

The 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

Elk Being Shipped to the East
From Southern Idaho.

RESERVOIR ON THE B.G. SANDY.

Rich Strike Made in the Grand Canyon
of the Colorado—Frouble Over
Lund Brewing.

The Populists of Idaho are organizing
an industrial legion.

Arizona is knocking vigorously for admission
into the Union.

The Idaho Legislature proposes to fix
railroad rates at 3 cents per mile.

The Farish Reservoir and Canal Company
has been incorporated at Phoenix, A. T.

The Chino sugar factory announces an
increase in the price of beets the coming
season.

The reported trouble with the Indians
in the San Jun gold fields is declared
without foundation.

A rich strike has been made in the
Grand Canyon of the Colorado, about
seventy miles north of Flagstaff, A. T.

The gold mines in Utah are adding
largely to the population of that Territory.
The new comers are all anti-Mormons.

The Young Men's Christian Association
at Fresno, Cal., is so deeply in
debt that it wants permission to sell its
property, valued at \$30,000.

William Weightman of San Francisco,
who at one time acted as private secretary
to the late Senator Hearst, will be
appointed State Bank Examiner for
California.

A rancher near San Quintin, Lower
California, while digging a well the other
day found an old George III. penny buried
about six feet in depth. The inscription
could be plainly read.

A new industry has opened up in
Southern Idaho, namely, the shipping
of elk to Eastern States. A carload of
these animals were sent from Idaho
Falls recently, which will net the lucky
captor about \$250 a pair.

The Bradstreet mercantile agency re-
ports fourteen failures in the Pacific
Coast States and Territories in the past
week, as compared with eighteen for the
previous week and seventeen for the
corresponding week of 1892.

There is trouble brewing over the
possession of the land in the South re-
cently decided by the Secretary of the
Interior as having been illegally sold to
settlers by the State of California, it be-
ing a part of the public domain.

The combination of pottery manufactur-
ers has opened war on the Stockton
Terra Cotta Company in an endeavor to
freeze that institution out, and is now
offering sewer pipe for sale in Stockton
at one-third the price a year ago.

Suit has been commenced by the At-
torney-General of California against the
Central Pacific Railroad Company and
five other railroad companies to recover
taxes levied for the year 1887, aggregat-
ing with penalties about \$1,000,000.

A New York syndicate is now making
a survey for a reservoir and dam on the
Big Sandy river, near Signal, Mojave
county, A. T. The irrigation scheme is
an extensive one, and the intention is
to cover with ditches about 125 miles.

David Monnaster, a well-known cap-
italist, who has resided at Portland, Or.,
for forty years, has been sued by his
wife, Mary C. Monnaster, for a decree of
divorce and a division of property.

The defendant was married to his first wife
in St. Louis fifty-two years ago, but after
living with her twelve years he left her
and came to Oregon. Hearing that she
was dead, he married again. Monnaster
is worth over \$250,000.

At San Francisco Judge Coffey signed
an order settling the final account of P.
J. Corbett as guardian of the estate of
Henry Macdonald. His findings are to
the effect that Corbett mismanaged the
estate and wasted the property, and is
entitled to no compensation for his ser-
vices. As conclusions of the law he finds
that Corbett is entitled to credit of \$1,
990 and no more out of the sum of \$7,000
received by him in his capacity of guar-
dian. He therefore orders Corbett to pay
forthwith to his successor \$5,040.
Corbett is the father of the pugilistic
champion.

INDUSTRIAL BREVITIES.

The Large Clear Profits Accruing to Mr.
Edison From the Sale of Phono-
graphs—Rice Crop.

The latest luxury is electric light
baths.

Rubies are more valuable than dia-
monds.

Bahama Islanders use American fer-
tilizers.

Women are practicing dentistry in
Holland.

The four ocean routes employ 1,100
steamers.

There are thirty co-operative dairies
in Ireland.

Boston, it is said, is the favorite city
for tramps.

Women are successful house-builders
in Finland.

Pennsylvania is the largest cigar pro-
ducing State.

Thousands of Bostonians cling to their
2 o'clock dinner.

The Danes are said to lead the world
as butter-makers.

Aluminum slate pencils are among the
latest inventions.

Canada has produced a cheese weigh-
ing 22,000 pounds.

The editor of a Missouri paper takes
optimum on subscriptions.

Woolen shoes are worn by more than
70,000,000 people of Europe.

Nearly 2,400 negroes are employed in
Washington by the Government.

Twenty tons of gold was taken from
one Australian mine in fifteen years.

There are considerably over 100,000
acres devoted to tobacco in Virginia.

It has recently been estimated that
ninety meals can be cooked by electricity
for \$0.37.

A new industry is reported for Os-
ceola, Florida—the raising of alligators
for market.

Minneapolis mills made 9,750,000 bar-
rels of flour last year, against 7,875,000
barrels in 1891.

There are 7,000 loan associations in
this country, with a membership of
2,000,000 persons.

With a capital stock of \$20,000,000 the
wall paper trust is contemplating an in-
crease to \$35,000,000.

There were 4,498,058,253 cigars and
3,210,422,337 cigarettes manufactured in
this country last year.

Artificial grass for the grounds of sea-
side cottages is one of the industries at
Manchester, England.

"The year 1892," says *Dun's Review of
Trade*, "has been the most prosperous
ever known in business."

The world's production of the golden
metal in 1891 was 6,010,000 ounces; of
silver, 143,465,000 ounces.

The Pennsylvania railroad is reputed to
transport more passengers than any
other line in this country.

The rice crop in the South this year is
reported to be exceptionally large. It is
estimated at 225,000,000 pounds.

It is alleged that the syndicates which
have been buying up surface railroads
in various cities will consolidate.

It is said that Edison has already re-
ceived a clear profit of over \$1,500,000
from the sale of his phonographs.

The Union Pacific has fifteen long and
a great number of short tunnels, the
aggregate length being 6,500 feet.

An entire dinner, comprising several
courses, was recently cooked by elec-
tricity in a hotel at Ottawa, Canada.

Three hundred millions of eggs are
used every year in this country in mak-
ing albumen paper used in photography.

According to the best estimates the
wool clip last year was 333,018,405
pounds, a gain of 25,636,308 pounds over
1891.

PURELY PERSONAL.

Mr. Labouche got \$450,000 for his
share of the London *Daily News*.

Carliote, it is said, really aspires to
the Supreme Bench, not the Cabinet.
He is comparatively a poor man.

William Lloyd Garrison's statue in
bronze, of colossal size, will be unveiled
in Newburyport next Fourth of July.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland is the
best-paid member of the British govern-
ment. His salary is \$100,000 per annum.

Princess Galitzin, a member of one of
the oldest aristocratic families of Rus-
sia, is now a stable maid in a French circus.

Lord Chief Justice Coleridge of Eng-
land was as bright and witty as ever on
his 71st birthday, which occurred not
long ago.

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

Pope Leo XIII. owns a pearl left him
by his predecessor on the throne of St.
Peter, which is worth \$20,000, and the
chain of thirty-two pearls owned by the
Empress Frederick is estimated at \$35,
000.

Rev. Henry Fairbanks of St. Johns-
bury, Vt., has given \$25,000 to the
academy at that place to found a scholar-
ship in memory of his son Albert, who
died about a year ago while a student in
that institution.

Colonel Carroll D. Wright, who has
been reappointed Commissioner of
Labor for four years more by President
Harris, will probably resign, it is said,
when Mr. Cleveland comes in, but it is
regarded as doubtful whether his resig-
nation will be accepted.

The King and Queen of Italy have in-
vited Queen Victoria to spend a few
days with them at Rome during her
next visit to the Continent, and, as the
sovereign of Great Britain has frequently
expressed her desire to visit the Eternal
City, it is quite likely that the invita-
tion will be accepted.

BEYOND THE ROCKIES

Important Patent Decision Made
by the Supreme Court.

WAR ON SWEATERS IN BOSTON.

The Number of Victims That Judge Lynch
Has Executed During the Past
Year—Other News.

The authorities of North Dakota pro-
pose to enforce the prohibition law.

The Carnegie mills at Homestead, Pa.,
are running full in every depart-
ment.

The New York theater ladies have
taken to removing their hats during the
performance.

The boys in the State Reform School
at Topeka have just finished putting up
350 tons of ice.

Dr. McMillan says he never ridiculed
the Pope, although charged with the ec-
clesiastical offense.

A combination of manufacturers of
wire goods and cut nails is being formed
by large Western firms.

George G. Sisson has challenged any-
body in the world to a match game of
billiards for \$1,000 a side.

The principal operators of silver mines
in Colorado have practically agreed to
shut down until silver advances.

New Orleans is finding much difficulty
in enforcing the Sunday law, owing to
the apathy of the police officials.

The Carnegie Company was a great
financial loser by the recent strike, and
it is economizing in its management.

Gidon Marsh, the fugitive President of
the wrecked Keystone Bank of Phila-
delphia, is said to be in South-Africa.

In Boston the bosses and the clothing-
cutters have joined hands to compel the
sweaters to grant the demands of their
workmen.

The Comanche, Kiowa and Apache
agreement for the cession of 2,500,000
acres of land has been sent to the Senate
by the President.

The train bearing the old liberty bell
to the World's Fair will run only by
day, in order to give people along the
route a chance to see it.

The industrial and financial conditions
in South Carolina are reported as grati-
fying because of the improvement in
the agricultural interest.

It is reported that unless prompt mea-
sures of protection are adopted in the
natural-gas district of Indiana the supply
will soon be exhausted.

Chairman Hood of the New York
Board of Assessment estimates that
only \$400,000,000 of personal property in
the State escaped taxation.

Philadelphia is entitled to be known
as the city of sisterly love. According
to a recent police census the city boasts
of 23,000 more women than men.

A New York letter to the Philadelphia
Press intimates that Baby Ruth is to
have a rival, and there will likely be a
birth at the White House this spring.

President Harrison has received a cane
made from the wood of a house on Porto
Santo, one of the Madeira Islands, in
which Christopher Columbus once lived.

Congressman Dalzell is going to make
another attempt to get through Congress
the bill providing for a survey for a ship
canal to connect Lake Erie and the Ohio
river.

It is estimated that Judge Lynch has
executed during the past year 236
people—an increase over 1891 of forty-
one. His victims were 231 men and five
women.

The railroad construction in the
United States during 1891 does not reach
high figures, being only 4,000 miles.
The total was the smallest since 1873,
except those of 1884 and 1885.

Major General Schofield does not
think the massing of troops at the
World's Fair for display would prove a
good idea or that it would give any
beneficial return for the expense in-
volved.

The Cotton Bureau of the National
Alliance at Memphis, Tenn., has issued
an address to planters, advising the
planting of a less acreage to cotton.
This season's crop is largely reduced,
and the planters have got better prices.

Michigan's war Governor, Austin
Blair, received a certified check for
\$4,125 as a Christmas gift from promi-
nent residents of that State. The ex-
Governor is writing his recollections of
the war, and the money will be used in
getting out the book.

In the case of the Dr. Briggs here-
case the New York Presbytery, without
expressing approval of the critical or
theological views embodied in Dr.
Briggs' address, or of the manner in
which they have been expressed and
illustrated, pronounces Briggs fully ac-
quitted of the offenses alleged against
him.

The Mutual Life Benefit Insurance
Company of Hartford, Conn., has de-
cided to go out of business, and has
made arrangements with the National
Mutual Insurance Company of New
York to take all its members who apply
for a transfer.

The Supreme Court has denied the
motion to advance the case of Merrick
ex rel. vs. Charles Foster, Secretary of
the Treasury, popularly known as the
silver brick case. This is the case
wherein the plaintiff sought to compel
the Secretary to coin into dollars a silver
brick offered at the mint for that pur-
pose.

FROM WASHINGTON CITY

Minority Report of the House Banking
and Currency Committee on Bill
to Repeal Sherman Act.

Representative Wilson has received
assurance that an appropriation will be
made for the Gray's Harbor light.

Despite protests to the contrary, it
transpires that Don M. Dickinson of
Michigan is to be in Cleveland's Cab-
inet.

The President has sent to the Senate
the following nominations: Postmasters
—California, John L. Merriam, South
Riveride; Idaho, Miss Emma F. Ste-
vens, Blackfoot.

Baker of Kansas has introduced in the
House a bill for the free coinage of silver,
making it unlawful for any person to
make any contract, note, draft or bill
payable in any specific coin or currency.

Representative Hermann has secured
a favorable report up on the bill paying
H. W. Shipley \$2,487 for excess work
and money expended on the Nez Perce
reservation in 1889. Shipley is now a
resident of Jackson county, Or.

The House Committee on Commerce
has decided to report the two bills to
amend the Interstate Commerce law to
meet the Supreme Court decision in the
celebrated Counselman case, and also
Judge Gresham's recent decision.

The Senate Mines and Mining Com-
mittee has considered Cunniff's
bill, Senator Felton, ex Representative
Berry and Cunniff's amendments, a
ter which the bill was reported to the
Senate with Felton's amendments,
heretofore printed, and Berry's pro-
vision, prescribing a penalty for viola-
tion of the law by the miners.

Commissioner Raum of the pension
bureau appeared the other day before
the subcommittee of the House Com-
mittee on Appropriations, which is pre-
paring the pensions appropriation bill.
The original estimate for 1894 made by
the Commissioner was \$165,000,000. A
subsequent estimate a few days ago
placed the amount required at \$172,000,
000. He was asked as to the reason of
the increase, and explained his former
figures by saying he had presumed the
new administration would not do as
much work as his had done, but admit-
ted, if it did allow as many pensions,
\$172,000,000 would be needed.

The Intercontinental Railway Com-
mission has prepared a fac-simile, in
miniature, of Central America, showing
the proposed railroad intended to unite
the systems of North America and
South America. It is about twenty-five
feet long, and will be sent to the World's
Fair as a part of the government ex-
hibit. At the last meeting of the mem-
bers of the commission the work of the
surveying parties was reviewed and
found in a satisfactory condition. The
international commission will ask Con-
gress for an appropriation of \$50,000 to
finish the office work of the survey and
publish the results.

Secretary Tracy has awarded the con-
tracts for the cruiser Brooklyn and bat-
tle ship Iowa to the Cramps. In making
the award the Secretary says: "Had I
the power to award the contracts for the
two ships in my discretion, I should dis-
tribute them to two firms, but I have no
such power. I am required by the statute
to award the contracts to the lowest and
most responsible bidder, and there is no
doubt that the Cramps are the lowest
bidders, and I cannot say the Union Iron
Works are better builders than the Cramps
any more than I can say the Cramps are
better builders than the Union Iron Works."

I regard both as excellent builders and
equally good. Under these circumstances
it is plainly my duty under the law to
award the contracts for both of said ves-
sels to the Cramps."

The President is still giving close con-
sideration to the subject of freight
brought over the Canadian Pacific. Two
new points have been discovered, viz.:
That the original law specified that the
consular seal system was to be applied
to freight which was the product of
contiguous foreign countries only, and
that by the Canadian law United States
consular officers guilty of fraud in the
United States are not amenable to arrest
so long as they remain in Canada. A
large bulk of the freight handled by the
Canadian Pacific, and which comes into
this country under consular seal, is the
product of other foreign countries, not-
ably Japan and China. Did this class of
freight not enjoy the privilege of the
consular seal system, they would enter
this country at an American port and be
transported by American railroads.

These two points are considered impor-
tant as giving the President, if he
chooses by exercising it, the right of
suspending the operation of the consular
seal system without action by Con-
gress.

The minority report of the House
Banking and Currency Committee on
the bill to repeal the Sherman silver
purchase act was made to the
House by Representative Townsend of
Colorado. It is an argument in opposi-
tion to the bill, which, it is charged,
is intended to be the final step towards
an absolute gold standard in the United
States and to suppress every effort at bi-
metallism. The minority says to secure
the support of national banks the bill
allows a gratuitous increase of their
present circulation by about \$15,000,000,
and also gives them a bonus of the present
circulation of \$9,000,000 per year by re-
ducing the circulation tax. The report
attacks the statement given by the ma-
jority as the ground for its action, and
predicts the repeal policy will reduce
widespread ruin. Figures are quoted to
disprove the statement that the country
is drifting to a silver basis, and the drain
of gold is attributed to European losses
in South America and to the Russian
loan. The silver purchases, the minority
says, do not affect the matter, and to
get American gold Europe has been pay-
ing a premium.

FOREIGN CABLEGRAMS

Secret of Prevailing Agricultural
Depression in England.

THE FAMOUS ALMANACH DE GOETHA.

Appropriate Name of the German Min-
ister of Instruction—Buried by
the Beautiful Snow.

Brigandage is increasing in Russian
Poland.

Residents of Saxony protest against
the Jesuits' return to Germany.

German army officers, it is said, are to
be forbidden cigarettes as injurious to
health.

The Pope is said to be writing an en-
cyclical on the perils of the European
situation.

London music hall singers have taken
up the jewelry-stealing craze of the
aristocrats.

Cook's agencies are "booking" people
all over Europe to visit Chicago the
coming summer.

Three thousand seven hundred and
forty-one bodies were cremated in
France during 1891.

English capitalists are said to have of-
fered Spain a loan of \$300,000,000,
receiving pay from customs revenue.

It is announced that the famous Tam
O'Shanter Inn on High street, Ayr,
Scotland, has been sold for \$15,000.

The famous Almanach de Gotha, the
blue book of the world's royalty, has
made its annual appearance for the 130th
time.

Emigration from some parts of Alsace
has been unusually heavy of late, and
is likely to continue for some time to
come.

The Panama prisoners at Paris have
been removed from Mazas prison to the
famous old jail adjoining the Palais de
Justice.

The Ernest August tunnel in the Harz
districts is nine miles long, and the water
it drains from the mines is used for trans-
portation.

An unusually large number of well-
known and prominent men in London
have lately sought the assistance of
bankruptcy courts.

The Duke of Sutherland has written
to the Secretary of the Bimetallic
League, accepting the office of Vice-
President of the league.

Prince Bismarck says that all the
nations of Europe should drop their
differences for a time and combine
against the Socialists and Anarchists.

The name of the German Minister of
Instruction, who, it is feared, will try to
regulate the religious instruction of
their children, is very appropriately
von Basse.

There are no great difficulties, phys-
ical or financial, in the way of the pro-
ject for a Channel tunnel between Eng-
land and France, which has been once
more revived.

At Herzogenburg, Austria, during the
recent severe storm a cottage containing
a family of eight persons was buried by
a snow slide. When succor reached
them, three days afterward, two were
dead.

Four Russians, suspected of being Ni-
hilists, have been arrested in Paris at
the instance of the Russian Ambassador,
and will at once be conducted to the
frontier and warned not to return to
France.

A frightful accident is reported from
Eischischek in the province of Wilna,
Russia. The boiler of the public baths
at that place exploded, and six persons
were instantly killed and fifteen mortally
injured.

For kissing a young lady passenger
against her will, the conductor of a rail-
way train running between Chemnitz
and Leipzig, Germany, has been dis-
charged in disgrace and sentenced to
four weeks' imprisonment.

The secret of the prevailing agricul-
tural depression in Great Britain is told
by the London *Saturday Review* in the
frank statement "that it is impossible
to cultivate a great part of the soil of Eng-
land, rent free, at a profit."

In Vienna it is said Sarah Bernhardt
was compelled to appear before the offi-
cial judges in all the costumes she was
to wear in the plays produced in the
Austrian capital.

The Hamburg Senate has forbidden
hotel and lodging-house keepers to re-
ceive guests from Russian Poland. This
is perhaps Jew-baiting under the guise
of fighting the cholera.

The Sultan of Turkey has granted con-
cessions for the construction of long rail-
ways, which will open up his territory
to the east, the north and the south, all
having their termini at Constantinople.

The experiment made three years ago
to stock the river Seine, in France, with
California salmon has proven success-
ful. Two salmon weighing six pounds
each were taken at Nemours and nine-
teen at Langres, weighing six and seven
pounds.

The extreme depression into which
the shipping industry of England and
the continent has fallen is shown by
statistics just made public. The total
number of vessels laid up in English
and Scotch ports is 479 and the total
tonnage 856,000. Besides these there
are laid up in continental ports ninety-
nine steamers with a total tonnage of
100,000. As a result of the laying up of
so many vessels there are 500,000 men
idle, which means a loss of \$50,000 in
wages monthly.

AN AZTEC SACRIFICE.

One Horrible scene of Many in Mexico
in the Days of the Montezumas.

Fifty-two years constituted the Aztec
cycle. To this cycle was added a comple-
ment of thirteen days, intended to make
the solar and civil years agree. It was be-
lieved that the world would come to an end
on the last night of a cycle, and that the
gods, if merciful, would light their fires on
the distant mountains. If the world did
not come to an end the Aztecs congratulated
themselves that it would arrive an-
other cycle, and the thirteen complemen-
tary days were passed with feasts, sacrifices
and bacchanals.

In the temple of Huizilpochtli there
was to be a gladiatorial combat, which
was nothing less than a sacrifice. The six
ministers of the ceremony were at hand,
Topiltzin, the chief among them, clad in a
crimson vestment, with a crown of vari-
colored feathers, was performing the
duties that preceded a sacrifice to the god,
and the others, with white robes bordered
with black, their faces hideous with som-
ber pigment and mouths painted white,
assisted him. A crowd filled the stone
walls of the temple to witness the specta-
cle, surging with impatience about the
temalcalt (or round, stone platform, eight
feet high) where the combat was to take
place.