

# The Hood River Glacier.

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## Hood River Glacier.

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## OCCIDENTAL MELANGE

Warm Contest in Arizona's Legislature Over Irrigation.

A MOTHER KILLS HER INFANT BABE.

Shipments of Winter Vegetables From Southern California to the East In Carload Lots.

The Southern Pacific is to have a new depot at Gant's Pass, Or.

Phoenix, A. T., reports that rain is falling, the first in nearly one year.

Fresno voted against the issue of \$75,000 bonds to complete its sewerage system.

British Columbia has imposed a discount of 20 per cent on American silver coin.

Portland's fine passenger station will be completed by August, 1894. It is to cost \$400,000.

The Banker Hill and Sullivan mines, the largest silver producers in the Coast d'Arenas, have shut down.

A traveling insurance agent has done up the farmers of B. Idaho county, Idaho, by issuing spurious policies.

The majority of the Indians on the Nez Perce reservation have signed an agreement for the opening of the reservation.

Some of the people of Boise City, Idaho, are opposed to the railroad entering that town on account of the smelting the trees.

In Lower California enough rain has fallen to insure good crops, though the drought was beginning to be severely felt all over the peninsula.

In the United States District Court at Portland Peter Grant, a sailors' boarding-house runner, was convicted of harboring deserting seamen, and was fined \$500.

There is a warm contest in the Arizona Legislature over the passage of an irrigation bill, whose features are somewhat similar to the California laws on the same subject.

It is thought that the bed of the Fraser river in British Columbia is rich with deposits of gold, and an attempt will be made during the coming summer to secure a portion of this wealth.

Governor McConnell of Idaho openly stated in a letter to the District Attorney that members of the Legislature of that State were bribed, and that information will be furnished to secure convictions.

Utah's total gold output for 1891 was \$31,614; for 1892, \$31,926; showing an increase of \$282. The silver output for 1891 was \$7,750,352 ounces; for 1892 it was 7,762,259; showing a decrease of 988,095 ounces.

The Nevada Legislature has adjourned, and a bill reducing the salaries of State officers is found to be missing. The State Controller says the journals show it passed and he thinks it will hold good. It will be entered in the statute book, with certification that the original was lost.

A. C. Cleveland of Nevada, one of the original promoters of the San Francisco and Great Salt Lake road, has great faith in the enterprise, and secured five years' extension of the right of way across Nevada and Utah to Salt Lake and Ogden, and also the same extension on the bonds offered by the State of Nevada of \$3,000,000 for every mile of road completed. He is now in Utah.

The railroad freight agents in session at Santa Barbara, Cal., have agreed to form an association, to be called the Transcontinental Freight Rate Committee, in which all transcontinental lines except the Great Northern, the Northern Pacific and Canadian Pacific will be parties. A resolution to that effect was passed, but no written agreement has yet been drawn.

The Grand Orange Lodge of British Columbia has adopted strong resolutions endorsing Dalton McCarthy, Q. C., M. P., and condemning Sir John Thompson and his government for using public funds to assist the Premier's co-religionists to fight the people of Manitoba in their efforts to throw off the separate school system, and urging upon the British Columbia members of Parliament at Ottawa to support Mr. McCarthy's resolution to abolish French as an official language and do away with separate schools.

## INDUSTRIAL BREVITIES.

The Wages Paid to Chinese Laborers in China—Buggy With Pneumatic-Tired Bicycle Wheels.

The four great ocean routes employ 1,100 steamships. All the street cars of Toledo are propelled by electricity.

Less than 1 cent is the value of the raw material in a violin. More than 2,000,000 men are employed in American journalism.

A New York Central locomotive is to go eighty-two miles an hour. There were 600,000,000 passengers on American railroads last year.

About 4,000 miles of railroad track were laid during the last year. A Maryland canning factory put up 4,000,000 cans of corn last season.

Chicagans expect a \$10,000,000 World's Fair revenue from cash admissions. The contract for the construction of the South Gila canal in Arizona has just been let. The work when completed will cost \$2,000,000.

An English company has been incorporated with \$15,000 capital to manufacture electric bicycles. The storage battery is to be used.

An Englishman has invented a combination folding bed, billiard table, settee, table and bureau—all taking up no more room than an upright piano.

Notwithstanding the fact that the Western Union Telegraph Company has over 730,000 miles of wire and nearly 21,000 offices, it opens an average of 60 new offices annually.

The twin screw and triple-screw steamships with improved engines develop more power with less coal than the single-screw engines. The Etruria burns about 300 tons a day.

Engineers are discussing a water-storage project for a better supply of water to the Erie canal, involving a dam 135 feet in height across the Genesee river at a cost of \$2,760,000.

It is stated that in England those parts of locomotives which are liable to rust are made of galvanized iron, and that this includes the inside of tender tanks and also the coal spaces.

Nine cents a mile is the cost the Ninth-avenue (New York) street-car line recently ran a storage-battery experiment car for. The car weighed six and one-half tons, and carried 144 storage cells.

A clerk in a bicycle store in Kansas City has designed and is building a new bicycle with pneumatic-tired bicycle wheels and a number of improvements calculated to add strength, lightness and speed to the vehicle.

Carroll D. Wright, chief of the United States bureau of statistics, reports that wages in Massachusetts average \$1.70 to every dollar paid in England, while the cost of the same mode of living is \$1.17 here to \$1 in England.

An alkaloid prepared from atropine (an active principle of belladonna), which is used by ophthalmic surgeons to expand the pupil of the eye, is said to sell for \$2,100 a pound. The cost is of itself enough to make one open his eyes.

## PURELY PERSONAL.

Young Men Managing Politics in South Carolina—President Barrios Has an American Wife.

John L. Stevens, the United States Minister to Hawaii, used to edit the *Kennebec Journal* with James G. Blaine. Congressman Newlands of Nevada will be the only member of the next House who was elected on the straight-out silver question.

Mrs. Langtry and the Duchess of Montrose have joined John Strange Winter's no-rhinoline league. The league now numbers over 11,000 members.

George Wheatland, who died at Salem, Mass., the other day at the age of 89, was a contemporary at the bar of Webster, Choate, Curtis and Jeremiah Mason.

President Barrios of Guatemala has an American wife. It is said that she practices law in the Republic. She is the leader of all woman movements in that country.

Death has no terrors for Mrs. Annie Besant. What the majority of mankind regard as a theory to be dreaded she defines as "a choice relief from the burden of the flesh."

Bishop E. R. Hendrix, one of the most eloquent Bishops of the Methodist Church (South), will preach the commencement sermon at the Vanderbilt University in June.

Madame O'Rourke, Mother Superior of the Convent of the Sacred Heart, Providence, R. I., who died a few days ago, was the widow of Colonel O'Rourke, one of the most gallant heroes of Gettysburg.

Dr. McCosh has sent \$1,250 to the congregation of the East Free Church at Brechin, S. J., of which he was at one time minister, to help an ever deserving young man connected therewith in his studies for the ministry of the Free Church.

The wages paid to Chinese laborers in China are about 6 pence per diem, with rations. The workers are easily contented, demand only the plainest of food, while for housing they are satisfied in winter to creep together under a long, low mat shed with a solid back to the north wind.

Within a six-mile radius of Charing Cross, London, there are 270 miles of railway and 255 stations, and within a two-mile radius over 400 miles of line and 301 stations. The average number of passengers carried on a week day by the public conveyances of London, including omnibuses, is 2,500,000. The total for last year was 777,000,000.

## BEYOND THE ROCKIES

Tennessee Murderer Drops Dead on the Witness Stand.

GENERAL BEAUREGARD'S ESTATE

Cleveland's Cabinet Composed of Lawyers With One Exception—Woman Suffrage in Wyoming.

The Kansas City car famine has about ended. Leavenworth, Kan., is to have an electric railroad.

The Nebraska Legislature is considering an anti-Pinkerton bill. A woman-suffrage amendment will be submitted to Kansas voters.

A big migration of farmers from Illinois to the Northwest is in progress. Ten carloads of beer were shipped to Washington for use during the inauguration.

The West End electric street railroad of Boston talks of tunneling the Common. A strike of oil near Parkersburg, W. Va., is creating a great deal of excitement there.

On the Hawaiian annexation question Cleveland's views, if he has any, are unknown. Ex-Secretary Foster estimates that there will be \$17,000,000 free gold in the treasury on July 1 next.

Louisville street railway capitalists are preparing to gobble up the street railway system of Springfield, Ill. Troops have gone to the Cherokee Strip, and will keep it clear until the opening of the land to settlement.

The Cherokee newspapers are kicking vigorously at the prospect of being thrown in with Oklahoma as a State. The New York Senate has passed the bill appropriating \$300,000 additional for the State exhibit at the World's Fair.

The Brooklyn police authorities have decided that no more professional boxing matches will be permitted in that city. The prospects of a strike of switchmen on the Michigan Central are favorable. A demand for an increase of wages has been made.

General Beauregard's estate in Louisiana is said to be worth nearly \$2,000,000. This is exclusive of his realty interests in St. Louis.

Dolly Johnson, Mr. Harrison's colored cook, remains in the White House under Mr. Cleveland. There is going to be an other era of civil service.

There is a prospect of a compromise in the Arkansas Legislature, by which an appropriation of \$20,000 will be made for an exhibit at the World's Fair.

The forty-sixth annual report of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company shows gross earnings, main line and branches, of \$42,359,541, and a net income of \$10,794,260.

The House of the Indiana Legislature has passed a bill prohibiting the working of the train hands of any railroad in the State for more than twenty-four consecutive hours at a time.

It is reported from Chattanooga, Tenn., that the negroes of the southeast are preparing for a general exodus to the West and Northwest, where they expect to secure small farms.

The enormous rates demanded by the insurance companies for insuring hotels erected for World's Fair purposes have driven proprietors to form a mutual fire insurance company of their own.

Somebody has called Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet a tar association, because every man in it except Dan Lamont is a lawyer. No other Cabinet in recent times has contained so many lawyers.

It is reported from Chicago that a syndicate has been formed, having a capital of \$4,500,000, to purchase twenty-eight Detroit breweries. The combine will be able, it is said, to produce 825,000 barrels of beer annually.

The Senate of the Minnesota Legislature has passed a bill to amend the constitution by providing for a tax of not more than 5 per cent on all inheritances above such sum as the Legislature in its discretion may exempt.

The New York case of Mrs. Violet Ward Vanderbilt against her father-in-law, Captain Jacob Vanderbilt, for alienation of her husband's affections to the extent of \$100,000 has been settled out of court and finally dismissed.

The Wyoming State Legislature has passed a concurrent resolution of confidence in woman suffrage and directed the Governor of the State to send copies of the resolution to every State and every legislative body in the world.

The Supreme Court has refused the application of the Illinois Central Railway Company for a reopening of the Chicago Lake-front case; also the case of the Southern Pacific, involving title to land grants in Southern California, which was recently decided.

Under the new diplomatic and consular bill just passed the President will have the power to designate as Ambassadors all Ambassadors Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary to foreign courts, the new title being regarded as more high sounding than the old.

The cyclone in Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana did great damage, and more than 100 people were killed. It followed the track of what is known as the Harris county track, which a new 1804 has been visited periodically by destructive cyclones, and they have always left a trail of death behind.

## FROM WASHINGTON CITY.

President Cleveland Sends a Message to the Senate Withdrawing the Hawaiian Treaty.

The first postmaster given office under the new administration is Newton A. Hamilton, who was appointed postmaster at Flora, Tenn.

Secretary Morton has appointed Donald Maccaughy of Nebraska City, Neb., chief clerk of the Agricultural Department, vice Henry Cassem, resigned.

All the prominent officials of the Treasury Department, including the Assistant Secretary, Commissioners of Internal Revenue, Comptroller and all the Auditors, except Patterson and Fisher, have verbally tendered Secretary Carlisle their resignations.

Secretary Carlisle has accepted the proposition of the Denver clearing house to let the government have \$1,000,000 in gold for a like amount of treasury notes. He has taken no steps toward issuing bonds, and has not indicated what policy he will pursue.

Secretary Carlisle has received offers from Chicago bankers to exchange \$7,000,000 of gold for a like amount of small treasury notes, with intimations that probably \$10,000,000 will be wanted on the same terms. Carlisle will forward the small notes at once. Several other offers of gold in exchange for small treasury notes have been made. Bankers of Cincinnati offered \$1,000,000, of which \$600,000 was accepted. Other offers of small quantities came from bankers in Kentucky, Illinois and Missouri.

Treasurer Nebecker is much pleased with the turn affairs have taken, and has declared sufficient offers of gold have been received to absorb all the small notes on hand.

President Cleveland the other morning sent to the Senate a message withdrawing the Hawaiian treaty pending in the Senate. The message was short, simply requesting the Senate to transmit to the Executive the proposed treaty with Hawaii. The message was received without comment on the floor of the Senate. The Republican Senators regard this action as in line with the course pursued by Cleveland in withdrawing the Nicaragua treaty, sent to the Senate by President Arthur in the closing days of his administration. The Democratic Senators look upon the act from a two-fold point of view, some taking the ground that it shows Cleveland against annexation or American domination of any sort in the Hawaiian Islands, while others hold he will send in another treaty more to his liking.

In the case of Captain Pharo B. Brubaker of North Dakota, imprisoned in Spanish Honduras, the President has transmitted to the Senate in compliance with its resolution of the 24 instant a report from Secretary Gresham giving all the information in the department relative to the case. The papers show that Secretary Foster September 30 telegraphed Minister Pacheco to look into the matter. October 16 Pacheco forwarded a telegram from Secretary of War Alvarado of Honduras, saying Brubaker was one of those who took up arms against the government and captured Truxillo June 25. When the uprising was put down, Brubaker was captured and tried under the Honduras laws and sentenced to seven years' imprisonment, which he is now undergoing at Oroca.

Holman, Chairman of the House Committee, in the remarks which he is preparing for publication in the *Congressional Record* concerning the appropriations of the Fifty-second Congress shows the appropriations of the session just closed amount to \$519,221,861. From the point of view the appropriations of the Fifty-first Congress aggregated \$1,035,686,921, and those of the Fifty-second Congress amount to \$1,028,822,029, or \$8,864,870 less than those of the Fifty-first Congress. Holman will present statements of the appropriations made by the Fifty-second Congress as charged against it under permanent appropriations in accordance with the requirements of laws enacted by the Fifty-first Congress. These include sums aggregating in all \$154,172,040. Judge Holman states, if these appropriations had not been made as required, the total appropriation of the Fifty-second Congress would show a reduction of more than \$163,000,000 than the appropriations of the Fifty-first Congress.

To guard against a deficit Henderson warns this administration to give closer attention to "moonshiners" and the "whisky ring" in the collecting of internal revenue than it did from 1885 to 1889, when it collected \$51,060,628 less than President Arthur and \$115,358,542 less than President Harrison. He says the retiring administration paid \$296,316,931 on the public debt, saving in interest \$55,352,493 annually. He chafed on pensions, showing that the pens on bureau rolls will reach their highest point December 31, 1894, with 1,161,918 names on the rolls, including invalids, widows, orphans and dependent parents. The annual value of the rolls at that date being \$155,865,094; that in 1895 there will be dropped from the rolls 44,932 pensioners, with an increasing ratio thereafter. Referring to the complaint against widows' pensions, he shows, if all the widows' claims yet undisposed of were allowed, there would be 79,834 dead soldiers unrepresented on the rolls by widows, orphans or dependent parents. He also points out the danger to the treasury from war claims, and says Congress now has the data to show that about \$6,000,000 may yet be drawn from it to satisfy their demands. Henderson refers to the defeat of the bankruptcy bill in the House, the trial of the pure-food bill, the slaughter of the anti-trust bill, Congress' inability to grapple with the money question, its silent admiration of the McKinley bill, and predicts that the Fifty-second Congress will go down to history as the "know-nothing" and "do-nothing" Congress.

## FOREIGN CABLEGRAMS

The Pope Hopes to See England a Catholic Country Soon.

A NEW EIGHT-YEAR-OLD PRODIGY.

Habitual Drunkenness on the Increase in Ireland—Tippo Tib's Son De-feated in Africa.

Thousands of cotton spinners in England are suffering for food and clothing. Cairo in the land of the Pharaohs is soon to be illuminated by the electric light.

Lord Salisbury will soon stump England in opposition to Gladstone's home-rule bill. The Spanish government has issued orders for the strictest sanitary precautions at once.

It is claimed that Ferdinand de Lesseps still has a handsome income from his Suez canal stock. The French government has approved a proposition to lay a cable between New Caledonia and Australia.

Turkey is levying a substantial duty on all electric apparatus and machinery imported into that country. In many of the English country houses there are now rooms set aside especially for the ladies to smoke in.

French newspapers will hereafter be held responsible for financial advertisements published by them. There has been serious rioting in the town of Szyboosio, Hungary, over the imposition of new market tolls.

Madame Christine Nilsson has given \$5,000 toward founding a hospital in France for the cure of throat diseases. In bidding the English pilgrims farewell Pope Leo said he hoped to soon see England once more a Catholic country.

The French Chamber has imposed a tax on bicycles. It is estimated that the tax will bring in 1,000,000 francs a year. An international fire brigade congress and exhibition is to be held in London from the 7th to the 12th of next August.

At Vienna 15,000 men, young and middle-aged, have formed a bachelors' club, and have vowed never to get married. The historic chateau at Cirey, France, has been sold to a rich manufacturer for \$5,000,000. It was once the home of Voltaire.

The second electric cable made in France is now being laid between Marseille and Tunis, a distance of about 70 miles. Britain is among the lowest of civilized countries in regard to the tender age at which it allows child labor in factories.

During the year 1892 the number of foreigners naturalized in England was 42, including 14 Germans, 12 Russians and 2 Americans. The London police now use electric bull's-eye lamps. These lamps weigh five pounds, and will give a continuous light for seven hours.

Dispatches from Congo Free State received at Brussels state that Tippo Tib's force was defeated by the anti-slavery force and 500 captives liberated. The Brazilian government has ordered 70,000 small caliber rifles and 35,000,000 cartridges from the Lowe Small-arms Manufacturing Company of Berlin.

If enough bye elections for Parliament take place, Gladstone will soon have 100 majority in the House of Commons instead of between forty and fifty, as now. Thirty miles of underground electric railway, similar to the City and South London line, has been proposed for Berlin at an estimated expense of \$10,000,000.

Several mill owners in Heywood, England, have closed their factories so as to assist in bringing about the desired reduction of wages. Thousands of looms are idle. Consul Mason at Frankfurt has made a report to the State Department showing that the United States is the chief source of supply from which Germany draws her grain.

Count Leo Tolstoy, who spent his time and fortune a year ago in alleviating the sufferings of the starving Russians, now asserts that drunkenness was one of the great causes of the famine. The Bank of England authorities are, it is said, about to take proceedings against certain persons who for trading purposes have been issuing announcements on strips of paper resembling bank notes.

It is stated that Mr. Gladstone has intimated definitely his intentions to appoint a poet laureate in succession to Lord Tennyson. The difficulty in making the selection has, however, not yet been overcome. Pesh rejoices in the honor of publishing the first telephonic newspaper. Subscribers receive the news of the day in the form of a verbal summary by telephone sent daily between 8 in the morning and 9 in the evening.

Jeanne Blancard is the name of a new eight-year-old prodigy that has arisen in France, where she is amazing the people by the way in which she can play from memory the most difficult works of the masters and improvise in any school—especially if the teacher isn't present. Land in Great Britain sold at considerably higher prices last year than during the two years previous. The statistics of sales show that in England 53,254 acres were sold during 1892, realizing an average price of £48 per acre, an increase of £5 over 1891, which was in turn an increase of £3 over 1890.

## THE PRACTICAL POLITICIAN.

He Is Not Always as Bad a Man as He Is Often Fictitious to Be.

By the ordinary citizen of the educated class the practical politician is thought to be a man who, though sometimes perhaps having good intentions, is nevertheless led by selfish motives, in the main, to do selfish, corrupt and dishonest deeds. In his own eyes the practical politician of the higher grade is a patriotic citizen working for the good of a party upon the success of which depends the welfare of the country. He feels in many cases that he is driven to acts which to him are unpleasant; which are perhaps on the whole unfortunate for the country, but which, under the circumstances, are still a stern necessity. To be sure, among the "workers" will be found many who care neither for country nor party, nor even for leader, though that is rare; but in the higher ranks the proportion of the conscientiously dishonest, although possibly larger than that of the same class among merchants or lawyers, is still small.

Most of our officeholders in the higher legislative and executive positions are at bottom as honest, hardworking and self-sacrificing as men of other classes. The "submerged tenth" have dragged the reputations of their fellow politicians lower than truth would permit us to declare their characters to be. These differences of opinion with reference to the character of the practical politician come largely from lack of knowledge on the part of the public as to the circumstances in which the politician is placed and as to the pressure that is brought to bear upon him as well as from ignorance of the amount of excellent self-sacrificing work that he really does.

When the people really see things as they are, know what ought to be done, and demand that action be taken, the politician will be ready and prompt to act. The politician cannot act until he feels that public opinion is with him; his business in fact, and in justice, too, in the main, is not to guide public opinion, but to follow it. He may help to create and guide public opinion, but that duty is equally incumbent upon lawyers, preachers, teachers and all good and intelligent citizens. We need to distinguish in this regard the reformer, and even the statesman, from the politician. It is the business of the politician, and the business is a worthy one, to care for the interests of his party, and thereby, as it appears to him, for the interests of the state, and his party interests cannot be cared for unless he follows public opinion. To the politician also "the public" means not merely the educated or the good citizens, but all citizens who have votes. If then we expect the politician to change his methods of action, we must in some way bring it about that by the change more votes will be gained to the party in power than will be lost.

A politician knows very well that he does many things that are condemned by the most enlightened consciences; he does many things that are to himself disagreeable and that trouble even his well-trained conscience; but, as has been said, to him these acts are necessary, and he does them as other good people do necessary but unpleasant tasks. When he can be made to see that it will be better, not for himself personally, but for the success of the party—which, let me repeat, to him means the good of the country—to change the methods of conducting elections, nobody will be more ready to change than he. Indeed, as vote buying is in reality a very unpleasant business for many of our most influential politicians—so much so that many of them, while directing it, will never themselves take any part in it—no one will work more actively to make this practice unnecessary than he will, if it can be clearly shown that a change to a better system of carrying elections is practicable.—Professor J. W. Jenks in Century.

Rural Courtship. On the shores of the Moray firth—the spot need not be more specifically localized—there is a flourishing little village of some 1,400 inhabitants, consisting chiefly of fisher folk. The young man and maiden do not court in the orthodox fashion. Their method is much more prosaic, and what is characteristic of one case may generally be accepted as characteristic of them all. There is of course an occasional instance of genuine old-fashioned courtship, but that is rather a rare exception.

"Mother," said one young man on his return from a successful herring fishing, "I'm gon to get merried." "Weel, Jeems, I think ye sh'd jist gang an ask yer cousin Marack." And as he had no particular preference, he went straight away to ask her.

"Will ye tak me, Marack?" was the brusque and businesslike query which he put to the young woman in the presence of her sister Bella.

But Marack had promised her hand to another that same evening. "I canna tak ye, Jeems," was her reply, and then, turning to her sister, "Tak ye 'im, Bellak." And the sister took him.—Chambers' Journal.

A Sporting Man with a Record. Mr. W. H. Grenfell, who coached the Oxford eight in their boat race, is fine all round sportsman of varied experiences. He was in the Harrow eleven, bowling with remarkable success, has rowed in the "eight" for Oxford, has won the Niagara rapids, explored the Rocky mountains, been a war correspondent in the Sudan, and stroked an eight across the Channel. He lives at Taplow Court, and is master of an excellent pack of harriers. Mr. Grenfell holds the amateur punting championship.—London Tit-Bits.

The Text Was Familiar. Three-year-old Alice went with her parents to church one Sunday, and after the manner of little children was restless, and found it hard to understand that she must not talk aloud. When the minister announced his text her attention was caught for the moment, and she astonished her mother by saying, "Humph! that's nothing new. I've heard that before!"—New York Tribune.

In Iowa there are thirty-nine counties, each one of which has exactly 576 square miles. Such divisions were possible in the newer west, where minor political divisions were made in advance of settlement. In the older parts of the country the territorial arrangements were largely accidental.