

The Hood River Glacier.

It's a Cold Day When We Get Left.

VOL. 7.

HOOD RIVER, OREGON, FRIDAY, JULY 12, 1895.

NO. 7.

Hood River Glacier.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING BY
S. F. BLYTHE.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE.
One year.....\$2 00
Six months.....1 00
Three months.....50
Single copy.....5 Cents

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A RIGHTFUL WRECK

Fatal Rear-End Collision on
a Canadian Railroad.

ENGINEER IGNORED THE SIGNAL

Thirteen Passengers, Who Were Pilgrims to the Shrine of St. Anne de Beauce, Were Killed.

Quebec, July 11.—A very large pilgrimage from Sherbrooke, Windsor Mills and Richmond left last night at 10 o'clock for the shrine of St. Anne de Beauce. There were two sections of the train, one running a few minutes behind the other. The first section was standing at Craig's Road station, at 3 A. M. taking water, when the second section passing the semaphore, dashed into the rear of a Pullman coach of the first section, smashing it to kindling wood, and killing, it is said, everybody in the car, except the Pullman conductor, who jumped.

Engineer McLeod and Fireman Perkins, of the second division, were both killed outright. The Pullman coach was telescoped into the first-class cars of the first section, killing a number of passengers. Among the killed are three priests. The number of killed is now placed at thirteen, injured thirty-four.

The work of rescue was begun soon after the blinding clouds of steam subsided. The trainmen rallied the men together, and the dead and injured were taken from the ruins of the engine, Pullman and first class coaches and cared for temporarily.

The women of the party ministered as best they could to the wants of the maimed passengers. They tore off their underclothing and made bandages for wounds, and, in the absence of surgeons, staunch the flow of blood and properly cleansed the hurts. A special train was soon sent to the scene and conveyed all wounded passengers to Levis, where they were placed in hospitals.

The arrival of the train beggars description. The sight of the unfortunate victims as they were carried from the cars was one never to be forgotten. The poor victims were covered with blood and their clothing was torn to shreds.

The second person taken from the train was Rev. Mr. Dignan, curate of St. George's, Windsor, who died as he was carried from the car. The scene in the hospital after the arrival of the wounded was a sad one. The unfortunate pilgrims occupied beds in the different wards of the hospital, and were attended by physicians, nuns and ladies of Levis. The cries of some of the wounded were fearful.

Coroner Bellow, of Quebec, crossed to Levis, to hold an inquest this afternoon, when the bodies of all the killed arrived. It is hard to say where rests the blame for the accident. It has been suggested that Engineer McLeod might have dozed and thus missed seeing the semaphore. A strict investigation will be held at once to determine where the responsibility rests.

The wreck was a frightful one. The engine of the colliding train seemed to rush upon the other train, and then turned completely over, pinning Engineer McLeod underneath. The rest of the second train was derailed and badly smashed up. Instantly after the crash, the air was filled with the shrieks and groans of the injured and imprisoned passengers. The few train hands and station employes on the spot set to work manfully to extricate the passengers as quickly as possible.

Thirteen dead were taken from the wreck. T. J. Quinlan, the Grand Trunk passenger agent, who was on the first train, is not seriously wounded. In conversation with a reporter he said he could not see how he escaped death, as the Pullman car he was in was shivered into splinters.

Called Him a Liar.
Rome, July 6.—In the Italian deputies, Signor Galli, under-secretary of state, called Signor Mazzesealchia a liar. As a result there will be a saber duel.

DRIVEN TO THE DEED.

Strange Story of the Robber Killed by a Chicago Policeman.

Chicago, July 11.—The body of the man shot and killed by a policeman in front of the Auditorium last night has been identified as that of Charles Gorman, who lived at the Hotel Somerset, One Hundred and Twentieth street and Wabash avenue. From the laundry mark on his shirt, he was supposed to be C. E. Cole, but the linen was borrowed before the shooting occurred. Monday afternoon Gorman received a telegram from his wife in St. Paul, saying that his baby daughter had died the night before and urging him to come to her. He made every effort to secure the money to take him there and after repeated failures, in a moment of desperation, he attempted to rob saloon-keeper McGloin, that he might have funds to go to his wife. C. E. Cole, who identified his body, is in charge of the dining-room of the Union League Club. He roomed at the hotel with Gorman.

Last night about 6 o'clock Gorman left Cole and showed him a telegram from his wife, telling him of the death of his child. He tried to sell a large revolver to Cole, but the latter did not have the amount necessary. Then the two men tried to pawn the weapon, but could get no more than \$6 for it. Gorman then tried to trade it at the railroad office for a ticket to St. Paul. Being unsuccessful, the two men went back to the hotel. Gorman was very uneasy, and about 7 P. M. said he must renew his efforts to get money. He started down town and was not seen again by Cole. In Gorman's trunk were found letters of recommendation from various barrooms where he had been employed, all speaking of him as a man of integrity.

Among the dead man's letters was one dated August 7, 1891, signed by Harry W. Stiles, Portland, Or., recommending him as a good bartender.

THE NAVAL DOCKS.

Improvements Being Made at the Mare Island Station.

Washington, July 11.—Information has been received at the navy department of the progress of the work of enlarging the stone dry dock at Mare Island. At present the Hartford is in the dock and is being thoroughly overhauled. The last congress appropriated \$20,000 for enlarging the dock. The work now under way is that of scooping out the sides of the dock at the bottom to make it large enough to admit the battleship Iowa, the largest now building. It is probable that when the Philadelphia is docked, work will be pushed on enlarging the entrance to the dock and in building a new caisson. This will necessitate a coffer dam in front of the dock and the entrance will be blocked for about a month.

Commodore Matthews, chief of the bureau of yards and docks, says a large dock is needed at Mare Island which will accommodate the largest battleships now in the navy, and any that may be constructed. It should be 700 feet long, 100 feet wide and at least thirty feet over the sill, and broad enough at the bottom to afford opportunity for workmen to get to every portion of the battleships whose breadth of beam extends to near the bottom of the ship. It is pointed out that the present dock, even if enlarged, cannot accommodate our vessels. The Hartford, now being overhauled, makes it necessary to keep the Philadelphia waiting. Before the Philadelphia is in the dock it is probable that the Baltimore will be waiting, as she is to return from the Asiatic station soon. Of course the Puget sound dock will be completed in the fall and that will accommodate the largest of battleships, but naval officers say that in addition to this dock, there should be another large one near San Francisco.

Damages for Slander.

Greeley, Colo., July 11.—Mrs. M. E. Lanagan, the teacher in the Little Thompson school district, recently sued Mrs. Anna Whorrell for \$2,000 damages, charging slander and alleging that Mrs. Whorrell had charged the school teacher with intimacy with a prominent rancher, at whose home she lived. After being out five hours, the jury awarded Mrs. Lanagan a verdict for \$380 and costs. The defense made motion for a new trial.

Business in California.

San Francisco, July 11.—Nearly fifty citizens from towns in California, in response to inquiries made by the Chronicle, have reported in detail the condition of their business, and especially the development of their leading industries. The net result of these questions and answers is that there is good, solid ground for satisfaction in all sections.

California's Last Projected Road.

Healdsburg, Cal., July 9.—A meeting of the board of trade of this city will be held early next week, at which time a committee representing the Solano, Mendocino & Humboldt railroad will appear before that organization and ask that the city donate a depot site and grounds for shops and other buildings. The company will also expect Healdsburg to secure a right of way through the Dry Creek valley to the Mendocino county line.

CAUGHT IN A DEFILE

Cuban Insurgents Beaten at Their Own Game.

SPANISH MAJOR'S CLEVER WORK

Hundreds of the Rebels Were Slain in a Narrow Passage-way by the Government Troops.

Havana, July 10.—A severe engagement has taken place between Spanish troops under command of Colonel Azur and a large force of insurgents. Two hundred and eighty of the latter were killed. It appears that Major Sanchez received information that a force of 1,500 insurgents under the command of Rabi had occupied strong positions near Manzanillo, province of Santiago de Cuba. The major sent a messenger to his superior officer, Colonel Azur, proposing to him that they should join their forces and make an attack upon the insurgent position from a point which compelled the troops to approach the insurgents through a narrow thoroughfare.

Major Sanchez, recognizing the difficulty of the movement which he was apparently directed by his colonel to take, sent forward two advance pickets of twelve and thirty men, respectively, under the command of the sergeants, with instructions to push forward to the right and left of the passage, far removed from them, and be careful to take advantage of this position. They could thus protect the main body under Sanchez. The sergeants cleverly followed out the instructions. Major Sanchez then advanced carefully upon the insurgent's position, protecting his men by every inequality of the ground. But, as he expected, the troops were no sooner inside the defile than the insurgents attacked them with force. The first charge of the insurgents was made with enthusiasm, and their machetes played havoc among the troops, who were hemmed in and unable to deploy on account of the narrow road they had to follow.

But it was here that the two advance pickets, under the two sergeants, came to the rescue. From their elevated position they kept up a continuous fire upon the insurgents within range, and, eventually, assisted by a charge of the Spanish troops, compelled them to retreat outside of the defile. The Spaniards rushed forward after them, and, once in the open, they charged the insurgents with great courage and compelled them to retreat hastily. The insurgents then sought refuge in the strong position they had previously left in order to attack the troops, but the soldiers carried the position and put the enemy to flight. The troops lost fifty men killed and wounded.

It was at first reported that the insurgents were commanded by Maceo, but it was later learned they were under Rabi alone, and that Maceo took no part in the engagement.

Several Small Skirmishes.

Havana, July 10.—General Salcedo and Bazan, while out scouring the fields near Yatra, had a skirmish with the insurgents, who left ten dead upon the field. On the side of the troops two were killed and six wounded. General Navarra had an engagement with several bands of insurgents at Botji, Santiago de Cuba. The insurgents lost two killed and left two wounded behind. In addition the Spanish troops captured two prisoners.

Captain-General Martinez de Campos has issued a proclamation saying all insurgents captured with arms will be summarily tried by court-martial and shot. Those who conspire against the nation will be sent to the penal settlements, and those who surrender will be released.

During the present month reinforcements of 16,000 men will leave Spain for Cuba, and during October and the early part of November additional reinforcements to the number of 60,000 will be sent from Spain to Cuba.

Made to Fight Indians as Punishment.

Nogales, July 9.—General Fencioch, commander of the Mexican gendarmes, federal border guards, has received information that in the vicinity of Fronteras, the scene of the recent robbery and summary execution of bandits, the Mexican government has arrested forty residents and sentenced them to service in the army campaigning against the Indians in Yucatan, as a penalty for complicity in numerous petty robberies and cattle thefts which have taken place in that part of Sonora.

A Montana Merchant Robbed.

Missoula, Mont., July 9.—When A. P. Johnson, a merchant at Superior, arrived at his store this morning, he found his safe had been blown open and its contents taken. The burglars secured about \$1,800 in gold dust and money. A large number of placer miners had come into town the Fourth and sold their gold dust. As a consequence, Mr. Johnson, had a larger amount than usual in his safe. The safe was an old-fashioned one. It was opened with a key. None of the goods in the store were taken.

EX-SECRETARY FOSTER TALKS

Believes There Will Be Permanent Peace Between Japan and China.

Washington, July 10.—John W. Foster arrived in Washington today from China, where he has taken a conspicuous part in the diplomatic branches of the China-Japanese conflict. In answer to an inquiry, Mr. Foster made a statement in which he said there was good reason to expect permanent peace between Japan and China as the result of the treaty of peace. The terms demanded by Japan may, he said, under the circumstances, be regarded as reasonable, especially in view of the retrocession of Liao Tung. The treaty has been observed and carried out by China with scrupulous good faith. Her conduct in this respect has created a good impression in Japan. The loan just concluded through Russian influence will enable China to pay the first installments of the claim. The two installments cover half of the indemnity, and the balance in six years will be an easy burden for the Chinese government, if any skill is shown in the management of imperial revenues. The country has great resources, and has never failed in its obligations. Hence the peace concluded is not likely to be broken on account of the shortcomings of China. If a rupture occurs it is more likely to be brought about by the intermeddling of Europe. The intervention of Russia on account of the terms of peace was not unexpected, and it not unnatural, in view of her predominating interest in the Orient.

British residents in China and Japan are very bitter in criticizing their government for its abstention in the matter. They allege that its failure to join with the other powers in rearranging the terms has lost for their country its prestige, and has left Russia a free hand in its influence and control at Peking. Of all the countries diplomatically concerned in the contest the United States has come out of it with better grace than any other. From the first hour it has been recognized by both belligerents as purely disinterested, its only desire being to render such service as would bring about an honorable and lasting peace. The conduct of the state department in its very delicate relation with both combatants has been marked by good judgment and few mistakes, and the good offices of our ministers and consuls in China and Japan, where they represented the interests of both governments, have been very useful and are highly appreciated.

Being asked why he declined the invitation to remain in China, as the adviser of the government, Mr. Foster said he had spent the greater portion of the past twenty-five years in foreign lands, and, while his residence abroad had been a pleasant one, he found no country equal to his native land, and he desired to spend the remainder of his life in his native country. He confessed that if the invitation had come five or ten years ago, he would probably not have declined it.

Tears Changed to Smiles.

Butte, Mont., July 10.—Pretty Sadie Lennon, who bears the title and rank of captain of the Butte Salvation Army, had an unusual experience last night while selling War Cries in the lower part of the city. In a barber shop on East Park street, she met C. W. Spencer, a noted ex-gambler. When she offered him a War Cry he proposed that if she could pick the king of diamonds from three cards he laid on the table he would buy half a dozen papers and if she failed she should give him a paper.

The captain had never run against a three-card man before, and readily fell into the scheme, but the elusive king could not be found, although Spencer turned the corners up and marked the back of the card for her. The cards shifted so rapidly, however, that the captain became bewildered and when she had lost all her papers, over 200, she began to cry and Spencer bought what he had won, and sent the captain away smiling.

English Parliament Prorogued.

London, July 10.—The Marquis of Salisbury, Baron Halsbury, lord high chancellor, and Marquis of Lansdowne, secretary of state for war, attended a meeting of the privy council at Windsor castle this morning, at which the queen signed a proclamation dissolving parliament, and an order to issue writs for general elections.

The lists were issued this evening. They show there are 118 seats without liberal candidates and twenty without union candidates. The bulk of the provincial elections will take place on Saturday next and the elections in London Monday.

It is learned that it is untrue that Lord Roberts had declined the position of commander-in-chief of the army.

Harrison Not Opposed to Ladies Cycling

Indianapolis, July 11.—General Benjamin Harrison denounces as spurious an alleged interview published in New York in effect that he opposed the use of bicycles by women. "My views," said the ex-president, "are not in accord with those expressed in that article."

FRANCE AND BRAZIL

Boundary Dispute May Involve the United States.

MONROE DOCTRINE MAY APPLY

Subject Analogous to the British-Venezuela Trouble in Which This Country Took a Hand.

Washington, July 9.—The strained relations of France and Brazil over the French Guiana boundary appears to become more complicated daily. The subject is analogous to the British-Venezuela trouble, in which the United States has taken a hand. In the opinion of officials here the French contest with Brazil is rapidly assuming an aggravated aspect, which may again call for the attention of the United States, as the Monroe doctrine applies to one no less than the other. An armed conflict has occurred in the disputed territory between French soldiers and Brazilians. The French government has demanded redress and the Brazilians have published a resolution couched in sharp language, calling for an explanation from France. A cable report from Brazil states that the government regards the attitude as a menacing one on the part of France. The armed conflict has merely brought to a crisis the long contest over the French-Guiana territory.

Both countries claim a large tract of territory extending north from the Amazon river, and equal in extent to what is usually designated on the map as French Guiana. Each country regards the occupation of this disputed territory as unwarranted. The fault of the recent conflict cannot be placed. French Guiana is wanted by France as a convict colony for the deportation of the worst classes from the French prisons. As a result the population is a mixture of French, Arabs and Greeks, and the riff-raff of Paris, and they are a lawless class. A few years ago one of the adventurers named Gros attempted to set up an independent country. He established a capital and called his government "Independent Guiana."

Brazil was originally a Portuguese colony, and Portugal insisted that it extend to the French Guiana boundary now shown on the maps. France claimed that her territory ran down to the Amazon. In the treaty at Utrecht the river Vincet-Pinzoon was fixed as the boundary. Portugal then claimed that this river was the northerly stream now marking the boundary, while France claimed that it was the stream near the Amazon, so that the treaty left the dispute as far open as ever. Since the recent armed conflict, French soldiers have crossed the boundary and persistently established themselves in the disputed territory, which they propose to hold by force.

THE STRIKING MINERS.

Federal Officials Have Taken a Hand in the Trouble in West Virginia.

Charleston, W. Va., July 9.—Governor McCorkle stated tonight that he would try and induce the operators in the Elkhorn and Bluefields region to make an honest effort to resume work tomorrow, and if they say they cannot he will at once order troops out to protect all men who want to work. The governor says he is confident that the troops will have to be ordered out tomorrow. However, a telegram received at the state house from K. Lawless, the local labor leader in that section, states that he had ordered all the strikers to cease carrying guns, as per order of the governor, except two or three who will act as his body guard, as he says his life has been threatened by some of the guards employed by the companies. The governor says he was glad to hear of the decision, for he had warned him that turbulent demonstrations must cease, or troops would be called out to suppress them.

A telegram from the governor's private secretary, Captain J. B. White, at Elkhorn, says a passenger train of the North Fork of the Norfolk & Western was derailed last night by someone throwing a switch, but that no one was hurt. The dispatch adds that the men are all quiet today.

The governor said he had been advised that United States Marshal Gardon and eight deputies arrived at Elkhorn today, and took possession of the railroad property. This was the first word that Governor McCorkle had received that the federal authorities were taking hand in suppressing the trouble.

School for High-Wire Walkers.

Chicago, July 11.—Probably the queerest school on earth is about to be established in Chicago. Clifford M. Calverly is the projector, and he is here to start a school for young people who wish to become high-wire-walkers. Calverly has crossed the falls of Niagara several times, and it is there that he proposes to graduate his pupils. The first class of the new school already has five members, and Calverly says he will start with twenty pupils in a couple of weeks.

THE ORIENTAL TREATY.

Some Further Remarks by Mr. Foster on His Work.

Washington, July 11.—John Foster, speaking today of the China-Japan peace negotiations, said:

"The viceroy, Li Hung Chang, had an idea, though I do not know that he had any assurance of it, that the Russian government would interfere to prevent Japan from securing any territory on the mainland, and the negotiations were made that much easier. But the Japanese were not sure that in their negotiations with Li, the terms would be rigidly lived up to. They remembered that in 1878, England and France waged war on China, the war terminating with the treaty of Tientsin. The two European nations withdrew their forces, only to find that the latter nation did not abide by the treaty, which was overthrown when it reached Peking. There was nothing for them to do but fight it all over again, and to take Peking, where the final treaty was signed.

"Japan feared there might be a repetition of that procedure, but I am glad to say that such will not be the case. Feeling that any continuation of the war would only work a further hardship on the defeated country, and that the terms of peace were as reasonable as could be expected, I was strongly in favor of the adoption of the treaty, and urged it on the Chinese envoys with the result that it was ratified at Peking. There was considerable opposition to the treaty, and many of the viceroys and generals united in a protest against its adoption, but wiser judgment prevailed."

The Nez Perce Reserve.

Lewiston, Idaho, July 10.—The following telegram has been received from United States Senator Dubois, relative to the opening of the Nez Perce Indian reservation: "The secretary of the interior authorizes me to say that in his judgment the proclamation of the president will be issued within three weeks. The secretary has given his decision on all points in the controversy, and has sustained our side on every proposition. It seems now that the case has been closed in favor of a speedy opening. Nothing, save the most arbitrary action on the part of the president can now delay it. It does not seem even probable that he will deliberately set aside the law and facts. All has been done that can be done. I am perfectly satisfied that prompt action will be had."

Salmon Again Plentiful.

Astoria, Or., July 11.—Salmon have again become plentiful, after almost two weeks of unusually light runs for this time of the year. Yesterday and today the boats averaged about twelve fish, while in isolated cases catches of over half a ton were brought in as results of one night's work. Several of Kinney's men returned this morning with over forty salmon each, but the average weight was not so great as had been the case during the early part of June. The present run is attributed to the weather, which has been warmer during the last three days than at any time for many years past. Today the thermometer registered 92 in the shade, and the hot wave bids fair to continue for some days.

Ruth and Esther Have a Baby Sister.

Buzzard's Bay, Mass., July 9.—Just before 5 o'clock this afternoon news reached the village that a girl had been born at Gray Gables. This report was soon verified by Dr. Bryant, who announced that the happy event occurred at 4:30 P. M., and that both the mother and child were doing as well as could be expected. This is the third child born into the president's family and all are girls. Ruth is 4 years old and Esther 2. Only a passing glance could be obtained of the president this afternoon, but that was sufficient to note an expression of satisfaction on the face of the chief executive, although it was an open secret that a boy would not have been unwelcome.

A Chance to Go to West Point.

Spokane, July 11.—Congressman S. C. Hyde announces that a competitive examination will be held at Spokane, beginning Tuesday, July 23. For the selection of a cadet for appointment to the United States military academy at West Point. The examination will be conducted by Principal Sutton, of the Cheney normal school, and will be open to all young men, actual residents of the state, between the ages of 16 and 21. They must be unmarried, at least five feet in height, of good physical constitution, generally free from any deformity, disease or infirmity which may render them unfit for military service.

Will Aid English Colonies.

London, July 6.—Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, the new secretary of state for the colonies, received representations of the different colonies at the colonial office today. Replying to Sir Charles Tupper, the Canadian high commissioner, who was spokesman of the party, Mr. Chamberlain said the colonies could only rely upon his hearty co-operation to advance their best interests and increase their influence.