

The Hood River Glacier.

It's a Cold Day When We Get Left.

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BRADY FOUND GUILTY

Convicted of Murder While
Robbing Oregon Express.

SLAYER OF SHERIFF BOGARD

The Punishment Is Fixed at Imprisonment for Life—The Story of the Crime.

Marysville, Cal., Nov. 21.—Bandit Jack Brady, who shot down Sheriff Bogard while robbing the Oregon express, has been found guilty, with punishment fixed at imprisonment for life. A slight pallor was seen to mount Brady's face when the verdict was announced, but aside from that he showed no emotion. C. Weeman, who told Juror Ogden while the trial was in progress to "hurry up and hang him" has been cited to appear for contempt of court.

Brady and a companion named Browning first introduced the bicycle into the trainrobbing business. They left San Francisco on wheels and toured through the state. One night they held up the Oregon express near Wheatland. Browning, while engaged in robbing the passengers, was shot and killed by Sheriff Bogard, of Tehama county, who was a passenger on the train. Just as Bogard fired, however, Brady entered the car behind him and shot him in the back. Brady escaped, and for months was pursued by the officers. He had several brushes with the officers, and was wounded, but always got away. Finally he was surrounded in Yolo county and surrendered. It is almost certain that Brady and Browning committed several other train robberies before they tried the Oregon express. One robbery near Sacramento netted the bandits \$50,000, but they were forced to hide the money to escape. Tramps found the money and made away with it. Brady and Browning were also accused of the murder of Cornelius Staggs at Ingle side roadhouse, near San Francisco, who was killed while resisting robbery.

PRaise for Minister Terrell

Many Missionaries Are in Debt to Him for Their Lives.

Washington, Nov. 21.—Rev. George Washburn, president of Roberts college, Constantinople, writing under date of October 19, to a friend in America, speaks as follows of the United States minister to Turkey, Mr. Terrell:

"Mr. Terrell has been so bitterly attacked that it seems to me that at this critical moment in his mission the world ought to know the facts about him—that we may not unintentionally do him injustice.

"He is a brave, honest man, with a warm heart and enthusiastically devoted to his work of defending all American interests in Turkey. No man ever tried harder to do his whole duty, and the attacks upon him have often been shamefully unjust, and generally—when they have come from responsible parties—have been based upon a partial knowledge of the circumstances. This is especially true of the last thirteen months. I think many missionaries in the interior owe their lives to his persistent efforts with the Turkish government."

Discussed the Panama Scandal.

Paris, Nov. 20.—In the chamber of deputies today the question of the arrest in London of Emil Arton, an associate of the late Baron Reinach in the Panama canal scandal, who disappeared in 1892, came up for discussion. The government declared the arrest was effected immediately he was discovered. The matter drifted into a discussion of the general policy of the government. This resulted in the adoption of a general vote of confidence, 431 to 52.

WASHINGTON'S CAPITOL.

Bids Received for the Construction of the State House in Olympia.

Olympia, Wash., Nov. 21.—Bids for the construction of the superstructure of the new capitol were opened today, but owing to the fact that preliminary details must receive the attention of the commissioner and that the attention of the attorney-general must be taken regarding certain legal questions involved, no conclusion will be reached till tomorrow. The details of the bids were as follows:

D. W. Starratt, Port Townsend, \$973,158; first alternative, addition \$39,400; second addition, \$6,681; third addition, \$17,000; fourth deduction, \$89,000.

John Keenan, Spokane, \$944,000; no alternatives.

Oskar Huber, Spokane \$986,545; first alternative, addition, \$26,540; second addition, \$12,675; third addition, \$11,340; fourth deduction, \$121,200; deduction of \$19,780 if Tenino stone is used; will use Denny Clay Company fireproofing without extra cost.

F. D. Heustis and A. E. Barrett, \$946,000; first alternative addition, \$21,500; second addition, \$7,500; third addition, \$4,500; fourth deduction, \$69,750.

The alternatives noted in the bid are conditions in the specifications for various kinds of material. The bid of Robert Wakefield, of Portland, was accompanied by bonds from nonresidents of the state, which is against the provisions of the law, and, therefore, the bid could not be considered, and was returned unopened. The bid of Starratt was unaccompanied by bond and is not likely to receive consideration. John Keenan's bid being over the limit of the appropriation, without any alternatives, cannot enter the competition. This would seem to confine the contest to the bids of Huber and Heustis. The bid of the latter stipulated that if, at any time during the construction of the building, warrants should fall in value below par, the time consumed in placing the same at their face value should be deducted from the time stipulated for the completion of the work.

The members of the commission are reticent as to the final disposition of the matter. It will be remembered that the late legislature appropriated \$930,000, which amount was supposed to represent the original \$1,000,000, minus \$70,000 already expended in preliminary work. Of the new appropriation there has been expended \$38,161.64, leaving \$893,838.36 for the completion of the building, and it is now for the commission to decide if any one of the bids or desirable alternatives comes within the limit of the appropriation.

Changes in the Texas.

Washington, Nov. 21.—Instead of relying upon the regular inspection board the navy department will probably appoint a special board to examine the battleship Texas with reference to changes proposed to be made in the internal arrangements and especially with reference to the damage sustained in the recent docking. As there are stories afloat that the ship is structurally weak, and this weakness is owing to a large reduction made in the weight of the frames from the original plans, in order that the ship might not exceed her calculated displacement, the board may be charged to make a special examination of the bottom frames and by boring to determine their actual thickness.

Japanese Report on the Indiana.

Washington, Nov. 21.—Commander Miyoka, naval attaché of the Japanese legation here, has made a strong report to the naval department of Japan on the merits of the United States battleship Indiana. He spent a week on the Indiana at sea and on the dock. He sums up his conclusions in the statement that the Indiana is a splendid ship, equal if not superior to any battleship of her class afloat. His report is in great detail, showing all her points of superiority. Commander Miyoka's report, coming at a time when contracts for ships are about to be let, will doubtless be of material assistance to American bidders.

Enormous Gold Vein.

Denver, Nov. 21.—Major W. S. Peabody has arrived in this city from Archuleta county, Southern Colorado, bringing specimens of ore taken from the largest vein ever discovered. The vein, as described by persons who have visited the spot, is 1,000 feet across. The ore averages on the surface \$8,000 a ton. If the discovery sustains the claims of those who have been on the ground, another goldbearing region has been found which will eclipse anything known in the world. Senator Teller recently made a quiet visit to the region and is filled with enthusiasm on the subject. He says it is a big proposition. "Brick" Allen, of this city, discovered the vein.

The Pacific Cable.

London, Nov. 21.—The secretary of state for colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, conferred with a colonial deputation today regarding the proposed Pacific cable, and decided to appoint a committee representing Great Britain, Canada and Australia, to prepare details and plans on the subject.

IT RESTS WITH EUROPE

United States Will Not Interfere in Turkey.

REACTION WOULD BE TOO GREAT

It Would Open the Way for European Nations to Meddle With Affairs of American Republics.

Washington, Nov. 20.—The Turkish situation is absorbing the attention of the state department at present, and due notice is taken of the various resolutions adopted by the many religious organizations in the United States.

Considering the terribly disturbed conditions in Armenia, it is believed at the state department that Minister Terrell has been remarkably prompt in his efforts to protect the American missionaries and teachers. So far as the misfortunes of the native Christians are concerned, while they may properly excite the sympathy of the entire Christian world, the state department claims there is no warrant for interference on the part of the United States, the Armenians being Turkish subjects, for whose religious freedom the European powers are responsible. Any interposition by the United States would not only be in violation of our traditions, but might be used, it is said, as a powerful argument to justify European interference in the affairs of the American republics.

In reference to the rumors that Mr. Terrell has tendered his resignation, it may be stated that the department of state is thoroughly satisfied with his conduct in every particular; that it has lent all possible support to him, and that no reason is known which would justify the assumption that he intends to desert his post in the recent crisis.

Admiral Selfridge cabled to the navy department today that he had put in with his flagship San Francisco to Naples to get mail. He will proceed directly to Alexandretta, where he should arrive about Friday next, and will then be in a position to extend aid to the Americans and Europeans in that section in the event of further uprising.

TOO MANY NOT EMPLOYED.

Bricklayers Will Procure Work by Lessening the Hours of Labor.

Chicago, Nov. 20.—The Chicago bricklayers have decided to ask for a six-hour day when the present agreement which the organization has with the Master Masons' Association expires. This will be next spring, and the organization has already begun arrangements to accommodate itself to what it expects to be the new order of things. The question how to best serve the interests of the entire membership of the Bricklayers' Association, which has largely increased of recent years, has been canvassed from all sides, and the decision has been reached that in no more fitting way can it be done than by reducing the working day to six hours. It is not believed by the officers of the rank and file that a strike will result from the efforts to reduce the working day. There are no non-union bricklayers in Chicago, and it is said there are few employers who would care to engage them if there was. There will be no monetary loss to builders, and it is thought the six-hour day will move off without a hitch.

After Many Years.

Walla Walla, Wash., Nov. 20.—Eremino Genino, an Italian, was under a life sentence in the penitentiary here for murder committed in Skamania county fourteen years ago. The impression long prevailed that Genino was innocent, the victim of perjured testimony. At the time of his trial he had been in America but a short time, and was unable to speak or understand the English language, and was at a disadvantage in defending himself. Several years ago friends began endeavoring to secure his pardon, and at the last session of the Knights of Pythias grand lodge, held in Walla Walla, May, 1895, petitions were prepared, circulated and signed, asking the governor to pardon him. The pardon was received by the warden Saturday and Genino was released on Sunday. He had served thirteen years and three months.

The Shock Too Great.

Ironton, O., Nov. 20.—Miss Clara Campbell, of this city, who some years ago secured a \$4,000 judgment against Arbuttle, the millionaire coffee-dealer, in a breach-of-promise suit, is dying at Dr. C. G. Gray's sanitarium, three miles below this city. Friday last Miss Campbell was subjected to a delicate operation for a tumor, and is dying from the shock.

This Looks Like Pittsburg.

Pittsburg, Nov. 19.—The Dispatch tomorrow will say that Robert Lindsay, secretary of the National League of Republican Clubs, has received a letter from General J. S. Clarkson, in which he instructs Mr. Lindsay to engage a number of rooms at leading Pittsburg hotels for the national convention week. The letter does not provide for any alternative if the convention shall not be held in Pittsburg, but positively engages the rooms.

THE ALEXANDRETTA MASSACRE

Confirmatory Advances Have Been Received in Constantinople.

Constantinople, Nov. 19.—Late advices received here from Alexandretta, Northern Syria, confirm the accounts of a massacre of Christians in the town in the presence of 300 Turkish soldiers who did not render any assistance to suppress the disorders. Armenians and Mussulmans accuse each other of burning the village and of other outrages which have occurred in Northern Syria.

Reports received from numerous Armenian villages toward the end of September describe numerous and well-organized Kurdish raids, followed by stealing of flocks of the Armenians. In some cases murdering of the men and assaulting of the women have occurred. Any complaints made to the authorities were simply ignored.

The sultan has prohibited the entry into Turkey of all papers containing accounts of Lord Salisbury's speech at the lord mayor's dinner at London a week ago.

Nez Perce Reserve.

Lewiston, Idaho, Nov. 20.—At noon today over 1,500 settlers and miners, who have long waited an opportunity to take the broad prairies and the promising mineral land on the Nez Perce reservation, put up their stakes, posted their notices, and many began an exodus to the nearest land office to register their claims. There was no rush to the interior. The journey to the desired locations had been made days before, without a sign of legal assistance, and the man who rode for miles to see a mad rush from the boundaries of the reserve, with the firing of cannon and firearms, the shouts and execrations of those who were ahead and behind in the race for the coveted goals, was disappointed. Never in recent years has the opening of a rich reservation to settlement been attended with less excitement than that of the Nez Perces.

The United States made absolutely no provision to keep white men off before the time indicated by the proclamation, and there was unlimited opportunity for those acquainted with the land to camp on the choice tracts until the noon hour and then rush back to enter their chosen quarter section.

New York's Horseless Carriage.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Nov. 20.—The horseless carriage, which left New York Friday for Chicago, is quartered here for the night. It has made slow progress on account of rough roads and steep grades. Frank McPherson, who is in charge of the carriage, said he found the roads much worse than he anticipated, and is now about six hours behind schedule time. He has experienced much difficulty with horses along the roads. The machine frightens the animals, and there have been several narrow escapes from accidents. A man mounted on a bicycle now goes ahead of the machine to warn drivers of horses and to prevent runaways. Mr. McPherson expects to reach Chicago in time for the races Thanksgiving day.

Maher-Fitzsimmons Fight Assured.

New York, Nov. 21.—A fight between Peter Maher and Bob Fitzsimmons for the heavyweight championship of the world seems assured. Dan Stuart's offer of a \$10,000 purse for a contest between the big fellows to take place in Jaurez, Mexico, has been accepted by John Quinn on behalf of Maher. Stuart said several days ago that if Corbett declined to fight Fitzsimmons, the latter would meet Maher for the amount in question and at the time and place mentioned. Quinn's acceptance is as follows:

"Fitzsimmons, Nov. 21.—Maher will fight Fitzsimmons for Stuart's \$10,000 purse and the championship of the world in Mexico at the time named by Stuart. We want the winner to take all and the club to pay expenses. We want the fight to take place, and don't care whether it is in Mexico or private."

The Schooner Beatrice Released.

Victoria, B. C., Nov. 20.—Chief Justice Davie today gave judgment in the admiralty court releasing the seized schooner Beatrice, which was seized by the Rush for neglecting to make daily entry in the log of all the seals taken. The owners of the Beatrice will apply, through the British government, for compensation.

Foreign Merchandise in Bond.

Washington, Nov. 19.—The secretary of the treasury has decided that foreign merchandise brought in Canadian bond and imported into this country shall be valued for duty purposes at the market value in Canada "in bond," without the inclusion of the Canadian duty.

Arthur D'Acre and Wife Dead.

London, Nov. 19.—A special from Sydney, N. S. W., says: Arthur D'Acre, an actor, and his wife, Amy Roselle, were found dead recently, the former with his throat cut, and the latter with a bullet in her body. It is alleged they became despondent as a result of the failure of their colonial tour.

DEPARTMENT REPORTS

Secretary of Agriculture's Annual Showing.

INCREASE IN FARM EARNINGS

Superintendent Kimball Reviews the Work Done the Past Year by the Lifesaving Service.

Washington, Nov. 19.—The report of the secretary of agriculture begins with the report of work of the bureau of animal industry.

The total number of animals inspected at the slaughterhouses was considerably over 18,000,000, an increase of more than 5,000,000 over the previous year. During the year ante-mortem inspection was also made of 5,000,000 animals. The cost of inspection was also reduced to 1.1 cents per animal. In 1893, inspection cost 4.75 cents per animal, and in 1894 it cost 1.75 cents. Over 1,360,000 animals, cattle and sheep, were inspected for foreign markets, of which 875,000 were shipped abroad. Over 45,000,000 pounds of pork was inspected microscopically, exported, as against 35,000,000 in 1894, and 25,000,000 pounds in 1893. Of the amount exported last year nearly 23,000,000 pounds went to Germany and over 9,000,000 pounds to France. This inspection involved the placing of over 1,900,000 specimens under the microscope. The cost of each examination was less than 5 cents, or for each pound of meat 2 mills, considerably over any previous year. Losses of cattle in transit to Europe were greater than in 1894, being respectively, for 1895 and 1894, 0.62 and 0.37 per cent.

Over 30,000 cars, carrying over 820,000 animals, were inspected for Texas fever at quarantine pens during the quarantine seasons, nearly 9,000 carloads of cattle being inspected also in transit, and over 28,000 cars were cleaned and disinfected. Besides, over 156,000 cattle from non-infected districts of Mexico were inspected for shipment to Northern states.

The secretary says their importation free of duty is advantageous to feeders having a surplus of feed and to the consumers, who outnumber the producers.

Much space is devoted to discussing the opportunities for American meat products in foreign markets. Of 341,000 tons of meat received at the London central market in 1894 71,000 tons were American, while nearly 50,000 tons came from Australia. The American proportion has been maintained during 1895.

He closes with a discussion of the future of farms and farming. The average value of farms by the census of 1890 was \$2,900. The value of implements, domestic animals and sundries will make a total farm plant of \$4,000 for a family averaging six persons. These farms fed the farmers and their families and 40,000 urban residents, besides supplying \$500,000,000 worth of products for foreign consumers. In the presence of these facts the secretary says:

"How can anyone dare to assert that farming is generally unremunerative and unsatisfactory to those who intelligently follow it?"

The mortgages on farm values do not exceed 16 per cent, a less incumbrance on the capital invested than in any other line of industry. He fortells confidently a steady increase in the value of farm lands as the population of the country increases.

Report of the Lifesaving Service.

Washington, Nov. 19.—Mr. Kimball, superintendent of the lifesaving service, in his annual report, states that at the close of the last fiscal year the establishment embraced 251 stations, 184 being on the Atlantic, 53 on the lakes, thirteen on the Pacific coast, and one at the falls of the Ohio at Louisville. The number of disasters to vessels within the field of operations of the service during the year was 453. There were on board these vessels 5,402 persons, of whom 5,382 were saved, and 20 lost. Eight hundred and three shipwrecked persons received succor at the stations, to whom 2,232 days' relief in the aggregate was afforded. The estimated value of vessels involved was \$8,001,275, and that of their cargoes \$2,645,960, making a total value of property imperiled \$10,647,235. Of this amount \$9,165,095 was lost. The number of vessels totally lost was 78.

In addition to the foregoing there were during the year 193 casualties to small craft, on board of which there were 421 persons, 415 of whom were saved, and six lost. Besides the number of persons saved from vessels of all kinds, there were 110 others rescued who had fallen from wharves, piers, etc., the most of whom would have perished without the aid of the lifesaving crews. The crews saved and assisted to save during the year 379 vessels, valued with their cargoes at \$4,561,665, and rendered assistance of minor importance to 181 vessels in distress, besides warning from danger by the signals of the patrolmen 249 vessels.

The investigations made into the details of every shipwreck involving loss

of life, and into the conduct of the lifesaving crews at these wrecks, show that the unfortunate people who perished were beyond any possible aid from the service, and no life was lost through lack of prompt and faithful efforts on the part of the lifesaving men.

The number of disasters within the scope of the service exceeded that of any previous year by 79. This excess, it is said, is in a measure due to the extension of the service by the establishment of new stations, but principally to the conditions of the weather which prevailed during the year.

The record of the year shows a smaller proportion of loss in property than in any previous year since the general extension of the service. The cost of the maintenance of the service during the year was \$1,845,324.40.

PITEZEL ALIVE.

Three People Claim to Have Met and Conversated With Him.

Chicago, Nov. 20.—The Daily News this evening publishes the following story:

James McNary, a conductor on car No. 635, of the Sixty-third street line, has sprung a new sensation in the Holmes case, by stating that Benjamin F. Pitezel is alive, and that he recently talked with him on his car. McNary claims there could be no mistake, for he worked nine months for Pitezel and knows the peculiarities of his voice. According to McNary, Pitezel boarded his car a few days previous to Holmes' trial. Pitezel's beard had grown around the greater part of his face, so that he was completely disguised. When addressed, however, he admitted his identity and asked as a friend that McNary keep silent, for he was on his way to Philadelphia; but McNary called in Motorman Letterman and he, too, claims that he had a conversation with Pitezel, who took a transfer to the Cottage Grove cable line.

Robert Corbett, who has been following the case for months in behalf of the Farmers' & Merchants' National bank, Fort Worth, claims he has also seen Pitezel. He said to a Daily News reporter:

"I never believed Pitezel was dead, for the following reasons: First, when I was searching the castle, some months ago, this man, who resembles the one seen by the conductor and motorman, and who, I then thought was Pitezel, found me in the building looking over some papers. He asked me if I had seen a toolchest. I told him there was one in the front room. He said that one was not his; that he had left it in the room where I was engaged. I asked him who he was. He said Mrs. Pitezel sent him there for a toolchest, and when I asked him his name he said, after thinking a moment, 'Andrews,' and left."

San Francisco Close to Hell.

San Francisco, Nov. 20.—The Rev. Westwood W. Case delivered a sermon at the Howard-street Methodist church last night fairly burning with suggestion. He tuned his voice to run the gamut of the vice and crime of San Francisco from the horrors of the Durrant case to the revealed crimes of the past week against the infant daughters of the very poor. Hell, he said, was only eighteen inches below the sidewalks of the city, and he was as equally certain that the young woman or old, who rode a bicycle on the Sabbath was on the road to perdition. He appealed to the women to assist in driving vice from off the earth, and his vast congregation applauded as preachers are seldom applauded in San Francisco.

After the Davis Millions.

New York, Nov. 21.—In the supreme court Justice Patterson has reversed a decision on demurrer interposed by defendants in an action brought by Erwin Davis to enjoin Mrs. Ellen S. Cornue, his niece, and other heirs to the late Andrew J. Davis, the Montana millionaire mineowner, from dividing the estate without paying him his share. The plaintiff is one of the surviving brothers of the late millionaire. Defendants contend the supreme court of this state has no jurisdiction, as the will under which they set up their claim has been admitted to probate in Montana.

Soldiers Killing Game.

Denver, Nov. 21.—D. C. Beeman, just returned from the White river country, confirms the report of Deputy Game Warden Clark that United States army officers and troops have been violating the state game laws themselves, instead of driving the Indians back to their reservation in Utah. The slaughter of deer has exceeded that of any year since 1887. The number of killed is estimated at from 7,000 to 10,000.

The czar's Suggestion.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 20.—The Grand Duke Vladimir has an autograph letter from the czar to the kaiser relating to the situation in Eastern Europe. It suggests in case England insists too much on the disintegration of Turkey that the three powers who united upon the Japanese question again join hands against all comers.