

The Hood River Glacier.

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Hood River Glacier.

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OCCIDENTAL NEWS.

Heavy rains are reported in Arizona, accompanied by washouts on the roads, delaying trains.

The Women's Christian Temperance Union at Sacramento is waging war on side entrances to saloons.

Some of the Court d'Alene women say they will not ask for a new bonnet until the country has free coinage of silver.

Boys at Port Orchard, Or., are busy harvesting the egg crop on Island Rock. They have now 600 dozen ready for shipment.

The policemen of San Jose have begun out to compel the Common Council to raise their salaries as required by the State law.

The Captain of the Oregon was given a reception at Astoria recently for his 40th continuous trip to and from San Francisco.

Four hundred Indian salmon fishers on Fraser river in British Columbia have formed a union to secure a raise of wages and freeze out the Japanese.

There is consternation among the Republican clerks who hold government situations at Mare Island. There is a rumor that they are to make way for Democrats.

Ninety-five per cent of the orange growers of Riverside have entered into a compact for mutual protection and to work in union for the best interests of the growers.

The reports from the Lick Observatory are to the effect that the comet, which has lately attracted so much attention, has a companion, whose tail joins that of the original.

The Riverside Bank, which failed some time ago, continues to receive collections from outstanding accounts, and there is a general feeling that, if the bank people are given time, depositors will be paid in full.

As the days pass, the mass of evidence in the District Attorney's and Sheriff's offices at Stockton corroborating the statement of Schultz that he murdered a saloonkeeper near Stockton increases, and when in its entirety it is made public it will prove to be one of the most interesting and romantic tales in the history of American crime.

A very rich gold discovery about thirty miles from Sisson in the Eddy Mountain has caused much excitement. The hills are full of prospectors, and every inch of ground in the neighborhood is located. The owners of the original strike were poor men, but have been attracted in the neighborhood of \$10,000 in gold from the quartz taken out.

Los Angeles reports a case of faith cure which, it is stated, has astonished the people of that section. Mrs. Ada U. Walton, who had been an invalid for twelve years, most of the time bedridden, claims that while on her bed she distinctly heard a voice telling her to arise, as her faith had made her whole. She called for a wrap, jumped out of bed and walked in the dining room. She has had no trouble in walking since.

The attention of the outside world is being largely attracted to the exhibits Oregon is making at the great White City. Many of our Eastern exchanges come to us with articles descriptive of the resources of our State. The editor of the Holt County (Mo.) Sentinel, writing from Chicago, says Oregon is following high compliment: "As representing the States of the West at the exposition, Oregon, the land of big red apples, stands pre-eminently at the head. Although she has no State building, Oregon makes a magnificent showing of her resources in the several buildings of the fair. Her display in the horticultural building is everywhere acknowledged as being peerless. Here she shows pears weighing five pounds, apples six inches in diameter, plums larger than goose eggs, cherries three and three-fourths inches in circumference and peaches 1 7/8 inches. In her agricultural booth she exhibits grains and grasses that are acknowledged by millions to be without a parallel. In the flour test made at the fair flour made from Oregon wheat was found to make whiter and finer biscuits than any other flour tried. In the mining department a miniature placer mine is kept constantly in operation, washing virgin gold from the gravel just as it is taken from Oregon's placer-mining properties. In the fishery department several tons of the famous Columbia river salmon are shown, together with fishing boats, fish wheels, etc., and in the forestry department are exhibited some specimens of timber that astonish the world. A block cut from a forest of the West measures nine feet across. This is the largest block of wood at the fair, and it attracts much attention."

CHICAGO EXPOSITION.

What tires people at the World's Fair is the walk of miles in every building.

Five hundred school teachers of Philadelphia are on a visit to the exposition. The color line has not been drawn at the World's Fair. There is no distinctive Afro-American exhibit.

Captain Kane of the Chicago police is making a most decided crusade against the dive in the World's Fair district.

The World's Fair Commissioner appointed from New Mexico by President Cleveland has been seated and White, the old member, ousted.

The large statue of Columbus that stood before the main portal of the cold storage building has been donated by its owner, W. H. Mullins of Salem, O., to be erected upon a suitable pedestal, to mark the graves of the dead firemen.

Idaho's World's Fair Commission suffered another loss, this time by theft. A solid gold-lined silver cup, presented by the ladies of Wardner, was stolen. The silver chain and staple by which it was fastened was also taken. The cup cost the ladies \$50. There is no clew to the thief.

It has been unofficially decided by the local directory not to return to the national government the \$1,329,120 derived from the sale of souvenir coins. The majority of the directors consider their action in voting to rescind the rule for Sunday opening and the return of the appropriation all that is necessary in the matter.

Owing to the fact that it was discovered that several thousand single-edition newspaper passes to the World's Fair were stolen, the management canceled all these passes, and will get out a new lot to be exchanged for the old ones, to be properly issued as fast as possible. It is not believed many persons secured admission on them till the fraud was discovered. A number of those presenting the stolen passes have been arrested, and an effort will be made to make them tell the names of the persons from whom they secured them.

Oregon is one of the States which has made extensive displays of her fruit products, and her section in horticulture hall has attracted wide attention. The fruit is renewed every two or three days, and is brought daily from the distant seacoast at great expense. C. B. Irvine, who has charge of shipments, has received a large consignment of strawberries. These were five days on the route, making the journey of 2,500 miles through all kinds of weather. Strawberries are considered by fruitmen to be the most liable to injury of any fruit, and the condition in which the consignment reached Jackson Park is thought to be remarkable. The berries were well preserved and seemingly as fresh as the day they were picked, a thing which is considered the more remarkable in view of the fact that cold storage en route was dispensed with.

One of the most interesting and complete educational exhibits to be seen at Jackson Park is that of the province of Quebec, which is in charge of Brother Andrews of the Christian Brothers. Two sections in the gallery of the manufactures building are devoted to showing the work of the parochial schools in this part of Canada, and one division represents the different stages of scholastic training in the Protestant institutions of the province. The display begins with the lowest grade and specimens of work done by the pupils from the time they enter school until they are turned out thoroughly schooled, fitted to take their position in society, and are to be seen in their regular order. The studies include all branches known to the educational world; but, if the pupils excel in any one thing, judging from the exhibit, it is in penmanship and drawing. The course of instruction makes a special point of these two necessary requirements of the student, and the result is most gratifying to the instructors. The various schools that are best represented in the exhibit are those of the Christian Brothers, Brothers of the Sacred Heart, Brothers of Christ, Sisters of the Good Shepherd, Sisters of the Assumption, Jesus Marie Sisters, Sisters of Charity, Congregation of the Holy Cross and many others of the well-known parochial institutions.

FROM WASHINGTON CITY.

The number of pensioners dropped from the rolls since March 4, 1893, is 245, and the total number of pensioners suspended since March 4, pending a farther investigation of their cases, is 5,000.

The manufacture of the new army rifle (Krag-Jorgensen) is being pressed vigorously. It is believed the first lot of completed arms will be ready for delivery and issued to the service about September 1.

The chief of the bureau of statistics reports that during the twelve months ended June 30, 1893, the number of immigrants landed in the United States was 497,931, and during the preceding year 619,320.

The pension bureau is now engaged in investigating what appears to be an extensive system of pension frauds in New Mexico. It is said that about 2,000 pension cases in the Territory are being investigated.

While Treasurer Morgan is non-committal on the report that a defalcation exists in the mint at New Orleans, it is learned the Treasury Department discovered a shortage in the funds in the mint June 26, and that a searching investigation has shown that the recent fire there was of an incendiary character, started for the purpose of covering the robbery.

The charges of perjury made against the Japanese interpreter employed at the United States custom-house in San Francisco have been overruled by the Treasury Department. Acting Secretary Haulin has sent a letter to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco exonerating the interpreter and directing that the twelve Japanese be deported "to the country from whence they came."

EASTERN MELANGE.

Gross Earnings of the Atchison for the Past Year.

THE WHEAT CROP OF KANSAS.

The Real Estate Valuation of the City of Philadelphia—Failures for Six Months.

New York's new city directory contains 400,000 names.

The Kansas wheat crop is estimated at 23,000,000 bushels.

Krupp, the great gunmaker, with his party is in this country.

New York bankers say that the money scare is practically over.

The Treasury gold reserve will soon be up to the full figure of \$100,000,000.

Preliminary work to the opening of the Cherokee Strip is well under way.

The winter wheat crop will be 80,000,000 bushels less than that of last year.

George Gould is reported to be a loser by the "squeeze" to the extent of \$10,000,000.

The enlargement of the Erie canal has again become an important question in New York.

Impure milk poisoned half the West Point cadets, but all were saved by the post surgeon.

Secretary Herbert says: "The United States ought to have twelve such ships as the Victoria."

The failures for the first six months in 1893 have been 9,230, more than in any previous like period.

Senator Voorhees declares that Congress will continue uninterrupted in session for a full year.

The Mormons are proselyting with much success near Beaver Dam, Va. Most of their converts are young women.

Senator Berry of Arkansas says that he has voted three times for free silver, and that he is not in the habit of changing his mind.

Philadelphia no longer fears cholera, into such excellent condition has the Delaware Bay and river quarantine service been put.

The National Alliance of Theatrical Employes has been organized at New York. John Williams of New York was elected President.

The gross earnings of the Atchison during the year ending July 1 was \$50,500,000, an increase of \$3,501,815 over the previous year.

A monster lock, to be built on the Calbert Shoals canal at Birmingham, Ala., will be when completed, it is claimed, the largest in the country.

The russet shoe, which has attained such wide popularity within the last few years, has caused a good deal of trouble in the leather trade in the East.

The floating debt of the Chicago Exposition is \$3,000,000, a million greater than it was on June 1, and there is fear of a financial crisis in its affairs.

Mr. Cleveland now weighs 300 pounds, seventy-five pounds more than his normal weight, and is greatly inconvenienced physically in consequence.

Railroad passenger rates from Louisville and Indianapolis to Chicago are down to 1 cent a mile. A thorough demoralization in rates cannot be avoided.

During the past ten years the normal standard of production for wheat in this country has varied from 13 1/2 to 16 bushels per acre, making an average of 14 1/2 bushels.

The statement of the Philadelphia Board of Revision of Taxes for this year shows a real-estate valuation of \$749,358,447, as compared with \$732,300,892 last year.

What is described as a gigantic specimen of an antediluvian monster has been discovered in Boyd county, Neb. Workmen are now engaged in exhuming the monster.

Cashier J. J. Bash of the defunct Elmira (N. Y.) National Bank has been arrested upon a warrant charging him with making false reports and falsifying his accounts.

Immigration statistics for the month of June show that 51,907 alien stowaway passengers were landed on Ellis Island during that month. As usual, Italy heads the list.

Secretary Lamont is considering the suggestion of General Schofield that there be created a military department of the lakes, with headquarters at Buffalo or Oswego.

In the Massachusetts reformatory for women good behavior is rewarded by permitting the well-behaved ones to wear dresses with smaller checks. The bad ones wear very big checks.

The State Supreme Court of South Dakota has decided that the Western Union Telegraph Company must accept messages tendered whether or not written upon the regular telegraph blanks.

A building is nearing completion at the corner of Pine and William streets, New York, which, although it is only 16 feet 3 inches wide, is 135 feet high. The brick and stone in it are held together by a metal skeleton.

The irrigation canals constructed at great expense in Kansas are said not to be entirely successful. The fault is not in the irrigation system, but in the fact that the ditches have been made too capacious for the water supply.

The Francis S. Bartow Camp of United Confederate Veterans of Polk county, Fla., has unanimously adopted resolutions expressing their grateful appreciation of Mrs. U. S. Grant's recent acts of courtesy to Mrs. Jefferson Davis.

BUSINESS BREVITIES.

It is estimated from the census of 1890 that the insect pests cost the fruit growers of the United States about \$4,000,000 a year.

Statistics are said to show that the introduction of machinery into manufacturing has decreased the number of the unemployed.

The Wagner Company owns 700 parlor cars and sleeping coaches, valued at \$10,500,000; the Pullman Company 2,390, valued at \$33,000,000.

To make 1,000 cubic feet of illuminating gas eight pounds of coal, costing 2 cents, and four gallons of naphtha, costing 12 cents, are required.

In the five or six months of the year during which the sardine fishery lasts 600,000,000 of these little fish are caught off the coast of Brittany alone.

The entire number of locomotives owned by the German railways in 1892 was 14,788. The number in the United States in 1891 amounted to 33,563.

There are over 7,000 miles of completed electric railway in the United States, and in a year to come there is little doubt the total will be doubled.

At the Maple Sugar Laboratory at Montpelier, Vt., during the past season 4,750,762 pounds of sugar were tested. The bounty on this output will amount to about \$72,500.

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.

The average wage per week of women in Kansas and Wisconsin is \$5.27; in Minnesota 46. In Indianapolis the sum paid for shirt-making ranges from 30 cents to 60 cents a dozen.

Admiral Belknap thinks that "since steam and electricity have taken possession of the naval seal seamanship is almost decreed as a lost art by the rising generation of naval men."

The area planted in cotton the present year is estimated at 19,701,395 acres, an increase over last year of 7.20 per cent and about the same as in 1887; also showing very little difference from 1888.

The \$3,000,000 which the hat manufacturers of the country have to hand over to the inventor of the sweat-band used on hats affords a striking illustration of the value of genius when it makes a hit.

Women do a fair share of farm work in nearly all European countries. They are especially efficient in Norway and Sweden. Too many men are withdrawn from profitable occupation to serve as soldiers.

The total receipts at the New York custom-house for the fiscal year that ended June 30 were \$138,032,028.94, compared with \$120,732,613.90 for the previous fiscal year, or an increase of nearly \$17,300,000.

The largest State building in the United States and the seventh largest building in the world is the State capitol of Texas. It was begun in 1881 and finished in 1888.

It cost \$3,500,000, and was paid for by 3,000,000 acres of public land, deeded to the capitalists who had the work done.

In 1890 there were about 275,000 women engaged in money-making occupations, as follows: One hundred and ten lawyers, 165 ministers, 320 authors, 588 journalists, 2,061 artists, 2,136 architects, chemists and pharmacists, 1,106 stock raisers and ranchers, 5,135 government clerks, 2,438 physicians and surgeons, 13,182 professional musicians, 56,800 farmers and planters, 21,071 clerks and bookkeepers, 14,465 heads of commercial houses, 165,000 public-school teachers.

PURELY PERSONAL.

Queen Victoria is, it is said, especially skilled in making omelets, while the Princess of Wales excels in making tea and buttered toast.

Mrs. Orniston Chant, the well-known preacher, says she has officiated in churches of all denominations except the Church of England and the Roman Catholic Church.

Miss Roalfe Cox of the English Folk Lore Society has made the interesting discovery that the story of Cinderella has been told in 345 different ways, and that it appears in the oldest literature of Egypt and India.

Senator Stewart is visiting Mexico to look after the working of his silver mine at Zacatecas. Before returning to Washington in the late autumn his family will make an extended Western trip, including a stay at the World's Fair.

Queen Christina of Spain believes that children could be much better and easier managed if each mother were allowed to punish not her own, but her neighbor's children. If instead of "punish" the word correct were substituted, the notion would not be half bad.

Kotaro Sakura, paymaster of the Japanese navy, who is now in Chicago, is on his way to England, where he will take charge of a new war vessel built by a British firm for the Mikado. Mr. Sakura will at once convey the vessel to Tokyo, where it will be placed in commission.

When Queen Victoria left Florence she rejoiced the heart of at least one woman. Lady Colnaghi, the wife of the British Consul, was presented by her with a bracelet bearing in blue enamel her initial and the motto "Honi soit qui mal y pense."

George Vanderbilt has bought 20,000 acres more of land in the "Pink Beds" district of North Carolina near Asheville and near the residence of Bill Aye. Mr. Vanderbilt will establish on his new purchase the most complete and extensive game preserves in the United States if Mr. Aye can be kept off the premises. The Vanderbilts now own 50,000 acres in North Carolina.

FOREIGN FLASHES.

The Financial Crisis in Spain Reduces Railroad Traffic.

CHILI TO RETURN TO SPECIE.

A Grave Charge Against the Berlin Office of the Reuter Telegraph Company.

The crops in Bulgaria are in a very bad state.

Extraordinary heat is prevalent all over Spain.

The grain harvest in Thessaly promises to be exceptionally good.

The German Chancellor von Caprivi is said to be suffering from diabetes.

The Car has ordered the departure of all vessels to the eastern shores of Siberia.

England has lost fifteen ships and 2,352 officers and men in the last thirty years.

The Chinese Minister to France has lodged a strong protest against French aggression in Siam.

The marked decrease of fat fish in the North Sea is attributed to the great increase of steam trawlers.

The prospects of winter and summer wheat in Russia have improved greatly since the beginning of June.

A Moldavian lady is at her own expense constructing a railway from one of her estates to the nearest town.

Now that the army bill has passed the German Reichstag, the Emperor, it is said, will make Caprivi a Prince.

Commercial treaties with Portugal, Sweden, Holland and Switzerland have been passed by the Spanish Cortes.

The Lord Mayor of London has obtained the baronetcy upon the marriage of the Duke of York according to custom.

In Southern England hay is now worth \$50 a ton, and farmers are selling their cattle. This means a dearth of English beef.

A letter mailed in London April 7 and remained in Hongkong made the circuit of the world in the last time of sixty-two days.

Paris hostesses give afternoon entertainments at which literary and scientific lectures are the attraction. It is a great success.

The Greek government has decided to enforce the law against brigandage passed by the Chamber after the Marathon murders in 1870.

There are now between 13,000 and 14,000 miles of telephone circuits in the metropolitan area of London, a region covering about 500 square miles.

A prominent English physician of large experience with drunkards says that he can recall hundreds of recoveries among men, but only five among women.

The financial crisis in Spain has seriously reduced railroad traffic, so that nearly all lines are badly crippled and some have been forced to offer new issues of bonds on the market.

Freiherr von Maltzan, German Secretary of the Imperial Treasury, has resigned. It is probable that he will be succeeded by Herr Schraub, one of the Ministers of Alsace-Lorraine.

It is hinted on British authority that the closing of the mints at India to free silver coinage is only a "first step in a process which will not be completed until gold is made a full legal tender."

There has been a curious outbreak of cattle disease near Cardiff, Wales, supposed to be caused by blood-poisoning, and this in turn to be due to the drought and the fact that rabbits ran on the pasture.

The anti-Semite publisher, Heppner, at Berlin has published a book in which he argues that the Berlin office of the Reuter Telegraph Company is a source of danger to Germany and ought to be closed by the government.

The Chilean Congress has passed an act for reorganizing the currency, and having received the sanction of the Council of State, the act has now become a law. The object is to redeem the paper money and resume specie payments.

A commercial convention between France and Russia was concluded three weeks ago. France reduces the duty on petroleum, and Russia reduces the duties on some fifty-three articles, including wines, spirits, linen textiles, fancy goods and clothing.

The Jews of the town of Yalta in the Crimea refused to obey the decree to retire within the pale. For several days the clergy exhorted the population to rise and expel them. This caused a mob to pillage the Jewish quarters, and many of the Jews were killed. Troops restored order.

Admiral Sir Michael Seymour, who succeeds the ill-fated Vice-Admiral Tryon as Commander-in-chief of the Queen's Mediterranean squadron, has been in the royal navy for forty-three years. Both his grandfather and his uncle were Admirals before him.

A leading financial writer in London says that "the injury done to the crops all over Europe by the long drought makes it reasonably certain that later in the year the withdrawals of gold to New York will be on an immense scale, especially if the silver-purchase act is repealed."

A company has been formed in Milan for supplying the city with tricycles. At a trifling cost a person may hire one of these machines and take a drive either for business or pleasure. Each tricycle has a driver, so that the hirer has nothing to do with either its propulsion or direction.

OVERCROWDED NEW YORK.

The Tenement Districts Compared With Those of Other Cities.

A recent census report shows that there are 81,000 houses in New York, occupied by a number of families so great as to imply that there are nearly four families (3.82) for every house in the metropolis. When it is recalled that there are thousands of beautiful homes in New York occupied each by one family only, that miles of avenues and streets are lined with houses each individually owned and occupied by one family group, it will be realized to what extent in other parts of the city crowding occurs, when to accommodate an average of nearly four families to each house the remaining houses only are available.

Comparing the condition of New York with Philadelphia the difference is most marked. In Philadelphia the average number of families to each house is one family and one-tenth, as against three families and over three-quarters in New York for each house. In New York the average for each house is 19 people, while in Philadelphia the average is not 6 people per house. The death rate tells the rest. In New York it is 23 in every 1,000, in Philadelphia 22 per 1,000. While New York has 19 people to each house, London has only 7, with a death rate 3 per cent lower than New York.

The extent of the crowding in New York is made painfully apparent by the statement of the national census, which shows that out of a population of 1,600,000 no less a number than 1,300,000 live in apartments, flats and tenements. Still further is this confirmed by the sanitary census made by the police in which it was found that there were herded in what the board of health designates as the "tenement districts" no less than 276,000 families. This number, exceeding a quarter of a million families, averaging five persons to each, is so great as to excite surprise that such a condition can exist in the chief city of the new world, where conditions of civilization, as illustrated by the character and number of homes, ought to have their most perfect exemplification. But the facts as presented in official reports, in the death rate and in the personal observations of men and women who take a deep interest in the condition of human kind in the metropolis, show a condition of density full of danger, in which the indications toward improvements are few and far between.—North America Review.

Questions of the Senses.

Perhaps the reader has days when nothing goes upward or straightforward, but downward, backward, crookedly, spirally, any way but straight ahead. Never mind whether these ills come all the same day or not; we all know well that they come. "What are the senses," some old worthy has inquired, "but five yawning inlets to hourly and momentary molestations?" What else are they when on an icy cold morning, after hugging your pillow for an hour after conscience tugged to pull you up, you arise to find that the household fires have taken that zero morning to turn black in the face and die? How, when you have especial and most pressing work to do or engagements to meet upon a certain day, and when you wake to find yourself in the grip of an all day headache, or other paralyzing ill? Or, in an equally important emergency, just as you settle to your absorbing task, or haply dress for your engagement, your sensitive friend arrives blandly on the scene?—Boston Commonwealth.

Paris Skeletons.

Paris is the head center of the skeleton trade. The mode of preparation is a very delicate operation. The scalpel is first called into requisition to remove the muscular tissues. Its work being done, the bones are boiled, being carefully watched meanwhile that they may not be overdone. After this cannibalistic procedure they are bleached in the sun. Even the spots of grease are sure to appear when they are exposed to heat. The French treat these with ether and benzine, securing thereby a dazzling whiteness, which is a distinguishing mark of their skeletons. They are warranted never to turn yellow and to stand the test of any climate. New York in midsummer is not too hot for them. They are put together by a master hand.

A brass rod with all the proper curvatures supports the spinal column. Delicate brass wires hold the ribs in place. Hinges of the most perfect workmanship give to the joints a graceful and lifelike movement. Cleverly concealed hooks and eyes render disjunction at pleasure possible. The whole construction plainly indicates the care and skill of an artist and a connoisseur.—Boston Herald.