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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

Penney Vetoes the Salute on
Inauguration Day.

EXTENSION OF THE OREGON PACIFIC.

Tray of Diamonds Stolen From a Jewelry
Store in Sacramento—Marine
Engineer Pardoned.

Riverside packers and growers are
holding the orange crop back until the
Florida fruit is well out of market.

The contract for the construction of the
South Gila canal has just been let to
Los Angeles parties. The work when
completed will cost \$2,000,000.

The wife of R. T. Earle, late superintendent
of the Stockton combined
harvesting works, believes he has gone to
Mexico with a married woman.

O. W. Hollenbeck, the Auburn (Cal.)
banker, has been acquitted on an
embezzlement charge, owing to a variance
between the indictment and the proof.

The Gage canal, which furnishes the
water supply for the new cable settle-
ments of Riverside, is being cemented for
a distance of six miles, and the work is
nearly completed.

Phoenix, A. T., is apparently in earnest
in an endeavor to do its share toward
building the proposed San Diego and
Phoenix railway. San Diego offers to
build to the Colorado river.

The Los Angeles Board of Supervisors
favor the passage of a State law providing
that new counties cannot be formed
without the consent of a majority of
voters residing within the area of the
original county.

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

The case of the Illinois Trust and Sav-
ings Bank of Chicago against the Los
Angeles cable road has been opened in
the Superior Court at Los Angeles. This
is an effort to foreclose \$1,644,000 worth
of outstanding mortgages.

The Governor of Washington has par-
doned Lucius Gonzales of San Francisco,
a marine engineer. Gonzales has served
two years in the penitentiary, but recent
circumstances prove him innocent of the
crime for which he was committed.

A small bird inhabits the valleys
and canyons putting into Death Valley,
making his home in the mesquite groves
abounding there. His principal occupa-
tion seems to be a war of extermination
against scorpions, which he is very skill-
ful in killing.

The Bee Hive, the old residence of
Brigham Young at Lake, was recently
owned and occupied by his son, John W.
Young, has been sold out on judgment
for \$67,413.44. The Bee Hive brought
\$52,567.73 and the other property enough
and more to satisfy the judgment.

Sergeant Levin of Victoria, B. C., who
was suspended owing to his investigation
into the manner of the death of A. J.
Davis, the Montana millionaire, has been
reinstated. The Sergeant believed that
the daughter-in-law of Davis pushed him
while he was drunk, and he fell down
stairs and was killed. No criminal in-
tention was discovered.

A tray of diamonds was stolen from H.
Wachorn's jewelry store at Sacramento
the other evening. One man broke the
plate-glass window and another covered
the clerk with a pistol, while the first
grabbed the tray, when both men
dashed up the street and disappeared in
Chinatown. They had false whiskers
and could not be identified.

The prospects for an early resumption
of operations at the Temescal tin mines
in San Bernardino county, Cal., are
not very encouraging. During the past week
the Sheriff has sold at auction a quantity
of the movable property of the company
to satisfy the accounts of parties to whom
the company was indebted when the mine
was closed down some months ago.

The arrest of Mrs. Yesler at Seattle,
Wash., on the charge of having destroyed
the will of her husband, is now believed
to be a part of a conspiracy to prejudice
the appointment of Mrs. Yesler's choice
as administrator of the estate, and Low-
man, the disgruntled heir, is the head of
the conspiracy. There is much feeling
in the city. The Mayor will not involve
the city in the suit.

FROM WASHINGTON CITY.

Postmaster-General Wanamaker Creates
Something of an Innovation in
Official Life.

Senator Dolph has the Siletz Indian
reservation bill in proper shape and
ready to pass as soon as an opportunity
occurs for calling it up.

Senator Cullom has introduced a joint
resolution requesting the city authori-
ties of Philadelphia to lend the United
States the Liberty bell for exhibition at
the World's Fair.

By direction of the President Secre-
tary Foster of the Treasury Department
has directed the Collectors of Customs
at New York, Philadelphia and Boston
to suspend the refund of duties upon hat
material until further advised.

It is understood that M. E. Bell, su-
perintendent of the Chicago public
building, against whom a report of mal-
feasance in office was made by Assistant
Secretary Lambertson, has tendered his
resignation to Secretary Foster. It will
probably be accepted.

The experiments in the treatment of
lumpy jaw under the direction of the
Department of Agriculture are com-
pleted. Results show that of eighty-five
cattle treated sixty-eight were comple-
tely cured. Secretary Rusk is highly de-
lighted with the showing.

The Oregon delegation has been in re-
ceipt of numerous letters recommending
H. L. Rees of Oregon for appointment
as paymaster in the army, and have in-
dorsed him for the place, but the Presi-
dent is very likely to name some of his
personal friends for these places.

Senator Mitchell has introduced a
joint resolution providing that where an
officer of the United States has been pre-
sented with a medal and the medal has
been lost or destroyed a duplicate should
be issued. This is meant to secure a du-
plicate medal for General H. B. Com-
pson of Lakeview, whose medal for dis-
tinguished services was stolen by the
Indians.

The House Committee on Interstate
and Foreign Commerce has ordered a
favorable report on the Senate bill ap-
propriating \$250,000 for the construction
of a ship canal to connect Lakes Union
and Washington with Puget Sound. The
bill was reported with an amendment
striking out the proposed route by
Smith's Cove, leaving the route to be
decided upon by the Secretary of War.

The rumor is in circulation that, if the
present Congress does not repeal the
Sherman act, Cleveland has said that he
will convene the Fifty-third Congress in
special session within thirty days after
March 4. Representative McMillin, a
member both of the Ways and Means
and the Rules Committees, says he has
been over the ground carefully, and can
see no possible chance of the repeal of
the silver act.

The Treasury Department at present
holds less gold than at any time since
the resumption act of January 1, 1879,
and in the language of a Treasury official
the gold obligations are greater, with
less than \$5,000,000 free gold to meet
them, and \$2,500,000 gold engaged for
shipment from New York for Europe.
Treasury officials do not venture a pre-
dication when the outflow will stop, but
state that they see nothing serious in
the situation.

The Interstate and Foreign Commerce
Committee has appointed the following
subcommittee to consider the Nicaragua
canal bill: Patterson of Tennessee,
Raynor of Maryland, Price of Lou-
isiana, Geary of California, O'Neill of
Pennsylvania, Storer of Ohio and Hook
of Ohio. At least one member of the
committee is strongly opposed to the
canal bill. This is Raynor of Maryland.
Some others are believed to be lukewarm,
and Geary cannot be relied upon with
certainty to favor the bill according to
some men who are familiar with the sit-
uation.

Postmaster-General John Wanamaker
created something of an innovation in
official life recently by giving a reception
at his residence to the employees and at-
tachés of every department of the Post-
office Department, as well as of the local
postoffices. The event was preceded by a
dinner, to which quite a number of the
friends of the Postmaster-General and
his wife were invited. This is the first
reception of the kind that has ever been
given by a member of the Cabinet, and
it is expected to form an interesting
precedent that will be extensively fol-
lowed in years to come.

What is considered in Washington as
one of the most significant moves in the
entire Hawaiian discussion was the ear-
nest speech made by Senator Dolph the
other day in favor of the United States
assuming control of the islands. Sena-
tor Dolph is one of the most influential
members of the Committee on Foreign
Relations, and his action in these mat-
ters carries great weight. The speech
was full of statistics, giving everything
of any value concerning the commercial
advantages of Hawaii, and will be a text
for the discussion that will ensue after
the arrival of the Commissioners. It is
replete with such information as both
House and Senate will need to act in-
telligently upon the great question.

The report of the Siletz Indian Com-
missioners, with the draft of a bill for
the adoption of the agreement which has
been reached with those Indians for the
cession of a portion of their lands, has
been received in the Senate, and upon
the request of Senator Dolph, immedi-
ately sent to the printer, so that it may
be considered at an early date. The
Senator says he is going to make every
effort to push the bill through, although
it is so late in the session that he may
find it difficult. The bill provides that
the land shall be thrown open upon the
proclamation of the President, but Mr.
Dolph is of the opinion that this will be
stricken out and the lands opened so
soon as the agreement is ratified by Con-
gress. He considers the agreement
reached with the Indians very satisfac-
tory.

BEYOND THE ROCKIES.

The Large Amount of Natural
Gas Wasted in Indiana.

NEW YORK BEGGARS TO BE ARRESTED

A Negro Hanged in Delaware Nineteen
Years Ago for Criminal Assault
Was Innocent.

Northwestern Iowa is liable to be in-
volved in a meat famine.

Citizens of Memphis are endeavoring
to suppress the gambling evil.

About forty employees in the New Or-
leans Mint have been discharged.

Kansas sends in the best wheat report
of any of the wheat-growing States.

An investigation of the ex-officials of
the Illinois Penitentiary is asked for.

The Michigan Liquors-Dealers' Asso-
ciation has organized an insurance order.

Small game is reported to be very
abundant throughout Alabama this year.

Extraordinary precautions against the
cholera have been taken at the city of
Mexico.

Philadelphia capitalists are figuring on
starting a new bank in Wall street
with \$1,000,000 capital.

A Philadelphia syndicate has made
extensive purchases of coffee lands in
the State of Oaxaca, Mexico.

The managers of the Chicago Fair are
counting upon \$6,000,000 in receipts for
concessions granted by them.

Mexico's exports to the United States
during the past fiscal year aggregated
\$4,349,558 more than during the previous
year.

The fifty-cent Columbian stamps, it is
discovered by a St. Louis puzzle fiend,
contains the picture of a man smoking a
cigar.

The Union Pacific threatens to make
the rate from Oden to Missouri river
points \$20, and a hot rate war is ex-
pected.

Barbers in Ohio are agitating for a law
which shall make it legally possible for
a white barber to refuse to shave a col-
ored man.

Six of the public schools of Milwaukee
have been closed by the Health Com-
missioners because of their unsanitary
condition.

In Louisville a man named Manning
has been arrested who is charged with
selling charms warranted to cure all
sorts of illness.

The Senate has passed the bill to re-
fer to the Court of Claims the claim of
Jessie Benton Fremont to certain lands
in San Francisco.

A Chicago lawyer has suggested that
ex-Presidents, when they possess the
legal requirements, be named for Su-
preme Court Justices.

Four saloons were erected in the mid-
dle of the Ohio river, which was entirely
frozen at Louisville, and did a thriving
business for many days.

As the result of a recent order by the
government the immigration commis-
sioners paid by railroads to steamship
companies will be reduced.

Governor Hogg of Texas, in his mes-
sage to the Legislature of that State,
advocated the taxation of vendors of
deadly weapons and cigarettes.

Senator Warner Miller says Hunting-
ton and the Southern Pacific interests
are in opposition to the Nicaragua Canal,
and their agents are at work in Wash-
ington.

A bill to prohibit prize-fighting in In-
diana, providing that principals should
be fined \$5,000 and the newspapers
\$3,000 for printing advance notices, was
killed in the House.

The Geologist of Indiana says that
enough gas has been wasted in its belt to
supply every family in the State for two
years, and that \$22,000,000 is but a fair
measure of the loss.

Police Superintendent Byrnes of New
York has issued orders to the police to
arrest all beggars caught plying their
trade. They had made general nuis-
ances of themselves.

Four thousand new postoffices were
established during the last year, 557,646
unmailable letters poured into the boxes,
32,612 of them wholly without any out-
side sign, symbol or address.

An election contest in Massachusetts
has developed the fact that the suc-
cessful candidate for Representative in the
Wellington district was naturalized only
the day before he was elected.

The Minnesota Legislature is getting
ready to try a new form of paternalism.
It is proposed to amend the State Con-
stitution so as to enable the State to in-
sure all farm buildings at cost.

To the British emigrants who will take
up land in the northwest of British Co-
lumbia the Canadian government is of-
fering through the London Emigrants'
Information Office bonuses of \$5 to \$10 a
head.

Miss Nellie Ahern will be the next
State Librarian at Indianapolis. This
was decided at a caucus of the two
Houses in which sixty-four votes were
for Miss Ahern and only eight for the
male candidate.

A Washington dispatch says it has in-
formation from a thoroughly reliable
source that M. M. Estee upon the part
of San Francisco has offered the Santa
Fe \$10,000,000 if the road would build
into the city.

The Chickamauga National Park Com-
missioners have offered \$17,000,000 for
eight acres of ground on Orchard Knob,
Tennessee, where Generals Grant and
Thomas stood and watched the battle of
Missionary Ridge.

INDUSTRIAL BRIEVITIES.

The Gold and Silver Output of Mexico for
the Past Twelve Years—The
Ivory Trade Increasing.

Four-fifths of the engines now working
in the world have been constructed dur-
ing the last twenty-five years.

In making champagne the grapes are
squeezed six times, each pressure mak-
ing wine of a different quality.

One of the oldest and most conserva-
tive trust companies in Philadelphia
holds \$330,000,000 of trust estates.

Electricity is used for making forgings,
anchors, railroad spikes, ball bearing and
other articles hitherto made by hand.

The value of the honey and wax pro-
duced in the United States during the
past year has been estimated at \$20,000,-
000.

It is said all the building trades of
Chicago will on April 1 demand increased
pay and a contract excluding non-union
workmen.

Horses are so plentiful in Buenos
Ayres that everybody has at least one.
It is said that even the beggars beg on
horseback.

English capitalists are reported to
have become interested in the coal fields
of Ohio county, Ky., and propose to de-
velop them.

The Languedoc Ship Canal in France,
by a short passage of 148 miles, saves a
sea voyage of 2,000 miles by the straits
of Gibraltar.

The hours of 7,000 men on the Union
Pacific railroad system have been re-
duced from nine to eight and only seven
on Saturday.

A druggist at Chicago believes that if
he could secure the soda water privileges
at the World's Fair his fortune would be
made for life.

An ingenious Boston man has just pat-
ented an electrical device designed to
automatically play banjos, mandolins,
guitars and harps.

A year ago there were only fifty people
in the mining settlement of Cripple
Creek, Col. Now it is a thriving town
of 10,000 inhabitants.

Four hundred acres of land in Linn
county, Mo., fenced and seeded to tim-
othy, but without buildings, was re-
cently sold for \$30 an acre.

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.

An inventor who recently had an idea
patented in every country of the world
where the patent law exists had to pay
just \$14,550 for the privileges.

One hundred thousand tons of silver
and 300 tons of gold, representing a
money value of \$4,320,000,000, have been
produced in Mexico since 1881.

A recent invention is a new type of
refrigerator car that can be run for
twenty days without re-icing. It is
charged with ice and certain chemicals.

There is a scheme on foot for the estab-
lishment of a \$5,000,000 steel plant at
Galveston, Texas, similar to the steel
works at Chicago, Pittsburg and Cleve-
land.

In 1890 the United States produced
60,000 tons of paper. In 1890 the pro-
duction was 1,200,000 tons or 150,000
tons more than the total product of
European paper mills.

Four million tons of the finest ice ever
housed and 500,000 tons stacked for
early use, is the Hudson river winter
harvest. It has been gathered at an es-
timated cost of 20 cents per ton.

A glass factory at Liverpool has "glass
jungle" boxes for all its machinery, a
glass floor, glass shingles on the roof and
a smokestack 105 feet high, built wholly
of glass bricks, each a foot square.

Granite for columns, balusters, round
posts and urns is now worked chiefly in
lathes, which, for the heaviest work, are
made large enough to handle blocks
twenty-five feet long and five feet in di-
ameter.

When Harrison W. Crosby first intro-
duced canned tomatoes he sold them at
50 cents a can. This was in 1848. For
a few years past the average price has
been 7 cents for a much superior article
than that for which Mr. Crosby received
50 cents.

If the ivory trade increases at the
present rate much longer the elephant
will soon become extinct. One firm
alone in Sheffield last year received the
tusks of no fewer than 1,280 elephants.
A few years ago 800 pairs of tusks were
sufficient for them.

PURELY PERSONAL.

Ex-President Hayes was the first man
to receive the LL. D. degree from Johns
Hopkins.

Stephen M. White, the staunch Demo-
crat, is the first Senator from California
who was born in that State.

Ex-Senator Ingalls is making \$5,000 a
month out of his lectures and syndicate
lectures. This beats being a Senator.

Senator Faulkner of West Virginia has
placed himself on record as favoring the
election of United States Senators by
popular vote.

Mr. Moody is scrupulous about travel-
ing on Sunday, no matter how impatient
he may be or how worthy the mission on
which he may be bound.

Mrs. Jefferson Davis distinctly refuses
to receive any gifts from the Southern
States or from private friends, preferring
to live upon her own modest income.

Mrs. Mand Howe Elliott will try the
lecture platform, and if she is as suc-
cessful in the new line as she has been as
a writer, the public will be pleased and
she will make a bonanza strike.

A sister of General Butler, eleven
years older than he, is now living near
the old Butler homestead in Nottingham,
N. H. She is the widow of Daniel S.
Stevens.

FOREIGN CABLEGRAMS

Raw Cotton Grown in Russia
Shipped to Germany.

A SWIFT ELECTRIC LOCOMOTIVE.

English Women Protest Against the Re-
introduction of the Crinoline—
Two New Minerals.

The National Cat Club of England has
issued its first register of high-bred cats.

There is little probability of the re-
lease of Mrs. Maybrick from imprison-
ment in London.

The official figures of the working of
the "zone system" on the railways of
Hungary show most gratifying results.

England will not adopt the decimal
coinage for fear the humbler classes of
society may suffer during the transition.

Manufacturers of Manchester continue
to run behindhand on their contracts,
owing to the scarcity of yarn, resultant
from labor troubles.

The Russian government has declined
to grant the request of the Russian rail-
way companies that they be allowed to
buy material abroad.

In three weeks recently twenty tons of
unwholesome meat were seized by the
authorities having charge of the markets
in the city of London.

The water supply of Portmadoc, North
Wales, was recently totally suspended
through the bursting of a large main
conveying the town's water.

There are in India 6,642 government
savings banks, holding balances aggre-
gating over 858½ lakhs of rupees. The
number of depositors increased 55,000
last year.

There are more than 50,000 persons in
Paris who earn a living by picking up
and making use of what other people
throw away—rags, bones, metal and
such refuse.

Two new minerals, of scientific value
only, were recently discovered at Ceylon.
They have been named respectively
Geikieite and Baddeleyite. Both were
found in pebble form.

The manufacture of aluminum by an
electrolytic process is to be gone into
quite extensively at Forges, France. The
falls of the Praz river, giving 2,000-horse
power, are to be utilized and a plant
erected soon.

Indications are cropping out tending
to confirm the rumor that the King of
Belgium will visit the Congo country in
April, accompanied by several officers of
his military staff, a number of civic of-
ficers and members of the press.

A new scheme for the extermination
of rabbits is being tried in Australia.
Cartridges generating poisonous gas are
put in the burrows, the holes are closed
and the rabbits are killed by the poison
in the smoke, not by suffocation.

The British Museum is not very old,
but it has been an industrious as well as
an intelligent collector. It was started
in 1753, and has now twenty-five miles
of books and a greater number of curi-
osities than any other like institution.

More than eight thousand English
women have already signed the protest
against the reintroduction of the crino-
line, and the work of organizing them
into clubs is still going vigorously on.

The extent of the depression in the
British shipping trade just now may be
gathered from the fact that altogether
479 vessels, representing a tonnage of
856,000, are laid up at English and Scotch
ports.

Four thousand nine hundred and fif-
teen new books and 1,339 new editions,
a total of 6,254, were published in En-
gland last year. This is an increase of
more than five hundred over the produc-
tion in 1891.

At Liverpool 156 steamers, represent-
ing about one hundred thousand tons,
are lying idle, and over one hundred and
fifty vessels are laid up on the Tyne. In
addition there are ninety-nine British
steamers lying idle at Continental ports.

Russian female convicts in Siberia
are in the future, if a proposal made by
the Ministry of Justice to the Imperial
Council is ratified, to be exempted from
flogging and wearing leg irons. Restric-
tions in diet and solitary confinement
are to be substituted.

The tall tower of London will rise in
Wembley Park and surpass that of M.
Eiffel by 150 feet, being 1,150 feet from
the four concrete foundations on which
its legs will rest. It will be on rising
ground and overlook London on one side
and Harrow on the other.

Australia is entering into strong com-
petition with France in the production
of brandy. In 1892 the colony of Victoria
exported to the United Kingdom
53,040 proof gallons. It is said Australia
can produce brandy that will stand com-
parison with the finest French cognac.

Several large cargoes of raw cotton
grown in Russian Central Asia were re-
cently shipped at Odessa to German
ports. The Russians are sanguine that
there will be a vigorous development of
the cotton-growing industry there in the
near future. The quality of the cotton
so far, however, has been inferior.

Austria announces an electric loco-
motive which is to travel 125 miles an hour.
The Independence Belge follows with the
statement that the North Belgian Com-
pany and the North France Company
are constructing a line for locomotives,
operated by electricity, on which the
journey from Brussels to Paris, about
one hundred and ninety-two miles, will
be accomplished in eighty minutes, a
speed of nearly one hundred and fifty
miles an hour.

THE SUMMER COTTAGE.

Its Growth in Size and in Importance
During Recent Years.

There have been signs that the in-
stitution known as the summer hotel
has reached the height of its popularity
and power in this country, and that its
continued progress is more likely to
slant down than up. The reason is not
that city families are learning to spend
their summers at home, for they flock to
the lakes, the mountains and the sea-
shore in greater numbers than ever, but
a smaller proportion of them live in
hotels and a considerably greater pro-
portion in cottages. At Bar Harbor
several of the largest hotels have re-
mained closed, not because the vogue of
Mount Desert has waned, for it was
never so much the fashion, but chiefly
because the island is full of cottages and
the "best people" live in them, thereby
damaging the hotels directly by the
loss of their own patronage, and in-
directly by ceasing to serve them as
bait.

The tendency which is illustrated in
an exceptional degree at Bar Harbor is
generally noticeable in the majority of
the summer places, and a natural and
commendable tendency it is. The part
of the population to which it is most es-
sential to get out of town are the wom-
en and children, and for them hotel life
even in the summer is decidedly a se-
cond best expedient. The American
hotel bred infant, with whom Mr. Henry
James in the earlier years of his literary
industry helped to make the world fa-
miliar, is a type which it is as well
should not survive outside of the fiction
of the last decade. Without admitting
that it ever was a very prevalent type,
it is safe enough to assume that the
more American children are enabled to
substitute the atmosphere of a summer
home for the garish delights of a sum-
mer hotel the better it will be for the
manners of the rising generation.

Of course it is by no means a new
thing for rich Americans to have sum-
mer homes. The growth of moss and
ivy on scores of the Newport houses at-
test that. Of course, too, a summer cot-
tage is a luxury, and luxuries are ever
prone to make their first bows to the
people with the most money. Neverthe-
less there are cottages and cottages, and
whenever families that have been used
to taking refuge in summer hotels once
make up their minds that they would
like a cottage better there is no sound
financial reason why they should not
eventually have one. The main diffi-
culties are to decide where it shall be,
and to bring the family's mind to the
point of giving hostages to return to the
same place several summers in suc-