

The Hood River Glacier.

It's a Cold Day When We Get Left.

VOL. 6.

HOOD RIVER, OREGON, SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1894.

NO. 1.

Hood River Glacier.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING BY
The Glacier Publishing Company.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE.

One year.....\$2.00
Six months.....1.00
Three months......50
Single copy......10 Cents

THE GLACIER Barber Shop

Grant Evans, Propr.

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MRS. DR. RAWSON

Asks for a Divorce Because of
the Doctor's Practices.

A SMUGGLING STEAMER SEEN.

SENT TO STOCKTON.

Many Witnesses Affirm Jake Rudolph's
Insanity.

SAN FRANCISCO.—Jake Rudolph, who attempted to kill the business manager of the Chronicle on the 7th instant, has been committed to the Stockton Insane Asylum as the result of the examination before Superior Judge Lay and the Insanity Commissioners. There was no attempt to interpose a defense, and the consensus of testimony established beyond question that Rudolph was insane, and that his mental condition was of hereditary origin. Chris Buckley testified that he had known him for twenty years, during the greater part of which time Rudolph had been his clerk and companion. The ex-boss recalled the occasional fits of melancholia which overcame Rudolph, who had several times threatened to kill others and then himself. Buckley believed Rudolph was insane, and that his insanity had been hastened and aggravated by domestic troubles. San Francisco knowledge of Rudolph extended over many years, and he personally believed that the man was insane, as well as dangerous to the community. J. B. Eliot, whom Rudolph tried to shoot, testified that he did not know the man and had never seen him before the assault. Lemuel Rudolph, a brother of Jake, admitted the family taint of madness, and confirmed the statement that his father, mother and sister were mentally irresponsible. Ex-Coroner W. F. Garwood, Dr. George Franklin Shiers, Dr. J. D. Wilson, Noah Flood and Dr. J. M. Bell testified that they knew Jake Rudolph, and that they believed he was insane. Rudolph was accordingly committed to the asylum at Stockton, with the provision that should his reason be restored he must be returned over to the San Francisco authorities for trial upon the charge of assault with intent to commit murder.

TWO AGAINST ONE.

Decision of the Court in a Midwinter
Fair Dispute.

SAN FRANCISCO.—The suit of Concessionaire C. F. Hall against the Midwinter Fair management has been decided in favor of the latter. Hall claimed that in Chicago he bought the exclusive right to exhibit gold and silver plate at the Midwinter Fair. He paid \$500 for the privilege, and went to the further expense of fitting up a \$1,300 booth. After he was in working trim he discovered that three other people at the fair were in the same line of business. Hall demanded that their privileges should be revoked. The management refused to do this, and Hall brought suit for an injunction. The whole case rested on his application papers. Hall said he had been unable to get them from the management. The management declared that they were "lost." In consequence testimony had to be offered to show what they contained. Hall swore they granted him the "exclusive" privilege, and pointed to his receipt to show that he had not been paid the money had he not been granted the "exclusive" privilege. It was two against one. Judge Murphy said that the preponderance of evidence was on the side of the Midwinter Fair management and he must perforce give judgment in its favor.

SMUGGLING STEAMER.

The Strange Craft That Hovers About
Monterey Bay.

PACIFIC GROVE, CAL.—Belated pedestrians who were on the railroad track that lines the beach near Chinatown the other night were considerably amazed at seeing through the thick fog the distinct outlines of a small steamer. Being so near the shore and among some of the most dangerous rocks in this vicinity, they came to the conclusion that the boat was a smuggler. The helmsman evidently knew the ins and outs of the bay, as no vessel could approach so near the

dangerous shore without being in great peril. No lights could be discerned by the men on shore. She had evidently been there some time, and as soon as the men on shore were seen by those on the steamer the vessel was put about and made straight for the open sea. This is the second occurrence of this kind in this neighborhood, as on the 28th of March last some railroad hands saw what appeared by their description to be the same boat that attempted landing the other night. Monterey Bay is the best harbor on the coast for smugglers, and at times they have been captured here; but since the fifty Chinamen landed near here by the Halcyon were taken into custody the smugglers have been cautious. Some weeks ago several custom-house officials were at Pacific Grove, and since then a close watch has been kept by their officers, and some interesting developments are looked for.

FENNIMORE CONVICTED.

The Ex-County Clerk Found Guilty of
Embezzlement.

PORT TOWNSEND.—W. F. Fennimore, ex-County Clerk of Jefferson county, has been convicted in the Superior Court of embezzling \$527.50. The jury recommended that he receive the lowest sentence consistent with the law. One year before he retired from office two local banks refused to pay their taxes on account of their property being assessed at an excessive valuation, and while the matter was in adjudication paid to Fennimore the amount stated as a tender. Subsequently the suit was decided in favor of the banks, and Fennimore turned the office over to the newly elected County Clerk. The accused did not surrender the money to his successor or the County Treasurer. Such was the evidence adduced in the prosecution. The defense offered no testimony except as to Fennimore's previous good character and reputation in the community. The jury was out thirty minutes. Mr. Fennimore has lived in Jefferson county ten years, and was a Deputy Collector of Customs from 1883 to 1888. In 1889 and 1890 he was elected County Clerk by large majorities, leading the head of the tickets by 200 or 300.

ASTORIANS REJECT IT.

The Stanton-Campbell Proposition is
Decided Adversely.

ASTORIA.—The Stanton-Campbell railroad proposition was considered by the Astoria railroad subsidy committee and decided upon adversely. The main objection found was that it was proposed to tie up the subsidy for twenty days, and this in accordance with the previous determination of the committee to entertain no offer other than one to complete the road was rejected. Whether the Stanton-Campbell party will now retire is a matter of conjecture, although Mr. Stanton stated before his departure for Portland that he would abandon the enterprise for good. Many of his friends here, however, claim that he will again be in the field with an amended proposition in the course of two or three weeks. The belief is gaining ground that the Union Pacific will build the river road this summer, and various rumors to that effect, all apparently well founded, are current. The sentiment of the majority of the property owners is favorable to Messrs. Baxter and Dickenson, in whose good faith and ability to bring the matter to a successful issue there is a pretty general confidence.

LITTLE ANNIE MOONEY.

Many Reasons to Believe That She is
Emily Freeman.

SAN FRANCISCO.—The police ridicule the story that Emily J. Freeman is the missing Annie Mooney. Sergeant Haley, who has had a hand in the investigation, says anxiety and worry over the loss of his daughter has affected James Mooney's mind, and that for that reason his identification of the girl is of no value. It goes without saying that this police opinion is of no real weight in determining the identity of the girl, which is the real question at issue. Mary Cuneo, the woman who is supposed to have abducted little Annie Mooney, was in the city about the time of the picnic at Belmont, and she had the child in her possession shortly after that event. The Freeman girl was that child beyond possibility of question, and there are many circumstances, including the maudlin admissions of the old woman, which help out the theory that Annie Mooney has been found.

ASKS FOR DIVORCE.

The Parties Are Prominent, and Sensationalism is Promised.

SEATTLE.—A sensational divorce suit was begun here the other day. The plaintiff is Mrs. Dr. Rawson, cousin of Prince Yterbide of Mexico, with whom she was formerly in love and with whom she was recently received at Washington, D. C., by Secretary Gresham. She is supposed to have been jilted by him, and meeting Dr. Rawson, who is a very handsome man, on a train while she was yet only 17 years old, she married him after a six days' courtship. They then resided in Helena, Mont. Mrs. Rawson, who is a lovely woman and now visiting in California, asks to be excused from detailing the causes of the divorce, but alleges that her husband's practices were such that she could not live with him. Dr. Rawson was recently in London, but is now believed to be in New York. What is known aside from the complaint promises extraordinary revelations.

Another Call for State Warrants.

OLYMPIA.—The State Treasurer has made a call for warrants on the general fund, Nos. 3,851 to 4,130 inclusive; on the military fund, Nos. 1,321 to 1,362 inclusive. The amount of the call on the general fund is \$25,518.79, and on the military fund \$3,748.06.

LOVE HAS FLED.

John Chatterton and Lillian
Russell Separate.

THE CANAL BILL OF BRYAN.

A Plan for 'Completing the Nicaragua
Canal by the United States by a New
System of Financiering.

WASHINGTON.—A plan for the completion of the Nicaragua canal by this government by a new system of financiering has been introduced in the House by its author, Bryan of Nebraska. While some features of Senator Morgan's product are repeated, a great innovation is brought forward by provisions intended to increase the circulating medium of the country, paying for the stock of the canal company by an issue of legal-tender notes modeled after the greenbacks of 1862. The plan is designed so as to meet favor from the anti-bond men. According to the bill the stock of the canal company is to consist of 1,000 shares of \$100 each, for which legal United States notes identical in character to those issued under the act of February, 1862, are to be issued, redeemable to the same extent and same manner as those of 1862. The Secretary of the Treasury is to purchase \$70,000,000 of the stock of the company and pay for it at par by the issue of the notes described, which are to be kept in circulation as a part of the currency of the country. Six millions of the capital stock is to be issued to the government of Nicaragua, \$500,000 to Costa Rica, and the remaining \$23,500,000 is to be held in the Treasury until the government decides whether to purchase it or permit it to be sold by subscription, except an amount not to exceed \$7,000,000, to be used by the company in taking up its outstanding stock. Provision is made for an immediate issue of \$2,000,000 as a working capital and the issue of the remainder in quarterly installments as may be necessary to carry on the work of construction.

FIGHTING SMALLPOX.

Extra Precautions Taken by the Chicago
Authorities.

CHICAGO.—Mayor Hopkins and Health Commissioner Reynolds have issued a joint proclamation requiring all persons in the city who have not been vaccinated to have that operation performed within ten days under penalty of prosecution under a city ordinance providing a fine of not less than \$3 nor more than \$25 for failure. Those who cannot afford to pay for vaccination will be treated free. The Commissioner has put 100 men on the rolls. They consist mainly of physicians and senior medical students, and will be used as vaccinators. To the force of men investigating daily the "sweat shops" twenty-five others were added, making the total force fifty. The health officials have secured a lumber kiln in which to fumigate clothing. This will be useful in the fumigation of clothing taken from "sweat shops." On account of the prevalence of the disease the City Collector has temporarily refused licenses to junk dealers.

LOVE HAS FOREVER FLED.

Lillian Russell and Signor Perugini
Agree to Separate.

NEW YORK.—Lillian Russell and her husband, Signor Perugini, who is known in private life as John Chatterton, have separated forever and aye. This announcement, which is made positively on the authority of no less a person than Miss Russell herself, will be a big surprise to the public, as the memory of her marriage to her fellow-singer, not quite four months ago, is not yet faded, but to those who are intimate with Miss Russell and her husband it will come only as the logical result of their difference in temperament, which became pronounced a few days after the strange Sunday morning ceremony performed by a Hoboken Justice of the Peace. For to their relatives and others close to them the songbirds made no secret of their sad discovery that their hearts, unlike their voices, were not attuned and never could be.

LABOR IN OREGON.

A Statement from the American Protective
Tariff League.

WASHINGTON.—The American Protective Tariff League has prepared a statement showing the condition of labor in Oregon. From 140 different reports in thirty-five different towns it is shown that the total average number of hands employed in 1892 was 3,848. In 1893 there were 3,021, and in 1894, 1,512. This was a decrease in 1893 of 21 per cent, and in 1894 of 60 per cent. Seventy-six reports were received from Portland, showing 2,589 hands employed in 1892 and 1,184 in 1894. The statement says the deplorable condition in Oregon is not confined to any one industry, but extends to grain-storing, flour mills, agricultural implements, sheep and wool, furniture, hardware, lumber, iron and steel, building, etc. The details of the depression from all sections of the State are given.

Louests in Arkansas.

LITTLE ROCK.—Reports come from all over the State that locusts are abundant, and many fruit growers are making anxious inquiries regarding their destructive habits and their probable damage to fruit and crops.

NATIONAL CAPITAL NEWS.

A bill to provide for coinage at the branch mint at Denver, Col., has been introduced in the House by Pence. It appropriates \$600,000 for the construction of the necessary plant.

The House Committee on Pensions has voted to report a bill increasing the rates of pensioners of the Mexican and Indian wars from \$8 to \$17 a month. Representative Caminetti of California had introduced a bill to give this increase to Mexican war pensioners, and the committee decided to extend it to Indian war survivors.

There was a brisk discussion in the Senate over the naval training station on the Pacific Coast. The California Senators insisted that the station be located at Mare Island. Mitchell, Dolph and Squire insisted that the matter be left to a commission, and that the Columbia river and Puget Sound be considered. White and Perkins got angry, and withdrew the bill.

Representative Wilson of Washington is prepared to show that the House cut of the Apache Indian appropriation from \$125,000 to \$90,000 will necessitate a reduction next year of 1,000,000 pounds of beef and 30,000 pounds of flour. It is his opinion this cut is likely to lead to trouble with the Apaches. It will also be shown that the Indian police service will be made inefficient by the proposed cut and the Indian schools crippled. There are many other specific items likely to cause an uprising among the Indians.

Senator Squire has offered an amendment to the river and harbor bill providing for the Seattle canal in a new form, as follows: "Dredging Shilshole Bay and Salmon Bay and improvement of the waterway connecting the waters of Puget Sound at Salmon Bay with Lakes Union and Washington by enlarging the waterway into a ship canal, with necessary locks and appliances in connection therewith, \$200,000." He also offered an amendment of \$25,000 for dredging Everett harbor, including the mouth of Snohomish river and Snohomish river from its mouth to Lowell.

Among the serious charges Secretary Herbert is investigating on the coast-defense ship Monterey at San Francisco is one relating to the virtual ruining of the hydraulic turrets, which contain the big twelve-inch rifles of that ship's battery. It is understood that on the recent sea cruise of the ship during practice firing of the guns it was thought by the officer in charge that the hydraulic mechanism for taking up the recoil needed modification. One of the machinists of the ship was ordered to take out the plungers and reduce their diameter a quarter to half an inch. The plungers were reduced one-quarter, and when the guns were fired again the water naturally rushed past the plungers with very little resistance, and every pipe and joint connected with the apparatus burst, flooding the turrets and necessitating repairs which will consume several weeks.

Attorney-General Olney has rendered an opinion in which he holds the settlement made by Secretaries Windom and Foster with the North American Commercial Company, by which the government received a less rental both as to the bonus and the rental per skin than was originally agreed upon, was illegal and therefore is not binding upon the present Secretary. This reduced rental and tax was accepted because the company had not been permitted to take the full number of skins ordinarily specified in the lease as a limit. In view of this decision the Secretary has made a formal demand upon the company for the full amount of rent and per skin tax for the year 1893, and has referred to the Attorney-General for such action as he may deem advisable the matter of collecting from the company the full amount due from the previous years. The whole amount claimed to be due the government is about \$320,000, of which \$132,000 is on account of the 1893 catch.

All but the final step has been taken in the admission of Utah as a State of the Union. A favorable report on the bill has been made to the Senate by Faulkner, Chairman of the Committee on Territories. It is provided that the convention for constitutional convention shall be held the Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1894; that this convention shall meet the first Monday in March, 1895, and that the constitution framed by this convention and the election of State officers under it and members of the State Legislature shall take place the Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1895. This would leave the constitutional convention to fix the time for the election of the Legislature, which would elect United States Senators. It is believed that the House will agree to the Senate amendments, and in that case Utah will be started on its way to Statehood some time during this session of Congress.

The legislative and judicial appropriation bill has been completed by the Appropriation Committee. It carries the salaries of all the government officers for the coming year. The whole amount recommended in the bill is \$21,101,823, being a reduction under the estimates of \$1,208,687 and a reduction under the appropriation act of the current year of \$706,190. The whole number of salaries especially provided for in the bill is 10,110, being 363 less than the number provided for in the law for the current year. The reorganization of the Treasury Department on the basis recommended by the Dockery commission is a feature of the bill. It reduces the Treasury force, 185, and reduces expenses \$239,080. Another new feature of the bill is the provision for printing 10,000 copies of the rebellion records, both of the Union and Confederate navies, to be apportioned among Senators and members and by them distributed to libraries. The appointment by the Secretary of the Treasury of a chief of the revenue cutter service is provided for. The item for sugar inspectors, heretofore in the bill, has been dropped, as the committee evidently believes there will be an abolition of sugar duties.

THE EARTHQUAKE.

Scores of Cities and Towns in
Venezuela Destroyed.

HE GOES FORTH AN EXILE.

Count Elie Talleyrand-Perigord Must
Leave France to Avoid Prosecution
for Large Forgeries.

PARIS.—Since the Deacon family skeleton was brought to the view of the public Paris has had no sensation equal to the Count Elie Talleyrand-Perigord affair. That the charges made by young Lebaudy are well backed seems certain from the fact that Princess Sagan, mother of the Count, has consented to pay a sum equal to \$520,000. Whether the Count or M. de Woestyn, both of whom are now at liberty, thanks to the Princess, knew they were handling forged notes has not appeared in evidence, but that somebody forged Lebaudy's name to paper for a fabulous sum is certain. Under the agreement Count Elie will go out of France for a number of years, and De Woestyn will probably leave Paris. There is little doubt now that the Count fell into the hands of sharpers, who soon relieved him of whatever he realized from the sale of the notes, for he has not a franc left. In fact, he goes abroad under a pension settled upon him by his mother, who is willing to make any sacrifice if he will reform.

TEN THOUSAND LIVES LOST.

Cities and Towns in Venezuela Destroyed
by an Earthquake Shock.

CARACAS.—The Herald's correspondent telegraphs: A terrible earthquake shock took place in Venezuela April 28. Reports which have been received here from the districts affected tell of terrible loss of life and the destruction of villages and towns. The cities of Merida, Lagunillas, Chiguara and San Juan, situated in the northwestern part of the Republic in the region of the Andes, are reported as having been totally destroyed by a fierce shock at 11 o'clock on the night of the 28th. Many villages are said to be wrecked, but details are not yet to hand. The convulsions extended to parts of the adjacent Republic of Colombia. Full reports of the catastrophe will be learned slowly, but it is probable that 10,000 people have perished, and it is certain that the greatest suffering prevails in the places visited by the earthquake. The United States Minister here has notified the State Department at Washington of the terrible effects of the catastrophe, and has asked that assistance be given to the people of the stricken districts.

FROM OUR CHARGE D'AFFAIRES.

WASHINGTON.—Secretary Gresham has received the following cablegram from Bartleman, United States Charge d'Affaires at Caracas, Venezuela: "An earthquake on the 28th of April destroyed the cities of Egidio and Merida and several villages. The loss of life is said to be heavy."

ENGLAND'S LARGE PROBLEMS.

On Their Solution Will Depend the Future
of the Empire.

LONDON.—The Times comments editorially on a series of articles concerning Canada, which it has published recently. The writer says: "It seems manifest that of the large problems, on the successful solution of which the future of the British Empire will depend, there are very few which are not more or less directly illustrated by Canadian experience, and the probable solution that Canada will find, whether for good or evil, largely affects the organic structure of the empire. It is certain that the influence of Canada on the international relations of Great Britain and the United States have tended more than anything else to a peaceful settlement by arbitration of questions which under less favorable conditions might have proved intractable to diplomacy. It is not perhaps altogether fanciful to surmise the beneficent results achieved in this direction. Possibly they will be the germ of future developments almost too vast and far reaching for the political imagination of living men to conceive. What may be the future of Canada's relations to the United States on the one hand and to Great Britain on the other no man can yet say, but none can doubt that the problem here propounded is big with the fate of untold generations."

Settled by the Pope.

LONDON.—A dispatch from Rome says the Pope has resolved to put an end to all differences existing between Monsignore Satolli and the American Bishops. The Propaganda has gathered all material for an immediate and direct intervention, and it is probable another synod of the American Catholic Hierarchy will be ordered for the purpose of directing the growing organization of Catholicism in America. The opinions of religious orders are now obtained from the Vatican, and they greatly favor the appointment of cathedral chapters and legates in America.

To Discuss Disestablishment.

LONDON.—The Liberal Federation of the North of Wales resolved at a recent meeting that, as the government had refused to pledge themselves to carry the Welsh disestablishment bill this session, the federation should take an independent line of action and convoke the Welsh Liberals to discuss the situation.

WHY CAMPING OUT IS POPULAR.

Girls Who Know Say That as a Proposal
Provoker There's Nothing Like It.

Wise girls have begun to realize that the man who goes from town for a genuine outing does not hide himself to some swell hotel, there to don as many suits per day as a fashionable belle and become worn to the bone in his efforts to please at least a dozen girls at one time without offending any one of them. No, indeed, there is too much work about this method of summering. It savors too strongly of labor for the man in search of rest and recreation to enter into with zest.

Therefore the feminine mind, having grasped this fact, feminine lips form the query, "Where does he go?" and the answer comes wafted back from mountain lakes and piney groves, "To camp." Then says the wise maiden: "I will go to camp, too, for of what use are pretty gowns where there are no men to appreciate them; of what value a fine orchestra and smooth floor when girls must perform dance with girls or sit and tap their feet to the music and wish for a man to come? What will it matter if camp gowns are not as stylish as yachting or evening affairs planned especially for the summer season by the sea? Will there not be men, and what are such trifles as gowns in comparison with the lords of creation?"

One young woman who has just returned from a month of camp life on Lake Osego goes into raptures over its simple pleasures and its beautifying qualities. Of course tent life is practically abolished, and in its stead are rude little cottages, which, however, serve to protect the youthful explorers from sudden showers and fierce gales, that used to play sad havoc with the canvas and the feelings of those who regarded living in a genuine tent as the only way to actually realize the meaning of this expression "camping out." In this special camp were twenty-six young folks, the professor and his wife, who did duty as chaperons for the gay crowd, and a colored cook, whose quarters were removed somewhat from the rest, and who took a fiendish delight in calling "breakfast" at unseasonable hours, and thus getting up the contingent of sleepy heads, who would wax exceedingly wroth on finding themselves up and waiting at least a half hour before the fish, potatoes, bread, butter and coffee, which constituted the first meal, were ready to be served.

The girls, twelve of them, were all in one cottage, which was in reality a single large room, and their beds were bunks that pulled up like steamer berths, but which were much wider and more comfortable than those precarious resting places. The meals were served in a pavilion adjoining the men's quarters, and in these last named apartments many gay dances were held, as their trunks could be stowed away, leaving a splendid space for genuine summer frolics. Besides this there were moonlight serenades to and by neighboring camps, a grand float down the lake with lanterns, banjos, mandolins and camp songs, among which the Sunday school scholars remained prime favorites; gay straw rides to Cooperstown, boating and fishing, and last, but not least among the attractions, must be named "the summer school."

This proved to be nothing more or less than the going off in couples of men and maidens ostensibly to study or read current literature, but as eight engagements have been announced it is well to suppose that there was not much studying of a kind other than lovers indulging in during those walks to and from and the attendance at nature's own seminary. "For downright fun, loads of attention and sentiment by the bushel," said the girl who tried it for the first time and had three offers in the three weeks she was there, "give me camp life every time."—Philadelphia Press.

Daisies and Buffalo Bugs.

A queer thing was told us the other day by a lady whose new house suddenly became infested with buffalo bugs, which eat everything in their path. A friend told her that the buffalo bug's birthplace is found in the golden cup of the lovely common field daisy that everybody loves. Determined to investigate the matter, she looked into some daisy cups growing in a field, and sure enough there she found in several daisies the detested insect comfortably taking its ease. Since the Oscar Wilde fashion of bringing daisies into the house for decoration is common, if the daisy theory is true it is worth knowing, for in that case no daisies no buffalo bugs.—Hartford Times.

She Is a Champion.

Here are some interesting facts about the champion woman tennis player the United States: Miss Mabel Cahill is a native of Lin, and has been for only four years resident of New York. She is a woman of small physique, but full of spirit accomplished in horsemanship and outdoor sports besides tennis. Her success on the tennis court is her success on the tennis court, the facility with which she exerts her backhand stroke, which her opponent and usually wins in play.

Appropriate.

The Human Elephant—A dia rubber man got full last
The Double Headed Man
they do to him?
The Human Elephant—
—Kansas City Times.