

# The Hood River Glacier.

VOL. 5.

HOOD RIVER, OREGON, SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1893.

NO. 6.

## Hood River Glacier.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING BY  
The Glacier Publishing Company.

**SUBSCRIPTION PRICE.**  
One year ..... \$2.00  
Six months ..... \$1.00  
Three months ..... \$0.50  
Single copy ..... 5 Cents

## THE GLACIER Barber Shop

Grant Evans, Propr.

Second St., near Oak. - Hood River, Or.

Shaving and Hair-cutting neatly done.  
Satisfaction Guaranteed.

## OCCIDENTAL NEWS.

### A Chinaman Ordered Deported Under the Geary Act.

### WATER FLOWING INTO SALTON.

### Resolutions Adopted in Opposition to the Caminetti Mining Bill— Rich Borax Deposit.

Water is flowing into Salton Lake, and it may be filled as it was two years ago. The new borax claims found in the Salton Mountains are said to be very rich.

A conservative estimate of the estate of Senator Stanford places it over \$24,000,000.

A rich borax deposit has been discovered in Nevada about sixty miles from Amadeo.

Wong Dip Kon, a Chinaman at Los Angeles, has been ordered deported under the Geary act.

Serious trouble with the Cheyennes at Fort Keogh, Mont., over the attempted arrest of an Indian is reported.

Bids for the construction of the jetty at the entrance of San Diego Bay have been published by the government officials.

Sacramento is to have a supply of pure, clear water. Two or three companies will bid on specifications ordered by the City Trustees.

J. P. Egan, special traveling agent for the Travelers' Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., for the Territory of New Mexico, has been swindling people.

The Yuma Indians have raised a good crop of corn on the river bottoms this year, and their crop of wheat and melons will keep them in good living until next fall.

The contract for the erection of a new city hall in Salton will be let to Hutchins & Southwick for \$49,610. The plans were somewhat altered, reducing the original bid \$4,253.

Sheriff Kay at Visalia, Cal., now keeps the wards of Evans and Sontag locked, and the guards of each man will remain inside with the wounded outlaws, beside having a guard outside.

The jury in the case of Mrs. H. M. Johnson, who sued the Southern Pacific Company at Carson, Nev., for damages, caused by the death of her husband, obtained a verdict of \$25,000.

The Salt Lake Chamber of Commerce has adopted resolutions endorsing the Denver, Salt Lake and San Francisco railroad proposition and encouraging the efforts of Salt Lake capitalists in that direction.

James Lamoreaux of Idaho Falls, Idaho, has brought suit in the Fifth District Court against the Ensor Institute of Pocatello for \$6,000 damages, because it tried and failed to cure him of the liquor habit.

A gentleman of Olympia, Wash., has conceived the idea of utilizing the water power of Tumwater, a suburb, in generating electricity for the work of dredging Olympia harbor and redeeming the tide lands. At low water the falls at Tumwater produce 9,000-horse power, and a proposition for the utilizing of this power has been made to the company controlling it. The officials of the dredger company have asked the light and power company for a formal proposition to furnish 300-horse power by electricity with which to finish their government contract in the harbor. The plans for the harbor improvement are elaborate as proposed by the Harbor Line Commission and approved by the War Department. The area of redeemed land will extend to the end of the long wharf, a distance of about a mile from the city front, covering an area of about six blocks at the south end and tapering to about 1,000 feet at the end of the long wharf. Surrounding this will be a reserved strip of 300 feet for piers. To the west of this will be the harbor proper. Extending down the west side of this redeemed land will run the Northern Pacific track and an avenue 150 feet wide. On the east side a water-way is proposed, with a 300-foot reserve for wharves and mill and manufacturing sites. The Tumwater water-way will afford deep water a mile beyond Capitol Point, where the new Statehouse is to be built.

## FROM WASHINGTON CITY.

Superintendent Stump has decided that alien emigrant cattlemen must pay a head tax and are subject to the laws as regards inspection, unless they are regularly employed on the vessel as helpers.

The coast-defense ship Monterey will be officially accepted, and the Navy Department will assume control of her immediately, paying over to the contractors all of the reserve fund that has been held up as a guarantee of the completion of the vessel.

The United States government through Secretary Tresahan has declined to act as arbitrator between France and Siam in the dispute between those countries as to the jurisdiction over territory near Siam. The intervention of this government was asked by Siam.

A statement prepared by Commissioner of Internal Revenue Miller shows that the collections of internal revenue for the eleven months of the current fiscal year amounted to \$145,682,390, an increase over the corresponding period of the last fiscal year of \$7,457,463.

Upon the recommendation of Commissioner Lochren of the pension office Secretary Smith has dropped from the rolls of the pension office the names of twenty-eight special examiners now in the field, the terms of their one-year appointment having expired. All the special examiners dropped are Republicans. Of the ninety special examiners still retained sixty are Republicans and thirty Democrats.

The government is not disposed to accept as final the decision of the United States District Court at Seattle, Wash., that it has lost entire power to control the use of the lands of the Puysallip Indians near Tacoma by reason of the allotment of the lands in severalty, and Attorney-General Olney has given instructions to the United States District Attorney at Seattle to make an appearance immediately in behalf of the Indian Agent.

One of the first matters of importance that will be presented to the next Congress will be the bill, already framed, providing for the establishment of a National Board of Health, with headquarters in Washington City. The board, as devised by the projectors, is to co-operate with the State and municipal authorities in the matter of sanitary improvement. The boldest feature of the proposition, and one that is likely to result in a serious controversy, is that which bestows upon the board legislative, judicial and executive powers of an independent character.

It is a matter of surprise among a large number of army officers that so many should be willing to accept details at Indian agencies. It has already been explained that these officers are willing to go to Indian agencies in order to get rid of disagreeable associations and the dull routine of camp, but another factor which would seem to deter them from going to agencies is the fact that all officers are now examined for promotion, and that they would be much more apt to be promoted if they continued in the active service instead of going away from it. It is claimed that all army officers who accept Indian agency details will keep up their studies on military matters, so that they may be able to pass the examinations when promotions are offered them.

## CHICAGO EXPOSITION.

In a North Dakota exhibit at the fair there are 146 exhibits of wheat and 300 kinds of grain.

The gates of the fair grounds at Chicago are to be kept open until 11 o'clock at night hereafter.

The expected World's Fair traffic from Europe has thus far failed to materialize, while the Eastward travel seems to be undiminished.

Paymaster General Stewart has completed a statement of expenditures of the naval review. The total expense of the review was \$76,800.

Internal revenue officers actually seized a miniature distillery on exhibition at the World's Fair, because all of the red-tape technicalities had not been complied with in setting it up.

The exposition authorities have set apart October 20 to 24 for the big reunion of war veterans, both Confederate and Union. The Grand Army posts will make efforts to bring all the old soldiers possible to Chicago.

Another attraction is being arranged by the exposition authorities and the people of Midway Plaisance. It is proposed that all the natives take part in a grand ball, to be given the first week in July. The ball proper is to be preceded by a grand march and the exhibition of all the strange dances to be seen on the Midway.

The Methodists will not withdraw their exhibit from the World's Fair. After three hours' discussion a committee decided to cover up all exhibits of the church Sundays, and all members of the church are asked to do the same with their individual exhibits.

Canada outstripped her competitors in the June exhibit of cheese. There were 667 exhibits, mostly of factory cheese. Of these 135 scored high enough to win medals or diplomas, 126 of them being Canadian manufacture. Thirty-one Canadian lots scored higher than any from the United States, ranging in excellence from 90 per cent down.

The council of administration will hereafter have full authority over all matters of general administration connected with the exposition. The directors have adopted the report of the executive committee as outlined last week. This action abolishes all the committees of the local directory, except the executive, finance and legislative, and charges the council of administration with carrying out the orders of these three committees. The council has been given authority to discharge or employ any officers.

## EASTERN MELANGE.

### The Number of Sheep Sheared in Montana.

### DISHONEST WATER COLLECTORS.

### Buildings Occupied by Government Clerks to be Examined—The Childs-Drexel Home.

Our "militia of the sea" now numbers about 1,000 men.

The gold in the Treasury is slightly increasing in quantity.

Winter wheat is nearly all harvested in the Southern States.

The Delaware militia will be disbanded for lack of funds.

Denver claims a population of 182,000, based on directory names.

The Capital National Bank at Indianapolis has reopened its doors.

Detroit's city government is waging a determined war on the gas companies. Proctor Knott of Kentucky has declined the offer of the Hawaiian mission.

The Mississippi river at New Orleans is within one foot of the highest point ever recorded.

Missouri is the first State to build a Confederate home entirely from individual contribution.

The protest against rapid bicycling on frequented streets is general all over the country.

The Washab has adopted the rule limiting tickets to continuous passage one day from date of sale.

The mackerel fishers are having great sport this year. Nothing like it has been enjoyed for years past.

Natural gas discovered near Newlin, Tex., is frightening the colored population away from that vicinity.

As the hot weather begins Philadelphia is having trouble with its garbage of an alarming character.

It is reported that a new line of steamers are to ply between New York, Jamaica and Central America.

American capitalists are said to have bought much land on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec for bonanza farming.

Cleveland is to arbitrate the dispute between Argentina and Brazil over the possession of the State of Parana.

Wholesale poisoning of sheep is the latest phase of the Colorado war between sheepmen and cattlemen.

Last year there were 1,800,000 sheep sheared in Montana, an increase of 33 per cent over the previous year.

An East Tennessee young woman has brought suit for \$1,000 against a man for saying that she had false teeth.

Senator Stewart has recently expressed the belief that the Sherman silver purchasing act will not be repeated.

The fear is taking form in Western Kansas that this season will not produce more than three or four crops of alfalfa.

The unveiling of the monument to Nathan Hale in City Hall Park, New York, has been postponed until September 22.

The builders of the new cruiser New York will receive about \$70,000 in premiums by the government's acceptance of the vessel.

Water collectors at Detroit have been stealing. H. L. James committed suicide when his theft was discovered. Several are under arrest.

The Chicago and Northwestern has secured an entrance into Denver by the purchase of the Scranton road, a coal line seventeen miles long.

A monument to the memory of William Cullen Bryant, the American historian and poet, will shortly be placed in Central Park, New York.

Every building in Washington occupied by government clerks is to be subjected to a thorough examination as to its safety, lighting and ventilation.

The Governor of New York has just vetoed a bill making the use of cheese as an article of diet compulsory in the military camps and prisons of the State.

There are now in the elevators of Minneapolis, Duluth and Superior about 24,000,000 bushels of wheat, or about twice as much as they contained a year ago.

The Tree-planting and Fountain Society of Brooklyn is actively engaged in arousing intelligent interest in the planting and care of street trees in that city.

The feeling at Washington is that the financial crisis is past. The condition of the country as reviewed from a treasury standpoint shows general improvement.

J. H. Richardson of New Haven, Conn., has begun suits for \$50,000,000 for infringement of a patent held by him for reaper manufacturers of the United States.

The complete official returns of the Chinese registration have been received at Washington. They show that out of 110,000 Chinese in the United States 13,139 registered.

The International Typographical Union has declared that no one shall be admitted to the Childs-Drexel Home unless he had been a member of the union for five years.

The Oil-well Supply Company, one of the most extensive corporations in Pennsylvania and the largest concern of its kind in the world, has gone into the hands of a receiver.

## BUSINESS BREVITIES.

New York State is said to have more newspapers than the entire Southern Hemisphere.

The Merrimac river is said to move more machinery than any other stream in the world.

The American Aluminium Company will erect a manufacturing plant near Clayton, Mo.

There are twenty-eight passenger trains daily from New York and Philadelphia to Chicago.

About \$29,000,000 are annually sent by Italian laborers in this country to their families in Italy.

There are less than 1,000 Spaniards, Greeks and Portuguese in any one of the chief cities of the country.

Half a million patents issued by this government bear excellent testimony to the country's inventive genius.

It was only 116 years after the discovery of America that the first glass works were established in the colonies.

A smelter has begun operations at San Luis Potosi, Mexico. It is the only smelter in Mexico working copper ore.

England bears the palm over all countries, even the United States, in the number of women employed by government.

The Philippine Islands export more than 100,000 cigars annually, about 3,000 tons of coffee and 220,000 tons of sugar.

Europe produces almost as much tobacco as does the United States, Austria supplying about one-third of the European crop.

The corn exported to Mexico from the United States during the recent famine would fill a solid train seventy-seven miles long.

Last year New York city paid for its school bill \$4,000,000; for its amusement bill, \$7,000,000, and for its drink bill, \$60,000,000.

Gutta percha was first introduced into Europe from Malaga in 1852. The annual consumption now amounts to 4,000,000 pounds.

The average cost of travel on the London roads is only .16 of a cent a mile, and the Great Eastern comes at .046 of a cent a mile.

Japan's foreign trade during 1892 exceeded that of 1891 20,000,000 yen. The principal increase was in the values of silk and tea.

There are 28,000 Chinese inhabitants in the chief cities of the United States—24,000 of them in San Francisco and 3,000 in New York.

Grand old Missouri is without a rival in the world in the amount of lead output. The annual lead product of the State is 30,000,000 tons.

There are several dozen men in London who earn their living by catching rats. They are mostly employed at hotels, clubs and restaurants.

The schooner Good Intent, which was launched at Braintree, Mass., in 1813, is still in service, plying between Bangor, Me., and neighboring ports.

The orange industry of Florida has increased from 600,000 boxes in 1885 to 3,900,000 for the past season. This year's crop will exceed 5,000,000 boxes.

The fluctuations of the stock market a few months after Jay Gould's death increased the value of his estate to \$89,000,000, and afterward reduced it to \$61,000,000.

This country exported 10,675,000 yards of cotton goods to Brazil during the eight months to March 1, an increase of over 50 per cent over the same period a year ago.

The New Hampshire experiment farm finds that milk from the best cows costs 1 1/2 cents a quart; from their poorest, 4 1/2 cents, as it costs just as much to feed the smaller producer.

The whole length of the main Siberian line is 4,700 miles and its estimated cost \$190,000,000. The line, with branches, will cover 5,000 miles, to be built by an expenditure of \$200,000,000.

The total production of silver in the world during the last year was placed at 145,000,000 ounces troy, of which the United States produced 60,000,000 ounces, or upward of 41 per cent of the whole amount.

## PURELY PERSONAL.

Philip J. Armour has adopted a diet of bread and milk in the hope of improving his health.

Mrs. Ella Wheeler Wilcox wears a thumb ring, and uses five quarts of milk to one complexion bath.

The only ornaments ever worn by the widowed Archduchess Stephanie is a locket containing the portrait of her little daughter on the one side and that of her mother, the Queen of the Belgians, on the other.

Arthur Balfour says that his greatest political help comes from his sister, Miss Agnes Balfour, who is his housekeeper. Each day she devotes a fixed amount of time to reading the newspapers and marking what is useful for his perusal.

The present sent by the Czar to the Turkish Sultan, an album of paintings of all the Russian warships in the Black Sea fleet, is a remarkably peculiar one. The recipient may regard it as in-sultan or think it merely a piece of czar-casm.

John Ledyard, the great traveler, says that among all nations women adorn themselves more than men, but that wherever found they are the same kind, civil, humane and tender beings, inclined to be cheerful, timorous and modest.

Charles F. Wright of London, who is now spreading the light of theosophy in this country, declares that the elixir of life is no dream of the alchemists, but may be reached through the "expansion of the individual consciousness," whatever that means.

## FOREIGN FLASHES.

### A Suit Begun 152 Years Ago Just Concluded.

### OIL WELLS OF THE CASPIAN.

### Mummified Bodies of Three Massa- cred Missionaries Brought Back From Africa.

France is buying Irish horses for cavalry use.

The manufacture of wine is becoming a thriving industry in Palestine.

The total tonnage launched in Great Britain in 1892 was 35,000,000 last year.

The value of England's exports of metals and machinery fell off \$35,000,000 last year.

Lord Lorne receives a salary of \$6,000 a year as Governor and Constable of Windsor Castle.

The Town Council of Bruges, Belgium, has resolved to give \$400,000 toward a ship canal.

Married couples in Norway are privileged to ride on railroads at a fare and a half for each couple.

The Emperor William will command in person the Sixteenth Army Corps at the autumn maneuvers.

Loud complaints are heard on all sides of the continued high price of butcher's meat in Paris.

Ten war vessels of the British navy were condemned last month as unfit for service and ordered sold.

Sharpshooters riding in steel-clad vehicles will be a feature of next autumn's German army maneuvers.

The Hamburg Tank Steamship Company will go out of the business because of unprofitable freight rates.

Paris has a new playhouse called the Theater of the Poets. The success of the new venture is not assured.

Quite a number of express locomotives are fired principally with oil on the Great Eastern railway of England.

London's most famous playhouse—Drury Lane—is to be torn down and another structure placed on its site.

It is stated from Batoum that famine, for some time threatened, has suddenly become acute in some districts of Armenia.

Of the American cities represented at the Firemen's Congress at London Kansas City made the most creditable showing.

Police and artillery had to be used at Berne, Switzerland, to disperse rioters, who had attacked a gang of imported Italians.

Argentine bond holders at London are considering the agreement between the Rothschild committee and the Republic.

Russian Jews are reported to have settled in South America in large numbers, and are among the most prosperous colonists.

Salmon from California have been successfully acclimatized on the lakes of the Marne and Saone canal at Nievre, France.

Prince Bismarck will go to Kissingen with his family next month to drink the waters. A palace has been placed at his disposal.

In France the railways employ 24,080 women. Most of them, however, merely receive a small sum for opening and closing gates.

Owing to the effect of the recent drought in Germany on the farmers, a suspension of the duties on corn and maize is proposed.

One thousand and fifty-six lives were saved by life-boat men on the coast of Great Britain during the last year and without the loss of one life-boat man.

A suit in the English Chancery Court begun 152 years ago was concluded the other day. The government duties and legal fees covered nearly the entire sum fought for.

The Swedish government has established on the coast nine stations for medical observation. The object of this measure is to protect the country from cholera.

The Constans party in France is making strenuous efforts, in view of the illness of President Carnot, to make political capital out of the Panama canal scandal.

Five acres of park land per week is the record of the London County Council, as since its organization a few years ago it has purchased and made accessible no less than 994 acres in parks.

All the wells of Berlin have been examined, and out of some 800 one-fourth were declared doubtful and one-fourth unfit for use. Similar examinations are being made all over the country.

Aluminium is to be used wherever practicable in the accoutrements, arms and equipments of the German army. By its use the weight carried by infantry will be a trifle over fifty-seven pounds, where now it is about sixty-eight and one-half pounds.

A constant and large increase is noted in the output of the oil wells of the Caspian region. About 3,000 tons are exported every working day of the year from Batoum alone, and the exports of last year were 63,833 tons in excess of those of the previous year.

Fourau, the explorer, who has just returned from the Sahara, brought with him the bodies of three missionaries of the Congregation of the White Fathers, who in 1881 were massacred by Touaregs. The bodies, while they had become completely mummified and lost four-fifths of their weight, were otherwise in an excellent state of preservation.

## RHINEBECK'S GHOST.

An Apparition That Frightens and Mystifies the Villagers.

Rhinebeck, N. Y., is a fine old Dutch-American town in the valley of the Hudson, the summer home of Vice President Morton. Recently many Rhinebeckers have taken up the notion that the vicinity is haunted. The ghost is in the form of a tall old woman in black, and many have seen it—not the superstitious only, but the cool, nervy and hard headed.

John Judson was the first to see her (or it). It was a very dark night, and he is not of a persistently inquiring mind, so when the tall black form suddenly rose before him in the road he went home without unseemly delay. Next to see her was David Ackert, a tall and vigorous business man who has an inquiring mind and a deal of nerve. He tried to make her out, but she hastened away and into the woods. Thomas Sinclair was the next reliable person to encounter the strange woman. He met her on the outskirts of the village about 10 o'clock at night. She was pacing in the middle of the road with her head bent low and her long arms clasped behind her. Sinclair merely took one look.

She was next seen in a schoolhouse at dusk by the schoolteacher, Miss Welch, who followed the usual rule in such cases by streaking it for home. In the next six weeks she was seen by many, always in the same guise—that of a very tall old woman in black. The old town constable and detective, Gus Quirk, thinks it is a tall young man doing the funny business, but the singular feature of it is that whenever any one tries to get a good view of it the apparition vanishes into the woods. All the asylums are appealed to for information of any escaped lunatic.

## Facts About the Papacy.

Leo is the 257th pope. Twenty-four of his predecessors were Johns, 15 were Gregories, 14 Clements, 13 Benedicts, 13 Innocents, 13 Leos, 9 Piuses, 9 Bonifaces, 8 Pauls, 8 Urbanus, 8 Alexanders, 10 Stephens, 5 Adrians and 5 each named Sixtus, Nicholas, Martin and Celestine. In the earliest days of the church the popes raised to the pontificate retained their own names, but the custom of adopting the name of some predecessor has obtained for some centuries. Fifteen of the popes have been Frenchmen, 13 have been Greeks, 8 have been Syrians, 6 have been Germans, 5 Spaniards, 2 came from Africa and 2 each from Savoy, England, Sweden, Dalmatia, Holland, Portugal and Crete. Since 1523 all the popes have been chosen from among the Italian cardinals.

Pius IX reigned as pope a longer period than any of his predecessors, his pontifical life extending over a period of 31 years. St. Peter's pontificate is counted by Catholics from A. D. 33 to 66. St. Felix II, the 57th pope, who died in 366, was the first pope to die a natural death. Eight popes died within a month after succession, 22 more died before serving two years, 54 reigned between four and five years, 37 more failed to serve 10 years, 31 died before the 15th year, 15 reigned between 15 and 20 years, and only 9 passed the 25th year. In all the annals of secular governments there is not so long a line.

The pontifical court is the only Byzantine court now left in existence. Its officers are innumerable, its routine is complicated, and the ceremonies are almost infinite. Etiquette has largely given place to ease in the lay courts, but the formality of other days still continues in the Vatican. Every dignitary has his own place and makes a point in maintaining it. There is a fixed rule for the dress to be worn at every hour of the day; rules are prescribed as to kneeling and so on. Leo XIII was very careful to insist on the strict observance of the old time etiquette, and in this particular he differed radically from his predecessor, Pius IX, who was inclined to be much more easy going in matters of ceremony.

## Investigations Into the Unknown.

An orthodox clergyman who officiates over a prosperous church in a town in Illinois called upon me during the summer. I had known him at college. He informed me, to my astonishment, that he was engaged with a leading physician of his town in systematically studying psychical phenomena. "I do not believe in spiritualism," he remarked, "but we have both been amazed to find how many persons have had most extraordinary experiences. We have closely questioned persons who came into the doctor's office, and although they usually professed ignorance of any personal knowledge of extra normal phenomena and frequently laughed at everything of the kind after my friend, the doctor, gave them the main points in several well authenticated cases which had come to his notice, they usually gave some more or less remarkable experiences, with names and dates, which enabled us afterward to verify hitherto carefully guarded secrets.

"We have both," he declared, "been astonished at the number of persons who are among the most thoughtful and substantial of our people who have had experiences in their homes which transcend the ordinary and are to us inexplicable, but as yet we are merely collecting reliable data."

This gentleman is representative of a large class of careful thinkers who today are quietly accumulating facts upon which to base an intelligent conclusion, and thus are following the modern method of scientific inquiry.—Arens.

## Oaths in Olden Times.

The Roman oath of olden times was made with great solemnity and elaboration. In Roman mythology Juno, making a promise to sleep, strengthened it by taking the heavens in one hand and the earth in the other. Greeks and Romans swore by their gods, by the Styx, by Olympus, by hell, by their sacred springs, wells and rivers, and by the sun and the moon. Their oaths were of much value and meaning during the early days of the republic, but worthless after they became corrupt.

Oaths lost their sanctity and became colloquial or profane at a very early time among the Jews. Greek ladies swore daintily by Venus, Diana and Juno, and now and then by some male god whose name was frequently taken in vain by their liege lords. The French monarchs, too, had their own peculiar forms of oaths.—St. Louis Republic.