

# The Hood River Glacier.

It's a Cold Day When We Get Left.

VOL. 6.

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## Hood River Glacier.

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## THE GLACIER Barber Shop

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Second St., near Oak. Hood River, Or.

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### STRIKE ON THE COAST.

The Situation Yesterday Presented No New Features.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 24.—The railroad strike in California presents no new features. The Southern Pacific officials now insist that they are conducting their regular business without hindrance. It is true, too, that all or nearly all of their trains are running pretty regularly. The union men at Oakland insist, however, that the strike is still on in all its force, and that they are bound to win, or at least be taken back on their own terms. In Sacramento the strikers continue to quarrel among themselves, the trouble having arisen over a public meeting of strikers, at which a majority of those attending voted to return to work and so notified the railroad company. A number of strikers at Sacramento claim this action was without authority. They insist the strike is still on at that point. The most important thing to-day was the ordering of Company F of the State militia from Woodland to Dunsmuir on the Oregon branch. The strikers at Dunsmuir are said to threaten trouble. Company H at Grass Valley has also been ordered out. Five companies of the Fifth Regiment, which is in service at Oakland, have been released and allowed to return to their homes. It is conceded that there is no longer danger of serious trouble at Oakland.

### NO SIGNS OF A STRIKE.

SACRAMENTO, July 24.—There is nothing new here in railroad matters. The street in the vicinity of the former headquarters of the railway union, where crowds have congregated all the time, was entirely deserted to-night, and only a sickly light was visible through the windows. The place was formerly a dive, but had been closed for some time before the strikers occupied it. Eight hundred and ten men went to work in the railroad shops to-day, and 1,000 applications were received. The boiler shops and the molders' shops were opened for the first time since the strike. The men who returned to work to-day poured over the foot bridge into the heart of the city in such a body that nobody dared to say anything about non-union men. The military was not required to protect the dinner-pail brigade. As a matter of fact there are no indications of a strike here whatever. Many of the worst elements of the strikers are leaving the city to avoid arrest, United States Marshal Baldwin having started in to corral those on the list accused of conspiracy, obstruction and other crimes.

### BULLET-PROOF SHIELD.

The Invention of a Brooklynite Tested at Governor's Island.

NEW YORK, July 23.—W. A. F. Lenard, a bullet-proof shield, went over to Governor's Island to-day to submit his invention to a test conducted by army officers. The officers did not have the same faith in the shield that its inventor had, and although the latter urged that he be made a target of, the officers would not consent to it, and the shield was fastened on the face of some heavy oak plank. The shield measured 17x13 inches, and is 1 1/2 inches in thickness. A shot from a .45-caliber rifle was first fired into the plank from a forty-foot range. The bullet penetrated 2 1/2 inches. Another fired its projectile 2 1/2 inches into the solid wood. Then the aim was directed at the shield. The first shot penetrated 1 1/2 inches, and the impulse of the second was checked after a penetration of 1 1/2 inches. Five shots were fired in all, and none succeeded in piercing the shield. One of the missiles struck on the edge of the shield and, chipping off a piece, buried itself in the wood. The test was conducted under the supervision of Captain Colton and Lieutenant Andrews, both of the regular army.

### Evicted Tenants' Bill.

LONDON, July 24.—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Chamberlain resumed the debate on the evicted tenants' bill. He denied that there was any necessity for exceptional legislation. There were no districts in Great Britain in which the annual number of evictions did not far exceed in proportion the evictions which the House is called upon to deal with in Ireland. The bill originated in the Irish system of clamor, and was introduced from the government, not by some political and parliamentary agencies. It might re-establish a small rent to demand further legislation. He suggested that the measure be drawn and the evicted tenants in Ireland be relieved through the re-enactment and extension of the thirteenth act of 1891.

## NEW YORK DAILIES

Give the Opinions of Washington Correspondents

### CONCERNING THE TARIFF BILL

Quarrel Between the President and His Party Friends in the Senate Has Aroused the Bitterest Feeling Among Democratic Factions.

NEW YORK, July 28.—President Cleveland's letter, Senator Gorman's bitter attack upon the Chief Executive and Hill's reply have so entirely changed the aspect of the tariff bill's chances of passage that there is a diversity of opinion among the Washington correspondents of the more influential New York dailies as to the ultimate fate of that measure. The majority, however, take a gloomy view of the situation. The following are some of the expressions of opinion:

The World: The quarrel between the President and his party friends in the Senate has aroused the bitterest feeling among the factions of the Democrats in and out of Congress, and is generally regarded as the greatest misfortune that could have happened to the Democratic party at this time. What its effect will be upon the tariff bill cannot be determined yet. It seems almost certain, however, that, if any tariff bill is to be passed at this session, the House must yield to the Senate. This must necessarily be so in the Senate, for three or four Democratic Senators can defeat any measure which they do not care to support, and in view of Gorman's announcement that, if the Senate amendments are materially changed, the bill will be defeated, there seems to be no way in which the differences between the two Houses can be reconciled. The failure of the President's attempt to conciliate Gorman and induce him to bring about a peaceful settlement of the controversy on some other basis than that of the adoption of the Senate bill serves to indicate that the prospect for harmony between the two Houses is not bright.

The Times: If the sugar trust would take its hands off this Congress and release the Senators who are now disabled by it from discharging their duties as the constitution calls upon them to do and as the people demand they shall, the tariff bill would be agreed upon by the conference committee in a few days, and it would be a bill free from any suggestion that its leading schedules were shaped by corrupt influences. It is useless to caucus, for, whatever the caucus may do, the potent few, who are understood to be hopelessly tied up and in danger of being utterly disgraced if they do not persist in remaining bought, cannot accept any conclusions reached by the majority.

The Recorder: There is scarcely a member of the House who is not convinced that the Senate means what it says; that it will accept no bill but the compromise measure that was passed there. In the House side there is disappointment and a foreboding of defeat. The members say it will probably be a short fight now, that the House will yield, but the President is not ready to give up the struggle yet. It looks to-day as though the House is almost willing to yield, and that the contest may come to an end sooner than has been expected. There is uncertainty about the Senate's position, and Gorman's shrewdness in throwing upon the House the responsibility for no tariff legislation, if such is the outcome of the struggle, is bearing fruit. The courage of the members of the House has sadly weakened since last week. They have all listened to the Senate oratory, and have been deeply impressed by it; and the Senators claim to-night that the end is in sight, and the end will be the Senate bill.

The Herald: Dangers from open foes and pretended friends surround the conference report on the tariff bill in the Senate on every hand, and it will require cool brains and steady hands to steer it back into a conference committee in its original form without total shipwreck. The friends of the bill are very much alarmed. The tremendous racket the Senate has stirred up over the conference report has frightened some of the members of the other House who have heretofore been in favor of holding out. They are afraid that the Senate may vote to indefinitely postpone the tariff bill and thus deal a death blow to tariff reform by this Congress. There has been talk emanating from high Democratic sources in favor of calling the conference report to the House, so that the Senate's amendments could be agreed to at once and the measure sent back to the country with at least the title of "A Bill to Reduce Taxation." What these men are afraid of is that the Senate will adopt some sort of a motion to instruct the conferees to yield on some pet item of protection that some individual Senator esteems more highly than party principles. Many members of the House are not at all frightened by the noise in the Senate. They say it is simply the last "bluff" of the Senatorial conspirators, and if the House stands firm, it can win a complete victory. It is scarcely probable that either side will win a complete victory under the circumstances, and present indications seem to point to a compromise. The compromise talk of contemplating lower duties on coal and iron ore and a remodeling of the sugar schedule, with an ad valorem duty only ranging from 42 1/2 to 45 per cent. It is probable that in return for the concessions the House would make to the Senate in these items the House would be given an opportunity to arrange all the rest of the bill substantially as it pleased. This would result in

## large reductions in the textile schedules.

The Tribune: To-day's developments have made it more apparent that the fate of the tariff bill is held firmly in the hands of a little knot of Democratic Senators who are holding out for no surrender to the House or President. With the aid of Republicans they can at any time defeat or postpone the pending measure, and against their determined will the edicts of a Democratic caucus or of the Democratic President cannot have the slightest avail. They have only to remain obstinate to bring the House to their terms, or to force it to go back to the country with a record of Democratic promises left lamentably unaccomplished and Democratic pledges cynically violated and ignored.

### NORTHWEST NEWS.

Oregon.

Tillamook has a daily mail now from Astoria.

The election for Sheriff in Morrow county is being contested.

There are 2,500 headers at work in the grain fields of Umatilla county.

Easter Oregon fruit growers are planning to erect a drier for the fall crops, to be put up probably at Milton.

The Pendleton scouring mill now expects to handle 4,000,000 pounds of wool this season. The flouring mills are being enlarged, and some Springfield (Ill.) men are looking at the foundry plant with a view to buying and operating it.

Many of the Indians from other reservations, who visited with the Umatillas on the Fourth, have returned to their homes, many of them minus their brightly colored blankets and herds of cayuses. It is said the Umatilla braves won everything in sight at the races.

At Baker City Mendleson & Eustace made the following sales of wool to a Boston house: Ninety-seven bales, 40,000 pounds in one lot; Taylor Thompson's consignment of forty bales, 14,000 pounds; E. T. Springer's, 30,120 pounds. These are the largest sales made this season. The wool will be shipped to Boston as soon as the cars can be obtained.

During the past two or three fishing days the receipts at the Astoria canneries have been unusually large, and some of the fishermen have made hauls that exceed anything in the history of the salmon industry for several years past. Saturday last John Mattson, who generally earns the reputation of having the high boat on the river, took 3,300 pounds of royal chinook fish into Kinney's cannery, the result of a single drift. Four of the men employed by the Cutting Packing Company took in over 10,000 pounds of fish, and many others are reported to have secured unusually large hauls. Few large hauls are made unless the fishermen go out over the bar, and this venture at certain stages of the tide is invariably attended with the greatest danger. General regret is expressed at Astoria that the big run of fish did not arrive at a sufficiently early day to enable the cannerymen to make up the great shortage in the pack.

### Washington.

A volunteer fire department has been organized at Garfield.

A union is being formed by the harvest hands of the Palouse.

Five hundred cars of delayed shingles have left the Tacoma yards for the East.

Prizes amounting to \$8,000 will be offered for the racing events at the State Fair in North Yakima this fall.

Tacoma bridge bonds to the amount of \$50,000 have been successfully marketed in Chicago, and the cash is available.

Four fractional townships in the northwest corner of Lincoln county along the south bank of the Columbia will be ready for filing immediately. They contain about 40,000 acres, and are reported to be well filled with settlers, who will be glad of an opportunity to claim their homes.

The completion of the forty miles of wagon road from Colville to Metaline, which will be accomplished within a week, will result in great benefits to Spokane. The Metaline basin is a fertile tract, lying between two ranges of mountains, and drained by the Bend d'Oreille river and other smaller streams. Meadows and agricultural lands abound, and there is an abundance of white pine and cedar timber. The surrounding mountains are seamed with silver and gold, and along the gravel beds of the streams rich placer diggings have been discovered. This territory has been little known until recently, when its richness was made known by the adventurous prospector, harbinger of Western civilization. Within a week or so the wagon road will be complete, and even though ingress and egress must necessarily be made at the slow pace of wagon teams, still the new road will open up a great and rich country by giving it an avenue to the market of its products.

### INSTRUCTED TO FIRE.

Orders to the Chinese Gunboats in Case of Opposition.

SHANGHAI, July 27.—It is reported that the 12,000 Chinese troops which left Taku July 20 for Corea, conveyed by eight gunboats, have landed in Corea. The gunboats escorting the transports had instructions to fire upon the Japanese if the latter obstructed the landing of this army. The other troops, which left Foo Chow for the Loo Choo Islands, are also said to have reached their destination safely. It is stated that, if the report of the landing of the Chinese unopposed is correct, the prospects of a peaceful solution of the disputes between China and Japan are improved, as the Chinese fleet of transports and gunboats could scarcely have escaped the vigilance of Japanese war vessels, if the latter had been preparing to oppose the landing of the Chinese forces. This is said to show that Japan is now more amenable to the counsels of the treaty powers.

## OPIUMSMUGGLERS

Uncle Sam Preparing to Suppress Them Entirely.

### VIGOROUS WAR TO BE WAGED

Four Fast Steam Launches to be Purchased by the Federal Government for the Purpose of Breaking up the Illicit Traffic in the Deadly Drug.

TACOMA, July 25.—The United States government will take up the suppression of opium-smuggling with increased vigor. Four fast steam launches will be purchased by it to establish a systematic water patrol on Puget Sound and the Columbia river. One launch will be stationed at Tacoma, one at Port Townsend, one at Astoria and one at Portland. The customs force in this district will be augmented by the addition of four active young men, who are not afraid, and the launches will cruise constantly. Other small launches and revenue cutters owned by the government will be placed at various places on the Sound to watch for smuggling operations. This grows out of the recent trip here of Assistant Secretary Hamlin of the Treasury Department and J. J. Crowley, Supervising Special Agent. Heretofore smugglers have had things much their own way, owing to the customs officers' slow vessels and small force. Leslie Cullon, Special Agent of the Treasury, says there will be no further excuse for smuggling when the new service becomes efficient. More opium is shipped across the border in this State than at any other part of the United States.

A dispatch was received to-day from Representative Doolittle, saying that the bill making the buildings at the Interstate Fair bonded warehouses will undoubtedly pass both the House and Senate. Many of the foreign exhibits are already on the way here in bond. F. I. Thompson owner of the scenic railway concession, arrived to-day, and has ordered the construction of his line.

### NATIONAL NEWS.

Railroad Selections Approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Secretary of the Interior Smith has approved lists of railroad selections, embracing 196,841 acres of land in Utah, included in a grant to the Central Pacific, and 5,983 acres within the primary limits of the grant of the Southern Pacific. The approval has been on supplemental lists of sections of land made on account of grants to aid in the construction of the Oregon and California road in Oregon, Central Pacific in Utah and Southern Pacific in California.

### MISSISSIPPI WARRANTS CASE.

The alleged violations of the laws of the United States by the State of Mississippi in issuing warrants bearing similarity to United States money was considered at the Cabinet meeting. The matter was referred to Attorney-General Olney with power to act. He directed the District Attorney at St. Louis to commence proceedings against the national bank note firm that printed the warrants.

### TO PREVENT SMUGGLING.

Senator Power of Montana has introduced a bill to transfer the customs revenue along the Northern border to the War Department. The object is to have the border better patrolled, so as to prevent the smuggling of Chinese and opium.

### A MINORITY REPORT.

The minority of the House Committee on Pacific Railroads, who voted against the Reilly bill for adjusting the debts of the Central and Union Pacific, is drawing up a report in opposition to the bill granting an extension of time for the railroads to settle their debts.

### THE DUSKY QUEEN PROTESTS.

The President submitted to the Senate to-day a letter from Minister Willis, dated June 23, in which he reports the receipt of a protest signed by Liliuokalani, earnestly requesting the United States not to extend its recognition to any government formed.

### Land Office Decision Affirmed.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Secretary of the Interior Smith to-day affirmed the action of the general land office, rejecting the applications in the cases of Ferdinand Garbarro, Theodore Barlan, Isaac L. Williams, Serafin Wunderle, Lou Wark, James Brown, John Anderson and Timothy Healy to enter lands near Oregon City, on the ground that a previous patent was given to the Oregon and California railway. The appeal of the Southern Pacific railroad in the case against James Brady, involving lands near San Francisco, has been withdrawn.

### Controls the Silberhorn Concern.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 23.—The Chicago Packing and Provision Company, one of the strongest corporations in the country, has secured control of the Silberhorn packing-house in this city, which has been idle since the financial troubles here, and will reopen it for business. The house has a capacity of 3,500 hogs and 500 cattle daily, and is the biggest institution of its kind in the city.

### Union Men to be Discharged.

JACKSON, Tenn., July 23.—The Mobile and Ohio has issued orders that members of the union in its employ would be immediately discharged. This affects several hundred men on the Jackson and St. Louis division.

## ARMOR-PLATE FRAUDS.

Chairman Frick Considers the Decision of the President Unjust.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Chairman Frick of the Carnegie Steel Company was before the Naval Committee in the armor-plate investigation to-day. Frick asserted that, while the company's output in 1893 was more than 3,000,000 tons, only 5,000 tons was armor-plate. He left the details entirely to Superintendent Hunsicker. Frick regarded the penalty levied by the Navy Department as exorbitant, and appealed to the President, as he was permitted to do under the law. He considered the President's decision unjust.

Frick said Informer Craig came to him before the information was given out, intimating a conspiracy was on foot; also received a visit from an unknown elderly lady, who intimated that for money she would give valuable information. "If the government inspectors had done their duty, there would have been no trouble," said he. "I knew they were there to see the work properly done, and depended on them." Frick did not indorse the conduct of his men in deceiving the inspectors.

Since taking the armor-plate contracts the company has invested \$3,000,000 in the plant, and had never refused to buy any machinery that was recommended as necessary.

Willard Hunsicker, assistant to Chairman Frick, and who had been in charge of the armor-plate departments, testified that he had no personal knowledge of the frauds. Mr. Hunsicker furnished a statement of the number of armor-plates made from the beginning of the old contract in December, 1889, to June 1, 1894. This showed a total of 1,506 plates, of which 905 were shipped, 153 condemned and 448 were on hand. Of the 905 shipped 662 were regular armor-plates and the remainder were small plates. Most of the plates condemned had been condemned by the action of the company itself.

### KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

McGuire's Scheme to Foreclose the Union Pacific Mortgages.

OMAHA, July 24.—It was rumored this afternoon that Delegate McGuire had a scheme for having the government foreclose the mortgages on the Union Pacific and have this railroad operated by the government in the future, as has been advocated by the Knights of Labor. McGuire seems to think this could be done without further delay if only Congress will take action upon the matter, and if this Congress does not do the right thing, he thinks the next Congress will be made up of more friends of the people, so that the people, as well as the railroads, will receive some consideration at the hands of the government. The leaders now here are in hearty sympathy with Debs, and express themselves as willing to do all in their power to assist him in making an able defense. Among other things to be considered by the Executive Board while in Omaha is the question of forming labor militia companies, and from the expressions made by the members of the General Executive Board it is quite probable that an order will be issued asking all members of the order to become members of the State militia in the various States of the Union.

### TILLMAN AND GROGSHOPS.

South Carolina's Dispensary Law to be Again Enforced.

COLUMBUS, S. C., July 23.—Governor Tillman stated to-day that he would issue his proclamation reopening the dispensaries August 1. He says he is determined to enforce the law more vigorously than ever. The Governor explained his position, saying the decision against the constitutionality of the law was due to the political prejudices of the Supreme Court. He said that the decision did not affect the act of 1893, the non-enforcement of which since April 17, when the decision was pronounced, he explained by saying that he had determined not to leave the saloon men an opportunity to bring a test case. He appears to take it for granted that Justice Gray, who succeeded Justice McGowan July 20, is settled in his opinion as to the law's validity. Gray was President of the State Senate when the law was passed, and assisted in its enactment. The Governor's proposed action causes the greatest anxiety.

### Playful Geysers.

MAMMOTH HOT SPRINGS, Yellowstone Park, July 23.—A telegram received here to-day from a reliable source says a shock resembling an earthquake was felt at the Norris geyser basin at 4 A. M. The new crater geyser, which has been quiet for some time, broke out with terrific force, throwing rocks weighing twenty-five pounds to the height of 200 feet. Steam rose 500 feet, and was accompanied by a roar equaling the combined exhaust of a thousand locomotives, which could be heard ten miles. Every geyser in the Norris basin played for hours.

### British Columbia Trouble Settled.

NANAIMO, B. C., July 24.—The trouble in regard to wages existing between the miners of this district and the management of the colliery, which threatened to close down the mines and throw out of employment 1,500 men, was virtually settled to-day by the miners in mass meeting assembled agreeing to work under the existing rates until the end of the year.

### Honors for Canadians.

LONDON, July 24.—The Canadian marksmen at Baisley have won about £550, besides cups and trophies. The corporation of London gave fifteen prizes to the colonial and Indian volunteers making the highest scores. In what is known as the grand aggregate the Canadians won all but one.

## FROM THE ORIENT.

War Between China and Japan Seems to be Inevitable.

### THE MIKADO MUST RECEDE.

Mongolian Empire is Now Making Every Preparation to Assert its Claims of Rights in the Korean Peninsula—A Missionary's Opinion.

SHANGHAI, July 23.—China continues to make preparations to assert her claims in Corea, and from present indications it is judged that war will be inevitable unless Japan recedes from the position she has hitherto maintained. Orders were recently issued for 12,000 Chinese troops to prepare for departure for Corea. The preparations were hurriedly completed, and Friday last the soldiers went on board the transports that will convey them to the peninsula. To guard against contingencies the transports were conveyed by eight gunboats, the commanders of which were instructed to fire upon the Japanese should the latter attempt to obstruct the landing of the Chinese. Warlike preparations are also being made in other directions. A strong body of troops will soon leave for the Li Chee islands. It is the government's intention to employ the Canton and Nankin fleets in harassing the Japanese coast if actual hostilities are commenced. Orders have been sent to every Chinese province calling upon them to furnish 20,000 troops to support the government.

LONDON, July 23.—A dispatch received this evening from Yokohama says it is stated that Corea demands the withdrawal of Japanese troops from the peninsula before considering the reforms proposed by Japan. The Japanese government is much surprised by this demand. Corea has never before been so firm, and her present attitude is regarded as proof that she has been influenced by China to defy openly Japan's wishes. Negotiations have been in progress for several days between Tokio and Peking, but their tendency is not generally known.

LONDON, July 23.—A dispatch to the Times from Shanghai says war between China and Japan is considered certain.

### AT THE ENGLISH LEGATIONS.

LONDON, July 23.—A reporter visited the Japanese Legation here to learn, if possible, whether the report was true that war had been declared between China and Japan in regard to Corea. No official denial or confirmation of the report could be had, but the whole staff of the Legation made no attempt to disguise their delight at the thought of war with China. At the Chinese Legation it was stated no news of the declaration of war had been received. It was added that, if the rumor were true, the first report of the matter would come from Japan, and not from China. Another visit was made to the Chinese Legation to-night. The officials stated no late news had been received owing to an interruption of the cable service. The latest information received at the Legation was that 10,000 Chinese troops would start for Corea. Japan had rejected the proposals made by the British Minister, although the latter had counseled a peaceful settlement of the dispute. The Chinese government had thereupon declared that, unless the Japanese troops were withdrawn from Seoul and Chemulpo, China would break off negotiations. The officials, further questioned, said they discredited the rumor that war had been declared. Inquiries were also made at the foreign office, but it was stated no news had been received there.

### OPINION OF A MISSIONARY.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 23.—"The thousand or more missionaries in China will have to leave when war with Japan begins," said the Rev. W. H. Chalfant to-day, "as all foreigners will be treated alike." Mr. Chalfant has lately returned from an eight years' stay in Shang Tung, a province of North China, where he was in charge of a Presbyterian mission. He is thoroughly informed upon the condition of affairs in that part of the globe, and says war is inevitable. It will involve Russia, Great Britain, France and Germany. He says:

"Russia has long desired to gobble the Korean kingdom to have seaports on the East open the year round, those she has now being closed by ice in the winter. While China is fighting Japan, Russia will jump in after Corea. This will draw Great Britain into the fray. France will then be obliged to join forces with Russia to protect her possessions in Tonquin. Japan will not then have to fight alone, for Germany stands ready to help her."

Mr. Chalfant mentioned as an odd circumstance that he had often seen Chinese soldiers carrying muskets which had been used in America during the rebellion.

### Worden's Disclaimer.

WOODLAND, Cal., July 24.—When Samuel D. Worden was asked in court to-day as to the truth of the rumor that he had made a confession, he indignantly denied it, and wrote and signed the following statement to the press and the public: "I saw yesterday an article purporting to convey to the public the idea or impression that I have made a confession in regard to the derailment, if it was derailed, of a train in Yolo county on July 11. I wish to ask all the newspapers in California in my name to deny as utterly false any and all such statements as tending to give the public the idea that I have admitted my participation in this one of the most damnable efforts to swear away my life. I am innocent myself, either as a principal or an accessory, of any such deed or act with which I am charged."