

# The Hood River Glacier.

It's a Cold Day When We Get Left.

VOL. VIII.

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## CURRENT EVENTS OF THE DAY

Epitome of the Telegraphic News of the World.

### TERSE TICKS FROM THE WIRES

An Interesting Collection of Items From the New and the Old World in a Condensed and Comprehensive Form. Samuel Cozine, an old Yamhill county pioneer of 1843, died at his home in McMinnville, at the age of 73 years.

The Illinois legislature is considering a bill giving free school books to all pupils of the public schools of the state.

An east-bound Union Pacific passenger train crashed into a freight train near Green River, Wyo., and severely injured three men.

The Neuve Presse of Vienna says that Great Britain has proposed that a collision between the Greek and Turkish troops on the frontier of Thessaly be prevented by the formation of a neutral zone a mile wide between the Greek and Turkish soldiers, as was done in 1886.

Mrs. Marcy Smith was dragged from the bedside of her dying son in Oakland, Cal., in a crazed condition. For a week she had stood guard in a little cottage where her only boy, Harry, has been at death's door from pneumonia. The mother, worn out by much watching and suffering for want of food, gradually lost her reason and was taken away by force to prevent her doing harm to those who had come to nurse her boy.

Police Telegraph Operator Harry Greenhoff, of the East Chicago avenue station, narrowly escaped death while making a heroic rescue of a child from beneath the wheels of an engine on St. Paul bridge. So near did he become to being crushed that his coat was torn off. The child he rescued was but 4 years old, and had wandered on the bridge in front of the fast freight train, when Greenhoff saw its danger and rescued it, at the peril of his own life.

The question of opening the Cascade timber reserve for the herding of stock is creating a stir among prominent stockmen of Eastern Oregon. The various stock associations in Wasco, Gilliam, Crook and Sherman counties propose to raise a fund of \$500 to pay the expenses of a delegate to Washington to properly present the matter to congress. The question is a vital one to sheepmen, as the closing of the reserve to them means such a scarcity of range that successful sheepraising in Eastern Oregon will be impracticable on a large scale.

Theodore Durrant has by no means given up the fight for his life. George A. Knight has been added to his counsel, and is now preparing a petition asking the supreme court for a rehearing of the application previously made and denied, for a new trial. If this petition, which will be submitted without argument, be denied, as the district attorney anticipates, there will only remain the possibility of securing the interference of the federal courts in Durrant's behalf. Failing in that, only the action of the president can step between the condemned man and the gallows.

Five men were injured, two fatally, in a railroad accident at La Grange, Ill. A meat train bound for Hammond jumped the track on the Belt Line of the Chicago, Hammond & Western road. The engine was ditched, two of the cars were telescoped, and the remainder of the train thrown from the track.

A small band of unemployed workmen have begun the construction of a boulevard in Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, to pay for which public subscriptions have been taken. Ex-Mayor Sutro warned the workmen to keep off his land, and as the boulevard extends across Sutro's property, work had to be suspended. Sutro has promised to sign a deed for the strip, however.

Miss Blanche Berard, the oldest postmistress in the country, who has held office for a half century, has resigned. Administrations and presidents changed, postmaster-generals came and went, postoffices were reorganized and reclassified, great political upheavals annihilated every branch of the government, but she remained undisturbed at West Point, N. Y.

A Havana special to the New York World says: Through Cubans here it is learned that a train carrying Spanish troops was blown up by dynamite while passing over a deep gorge south of Candelaria, Pinar del Rio province, and nearly 250 soldiers were killed or injured. The locomotive and six cars were demolished. The tragedy occurred about the 10th inst.

Governor Rogers, of Washington, has issued his Arbor day proclamation, recommending that Friday, April 30, 1897, be devoted by the people of Washington to planting trees, shrubs and vines and in other ways beautifying their homes. In connection with the governor's proclamation, State Superintendent Brown has prepared a programme to be rendered in the different grades of the public schools from the first to the grammar grade, inclusive.

## FIRST DAY OF DEBATE.

The House Takes Up the Tariff Bill in Earnest.

Washington, March 24.—The first day of the tariff debate in the house was rather tame, from both a spectacular and an oratorical standpoint. The galleries were well filled all day, and the members on the floor listened conscientiously; but there was an absence both of that sharp cross-firing which keeps the nerves on edge and that brilliant eloquence which inspires and holds the imagination. The opening of the debate was delayed over two hours by the full reading of the bill of 162 pages, and this, to begin with, had a somewhat depressing influence. The Republican leaders insisted on this to avoid the possible appearance in the future, should the consideration of the bill not be completed under the five-minute rule, of a claim that the bill had not been read in full in the house, a thing which happened in the cases of both the McKinley and Wilson bills. Only four speeches were made at today's session. Dingley, chairman of the ways and means committee, opened in an hour's speech for the majority, and Wheeler fired the broadside for the opposition.

The plans of the Democrats had miscarried. Bailey, leader of the opposition, had decided to close the debate and McMillin had been selected to reply to Dingley; but at the last moment it was learned that McMillin had been unable to prepare himself, owing to the illness of his wife. The task, therefore, devolved upon Wheeler. The latter was unprepared, but, nevertheless, took the floor for an hour. Bell blazed the path for the Populists. The only other speaker at the day session was Hopkins, a member of the ways and means committee.

Bailey of Texas presented to the house tonight the minority report on the tariff bill. It was signed by all the Democratic members of the ways and means committee, and gives the grounds of their opposition to the bill. It says:—

"This bill was framed with the avowed purpose of protecting the manufacturers of the United States against foreign competition, and it is perfectly obvious that, if it accomplishes that purpose, it must result in compelling the consumers of this country to pay more for their manufactured goods, and for this reason we think it should not pass. We rest our opposition on the broad principle that congress was invested with the power of taxation as a means of collecting from each citizen his fair proportion toward the support of the government, and that it is a gross perversion of that sovereign power to employ it as a means of enabling favored classes to levy unjust charges upon the great body of the people."

The report says the disapproval of the bounty system, as applied to the sugar industry, has been so pronounced that the committee dared not insert it in the bill, and, in the opinion of the signers, the payment of bounties is preferable to the tariff tax, as being more direct and simple. The report concludes:—

"We are unable to offer a substitute for the pending bill, because we have not been allowed a reasonable time to prepare one. Congress convened in extraordinary session Monday, and this bill was introduced the same day and referred to the committee on ways and means, which met the next morning, and on Thursday it was ordered to be reported to the house. The majority of the committee had the three months of the last session of the last congress in which to prepare their bill, and yet they refused to allow the minority three weeks in which to prepare a substitute. We were unwilling to propose a measure that had not been carefully matured, and we must therefore content ourselves with protesting against the passage of the committee's bill."

### In the Senate.

Washington, March 24.—The senate today agreed to a resolution requesting the president for information as to the death of Dr. Ruiz, in Cuba.

Among the bills reported was the Lodge bill, restricting immigration.

Pettigrew reported the bill for free homes on public lands, and gave notice of an endeavor to secure action at the earliest possible moment.

Several other bills relating to Indian affairs and public lands were reported and placed on the calendar.

### Appointed by McKinley.

Washington, March 24.—The president today sent the following nominations to the senate:

State—Joseph L. Bristow, of Kansas, fourth assistant postmaster-general.

Interior—Binger Herman, of Oregon, commissioner of the general land office. Justice—J. D. Elliott, attorney for the district of South Dakota.

Treasury—Ernest G. Timme, of Wisconsin, auditor for the state and other departments (fifth auditor).

Navy—Commodore Joseph N. Miller, to be rear-admiral.

### Chinese Girls Will Be Deported.

San Francisco, March 24.—Special agents of the treasury today arrested sixty Chinese girls, who, it is said, were improperly landed at this port while the Dick Williams investigation was in progress, and no Chinese interpreter was employed by the department. All the women who have no registration papers will be deported.

## THE VICTIMS OF A CYCLONE

Georgia Children Perished in a Schoolhouse.

### MANY WERE FATALLY INJURED

The Disaster Occurred at Arlington. The Storm at Other Places—Floods From the Gulf to Canada.

New Orleans, March 24.—The Times-Democrat Eufala, Ala., special says: This city was swept by a cyclone this morning, in which death and disaster played a dreadful part. Hourly the record becomes more appalling.

For several days there has been summer mildness all through Southwest Georgia and Southwest Alabama, and the country tributary to the Chattahoochee river. Yesterday, the thermometer went to 80, and the air was as oppressive as ever it felt during the June solstice. With the coming of night, the skies were beclouded and rain began to fall about midnight. Toward morning the leaden skies and increasing wind told of a storm, which soon came along with terrific and wrenching force. When the storm struck, shutters, roofs, etc., gave way, and for two hours there was terror and desolation, when the cyclone passed off to the northwest, coursing along the Chattahoochee valley.

The reports that soon came in told of the terrible devastation. The town of Blakely, in Georgia, was almost lifted out of existence, and people seeking refuge indoors were as badly knocked around by cracking and falling timbers as were those on the outside, who were unable to dodge fence rails and flying missiles.

The most shocking story of all, however, was that which came from Arlington, Early county, Ga. It was about 8 o'clock when the pupils of the Arlington academy began to assemble, and there were about fifty present when Professor Covington, noticing the storm, called them in for shelter. On and on came the storm, with a roaring sound, increasing until it lifted two cabins across the way into midair, crushing them into splinters.

The sight of this so affrighted the children that they clung piteously to Professor Walker and Professor Covington, who vainly tried to quiet them. A crackling noise was heard, and the shutters and swinging doors were wrenched from their hinges. Then came a twisting and a careening, and the north partition gave way, falling with deadly effect upon the group of children who were clinging to the professors. The doors and windows gone, the storm shrieked through the rocking building, and the little ones, thrown on the floor, were crushed under flying and falling debris. The cries of the wounded and the groans of the dying are described as heartrending.

The people of the town, regardless of the wreckage of their homes, ran to the school, where they knew their children were, only to find many dead and wounded and pinioned beneath the debris. Professor Walker had his arms and legs broken; and cannot live.

Eight were found dead, and a great many received serious injuries, among them Prof. Covington, who will die.

The scenes around the building were most pitiful. The rain began to pour in torrents as soon as the wind passed off, and hundreds of people were drenched to the skin while clearing the wreck.

Some remarkable escapes were related. One little girl, almost suffocated, was lying under three of her companions, whose bodies had formed a buffer, which saved her from the severity of the blows of the falling debris.

Along the banks of the river up from Appalachicola there is but one story of death and destruction. The storm came from the Gulf of Mexico, and, entering the Appalachicola valley, traversed its confluent streams to their source.

From Henry county, Ala., around Abbeville there comes stories of death and wreck, but no names have been received.

A family of five were reported killed near Geneva.

A second disaster, that of floods, is now upon the country. The rivers and creeks are swelling, and on both sides of the Chattahoochee, south of this place, the fields are overflowed, destroying all the winter's work, carrying away outhouses and cabins and floating off stock.

### Against the Railroads.

Washington, March 24.—The supreme court has decided the case of the United States versus the Trans-Missouri Freight Association against the railroads. The opinion was rendered by Justice Peckham. It reverses the decision of the court below and holds the anti-trust law of 1890 to be applicable to railroad transportation and the traffic agreement pool to be illegal.

## LOCOMOTIVE BOILER BURST.

Killed Engineer and Fireman, but Passengers Knew Nothing of It.

Chicago, March 23.—The boiler of the locomotive, which was hauling the Chicago and Boston special, on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern road, blew up this morning, instantly killing the engineer and fireman and completely demolishing the engine. The dead are: Alexander Franks, engineer, of Chicago; Edward B. Smith, fireman, of Chicago.

The engineer was hurled 200 feet into the air through a network of telegraph wires that were stretched along the tracks and had his right leg torn off. The fireman was thrown against a cattle car with such force that almost every bone in his body was broken. None of the rest of the train crew nor any of the passengers were injured.

The train to which the engine was attached is one of the fastest on the Lake Shore, and leaves Van Buren street depot at 10:30 in the morning. The accident occurred about 11 o'clock, as the train had just pulled out from Englewood, and was running at the rate of twenty miles an hour. A peculiar feature of the explosion was the fact that although the report was so loud it was heard by residents half a mile away, and the force so great that the engine was literally blown to atoms, none of the passengers in the rear part of the train heard the report and were not aware that anything unusual had happened until they looked out after the train had come to a sudden stop. The train went about 150 feet after the explosion took place, and although the stop was quite sudden, none of the passengers were thrown from their seats, and not one of the coaches was damaged by the explosion or by the sudden stop.

The force of the explosion was apparently upward and outward, as parts of the engine were thrown into the air 100 feet, and pieces of the boiler were tossed into a swamp, a distance of 250 feet, while the baggage car, directly behind the engine, was not damaged in any way.

It is not known just what caused the explosion, officials of the road saying that it will not be determined until what remains of the engine is taken apart and examined. It was thought at first that there was no water in the boiler, but this theory was abandoned, as it was a through train, and the engine had just been taken from the roundhouse. It was rumored that the boiler was defective in some respects, but this was denied by officials of the road. The latter say the locomotive was in good condition in every respect, had been in service about three years, and was considered one of the fastest engines on the road.

The train that it was pulling was known as No. 10, and is a through train from Chicago to Boston.

### PRESIDENT CISNEROS DEAD.

Masó Becomes Head of the Cuban Republic.

Havana, March 23.—It is reported from Camaguey that Salvador Cisneros, president of the Cuban republic, is dead; that Vice-President Bartolome Masó succeeds him as president, and that Dr. Capot, ex-professor of the Havana university, will be appointed vice-president.

General Quintin Bandera has returned to Camaguey.

A large body of insurgents is concentrated near Sancti Spiritus, and a combined movement of Spanish troops against them is expected.

For the last few days, Captain-General Weyler has been greatly annoyed by a serious affection of the throat with supuration of the glands of the aesophagus. On Wednesday, after a consultation with his physicians, it was decided that for a time the patient must have absolute rest. As he suffered severely from dysentery when in the field, his medical advisers would not allow him to return there for some time on that account also.

In addition to the lad Nelson, several other American boys have arrived at Havana within the last few days with the intention of joining the insurgent army, but the advice given them is to return to the United States. The boy, Robert Emmett Scully, of Somerville, N. J., who came to join the insurgents, will probably be shipped back to New York at the request of his family and of the American state department.

### Caught by a Belt.

Astoria, Or., March 23.—Charles Seeley, an employe of the Young's River pulp mills, met a horrible fate at 4 o'clock this morning. He was one of the two men employed on the night shift. The belting that operates the large grinders flew off the pulleys, and the signal was given the engineer to shut down until it was replaced. As this was being done, and while the shaft was revolving slowly, Seeley reached up and caught hold of the belt. It is supposed his arm went through a loop, and, becoming entangled, the young man was sent whirling with the shaft. The first revolution threw him against the ceiling, killing him. Before the machinery could be stopped the body had been mashed to a pulp.

Seeley was 20 years of age, and a native of Illinois. He had lived here about a year and had relatives on Young's river.

## WORK OF A FRENZIED MAN

A Missouri Tragedy That Resulted in Five Deaths.

### WAS JEALOUS OF HIS WIFE

After Nearly Exterminating His Whole Family, the Murderer Blew Off the Top of His Own Head.

Richmond, Mo., March 23.—A tragedy resulting in the death of five members of one family is reported from Orrick, a small village thirty-five miles southwest of here. B. Rainwater, a farmer, shot and killed his wife; his mother-in-law, Mrs. William Artman; his brother-in-law, James Thurman, and his little stepdaughter, Ethel Gentry. Then, after so nearly exterminating a whole family, the murderer blew off the top of his own head.

The tragedy occurred last night at the home of William Artman, sr., father-in-law of the murderer. The families lived a mile apart on the bank of the Missouri river, three miles south of Orrick. Last week Mrs. Artman, sr., was taken sick, and sent for her daughter, Ethel Gentry, Mrs. Rainwater's daughter by a former husband, went with her mother. On Saturday evening, Rainwater, who had been alone at home for several days, went to the Artman house to spend the night. In the evening he went to church with Johnny Artman, and upon their return he appeared in a good humor. At bedtime Rainwater proposed to young Artman that they go out and shoot some dogs that were barking outside. Artman consenting, they took a shotgun and revolver and went out. They had gone but fifty yards from the house when Rainwater, who was walking behind the boy, leveled his shotgun and shot Artman in the back. Leaving the boy for dead, Rainwater returned to the house, where all the other members of the family were by this time in bed.

In a big room, Mrs. Rainwater and her daughter, Fanny Gentry, and a 10-year-old daughter of the Artmans, were in bed. Entering the room and leveling his gun at the aged Mrs. Artman, the murderer shouted: "D—n you! I've got you all now!" Mrs. Artman threw up her hands as he fired. The charge carried off all of her fingers and tore away one side of her face. She was instantly killed.

Turning around, he literally blew his wife's head off with the other charge in the shotgun. Then drawing the revolver, the murderer fired two bullets into the body of Fanny Gentry, one passing through her lungs and the other entering the brain. She, too, died instantly. For an unknown reason Rainwater spared the aged Mr. Artman and the young Artman girl. He then deliberately reloaded both barrels of the gun and went into the door-yard. There he encountered Johnny Artman, whom he had left for dead. The boy crawled almost to the door. Rainwater killed him with another charge of buckshot, which tore away a part of the boy's head.

The murderer completed his most horrible crime by leaning against a fence, and, with the charge of buckshot remaining in the gun, blew off the top of his head.

The tragedy was not known till this morning, when the aged Mr. Artman and his little daughter, who were beside themselves with grief and fright, called in some neighbors who were passing. Rainwater had been considered jealous of his wife, and had frequently quarreled with her, but there had been nothing in his conduct to warn the family of his murderous intentions.

### THE MAJOR WANTS WAR.

Arthur Wagner, of the United States Army, Believes in Bloodshed.

Kansas City, March 23.—Major Arthur S. L. Wagner, United States army, in an interview with a reporter here, said:

"The Cretan imbroglio feels full of war. It is time that Europe had a bloodletting. War will clear up conditions as a thunder storm clears the atmosphere."

"What do you think of war for America?" was asked.

"America has needed a war for some time," replied Major Wagner. "A foreign war a few years ago would have prevented the so-called hard times, and the discontent of the period."

"And a war now?" queried the reporter.

"A declaration of war by Spain would be a godsend."

"War," added the soldier, "not only clears up the political and national atmosphere, but it purges the moral atmosphere. The loss of life and horrors of fire and blood seem beyond being condoned; nevertheless, as the greatest good for the greatest number, war is the only remedy for the evils of long peace. American people are for war right now. These peculiar outbreaks are the symptoms of a demand for war. The inevitable result of unbroken peace is what we see in China today."

A new source of true gutta serena, capable of adding 100 tons a year to the world's supply, is reported to have been found in a creeping plant growing in French Soudan.

## BLOCKADE HAS BEGUN.

Greek Ships Will Be Prevented From Approaching Crete.

Canea, March 23.—The situation in Crete today may be described as one of expectancy. This morning the fact that the blockade had formally begun was generally communicated from Canea to all points in the island in the telegraphic circuit.

Pillaging still continues. Three Turkish soldiers who were caught in the act of pillage Saturday night Halpa fired on the gendarmes, who returned the fire, killing one of them.

Some doubt is now expressed by officials here as to whether Colonel Vassos, commander of the Greek forces in Crete, will be able to hold out long, owing to the scarcity of provisions. It is denied by the officials that there is friction between the admirals and the consuls.

### Foreign Warships at Crete.

London, March 23.—The Athens correspondent of the Times says a strong gale is blowing across the Aegean sea, which will make the blockade exceedingly difficult.

It is reported the admirals purposely refrained from interfering with vessels which have recently landed provisions in Crete, one having discharged a cargo at Akrotiri almost under the eyes of the admirals.

The necessity of removing the Turkish troops from the island becomes more and more imperative. Absolutely nothing else, continues the correspondent, will convince the Cretans of Europe's sincerity. It may be regarded as certain that they will even prevent the departure of the Greek army by force until the Turks have gone. There is no time to be lost. It is impossible that Greece and Turkey could long support the armies they have mobilized. Each will favor provoking a struggle to seeing its troops starve.

### THE AMERICAN TARIFF.

Arouses the German Press to a Spirit of Animosity.

Berlin, March 23.—The German press displays special interest in the new American tariff. The Cologne Gazette publishes the full text of the bill, and all leading newspapers publish extracts from it, and editorials on the subject. These latter breathe a spirit of fierce animosity, and a strong desire for reprisals. The Kleiner Journal says:

"If this bill becomes a law, Europe, and especially Germany, must feel it to be an intentional blow in the face. A large part of our exports is thereby prohibited, and exports of another part is rendered extremely difficult. Many of our industries will be forced to completely reorganize their system of production, raise the quality of their goods and specialize. This will require a period of experiment and delay. In the meanwhile, much of the commerce and industry will be lost."

Referring to the currency plans of the United States, the Kleiner Journal says:

"We deem silver to be a danger to gold countries, especially to Germany, even greater than the tariff. The remainder of our commerce in America will be put on a shifting basis, and great losses are threatened to our financial investments in the United States. Our holdings in the Northern Pacific railway alone amount to 2,000,000 marks, and billions of German capital will be imperilled."

The Tageblatt, National Zeitung, Cologne Gazette, Weiser Zeitung, and Hamburger Nachrichten publish similar articles.

### A MURDER AVENGED.

Pearl Bryan's Slayings Died on the Scaffold.

Newport, Ky., March 23.—The murder of Pearl Bryan, fourteen months ago, was avenged today. Scott Jackson and Alonzo Walling were executed at 11:45 A. M. from the same scaffold. There was a double trap, but only one lever, and when Sheriff Plummer pulled the lever, both dropped the same instant. Walling, however, lingered a moment longer than Jackson. The neck of neither was broken, and both struggled hard in the process of strangulation.

The arrangements were complete, and the performance was so perfect that it was without any incident unusual on such occasions. Both men were nervous to the last, and on the gallows protested their innocence, and died with their secrets, so that it may never be known what was done with the head of Pearl Bryan, or where she lodged the two nights previous to her murder, or what part each took in the decapitation, or whether others were implicated. There were over 300 men men within the enclosure to witness the hanging, and many thousands gathered around the jail yard, but the special deputies and police maintained order. The execution was quickly dispatched, as neither man had anything to say on the gallows, except to declare his innocence, and Rev. A. J. Lee was brief in his remarks.

### Capitol Bill Vetoeed.

Olympia, Wash., March 23.—The capitol building project has been put to sleep for two years more. Governor Rogers today refused to give the measure his official sanction, and stated as his reason that it was not legally passed.