

The Hood River Glacier.

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Hood River Glacier.

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OCCIDENTAL NEWS.

Cases Against Trappers of the Columbia River.

OREGON CONVICTS MAKE BRICK.

The Federated Trades at Los Angeles Fail to Make Out a Case for Deportation—Etc.

Salt Lake has voted \$25,000 in school bonds.

Nevada farmers are pleased with the crop outlook in the State.

Another prospector at San Diego claims to have found the Pegleg mine. His name is John Ingram, and his age is 63.

There is much sympathy at Spokane for Mr. Cannon, whose banking house has just failed. The assets will cover all liabilities.

The Bradstreet agency reports eighteen failures in the Pacific Coast States and Territories for the past week, as compared with fourteen for the previous week and ten for the corresponding week of 1892.

A large draft of seamen from the Mare Island naval rendezvous will be sent to Honolulu by the next steamer to reinforce the crews of the United States ship Adams and the cruiser Boston, now there.

The Federated Trades at Los Angeles failed to make out a case for deportation in the Ah Yung arrest, owing to the fact that the District Attorney did not show that the Chinaman was unregistered. The Trades are determined that a case shall be properly brought before the courts.

Parties who crossed the Cascades at the head of Rogue river recently report the snow still from six to eight feet deep. This will make summer travel to Crater Lake very late this year. Teams should be running within a month, however.

Twenty-five leading fruitgrowers of the Mad creek neighborhood, in the eastern end of Umatilla county, have organized a company for the better disposal of their products, to be known as the Fruitvale Fruit Co. They have engaged the services of an agent, J. E. Hodgson, who will establish an office at Spokane.

Penitentiary convicts are now making about 40,000 brick a day. The Salem Statesman says: "It is a pity they could not make enough for the soldiers' home, the branch asylum and all other prospective buildings now, before the starting of the proposed jute mill, so as to keep the idle convicts employed. They aim to make 3,000,000 this season, to be used in public buildings and additions provided for by the last Legislature.

The cases against the trappers of the Columbia river have for the second time in two years fallen to the ground, and Hon. C. W. Fulton and his brother won two cases recently for the defense, one after the other. The Prosecuting Attorney declared he would never again bring a charge against a trapper or a gill-net fisherman. He declared it utterly useless to try to secure a conviction, and stated that it would never be possible for the State to win a case of the kind when the lawyers so mixed the jury up with the jurisdiction question that they were unable to agree on anything. Mr. Fulton produced certificates held by both defendants, and argued that the laws of Congress giving Oregon jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases to the Washington shore of the Columbia only applied to the service of processes and to crimes committed on a floating boat or other craft and not to anything fixed into the bed of the river on the Washington side. He claimed in addition that, if a Clatsop county jury pronounced the State of Washington fish-traps, the State of Washington could not control the Union Pacific wharves on and toward the middle channel from Astoria. Judge Cleveland, being powerless to instruct the jury on the question of law, was barred from instructing either jury, and the Faltons secured acquittal for every one of their clients. The question unfortunately is no nearer settlement than ever. The Sheriff of the county and all his deputies are denouncing Fish Commissioner Crawford of Washington for what they claim is flagrant dereliction of duty in favor of the trappers.

FROM WASHINGTON CITY.

Secretary Carlisle has appointed Worthington Ford of Brooklyn, N. Y., chief of the bureau of statistics in the Treasury Department. During the last Cleveland administration Ford served as chief of the bureau of statistics of the Department of State. Mr. Ford is worth nearly \$1,000,000.

The Star says that President Cleveland has told members of Congress that under no circumstances would there be an issue of bonds unless especially authorized by Congress. The administration, he said, was not responsible for the present financial situation, and it lays with Congress and not the administration to find a remedy for it.

The experts employed under the direction of the Congressional Committee authorized to investigate the methods of conducting business in the executive departments began work last week. They will first take up the business methods of the Treasury. It will take perhaps two years to finish the work.

The officials of the War Department protest that the recent increase of the military force at Chicago has nothing to do with the closing of the World's Fair, but notwithstanding this denial there is reason to believe trouble is anticipated if an attempt is made to carry out the construction of the law given by the United States Courts.

Plans are being made by Secretary Hoke Smith for an extensive summer tour through the West. These plans are not fully developed, and the time of his departure is therefore unknown. He will, however, visit points in Indian Territory and then proceed to California, returning by the route of the Northern Pacific railroad. Mrs. Smith has decided to accompany him on his travels.

Every once in awhile the rumor is started that Justice Field contemplates resigning from the Supreme Bench. As often as this story is started it is denied by the Justice himself. Field was not a Cleveland man, because Cleveland refused to appoint him Chief Justice. He was so angry at that time that he might have resigned to spite Cleveland, but he is over his mad and now thinks that some other Democrat may appoint his successor. At any rate he is going to try it. If Harrison had been re-elected, he might have retired, because it would have meant the selection of a Republican as his successor, unless he waited for another election.

Secretary Gresham has received information from Minister Blount that warrants the conclusion that he is prepared to indorse all that has been done in Hawaii, and that he is now strongly inclined to recommend at least the establishment of a United States protectorate over the Hawaiian Islands. The Secretary is also in official ignorance of the reported interference of Claus Spreckels in behalf of the restoration of monarchy and of his insistence upon the repayment by the provisional government of money advanced by him to the late monarchy. The Secretary is, of course, in receipt of information from Blount that he does not feel justified in publishing, but he feels no hesitation in denying the accuracy of the above report.

During the first three months of the present administration ended June 3 the total number of fourth-class postmasters appointed was 6,537, of which 4,572 were to fill vacancies caused by resignations and death and 1,965 by removals. During the corresponding period of the previous administration the total number appointed was 8,226, or 1,696 more than were appointed during the last three months. Of these 2,659 were to fill vacancies caused by resignations and death and 5,567 by removals. The number of appointments made on resignations was 2,015 greater during the first quarter of the administration than during the last, and the number made on removals was 3,592 less during Cleveland's first quarter than during Harrison's.

CHICAGO EXPOSITION.

The ax Gladstone has been using at Hawarden is to be on exhibition at the World's Fair.

Florida, somewhat late it would seem, is appropriating \$25,000 for State use at the World's Fair on condition that the railroads give a like sum.

The foreign commissioners at the World's Fair propose to have an independent board of jurors and to issue diplomas on their own account.

The World's Fair managers have figured expenses down to \$20,000 a day, whereas the daily average revenue from admissions and concessions is about \$30,000.

A majority of the United States Circuit Court has decided the World's Fair must close Sundays. Judges Wood and Jenkins ordered that an injunction be issued restraining the officials from opening the gates of the fair grounds. Judge Grosscup dissented, recommending that the injunction applied for by the United States District Attorney be not granted. The decision of Judges Wood and Jenkins, though reaching the same point in the end, take this action on widely diverging grounds, and dissenting opinion differs radically from both. The court-rooms were crowded when the decision was read. Judge Wood read his own opinion, in which he concluded that Jackson Park was lawfully devoted for exposition purposes, and that the exposition had been in fact turned over to the control of the Federal government by the local corporation, and that its control was therefore as absolute as the control of the Federal building. He held that the Sunday-closing rule, having once been passed by the local directors, former body could not change it. Regarding the case before Judge Stein of the State court he held it was no bar to the proceedings, because it is inadmissible to say that the government must in comity yield to a State court.

EASTERN MELANGE.

Total Immigration During Ten Month Ended April 30.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC'S REPORT.

Reduction of Freight Rates From New Orleans to Pacific Coast Points Does Good.

The church taxation bill was defeated in the Michigan House by a vote of 32 to 35.

The Texas Central is looking over ground for its proposed extension in Mexico.

Philadelphia wants a new mint building. The money is appropriated for a new site.

Governor Flower of New York is worth several million dollars, and he is taxed for \$10,000.

Thousands of acres of land have been laid waste in Southern Arkansas by the recent floods.

Joseph Pulitzer of the World has given \$100,000 to the building fund of the Columbia College.

The Railroad Tax Assessors of Kansas are being urged by popular clamor to increase the taxes.

Dunn, chief of the weather bureau, promises one of the warmest summers we have ever experienced.

The Bell Telephone Company has secured an injunction against the McKeesport Company at Pittsburgh.

A company has been chartered in Kansas to print and circulate campaign matter for the People's party.

Kansas crops are improved. Wheat is giving better promise, and the corn acreage will be larger than usual.

Seventy furniture factories at Cincinnati have closed. This is the answer to the demands of the workmen for nine hours and other concessions.

Tammany is in clover. The Governor of New York did not veto the bill that gives Tammany \$10,000,000 dock improvements.

Since Jay Gould's death the "Gould stocks" have suffered a shrinkage of more than \$50,000,000, and one-half of this falls upon his estate.

Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, Saturday referred to Dr. Briggs as a modern prophet, fit to rank with the prophets of the Bible.

Michigan health officers are accused by Canadian papers of "working" Dominion railways under threats of interfering with their traffic arrangements.

Hundreds of English sparrows have built their nests in the World's Fair buildings, and before the show closes they will have increased to thousands.

Representative W. L. Wilson of West Virginia, who is Cleveland's choice for Chairman of the Congressional Ways and Means Committee, favors an income tax.

The Kansas millers are buying wheat outside of the State for July and September delivery for fear that the home crop will not meet their grinding requirements.

Late reports from South Dakota and Nebraska state that cholera has wiped out whole herds of hogs, and that the scarcity will be greater than it was a year ago.

The St. Luke's Hospital property on Fifth avenue, New York, has been sold for \$2,400,000 in cash to an unknown millionaire; one report says to Collis P. Huntington.

A call from some of the prominent ladies of Boston for a fund to provide rocking chairs for aged women unable to buy them was responded to by contributions amounting to over \$400.

General Boynton in a letter in the Washington Post says the demand of the old soldiers is that the pension roll shall be made a roll of honor, and a weeding out of the undeserving is necessary.

The total immigration to the United States during the ten months ended April 30, 1893, was 334,825, a decline of 119,133 from the immigration of the corresponding ten months of the previous year.

The annual report of the Southern Pacific Company (the entire system) for the year ending December 31, 1892, shows net earnings of \$17,603,996, against \$19,286,204 in 1892, being a decrease of \$1,682,208.

It is reported in Washington that Attorney-General Olney and Assistant Secretary of State Quincy will resign at an early date, and that there is a chance for a Pacific Coast man getting one of the positions.

The Eastern railroads find it difficult to maintain rates during the World's Fair. The latest scheme for getting around the agreed schedule is reported from Cincinnati, where one railroad distributed circulars offering a trip to the fair and return and a week's board for \$16.

Dr. Briggs, who was convicted of heresy by the last General Assembly, says it is high time that all broad-minded men should organize and work together for their own safety as well as for the honor of Presbyterianism. He calls upon the Presbyterians to resist the encroachments upon their rights by the General Assembly.

The reduction of freight rates from New Orleans to the Pacific Coast points has given an impetus to the rice trade, Louisiana merchants being able to compete in prices with China and Japan and furnish a far superior article. Rough rice is being utilized for flour purposes at home, and is cheaper and more nutritive than oats.

BUSINESS BREVITIES.

Wood pulp is rapidly becoming one of the most universally used of manufactured articles.

Beggars are so numerous in Paris that they support a newspaper devoted to their interests.

Kentucky leads the Southern States in the production of tobacco, with a crop of 221,880,000 pounds.

Reports from the lumber regions of Michigan and Wisconsin indicate that the trade is very brisk.

The year 1892 was one of the worst years ever known in the iron and steel industries of Great Britain.

Europe consumes upward of \$24,000,000 worth of gold and silver annually for plate, jewelry and ornaments.

It is stated in the Omaha Bee that 3,900 persons have secured homes through building associations in Nebraska.

The largest piece of mica in the world was recently taken out of a North Carolina quarry. It measures 9 1/2 x 16 inches.

The producers of maple sugar in Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont will get about \$70,000 in sugar bounties this year.

The total value of the live-stock products of Kansas in 1892 was \$42,553,835. Ten years before that the total was \$20,559,934.

The length of the New York State canal is 628 miles, and the expenditures upon them for the year 1891 aggregated \$3,961,192.

The Ohio law making it unlawful to discharge an employee because of his being a union man has been declared constitutional.

The number of sheep in Iowa has increased 18 per cent in the last two years, and the value per head has increased 22 per cent in the same time.

And now it is Connecticut that discovers the necessity of a building-association law that shall restrict the wild-cat business done in that State.

There are some rich colored men. One in Washington is worth \$200,000. A "light-complected" colored man in that city is reckoned as a half-millionaire.

A woman's building company has been formed in Toledo, O., and the names of the directors, of whom there are fifteen, are all prefixed by "Mrs." or "Miss."

The production of mercury reaches about 55,000 to 60,000 francs per annum. The francs are enormous bottles of cast iron, which contain four arrobes of about twenty-five pounds each.

Large numbers of Italians and Hungarians are being discharged from the anthracite coal fields. A number of electric mining machines have been introduced in Western Philadelphia.

There are 50,000 sheep in the mountains of Apache county, A. T., owned by New Mexico parties. The St. John's Herald states that these escape taxation in both Territories by being driven from one to the other.

Wichita, Kan., has a factory which is using up the cottonwood trees of the Arkansas Valley at a great rate, cutting them into shavings, which are made into mattresses. It can turn out 150 mattresses a day.

The white-pine supply of this country stands in the States of Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota, the pine forests of Maine, Northern New York and Pennsylvania having been long since substantially swept away.

PURELY PERSONAL.

Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix has ordered a bell to be placed in the Episcopal Church at Cooperstown as a memorial of his father, General John A. Dix.

Lieutenant Nixon, the designer of the cruiser New York, is but 34 years of age. He was graduated from the Naval Academy about a dozen years ago.

Mme. Madeline Lemaire and Mlle. Breslau, who are serving on the jury of the Salon of the Champs de Mars, are the first women who have held that position in any salon.

Prof. Poole, for forty years connected with the British Museum, latterly being in charge of ancient coins, is about to leave that institution to become a lecturer in University College, Chicago.

Detroit is slowly but surely equipping an art museum, which will eventually be a great credit to that enterprising city. Recent subscriptions include two of \$10,000 each from D. M. Ferry and Thomas W. Palmer.

John Burns, the London labor leader, began his summer series of Sunday lectures at Batters Park recently. He is said to possess an almost old-fashioned courtesy of private intercourse. His great hobby is skating.

A son of General Zabala, the commander of the Nicaraguan insurgents, who recently won a victory over the government troops, is attending school in Boston. He was much elated at his father's military success.

The first wife of Brigham Young is in Chicago with her daughter. She is described as a sweet, dignified woman of 72, of medium size, with a gentle face, kindly gray eyes and gray hair drawn back over either side of her temples.

Henry Jones, "Cavendish" of the London Field, the great authority on whist, who is now in this country, is an expert billiard-player as well as a whist champion. He can beat most of the amateurs, and runs the professionals very close.

Percy Hayes Taylor, a nephew of Bayard Taylor, died recently in Cambridge, Mass. He was a graduate of Harvard in the class of '86, and had made a special study of modern languages in the graduate department of the university.

Eleonora Duse, the Italian actress who disappointed many audiences in this country recently, has been doing the same thing in London. She was to have opened an engagement at the Lyric Theatre a week ago, but did not appear until Wednesday night.

FOREIGN FLASHES.

British Government's Appropriation for the Exposition.

FREEMASONRY IS DENOUNCED.

India's Wheat Crop Prospects—The Austrian Army Bill—A Revolution Quelled.

The slave trade in Morocco continues to flourish.

Cholera cases are reported at Marseilles, Cete and Toulouse, France.

It is proposed to levy an income tax in Germany to meet the military credits.

Bismarck is expected to come in out of the wet and patch up a truce with the Emperor.

Austria and Hungary will introduce their new currency on the 1st of January, 1895.

The Catholic priests of France have been ordered to denounce Freemasonry from their pulpits.

The French Senate has passed a bill to facilitate civil actions against the Panama canal swindlers.

The Czar has distributed half a million presents in celebration of the tenth anniversary of his coronation.

The British have proclaimed a protectorate over Uganda, Africa, and still further extended her colonial possessions.

The Liverpool papers say that the passenger bookings by most transatlantic lines have enormously increased late.

In the cremation chamber at Milan, Italy, portraits of the dead are attached to the urns in which their ashes are preserved.

There is a predominance of females over males in Spain, the number of the former being 8,943,000 and of the latter 8,607,000.

The British government's appropriation for the exposition was only \$300,000, the government of India allowing \$25,000 additional.

Revolutionists made a demonstration at Navarre, which the Spanish government soon quelled, killing ten and wounding several.

India's wheat-crop prospects are said to be good, although the harvest will be two or three weeks late. The crop should be equal to last year's.

In obedience to the order of the French residents the Siamese have withdrawn from Cammon, the principal military post of Northern Annam.

Strong influence is being brought to bear on Gladstone to induce him to visit Ireland this summer. Cork is spoken of as the center of the tour.

The Austrian army bill has been accepted without a murmur by Parliament, though it was 10,000,000 dollars more than generally anticipated.

The electoral canvass proceeds quietly in France and without unusual portent, and it is therefore a safe conclusion that France will stand by the Republic.

In addressing the delegates at Vienna Count Kalnoky, Minister of Foreign Affairs, ridiculed the idea that general disarmament of European powers was possible.

Emperor William says that under no circumstances will he countenance proposals to limit the suffrage for the purpose of strengthening the government in the Reichstag.

Through the generosity of American citizens and the kindness of the Town Council Edinburgh is to have a monument in memory of Scottish Americans who fought in the civil war.

Steam carriages, ponderous phaetons with a steam engine and boiler underneath to supply the motive power have become comparatively common on the streets of Paris. They run about ten or twelve miles an hour.

In England an income tax is levied on all incomes above \$750, but between that figure and \$2,000 \$600 is exempt. The rate is sixpence in the pound. A man earning \$900 pays \$7. The total tax amounts to \$60,250,000.

Reports from several cities of Asiatic Turkey say that cholera has appeared in many districts and was spreading rapidly. Along the Lower Tigris and the Slat-el-Arab river people are dying by the thousands.

There is reported to be much complaint in England at the poverty of the clergy. The 5,552 benefices in England and Wales afford a yearly income of less than \$1,000 to the incumbents.

French naval architects have designed a protected top or steel fortress at mast tops on battle ships that is regarded as a big improvement by the Navy Department of this government.

The calmest Parisian papers go to the length of saying that the existence of France's whole Indo-Chinese Empire is at stake. There seems a universal demand in Paris that a big army and fleet shall be forthwith dispatched.

Much of the plate that was used in the ceremonies attending the reception of the Czar at the Chudov Monastery, Moscow, was stolen, it is believed with the connivance of some of the priests. The loss is over 2,500,000 rubles.

A Belgian named Fuller, who was arrested in Olmutz, has confessed that he helped to steal the jewels of the Countess of Flanders last February. His confession implicates a London aristocrat and several of the Countess's servants.

The Prince of Wales first announced his son's engagement in an after-dinner speech, in which, alluding to the absence of the Duke of York, he remarked: "As he has been engaged for only two days to a charming young lady, you can easily understand the cause of his absence."

THE HOUSE OF DELMONICO.

Its Progress from a Little Coffee Room to a World Famous Restaurant.

Who has not heard of "Delmonico's," New York? No name is more familiar to epicures than Delmonico, and yet few people know anything about the original Delmonico, of whom there were three brothers—John, Lorenzo and Pierre. The real founder of the name was John, the youngest and most energetic of the three. He was the first who came to New York, and he sent out for the other two. John originally began his career as a trader between Havre and Havana. He made a little money and came to New York, dreaming, probably, as little of his future success as did A. T. Stewart when he first landed from Ireland.

John started a little bakery and did fairly well—so well that he thought that with the aid of his brothers he could do better. So he wrote to his older brothers to come over the Atlantic. This was quite a venturesome journey, especially for two Swiss peasant lads, for such they were. But they had faith in John, in fortune and in each other, so over they came—by sail ship, of course.

The first Delmonico building was a combined bakery, bar, coffee room and restaurant. The bakery was run upon the "pon honor plan" recently adopted at some lunch counters in New York; that is, no watch was kept on customers, who helped themselves to pies, tarts, turnovers and cakes, and their word was taken as to the amount they consumed. The coffee was always good and the meals well cooked and served, and the prices were reasonable. A cup of fresh coffee and some delicious rolls and butter could be had for a shilling, and a cutlet only cost a shilling more. A regular dinner, with wine, could be enjoyed, with fine service, for a dollar—fully equal to a three dollar Delmonico dinner now. A good Havana cigar cost but four cents—such as costs twenty today.

The house of Delmonico prospered from the first, and by an by a second generation came on the carpet and took part in the thriving concern. John, the founder of the house, took life easily toward the end, doing the marketing only, while his brothers played dominoes and smoked cigarettes. None of the Delmonicos, either the brothers, nephews or descendants, have been educated men. The original Delmonicos were decidedly uneducated. They spoke, in the latter part of their lives, three languages—English, French and Italian—but all three imperfectly. Nor were any of the Delmonicos good business men, in the American sense of that term. This may seem strange, considering their success, but it is a fact. None of them were keen or shrewd. None of them drove bargains.

They attended strictly to one line of duties, treated everybody well, sold good articles, and so got rich, and their fame as restaurateurs filled not only New York, not only America, but Europe. It is not generally known, but old timers will still remember that the Delmonicos once kept a summer garden in what is now East New York. Attached to this garden was a vegetable and dairy farm which was free to the guests—a pleasant privilege in warm weather. There were various attractions, such as a band of music and a tennis alley. There was also an open space for target shooting and for athletic games—these were the happy days before baseball. This Delmonico summer garden was a great resort for all the foreign residents in New York, particularly on Sundays, when all the German, French, Italian and Spanish notables could be seen here enjoying themselves.—Saratoga Cor. Troy Times.

Practical Use of Metals.

An interesting fact is noted in connection with much of the architectural work of the day, namely, the increasing use of zinc and sheet and plate iron and steel for ornamentation, largely taking the place of plaster and wood for cornices, window dressings, mansard and other roofs, dormers and finisings, these latter being fixed upon brackets to the walls or otherwise secured to the structure. In Australia, notably in Sydney, zinc has for some time past been employed for ornamental ceilings, one of this kind on a somewhat large scale having not long since been used in the construction of a hotel dining hall in Sydney, and which, for richness of ornamentation and beauty of design, is said to be unrivaled, the ceiling, as described, being divided into fifteen deep and rich panels.

The chief advantages alleged of a zinc ceiling are that it can be soon fixed with out dirt, and is a comparatively light material, peculiarly adapted to internal employment; the metal can be molded into panel or coffers and applied in large pieces, and the material decorated or gilded, and molded zinc cornices can be fixed "in situ."

—New York Telegram.

The School Girl Speaks.

A crowded car; a pretty girl dressed in fresh summer stuff, and this is what she said in the hearing of all: "It must have been perfectly lovely; I should so like to have gone, and I might have went as well as not if I had only saw Jack." What is the explanation? Is it that the schools do not teach the young to use correct English, or that there is a dark Detroit not reached by education? To have this smiling young girl open her mouth and crop out such words and hazards of verbiage is shocking.

—Detroit Free Press.

A Trifle Too Alert That Time.

At the Pompeian grounds one night a well known gentleman around town took occasion to reach around for his opera glass in his overcoat pocket. By his side sat a suspicious female, who no sooner felt his hand passing down to her pocketbook, as she thought, than she seized the offending member, satisfied that she had caught a pickpocket with her pocketbook securely in his grasp. The gentleman smilingly said, "You think I have got your pocketbook," accompanying the remark with an upward movement, which disclosed the opera glass. The female thief catcher blushed and apologized, the red fire kindly aiding her to cover her discomfiture.—Boston News.

They Came to Terms.

"Did you and Dennis Dugan come to terms in your dispute?" asked a business man of his janitor.

"Yes, sor; and very uncompliment'ry terms they wor, sor."—Washington Post.