

The Hood River Glacier.

It's a Cold Day When We Get Left.

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Hood River Glacier.

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INTO THE JOHN DAY REGION.

Talk of Railroad Construction in Eastern Oregon.

Pendleton, Or., April 24.—An official of the Washington & Columbia River Railway Company said to an Associated Press correspondent that the company is contemplating extending the road during the present season. One plan is to build from Dayton to Grain City, on the Snake river, where a productive country would be tapped; another plan, and one thought to be the most likely to go through, is to construct a new line from Pendleton to Camas prairie and the John Day region. The John Day line proposed would be at first built about 100 miles from Pendleton, in a direction a little west of south, and would involve eventually construction through to California, coming into that state at the head of the Sacramento valley, with San Francisco as the objective point.

The line to John Day river has been projected for several years, and it has been the cause of speculation as to whether the Washington & Columbia River Company or the O. R. & N. would be the first to take hold of it.

From information imparted by your correspondent's informant, it seems likely that the Washington & Columbia River railroad will take hold of it. The line would run into a country most productive, capable of yielding immense wealth in agriculture, mining, lumbering, stockraising and dairying industries. At the present time, the people of that section are enjoying a large measure of prosperity, being but little affected by the hard times.

Southern Umatilla, Grant, Harney and Lane counties, in Oregon, would be traversed, and the new road would enter California at the northeastern border of Modoc county in that state.

Theodore B. Wilcox, of Badd & Tilton's banking house in Portland, has been elected as vice-president of the Washington & Columbia River under the plan for reorganization, which goes into effect soon. Mr. Wilcox has gone to Europe, and the W. & C. R. official intimates that his visit has something to do with the company of which he is to be a chief officer, and perhaps to arrange for funds with which to put through the new John Day road.

IN A PRIVATE MADHOUSE.

A Wife Robbed of Her Property and Incarcerated With the Insane.

Butte, Mont., April 24.—An evening paper prints a startling story about a former well-known woman, Mrs. Jerome B. Westgate, having been locked up in a private madhouse at San Diego, Cal., on charges trumped up by her husband. About ten years ago the woman owned large real estate interests in Butte, but her health failed, and her husband persuaded her to dispose of her property and go to California. Since then her friends and a sister living here have heard little from her. Some weeks ago the sister received an anonymous letter informing her that Mrs. Westgate was incarcerated in a private asylum at San Diego. The former at once went to her sister's rescue, and secured her release, and has just returned to Butte with her. Mrs. Westgate is a physical wreck. She says that just after they settled in San Diego she invested her money successfully, while her husband became worthless. She threatened to sue for a divorce and then he schemed to get possession of her property. He destroyed their marriage certificate and denied that she was his wife. She claims that he drugged her and had her confined in a private asylum and kept her in a solitary cell for weeks. Friends charged her husband with her murder, and in this way her whereabouts were discovered. Mrs. Westgate has secured a copy of her marriage certificate, and will return to San Diego to secure the recovery of her property.

No Affair of England's.

London, April 25.—In the commons today the government announced it could not interfere in the matter of the imprisonment of the ex-queen of Hawaii.

CATTLEMEN ARE MAD

The Omaha Exchange Censures Secretary Morton.

SAY HIS IDEAS ARE ERRONEOUS

It is Alleged That the High Prices Were Caused Entirely by a Shortage of Cattle.

Omaha, April 25.—The Omaha livestock exchange today censured Secretary of Agriculture Morton "for his erroneous ideas at present working to the great detriment of the cattle interests of the country in creating a wrong impression as to the relative cost of cattle and beef."

After reciting the manner of his investigations, this resolution was adopted:

"Be it resolved, That we, the members of the South Omaha livestock exchange, call the attention of the honorable secretary of agriculture and the country at large to the fact that, during the first three months of the present year cattle receipts at Chicago, with full corn crop in Illinois, Indiana and adjacent territory, fell off 17 per cent as against 1894; Kansas City receipts fell off 18 per cent, notwithstanding a big increase in Texas shipments, and at Omaha, in the very heart of the drouth-stricken country, receipts fell off 32 per cent.

"On account of this shortage, cattle prices advanced from \$1 to \$2 per 100 pounds, as compared with a year ago, and the higher prices for beef naturally followed. With the higher prices for beef and the press agitation on this subject, consumption fell off, and cattle values declined in consequence. We regard the present depression in cattle values, however, as only temporary, as the indications are that the next three months of this year will witness further reduction in the available cattle supply of fully 50 per cent. We are satisfied that there can be no combine possible among the beef packers, on account of the increased number of buyers in all the leading markets, and the diversified interests represented by them."

Statement From the Secretary.

Washington, April 25.—Secretary Morton was shown the resolutions adopted by the St. Louis livestock exchange deprecating the agitation about the alleged packers' combine and attributing the reductions in price of live cattle of 16 cents per 100 pounds in the last two weeks to such agitation. He said the statement of the St. Louis livestock exchange would lead to the belief that the alleged combine of dressed-beef concerns existed.

"If the agitation, as they term it," said he, "has caused a decline in the price of cattle on the hoof, why is it a similar calamity has not occurred in the price of dressed beef? It remains the same, and in some cases is even higher. Their own statement, coupled with the prices of dressed beef, answers their complaint."

A GAY DECEIVER.

A Remarkable Admission Made by "Lucky" Baldwin in a Suit.

San Francisco, April 25.—E. J. Baldwin, better known as "Lucky" Baldwin, the millionaire horse-owner, mining man and landed proprietor, has filed a most remarkable demurrer to the suit of Miss Lillian Ashley against him for seduction. Baldwin has so many times been the object of similar suits that, as he has said, he no longer worries about a little thing like that. The latest suit against him is that of Lillian Ashley, formerly of Boston, who alleges that while she was visiting in Los Angeles the aged millionaire won her affections and betrayed her. Now she wants \$50,000 as compensation. Some time ago Baldwin filed a demurrer to the complaint, alleging that it did not set forth facts sufficient for action. This demurrer was overruled, and today another was filed in Judge Slack's court.

In this second demurrer Baldwin pictures himself as a gay deceiver and says that his reputation is so well known that no woman of experience would trust him. The demurrer sets forth that Miss Ashley is a wise woman, acquainted with men and the ways of the world, and should be able to distinguish between sincerity and deceit. Mr. Baldwin states that she knew he was a married man and unable to keep a promise of marriage. Consequently, she did not place reliance in him, though she declares she did. The demurrer says that, knowing that Baldwin was a married man, she ought to have understood his protestations of love were insincere, and that his expressed sentiments of affection were but the means toward an end. Miss Ashley knew the general character of her betrayer, and should not have permitted herself to be led from the path of virtue by such evidently insincere protestations of love. The demurrer alleges that no promise of money consideration for anticipated betrayal can be held to be good in law, and that it does not appear from the face of the complaint that any other promise had been made.

THAT PAPAL EDICT.

It May Be Rescinded so Far as It Relates to Knights of Pythias.

New York April 24.—A special from Laporte, Ind., says: The Catholic Knights of Pythias of Indiana have decided not to obey the decree from Rome that requires them to leave the order as a prerequisite of membership in the church.

There are about 5,000 members, and they are unanimous in the decision that, as the church gave its consent to their joining the order, it is not right that they should now be called upon to leave it. They are encouraged in this decision by the clergy who are not heartily supporting the decree. Information received here is to the effect that the question of rescinding the decree is now being considered by the propoganda at Rome, which issued it. The story is that the particular opposition to the Knights of Pythias arose from the fact that German Catholics Knights of Pythias were displeased with the action of the supreme conclave in deciding that there should be no lodge work in the German language. The German Catholic Knights went to the clergy and told their tale. The German bishops sent their statements to Rome, and the propoganda acted upon it. The Irish Catholics have since sent their story to Rome and it is believed that this is such a strongly supported argument that the propoganda will rescind it.

ABOUT THE BOXERS.

Corbett Finally Convinced That Fitzsimmons Intends to Fight.

Indianapolis, April 22.—Champion J. J. Corbett this afternoon received the following telegram from his manager:

"Fitzsimmons will put up his money next week sure, and it is a go. Take care of yourself."

When the champion had read the message he said:

"That settles it at last, and now for the first time I feel sure the match is a go. I shall close my theatrical dates at St. Louis two weeks earlier than I intended, and after a rest of three weeks will go into training at Asbury Park. I am certainly glad the match is closed for I have been anxious to show the world the merits of the two men. I expect to win, as I think I outclass Fitzsimmons, who is a clever man. I will go into the ring in better condition than ever before. I think I know every move and blow in boxing, and I am sure I will never be put out, except by a chance blow, which is something that may occur to any man."

Stockmen Want an Investigation.

Kansas City, Mo., April 23.—The board of directors of the Livestock exchange here yesterday directed the following letter to Secretary Morton:

"We, the members of the Kansas City Livestock exchange, have noticed with profound regret the recent newspaper agitation about the increasing cost of livestock and the unwarranted and untrue statements made. Alleged conversations with you about a proposed investigation have been the basis of a series of newspaper articles, which have had the effect of causing the market for livestock to be unwarrantably agitated. We can only attribute this, and its consequent serious loss, as the direct result of the reports alleged to have originated from your department concerning investigations you propose to make; prices of livestock have decreased correspondingly with the consumption of beef, and we, therefore, respectfully protest against the widespread agitation for which your department has been responsible, and respectfully suggest that the investigation be made quickly and without harmful agitation. We court a full investigation of all interests connected with the livestock market."

Some Good in Sullivan.

Boston, April 23.—Ex-Champion John L. Sullivan distinguished himself as a life-saver this afternoon. Just before 4 o'clock he heard a woman scream in the rear of the house in which he was stopping. He ran down the stairway and saw there was a fire in the kitchen and Mrs. Margaret Donnell, the cook, was in danger of being burned to death, her clothing having been ignited from the stove. He quickly wrapped a big mat around the woman and succeeded in extinguishing the fire. She was badly burned, but the chances are favorable for her recovery. John's hands were burned in several places, and he was obliged to call on a doctor, but the wounds are not serious.

The New Portuguese Minister.

Washington, April 23.—The newly appointed Portuguese minister, Senor August Thediem, will arrive in Washington about four weeks hence. He is now at Rome, where he has filled for some time the post of first secretary to the Portuguese legation. He is now 40 years of age. The Portuguese legation at Washington, since the transfer of Senor Souza Rosa to Paris a year ago, has been under the charge of Senor Ignacio da Costa Duarte, the consular-general of Portugal at San Francisco. Upon the arrival of Thediem, Duarte, who has performed the duties of minister in a very satisfactory manner, will return to California.

THE MIKADO'S THANKS

Count Ito and Viscount Matsu Congratulated.

PROCLAMATION TO HIS SUBJECTS

Japanese Told to Observe the Spirit of the Treaty and to Strive for National Prosperity.

Yokohama, April 24.—An official dispatch says that Count Ito, president of the Japanese council of ministers, and Viscount Matsu, the Japanese minister of foreign affairs, the two officials who negotiated the treaty of peace with Li Hung Chang and his son, Lord Li, at Simonsaki, were received in audience by the emperor before their return to Hiroshima. The emperor said:

"The principal points of the treaty are entirely satisfactory, and add much to the glory of the empire. I am highly pleased at the signal service rendered by you."

The following imperial proclamation was issued this afternoon:

"Through peace national prosperity is best promoted. Unfortunately the rupture of relations with China forced upon us a war which, after the lapse of ten months, is not yet ended. During this period our minister in concert with the army, navy and diet have done all in their power to further our aims in obedience to our instructions. Our ardent desire with the assistance of our subjects in loyalty and sincerity is to restore peace, and thereby attain our object—the promotion of national prosperity. Now that peace is negotiated and an armistice proclaimed a permanent cessation of hostilities is near at hand. The terms of peace fixed by our ministers of state give us complete satisfaction. The peace and glory thus secured renders the present a fitting time to enlighten you as to the course of our future policy.

"We are rejoiced at the recent victories which have enhanced the glory of our empire. At the same time, we are aware that the end of the road which must be traversed by the empire in the march of civilization is still far distant and remains yet to be attained. We therefore hope in common with our loyal subjects that we shall always guard against self-contentedness; but in a spirit of modesty and humility strive to perfect our military defense without falling into extremes. In short, it is our wish that the government and the people alike shall work to a common end, and that our subjects of all classes strive each in his sphere for the purpose of laying the foundation of permanent prosperity.

"It is hereby definitely made known that no countenance will be given by us to such as, through conceit at the recent victories, may offer insult to another state or injure our relations with friendly powers, especially as regards China. After the exchange of the ratifications of the treaty for peace, friendship should be restored and endeavors made to increase more than ever before the relations of good neighborhood.

"It is our pleasure that our subjects pay due respect to these, our expressed wishes."

The following is the text of the statement issued by the Japanese government denying that it had concluded an offensive and defensive alliance with China, and declaring that the commercial advantage claimed by Japan will also be enjoyed by other powers, under the favored-nation treaty:

Misapprehensions are reported current in Europe regarding the terms of the Japan-China treaty. It has been represented that Japan has secured a 2 per cent ad valorem duty on imports and formed an offensive and defensive alliance with China. The commercial concessions secured by Japan beyond these already secured by a treaty with the powers under the favored-nation clause, comprise the right to navigate the Yang-tse-Kiang to Chun King, and also the Woong Sung river and the canal leading to Soo Chow and Hang Chow, and the right to import machinery and certain goods duty free and establish factories. These concessions are not exclusive to Japan. They naturally extend to European powers in virtue of the favored-nation clause. In securing these privileges for all Japan expects the approval of all the powers.

The reported offensive and defensive alliance does not exist.

Damages for Breach of Promise.

Wheeling, W. Va., April 24.—Miss Trudie Barnes, a well-known lady of Ritchie county, has brought suit for \$20,000, for an alleged breach of promise, against J. C. McGregor, one of the best-known business men in the state. She claims that she had her wedding trousseau ready when McGregor changed his mind and married another lady. McGregor is a son of the late Senator McGregor, and is well-to-do.

Miss Field's Paper Will Stop.

Washington, April 24.—Kate Field's Washington, a weekly paper established by Miss Field in 1890, will suspend publication until next winter, owing to the ill-health of its owner.

TERMS OF PEACE.

No Offensive and Defensive Alliance Made With China.

Yokohama, April 23.—The government has issued a statement denying that it has concluded an offensive and defensive alliance with China, and declaring that the commercial advantages secured by Japan under the terms of the treaty will also be enjoyed by the other powers under the most-favored-nation treaty.

Paris, April 23.—The Debats says, in a leader on the situation in the Orient: "The Japanese occupation of Lian Tong is a menace to both Peking and Corea. If Japan expects Russia to renounce her policy toward Corea, she probably has made a great mistake. Moreover, France will not leave Russia isolated in the East, and Germany is not disposed to regard indifferently Japan's encroachment. Japan's conditions of peace are immoderate. Her ambitions ought to be brought down at once. England will incur a grave responsibility if she separates herself from the rest of Europe at this decisive moment. Prior to the exchange of the ratifications, Japan ought to see that a revision of the treaty is necessary and effect it voluntarily."

London, April 23.—The Standard contends that Great Britain does not need to take the initiative in interfering with China and Japan. If the other powers, it adds, want to modify the treaty of peace, let them act. Great Britain's policy is one of quiet, vigilant self-protection. The Standard will say tomorrow, in a leader on the treaty of peace between China and Japan: "Except in a commercial way, no two of the European powers have a common interest in the East; hence the strength of Japan's position."

THE ROW IN THE ELKS.

All Differences Expected to Be Adjusted at the Buffalo Meeting.

Cleveland, April 23.—The officers of the grand lodge of the order of Elks said today:

"Indications are that the friction which has existed in the order of Elks during the past year will be settled, all differences adjusted and the order be stronger than ever. In accordance with resolutions adopted at the meeting in Chicago March 18, at which both factions were represented, more than 200 of the 300 lodges of the order have endorsed the action taken, and decided to send grand lodge members to the meeting to be held in Buffalo May 30. Grand Exalted Ruler William Friday, of Brooklyn, issued the call for the special meeting stating that the sentiment in the organization is to meet as brothers all questions of personal interest. There is assurance from leading members that the Buffalo meeting will result in complete harmony in the ranks."

The Hon. A. Foran, who was attorney for the Atlantic City faction in the recent litigation, says there is no truth in the report of the probable settlement of the difficulty. He declared the action of the Cleveland lodge in instructing that a member of the grand lodge be sent to the Buffalo meeting was illegal, and that it will be reconsidered at the next meeting. He says the contests between the factions will be waged to the end, and he is confident the side he represents will win.

THE BICYCLIST'S DEATH.

Little Doubt That Bicyclist Lenz Was Murdered by Kurds in Armenia.

Pittsburg, April 23.—Relatives of Frank Lenz, the Pittsburg cyclist who was making a trip around the world on his wheel for Outing, are now convinced he was murdered by the Kurds in Armenia at the beginning of the massacre there. T. P. Langhans, cousin of the wheelman, has just received a letter confirming this belief. The letter is written by an American missionary in Armenia, but his name cannot be given for fear the letter might find its way back to Armenia, and his life would be endangered, because he confirms the special Armenian letter of the Associated Press of last Friday. The missionary says the situation is serious, and danger is imminent. He says the Armenians intend to fight for their liberty. Speaking of Lenz, the missionary says he has reliable information that he was killed last May at Koordal, on the Alshgard plain, near the famous pass of Del Babaka. The missionary talked with a man who says Lenz arrived at Karakalassen on what the native said was a two-wheeled cart. Two days later the man saw the dead body of the wheelman at Zedikan. From the description given, there is little doubt it was the body of Lenz. The missionary has sent for three men who also saw the body, and expects to be able to tell just how Lenz met his death.

The American Society in London.

London, April 23.—The Globe, commenting on the banquet of the new American society in London, last night, says: The society is certain to be successful if the membership is confined to desirable members. Nobody has a greater horror of a bouncing, bragging, vulgarian than a cultivated American gentleman.

IN VARIOUS MARKETS

The Slump in Crude Petroleum Continues.

SPECULATION IN OIL DECLINING

The Late Transactions Demonstrate the Fact That the Monopoly Will Fix the Price of Crude Oil.

Pittsburg, April 23.—The Standard Oil Company reduced the purchasing price of credit balances at its agencies to \$2.25 this morning. This is 15 cents less than it paid yesterday, and 35 cents less than the price of Thursday. This still further demonstrates the fact that the monopoly will fix the price of crude oil, and that those who trade in any of the outstanding certificates are taking quite a risk if they think they can make a price that the Standard will have to follow. This reduction caused another big slump in exchange prices. May oil opened at \$2.20, and gradually dropped to \$1.97, the latter price being the close. Not a single trade was reported on the local exchange. At Oil City the trading was also very light, the market declining to \$1.97 on the few transactions made. The Standard bought all credit balances offered at \$2.25 today, and some certificates of oil on the Oil City exchange as low as \$1.98. This also goes to show that some people do not care about holding certificates at present for higher prices, while the Standard is reducing the purchasing price. The stand taken by the Standard in the last few days will surely stop speculation in certificate oil. Heretofore producers would demand a certificate for each 1,000 barrels run in the pipe lines. The certificates were placed in the hands of brokers on 'change, who would sell them for a better price than offered at the Standard purchasing agencies. Now the exchange prices are so erratic that instead they are holding certificates, hoping for better prices. On 'change the producers will do business direct with the monopoly, at whatever price it considers oil is worth. This will kill off speculation, for, without these certificates, and the Standard now owns the bulk of them, there will be nothing to speculate with that represents any unusual value.

WORSE THAN SLAVERY.

A Story of Starvation, Incarceration and Drudgery.

Houston, Tex., April 23.—R. D. Hardy, a negro, arrived here yesterday after a long starvation trip from the state of Durango, in Mexico, whence he escaped the guards of the Mexican Colonization Company, then braved the wild beasts of the Mexican wilderness and endured the hardships of traveling without money. He was half starved and scantily clad when he reached here on his return to Union, Ala., from which place he enlisted in the cause of the company from which he escaped. He is of middle age.

He tells a story of starvation, incarceration, drudgery, and worse than slavery imposed on the colonized negroes, which makes the listener heart-sick with sympathy. He says he was induced to leave home with the hope of future reward and affluent ease. He, with 1,000 others, reached the promised land some time in January. He says that not a single one of the promises made them has been fulfilled, and that there is not one of the colony who would not gladly return if they were not prevented by armed guards of dangerous Mexicans and Spaniards.

The homes given colonists were but roofless inclosures, with different sections in which several families and persons were forced to stay. They labored from sunrise to sunset, and were furnished tough beef and corn and water bread on which to subsist, the corn being ground by the cooks of each mess to whom these rations were issued each evening. No Sunday was observed, and all who rested on that day were permitted to do so without the privilege of eating. The ground was their bed and the covering was such as a few had brought with them. Many constructed improvised roofs over them with stalks of brush.

They were cut off from the outside world and not permitted to correspond with relatives or friends. There was no railroad within miles of the colony, and many dangers encompass those who try to escape from what Hardy calls a colonial bastion. He and four others made their escape some three weeks ago and although he became separated from his companions and suffered great hardships he at length entered Texas at El Paso. He is with friends here, and after rest and food will continue his journey.

Wales to Visit Newport.

Newport, R. I., April 23.—The announcement was made today that the Prince of Wales will visit Newport during the summer. The information was furnished as coming from a prominent society man, who received a letter from England announcing his royal highness will attend the cup races and visit Newport for several weeks.