Hood River Glacier.

HOOD RIVER, OR., AUG. 31, 1889.

The Killing of David S. Terry .- The Autopsy and Inquest,

The inquest was held in the superior courtroom at Stockton, Wednesday evening August 14th, every available seat being occupied, and a formidable array present of legal talent representing the present of legal talent representing the State as well as the prisoner. District Attorney White was assisted by Deputy District Attorney William M. Gibson, Russ Ward, of Merced, and W. D. Grady, of Fresno. For Nagle there were present J. C. Campbell, W. L. Dudley, James H. Budd, Henry C. Mc-Pike, of San Francisco, formerly assistant United States District Attorney, and C. T. Jones, of Sacramento.

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R. H. Ward was the fist witness sworn. He is a lawyer practicing in in Merced. He identified the body at the morgue as that of David S. Terry, aged sixty-seven years, a resident of Fresno.

Dr. F. A. Giesea testified as to the holding of an autopsy on the body, giving the result as published elsewhere. He gave it as his opinion that death was caused by a bullet wound, as described in the autopsy. Dr. H. R. Bulson testified at the surveys in the survey in the surveys in the survey in the surveys in the survey in t fied at the autopsy in substance the same as given by Dr. Giesea.

as given by Dr. Giesea.

John Barrett, deputy coroner, testified that he examined the Judge's body and clothing after his death at Lathrop, He found \$190 in gold, \$5.75 in silver, some papers and keys and a small pocket knife, but no weapon.

T. W. Stackpole testified that he was in the dining room when the shooting occurred. He saw Judge Field come in. "Mr. Lincoln told me that Judge Field and Judge Terry were on the train and that we might have trouble in the dining

"Mr. Lincoin told me that Judge Field and Judge Terry were on the train and that we might have trouble in the dining room," he said:

"I told him by all means put them at different tables." Judge Field and a man I did not know came in first. Judge Terry and his wife came in a moment or two afterward. They got opposite Judge Field. Mrs. Terry passed and looked at Judge Field, who partly rose from his chair. He looked disturbed. Mrs. Terry turned and went out of the room. I stopped her and asked what she was going out for. She replied that it was no affair of mine. Then I went to Judge Terry and said to him, that I hoped Mrs. Terry wouldn't be so indiscreet as to get a pistol and create a disturbance in the dining room. He replied: 'Why? Who is here?' I told him Judge Field was in the room. He looked disturbed and said he did not know; that I had better look after her and not let her return. Before she got back, the shooting occurred. I could not tell who did the shooting. When I heard the sound of the first shot, I hurried toward where the sound come from. There were three or four men together. One of them was Judge Field. He was There were three or four men together. One of them was Judge Field. He was just rising from his seat. He looked frightened and very much agitated, and I thought he was the person who had been shot

been shot.

"I went over to the spot and asked what was the matter. Judge Field said: "This man assaulted me and my officer shot him." The officer said he was a deputy marshal, and had shot the man in pursuance of his duty. I could not see who did the shooting. The man was in the act of setting the trigger of his pister, preparatory to shooting it off. in the act of setting the trigger of his pistor, preparatory to shooting it off, when I reached the spot. Judge Field and the officer then went out and got on the train. When the second shot was fired, I saw some one in the act of falling, but could not tell who it was. When I got to the spot Judge Terry was lying on the floor and seemed to be nearly dead.

F. J. Lincoln, the botel keeper at Lathrop, testified that he met Neagle on the train coming up from Bakersfield.

"I saw Justice Field this morning at 7 o'clock on the train," he testified. "When the train reached Lathrop, Field and Nagle got off for breakfast and took their seats at a table near the door.

their seats at a table near the door. Field was si ting at the end, Neagle next to him on the left side. There were ten more people sitting at the same table. I saw Judge Terry come in the doer of the dining room about two minutes after Field. I went to him and took him to the table furtherest from Field, and turned up a seat on the right for his wife, but his wife, when she went for his wife, but his wife, when she went down the dining room turned and went back. Terry was about two feet behind me going down to the table, and Mrs. Terry was about four feet behind. I heard no remerks made as we were passing down the dining room. When she went out Judge Terry went along with me and passed Judge Field and sat down to the table. He did not apparently see Juge Field.

along with me and passed Judge Field and sat down to the table. He did not apparently see Juge Field.

B. "I went for a cup of tea for Field, then showed two gentleman to a table, and as I turned around I saw Judge Terry bending over Judge Field. This was probably five or six minutes after Judge Terry sat down to the table. Mrs. Terry was not in the room then. As I turned about, Judge Terry was bending over Judge Field and looked as if he was going to speak to him. Then he raised his hand as if to call his attention, not to hit him a blow, but just a sort of a tap (illustrating) on the right side of him with his open hand, and did not strike him any place. I did not know whether he touched him or not.

"When Terry did this he was right behind Field, and a little to his right. He used his right hand in making this motion toward Field, but I could see where his left hand was. He was bending over when he did this, and just as

he rose up, Neagle shot him. I was about four feet from Terry at the time this occurred. I think Terry was standing about twelve or fourteen inches from the chair of Judge Field. He was facing Neagle. Immediately on the shot being fired he fell to the floor on his back with one foot under him. There

being fired he fell to the floor on his back with one foot under him. There was a second shot fired instantly after the first one. After the second shot Neagle said he was a United States officer. When the second shot was fired, Terry was in the act of falling.

"I saw Terry give Field but one tap of that kind with his open hand, and I was looking at them all the time. His hand was not closed at all; he just brushed the face, if he touched Field at all.

"It couldn't have been more than two seconds from the time Judge Terry brushed his hand across Field's face to the time of the first shot. A man would have to have his hand on his pistol to draw it between the time I saw Judge Terry's hand brush Field's face, and the shooting. I had a conversation with Neagle on the train and he told me that Judge Field had been told that Terry was on the train. That was all he said to me about it."

The arresting officer, T. B. Walker, constable of Lathron township, testified

The arresting officer, T. B. Walker, constable of Lathrop township, testified as to making the arrest of David Neagle and identified the revolver. It was a Colt's single-action 45-caliber. Other testimony established the fact that the bullet taken from Terry's body fitted the revolver.

the revolver.

The matter was then submitted to the jury, which retired at 10 o'clock to find a verdict. At 10:15 the jury returned and handed in the following verdict:

We, the jury, find that the deceased was named David S. Terry, that he was a native of Kentucky, aged about sixty-seven years. He came to his death on the 11th of August, 1889, in this county. We further find that the said David S. Terry came to his death from the effects of a gunshot wound inflicted by one Terry came to his death from the effects of a gunshot wound inflicted by one David Neagle, at the town of Lathrop, county of San Joaquin, State of California. Frank Heult, A. P. Trefry, F. M. Kennedy, A. Lemkau, L. Wolf, M. L. Cady, Frank Madden, Gus Gumpertz, Malcolm Macrea, A. L. Walker, James Ford and L. Honsel.

Crop Weather Bulletin No. 25.

Oregon State Weather Bureau in co-operation with U. S. Signal Service, central office, Portland, Oregon. For week ending August 24, 1889.

The temperature for the past week has been about or slightly below the normal, ranging from 40 to 90 degrees with the mean about 66 degrees.

Showers of rain fell in the Willametta

Showers of rain fell in the Willamette valley and along the coast on Sunday and Monday. In the southern part of Bepton county the rainfall was very heavy on Sunday, accompanied by hail. heavy on Sunday, accompanied by hall, in Linn county, near Albany, hall about the size of a pea fell. There is no report of any rain in any other part of the state during the week. The showers were beneficial to the grasses and late garden products. Little, if any, damage was done to the sacked wheat or wheat stacks in the fields. The atmosphere was considerable cleared of smoke by the showers and they had a tendency to dampen the forest fires.

dampen the forest fires.

The sunshine was about normal, the mornings in Western Oregon being cloudy or foggy for a few hours; itty, have Eastern Oregon generally a cloudles ley or its sky prevailed.

The whost harront is short faithed lich as we

sky prevailed.

The wheat harvest is about finished itch as we all sections of the state and reports come fair at time to be received "wheat is turning out better than was expected." The largest yield per acre is reported from Hubbard, Marion county, where 68½ bushels per acre were obtained. Sixty bushels per acre were obtained. Sixty bushels per acre were obtained in Linn county and near Weston, Umatilia county. Those are the highest authentic yields so far reported. The Rogue river yalley has a much larger yall. river valley has a much larger yield than was expected. The Umpqua valley will export more wheat this year than last. The whole Willamette valley will have more wheat to export than last year, the same for the Grande Ronde, Indian and other valleys of Un-ion county. The wheat in these sections is of good quality, averaged sized grain and plump. Morrow county will export more wheat than ever before, though in quality slightly poorer, the increased acreage was very great there. Wasco, Sherman and Gilliam counties will have a greatly reduced yield and of very poor quality, though even here there are exceptions; Umatilla county has in places good yields, in others very poor. Some claim for this county that there will not be over one-fourth the usual amount of good milling wheat. Future figures alone can determine that; Some fields were not worth cutting for even hay; some yielded 8 bushels per acre, but most fields averaged more. The total number of bushels of wheat produced this year in Umatilla county will most likely surprise those who have been predicting such a wonderfully short crop. The price of wheat is gradually rising, but little is being sold. Sixty cents in Eastern Oregon (at Pendleton) and 65 cents in the Williamette valley are at present the maximu prices offered by

buyers for Al wheat.

The present outlook for the hop crop places it at about 80% of an average crop, but better in quality.

The fruit crop continues to yield enormously; peaches, pears, prunes, etc., are very plentiful.

The hay crop is generally short in Eastern and extreme Southern Oregon.

Good crops were had in the Willamette and Umpqua valleys and along the coast.

The rivers are falling rapidly, water is becoming scarce in Eastern Oregon, even the Snake river indicates a failure.

The Way to Capture Cut-throats Who Operate in the Mount das.

The frequent murders being com-mitted in Nevada have revived the subject of using bloodhounds for the capture of the murderers. The roads leading throughout the mountains afford a safe field for the operation of such fiends. Under existing conditions man may be murdered in open daylight, and no matter how vigilant the officers, it is next to impossible to hunt officers, it is next to impossible to hunt down the perpetrator. Once out of sight of the scene where the tragedy was committed, the murder is safe, unless pure accident reveals his identity. But if each Sheriff of the different counties were empowered by law, or demanded by custom, to keep a pack of bloodhounds, escape would be next to impossible. If it was known that at every county seat there were such anievery county seat there were such animals the discoverer of a dead body in the highway would guard the spot and keep all footsteps away till the dogs arrived, so that the pure scent would be gained. Then the officers would only have to follow the hounds to seatch and country have the smilly party.

only have to follow the hounds to catch and capture the guilty party.

Bloodhounds are said to be able to follow the deer or other animal of which they are in pursuit through herds of the same animals, and they will recognize its trail on the ground as long as twelve or fourteen hours after the creature has passed by, and if it is lost one day and they are put upon its fresh track the following morning, they will follow it as long as it runson solid ground. In pursuit they are so slow that a horse can always keep them in sight, and in a long chase an them in sight, and in a long chase an active pedestrian can keep them in hearing. They can be trained to chase heaving. They can be trained to chase slowly, if necessary. These dogs never make a mistake in their man. They will follow the trail of the one they are after, no matter how many other feet marks cross it. Let it once be known that bloodhounds are within reaching distance, and highway robbers would be scarce. It would break up the traffic for such man would know their traffic. for such men would know their detection was sure. They have been objected to on the ground of inhumanity. But these humanitarians seem to ity. But these humanitarians seem to think only of the murderers, and not of the innocent who are subject to their brutality. The owner of a pack of bloodhounds in a county would be a terror to evil-doers. It would break up the gangs of desperadoes that now flourish. It would make life and property more safe. Incendiaries and burglars would soon quit operations if they knew their trail would lead to their discovery. Bloodhounds would have revealed the identity of the Kneebone and the Pratt murderers long before this. They would save the counties needless expense in the trial of innocent parties who are sometimes of innocent parties who are sometimes arrested on suspicion. Bloodhounds ought to be kept in every mountain county.—Nevada Heratd..

Umbrella Tassels.

Done in tity style at Lowest

Wagon and Carriage Painting a Sp

the would-be phranagives, organ what they're put on for. They're not ornamental, and I'll swear they're not

of no use."

"Oh, but they are useful," said the salesman. "Many a man has saved his umbrellia by having tassels on it."

"How so?"

"Why, instead of laying it down standing it against a counter when he stops in any place, he simply thrusts one of the tassels through a button-hole of his vest. When he starts to go out of the store or wherever he may be, a tug soon reminds him that he is escorting an unbrelia. I lost a good customer by explaining the utility of these tassels—or rather his custom is not so consecutive as it formerly was. He bought a highpriced silk article one day, and took out his knife to cut off the tassels, when I stopped him. Don't do that,

"Why not?' asked be. 'I always do when I get home. I might just as well do it here. They're no use.' "I explained to him that they were

of use.

"By Jove! said he, 'that's so, what a fool I've been! I have invariably cut of the tassels as soon as I got home and put them in my bureau. As a consequence I have a score or more of tassels and no umbrellas.'
"That man basn't bought an um-

brella for over a year; whereas he used to come in every two or three weeks for a new umbrella."

It is said the consumption of rye flour has increased enormously since the late rise in the price of wheat flour. "Black bread" has an unfamiliar appearance upon American tables, but its wholesomeness is audoubted.

Footballs are useful in college yards. If the fresh young men do not like the dusty old professors they can go out and kick.—New Orleans Picayune,

"I don't write for money," said the poet, proudly, "Then, in Heaven's name, what do you write for—re-venge?" asked the editor.

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