

The Hood River Glacier.

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Hood River Glacier.

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OCCIDENTAL NEWS.

A California Justice of the Peace Goes Wrong.

SHIPMENT OF CHERRIES EAST.

The Fall of Silver Causes Utah and Nevada Mines to Close Down - Boy Robbers.

Orders for the Adams to go to Samoa are expected at Mare Island.

D. A. Urquhart, a San Francisco drummer, is sought for by the Salt Lake police, the charge against him being forgery.

Luce Becker, the girl who ran away with Parson Beams from Merced and went to Victoria, B. C., has returned to her home.

Montana is trying to get rid of a lot of Cree Indians who belong to Canada, but who have been living near Silver Bow the past winter.

The Canadian Australian Steamship Company has decided to make Tacoma the terminus of their line. Steamships will make monthly trips between Tacoma and Sidney, S. S. W.

A Justice of the Peace of Coronado Beach named Edgar Fleming is under arrest in Los Angeles for obtaining goods under false pretenses. He claims to have been drunk and oblivious of his conduct.

The shipment of cherries East from San Jose last week amounted to 444,775 pounds, in all eighteen carloads. The shipments of cherries to date this year amount to 1,465,879 pounds. Last year the total shipment was 973,005 pounds.

One Gerwaite, a member of Company F, United States Infantry, threw pepper in the eyes of Jeweler Stumm at Benicia, and ran off with a gold watch. He was captured, and excused his act by saying he wished to get out of the service.

The Daily-West mine at Park City, Utah, has been ordered closed down. The Diamond mine at Eureka, Nev., has been closed down, and the Old Jordan and Galena at Bingham, Utah, have also been ordered closed. This is owing to the fall in silver.

During the trial of three young thieves at San Bernardino Saturday it was developed that a number of boys of highlands, from 10 to 15 years of age, had an organization called the "Black Diamond," which carried on a system of petty robberies. The boys were eager readers of cheap sensational literature.

As a practical solution of the stringency of gold in the money market it is proposed at San Francisco that, if the Federal government would immediately withdraw all restrictions to hydraulic mining California before winter would be in a position to contribute over \$5,000,000 in gold. The proposition from interviews with prominent mining men is considered entirely feasible and opportune.

The rabies are now epidemic among animals of all kinds at Quijota, A. T. Several persons have had narrow escapes, one man saving himself from a frenzied horse by knocking it down with a large stone. The cause is lack of water on the mesa, whereby the coyotes go mad. The Papago Indians say the epidemic raged thus years ago, when it was unsafe to leave doors open at night for mad coyotes.

A formal discussion of the proposed World's Fair in San Francisco was held recently at the Palace Hotel, preparatory to a general meeting later. Herr Cornely and Architect Bennett, who accompanied him from Chicago, were present. Herr Cornely recited his experiences in the past with expositions, and told the gentlemen that it was necessary for San Francisco to take some action at once on the proposition to have the fair, for, he said, 4,000 foreign exhibitors in Chicago, who had sent him thither to represent them, were anxious to know as soon as possible whether the fair would be held there; otherwise they would send their exhibits to Antwerp, where an exhibition is to be held immediately after the World's Fair. He also assured the gentlemen that they could certainly count on all the foreign exhibitors coming there, and furthermore, if it were necessary, they would gladly pay for space for their exhibits and also pay their own transportation.

FROM WASHINGTON CITY.

The act of Congress necessitating the recent dismissal of sixty-seven clerks of the general land office provided for a reduction of the field expenses of the office. A large number of offices will be consolidated in such a way as to make the number twenty less than heretofore.

Assistant Secretary Reynolds of the Interior Department has made a pension decision which will become welcome news to a large number of women who ministered to wounded soldiers in the hospitals during the late war. They are to be placed on the pension rolls. The question arose upon a communication from the Commissioner of Pensions as to whether those women who superintended the diet of the sick and wounded soldiers are entitled to pensions. Under the act's provisions Assistant Secretary Reynolds holds these persons are entitled to pensions.

The Collector of Customs at El Paso, Tex., has been instructed by Assistant Secretary Spaulding to discontinue at once the practice of admitting sulphides of silver from Mexico without consular invoice and in future not to admit silver bullion from Mexico exceeding \$100 in value, alleged to be imported as money, unless accompanied by consular invoice, unless the bullion is shown by the shipper's declaration, made before the consular officer at the port of shipment, to be forwarded as money or the medium of exchange at a fixed value per ounce, and not as merchandise.

They are after fraudulent pensioners. A list comprising the names of a number of pensioners recommended by Commissioner Lechen to be dropped from the pension rolls has been handed to Secretary Hoke Smith, and he has approved the recommendations. It has been found upon investigation by the pension bureau that the persons named are for various reasons not entitled to draw pensions. The work of examining the rolls with a view to the detection of fraud will be prosecuted with vigor, and at the same time the current issues will be carefully scrutinized with the same object. Secretary Smith and Commissioner Lechen while prosecuting this work renege the assurances previously given that just as much care will be exercised to secure pensions for those who are entitled to them under the law as will be used to prevent fraud.

Attorney-General Olney has decided that the appropriations made by the act of Congress approved August 5, 1892, in aid of the World's Fair, including the appropriation for the government exhibit, are as available now as before the decision of the Circuit Court of Appeals permanently opening the World's Fair Sundays, with the single exception that no more money ought to be paid the Illinois corporation known as the World's Columbian Exposition. The grounds for the opinion are that Congress meant that the exposition as a whole should be closed Sunday. It did not, however, undertake to pass a law to that effect, but contented itself with making certain appropriations conditional, not upon the fact of Sunday-closing, but upon the Illinois corporation agreeing to the proposition of Sunday-closing, so that regulations to that effect might be made by the government. Representatives of the World's Columbian Commission, the Illinois corporation, did agree to the proposition. Proper rules were made by the Columbian Commission, and the condition upon which the appropriations referred to were made must be regarded as fully satisfied.

CHICAGO EXPOSITION.

Five days, beginning with October 20, have been designated as Veterans' day at the fair.

The New York Sun informs a correspondent that it requires \$2,000 and three months' time to see the World's Fair. Not many New Yorkers can afford to go West on those terms.

The postoffice on the World's Fair grounds at Chicago will be left open Sunday hereafter for the purpose of giving the needed mail facilities. This must be regarded as a concession on the part of the government, as the working postoffice on the fair grounds has always been maintained as a part of the exhibit of the Postoffice Department and is therefore a part of the government exhibit.

The World's Fair officials authorize the statement that there is no truth in the report that the government has determined to pay out the \$750,000 reserve belonging to the exposition from the United States appropriation. How the report that the government intended to issue this money in souvenir coins, thus practically throwing them on the market, started the officials do not know, but it is authoritatively denied.

J. C. Boyd, "the Oregon colonizer," has brought suit for \$2,000 damages against E. W. Allen of Portland for libel and defamation of character. In Illinois conviction might mean imprisonment for one year. Boyd alleges that Allen wrote a letter to Dr. J. Guy Lewis, superintendent of Oregon's exhibits, charging him (Boyd) with obtaining money fraudulently in New Orleans. This report, it is alleged, was circulated around the horticultural building, causing great damage to the business and reputation of Boyd. There promises to be a lively legal skirmish.

Unless the unexpected should happen, there will be a dairy exhibit at the World's Fair this month. This announcement, which was issued by Chief Buchanan of the department of agriculture was received with thanksgiving by some 1,500 exhibitors, who for the past two months have been compelled to submit to exasperating delays and financial losses by the failure of the exposition company to furnish facilities for displaying their products. The chief cause of complaint was the absence of any kind of refrigerator service, and the promise is now made that this matter will be rectified at once.

EASTERN MELANGE.

Quantity and Quality of the Texas Wheat Crop.

THE TRUST LAW OF ILLINOIS.

Colored Successor to Father Mollinger Performing Miracles in the Way of Cures.

St. Paul, Minn., claims a population of 225,000.

Chinch bugs are doing great damage to the Kansas wheat crop.

The State of Texas has won a suit to recover lands grabbed by railroads.

The woman suffragists of Kansas have raised a campaign fund of \$50,000.

Maine towns this year have paid a bounty of \$5 each on thirty-two bears.

The St. Louis health officers have begun to inspect emigrants arriving in the city.

Just before it adjourned the Illinois Legislature passed a very radical anti-trust bill.

Thirty-two sites are offered for the new Philadelphia mint at prices ranging from \$1 to \$600,000.

A telephone line 3,500 miles long is planned in Canada to connect Halifax with Vancouver.

Dr. Ernest Hart, the London sanitary expert, says that Chicago's water is bad and may cause trouble.

The women of Kansas, who are to open their campaign for suffrage in September next, are already afield.

A plot of ground was sold in Chicago the other day for \$400,000, which was purchased in 1856 for \$8,500.

Ironwood, Mich., has such an epidemic of typhoid fever that the public buildings have been made hospitals.

By a recent order of the authorities of Carthage, Ill., courting has been forbidden in the public parks of that place.

George Vanderbilt has purchased 20,000 acres of land in North Carolina, with a view of making it a game preserve.

Lieutenant-Governor Percy Daniels, Populist, of Kansas has a scheme by which no one will be taxed but millionaires.

A New York printer has been sentenced to a year in State Prison and fined \$1,000 for printing green-goods circulars.

The big Chicago telescope will be approximately 64 feet long and 4 feet in diameter, and the dome will be 70 feet in diameter.

The Kansas Railroad Commissioners are going to compel a wholesale reform in freight charges on the part of the roads in that State.

It is claimed that there is now due the government in royalties for coal mined on government lands in Kansas from \$500,000 to \$600,000.

The widow of one of the Italians lynched at New Orleans tried to bring suit as an alien, but the courts decided that she was an American.

Southern papers say that the machine cotton-picker is a success, and that in many districts that commodity can now be raised at a cost of 2½ cents a pound.

A company has just been formed in Oklahoma to develop the immense beds of asphaltum recently discovered near the Arbuckle Mountains on the Chickasaw reservation.

The World's Labor Congress at Chicago, August 29 to September 4, will conclude with what is proposed to be the greatest labor demonstration ever seen in America.

Charles T. Yerkes, the Chicago cable-railway magnate, has commenced the building of a brownstone mansion which is to cost \$1,500,000. Mrs. Yerkes' room is to cost \$30,000.

The Berry trust law in Illinois, it is stated, will enable the Attorney-General to break up the passenger and freight associations now controlling and fixing rates to and from Chicago.

Secretary Carlisle has issued a circular requesting Collectors of Customs to exercise more care in the selection of subordinates. This notice has been called forth by the Puget Sound scandal.

The rain-making experiments in Kansas have resulted in the death of a Captain of the Kansas National Guard and the serious injury of two men through the bursting of the cannon employed in the experiments.

"Victory" monument designed by Casper Baber, which is to be erected by the State of New York to her dead heroes on the battle field of Gettysburg, measures from base to top 96 feet. The figure is 13 feet 9 inches high.

"Brother" Day, the colored successor of Father Mollinger at Pittsburg, is said to be performing miracles in the way of cures equal to those claimed to have been performed by Father Mollinger. Day is a fully-blooded negro, but his auditors are nearly all white. The cures are mostly by faith.

An underground electrical railway system, which was successfully tried at Coney Island recently, and which, it is claimed, can be operated at less cost than the trolley, is further said to be "free from the objectionable overhead wire and the attending danger to life."

A. W. Glover of Windsor Locks, Wis., claims to have discovered in the foundations of an old foundry a stone covered with hieroglyphics, supposed to be of Indian origin, though no one versed in Indian lore can decipher them.

BUSINESS BREVITIES.

Thirty million dollars worth of ready-made clothing is produced in Paris yearly.

Coal that is sold for 80 cents a ton is mined in large quantities in Lebanon county, Pa.

New York has a population of working women reaching in round figures to about 300,000.

Another bonanza lode of silver with ore worth \$3,000,000 in sight is reported at Chihuahua.

Steps have been taken for a general reduction in the force of employees of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad.

Last year only 4,633,000 hogs were killed in the West for packing—the lowest figures in twenty-two years.

In Great Britain the daily cost of a laborer's food is 45 per cent of his wages; in the United States 33 per cent.

Thirty firms in Pittsburg each do a business of over \$1,000,000 a year. Carnegie leading with nearly \$10,000,000.

In Manchuria dogs are raised for their skins. A fairly prosperous Manchurian dog farmer will own a thousand or more dogs.

Germany has one postoffice to every 1,774 inhabitants. In proportion to population the United States has twice as many.

There are sixty-four steamers doing excursion business out of Chicago this summer, but so far none has made excursions.

According to Bradstreet's the income of American life insurance companies rose from \$6,450,000 in 1891 to \$109,500,000 in 1892.

B. W. Jones, Secretary of the South Georgia Peach Growers' Association, says the yield in that section this year will be over 20,000 barrels.

An English watchmaker exhibits an engine of 122 distinct pieces (not including thirty-three bolts and screws) which could be hidden in a lady's thimble.

A new cigarette machine has been invented by a man in Winston, N. C., that, it is said, will feed, roll, paste and make 10,000 perfect cigarettes in ten hours.

An electrically driven rotary planer that is operated like a lawn mower is used in some of the ship yards in Glasgow for smoothing the decks of vessels.

And now comes a project to build a six-track railroad on the vacant plan from New York city forty miles north, to cost \$35,500,000, right of way \$75,000,000.

A society of ladies is forming in London for the adoption of day servants, who will come into the house by the day only and return at night to their own homes.

In Bengal, India, there are three harvests reaped every year; peas and oil seeds in April, the early rice crop in September and the great rice crop in December.

Most of the transportation in Havana, Cuba, is furnished by little horses hitched to a victoria. There are 3,000 of those rigs in that city and but one horse-car line.

In the central part of the State of New York over 15,000 people are engaged in the cultivation of more than 20,000 acres of grapes, which produce annually from 40,000 to 50,000 tons.

In its manufacture the knife is handled by seventy different artisans from the moment the blade is forged until the instrument is finished and smoothly wrapped up for the market.

Practically all cheap paper is which wholly or in part from wood pulp which comes from the forests of Maine, the Adirondacks and Pennsylvania. Wood pulp was first made from poplar trees altogether, but spruce makes a stronger and better stock.

PURELY PERSONAL.

The Czar has sent as a present to the Pope two superb vases, each eight feet in height, with pedestals of jasper.

William Waldorf Astor has been elected a member of the Marlborough Club of London on the proposal of the Prince of Wales.

Dr. Delevan Bloodgood, U. S. N., who became widely known on account of his striking resemblance to the late James G. Blaine, is to be retired in August.

Mrs. Proctor, widow of the late Richard A. Proctor, the famous astronomer, and the principal assistant in his professional work, has been appointed curator of the Proctor University at San Diego, Cal.

Captain Soufflot, who died in Paris the other day, was the nephew of the architect who built the Pantheon, and enlisted in 1810 at the age of 17. He was made a commander of the Legion of Honor last year.

Charles W. Dayton, the new postmaster of New York, is the principal owner of the Harlem Reporter, a society journal. He is also—what is more important—a member of Tammany and an intimate friend of Secretary Lamont.

Prof. T. K. Cheyne, the eminent Biblical scholar of Oxford, has the sight of only one eye, and he cannot use that except in natural light. And yet he has written a large number of books requiring an immense amount of original investigation.

It is not generally known that a brother survives Edwin Booth. He is Dr. Joseph A. Booth, who was born in Baltimore and studied medicine at the South Carolina Medical College at Charleston. He is at present practicing his profession and lecturing on surgery in New York.

Wee Hun Penk, the rich Arizona miner, has sold out his interests in that Territory, and is going to South Africa. Three years ago this enterprising Chinaman was cook in a mining camp; now he is a millionaire and the husband of an American wife.

FOREIGN FLASHES.

Revenue Returns of New South Wales for May.

A VERY OBJECTIONABLE CRANK.

The Accomplice of the Notorious Murderer Eyraud Receiving Offers of Marriage.

The Thames river is at the lowest ever known.

Cholera has appeared among the pilgrims at Jeddah.

The present British Parliament has among its members sixteen brewers.

English holders of Argentine bonds have accepted the Rothschilds' compromise.

A German physician has revived the apple treatment for the cure of inebriates.

A postal reform under the management of Europeans is to be inaugurated in India.

Consul-General Collins at London is alert in trying to prevent the importation of cholera.

The scarlet fever epidemic of last winter in London has revived with increased virulence.

The town of Schneidmehul, Posen, Germany, is slowly sinking into the workings of a colliery.

The London City Council want to spend \$3,750,000 on new buildings for their official occupancy.

The French government will ask the Deputies for a loan of \$1,000,000 to help drought-stricken farmers.

The Berlin correspondents of the London News and London Standard say the army bill will surely be passed.

Germany is looking for Russia to open a commercial war against her, owing to the failure recently of a proposed commercial treaty.

Herr Liebknecht, the Social Democratic leader of Germany, favors a militia system in place of the present standing army.

A number of German army officers are to visit the United States for the purpose of studying the immense system of railroads.

French papers are provided for by the funds arising from a 10 per cent tax on theater tickets. The tax averages \$10,500,000 a year.

Three lots on the corner of Oxford street and Oxford circus, London, brought at auction the other day a price equal to \$115 a square foot.

The Czar has officially thanked the Commissioners who negotiated the extradition treaty between Russia and the United States.

The Queen has decided that there shall be ten bridesmaids at the royal wedding, and that they shall all be her own granddaughters.

A new cruiser to be called Minerva and to cost \$2,000,000 is to be built for the British navy, and its construction will be begun at once.

The attention of the British House of Lords has been directed to the increasing danger of navigation in the Red Sea, owing to the absence of lights.

On many of the railways in Germany the practice of starting locomotive fires with gas instead of wood has been adopted, and proves economical.

H. L. Williams, United States Inspector of Emigrants at Liverpool, is being denounced in the local press for the undue severity of his methods.

The London Times says there are fresh rumors of trade failures in Australasia and the banks there do not want to send gold back to England.

Mrs. Langtry and the Duchess of Montrose have joined John Strange Winter's No Crinoline League. The league now numbers 11,000 members.

Sixty-thousand Italian ladies, led by the flower of the aristocracy of Rome, are petitioning the Chamber against divorce, which they contend is an offset against religion.

Endeavors are being made to realize the contemplated Scandinavian exhibition, which has been discussed a good deal the last year or two, in Stockholm in the year 1896.

Only four prominent Australian banks are solvent at the present time, and in the failure of the fourteen or more banks in that country England lost about \$130,000,000.

There have been set on foot in Glasgow an association for the protection of uninsured depositors in Australian banks, and one for the protection of insured depositors.

The revenue returns of New South Wales for May show a decrease of £120,000 as compared with May, 1892. Customs returns for May fell off £50,000, and railway receipts £39,000.

An experimental boring made by the Prussian government in the Rybnik district of Prussian Silesia has been carried to the depth of a mile and a quarter, and is still progressing.

The plague of locusts in Algeria is so phenomenal that a moving train was recently delayed for two hours, the engine being powerless to drag the carriages through the bed of insects.

The Chinese government appears to be awakening to the fact that the rapid increase in the sale of Indian teas in Europe may be due in part to causes for which the Chinese growers are responsible.

THE FLYING YEARS.

As a dream when night is done,
As a shadow flees the sun,
As a ship whose white sails skim
Over the horizon dim,
As a life complete of days
Vanisheth from mortal ways,
As a hope that pales to fear—
Is the dying of the year.

As the first gold shaft of light
Shivers through the wreck of night,
As the thrill and stir that bring
Promise of the budding spring,
As new thoughts of life that rise
Mirrored in a sick man's eyes,
As strange joy to hearts forlorn—
So another year is born.

Glad or sad, a dwindling span
Is the little life of man,
Love and hope and work and tears
Fly before the flying years,
Yet shall tremulous hearts grow bold—
All the story is not told—
For around us as a sea
Spreads God's great eternity.

—Christian Burke.

He Took Too Much.

One day a smart young fellow with shiny shoes, a new hat and checker board trousers boarded a street car in a western city, and stepped to the front platform. He pulled out a twist of paper and lighted it, and began puffing a concentrated essence of vile odors into the faces of those who were obliged to ride upon the platform if they rode at all. One, a plain old farmer, couldn't stand it, and stepped off to wait for the next car.

When he reached the station the young fellow was there before him, and it happened that the two met at the restaurant counter.

"Got any sandwiches?" called the young man to the waiter. "Here, gimme one," and he tossed out a nickel, and then proceeded to pick up and pull apart every one of the half dozen sandwiches on the plate before he found one to suit him.

The farmer, who had been waiting for his turn, drew back in disgust. Finally he found something which the fingers of another had not fouled, and presently followed the loud young man to the car. He found every seat occupied, including the half of one on which were piled the young man's gripsack and overcoat.

"Is this seat taken?" he ventured to inquire.

"Seat's engaged," was the curt answer, with a look meant to squelch the old farmer, who went into the smoking car.

That afternoon the same young man walked into the office of the governor of the state, armed with recommendations and endorsements, an applicant for a position under the state government. He was confronted by the same plain old farmer, who recognized his traveling companion of the morning without any trouble.

Glancing over his papers, the governor said, "H—m, yes; you want me to appoint you to so-and-so. If I should, I guess I might as well write my own resignation at the same time."

"Wh—why so?" stammered the young fellow.

"Because I saw you pay for a street car ride this morning and you took the platform of the car. You bought a sandwich and spoiled the plateful. You paid for a seat in the train and took mine, too, and if I should give you this place, how do I know that you would not take the whole administration?" — Youth's Companion.

He Would Not Smoke.

The Sardinian peasants are fond of a joke, if their jokes are not always of the keenest. Here is a story, modern at least in its present form, of the taming of a shrew. It is entitled "The Girl Who Did Not Like Smoke."

There was once a priest who had a niece who was resolved not to marry.

Often she was asked, but she would not listen, for she had got it into her head that she would not have a man who smoked. Finally a young fellow came and asked for her hand. Her uncle said to him, "Do you smoke?" Yes, sir, he replied. "Then my niece will refuse you, for she will not have any one who smokes." But the suitor said: "Is that all? I'll let the smoking alone." The uncle called his niece. She said yes, and they were married.

In the evening of the day they were married the bridegroom, without saying a syllable to his wife, went off to bed and was soon fast asleep. And in the same way every day when he came home he never spoke, but went straight to bed without taking any notice of her. She thought this conduct strange, and began to fret and pine. Her uncle said to her one day: "What is the matter that you are always sad? Does he ill treat you?" "No, he doesn't ill treat me; but when he comes home at night he never speaks, but goes to bed and sleeps. In fact, when he is in the house he never utters a word to me."

Then the uncle spoke to the husband: "What is the matter, my son? Are you not satisfied with my niece?" "Oh, yes, uncle," answered he, "but somehow, when I don't smoke, I cannot keep my eyes open."

When the old man repeated this to the bride she said, "If that's it he shall smoke." And from that time she was never satisfied when he had the pipe out of his mouth.—Gentleman's Magazine.

Crossing Tehuantepec.

The Tehuantepec railway in Mexico, which will connect the gulf with the Pacific coast, is nearly completed. It is expected that the Pacific Mail Steamship company will use this line for transshipment across the isthmus.