of ordinance No. 92 was read, and on motion of Maxey the petitions were laid on the table till such time that the supreme court had passed on the law, and on motion of Calloway and by aye and nay vote the petitions were laid on the table indefinitely.

A bill entitled an ordinance requiring the building of a side walk along the north side of Third street north from the corner of Dr. J. B. Wright's on Kimball Street to a point one hundred feet east of the east end of the street crossing of First Avenue east, was read first time and on motion of Maxey it was passed to second reading and on motion and by aye and nay vote rules were suspended and read second time, and on motion and by aye and nay vote rules were suspended and read third time for final passage and passed by the following vote: Ayes—Calloway, Mrs. Harmon, Messrs. Jones, Maxey, Roberts and Hartkopf.

It was moved by Calloway that the record of August 4th, 1897, in regard to the passage of ordinance No. 90-91-92 and 93 be corrected by the clerk in accordance with the facts and that the records so corrected be approved. Motion carried.

In the matter of a bridge across Indian Creek Councilman Calloway was appointed a committee of one to report at next meeting. It was moved and seconded and by unanimous vote, that the office of road supervisor be declared vacant and the mayor appointed H. N. Maxey to fill the vacancy. Said appointment was confirmed by the following vote. Ayes—Calloway Maxey, Jones, Roberts and Hartkopf.

Said officer to receive a salary at the rate of \$2 per day or \$3 with team.

Receipts and disbursements of the City Treasurer from April 1st to Oct 1st, 1897:

April 1, Balance	\$140 50
Jan 11, H. E. Morgan, special police	6 00
Feb 1, Central Lumber Co., coal	1 25
March 1, H. D. Blatchley, sundries city	2 60

April 8, E. M. Hostetter, clerk of election	2 00
H. Cox, blacksmithing	3 00
C. A. Oakes, salary and extra work	21 00
W. F. Schenkel, night watch	4 00
Caldwell Pub Co., election supplies	15 85
Steenberg Printing Co., printing	13 72
Nellie Calloway, register 3d ward	18 75
W. B. Jones, register 3d ward	20 70
W. J. Boone, register 1st ward	19 00
Clark Stiles	4 75
W. S. Badley, salary treasurer	40 00
I. Roberts, salary pumping	10 00
H. N. Maxey's salary, marshal	57 00
May 3, Caldwell Pub. Co.	70 98

3, Kate E. N. Feltham	37 00
L. L. Brumbaugh	8 00
W. F. Schnabel, salary, marshal	48 85
W. J. Hollenback	3 00
W. H. Thorp, inspecting fines	3 00
Lot L. Feltham	25 00
Central Lumber Co.	88 00
Mrs. Minnie Smithson judge election	2 75
S. P. Scott, digging water pipe	1 50
E. B. Malley, judge election	2 00
Francis Moore, judge election	2 00
F. Engel, clerk election	2 00
C. Faby, ljudge election	2 00
L. Thompson, clerk election	2 00
Mrs. Lizzie Beatty, judge election	2 00
Ike Roberts, pumping	10 00
C. O. Stiles, clerk election	2 00
Flora Little, judge election	2 00
B. F. Hartkopf, treas. borrowed money	102 40
5, Treas. Caldwell Engine Co. payment note	51 05

June 7, W. S. Badley, freight hose	5 75
Wm Schnabel, salary marshal	65 54
Ike Roberts, pumping	10 00
7, Caldwell Publishing Co. publisher statement	7 90

L. B. Bach, clerk election	2 00
F. J. Huntington, clerk election	2 00
F. M. Lucas, judge election	2 00
Eureka Hose Co., hose	94 81
I. Roberts pumping and police	14 07
W. F. Schnabel, marshal	54 00
Leon Golden, Extra police	2 50
S. B. Deмент, drayage to fire	2 00
L. L. Brumbaugh, salary	29 00

L. S. Dille, fees police judge	4 30
Ike Roberts, pumping	10 00
J. P. Johnson, salary marshal	48 55
B. F. Hartkopf, extra police	2 50
Frank Smith, salary city att'y	40 00
Caldwell Tribune, printing	22 75
L. L. Brumbaugh, balance bill police judge	4 00
J. A. Deмент, constable fees	2 00
Caldwell Pub. Co., printing	7 00

J. P. Johnson, salary	33 00
I. Roberts, pumping	18 00
Ed Hedden, plans for bridge	11 75
J. M. Cook, police salary	3 75
W. H. Redway, oil	1 00
	\$129 98

GENERAL FUND—DEBITS.	\$87 31
April 1, Balance	87 31
1, Fines	10 00
5, License, Simons	25 00
9, T. J. Huff, 1896 taxes	7 04
26, Licenses	50 00
May 1, T. J. Huff, 1896 tax	84 00
2, Dog license	3 00
13, Fines	3 00
17, Stock sales	22 00
29, Fines	10 00
31, "	2 00
June 1, License	25 00
8, Dog License	12 00
15, T. J. Huff, 1896 tax	19 07
18, F. P. Chaney Co. license	151 20
16, Stock sales	2 10
23, "	3 00
25, Fines	12 00
July 3, "	60 00
6, Dog license	3 00
6, Privileges	25 00
8, Fines	2 00
12, T. J. Huff, 1896 taxes	20 30
Aug. 2, Fines	2 00
6, T. J. Huff, 1896 taxes	4 25
6, License	25 00
6, "	25 00
6, Fines	2 00
20, "	2 00
Sept. 3, C. A. Oakes, license	3 00
6, License	25 00
6 S. F. Chaney Co., license	100 00
Total	\$1635 85
Total credits	\$1529 05
Bal. cash on hand	\$106 80

ROAD FUND—CREDITS.	\$6 00
April 1, W. J. Kirkpatrick, road work	50 00
May 3, "	44 25
C. W. Cooper, lumber	2 35
W. T. Cope, teams on road	23 10

Continued on page 5.

WILL SUE THE BOARD OF REGENTS.

Kingsbury & Parsons, of Boise have had placed in their hands the case growing out of the action of R. S. Browne in cancelling a certain university warrant without paying the holder of the same. The warrant belonged to I. M. Sherrill, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and is for \$5,000 with interest, amounting in all to \$5,925. While Brown was treasurer of the board the warrant was sent through his bank in Moscow for collection. He cancelled it and afterward issued New York exchange for it. Before this could be presented his bank failed. Mr. Sherrill now proposes to learn if he has any remedy and will sue the regents. Just what kind of an action will be brought has not been determined. The regents are fully protected in the matter.—Moscow Democrat.

ANOTHER WITNESS TESTIFIES.

Leonard Costes in the California Fruit Grower, discussing the subject of "gumming of fruit trees," which by some has been pronounced "dead cancer," says:

Too often the professor, with a microscope and scientific library at his elbow, and with a laboratory within easy reach, cannot resist the temptation to indulge in theories which will not bear the test of the field or the orchard and which every farmer will feel sure are incorrect though he may not be able to explain why. Gumming of prune, plum and cherry trees and the accompanying death of branch or tree, while the root remains sound, is, as has been repeatedly contended in these columns, and as Prof. Heddrick declares, simply due to sudden climate changes in the early spring. Trees on all kinds of stocks suffer alike, and no particular soil or location have they immunity from such disease.

G. W. COOPER HOME AGAIN.

He Crosses Chilcote Pass and Then Returns.

THE PARTY PULLS CROSSWISE.

Cooper Makes Expenses Selling Shoes—Phillips and Cowden go into the Packing Business—Another Witness Testifies.

C. W. Cooper and son Arthur returned from Alaska Tuesday evening. They left here on August 2nd with the balance of the Caldwellites and reached Seattle August 7th. From Seattle they sailed on the Queen, and after a very pleasant voyage of four days reached Dyea. Here was the beginning of their troubles and hardships. They first looked up a means of transporting their provisions across the pass. The company decided that Boone and Neubaumer go to Sheepcamp and buy three horses, while C. W. endeavored to buy a skiff that would take them to the head of navigation. The horses were bought and it was decided that they be used to carry all provisions, but right here a little friction came in about the pay which eventually ended in a split. Boone, Mosby, Neubaumer and Faby forming one party, while Cooper, Cowden, Phillips and Monroe, who took Picard's place, composed the other. This so left the party that each set pulled for themselves. The latter then held a council and decided that as so much trouble was ahead in trying to get over the pass and the exorbitant packing rates made, they would start into trading and not make an effort to reach the El Dorado until next spring. Cowden and Phillips then entered the packing business while Cooper and son bought a stock of shoes from the Treadwell store at \$3.25 per pair, which they packed to Sheepcamp and sold nearly all at \$10. From Sheepcamp they went on to Lake Linderman, and sold the balance at \$15 per pair.

Lake Linderman was a bustling camp of about 300 people, most of were busy building rafts to take them down the Yukon. At this place, though provisions appeared to be plentiful a meal could not be had, at any price, the men preferring to keep what they had as rumors were rife of a shortage at Klondyke. Mr. Cooper paid \$2 for a supper and the privilege of lying on his own blankets under a miner's tent.

C. W. has the honor of being the first man that ever carried a pack of goods to Lake Linderman for the purpose of selling them. His stay at the lake was brief, only sojourning long enough to dispose of his goods after which he pulled back for Dyea. In crossing the pass on the return trip the season appeared to be about what we have in November. But it was cold. His hands swelled up like boxing gloves and his teeth chattered nearly all the way, and as a consequence he was not sorry to again get on a boat and calmly and peacefully sail into the city of Portland.