

# The Hood River Glacier.

It's a Cold Day When We Get Left.

VOL. 8.

HOOD RIVER, OREGON, FRIDAY, SEPT. 18, 1896.

NO. 17.

## THE NEWS OF THE WEEK

From All Parts of the New World and the Old.

OF INTEREST TO OUR READERS

Comprehensive Review of the Important Happenings of the Past Week Cull'd From the Telegraph Columns.

Two men and twenty-five horses lost their lives in a fire in Milwaukee, Wis., which partially destroyed Albert Manger's livery stable. The flames spread so rapidly that only three men and a few horses managed to escape.

Owing to the collapse of a gangway landing at Buesingen, Germany, forty-five persons were thrown into the Rhine. Three were drowned, five were pulled out of the water in a critical condition, and it is feared that several others were drowned.

Hon. W. S. Allen, chairman of the Populist national committee, has mailed to W. J. Bryan a letter officially notifying him of his nomination by that body. No sacrifices are demanded, and Mr. Bryan is neither asked nor expected to abandon his adhesion to the Chicago platform.

William Porter, former cashier of the Bank of Kansas City, Kan., which failed last February, was arrested in that city on warrants charging him with receiving deposits when the bank was in a failing condition and he knew it was insolvent. The complaining witnesses are two former depositors. Porter was placed in \$1,500 bonds and in default went to jail.

The American schooner Frederick Gearing was seized off the coast of Nova Scotia, having been caught inside the three-mile limit. She was condemned by the court, and the department of justice has now been notified that the owners will appeal to the supreme court of Canada, as they claim that she was not within the three mile limit at the time.

John McCarthy, the alleged bank-robbor, was arraigned in Los Angeles. He made a statement to the court to the effect that his alleged confession, said to have been made to Captain Lees in Sacramento, was a bogus one in toto, and that he has nothing to confess, as he was not connected with the attempt to rob the First National bank of that city in any way. He was held, and his bail fixed at \$5,000.

Mrs. Elizabeth Cavanaugh, an aged woman of San Francisco, has brought suit in the superior court of that city against her husband and her son, charging them with having conspired to rob her of her possessions, and with having held her and caused her to be held a prisoner for four months in a local private insane asylum. The property was acquired through her own hard work taking in washing.

Ida Buchanan, of Hannibal, Mo., aged 16, committed suicide by shooting herself. She dressed herself for burial, then went out in the front yard, lay down on the grass and blew out her brains. She was engaged to be married, and her lover was in the house at the time. She left a note saying her health was poor and that she did not wish to become a burden on any one. Her mother is a widow.

Mr. Bryan has issued his letter of acceptance. He defines his position on the questions of the day and states that he will uphold every plank of the platform adopted at Chicago.

Seventeen people were injured, some of them seriously, by the overturning of a wagon, which rolled down an embankment of ten feet. The accident occurred near Clackamas station, Oregon.

There have been received at the granaries at Salem this far this season 60,000 bushels of wheat, and it is estimated that about 25,000 bushels are yet to come. Wheat now sells in the capital city for 42 cents a bushel.

James Applegate, who died at Monrovia, was one of the earliest pioneers to come to the Pacific coast. He came to Oregon from Missouri in 1843, to gether with his father and two brothers. He was 63 years old at the time of his death.

Engineer E. F. Ingles, the hero of Webster, who saved his passengers from being robbed by killing Bandit Morgan on September 5, was called before J. A. Filmore, A. D. Wilder and other officers of the Southern Pacific and given a testimonial for bravery. The ceremony was simple. The brave engineer was given a check for \$250, together with a beautiful watch and chain suitably engraved.

A terrible tragedy was enacted on Broad street, Richmond, Va. James E. Wimmer, aged 46, a blacksmith working at the Richmond locomotive works, stabbed and killed S. G. Thathemer, son of a well-known liquor merchant. The cause of the homicide was the alleged betrayal of Wimmer's partially paralyzed daughter by young Thathemer. Wimmer, who was hunting for the youth, came up with him on the street, caught hold of him and stabbed him in three places. Thathemer walked half a block and fell dead. Wimmer surrendered himself.

**A Female Maniac.**  
For several days reports have been received in Lone, Cal., that a woman with long black hair, piercing black eyes, had been seen in the woods above that town, entirely nude. A farmer and his wife, while driving home some three miles from town, encountered the woman, who sprang from the brush at the roadside and seized the bridle of their team. The farmer left the wagon, and grappled with the stranger, who was frothing at the mouth and gave vent to fearful shrieks, but she broke away from him and escaped. A systematic search for the supposed maniac will be made with bloodhounds.

**An Old Established Firm.**  
Thomas B. Pearce, Henry T. Atkins and Henry Pearce, owners of the Franklin cotton mills, of Cincinnati, O., doing an extensive cotton business in that city, under the name of Pearce, Atkins & Co., and the Henry Pearce Sons' Company, assigned as a company and as individuals to William C. Cochran, a cotton-mill owner. The assets are \$340,000; liabilities, \$168,000. The cause of the crash is slow collections and dull business.

**Fitz Challenges Corbett.**  
Robert Fitzsimmons, the pugilist, and his manager, Martin Julian, gave a dinner in New York, at which James Corbett was challenged by Fitzsimmons. A \$5,000 forfeit was posted. When Corbett was informed of their action, he said that Fitzsimmons was again bluffing, but that he would call his bluff, and that he would fight him twenty minutes after his fight with Sharkey.

**Across the Sea in a Yawl.**  
The latest San Francisco advices from Yokohama say that a twenty-foot yawl started from that port for San Francisco August 10. It was the Nadjeska, and in her Captain Ridderbjelke hopes to cross the Pacific. She left port amid the cheers of a large delegation of American skippers and tars from the cruisers in the harbor.

**The Strike Is Off.**  
The strike of 2,000 union hod-carriers in Chicago has ended in almost complete victory for the men. By gaining recognition for their union from the bosses, the hod-carriers claim they have won all they could have wished when they struck over a month ago.

**An Oil Tank Exploded.**  
An oil tank on a freight train in Wellington, Ill., exploded, setting fire to and burning twenty-two cars of coal. Peter Norton's elevator, containing 21,000 bushels of wheat, was destroyed. The railroad pumping station was also burned.

**A War Retic Burned.**  
Ender's tobacco factory, in Richmond, Va., which, during the war used to accommodate the overflow of prisoners from Libby prison, one square away, has been burned. It was a very old structure. About \$50,000 of leaf tobacco was destroyed.

**A Book by General Miles.**  
Major-General Nelson A. Miles has written a book. It will be issued within the next two weeks and will doubtless cause comment from one end of the country to the other, and from civilians and military men alike. The book is entitled, "Personal Recollections and Observations of General Nelson A. Miles, Embracing a Brief View of the Civil War; or, From New England to the Golden Gate."

**Tunneled a Bank Vault.**  
John McCarthy was arrested in San Francisco for complicity in the attempt to tunnel into the vaults of the First National bank of Los Angeles, five months ago. When arrested McCarthy drew a revolver, but was overpowered. He is believed to have been the leader of the gang who operated in Los Angeles.

**Cyclone in Paris.**  
A violent cyclone swept over portions of Paris, France. Omnibuses, cabs and stalls in the streets were overturned, trees blown down, store windows broken, carriages sunk in the River Seine, and the firemen had to be called. Many people were seriously injured.

**Died From Burns.**  
Mrs. Bird, the wife of a farmer living near Rankin, Wash., was engaged in fighting fire in a clearing near the house, when her dress took fire and she received burns which in a few hours caused her death.

**Two Men Drowned.**  
Two men named Painter and White, respectively, attempted to go from the Nestucca river to Alsea in an open boat, by way of the open sea. When near Alsea their frail craft capsized in the breakers and both were drowned.

**Another Bank Failure.**  
The Mutual National bank, of New Orleans, has closed its doors. The capital stock is \$200,000 and the line of deposits was very small. It has been regarded weak for a long time.

**A Helena Suicide.**  
Dora Forest and Madge Dow, two respectable women of Helena, Mont., took morphine with suicidal intent. The former died, but the latter will recover.

## THREE NEW BATTLESHIPS

Bids for the New Vessels Have Been Opened.

TERMS ARE VERY REASONABLE

The Lowest Bidders Were the Newport News Company, The Cramp & Sons, and the Union Iron Works.

Washington, Sept. 16.—The bids for building three more battleships, of about 11,000 tons each, were opened at the navy department today. The terms offered were reasonable and the ships can be constructed and fitted with armament at a total cost within the limit of the amount authorized by congress. Contrary to speculation, no attempt was made to bind the government to pay for the ships in gold or its equivalent. The bids were as follows:

Newport News Shipbuilding & Drydock Company, of Virginia, one ship, \$2,595,000; John H. Dialogue & Son, Camden, N. J., one ship, \$2,661,000; Bath Iron Works, Maine, one ship, \$2,680,000; Cramp & Sons, Philadelphia, one ship, \$2,650,000; two for (each), \$2,605,000; Union Iron Works, San Francisco, one ship, \$2,674,950.

The lowest bidders are in order, the Newport News company, Cramp & Sons, and the Union Iron Works, the last named company being allowed a margin of 4 per cent above the lowest Eastern bid, to offset the difference of prices between the Atlantic and Pacific coast. The department under act of congress, must award the contracts for building these ships by October 9 next. The vessels must be completed within three years thereafter. The limit of cost fixed for each ship was \$3,760,000, including hull and armor. It is believed the armor can be supplied by the department for less than \$1,000,000.

The new vessels are to be combinations of the best features of the Iowa and Kearsarge, now under construction, modified by such improvements as experience has suggested. They will be 368 feet long on the water line, and seventy-two feet wide in the middle. The vessels will be propelled by engines of 10,000 horse-power and will be expected to make a speed of sixteen knots an hour.

Offensively, each of the three new ships will possess two very powerful batteries. The main battery will be composed of four 13-inch breechloading rifles and fourteen 6-inch rapid-firing rifles. The secondary battery designed to repel torpedo-boats and light craft and to swamp the unarmored parts of an enemy, will consist of sixteen 6-pound rapid-fire guns, four 12-pound rapid-fire, four machine or Gatling guns and one field piece.

In addition to the force, an allowance of gun cotton for submarine mining and eight automobile torpedoes to be discharged from the two tubes on each broadside amidships, will be carried for that silent and more deadly phase of naval warfare.

## THE MAINE ELECTION.

Republicans Claim the Largest Majority in Its History.

Augusta, Me., Sept. 16.—Maine has followed the example of Vermont and declared for the Republican ticket by the largest majority in its history. According to the latest returns tonight, the plurality for Powers, Republican, for governor, will be over 45,000, and probably in the neighborhood of 50,000.

Hon. Thomas B. Reed is re-elected to the house by over 10,000 plurality. The returns show a plurality of about 10,000 for Dingley for congressman from the Second district; over 2,000 for Milliken in the Third district, and practically the same for Boutelle in the Fourth district.

In the state legislature, the Democrats will apparently have less than half a dozen of the representatives in the house and not one in the senate. The successful candidate for governor is the Hon. Lewellyn Powers, of Houlton, Republican.

Hon. Thomas B. Reed, of Portland, from the First district; Nelson Dingley, of Lewiston, from the Second district; Seth Milliken, of Belfast, from the Third district, and Charles A. Boutelle, of Bangor, from the Fourth district, who have for years represented Maine in the national house, are the congressmen re-elected.

To Cure Texas Fever.

San Francisco, Sept. 16.—Dr. J. Sidney Hunt, an eminent physician of Queensland, and for many years physician of the Brisbane board of health, arrived here yesterday. Dr. Hunt has been sent here by the Queensland government to investigate and find a remedy for the Texas fever, as it is known in the southern part of the United States, which has broken out among the cattle on the big ranges in Northern Queensland.

Explosion of Fire Damp.

Pittsburg, Sept. 16.—A dispatch from Walker's Mills, Pa., reports an explosion of fire damp this morning in the oldest Hawkeston coal mine. One man was killed. The other miners are closed in.

## ARMY CHANGES.

Proposed Moving of Three Regiments of Artillery.

Washington, Sept. 16.—Major-General Miles has recommended to the secretary of war an important change in stations of artillery regiments. The regiments involved are the Fifth artillery, stationed on the Pacific coast; the Third artillery, stationed in Florida, and incidentally the First artillery, located at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. His recommendations do not specifically mention the latter regiment, but it is known to be his intention to recommend that this regiment be ordered to Florida to take the place of the third, in case the secretary approves the plan for sending that regiment to the Presidio, in California, and for bringing the Fifth East. The Fifth was on duty in New York harbor five years ago, when the last change between regiments on the Atlantic and Pacific was made, so that it will come back to its old stamping ground if the scheme of General Miles prevails.

Secretary Lamont is generally opposed to extensive movements of troops merely for the sake of a change of station, mainly because of the expense involved. Although a smaller number of regiments is involved in the present plan of General Miles than the last, the long journey across the continent of the two regiments would make heavy inroads upon the transportation fund. Secretary Lamont is known to be reluctant to incur the expense, though his final decision has not yet been announced.

One of the strong points in the secretary's forthcoming annual report will be the record of economy coupled with efficiency which has characterized the present administration of the war department. For the first time in many years a balance instead of a deficiency will be shown in various appropriations. For a number of years past the mileage fund has been short, resulting in officers being compelled to await for a special appropriation by congress before they had refunded to them the money spent out of their pockets to comply with orders issued by the war department. The new system of recruiting and paying the army by check accounts in a large measure for the saving in the mileage fund.

## CAME FROM COOK'S INLET.

Returning Miners Tell of the Condition of Those Left Behind.

Seattle, Sept. 16.—Seventy-six Cook's inlet prospectors were brought down by the schooner Sophie Sutherland, which arrived this afternoon. About two thirds of them paid their passage in gold dust and the remainder fell back on the stock of money they had taken into the country. Those of the prospectors who were seen said that the rapidity with which miners were leaving the inlet had reduced the number there to about 500, exclusive of a number at Coal bay. They calculated that \$590,000 had been expended in taking men in and out of the country, while the amount from the mines would not be more than \$100,000 at the highest.

The Polly Mining Company, near the junction of Mill's and Canyon creeks, they considered to have the best paying mine in the country, and said \$85,000 would be shipped out by that mine in the fall. Canyon creek, between Six-Mile and Mill's creeks, and two miles up Mill's creek, they thought was a fair estimate of the pay streak in the country, and said a dozen or less men are the only ones doing well.

Starvation was a remote possibility, as the departing prospectors have disposed of their provisions at a sacrifice. The majority are able to leave the country, and not more than 100 will be destitute. One man, who came out by the steamer Bertha, saw the steam schooner Excelsior lying at Sitka and learned that she is to go to the inlet and carry out a load of passengers free.

A Peaceful Settlement.

Buenos Ayres, Sept. 16.—A correspondent in Rio Janeiro, Brazil, telegraphs that the Brazilian foreign minister, Senor Cerqueira, has informed a circle of friends of high standing officially that he regards the prospect for a peaceful settlement of the Italian question as extremely favorable. Senor Cerqueira says the good will of the government at Rome is assured but he does not disguise the fact that the quarrel will certainly demand full satisfaction for all wrongs suffered by Italians in Brazil, before it will consent to enter into a negotiation for a final disposition of the matter.

Signor Bruno, the Italian representative in Santa Paula, declared in an interview with Senor Cerqueira that the situation was still grave. Seven thousand insurgents have left Santa Paula for Argentina. The United States gunboat Castine will accompany the Argentine fleet in its evolutions in Brazilian waters.

Three Miners Poisoned.

Victor, Colo., Sept. 16.—Charles McGovern, Charles O'Tool, and George Stevens were found dead this afternoon in a cabin a mile from Victor. The men, with Harry Doyle and John McDevitt, had been occupying the cabin for some time, and all had been drinking heavily. The two latter have been arrested on suspicion of poisoning their companions.

## THE FALL OF THE TURK

Deposition of the Sultan Cannot Be Long Delayed.

THE POWERS ARE PREPARING

The Mussulman, However, Does Not Show Any Appreciation of the Fate Which Is Impending Over Him.

Constantinople, Sept. 15.—To those who have eyes to see, there is more and more evidence of the approach of a crisis in the affairs of the Ottoman empire. But the Turk himself offers no sign of the appreciation of the fate impending over him or of the limit that has apparently been reached in the patience of the European powers with the process of extermination of the Armenians that has been steadily and relentlessly pursued by the Turks. There is no diminution in the rancor displayed by the Mussulmans toward the Armenians, and no sign of the relinquishment of the Turks' contention that the Armenians are persistent and determined revolutionists and agitators against the sovereignty of the sultan, and, as such, invite the stringent repressive measures that have been used against them.

Some color has to be admitted to this contention of the Turks, from the fact that some of the envoys of the powers have received a circular note from the Hintichak revolutionary committee, declaring that if the reforms demanded by the Armenians at the time of the raid by them upon the Ottoman bank are not granted, there will be a more serious outbreak against the Turkish authorities and over a much wider area than was the last, which resulted in the apparently indiscriminate slaughter of Armenians in this city.

Since Friday there has been a large increase of the patriots of cavalry in Therapia, the suburb of Constantinople in which are situated the French and English ambassadors' residences, and in Buyukdere and Pera. This is the sultan's precautionary measure against future outrages, in compliance with the warning contained in the note from the powers. These troops, it is understood, come under the authority of those who are warned that they will be responsible for the outbreaks involving the destruction of property and loss of life. But the troops are at the same time instructed that they are authorized to use their arms in self-defense if they are attacked. These so-called precautionary measures have not improved the situation, and have rather served to extend the feeling of terrorism on account of the feeling of doubt as to what secondary and veiled meaning may be hidden behind the letter of instruction to the troops. Meantime, the British relief committee is busy with the work of helping the distressed Armenians.

The official Turkish estimate of the number of victims of the massacres in the city is 1,100. Other estimates run pretty much all the way upward from this figure. The official estimate is coupled with the allegation that many of those killed were in reality Turks, but that they were buried with the Armenians and that their number went to swell the supposed number of Armenian victims. This is undoubtedly designed as an apology and explanation of the assertion contained in the note of the powers that the savage bands which pillaged their houses were not accidental gatherings of fanatical people or undirected mobs, but there was every indication of their special organization and of its being known, if not directed, by the authorities.

In foreign circles here the statements that Turks were killed along with the Armenians is denied. But the actual number of victims of the disorders was certainly 5,000, and will probably reach 6,000. The military authorities state that three soldiers were killed and thirty were wounded.

All Mussulmans who have yet been tried by the extraordinary tribunal, appointed to pass judgment on those implicated in the recent massacre, have been acquitted of the charges of complicity. The evidence against many of these was deemed by foreign residents here conclusive, and the failure to hold them adds to the conviction that the porte has no intention of complying with the demand of the powers that the culprits shall be brought to punishment. In view of this failure to punish the authors of outrages upon Armenians, the state of terrorism among the Armenians continues unabated, and the exodus of these people goes on with no diminution. The appearance of the refugees, many of them in a state of destitution from the hasty nature of their flight, and all laboring under extreme apprehension of a blow likely to fall at any time, evokes the universal compassion of the foreigners who see them.

An Impending Customs War.

London, Sept. 14.—The Berlin correspondent of the Times says that there are persistent rumors there of an impending customs war between Germany and Russia. It is stated that Russia intends to retaliate for some vexatious restrictions upon Russian imports, imposed at the instigation of the German agrarians.

## ALASKA'S DEMANDS.

The People Want a Territorial Form of Government.

Chicago, Sept. 16.—Congressman Aldrich, of this city, who has just returned from a six weeks' trip to Alaska, brings the news that the people of that distant territory think it has outgrown its swaddling clothes, and wants to govern itself. A demand is made for a regular territorial government, a new set of up-to-date laws and the privilege of sending a delegate to congress like Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma.

The restless Alaskans have already caused to be introduced in the national house of representatives several bills to bring about these projects on which they have set their hearts. The failure of congress to advance these bills, as Aldrich says, disgusted the people of Alaska. There are many Americans in Alaska who point with unconcealed disgust to congressional neglect and then to the jealous care with which the British are fostering the interests of their citizens on the Canadian boundary of Alaska.

Congressman Aldrich says he thinks it is not time yet for Alaska to have a delegate in congress. The population, though containing some 2,000 voters, is scattered over such an immense area that he says it would be impossible for the votes to be counted and returned within the time limit now provided by our election laws.

But, he says, a new set of laws is absolutely necessary for Alaska. That country is now run with the guidance of obsolete and ill-fitting statutes. They are largely such laws as were in the Oregon code before 1884. No new statutes have been added, and while the civilization of Alaska has grown at a tremendous rate within the last twelve years and the population more than doubled, the laws under which the Alaskans live have not advanced a step toward keeping pace with the progress in every other direction.

Alaska is not governed like other territories. It has no legislature and but few officers, and even these it does not elect itself; they are appointed by the president. Alaskans set forth all these complaints to Congressman Aldrich, while he was there.

## NEW WHATCOM BANK.

Second Suspension of Bennett National Within a Year.

New Whatcom, Wash., Sept. 16.—The Bennett National bank posted notice of suspension this morning, "on account of the withdrawal of deposits beyond its power to respond." The notice further says that "All depositors will be paid in full." When called upon by the Associated Press correspondent, the officials, while not ready to make a detailed statement, said that the total liabilities are, in round numbers, \$50,000, and the assets approximately \$125,000, of which \$90,000 is in bills receivable. No paper is hypothesized, and it is believed that the assets are more than sufficient to meet all claims.

The statement of the bank's affairs at the close of the business July 14, showed deposits of over \$108,000, and the cash resources of \$52,000. Since then more than half of the deposits have been withdrawn, the cause being generally ascribed to the general lack of confidence, due to financial agitation.

This is the second suspension of the Bennett bank within a year, the heavy run of November 4 and 5 last, due to the failure of the Bellingham Bay National, having forced it into the hands of a receiver for about six weeks. It reopened December 19.

## J. H. GRAHAM KILLED.

Was Run Over by a Locomotive at Grants, Oregon.

Grants, Or., Sept. 16.—A shocking accident happened here at 9:05 o'clock this morning. J. H. Graham, a brakeman on freight train No. 23, was run over by the locomotive and instantly killed, his body being completely cut in two. Graham had run ahead to close the switch, and stepped upon the pilot of the moving engine. He attempted to cross from one side to the other, and in doing so met his fearful fate. The remains were sent to The Dalles. Graham was a brother of Master Mechanic J. E. Graham, of the O. R. & N. Co. The train was in charge of Conductor Rice and Engineer Johnson. No blame rests upon any one living.

Slavin Knocked Out Kilrain.

Baltimore, Sept. 16.—Jake Kilrain and Frank, otherwise known as "Paddy" Slavin, the Australian, were the stars in a lively fistio contest which took place at the Eureka Athletic Club, near this city, tonight. When Kilrain stripped, he looked to weigh no less than 250 pounds, and the flesh hung from him in rolls. Slavin, on the contrary, was in the pink of condition. Slavin hit hard, but Kilrain was not effective. Three times the pugilists came together, and then Slavin hit his man a terrific short arm blow under the heart, and followed with his right on the jaw, and the one-time champion fell like a log.

The execution of some of the finest French tapestry is so slow that an artist cannot produce more than a quarter of a square yard in a year.