

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

New Line of Steamships Between
San Diego and Mazatlan.

THE MORGANTHALER AT ASTORIA.

A Proposition Made to Extend the Rail-
road from Juliaetta to Lewis-
ton, Idaho—Etc.

Yuma is having new water works.
Portland is overrun with burglars and
sneak thieves.

The Pintos in Nevada have been having
rabbit drives.

Anora, Nev., once had 5,000 population.
It now has twenty-five.

A jetty is to be at once constructed at
the mouth of San Diego harbor.

Unusual profits are being made by
olive oil tourists in Southern California
this season.

A general reduction of miners' wages
throughout the territory of Utah is
threatened.

Orange-growers are getting \$3.25 per
box delivered at the depot at Los An-
geles, which is a very good figure.

The jury in the case of School Super-
intendent Harwood, charged at Santa
Barbara with altering the records, has
failed to agree.

The entire news matter of the *Astorian*,
published at Astoria, Or., is now set on
a Mergenthaler linotype machine, the
only one in use on the Coast.

A new line of steamships is about to
be established between San Diego and
Mazatlan, Mexico, the first steamer
leaving San Diego about January 15.

Two alleged witches were tortured to
death by the Zuni Indians in New
Mexico a few days ago. Trouble will
probably result in an effort of the United
States to make arrests for the deed.

Farmers in Marin county, Cal., espe-
cially in the lowlands near the coast, are
complaining of a weed that has germi-
nated of late from the rich soil, which
the cows eat and which gives a peculiar
taste to the milk, so much so that in
some districts the milk is unpalatable.
It affects the butter made from the same.

A proposition has been made to extend
the railroad from Juliaetta to Lewiston,
Idaho, before the next crop is harvested,
at a subsidy of \$75,000, together with
the right of way through the town, is given.
The people are enthusiastic on the sub-
ject, and the terms will undoubtedly be
accepted.

Citizens of Idaho Falls have purchased
a whole section of school land, which
they offer as a site for the State Agricul-
tural College. In addition to this en-
gaging inducement, the argument is
advanced that Idaho Falls is desirably
situated and possesses many features
calculated to render it a suitable place
for the college.

Owing to the continued low prices of
silver and lead the Niagara group of
mines, at Bingham, U. T., on which
over \$500,000 is invested, have been shut
down, and the managers of the Old Jordan
group have notified their men that
they will have to accept a reduction in
wages or find themselves out of employ-
ment.

Reliable persons who have just re-
turned to Boise, Idaho, from Diamond
Basin, in Owyhee county, denounce the
reported find of diamonds in that region
as a hoax. They declare that the story
that Kunz, the expert from Amsterdam,
had discovered a great diamond-bearing
ledge over there is false and they assert
positively that Kunz did not drive even
a prospect hole in the imaginary ledge.

The San Francisco *Morning Call* states
that there is a prospect of a lively meat
war in San Francisco as the result of
the establishment of Philip D. Armour's
big stock yards and slaughter-house plant
at Baden. The South San Francisco
slaughter-house men, who have con-
trolled the San Francisco meat trade for
so many years, do not like the idea of
competition, and are trying to make
the retail butchers boycott Armour's es-
tablishment. Armour's representative at
San Francisco, Thomas Newton, declares
that if the boycott is attempted his com-
pany will open retail butcher shops all
over the city and will sell meat at rates
with which other butchers cannot hope
to compete.

INDUSTRIAL BREVITIES.

The Aluminium Works in Switzerland
the Largest in the World—Busi-
ness in the South.

There are 573 newspapers in India.
The electric snow plow is promised.
Germany has a 4,000-ton forging press.
St. Louis will have a 25,000-pound belt.
Japan mines have 150,000,000 tons of
coal.

The Chesapeake oyster crop will be
light.

The Central Pacific has 123,000-pound
locomotives.

It takes twelve tea plants to grow a
pound of tea.

There are 469 electric railroads in the
United States.

Manufacturers of school furniture have
formed a trust.

Kansas is the only State in the Union
that produces reeled silk.

The Congressional library building will
contain 25,000,000 books.

Bridgeport, Conn., is to have electric
power furnished by water.

Minneapolis is making 38,000 barrels
of flour on an average day.

This country has 70,000 lawyers, 11,000
of whom are in New York city.

Very good clothing for South Sea Is-
landers is made from palm trees.

The electric sleigh is announced for
use in the snowy Northern States.

Restaurants will be provided in the
World's Fair to seat 45,000 persons.

A New York bridge company is to is-
sue bonds that are to run for 2,450 years.

The smoky taste in Scotch whisky is
due to the use of peat in the manufac-
ture.

In 1860 our product of hardware was
valued at \$100,000; in 1888 at \$970,000-
000.

Scandinavian sailors are said to pre-
dominate on vessels of nearly all nation-
alities.

The profits from the sale of the works
of Charles Dickens still amount to \$40-
000 a year.

A man in Maine has built an immense
lobster pond, and will put into it about
75,000 lobsters.

A mixture of rye flour and peanuts
has been recently used by the German
health authorities in bread-making.

About 9,000,000 kids are slaughtered
in Europe annually to supply the one
town in France where gloves are made.

The last census places the number of
miles of railroad in the world at 379,289,
of which 44.18 per cent. are in the United
States.

Thirteen million tons of coal are
burned in London yearly. About 4,000-
000 tons are utilized by the gas-manu-
facturing companies.

The report of the Michigan State Salt
Inspector shows that last year 3,812,554
barrels of salt were inspected, 115,617
barrels less than in 1891.

One of the most extensive concerns in
Maine has been experimenting on an
ingenious process of burning lime with
oil instead of with wood.

The largest telephone center in the
world is that in the exchange in Berlin,
Germany, where 7,000 wires are con-
nected with the main office.

There are 109,000 locomotives in the
world; 63,091 of them run in Europe,
40,000 in America, 3,300 in Asia, 2,000
in Australia and 700 in Africa.

Probably the heaviest roller on record
is that made for the torpedo boat
Vulcan. It was forged in single pieces,
and weighs twenty-two tons.

Somebody has said that if Pasteur
were paid a royalty on all the money he
has saved to the commercial world he
would be the richest man on earth.

Business operations in the South
continue to feel the spur growing out of
the rise in cotton. Coal, iron, steel and
lumber industries are particularly active.

The aluminium works in Switzerland,
the largest in the world, use a water
power of 1,500-horse power, and turn
out about 1,200 pounds of the metal
daily.

PURELY PERSONAL.

Victorien Sardou Said to be the Possessor
of a Remarkably Fine Collection
of Souvenirs—Etc.

Mr. Gladstone has decided not to ap-
point any successor to Tennyson as poet
laureate. A very sensible thing to do.

When Mr. Cleveland becomes Presi-
dent he will find that there are 24,132
more officeholders than there were when
he left the White House in 1889.

Franklin W. Smith of Boston is still
agitating the establishment of the na-
tional gallery of history and art in Wash-
ington to cost ultimately \$10,000,000.

Charles Frohman, the theatrical man-
ager, has between fifteen and twenty
companies out this season, and is prob-
ably entitled to the distinction of being
the Napoleon of the business.

Miss Flora Stevenson, member of the
Edinburgh School Board, has been made
an Honorary Fellow of the Educational
Institute of Scotland. Miss Stevenson
is the first woman thus honored.

Le Caron is so well pleased with the
success of his book, "The Reminiscences
of a Spy," for the manuscript of
which he received \$5,000, that he pro-
poses to start a weekly paper in London.

Victorien Sardou has a remarkably
fine collection of souvenirs in his apart-
ment in the Rue de Madrid, Paris. There
are decorations which came from the
home of Cavour, the Italian statesman,
and others by Van Blarenbergh and
Fragonard; there is an original design
by Fredenbord; a splendid chef d'oeuvre
by Florentine marble representing a
church angel of the sixteenth century
holding a gold chandelier.

BEYOND THE ROCKIES

The National Council of Women
Fulminates at Chicago.

AN OLD MAN CHARGED WITH BIGAMY

Crusade Against the Habit of Spitting on
the Floors of Public Conven-
ances in Brooklyn.

Two old women in Delaware have been
arrested as witches.

The valuation of the State of Maine is
placed at \$255,000,000.

The year's flour output promises to be
the greatest ever known.

Kansas mines produced 60,000,000
bushels of coal this year.

The ladies of Brooklyn are organizing
to demand cleaner streets.

Starvation is reported among both set-
tlers and Indians in Oklahoma.

A recent hailstorm in Texas was of ice
pellets that weighed two pounds.

A menagerie to cost \$1,500,000 is being
talked about for the World's Fair.

There is a report that the Union line
of steamers is going out of business.

The Ohio and Mississippi railroad may
be controlled by the Baltimore and Ohio.

The numbering of the people of Phila-
delphia by the police cost just \$2,255.56.

Columbus (O.) saloons must close at
midnight by order of the Chief of Police.

Cornelius Vanderbilt has given \$5,000
to the police pension fund of New York
city.

Commercial travelers, it is said, sup-
port two-thirds of the country hotels in
America.

A public census of Philadelphia just
taken shows it to have a population of
1,142,853.

There never was such a rush of sugar
and molasses into the New Orleans mar-
ket as now.

Secretary of the Treasury Foster says
there is no occasion for alarm in finan-
cial circles.

Secretary Foster's efforts to retain gold
in the Treasury are said to be meeting
with success.

Large seizures of illicit distilleries
have been made in Wilkes and Catawba
counties, N. C.

Great distress is reported in Western
and Northwestern Kansas as a result of
the cold weather.

The packing-house business at Chicago
has reached a condition of dullness un-
paralleled in years.

Congressman Scott proposes to push
his bill increasing the whisky tax from
90 cents to \$1.25 per gallon.

South Carolina's Senate has passed to
its third reading the bill making the
State its own saloonkeeper.

A most exhaustive trial of the dynamite
cruiser *Vesuvius* and her guns is to
be made by the government.

Frauds in the weighing of sugar for
bounty have been discovered, so govern-
ment officials at Atlanta say.

February 25 will witness the formal
opening of the new European steamship
line under the American flag.

Pierre Lorillard was horsewhipped in
front of a New York hotel by a cabman
on whom he attempted to impose.

The scope of the bureau of military
information is being extended and per-
fected by Secretary of War Elkins.

The Yaqui Indians have defeated
Mexican troops sent to subdue them
and driven from the Indian town of Be-
len all the Spanish traders and their
families.

The National Council of Women, re-
cently in session at Chicago, sent forth
a fulmination against French heels, cor-
sets, tight sleeves and street dresses with
long trains.

An electrically controlled machine
which will effectively stamp 30,000 let-
ters in an hour is one of the interesting
inventions that has been adopted in the
Postoffice Department.

Senator Cullom proposes amendments
to the interstate commerce law whereby
evidence can be protected when giving
evidence.

Dartmouth College at Hanover, N. H.,
has received a bequest of \$200,000 from
the late Ralph Butterfield, M. D., of
Kansas City, Mo.

The Continental block at Douglass and
Fifteenth streets, Omaha, has been
burned. The building and business
losses are nearly \$500,000.

John D. Rockefeller has given another
\$1,000,000 to the University of Chicago.
This makes \$3,600,000 which the mil-
lionaire has given to the university.

The women of Danville, Ill., are arm-
ing themselves with revolvers and prac-
ticing at shooting since the acquittal of
the man who made an assault upon Nel-
lie Henderson in that city.

The Directors of the Women's Health
Protective Association of Brooklyn have
inaugurated a crusade against the habit
of spitting on the floors of public con-
veniences and various public waiting sta-
tions.

Out of the 250 miles of passenger rail-
way tracks in Boston 120 are equipped
with heavy girder rails and trolley wires,
and the process of change from horse
power to electric traction goes steadily
forward.

The Solicitor of the Treasury is of the
opinion that the use of the Columbian
half-dollar coins in the manufacture of
various articles as souvenirs, such as
spoons, forks, etc., would be a violation
of the law.

FROM WASHINGTON CITY.

The Treasury a Large Gainer by the Com-
plete Destruction by Casualty of
Outstanding Obligations.

A telegram with about seventy signa-
tures attached, including the principal
commercial and manufacturing houses
and banking institutions of San Fran-
cisco, has been forwarded to President
Harrison and Secretary Tracy, urging
for their favorable consideration the
claims of the Union Iron Works for
awarding to it the contract for the con-
struction of one of the new men-of-war
locks and Brooklyn.

The Committee on Banking and Cur-
rency will be called together soon to act
on the bill introduced by Representative
Andrew of Massachusetts, proposing
more liberal legislation in behalf of na-
tional banks and the repeal of the Sherman
act. The majority of the committee is
disposed to recommend the first section
of the Andrew bill, which authorizes
national banks to issue circulating bonds
deposited. Section 2 reduces the amount
of bonds required to be deposited in the
United States Treasury by national banks
to a nominal amount. The section will
have to be modified, as the committee is
hostile to it and believes in requiring
banks to deposit a considerable amount
of bonds. Section 3 relates to the tax
on circulation. The committee is in fa-
vor of a reduction of the rate of tax on
national bank circulation, but is opposed
to wiping the tax out entirely on the
ground that banks should bear their
share of the expense of the system. Sec-
tion 4 repeals the Sherman silver
purchase provision. Whether or not
this will get the favorable indorsement
of the committee cannot be predicted.

The subcommittee having charge of
the subject of establishing a national
quarantine has agreed upon a bill, which
will be reported to the full committee
after recess. The bill agreed upon puts
the national quarantine system into the
hands of the hospital service of the re-
venue marine. Wherever State quaran-
tine regulations exist the hospital ser-
vice of the revenue marine shall have
power to enforce the laws and regula-
tions of the different States. Where
there are no State regulations, or where
in the opinion of the marine hospital
service the quarantine regulation of the
State is not sufficient to prevent the in-
troduction of contagious diseases into
the United States, the marine hospital
service shall report the facts to the Sec-
retary of the Treasury, who, in his
judgment it is necessary and proper,
shall order the marine hospital service
to make such additional rules and regu-
lations as are necessary to prevent the
introduction of such diseases into, or
into one State from another State. The
President is also authorized to suspend
immigration from foreign countries
where infectious diseases exist.

Two years ago Senator Frye prophesied
that time would show that the Panama
canal scheme was corrupt, and that
within a year or two light would be
thrown upon it and the Republic would
tremble under the shock. That condi-
tion exists to-day. There has been some
talk to the effect that the Panama and
Nicaragua canal schemes are parallel,
and that the disaster that has overtaken
the French people will cause public men
in this country to hesitate in giving their
votes to sanction a guarantee of Nicar-
agua bonds, fearing that a scandal might
result. Mr. Frye sees nothing of the
kind, and is emphatic in his declaration
to that effect. Said he: "There is a
very good reason to advance, which is
that the government should exercise
supervision over the canal, and control
all that is done there. There is no
reason why any legislator should
be afraid to cast his ballot for a bill
which has this end in view. I believe
this measure will pass the Senate, but
of course such a prediction cannot be
made as to the House. It can hardly be
supposed that the bill will meet with
favor there, inasmuch as it contemplates
the expenditure of public money, and such
expenditures are opposed on that side
of the Capitol."

In all the recently written matter
about the depleted condition of the
United States Treasury little or no ac-
count has been taken of the fact that
with each passing year the Treasury
is a large gainer by the complete de-
struction by casualty of its outstanding
obligations. How much this amounts
to the best statisticians of the Treasury
Department have no means of definitely
ascertaining. No two figures are alike.
Since 1862, when the government began
to issue paper money, \$5,819,629,108
has been issued up to July 1, 1892. Within
the same period \$4,852,451,620 were re-
deemed, leaving outstanding July 1,
1892, a liability against the government
of \$967,177,479. In an exhaustive in-
quiry on the subject made by United
States Treasurer Hyatt it is estimated
the aggregate loss on all issues, up to
January, 1888, would not be less than
\$8,700,000. This estimate did not in-
clude fractional currency, the 50 cents,
25 cents, 10 cents and 5-cent stin-
glers in such extensive circulation for
a few years following the war. United
States Treasurer Nebeker, in his report
this year, states that more than \$15,000-
000 of this fractional currency is out-
standing, though it has practically gone
out of circulation, and but little more
than \$4,000 was presented for redemp-
tion last year. What is outstanding is
held, to a great extent, by collectors of
coin, and its value as such is greater
than its face value. The aggregate
United States currency, fractional and
otherwise, estimated to be destroyed
and not likely to be presented for re-
demption, approximates, by these fig-
ures, more than \$14,000,000. A recent
estimate prepared in the Treasury De-
partment places the sum as high as \$20-
000,000. The money can only be taken
out of the liabilities of the government
by Congressional enactment, and this
will probably be attempted in the near
future.

FOREIGN CABLEGRAMS

The Most Costly Piece of Railway
Work in the World.

RINDERPEST SPREADS IN GERMANY.

Peasants Dying Like Flies From Hunger
and Disease in the Famine Dis-
tricts of Russia.

Violent gales are raging on the coast
of Spain.

The cholera in Hamburg is showing
no diminution.

Nottingham (England) girls have
formed a short-skirt league.

Emperor William says he does not in-
tend to visit the Chicago Exposition.

A company is to be organized in Eng-
land for the manufacture of electric bi-
cycles.

It is stated that Cornelius Herz black-
mailed Baron Reinach out of 10,000,000
francs.

The report that De Freycinet, Minister
of War in France, is to resign is un-
founded.

Germany complains of the United
States quarantine laws as obstructing
commerce.

Famine in the government of Ulea-
borg, Sweden, is causing an exodus of
the poorer people.

The failure of the November rainfall
has made this the worst cotton season in
India in twenty years.

Negotiations are underway for a mili-
tary ride between Vienna and Rome, the
distance being 1,200 kilometers.

Thurzi, an uncaptured Italian bandit,
died of old age recently. He had been
sentenced to death thirty-seven times.

During the campaign in Dahomey the
French soldiers found the Dahomeyan
women much more redoubtable than the
men.

A French syndicate, it is said, is about
to ask for a concession to build a ship
railway across the Isthmus of Tehuan-
tepec.

Julius Simon thinks that France would
accept the proposal to disarm with en-
thusiasm if it were made by another
power.

An Australian engineer intends carry-
ing passengers from Vienna to Pesth by
an electric engine at the rate of 123 miles
an hour.

The Colombian Congress has passed a
law sanctioning the introduction of Chi-
nese workmen for all classes of indus-
trial enterprise.

A project to establish a submarine cable
between Cartagena, Colon and other
Colombian ports is under discussion in
the Colombian Senate.

A bill will be presented to the German
Reichstag in January to imprison and
fine persons and confiscate newspapers
revealing military secrets.

Jerusalem has been enjoying a boom
since the completion of the railroad that
connects it with Jaffa. Over 300 houses,
hotels, stores and residences have been
erected.

The rinderpest has spread to five hit-
erto-uninfected estates in Mecklenburg,
Germany, and to seven estates in Hol-
stein. Many cattle are dying of it also
in Jutland.

The most costly piece of railway work
in the world according to Sir E. Watkin
is that between the Mansion House and
Aldgate street in London, which used up
\$10,000,000 a mile.

The fact has just been made public
that during the Treist Ministry in Hun-
gary 40,000,000 florins were embelized
in the Department of Education and
Public Instruction.

St. Helena, Napoleon's prison place,
is not prospering. The revenue of the
island decreased \$75,000 in the past year,
and immigration has fallen off, while
emigration has increased.

The latest practicable balloon, war-
ranted to go in any desired direction,
is the invention of Carl Theodor Geisler,
a Hamburg gardener. Experts have
made favorable reports concerning it.

The question of opening museums of
art on Sunday has reached in England
the point of belligerency. Just now the
openers have it all their own way.

Wolves in Russia destroy annually up-
ward of 800,000 head of domestic ani-
mals valued at 8,000,000 rubles. Their
number does not appreciably decrease.

The Salvation Army is about to make
a fresh campaign in France, apparently.
At any rate General Booth is being ex-
tensively advertised in the Paris news-
papers.

The British Consul, who has visited
the famine districts of Kieff, Bessarabia,
Khartouf, Khouruk, Razan, Orel, Tula
and Vorenesk, Russia, reports that the
peasants are dying like flies from hunger
and disease.

There are said to be 15,000 Jews idle
in the East End of London. The dis-
tress is so great that they had even
offered their children for sale to the
Jewish Unemployed Committee in order
to buy bread.

"Balmaceda's millions" are still se-
curely retained within the walls of the
Bank of England, and it seems by no
means certain that the billion will be
returned to the Chilean government,
even within the next twelve months.

Former Medical Director Krans of
Hamburg, who was driven out of office
during the epidemic of cholera by com-
plaints that his negligence was reap-
ing for the spread of the plague, has died
suddenly. It is suspected that he com-
mitted suicide.

LETTERS OLDER THAN SOLOMON.

Missives Exchanged 400 Years Before
His Father's Birth Dug Up.

The Smithsonian institution has re-
ceived information of the discovery at
Tell-el-Amarna, in upper Egypt, of a
number of tablets relating to the history
of Jerusalem and the Pharaoh of
Egypt 400 years before the birth of Da-
vid, who was the father of Solomon,
some notion will be formed of their ex-
treme interest. These letters were writ-
ten, so Dr. Cyrus Adler told a Washing-
ton reporter, about the year 1500 B. C.
and cast a great light upon the relations
of Egypt at that ancient epoch. This, of
course, was long before Jerusalem was
captured by the Jews.

At that time Palestine was a federa-
tion of independent cities, each of which,
like Jerusalem, was governed by a "pre-
fect"—this word meaning literally "king
of a city." Nevertheless, these towns
paid a tribute to Pharaoh, and it was in
relation to this tribute that several of
the letters found were addressed to the
ruler of Egypt by the king of Jerusalem,
Abdi-Taba. In them he tries to explain,
with due respect, that he occupies a
more independent position than the other
prefects, and ought to be treated accord-