

The Hood River Glacier.

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Hood River Glacier.

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THE GLACIER Barber Shop

Grant Evans, Propr.
Second St., near Oak. Hood River, Or.

Shaving and Hair-cutting neatly done.
Satisfaction Guaranteed.

OCCIDENTAL MELANGE

Judge Shattuck Opposed to the
Chinese Exclusion Act.

AN APPOINTMENT BY GOV. MARKHAM.

British Seal Poachers Threaten to Sail
Under the German and Other
Flags—Other News.

A large colony of Japanese propose to
emigrate to Sonora, Mexico, locate along
the Yaqui river and cultivate silk, tea
and rice.

Chinese are getting into San Diego
from Mexico with but little trouble.
Eighteen were smuggled in at one time
a few days ago.

There is a protest against the manner
in which the voting booths are being
constructed at Los Angeles. It is claimed
they will permit of fraud.

Charles Taylor, the man who
"searched" on Frank Henton, his pal, in
the robbery of the Boise City postoffice,
now says his story was false, but that
statement is not credited.

The Chinese of Portland are exercised
over the death of one of their countrymen
while in the jail. They claim the
police used undue violence, and are de-
termined to have the case thoroughly
investigated.

The Palm Valley Water Company in
San Diego county, Cal., has ordered In-
dian Agent Rust to reopen the ditch
which he recently closed. The Indians
are overjoyed at their ditch being given
back to them.

The State Supreme Court of Idaho has
held valid what is called the high-license
law in Idaho. The court sustains the
law at every point. The measure pro-
vides that the license shall vary in towns
of different population.

The seal poachers of British Columbia
threaten to sail under German and other
flags and look to other governments than
Great Britain for protection. Many of
the sealers have invested all their money
in these piratical ventures, and are now
bemoaning the probable loss of their in-
vestments.

Astoria's railroad excitement has taken
to that city a gang of burglars, who are
frightening lone women in their houses
in the early part of the evening. A
number of petty thefts are reported, but
no large "haul" has yet been made.

Judge Catlin at Sacramento has de-
cided that the election to provide a spe-
cial tax to pay special policemen was
illegal and the tax not collectable, owing
to a fatal feature in the tickets voted,
which had the affirmative printed on
them and not the negative, the law re-
quiring both, so that the voter could
scratch the one he did not wish to in-
dorse.

Chances are favorable for the estab-
lishment of the proposed telephone line
from Pendleton to Long Creek and Can-
yon City, and it is probable that work
will begin very soon. As soon as roads
are easily passible, W. D. Fletcher, man-
ager of the Pendleton Exchange, and
others interested will go over the route
and perfect arrangements. The building
of the line will be a great advantage to
Pendleton and to places all along the
route.

Hopmen of Lane county, Or., report
that up to within a couple of weeks ago
hops made a rapid and hardy growth,
but the past two weeks ago they have
grown very slowly, owing to the damp,
cold weather. They expect them to
come out all right, however, and the
prospects at present are that hops will
command a good price next fall. They
are now quoted as being worth 35 cents.

Most hop raisers believe that the hop
lice are going to be numerous this sum-
mer, and many of them are already pre-
paring to do a large amount of spraying.
Judge Shattuck refused a writ of ha-
beas corpus in the case of thirteen Chi-
nese, who came to Portland on the
steamer Batavia and were denied land-
ing by the Federal authorities. Judge
Shattuck gave his decision in accordance
with United States law, and then pro-
ceeded to declare the law excluding the
Chinese obnoxious and iniquitous. "We
must alter our attitude toward the Chi-
nese," said he, "or war will be the re-
sult. China is getting to be a vege-
tally and powerful nation, as the
French found after a vain struggle of
three or four years to get possession of a
little piece of her."

CONGRESSIONAL MATTERS.

Bill Designed to Remedy Defects in the
Workings of the Interstate
Commerce Law.

The Treasury Department has decided
that customs officers are not authorized
to permit the original entry of Chinese
persons on the submission of naturaliza-
tion papers issued by another govern-
ment.

The United States Court of Claims has
rendered a judgment under the Hermann
bill of last Congress in favor of Ezekiel
Bailey of Douglas county, Or., for \$2,650
for property destroyed in the Oregon In-
dian wars.

The annual fortifications bill has been
practically agreed on by the fortifications
subcommittee of the House Committee
on Appropriations. A cut amounting to
more than 35 per cent. has been made
from the bill of last year.

The Senate has adopted the resolution
offered by Stewart several weeks ago,
calling upon the Secretary of the Treas-
ury for information as to the purchase
of silver bullion and the coinage of sil-
ver under the act of 1890.

Blair has introduced a resolution in
the House instructing the Committee on
Ways and Means to report a bill impos-
ing an income tax sufficient to meet the
expenditures for pensions; also a bill to
repeal all taxes imposed upon currency
issued by authority of the States.

The House Committee on Agriculture
has decided to report a bill providing for
agricultural colleges for experiments in
silk culture. Representative Cammett
says one of them will go to California
under the bill's provisions. It will be
under the supervision of the University
of California.

Senator Allen has submitted to the
Indian Committee what he thinks is
about the fair thing for a report on the
Puyallup Indian reservation; but, as
before stated, the committee does not
take the same view of the situation as
the Washington delegation, and is liable
to make a different report.

After having considered the question
of constitutionality for a long time the
House Judiciary Committee has decided
to report a resolution directing an in-
vestigation to be made into the Pinkerton
system. The committee came to the
conclusion because of the alleged use of
Pinkerton men by interstate commerce
carriers and also because it was alleged
their employment resulted in violence to
persons and property.

Secretary Blaine appeared the other
day before the Senate Committee on
Commerce and made a strong argument
opposing the pending resolution author-
izing the landing of the French cable on
the shores of Virginia and South Caro-
lina. His objection was because the
French Cable Company, co-operating
with the Brazilian government, had an
absolute monopoly of the cable privi-
leges between the United States and
Brazil, and if the resolutions passed, the
negotiations looking to the procurement
of a concession to the American Cable
Company would come to naught. The
Secretary appeared to be in excellent
health, and made his argument with
spirit and emphasis.

Senator Squire says he is not sure that
he will be able to secure the passage of
the bill for the gun factory on the Pacific
Coast, and he is now looking with some
favor upon the proposition from the War
Department, which suggests that the
Pacific Coast should, pending legisla-
tion on this matter, accept about fifty
mortars, to be situated at important
points for the protection of the river and
harbor property. Even if the bill should
pass for a government factory, it could
not be built and turn out guns until at
least two years. During that time it is
thought by some of the War Department
officials that it would be well to send
the mortars to the coast.

Mr. Mason, Commissioner of the In-
ternal Revenue, said the other day that
the recent decision of the Supreme Court
of the United States in the case of George
R. Eaton is liable to be misunderstood
by persons not familiar with the facts.
That particular case, he explained, arose
under the original oleomargarine act,
which did not prescribe a penalty in
case wholesale dealers failed to report to
the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.
The law, however, was subsequently
amended to cover this omission. It
should be understood therefore it is no
longer a mere department regulation,
but a provision of the law.

John Joy Edson, Chairman of the
Citizens' Committee of the Twenty-
sixth National Encampment of the
Grand Army, to be held at Washington
in September, has written a letter to
Commander-in-Chief Palmer, stating the
committee has asked Congress to appro-
priate \$100,000 from the funds of the
District of Columbia to assist in paying
the expenses of the encampment, and
that in consequence of the erroneous
belief that the appropriation was asked
from the fund of the general govern-
ment, members of the Grand Army sent
protests to Congress against the appro-
priation. Edson says the misapprehen-
sion is embarrassing to the committee,
and asks the appropriation may be re-
quested so far as possible.

Economist Holman is determined to
make a very strong fight against the
river and harbor bill when it comes up
in the House. He thinks he will have
strength enough to defeat it. Chairman
Blanchard, however, says he sees no
reason why it should not pass. The
Senate Committee on Commerce is going
ahead with the consideration of the bill
and the amendments which that com-
mittee proposes to make to it when the
bill comes over. They have gone about
half way through the bill, but have not
yet touched the Pacific Coast improve-
ments either on rivers or harbors. There
is no doubt Senator Dolph will secure
some amendments for increases in Ore-
gon, and the present action which Sen-
ator Squire made for Washington will se-
cure some increases for that State.

BEYOND THE ROCKIES.

Product of Silver From American
Mines Last Year.

FARMERS OF IOWA ARE ALARMED.

The Women of Chicago Take an Interest
in Clean Street Cars and Clean
Streets—Etc.

The teachers at Fort Dodge, Ia., are on
a strike for higher salaries.

Wool rates have been reduced from
81½ cents to 57 cents, Mississippi river
to Boston.

Farmers of Iowa are alarmed over the
unfavorable season, which is delaying
all planting.

It is thought that a fair crop can yet
be made throughout the flooded districts
of Mississippi.

A great deal of valuable land is being
washed down the Missouri river above
Atchison, Kan.

It is estimated that about 30,000 horses
were ousted from the street-car service
last year by electricity.

The jury in the case of the Ulster
County (N. Y.) Savings Bank wrecker,
Matthew J. Trump, has failed to agree.

San Antonio citizens have organized a
force to assist the police in patrolling
the city and stamping out the rampant
firebugs.

The cost for carrying out the Behring
Sea arbitration treaty with Great Brit-
ain is estimated by Secretary Blaine at
\$150,000.

The women of Chicago have taken an
interest in clean street cars and clean
streets, and the improvement is marked
everywhere.

The Standard Oil Company is said to
be trying to form a natural-gas trust.
The object is to prevent waste and get
more money.

President Harrison has designs upon
purchasing the old Harrison homestead,
which is part of the Berkeley estate on
the James river.

The Thomas-Houston Company is
building at its shops in Lynn an electric
locomotive, which is designed to develop
500-horse power.

Charlie Wing, the Japanese leper, who
for over two months has been an inmate
of the Philadelphia Municipal Hospital,
is said to be recovering.

At Topeka, Kan., indictments against
several Union Pacific railway officials
are looked for on charge of violating the
interstate-commerce law.

Dr. Julius Goebel of New York city
has been appointed associate professor
of German literature in the Leland
Stanford (Jr.) University.

Mrs. J. Coleman Drayton will not live
in Europe. She will live with her
mother, and will return to New York to
take her old place in society. Mr. Drayton
will reside abroad.

The farmers of the United States sent
abroad in March of this year breadstuffs
valued at \$28,000,000, whereas the
amount of such exports in March of last
year was only \$12,000,000.

Senator Teller says there is no founda-
tion for the report that the silver men
would form a new party. A league to
promote silver interests is to be organ-
ized, but not as a political party.

Mrs. Porter Stocks has filed a petition
for divorce from her husband, a nephew
of the noted revivalist, Sam P. Jones.
They have been married for some years.
Cruelty is alleged.

Clark of Wyoming has introduced in
the House a bill to extend the right of
franchise to every woman in the country
over 21 years of age to vote for Repre-
sentatives in Congress.

The connection between the two sec-
tions of the intermediate spans of the
great bridge at Memphis has been finally
made, and the completion of the struc-
ture will be a matter of a very short time.

Charles E. Stone, land commissioner
of the Louisville and Nashville railroad,
a club man and society leader, is under
arrest at Birmingham, Ala., for embezz-
ling \$10,000. He is said to have gam-
bled heavily.

The Mississippi river is still rising
rapidly, and there is every indication
that it will pass the high-water mark of
last year. It has been raining most of
the time the past week, and at some
points the levees are caving.

E. O. Leech, Director of the Mint at
Washington, states that the product of
silver from American mines last year
was 58,330,000 ounces of the commercial
value of \$57,630,040, or a coinage value
in silver dollars of \$75,416,565.

Another imposing structure will soon
rise beside the divinity building of the
Catholic University of America at Wash-
ington on the grounds of that institu-
tion. Cardinal Gibbon laid the corner-
stone recently with impressive cere-
monies.

General Foster, who assisted in the
Brazil reciprocity treaty says the United
States never promised not to make a
similar agreement with any European
country. Reports that such an agree-
ment was reached have been circulated
by enemies of the Brazilian government
for political purposes.

The Lower House of the New York
Legislature has passed a woman's suf-
frage bill, which will be defeated in the
Senate. Last year the Senate passed it,
and the Assembly defeated it. This time
the measure in one branch
and then defeating it in the other has
been played again and again.

THE CHICAGO EXPOSITION.

Belgium Will Make an Extensive Ex-
hibit, Including Over 400
Works of Art.

Victoria, Australia, has made a World's
Fair appropriation of \$100,000.

The bulletins sent out by the Chicago
World's Fair Commission contain no
mention of Oregon.

In the government exhibit will appear
all the relics, which are obtained, of
various Arctic expeditions.

Arguments for and against Sunday
opening of the exposition on October 6.
by the national convention.

Great Britain has added \$3,000 to its
World's Fair appropriation, making it
now £60,000, or approximately \$300,000.

The number of intending exhibitors
announced from Pennsylvania up to date
is 350, of whom 250 are Philadelphians.

Applications for space in the ex-
position buildings now aggregate more than
4,000,000 square feet, a little over one-
third being from foreign applicants.

An Esquimaux village inhabited by
from fifty to seventy-five natives of the
frozen region will be one of the sights on
Midway Plaisance at the exposition.

It is reported that a number of Indians
from the Peruvian forests and a large
collection of native Peruvian paintings
will be included in the exhibit which
Peru will make.

In the California building will be
shown a growing specimen of every Cal-
ifornia domestic flower obtainable and
also paintings in water and oil of 600
wild flowers and grasses.

A concession has been granted for the
construction of Midway Plaisance of a
\$60,000 natatorium, which will include
besides a large swimming pool, bath
rooms, a cafe and flower and cigar stands.

H. W. Young of Augusta, Ill., has a
Bible printed in 1615, the ownership of
which in this country he has traced back
to 1600. He believes it was brought over
in the Mayflower in 1620, and he wants
to exhibit it at the exposition.

A young lad, son of the editor of the
Florida Standard, is making for exhibi-
tion at the fair a table, upon which ap-
pears an inlaid map of the State, each
county being accurately represented by a
separate piece of native Florida wood.

In Georgia exceptionally strong efforts
are being made to make its State Fair
this year as complete and representative
as possible. It has been decided to
send the best of the exhibits to Chicago
and place them on view in the Georgia
building at the exposition.

The women members of the North
Carolina World's Fair Board have under-
taken to raise \$10,000 to be devoted to
the erection of a State building at the
exposition. They will hold meetings at
numerous points throughout the State
and receive subscriptions.

The Fall Mall Gazette states that the
exhibit of the pottery industry of the
Midlands will form perhaps the most
important and interesting part of the
British section at the exposition. Nearly
all of the great pottery firms have ap-
plied each for a liberal allotment of
space.

Word has been received at exposition
headquarters that Belgium will make an
extensive exhibit, including over 400
works of art, embracing both paintings
and statuary, a varied assortment of
manufactured articles, arms and mus-
ical instruments. A special Belgian
Commissioner to the fair is expected to
arrive in Chicago soon.

During October of this year a fair will
be held in San Francisco under the joint
auspices of the World's Fair Commis-
sion and the Mechanics' Institute. Ex-
hibits, classified by counties, will be
shown in every portion of the State,
and special efforts are being made to
have them of the most complete and
representative character. This fair is in
part preparation for California's exhibit
at the World's Fair, for it is officially
announced that the State's exhibit will
be made up largely of the best articles
shown at San Francisco.

A unique exhibit from Pennsylvania
will be a map of the United States, 18x
24 feet, made entirely of pickles, vege-
tables, fruit, etc., preserved by the com-
pany which makes the exhibit. The
State lines will be accurately shown, and
the lakes and rivers will be represented
by vinegar. The larger cities will be
indicated by spices. The whole will be
covered with a single piece of plate glass,
which is being specially made for the
purpose. The expense of this interest-
ing exhibit of the pickling and preserv-
ing industry will be \$15,000.

PURELY PERSONAL.

An American Cantatrice Achieves a
Grand Success on Her Debut
at Nice, France.

Secretary Elkins' country house in
West Virginia is kept open all the year
round, his father and a staff of excellent
servants occupying the place in the ab-
sence of the Secretary.

C. O. Whitman, professor of zoology
in Clark University, Worcester, Mass.,
has accepted a call to the head professor-
ship in the department of biology in the
University of Chicago.

Rev. Father John Slattery has with-
drawn from the Josephites, and will form
a new order to carry on the Catholic work
among the colored people under the di-
rection of Cardinal Gibbons.

Miss Jeanne Lawrence, the well-known
American cantatrice, a pupil of M. Crit-
icos, achieved a grand success on the oc-
casion of her recent debut at Nice in the
part of Gilda in "Rigoletto."

Ex-Senator William M. Evarts is nearly
blind, and while able to distinguish
light from darkness and to write a little
is not allowed to read, and feels con-
strained to avoid public assemblages.

FOREIGN CABLEGRAMS

The Mascaret This Year Reported
the Greatest on Record.

GAMBLING IS RAMPANT IN SPAIN.

Elections in Victoria, Australia, Result
in a Complete Victory for the
Government.

The militia in England is to be mobil-
ized.

It is said that the Berlin prisons were
never so crowded as at present.

The Sultan of Turkey is annoyed at
the diplomatic victory of England in
Egypt.

A German Centrist leader declares the
defeat of the education bill due to stu-
dent free thinkers.

The Jamaica legislature has increased
the grant for the Chicago Exhibition
from \$10,000 to \$25,000.

Emin Pasha has relinquished his old
province in equatorial Africa, and shoots
rebel officers who show fight.

The Archbishop of Canterbury practi-
cally has declared himself in favor of
opening museums on Sundays.

The government method of Russian-
izing colonists is likely to lead to the
wholesale emigration of Germans.

The yellow fever has extended into
the interior towns of Brazil, and many
small places have been abandoned.

King Humbert has intimated his readi-
ness to accept a reduction of 1,000,000
lire (about \$200,000) in the civil list.

Herr Jaeger, chief cashier of the great
house of the Rothschilds at Frankfurt,
is a defaulter for over 1,000,000 marks.

The Polytechnic Wheelmen's Club of
England has altered the distance of its
road championship from 50 to 100 miles.

It is reported that the White Star line
is going to build two immense twin-screw
passenger steamships of 14,000 tons each.

Sixty torpedo boats will join the Italian
reserve squadron during the forth-
coming experiments in naval mobiliza-
tion.

British copper magnates have declined
to accept a proposal by American mine
owners for a 15 per cent. reduction in
outputs.

It is proposed to unite all of the Is-
lands of Japan by a system of submarine
telegraph cables at an estimated cost of
\$2,000,000.

Marcier, the Canadian ex-Premier,
has been placed under arrest to answer
the charge of conspiracy to defraud the
government.

The elections in Victoria, Australia,
have resulted in a complete victory for
the government, which will have a ma-
jority of 2 to 1.

M. Nakamura, a member of the Jap-
anese Parliament, has been sentenced to
six months' imprisonment at hard labor
for libeling the Cabinet in his speeches.

The government troops of Venezuela
are reported to have been routed by the
insurgents under General Mora near Pu-
erto Cabello. The news is of a conflict-
ing character.

Preparations for the proper observance
of the 400th anniversary of the discovery
of America by Columbus are going for-
ward in Madrid under the auspices
of the Queen Regent.

News from Venezuela shows successes
of the rebels under Crespo, who is mov-
ing slowly on Caracas. Palacio is aware
of his perils, and will, if closely pushed,
take flight from the Republic.

The King of Dahomey has written the
government of Porto Novo, warning the
French that, if they touch his towns,
he will destroy Porto Novo and all the
French ports in sight of the Bight of
Benin.

Negotiations are taking place between
Switzerland and Italy for the modifica-
tion of the frontier of the canton of Ti-
cino with the view of preventing the dif-
ficulties arising from smugglers.

The recently published story about
fighting in Uganda, East Africa, between
the Protestant natives and Catholic con-
verts led by King Mwanga is confirmed.
The casualties are said to be heavy.

The great equinoctial tide called the
mascaret, which drives a solid wall of
water up the Seine, and which is one of
the great seaside spectacles of France,
was this year the greatest on record.

Rains have flooded the cities of San
Paulo and Santos, Brazil, and caused
much damage. In Santos thirty or forty
persons are said to have perished, and
the damage to property is estimated to
be over \$1,500,000.

The estimate of revenues of the British
government for the current year is
\$450,000,000. These revenues come
chiefly from tariff duties, which prove
England's claim to the title of free-trade
country a misnomer.

Two Portuguese travelers, Messrs. Car-
mago and Eibo, with a small retinue,
have recently brought a large force of
slave hunters to grief near the north
end of Lake Tanganyika, who had raided
a village and had carried off some 1,500
of the people. The release of the pris-
oners was effected.

PRINTING BY TELEGRAPH.

Messages Transferred to Paper from the
Wires at Any Distance.

The printing telegraph, though a de-
vice of comparatively recent develop-
ment, has been the subject of ceaseless
investigation, and practical workers in
electricity have directed their whole
attention, in some instances, to the
transmission of messages and the re-
cording of them in plain Roman char-
acters. A very complimentary notice
to a new system has recently appeared
in various electrical papers as the most
perfect and seemingly only practical
system known.

Its advantages are simply those of an
electrical typewriter, by means of which
the message is printed in the presence
of the transmitting operator in page
form, and a duplicate of the same
printed at all the receiving stations on
the line, whether it be a long or short
circuit. The benefit of such an appar-
atus to the press at large can be read-
ily seen, especially for the distribution
of current news in the various news-
paper offices. A single transmission
prints it simultaneously, in page form,
ready for the compositor's case in all
the newspaper offices of many cities.

It is said to differ materially from
every other known means of telegraph-
y in one essential particular. In it the
impulses move the instruments, where-
as in other systems the instruments move
the impulses—that is to say, the trans-
mitter of the message is caused to run
by a separate power. A combination
of electrical impulses and currents is em-
ployed. An even succession of dots or
impulses, which operate the polarized
relay armature at the receiving station,
places the revolving type wheel in the
required position, when the local mech-
anism causes the letter to be printed.

The apparent impossibility of trans-
mitting printed characters 500 or 1,000
miles over a single wire at once presents
itself to the mind, and it is overcome
in itself to the mind, asserted, in a very
simple way. Each letter of the alphabet
is represented by a certain number of
impulses, which revolve the type wheel
to the required position, when the let-
ters are struck by the local mallet.

Fourteen impulses represent the en-
tire alphabet, making a complete revo-
lution of the type wheel, which may
be turned 200 revolutions per minute,
thus securing very rapid printing. An
advantage also is that of absolute se-
crecy as a means of communication.
The advantage of the printing telegraph
for the transmission of news to news-
paper offices is unquestionably a sub-
ject commanding attention on the part
of progressive proprietors.—Paper and
Press.

Misapplied Benevolence.

A short time ago a "distinguished
citizen" of a neighboring state cele-
brated the fiftieth anniversary of his
wedding day, and received on that
occasion, in the shape of presents from
admiring friends, property to the
amount of \$19,000. At least that is
the sum at which he estimated the
value of his presents, and the figure
which he gave to the reporters. The
gentleman referred to is not in im-
poverished circumstances, nor in any
need from public or private charity,
and possibly when he invited his
friends to his "golden wedding" he did
not expect that they would "come
down" with such liberality, but he did
not refuse their bounty, nor did he
object to the amount of their con-
tributions being published in the news-
papers.

It passes our comprehension to con-
ceive why a well to do couple, with all
the comforts and luxuries of life at
their command, should be made the
recipients of a new fortune in addition
to their own ample means, simply be-
cause it has pleased heaven to prolong
their lives to a ripe old age, and they
have lived together, as all married peo-
ple ought to live, in peace and harmony.
Benevolence might be more wisely di-
rected than in the making of such un-
necessary presents, to say nothing of
the shock which the self respect of the
recipients ought to receive when they
pocket the cash and see the facts blaz-
oned in the columns of the press from
Maine to California.—New York Ledger.

Frankness.

Professor Simon Newcomb is well
known as a man whose scientific studies
have tended to exaggerate a natural