

The Hood River Glacier.

It's a Cold Day When We Get Left.

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Hood River Glacier.

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WATER-FRONT CASE

The Oakland Suit Decided in Favor of the City.

IN DISPUTE FOR FORTY YEARS

Judge O'Brien Held That the Southern Pacific Railroad Company Had No Title to the Land.

Oakland, Cal., July 18.—Superior Judge O'Brien today decided in favor of the city in the case of the City of Oakland against the Water Front Company, otherwise the Southern Pacific railroad, involving the title of eleven miles of water front, valued at many millions of dollars, and which has been practically in dispute for forty years. The decision does not pass directly on the title of the third party's holding small portions bought in good faith from the Water Front Company and improved. The decision recites at length the history of the case, giving details as to the granting of title by the first board of trustees to Horace W. Carpenter, and by him to the Water Front Company; the efforts since made by the city to recover possession of the property; the acts of the legislature; the hearing of the decision by the United States supreme court in Chicago water-front case, etc. "When the Chicago decision was announced, the litigation was in progress before the entire number of superior judges of this county, affecting a small portion of the water front, occupied by private persons who were sued by the Water Front Company to recover possession. The judges sitting in bank at once decided that the Water Front Company had no title to the land in Oakland in that case. The court holds that the city cannot take possession of the wharves built by the railroad company without paying for the improvements. The case is one of the utmost importance in Oakland, as possession of the property by the railroad has retarded improvements thereon, the latter refusing to do anything on account of the suits pending or threatened suits by the city to secure the property.

Indian Horse Races.

Lewiston, Idaho, July 18.—The annual race meeting on the Nez Perce tracks closed today. The contests were principally between the Coeur d'Alene and Nez Perces. The northern neighbors were victors in nearly every important trial of speed. The gambling element of the home tribe, as a result, is broke. The visitors have a cargo of blankets and a pack train with which to transport them. A big wall tent is used for a storeroom and there are tiers of smoke-tainted blankets piled from the sod to the ceiling therein. The had luck of the native sports, as well as the white tin-horns, has been remarkable. One \$5 race was the only event won by the Nez Perces from their visiting friends. Lewiston sports risked their stakes on the home horses to their disaster. Only one white man is reported to have bet on the right horse. He had pointers from an old friend among the Coeur d'Alenes.

International Fisheries Commission.

Vancouver, B. C., July 18.—Dr. Wakeham, of Ottawa, and R. Rathbun, of Washington city, composing the international fisheries commission, arrived here today. The object of their visit is to inquire into the Point Roberts fisheries, which come within their jurisdiction. The commission has been in session three years, and, during that time, fisheries in all international waters, except on the Pacific coast, have received the careful attention of the commissioners. Tomorrow the commissioners go to Point Roberts with Fisheries Inspector McNab, and will also visit several of the canneries. After their inspection at Point Roberts, the commissioners will prepare their report and then their labor will be ended. Professor Price, the Dominion fisheries commissioner, is also here inspecting fisheries.

JAPANESE MINISTER TALKS.

He Says Peace Is Permanently Assured in the East.

New York, July 18.—Shinichiro Kurino, Japanese minister to the United States, was at the Imperial hotel last night. He has just returned from Newport on his way to Washington, and talked freely of the affairs in the Orient. He said: "The war has left Japan in first rate shape. I think that peace is permanently assured in the far East. China manifests a determination to stay by her agreement, and this has done much to win her favor in Japan. You hear a great deal of talk about Russia's attitude, and the probability of a clash between Japan and Russia over the boundary settlements. That is nearly all talk. Russia is friendly to Japan. If she were not the treaty of three weeks ago would not have been completed. It is said that Japan allowed Russia to impose upon her the settlements after the war. That is wrong. Japan is not afraid of Russia, but she is consistent. Russia asked certain things, and they were granted. Russia today is as friendly to Japan as the United States is, and so no war is in sight."

Mr. Kurino was asked about the report that there was trouble between the missionaries in Japan and the authorities, that as a result the Japanese government would take all the missions under its supervision, except those they had trouble with. Mr. Kurino said: "That report is wrong. I know of no trouble between the Japanese government and the missionaries, and if there has been any it has been of a personal nature."

MRS. STANFORD'S GIFT.

Chicago Clergymen Denounce Her Plan for Raising Money.

Chicago, July 18.—The Chicago clergy is emphatic in its disapproval of the announced intention of Mrs. Leland Stanford, widow of the California senator, of disposing of 1,000,000 gallons of brandy from her vineyard for the benefit of the university. Several of the leading ministers have been interviewed, and all, save one, denounce the idea. "Her excuse that it will be used for medicinal purposes is all poppy-cock," declared Rev. G. E. Mitchell, of the Calvary Presbyterian church. "A nice college indeed to send young men to. Do you think any professor would dare advocate temperance there? I most certainly would oppose sending any Christian youth to a college supported by the sale of liquor. Mrs. Stanford can afford to furnish an example by making grape juice and pushing that article, but the idea of making the gift to the university a cloak for this infamous traffic."

Rev. James Russ said that it was a shame that the university should be brought into such odium by Mrs. Stanford's act. "But as she is determined to make brandy," he said, "I hope she will make a very pure article. If Mrs. Stanford would only lead the people up to appreciate purity, even in liquor, and establish a branch in her university to include a desire for unfermented drinks, she might do more to solve the temperance question than all the prohibition and woman's Christian Temperance Union fanatics."

A DIVORCE MILL.

The Original Scheme of an Oklahoma Syndicate.

Washington, July 18.—A handsome suite of office rooms have been fitted up by five Oklahoma lawyers, who propose to secure divorces "while you wait."

The scheme, which is the very latest to relieve the terrible congestion of misfit marriages, is under the control of a syndicate. While Washington is to be the central office for this part of the country there are branch offices in Pittsburg, Philadelphia and Baltimore, the move gradually making its way to New York and even Boston.

The law of Oklahoma provides that citizenship may be acquired in three months. At the expiration of that time a divorce may be applied for, and in case there is no defense or the defendant does not appear divorce may be granted in less than four months from the time the applicant leaves Washington. The defendant may not even be apprised of what is going on. A wife disappears, the husband does not know, and perhaps does not care to know. She has simply gone to Oklahoma. If she is well off she stays at one of the hotels. If she is not well off, the man who wants to marry her if divorced foots the bill. The attorney in charge here said there were about forty or fifty applicants who had applied for divorce. He mentioned the cases of two society people, but declined to give their names at this stage of the proceedings.

A Long Term for Murder.

Detroit, July 18.—William Bruseau, the accomplice of Mrs. Nellie Pope in the murder of Dr. Horace N. Pope, February 2, was sentenced today to twenty-five years imprisonment. Bruseau pleaded guilty to murder in the second degree.

NO CHANCE FOR KRUG

His Sentence Confirmed by the Supreme Court.

THE GRAND JURY SUSTAINED

The Conviction of Seattle's Ex-Treasurer Under Section 57 of the Penal Code Held Good.

Olympia, July 17.—The supreme court has filed an opinion affirming the judgment in the case of the State, respondent, vs. Adolph Krug, appellant. Krug, as city treasurer of Seattle, was arrested for appropriating to his own use \$10,000 of the city funds. The grand jury returned an indictment under section 57 of the penal code, and a trial was had before Judge J. Z. Moore, of Spokane, in place of the regular judge, Hume. The appellant introduced no testimony in his own behalf, but demurred to the complaint and raised many objections to the introduction of testimony, but upon the testimony of the state he was found guilty as charged. A judgment was pronounced, from which an appeal was taken upon the errors alleged. The first contention was that the court had erred in not sustaining the motion to quash the indictment, on the ground that the grand jury was not properly selected. This the supreme court did not sustain, as there was but a slight irregularity which did not affect the substantial rights of appellant. The next contention was an effort to show that section 57 of the penal code did not include within its jurisdiction city officers. This objection also the supreme court set aside and remarked: "It would destroy not only the manifest intention of the constitution, but of the statute, to hold that this provision of the statute did not apply to treasurers who were directly elected under the provisions of the law."

The vital question, the supreme court holds, is embodied in the contention that the demurrer should have been sustained, because the indictment did not state facts and was not direct or certain in charging the particular circumstances necessary to constitute a complete crime under the law; but the statute especially provides that the ordinary requirements of an indictment may be omitted from indictments of this particular crime, and the penal code is quoted as saying: "It shall be sufficient to allege generally in an information or indictment that an officer has made profit out of the public moneys under his control or has used the same for any purpose not authorized by law, to a certain value or amount, without specifying any further particulars in regard thereto and on the trial evidence may be given of all the facts constituting the offense, and the defense thereto."

"It is shown by the appellant, with some show of reason," says the court, "that the information furnished in this indictment is rather of a meager quality as well as quantity, and many cases are cited. The supreme court is of the opinion, however, that they can all be distinguished from the case in point, and on account of the impossibility of describing the particular moneys or funds, all of the objections by the appellant to the introduction of evidence, without specially mentioning them, should be overruled."

Regarding the contention by appellant that the court erred in refusing to challenge Juror Fox, on the ground that he testified that he was a resident for years and a taxpayer in Seattle and had paid money to the treasurer, which money Krug was charged with having converted, the court dismissed as hardly worthy of discussion. The next contention that the court erred in not sustaining the challenges to Jurors Fox, Cullis and Manogue on the ground of actual bias, the court found without foundation. The objection that, under the constitution and laws of the state, Judge Moore was ineligible to try the case was disposed of in the case of the State vs. Holmes. A careful examination of the instructions given by the trial judge convinces the supreme court that no error was committed in this particular case. Numerous other alleged errors were examined, but, with the exception of those discussed, were dismissed as without merit. The opinion was written by Judge Dunbar, and concurred in by Scott, Hoyt and Gordon dissented.

The France-Brazil Boundary Dispute.

New York, July 17.—A special to the Herald from Buenos Ayres says: A correspondent in Rio de Janeiro telegraphs that the president of the Swiss republic will act as arbitrator between France and Brazil in the disputed question of the boundary limits of the territory of Amapa. Dr. Blanco will go to Geneva, Switzerland, on the part of Brazil.

Will Not Be Hanged.

Vancouver, B. C., July 15.—Word was received today from Ottawa that Pat Kane, sentenced to be hanged the 23d inst., for the murder of a Chinese market gardener, has been reprieved, and his sentence commuted to imprisonment for life.

THE MORA CLAIM.

A Diplomatic Scandal Said to Exist in Connection With It.

New York, July 17.—A special to the World from Washington says: "Spain's payment of the Mora claim, as indicated by cable, will at least defeat the intrigues of American and foreign claim sharps. For years a coterie of diplomats at Washington and Madrid have sought to make the settlement of this historic award conditional on the acknowledgement of counter claims by the United States."

"The story of all this plotting to mulct the government brings to light a serious diplomatic scandal and shows how the Mora claim has secretly been made to figure as an important incident in a scheme for securing the transfer of Cuba to the United States. Nathaniel Page, the well-known international lawyer, who for years has represented the Mora family, furnishes documents and letters which seem to throw a flood of light on the obstructions interposed to prevent the payment of the Mora award. Mr. Page specifically charges ex-Secretary of State and Minister to Spain John W. Foster with this work. Mr. Foster has denied the charge and Mr. Page now comes forward with papers which he claims substantiate the charge. Mr. Page, however, charges that several Spanish ministers of this country, as well as attaches of the French legation, obstructed the Mora interests and did all they could to induce him to hold up the Mora claims."

"Mora is living in West Sixty-third street, New York, with his daughter."

THE NORTHWEST DROUGHT.

Minnesota and Dakota Wheat in Need of Rain.

St. Paul, July 17.—Dispatches from Big Stone, Grant, Swift and Harey counties, Minnesota, and several counties west of those in South Dakota, say that the prospects for wheat are not so good by 33 per cent as they were ten days ago, on account of the drought. The section mentioned has had no rain for eighteen days. Correspondents report that the yield will not exceed six bushels in Harey and Swift counties, and will be but little better in Big Stone county. It is very dry in Pine and Anoka counties—the Minnesota potato belt—and the yield of potatoes will be very small unless rain comes in the next three days.

Charles A. Pillsbury, the big miller, says:

"I thought, on July 1 that Minnesota, North and South Dakota would yield 140,000,000 bushels of wheat, as against about 115,000,000 bushels last year. Now I think the extreme possibility is 125,000,000 bushels, with a strong possibility that we will raise no more than we did a year ago."

New Line to Mexico.

City of Mexico, July 17.—The Mexican government has granted an important concession for a new steamship company, to be called "The Munson Steamship Line to Cuba and Mexico," which will ply between ports along the Atlantic coast of the United States and points along the Mexican coast.

New York and Philadelphia are named as the probable terminal points, but it is expressly stated that the company is permitted to select other stations. The contract names the Mexican ports of Tampico, Vera Cruz and Progreso, and may also touch coming and going at Tuxpan, Alvarado and Tlacotalpan. There must be in the Mexican capital an agent with full powers to decide questions that may arise between the Mexican government and the company, besides agents at the Mexican ports, at which the steamers will touch. The company is given power to increase the number of its steamers touching Mexican ports to ply between Progreso and Cuba whenever it shall be convenient.

Belligerents, Not Insurgents.

Pittsburg, July 17.—A stranger registered at the St. James, under the fictitious name of H. Forepaugh Alabama was in Santiago Cuba two weeks ago before the Spanish government put in force the rule requiring all foreigners on the islands to have passports. Mr. Forepaugh seems to be well acquainted with the movements of the Cuban insurgents; he stated that on the vessel on which he sailed were thirty-three Cuban planters bound for Washington to intercede with the cabinet and president that the Cuban insurgents be recognized as belligerents by the United States. Some of the planters Mr. Forepaugh says went to Buzzard's bay to see the president.

The Cambridge Team Will Come.

London, July 18.—The Cambridge University Athletic Club has cabled to Yale its acceptance of the terms proposed for a contest in track athletics in America. The Cambridge team will sail on August 31, and the contests will occur October 5. Cambridge insisted on a 300-yard dash, in preference to the 220-yard dash proposed by Yale, and the Americans finally consented to this.

When you have become accustomed to a breed, stick to it. Any of the thoroughbreds are good.

FRENCH HUSBANDRY

The World's Markets for American Products.

THE CATTLE PROHIBITION ACT

Some Extracts From the Third Bulletin Issued by the Department of Agriculture.

Washington, July 16.—The secretary of agriculture will issue in a few days bulletin No. 3, on the world's markets for American products. The bulletin contains a short statistical introduction on the agricultural condition of France, and the reports of consuls from Cognac, Havre, Nice, Grenoble, Rheims, Limoges and Bordeaux. It also contains a copy of the decree of the minister of agriculture prohibiting importation of American cattle into France; also a statement of the temporary suspension of the export of sheep from the United States, owing to the exaction by the French government of a certificate from the United States veterinary inspector to accompany all sheep landed in France from the United States, which shall certify that none of them have been exposed to any contagious diseases for a period of six weeks prior to date of shipment. The bulletin also contains a map, showing the different localities of the several consuls who have made reports to the department, through the state department.

Among the important statements contained in this bulletin is one showing the area, production and trade of wine in France. A comparative statement of the wine produced by the different European countries in 1893 and 1894, as well as by the United States, will also be found, which shows that the production of wine in France for 1894 was 1,031,657,816 gallons, while that of the United States was but 250,000,000.

How few realize that on the western coast of California, which is probably the counterpart of the western coast of Europe, with Great Britain attached to the continent, every condition of soil and climate can be found to produce the wines peculiar to European countries.

The bulletin also contains an important statement in regard to the total trade of France, exclusive of the precious metals, as compared with the trade of the United States, Germany and the United Kingdom. This statement shows that the United Kingdom has an easy lead over her nearest three competitors, and that her commerce is about equal to that of Germany, France and the United States, her two nearest rivals, and that of Germany, France and the United States are not far apart, France taking the fourth rank. In 1890, 1891 and 1894 Germany occupied second place and the United States third, while for 1892 and 1893 this order was reversed with respect to these two countries.

Seven Dead Indians.

Decatur, Neb., July 16.—Two Indian women and one child died last night at Aeton pasture, where the Omaha Indian drunk is taking place. The women got drunk on a home-made compound of hard cider, and participated in the dance until completely overcome. This makes the seventh Indian who has died since the celebration began. Captain Beck and fifteen Indian police from the Winnebago agency have arrived on the grounds. A man from Correctville, Ia., was arrested by the police for disorderly conduct. Captain Beck sampled the cider, but found it to be all right. There was no whisky in sight. The police found a two-gallon jug buried.

Murder Suspected.

San Francisco, July 16.—Governor Budd is endeavoring to unravel the mystery connected with the death of Frank F. Goodall, whose body was found floating in the San Joaquin river near Livingston three years ago and consigned to an unmarked grave at the water's edge. Nothing was known about Goodall at the time, Governor Budd has recently been informed that Goodall resided in Virginia, and was superintendent of schools in the town in which he lived. The information was conveyed in a letter from a friend of Goodall, who believes he was murdered and robbed. The governor will investigate the case.

A Double Tragedy in Missouri.

Kansas City, July 16.—News of a double tragedy at Bean Lake, Platte county, this state was received here tonight. Theodore Kirkman was shot and killed by George Marehel and later in the day Marehel committed suicide. Marehel's story was that before getting out of bed Kirkman took down a gun and began fooling with it. Marehel finally wrested the gun from his companion's hand. Not knowing it was loaded he pointed the gun at Kirkman's head and pulled the trigger killing him almost instantly. Late this evening it was learned that Marehel had committed suicide.

RAILROAD MAN DEAD.

A. N. Towne, One of the High Officials of the Southern Pacific.

San Francisco, July 18.—A. N. Towne, second vice-president and general manager of the Southern Pacific, died suddenly at his residence in this city this morning.

Towne had been in his office all day yesterday and until 5 P. M. transacting the usual business of the office. He spent last evening at home and retired in good spirits. He retired feeling quite well, but at 2 A. M. complained of violent pains in the stomach, supposed incident to indigestion, from which he suffered. The physician summoned applied remedies which seemed to afford relief, but symptoms of congestion and hemorrhages followed. At 4 A. M. Towne complained of violent pain in the heart, and fifteen minutes later he was dead.

When in New York five years ago Towne had la grippe, which impaired his heart action. Since then he has had several attacks, but lately has been in excellent health.

A. N. Towne was born in Charlton, Worcester county, Mass., May 26, 1839. He entered the railway service in 1855 as freight brakeman on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad. He was subsequently freight and passenger conductor and station agent; still later he was yard and trainmaster at Chicago, and assistant superintendent; resigned his position to become general superintendent of the Chicago & Great Western railway. After a year he returned to the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad, as assistant general superintendent. He remained there until September, 1869, when he was appointed general superintendent of the Central Pacific railroad. In May, 1882, he was promoted to be general manager of the Southern Pacific Company and affiliated lines.

The fortune of the deceased is estimated at \$700,000. The bulk of the property consists of 30,000 acres in San Joaquin valley. The Towne residence on California street is valued at \$200,000. It is said H. E. Huntington, a nephew of C. P. Huntington, will succeed Towne as second vice-president, and William G. Curtis, now engineer in the maintenance of way department and chief assistant to Towne, will be the new general manager.

THE EMANUEL CHURCH.

Scene of Durrant's Alleged Crime Again a Place of Worship.

San Francisco, July 16.—Emanuel Baptist church, the scene of the gruesome murders that horrified the world, was opened for worship last Sunday for the first time since the bodies of Minnie Williams and Blanche Lamont were found in it. Nearly all of the old congregation were in attendance at the morning service, which was conducted by the Rev. J. George Gibson, the regular pastor. No strangers were admitted, except by card of invitation. Only the lower part of the church was used, the gallery leading to the belfry, where Blanche Lamont's body was found, being closed. In the afternoon a sort of love feast was held, and many ministers of other churches were present to offer congratulations. There was no reference in any of the prayers, addresses or sermons to the crimes which made the church notorious. A force of police in citizen's clothes was at hand to prevent trouble, but there was no sign of disturbance.

The Irish Federation.

New York, July 17.—The New York council of the Irish National Federation of America, met last night in Cooper Union J. B. Murphy presiding. Resolutions were adopted denouncing as idiotic folly and as covert treason any suggestion of deserting the men who were facing Ireland's foes. The meeting repudiated any yielding to faction whereby it will work in the future the same evils of division that it has in the past. All those citizens of New York whether of Irish birth or not who love justice, liberty and humanity were urged to contribute to the Irish party moral and financial support.

Zimmerman to Go Abroad.

New York, July 17.—A telegram to the American Wheelman from Champion Zimmerman today announces that he will sail on the St. Louis Wednesday morning for Southampton. Zimmerman expects to meet Protin, the N. C. A. professional champion, and Hauen, the Belgian champion. After racing against them, he will sail for Australia, where he will race next spring. He will be accompanied by his wife, and expects to meet the best foreign talent.

California's Mineral Railroad Lands.

San Francisco, July 17.—The California Miners' Association has not yet given up the fight against the patenting of mineral lands to the railroad. On the contrary, its members declare they will fight the matter to the bitter end, and a meeting of the executive committee has been called at the Palace hotel for the evening of the 29th, to consider ways and means of carrying on the fight and to formulate a plan of campaign.