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**Nevada's Wool Clip Clean
and Heavy.**

CLEVER BURGLARS IN IDAHO.

**Large Acreage of Wheat and Barley in
Southern California—Cour
d'Alene Mines.**

A new opera house for Los Angeles is one of the early possibilities.

A gang of clever burglars and sneak thieves is doing Idaho towns.

The water is so low in Salton Lake that the salt company has begun taking out salt.

The Southern Pacific is replacing its Chinese section men with white men in the South.

San Diego will give its regular boarders in the county jail employment in packing oakum.

The Arizona Sugar Company has been incorporated at Phoenix, with a capital stock of \$500,000.

The residence of Brigham Young, in Salt Lake City, is now used as a Keeley cure establishment.

The wool crop in Nevada is reported unusually heavy and clean. The sheep wintered splendidly.

The Superior Court at Los Angeles has sustained the validity of the prohibition ordinance of Pomona.

The Cave Creek onyx mines, in Maricopa county, A. T., have been purchased by a New York syndicate.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union and the saloon-keepers of New Westminster, B. C., have declared war.

The Consolidated Canal Company has been incorporated at Phoenix, A. T. Orange groves will be planted along the canal.

The Cour d'Alene mines are to be opened soon. The resumption of work in that section will give 2,000 men employment.

The natural gas well on L. W. Hellman's ranch on the edge of Los Angeles continues to give every indication of being a stayer.

Citizens of Portland, Or., are demanding that that city secure four public parks of 200 acres each in addition to the one already owned.

East of Boise City, Idaho, are several hot springs, and a scheme is incubating to have the hot water conveyed to the residences in the town.

Railroads at Los Angeles are cutting and slashing rates to Eastern points. Tickets to Kansas City sell for \$15 and to New York for \$18 to \$25.

The miners in Nevada county, Cal., are rejoicing over the prospects of Caminetti's debris bill becoming a law, the House committee having favorably reported it.

Articles of incorporation have been filed at Phoenix for the Arizona Land and Irrigation Company, with a capital stock of \$5,000,000; paid up, \$1,500,000. The company proposes to construct an immense dam at a place known as Pastens Butte on the Gila river and construct 240 miles of canal.

The great Alta irrigation district system of canals under the Wright law has been completed, and is running full of water, practically irrigating 130,000 acres of land in the Traver district. This result has been brought about by residents of the district purchasing bonds themselves.

Every report says that such an acreage of wheat and barley as is now in the ground has never before been planted in Southern California. Thousands of acres in San Bernardino county that have never produced anything but sagebrush have been planted to barley because of the big market there has been for that grain this season.

Marcus Pollasky's surveyors have started by the Mad River route to examine the country between Eureka and Red Bluff, Cal., for the proposed railroad construction. There is a division of opinion at Eureka as to the earnestness of Pollasky and his backers in this move, and the general disposition is to aid the undertaking and give it a trial.

WORLD'S FAIR NOTES.

Philadelphia Will Contribute a Choice Collection of Historical Relics at the Exposition.

Newfoundland has decided to participate in the exposition.

Wisconsin will expend \$3,000 upon its horticultural exhibit. Cranberry culture will be made especially prominent.

S. J. Hunter of Nevada, Mo., has a collection of over 11,000 varieties of woods, petrifications, etc., which he proposes exhibiting at the fair.

The marble slab presented by the Empress Josephine to Panama will be included in the exhibit from that country. Official consent for its removal has been granted.

The limit of the time in which States and Territories and foreign countries must accept the sites allotted them on the exposition grounds has been fixed at June 1, 1892. Oregon will please take notice.

The Cunard Steamship Company has applied for space in the marine section of the transportation building to show a series of models illustrating the speed of "ocean greyhounds" and the development of transatlantic travel.

It is now considered certain that the prominent etchers in this country will co-operate heartily with Chief Ives in forming for display in the art department a collection of a retrospective exhibit of etchings made since the time of the Centennial collection in 1876.

Michigan is going to come out strong in the World's Fair. More than \$1,000,000 worth of Michigan lumber will be used in the buildings, and \$450,000 will go to Michigan contractors. "As to her exhibit," says a Michigan man, "she will have the best mineral, forestry, fruit and fishery exhibits on the grounds."

The Arkansas World's Fair Board has selected ten acres near Little Rock, which it will have cultivated with the view of raising various agricultural products for exhibit at the exposition. The board has made arrangements to send to Chicago for the forestry building specimens of pine, white oak, red oak, sweet gum, cyprus and walnut.

The city of Philadelphia will contribute to the Pennsylvania exhibit a choice collection of historical relics now in possession of Meade Post, G. A. R., George W. Childs and the Drexel Institute; representations of Benjamin Franklin, Stephen Girard and other old-time celebrated citizens; the famous "liberty bell," and other exceedingly interesting objects. Applications for space for exhibits are very numerous from Pennsylvania.

It is announced that the Charleston (S. C.) navy yards will furnish the equipments of the imitation battle ship Illinois, which will contain the exhibit of the government navy department. These equipments include twelve ship's boats, including two steam cutters, four ordinary cutters, one sailing launch, two dingies, one whaleboat, one gig, windlass, boat and one balsa, and a complete set of ship's furniture from navy camp stools to elaborate sideboards—eighty pieces in all.

The Congressional Committee on Public Lands has reported favorably on the projected Mariposa wagon road into the Yosemite Valley.

Ex-Auditor Lavelle, indicted for attempting to burn the Daviess county (Ind.) courthouse, is short in his accounts over \$18,000.

Alleged hoodie transactions are reported to have existed among the Brooklyn Aldermen in giving the elevated railway franchise of 1886.

The Senate bill to change the name of the customs collection district and port of Wilmington, Cal., to that of Los Angeles has passed the Senate.

Two rain companies in Kansas are making contracts with the counties of that State at \$600 a county to produce from one to two inches of rain.

According to the new count of the population of Buffalo by the State enumerators the total will be 284,000. The census figures in 1890 were 255,664.

A bill has been introduced in the Ohio Legislature to enlarge and extend the Ohio canal so that boats can be towed from Lake Erie to the Ohio river.

The State Department officials say that there is no truth in the report that the United States has established an alliance with the Argentine confederation.

The Legislature at Albany has defeated the bill to annex Brooklyn to New York city. Tammany rule in the latter place is the chief impediment to the consolidation.

At present 2,691 students are attending the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, which is the largest number ever attending an American institution of learning.

David Wenger, who struck a rich vein of silver-bearing ore while digging a well at Lincoln, Mo., several days ago, has purchased machinery, and will develop the lead.

Testimony is being taken at Chicago in the disputed heirship to the estate of Samuel Sankey of San Francisco regarding the title to \$60,000 worth of property situated in Chicago.

The old Harper's Ferry engine-house fort, which John Brown stormed and captured, and behind whose brick wall he hid defiance to a powerful force, has been removed to Chicago.

The recent heavy disbursements have reduced the treasury balance to \$29,651,325, of which \$12,611,201 is on deposit with national banks and \$15,225,000 is in subsidiary and minor coin.

The Nicaraguan government is making the most liberal offers to intending coffee growers. It gives to a married man 240 acres and to a single man 120 acres of good coffee ground.

Governor Flower declined to sign a bill fixing the salaries of the Brooklyn Aldermen at \$2,000 on the ground that the Legislature should only grant permission to local authorities to fix salaries.

General Miles believes the great need of this country is coast-defensive works. He thinks too much dependence is placed on the navy. Fortifications are necessities, and they may save the country from great losses.

EASTERN ITEMS.

John Brown's Fort Taken to Chicago.

A SUBTERRANEAN RIVER.

The New York Legislature Defeats the Bill to Annex Brooklyn to New York City.

A scheme has been formulated for mining beneath the city of Aspen, Col.

A subterranean river of vast extent has been tapped in Plainfield, N. J.

Ford county, Kan., looks for 900 families of Danes to settle there this year.

A new cable to connect the Central American States with Cuba is soon to be laid.

James Calhoun, postmaster at Big Pine, Wyo., is a defaulter to the government.

Franklin, Pa., in the throes of a religious revival, business even being neglected.

A Kansas man applied for a divorce because his wife would no longer support him.

The Minnesota license law has been declared void, and saloons may run all the time.

Chicago has given up its war against the English sparrows. The sparrows hold the field.

Another vessel loaded with food for the starving Russians will leave Philadelphia on April 13.

Minnie Johnson confesses to having fired the female reformatory at Indianapolis on March 1.

Railroad officials estimate that only one-third of the Western crops of 1891 have thus far been moved.

Secretary Tracy expresses fear that the House will be parsimonious in the matter of naval appropriations.

The Massachusetts House has decided to make the salary of the Governor \$85,000, the present figure being \$5,000.

The bottom and 8,000,000 gallons of water one day last week dropped out of the new reservoir at Leavenworth, Kan.

The Commissioners report in favor of the entrance of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad into Washington City by an elevated road.

Reports to the Philadelphia Board of Health of contagious diseases and deaths therefrom indicate a death rate far above the normal.

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NATIONAL CAPITAL.

The Senate Passes the Bill Making an Appropriation for Completion of Cascades Improvement.

The House Committee on Agriculture has authorized a favorable report on the Paddock pure-food bill, with some amendments.

The Puyallup postoffice has been settled by the resignation of Mrs. Clare Deacey and the recommendation by all factions of Mr. Johnson.

Representative Geary of California has introduced in the House a bill to prevent the use of substitutes for hops or pure extract of hops in the manufacture of ale or beer.

An appropriation of \$81,833 is carried in a bill introduced by Senator Vilas, providing for the purchase of the Sturgeon Bay ship canal. The canal is to be delivered to the government for use as a re-water bay upon payment of the amount appropriated to the company owning it.

The Senate Committee on the Judiciary has made a favorable report on the Senate bill to extend the jurisdiction of courts in Oklahoma Territory in cases of murder, assault, larceny and like crimes. The bill provides that it shall not be any defense that the offense was committed by an Indian on another Indian.

Captain Henry Ebern, commandant of the New York navy yard, has been promoted to the grade of Commodore, to take effect April 22, and Captain Richard W. Meade to the same grade May 5, following the retirement respectively of Admiral Kimberly and Commodore McCann. Commodore James A. Greer will be promoted to the grade of Rear Admiral April 22.

The House Committee on Territories has decided to report favorably the Caine bill to give local government to Utah, with an amendment striking out the section relating to the sale of public lands for school purposes, the committee deeming it best to have a separate measure governing this point. The vote was a party one, the Democrats favoring and the Republicans opposing the bill.

The instructions to naval officers assigned to vessels intended for the protection of seals are not yet wholly complete, but it is evident the operations of vessels will this year be extended not only to Behring Sea, but also the waters within the three-mile limit along the entire Alaskan Coast of latitude 55 degrees to Eniakmak Pass, south of Behring Sea. This is the way of the seal herd to its rookeries on the Prebyloff Islands, and they will be perfected along the entire coast usually followed by poachers. Nearly 22,000 seals were caught in these waters last year. The revenue vessels Corwin and Albatross have already gone to Alaskan waters, and soon will be followed by the Rush and Bear and several naval vessels.

The census office has issued a bulletin on the fisheries.

The industry gave employment to 13,850 persons in various capacities, the invested capital was \$6,493,239 and the value of the products \$6,367,303. The tables show that the fisheries of California are more important than those of either Oregon or Washington. Of the capital invested \$2,648,210 represented California interests, the value of products of that State being \$4,433,369. Oregon ranks next in importance, having a capital invested of \$2,296,632 and a product of \$1,033,574. The amount of capital invested in Washington is given as \$517,397 and products \$891,860, and compared with 1890, the fisheries of this region have as a whole greatly advanced, although a few special branches show a decline.

The sundry civil bill reported to the House recently makes cuts here and there, and slashes appropriations generally. It is apparent that the appropriations are pared down to the lowest limit which the government can be conducted in a very crippled condition. All the deficiencies will have to be made up early in the next Congress. The surveys for public lands are cut from \$400,000 to \$100,000. The money appropriated for special agents to protect public lands and the timber upon them is cut in two, and is only \$20,000. This, of course, is a stab at the Western country, as when the appropriation for surveys is divided up there will be practically nothing left for any one State to go ahead and survey public lands which have been settled upon. In this bill, however, the high rates established by the last Congress for surveys in Oregon and Washington are maintained, which guarantees the surveys of the mountain and timber lands in these States. An appropriation of \$19,500 is made for the Alaska Indians on the Islands of St. Paul and St. George.

The Senate passed without any debate except an argument from Senator Frye upon the Columbia river Senator Dolph's bill making a lump appropriation for the completion of the Cascades improvement. Under the contract system in the river and harbor bill this will render Senator Dolph's bill inoperative, but there is a possibility that Senator Mitchell may secure the adoption of his bill as an amendment to the river and harbor bill in the Senate. If this is done, a great work will be accomplished for the Columbia river. The votes for these improvements were practically unanimous, only four being against one and eight against the other. The Oregon Senators are feeling very good over the victory.

Senator Squire, although he voted for the bill, seemed to think that Oregon was getting the best of it. He said he thought it was about time Washington should receive some consideration, as the shore line along Puget Sound and other places were immensely of more importance commercially than the Columbia river. Although the Columbia river divided Washington and Oregon, and even if it should be opened up so that the wheat of Eastern Washington could go down the Columbia river, it would be of some benefit to the eastern part of the State, yet it was of commercial interest only to Portland.

PERSONAL MENTION.

King Humbert of Italy to Visit England—Paderewski the Recipient of a Silver Wreath.

Ignatius Donnelly has ciphered out a new theory about the grip. He thinks it is caused by star dust through which the earth passes.

President Harrison gets up his State papers in a legal and red-tape style, just as if he was preparing briefs. They are neat, compact and concise.

General Gourka, Governor-General of Russian Poland, is a hale and vigorous soldier of 64 years, and he is not going to resign his place as has been reported. The Czar knows his value too well.

Rev. J. C. Schwerin, a Congregationalist minister, who died last week at Eau Claire, Wis., was a noted hunter, and was for many years generally considered the best rifle shot in the Northwest.

The birthday anniversary of the Emperor of Russia, who is 47 years of age, is also the wedding anniversary of the Prince of Wales, who has now been the husband of the charming Princess Alexandra for twenty-nine years.

King Humbert's approaching visit to England is said to be due to the gratitude he feels when he recalls that Queen Victoria was the first of the European sovereigns to recognize the young kingdom of Italy thirty or more years ago.

The only survivor of the brave band of Texan patriots who signed the Declaration of Texas Independence at Washington on the Brazos river March 2, 1836, is W. C. Crawford, who now at the age of 86 is living in destitution at Alvarado.

Simon Newcomb, senior professor of mathematics in the United States Naval Academy and professor of mathematics and astronomy at Johns Hopkins University, has just received his diploma of election as an honorary member of the Loyal Institute of London.

Paderewski has been presented by his Boston admirers with a beautiful wreath of laurel in silver. They were considerably enough not to insist that he should wear it as the Roman conquerors wore theirs. They did not want to disarrange his hair.

Some of the wisest scholars delight in the collection of pamphlets. Indeed there are pamphlets which attracted little notice at the time of their publication a century ago that are now worth a hundred times the price then asked for them. Dr. Edward Everett Hale is one of the pamphlet collectors. He keeps his in a series of baskets suspended by rope and pulley from the beams in the ceiling of his study.

FOREIGN LANDS.

Balfour Not a Success as a Leader.

SOCIALISM IN GREAT BRITAIN

Ship Canal to be Constructed Between Paris and Rouen—Victoria's Gold Yield.

The non-orthodox churches in Poland are being rapidly closed.

Seizures of Anarchistic documents in Belgium are made daily.

There is an alarming increase of passionate crimes in Russia.

Two infernal machines were found in street letter-boxes in Paris.

The porters at the granaries in Berlin have struck for higher wages.

It is said that general elections in England will take place in July.

The Russian press has ceased to attack Germany at the request of the Czar.

The Society of Friends has contributed more than \$100,000 to the Russian sufferers.

Don Carlos has abandoned for the present his pretensions to the crown of Spain.

A life of Mrs. Booth is to be published by her husband, the Salvation Army leader.

The commercial treaty negotiations between France and Spain are about to be renewed.

A bigger gun than any yet built (118 tons) has been sent to Sebastopol for use on a war ship.

The Bengal cotton trade has almost collapsed, owing to the competition of America and Egypt.

Oleomargarine sells in the open market of Cape Town, South Africa, as butter at 31 cents per pound.

There are at present 40,000 skilled workmen out of work in Vienna—one-fifth of all the workmen in the city.

A scheme to dispose of the Portuguese debt has been formed by the Minister of Finance and presented to the Cortes.

There is a large increase in the use of tobacco in Germany, which seems to be the case pretty much all over the world.

Eight Berliners, convicted of rioting February 25, have been sentenced to imprisonment from fifteen months to three years.

A ship canal is soon to connect Paris with Rouen. It will be 114 miles long, and the estimated cost is 30,000,000 francs.

There is a belief at Buenos Ayres that the Argentine government and that of the United States have formed a protective alliance.

Extensive works, such as roads, railways and fortifications, have been begun in Russian Poland, 150,000 Poles being employed thereon.

In memory of Miss Josephine Medill, who died in Paris in January last, her father will endow beds in Paris hospitals for the use of Americans.

Irishmen are no longer ambitious to fight for a nation that denies them home rule. They are leaving the British army at the rate of 1,000 a year.

The total yield of gold in Victoria, Australia, during 1890 was 588,560 ounces; the output for 1891 was 597,629 ounces, an increase over 1890 by 9,069.

Balfour's leadership in the House of Commons is said to be a disappointment to the government. His want of tact is irritating to his friends, and intensifies the opposition.

A bill has been introduced in the British Parliament for the creation of a Scottish legislative body. There is a similarity between this bill and the Irish government bill.

The Aberdeen tin-plate works in South Wales have closed. The Aber-Tawy works have given a month's notice of closing, when 3,000 hands will be thrown out of employment.

In consequence of communications from Paris that Nihilists were preparing to assassinate the Czar special precautions have been taken at St. Petersburg to protect the imperial family.

It is stated from London that it is practically settled that Stanley is to go out to the Congo in the interest of the Independent State before the close of the year, and will remain there for a long period.

No members of the British royal family are to attend the Ascot races this year. The Queen has given orders that the royal stand is to be kept closed, with all the blinds drawn down during the meeting.

Socialism makes steady progress in Great Britain. The land bill now before the House presented by Mr. Chaplin proposes to let County Councils borrow \$50,000,000 to loan at 3% per cent. to poor men to aid them in buying small farms.

It appears that Ducouran, the President of the bank at Paris, which failed last week, who committed suicide, was an honest man, but had been victimized by colleagues in the directorate, several members of which had a bad reputation.

An examination of the luggage of Deeming at Perth, Australia, has unearthed evidence that he is the man wanted at Liverpool for the murder of his wife and three children. Facts are accumulating showing the past life of the man has been one of murder, fraud and robbery.

SOMETHING NEW FOR FISHERMEN.

A Contrivance to Beguile the Reluctant Minnow Into Acting as Bait.

Many a time what promised to be a fine day's fishing has been spoiled by a long and tedious hunt for the proper kind of bait with which to angle. A pair of bootheels sticking up through the grass by the side of a brook and one long rumbling growl of profanity issuing seemingly from under the earth are familiar indications to a large number of people who have "been there" themselves that some ardent and irritable fisherman is lying there on his face trying to keep out of sight of the timid minnows he wants to scoop up out of the stream at one dash and then be off. But the little minnows are in no hurry.

They dart away at the sight of his unfamiliar scoop net, and lie under the farther bank, wriggling their little tails tantalizingly. Now the fisherman wishes he had taken time by the forelock and secured his bait on the day before he was to start on his expedition. He reviles his procrastination as the minutes slip by and the hot sun beats on his back, and he resolves never to do it again. But this does not mollify the minnows in the least, and the scene generally ends by the angler going off furious with only a few miserable little fellows in his can.

An ingenious inventor has come to the relief of fishermen lately by producing a minnow trap that is hard to beat. "First of all it is wholly composed of transparent, colorless glass, and is in shape much like a big cartridge with a pointed bullet in it. It is about two and one-half feet long, and as big around as a man's leg above the knee. It is hollow, of course, and what would be the flat end of the cartridge is punched in, like the bottom of a glass bottle, and there is a small round hole in the apex of the cone thus made. The other end and the pointed end of the trap is fitted with a little sliding door.

This big glass cartridge is intended to be set on its side in the bottom of a brook where minnows abound. The cautious ones soon become accustomed to it, and the reckless fellows don't see it till they bump their noses against it. Some nice bait is put inside the trap, and the minnows soon find their way into it through the hole in the punched in end. The little door at the other end is shut, of course.

The minnows are unable to find their way out, because they follow the sides of the trap, and this leads them into the cul de sac at the flat end, all around the bottom of the cone. They are easily panicked out, however, with the water in the trap, by holding the thing up pointed end down and opening the little slide door. Wire is twisted around the outside of the trap, and forms a handle by which it is conveniently carried, and the wire also protects the glass from injury.

Baking Powder in the New York Legislature.

The following, taken from *The Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter*, refers to a new bill just introduced in the Legislature of New York State:

"The latest development in the baking powder war is the introduction of a bill in the Legislature of this State, requiring all packages of baking powder which contain ammonia to be branded with a statement of that fact in large type on the label.

"Now while the ammonia contention is on, why cannot the law give the public the benefit of the doubt? Wholly unprejudiced people are certainly not willing to be dosed with the substance acknowledged as a poison, simply because scientists, some of whom are not even physiologists, disagree as to its potency."

A similar bill was introduced last April, but it is shrewdly surmised that the influence of interested parties prevented its passage. The provisions of the present bill are so just that it probably will soon become a law.