

The Hood River Glacier.

VOL. 4.

HOOD RIVER, OREGON, SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1892.

NO. 2.

Hood River Glacier.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING BY
The Glacier Publishing Company.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE.

One year \$1.00
Six months75
Three months50
Single copy 10 Cents

THE GLACIER Barber Shop

Grant Evans, Propr.

Second St., near Oak. - Hood River, Or.

Shaving and Hair-cutting neatly done.
Satisfaction Guaranteed.

OCCIDENTAL MELANGE

Natural Gas and Petroleum Hidden
on Duxbury Reef.

UTAH CENTRAL TO BE EXTENDED.

The New Pinery Placer Diggings in Scott
Valley, Nev., Shut Down—The
Fraser Salmon Run.

The Fraser river salmon run is light.
The Salton Sea phenomena are expected
to recur.

The Sacramento is falling fast, and all
fears of a flood have passed.

Of 25,885 farms in Oregon 3,150 are
provided with facilities for irrigation.

The Governor of Idaho will thoroughly
investigate the Conr d'Alene mining
trouble.

The new stage road from Flagstaff, A.
T., to the Grand Canyon of the Colorado
is now open.

Large quantities of mesal are being
smuggled across the line into Arizona
from Mexico and given to the Indians.

The establishment of a factory for the
manufacture of oils, perfumes and extracts
is one of the certainties for Riverside,
Cal.

Captain Burgess, a mining superintendent,
was shot at Tucson by an Indian in a
dispute over wages. Burgess lost an eye.

A local company is forming at Stockton,
Cal., to hunt the Cocos island treasure.
The island is about 400 miles south of
Panama.

Allen, a Denver detective, convicted of
assault and attempted robbery at Ogden,
has been sent to the Utah penitentiary
for seven years.

Captain Fitzgerald has been held at
Tucson in \$3,000 bail on the charge of
embezzling the funds of the Santa Cruz
Water Stock Company.

Pat McDermott, alias Pat Levine, alias
Pat F. Gibson, one of the most celebrated
and skillful safe-blowers in America,
is in jail at Los Angeles.

The sale is reported, though the report
is not authenticated, of the Bonanza
and Golden Eagle gold mines in Harqua
Hala district, A. T., for \$900,000.

The New Pinery placer diggings in
Scott Valley, Nev., have been shut down,
because the Chinamen engaged to work
the claim got more of the gold than the
company.

Joseph Franklin Hovey, one of the
Cazadero stage robbers, has been captured.
Both of the young highwaymen are
now inside the walls of the jail at
Santa Rosa, Cal.

A Bakersfield (Cal.) dispatch says
Lloyd Tevis has announced that his
resignation as President of Wells, Fargo &
Co. and Wells-Fargo Bank would go into
effect on August 1.

Eighteen carloads of wild horses off
the ranges of Eastern Oregon have just
been shipped to Iowa. The horses were
all in fine condition, and sold at an
average of \$20 per head.

William Garland, a well-known railroad
builder and contractor, is now examining
a route for a railroad from Globe to
Wilcox or Bowie station on the
Southern Pacific railroad in Arizona.

Denver parties are at Phoenix, A. T.,
investigating the proposed scheme to
build a railway from Ogden and Salt
Lake to Arizona and into Mexico as a
continuation of the Utah Central.

Bradstreet's agency reports twelve failures
in the Pacific Coast States and Territories
for the past week, as compared with
thirteen for the previous week and
fourteen for the corresponding week of
1891.

A Sacramento jury has decided that
the "wheel-of-fortune" game, because it
was not specifically mentioned as a
prohibited game in the anti-gambling act
of the Legislature, could not be classed as
a gambling game.

John See, a suspected horse thief and
train robber, killed his wife on the Gunn
ranch, about twenty miles from Phoenix,
A. T., because she would no longer live
with him. He shot her while she was
in the corral milking.

Telegrams have reached Phoenix, A.
T., from Hermosillo, Mexico, telling of
the defeat of the Mexican troops by the
Yaqui Indians, against whom a war of
extermination has been inaugurated by
the Mexican government.

CONGRESSIONAL MATTERS.

The President to Soon Issue Orders for
the Survey of the Klamath Indian
Reservation.

The agricultural appropriation bill has
been completed by the House Committee
on Agriculture. It appropriates
\$507,500 more than last year. One million
dollars are appropriated to carry out
the provisions of the meat inspection
law.

Representative Hermann of Oregon
says the President will soon issue orders
for the survey of Klamath Indian lands
in Oregon with a view to their allotment
in severalty and opening of the surplus
to white settlement. There are several
million acres in this reservation.

The Colville Indian bill, which passed
the Senate, has been referred to the
Committee on Indian Affairs in the
House. Representative Wilson says the
committee will recommend non-concurrence
in the amendments and ask for a
conference, and then an agreement will
be reached which will be satisfactory to all.

Vest in the Senate offered a resolution
discharging the Committee of Finance
from further consideration of the House
bill to put wool on the free list and
reduce the duties on woolen goods and
directing the committee to report the bill
back to the Senate for action thereon.
The resolution was tabled for the present.

The House Committee on Rivers and
Harbors has considered the Senate
amendments to the river and harbor
bill, and it was agreed the House should
non-concur in all the amendments and
ask for a conference in order that the
amendments might be considered. This
will probably be done, as it is usual with
all such bills.

Power has offered in the Senate a
resolution instructing the Committee on
Public Lands to make a full investigation
into the relations of the geological
survey and topographical survey and the
necessity for the existence of two such
systems in the same areas and as to their
personnel and expenses. The resolution
was referred to the Committee on
Contingent Expenses.

The House Committee on Invalid
Pensions has agreed to report the bill
giving persons having claims against the
government, arising by virtue of service
in the army or navy, the right in person
or by attorney to examine and inspect
anything in any department, bureau,
division, court or office of the United
States which contains any reference, allusion
to or bearing upon claims.

The bill intended to abolish the post
traderships in the army, which has the
approval of the War Department and
General Schofield, was favorably
reported from the Military Affairs
Committee by Senator Proctor. The measure
will not produce any radical change
immediately, and the present system will
continue until those persons who are now
post traders shall either die or retire,
but when vacancies occur then the office
is to be abolished.

It is not improbable the Ways and
Means Committee will report a bill making
important revisions of the iron and
metal schedule. After consultation with
his colleagues Stevens of Massachusetts
introduced a bill to place iron ore and
scrap iron on the free list and to reduce
duties on manufactures of iron and other
metals. It makes the duty on pig iron
and like metals \$3.36 per ton, just half
the present rate; bar and structural iron
and steel, \$11.30 per ton; steel rails,
etc., \$6.72, and provides that no rate in
posed in the metal schedule of the
Kinley bill shall exceed 35 per cent. ad
valorem.

Senator Allison has introduced another
remonstrance from the Chamber
of Commerce of Port Townsend, Wash.,
giving reasons why no appropriations
should be made for coast-defense vessels
for Puget Sound or for the construction
of a ship canal from Lake Washington
to the Sound. In the first instance the
remonstrance says the land defenses are
much better than the vessels could be,
and much expert testimony is furnished
to prove that assertion. As to the Lake
Washington canal it is charged that the
project is not intended for the benefit
of the public, that its utility is very much
doubted, and that it is only a scheme to
re-vice the land boom.

The Senate in executive session took
action in the long-pending case
in the language of the Senate Foreign
Relations Committee presents such repeated
instances of injustice, delay and
denial of justice by the final action of
the government of Great Britain as to
warrant the interposition of the United
States, and if other means of redress are
exhausted, would justify reprisals. It
is the case of A. M. Webster, who seeks
compensation for half a million acres of
land in New Zealand, acquired from the
native chiefs and later seized by Great
Britain. The Senate adopted a resolution
declaring the claim was founded in
justice, and deserves the support of the
United States and requesting the President
to submit it to arbitration.

Senator Peffer has introduced a bill to
increase the currency and provide for its
circulation, to reduce rates of interest
and to establish a bureau of loans. It
provides for a bureau of loans within
the Treasury Department, to be conducted
by three commissioners. The bureau is
to establish loan agencies at the capital
of every State and Territory. The business
of these agencies is to lend money to the
people, no loan to be less than \$100 nor
more than \$2,500 to any person or family,
and no loan to be granted except to buy or
save a home. Funds to carry out the act are
to be provided by the issue of treasury notes
to an amount of \$1.50 for every \$1 worth of
gold and silver coin and bullion belonging
to the United States. The bill prohibits
banks or corporations from taking more
than 5 per cent. interest or 4 per cent.
where the loan extends over one year.

BEYOND THE ROCKIES.

The Assessed Value of Real Estate
of New York City.

THE GRANITE CUTTERS' STRIKE

The Value of Breadstuffs Exported From
This Country to Europe Reaches
an Enormous Sum.

A reservoir of natural gas has been
struck near Butler, Mo.

The Delaware river will be a famous
salmon stream in a few years.

The granite cutters' strike in New
England is growing in magnitude.

Eastern capital is being largely
invested in railroad enterprises in Mexico.

A new telephone company, with a
capital of \$2,500,000, has been organized in
Chicago.

The \$3,000,000 Illinois Central 4 per
cent. Cairo bridge bonds have been over-
subscribed.

Poker playing among the women in
Buffalo for money is becoming alarmingly
prevalent.

The Christian Endeavor Society
contemplates building a hotel at Chicago to
cost \$1,000,000.

The Lingham gold mine at Belleville,
Ont., has been sold to Senator John P.
Jones of Nevada.

The Vanderbilts have just bought
5,000 acres of bituminous coal lands near
Du Bois, Pa.

The city government of New Haven,
Conn., has approved the adoption of a
nine-hour work day.

Indiana has of all States the largest
percentage of Germans (53 per cent.)
among its immigrants.

A bill making ten hours a legal day's
work for railroad employees has passed
the Massachusetts House.

Thirty-five alien contract laborers
forbidden to land at New York have
appealed to the Treasury Department.

Senator Allison says there will be a
surplus of \$25,000,000 or more at the end
of the fiscal year instead of a deficit.

Four hundred Carnegie mill employes
at Pittsburg are out of employment owing
to the failure of the natural gas supply.

A company is being organized in Chicago
with the ostensible object of searching
for a lost treasure on the Purgatoire
river.

The collections of internal revenue for
ten months are \$125,546,061, an increase
of \$5,029,841 compared with ten months
last year.

A Judge in Charleston, S. C., has
decided that the sale of soap by a druggist
on Sunday is lawful, because cleanliness
is next to godliness.

The Ericsson submarine gun has been
tested at Brooklyn, and has shown the
best results of any test ever made in this
or any other country.

Seventy-five miles of the Charleston,
Cincinnati and Chicago railroad, running
through Tennessee, has been sold for
\$200,000 to satisfy a debt.

The aggregate assessed value of the
real estate of New York city is \$1,506,
579,703, which is an increase of \$43,331,
883 over the preceding year.

The largest log jam ever known in the
Northwest, containing over 150,000
logs, is threatening to turn the St. Croix
river, Wis., into a new channel.

The Wisconsin Legislature is expected
to meet in extra session early in July to
rectify the gorymender declared unconstitutional
by the Supreme Court.

The Watertown arsenal has just completed
a brass casting, said to be the
largest ever attempted in any workshop.
It is intended for Pacific Coast defense
guns.

The great need of Europe for bread is
shown by the fact that in the last ten
months the exports of breadstuffs from
the United States amounted in value to
\$253,065,629.

A device is said to have been invented
by means of which a locomotive can take
coal without stopping. The Pennsylvania
railroad will soon make a test of
its usefulness.

In the Court of General Term at Wash-
ington the court held that the order of
the Secretary of the Treasury could not
be annulled or set aside except by judicial
authority.

At a mass meeting of Socialists at Chi-
cago a resolution was adopted with a
whop condemning the press and the
general public for their stand against
Teed, the new Messiah.

A jury in the Superior Court in Chi-
cago gave a verdict of \$30,000 against a
street-railway company of that city, one
of whose cars on St. Patrick's day cut
off both legs of a boy above the knee.

President Newton of the Des Moines
and Kansas City railroad is on trial in
the United States Court in the former
city for mailing an enormous quantity
of old papers during the week when the
mails over his road were being weighed.

The new railroad bridge at Memphis
is located on the spot where Ferdinand
de Soto crossed the Mississippi in 1541,
and in excavating for the short pier on
the Tennessee side some Spanish hal-
berds, supposed to have been used by
him, were found.

There is a fire in the tunnel through
the Coosa Mountains on the line of the
Columbus and Western railroad in Ala-
bama. There are large veins of coal
through which the tunnel passes, and
these are thought to be burning. The
tunnel cost \$1,000,000.

THE CHICAGO EXPOSITION.

The Negro Republic Accepts an Invitation
to Participate in the Great
World's Fair—Etc.

The general tint of the World's Fair
buildings will be pale ivory. Several of
them, however, will show modification
of that color.

Bavaria will send to the World's Fair
two professors from its Institute of Technol-
ogy to report on the progress of the
United States in technical matters.

A model in miniature of Fort Sheridan,
situated near Chicago and prospectively
the chief United States military
station, will appear in the government
exhibit.

Liberia, the negro Republic, has accepted
the invitation to participate in the
exposition. Forty-nine nations and
thirty-one colonies and provinces have
now accepted, and the aggregate of their
appropriations, with thirty yet to hear
from, is \$4,646,835.

Contracts have been let for the con-
struction of the casino, music hall and
connecting peristyle, which together
will be a conspicuous feature in the fore-
ground of the administration building
and near the shore end of the lake pier.
The contracts aggregate \$279,730.

Costa Rica has one of the largest and
finest archeological collections in the
world, showing many Columbian relics
and historic data relating to the discov-
ery of America. This collection goes to
Madrid this year for the Spanish Ex-
position, and will afterward go to Chicago.

Leigh S. Lynch, World's Fair Com-
missioner to the South Sea Islands, has
cabled that he has completed arrange-
ments for an exhibit from the Philippine
Islands and is now devoting his attention
to Java. There is every prospect
that the exhibit will be one of great in-
terest.

Italy has finally decided to take part
officially in the exposition, and has en-
trusted the management of participation
to the various Chambers of Commerce
in the principal Italian cities. The gov-
ernment will encourage an extensive
exhibition of Italian products, and will
transport all exhibits to New York in
one of its war ships.

A circular has been issued by the ex-
position authorities to all the railway
passenger associations of the United
States and individual roads, asking that
a materially reduced rate be made by
the railroads on the occasion of the ded-
icatory ceremonies next October. It is
believed that 500,000 visitors will be in
Chicago from different parts of the
country.

Fifty five of the counties in Illinois
have been organized for exposition work
by the women members of the State
World's Fair Board. The women of
Sangamon county expect to prepare a
volume, to be known as the "Lincoln
Souvenir," to sell at the fair. It will
embrace a history of Sangamon county
and include in addition a story of Lin-
coln's social life. The book will be em-
bellished by women artists. The women
of Jo Daviess county expect to prepare
a similar volume in regard to General
Grant. In Stevenson county they are
talking of writing a history of the Black
Hawk war.

PURELY PERSONAL.

While in Darmstadt Queen Victoria Held
a Private Investiture of the Gar-
ter at the Schloss.

Mr. Washburn, the United States com-
mercial agent at Magdeburg, is about to
start for home on leave of absence.

General Porter announces that but
\$75,000 is needed for the fund for the
completion of the Grant monument.

Colonel R. A. Crawford, who died at
Atlanta a few days ago, was buried in
his old Confederate uniform—a faded
old unit with bullet-holes in it.

Arabi Pasha is to devote the remainder
of his exile in Ceylon to raising tea,
which is a better proceeding than raising
Cain, in which he used to take such in-
terest.

Alexander Salvini is soon to appear in
a new play embodying the story used in
the "Cavalleria Rusticana," but, like the
book of that opera, derived from an Italian
novel.

The effect of his American tour was
shown by Jean de Reske, who refused to
sing at the Opera in Paris in Romeo and
Juliet for less than \$1,000. The highest
the Opera could offer him was \$500.

Among the Americans who are recog-
nized as genuine poets by French critics
is one Jean Feuilleverte Whittier, which
is supposed to be an exact rendering of
the name of the venerable bard of Ames-
bury.

Mme. Greville is well known not only
as one of the most brilliant French novel-
ists, but also as an acute observer of
manners and customs of the people
among whom she has journeyed and so-
journed.

While Queen Victoria was in Darm-
stadt recently, she held a private invest-
iture of the Garter at the Schloss, and
conferred the order upon Grand Duke
Ernest of Hesse. The new Grand Duke
was invested with the insignia which
had belonged to his lately deceased father.

Prof. Lora, the Greek rifle-shot, is at-
tracting much attention by his feat of
shooting a glass ball from his own head.
The trick is performed by shooting at the
trigger of a rifle held in a frame, with
the muzzle sighted at a glass ball dang-
ling by a string directly over the mark-
sman's head.

Miss Regina Morphy of New Orleans,
a niece of the great chess player, has
composed a waltz called "The Paul Mor-
phy Waltz," which she has dedicated to
the Chess Club of the Crescent City.
Miss Morphy is said to be a remarkably
talented woman. She is accomplished
in music and painting, and speaks three
languages fluently.

FOREIGN CABLEGRAMS

Electric Omnibuses to be Tried in
London This Summer.

AMERICAN TOURISTS SUCCESSFUL.

Better Facilities for Landing American
Passengers at Liverpool—Gen-
eral Booth Laments.

There are 1,000 men to every 906
women in Greece.

Peru has notified London capitalists
that she will pay her debt.

A thousand children are born in London
workhouses every year.

A waterway connecting the Rhine
with the Danube is contemplated.

The Italian deficit this year will be
\$20,000,000, and the same next year.

All London is apprehensive over the
report of another visit from the Shah.

The Australian government financial
statement shows a deficit of £1,500,000.

Mr. Gladstone's article on the eight-
hour bill has been suppressed in Russia.

The British forces are rapidly putting
down the uprisings of native chiefs in
Africa.

Brazil's finances are in good shape,
says President Peixoto in his message
to Congress.

Better facilities for landing American
passengers at Liverpool are promised
this summer.

The new Labor Exchange at Paris,
built under government control, was
opened recently.

An Indian government loan at 3 per
cent. has been taken above the mini-
mum 94 in London.

The proposition to "run" Stanley for
Parliament in England does not rouse
popular enthusiasm.

Salvation Army Booth laments a seem-
ing withdrawal of sympathy for his work
by the English press.

Some Americans have introduced the
trotting horse and buggy on the Bois in
Paris with apparent success.

Minister Jefferson, the United States
representative at Paris, will occupy the
same house used by Whitelaw Reid.

A company has been granted permis-
sion to experiment with electric omni-
buses in London the coming summer.

The five American tourists illegally
arrested in Switzerland have obtained
judgment against the canton of Berne.

In the event of Liberal success in the
coming English elections, it is said that
Gladstone will enter the House of Lords.

During the year 1891 4,207 vessels
passed through the Suez canal, and of
these only twenty-six carried the Ameri-
can flag.

Punch and Judy shows still continue
to draw crowds in London, and seem to
be regarded by the populace as the acme
of uproarious humor.

The enormous cotton warehouses at
Minet-el-Bassel, Egypt, have been par-
tially destroyed by fire. The damage
amounts to \$500,000.

The Prince of Wales is wearing a
square-top, flat-brim derby with mourn-
ing band on it. A word to our Anglo-
maniacs is sufficient.

Advices from Trinidad report the grip
raging in the leading towns of the island.
Port Spain alone has had 600 cases, of
which 10 per cent. have proven fatal.

It is stated that European papers are
sending out advertisements stating that
3,000,000 laborers are wanted in Chicago
to work on the World's Fair buildings.

In view of the heavy outlay that has
been necessitated in consequence of the
failure of the Russian crops, the govern-
ment has ordered general retrenchment.

There is unusual building activity in
London this spring. New "edifices" are
going up on every side, and old ones are
undergoing an overhauling and renova-
tion.

Some large blasts of rock have been
made to provide material for the new
harbor refuge at Brest, as much as 100,
000 cubic yards being thrown out at one
time.

It has been decided that a new trial
for Mrs. Maybrick is impossible under
English law, as no technical defect is al-
leged and as no court of criminal appeals
exists.

Dr. William Bodey shows in Germany's
drink statistics that one-fifteenth of the
cultivated land of that country is occu-
pied in the production of wine, beer and
spirits.

It has been pointed out that during
the last twenty-five years five Prime
Ministers have dissolved Parliament, and
in each case the opposition has come
into power.

The returns show that last year 334,
543 persons left the United Kingdom for
places out of Europe. The number of
persons who arrived in England last
year was 151,369.

A world's labor exhibition is to be
held in London, at which it is to be
hoped that methods for the abolition of
"sweating" will be adopted and the evils
of strikes mitigated.

An enterprising British proprietor of
a tea plantation in Ceylon has engaged
the distinguished ex-Napoleon of Egypt
to take nominal charge of his plantation
at a salary of £1,000 a year.

Sergeant Smith of the artillery garri-
soned at Soest, Westphalia, shot himself
dead in the guard room while under ar-
rest for bullying privates and inciting
them to swear falsely at his trial.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.

The Part Filled by Sorghum Down South
During the War.

At home and abroad sorghum came to
take the place of the vanished sugar.
The children at home ate it in their gin-
ger cakes, and the soldiers in camp
drank it in their rye coffee. The mol-
lasses and sugar of Louisiana were pro-
curable in degree till the fall of Vicks-
burg; but the spirit of independence was
rife, and each state desired and deter-
mined to rely as much as possible on
its own products. The theory of state
sovereignty was extended even to sorghum;
and its introduction was hailed everywhere
as one of the greatest boons of a beneficent
Providence. The juice of the cane, ex-
tracted in a primitive fashion by crush-
ing the stalks between wooden rollers
revolving upon wooden cogs and impelled
by horse-and-little-die power, was
caught in an ordinary trough, boiled
down into proper consistency in preserv-
ing kettles, kitchen pots, or whatever
might be utilized for the purpose, and
barreled for use as sorghum molasses.

The syrup thus produced was quite a
palatable one, with a slightly acidulous
and not disagreeable flavor, but with an
unpleasant tendency to make the mouth
sore. It was known as "long sweeten-
ing," in contradistinction to its pre-
decessor, "short sweetening." The sugar
that was scarce.

From its use in the place of sugar sorghum
soon leaped into high repute as an
almost universal food staple. It was
warranted to cure any case of hunger in
man or beast. Writers in the suggestive
daily press undertook in elaborate and
exhaustive essays to show that sorghum
syrup was nearly as nutritious as meat
and an exceedingly good substitute for it,
while the seed of the sorghum cane was
capable of being ground into a meal that
made a most excellent and wholesome
brown bread. They claimed that the
problem of blocked existence had been
solved in the discovery of a plant which
produced in itself meat and bread for
the human family and provender for
cattle. Yet the average decision of the
Confederacy, whether at home or in the
army, while *romping* due credit to the
ingenuity and skill with which the cause
of the "food staple" was advocated by
its champions, appealed to the higher
arrangement of his own digestion; and
though willing to accord sorghum its
real merit as serviceable and useful in
the place of something better, he was
always ready to exchange it for the more
certain and familiar nutriment of bacon
and "corn pone." To see it fulfill the
functions of sugar in the latest recipe for
Confederate coffee and tea was well
enough; but quietly to submit to its
surrogation of the high places of pork and
corn was more than the appetite of
hungry rebeldom would endure.

There was a secondary use to which
sorghum was put, in which it met with
decided favor from a select few. This
was its use in