

The Hood River Glacier.

VOL. 5.

HOOD RIVER, OREGON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1893.

NO. 14.

Hood River Glacier.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING BY
The Glacier Publishing Company.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE.

One year \$1.00
Three months50
Single copy 10c

THE GLACIER Barber Shop

Grant Evans, Propr.

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OCCIDENTAL NEWS.

The estimates for the cost to repair the Hartford are placed at \$274,738 by the Washington investigating officials.

Work on San Diego's harbor has been allotted to Captain S. R. Smith of Portland, Or., and work will be begun soon.

The Sacramento chain-gang struck for eight hours a day. They have been locked up, and will be fed on bread and water for awhile.

Over \$200,000 have been spent trying to raise the San Pedro from Brodsky ledge. Now the work will have to be abandoned. The iron bottom is full of holes.

Charles Nickel, a dudish young man at Los Angeles, has been arrested for stealing letters addressed to hotel guests, and which contained money. He did not confine himself to any particular hotel.

The citizens along the Southern Pacific Coast line are indignant at the cessation of work in the tunnels between Santa Margarita and Elwood and the consequent delay in giving them promised traffic relief.

A rich strike was made at the Oost mine at Silver City, Nev., Friday. The average assay value was \$1,000 per ton. The output of the mine this month will exceed \$20,000. It is operated by five men.

The copper mines at Copperopolis, Calaveras county, Cal., have closed down. The mines are owned by Frederick Ames of the Union Pacific railroad, and were part of the estate of Oliver Ames. About 300 men are forced into idleness, many of whom have families and had built homes at Copperopolis.

Orange growers in Southern California claim the past season has been unprofitable. They propose to form a co-operative association and handle most of the crop themselves hereafter. The shipments were 6,000 carloads, 2,000 above the previous season.

The receiver's inventory of the Portland (Or.) Savings Bank shows that the bank holds notes aggregating \$50,000, dated July 27, while the bank closed its doors July 29. Most of the notes are against employees and officers of the bank and President Dekam's four sons.

Operations in the Utah Consolidated mine on the Comstock have been suspended. Explorations in that mine have been in progress for the last twenty years, and during that time assessments were levied on the property aggregating \$420,000. Shareholders have at last refused to pay assessments.

A regularly organized band of chicken thieves has been at work for some time in the neighborhood of Sacramento. The fowls were carried to different points from Sacramento and shipped to San Francisco. One of the gang was captured on the Placerville train, but his confederates are still at large.

The Lighthouse Board gives notice that on September 15 a red lantern light will be established near the west end of the south jetty in Oakland (Cal.) harbor, and that the red light just outside the north jetty, about three-quarters of a mile to the eastward of the Oakland harbor light, will be discontinued on the same date.

A circular issued at Astoria, Or., places the total salmon pack for the season of 1893, which has just closed, at 375,500 cases of all grades, or about equal to that of 1891, and 90,000 cases short of last year's pack. Of these a large proportion are flat cans and all have been sold to domestic dealers, and many canners will be short in their deliveries.

The Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce denounces the map which is published with the State books, for which the Legislature voted \$25,000, and 130,000 copies of which were recently published for circulation at the World's Fair, and asks Governor Markham, under whose name the book is published, to immediately suppress the circulation of "so inaccurate and misleading a document."

There are said to be many idle men on the streets at Fresno, who aid in the agitation against the Chinese, but who will not work when places are ready for them in the orchards and vineyards. Several gangs of Chinamen were driven from vineyards the other night, but no whites would go to work to fill the places made vacant. This action is not general, for many whites of both sexes have found and accepted needed employment.

BUSINESS BREVITIES.

Electric tramways and railways in Europe aggregate about 270 miles.

Alligator's tail is one of the queer delicacies much prized by Southern Creole gourmets.

It is estimated that at least 1,000,000 pounds of rubber are annually used for bicycle tires.

Twenty thousand people at Redditch, England, make more than 100,000,000 needles a year.

Tanning is done in this country in about one-quarter the time usually allowed in Europe.

The largest knitting-needle plant in the world has recently been enlarged at Manchester, N. H.

The manufacture of a single needle includes some twenty-one or twenty-two different processes.

About 60 per cent of the copper produced in this country comes from the Lake Superior region.

In 1880 the United States produced 105,000 tons of refined copper, nearly half the world's yield.

Thirty thousand tons of "staff" material were used in the walls of the World's Fair building.

By improvements in mining machinery one man in 1888 raised more ore than four men could in 1860.

The great gold fields of South Africa were discovered in 1866 by an elephant hunter named Hartley.

During the past five years \$10,500,000 worth of ostrich feathers have been exported from Cape Colony.

The consumption of nails in this country has increased from 1,824,729 kegs in 1866 to 5,902,176 kegs in 1891.

The purchasing power of money in the days of the Roman Emperors was about ten times what it is at present.

Cakes of tea in India, pieces of silk in China, salt in Abyssinia and codfish in Ireland have all been used as money.

For the week ended July 31 the Chattanooga Tradesman reports twenty-four new industries established or incorporated.

An immense foundry, covering six acres, is being built by the Carnegie firm near Pittsburg, to be operated entirely by electricity.

Since the settlement of the Black Hills the sum of \$41,000,000 has been produced in gold alone. The annual output exceeds \$7,000,000.

The latest use for aluminium is for street-car tickets, and it must be conceded that the metal is singularly adapted for the purpose.

The daily total supply of water by the London companies is 200,264,870 gallons for a population estimated at 5,693,167, representing a daily consumption per head of 37.34 gallons for all purposes.

The United States mints coined \$34,787,000 in gold last year, which is 2 1/2 per cent of the total money circulation in the country. Besides this our mints manufactured \$25,200,000 in gold bars last year.

The annual meat production of Australia is 300 pounds per inhabitant; of Argentina, 300; of the United States, 178; of Ireland, 160; of Denmark, 128; of Spain, 71; of France, 70; of Great Britain, 53; of Italy, 28.

PURELY PERSONAL.

Justice Field is the only Supreme Justice remaining who sat in the famous Electoral Commission.

Ex-Attorney-General Garland is paying his annual visit to his summer home at Hominy Hill near Little Rock.

Mr. Harris, the composer of the popular song "After the Ball," will, it is said, realize over \$100,000 from its sale.

Ex-Governor Richard J. Oglesby of Illinois told a reporter the other day that just now he is more interested in potatoes than politics.

Colonel John S. Mosby, the famous ex-Confederate, is practicing law in San Francisco. He is nearly 60 years old, but stands straight as an arrow, and is full of vigor.

Andrew Carnegie has rented besides Craig Castle in Scotland Craig-du House, two miles from the castle on the banks of Loch Ovie, near the rocky reefs where Prince Charlie took refuge after the battle of Culloden.

Albert Snider, a grandson of millionaire "Lucky" Baldwin of San Francisco, has enlisted as a private in the United States cavalry. He says he likes the army and means to study for a commission. His grandfather approves of his action.

Governor Russell of Massachusetts received a few days ago in his mail a box containing a cigar sixteen inches long and two inches in diameter. It had been sent by the Consul at Costa Rica, whose designs upon the Governor's health and comfort can only be surmised.

The Rajah Rajagan is having a high old time at Newport. He has dined with McAllister, and has seen Miss Lester. The Rajah's explanation that he has only two wives instead of six, a calumny that was started by some designing Spanish Duke, has entirely relieved Newport society from any embarrassment in receiving him.

Count Crispi, ex-Premier of Italy, is again ill. For several weeks he has been a patient in his lovely villa, Lina, near Naples. The Countess and the statesman's daughter are his devoted attendants. He has been obliged to give up all attention to politics for the present.

Miss Mat Crim, the young novelist, was born in Louisiana, but has spent most of her life in Georgia. At present she is living in New York, and is engaged on a novel and a play. In appearance she is graceful and girlish. She is still quite young. Her first story was "An Unfortunate Creator," a sketch of power and pathos.

EASTERN MELANGE.

The Kansas Coal Miners' Strike Nearing an End.

ACT OF A RELIGIOUS LUNATIC

A Nebraska County Treasurer Skips With the Swag—Drought in New York State.

Seventeen-year locusts have put in an appearance in Missouri.

An irrigation canal eighty-six miles long is to be dug in Colorado.

General Fitz John Porter has become cashier of New York's postoffice.

General Booth of the Salvation Army is coming to this country in October.

The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul proposes to reduce wages 10 per cent.

The late Thomas J. Morse of St. Louis carried \$110,000 insurance on his life.

The Health Officer of Florida declares there is no yellow fever at Pensacola.

Moberly, Mo., has two banks which are said to actually turn away depositors.

At Lancaster, Pa., recently hundreds of acres of tobacco were ruined by hail.

The iron and steel mills in Pennsylvania that were shut down are starting up.

The New York Tribune declares that racing is going downward in public estimation.

Nearly \$75,000 damage was done at Lynn, Mass., by floods following a recent storm.

Representatives of Egypt are studying Southern methods of cotton-raising near Atlanta, Ga.

The New York Recorder (Rep.) advocates the free coinage of silver at a reasonable ratio.

B. P. Hutchinson, or "Old Hutch," has sold his membership on the Chicago Board of Trade.

Two of the 5,000-horse-power turbine wheels for the great Niagara power plant are nearly done.

The Rock Island switchmen threaten to strike if an attempt is made to reduce their wages.

Mining experts are actively at work inspecting the gold region of the Rocky Mountain States.

A fine quality of coal in seeming inexhaustible quantity has been found in Kerr county, Tex.

The New York banks will soon increase their circulation to the extent of \$8,000,000 or \$10,000,000.

Philadelphia Italians have been trying to wreck cable cars, because their children were killed by them.

A company has been formed to introduce the sliding railway system exhibited at Chicago into this country.

A movement is in progress to improve machinery in the gold districts of Alabama and Georgia.

One thousand saloons have suspended business in Chicago this month. They could not stand \$600 a year license.

Galveston is experiencing an excess of rainfall and New Orleans a drought. A year ago these conditions were reversed.

The Kansas coal miners' strike is nearing an end. The strikers are trying to return to work on the best terms obtainable.

There is great apprehension at Omaha lest the foundation of the new Federal building is not on ground stable enough to support it.

A Chicago statistician figures that wheat at the price it is now selling—\$19 a ton—is only \$6 a ton more than timothy hay is bringing.

The employees of the bureau of engraving and printing at Washington have been ordered to work till 6 o'clock every working day until further notice.

At Philadelphia Rachel Boyle, 25 years of age, during a period of religious excitement cut off a portion of her lips, and then broiled it as an offering to God.

The State officers of Kansas have decided to send out a commissioner to solicit seed wheat for farmers of that State, taking notes from the farmers in payment.

The women of Hiawatha, Kan., are raising funds to send all of the drunks of that town to the Keeley cure, and they expect to make money by the operation.

The American Bankers' Association Convention, announced to be held in Chicago September 6 and 7, will not take place because of the present financial situation.

Barrett Scott, Holt county (Neb.) Treasurer, has disappeared, and an investigation of his accounts shows a shortage of about \$80,000. It is thought that Scott has gone to Mexico.

Topolobampo colonists have reached Kansas, and have asked Congressman Broderick to investigate the methods pursued by the managers of the colony. The refugees say it is a swindle.

Only Massachusetts, Virginia, Ohio, Wisconsin and Iowa will elect Governors this fall. Only three Legislatures to be chosen—in Virginia, Kentucky and Iowa—will elect United States Senators.

Local bankers at Mobile, Ala., ridicule Bradstreet's report of a probable crisis in the cotton region, owing to want of currency. When the time comes they say all the necessary funds will be forthcoming.

Chicago has been so overrun with carpenters that the unions of that city have appealed to sister unions throughout the country for financial aid to enable them to pay the fares of some of the unemployed to other cities.

FROM WASHINGTON CITY.

Mr. Vest's bill appropriating \$300,000 for a site and building in Washington, to be known as the Hall of Records, has passed the Senate.

The Attorney-General has decided that the Secretary of the Treasury has no authority to extend the time of the withdrawal of domestic whisky from bonded warehouses.

Congress-General Mason at Frankfort, Germany, has made a report to the State Department, in which he says that under the new tariff not only will Germany cease to draw from Russia supplies of rye and petroleum, every year amounting to millions of dollars; but, owing to the drought, she will have a serious deficit this year in her own crop of grain, which will call for a very large importation of breadstuffs from the United States.

Senator Dolph will make an earnest effort to have the limit of cost of Portland's public building increased from \$750,000 to \$1,000,000. He started the ball rolling by the introduction of a bill for that purpose the first day that bills were introduced in the Senate. It is possible that he may be able to work the bill through both Houses, if any are passed at this session. There will be no trouble in getting it through the Senate.

The stick will come in trying to have it pass the House. The Senator's bill for a public building at Baker City provides for an appropriation of \$100,000, and the same amount is asked for a building at Salem.

The bill of the Finance Committee of the Senate to allow national banks to issue currency to the par value of the bonds deposited by them in the Treasury is sure to experience very stormy weather. One of the obstacles is Cockrell's amendment directing the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem the outstanding 2 per cent bonds by a new issue of greenbacks. Cockrell calculates that more than \$20,000,000 of the \$25,000,000 of these bonds will be presented for redemption, and that thus an issue of more than \$20,000,000 in greenbacks will be put in circulation. It is understood that he has also in reserve several other propositions that will not be pleasing to the national banks nor their friends.

In the Senate the new Democratic Senator from Nebraska (Allen) is also prepared to attack the bill with an amendment for the suspension of interest on bonds deposited by the national banks as the basis for increased circulation.

Commissioner Miller of the bureau of internal revenue, in response to an inquiry made recently, issues an official statement as to the refusal of collectors of internal revenue to receive checks in payment of taxes. Mr. Miller said: "The impression seems to be general throughout the country that the refusal of collectors of internal revenue to accept checks in payment of internal revenue taxes is in accordance with instructions which have been issued by the Secretary of the Treasury. No such instructions have been issued. The fact is that until recently the collectors have, at their own risk, accepted checks in payment of taxes, and the same have been received by the depositories as so much cash. The condition of things in the country being such at this time that the collectors cannot use these checks at the depositories in the payment of amounts due from them on account of the internal revenue taxes, they are compelled to exact payment in the manner provided by section 3473 R. S., which is as follows: 'And all taxes and all other debts and demands, than duties on imports, accruing or becoming due to the United States, shall be paid in gold and silver coin, treasury notes, United States notes or notes on national banks.' If the banks could pay currency on the checks drawn upon them by parties who have taxes to pay, the checks would be received by the collectors as heretofore and the existing difficulty would be at an end."

Medals have been awarded by the jury selected to pass upon the paintings in oils and water at the fair of the artists of all countries except the United States, Mexico, Germany and Austria.

It is said the big diamond which is the star of the Tiffany exhibit at the World's Fair has been bought by Mrs. Charles T. Yerkes, wife of the Chicago street-railway king. The price paid is quoted at \$100,000. The diamond is about the size of a small walnut.

The Maharajah of Kapurthala, King of Kings, owner of 200 elephants, liege lord of fifty wives, having an annual income of \$10,000,000, spent an hour in the Oregon Horticultural exhibit viewing the various kinds of fruits, and was loud in his praise of their superior excellence. The names of some of the prominent nurserymen were given him, and he proposes to take with him to his kingdom some Oregon fruit trees.

In the gallery of the liberal arts building at the World's Fair the central figure of a group in the educational exhibit of Oregon is a finely executed photograph of Governor Penoyer. This likeness is shown in the space devoted by Oregon to the State Board of Education, of which the Governor is President. This photograph is the subject of more remarks perhaps than any of Oregon's exhibits. The multitude pass by to admire the likeness or to criticize the Governor. They are attracted to the spot, not because the Governor refused to meet President Harrison at the State line; not because he would not permit the State cannon to be fired upon Cleveland's reelection; not because he told Grover to mind his own business; not because he received and welcomed Adlai so pleasantly upon the Vice-President's recent visit to the capital, but because he is today the best advertised man in America, and the people want to see "what he looks like."

CHICAGO EXPOSITION.

Negotiations are under way to allow the Washington State building to remain permanently after the fair as a natural-history museum.

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FOREIGN FLASHES.

Final Estimate of the Hungarian Wheat Crop.

GREAT ADVANCEMENT IN RUSSIA

An Estimate of the Wheat Crop of Great Britain—Earthquakes on the Adriatic.

Tobacco culture is prohibited in Egypt. The Stromboli volcano is in violent eruption.

Great Britain received 10,057,600 letters from America last year.

The paternal French government transports live bees through the mails for apiarists.

It is estimated that the new African gold mines will double their produce this year.

In the last thirty years the imports of silver by India amounted to about \$1,100,000,000.

Italy's government will forbid all pilgrimages to Rome in the event of cholera continuing abroad.

The Austrian government has prohibited the circulation in the country of the Chicago Staats Zeitung.

Columbia has declared the manufacture of cigarettes and the sale of salt to be national monopolies.

Sunday dances are said to have become a recognized institution with the "smart set" in London.

The International Medical Congress, set for Rome September 24, has been postponed to April, 1894.

Repeated shocks of earthquake have destroyed one-half the town of Mattinata on the Adriatic coast.

Rocktown and Cavally, on the west coast of Africa, are now blockaded by the Liberian government.

The Hungarian crop of wheat is finally estimated at 120,000,000 bushels, against 141,000,000 bushels last year.

It is estimated that 500,000 persons have been thrown out of work through the British coal miners' strike.

Tobacco, cigars, cigarettes and the nasal mixture are forbidden from entering New Zealand by parcel post.

Paris labor unions want to force a general strike October 1 because the government closed their labor exchange.

In England there is considerable talk about grasshoppers as diet, due to the statements of Stanley and other African explorers.

Diamonds to the value of over \$5,000,000 were sold in one lot recently by the De Beers Company of South Africa to a syndicate.

High water continues in Galicia and Northern Hungary, and great damages have resulted. In many places the peasantry are beggared.

The duty which Germany is said to have levied upon Russian grain is more than 50 per cent higher than on breadstuffs from the United States.

England will need millions of bushels of American wheat—probably the bulk of 19,000,000 quarters deficiency will be drawn from the United States.

Stonemasons in Germany are collecting funds for their fellow-craftsmen at Bordeaux, France, 4,000 of whom are on strike against a reduction of wages.

It is stated that a study of the census shows that there are in England 34 blind clergymen, 21 doctors, 2 barristers and 14 lawyers engaged in active work.

India has hoarded \$135,000,000 worth of silver and half as much in gold, mostly in the shape of idols and ornaments hidden out of sight, in thirty years.

It is said that William Waldorf Astor has set out to have the best racing stable in England. He is buying every thoroughbred of reputation that is offered to him.

The New Zealand Labor Department prints a monthly journal giving statistics of the labor market throughout the world. It is distributed among the workmen free of charge.

Joseph Hessel, the Austrian, who is said to have invented the marine screw propeller, died in abject poverty. But a monument was erected in his memory the other day in Vienna.

The Mark Lane Express in its weekly review of the British grain trade says: The British wheat crop is now estimated at 56,000,000 bushels. This leaves 168,000,000 bushels to be imported.

The number of emigrants who during the past half year sailed from the ports of Great Britain reached the total of 170,088, as against a total of 176,814 in the corresponding period of 1892.

Buckingham Palace is about to be closed for six months. The sanitation of the place is imperfect. All the household servants, including the head housekeeper, will be put on board wages.

The Maories of New Zealand are demanding home rule. The British have "raised them from their savage state and educated them," and now they want to attend to their own affairs instead of being governed by the white settlers.

The Pope has directed the Catholic inhabitants at Naples not to fast on Fridays as long as the cholera prevails, as the physical weakness resulting from fasting might increase the danger of contagion.

Three women have been slaughtered in the open air of London's suburbs by unknown assassins recently. In each case the victim was silently and swiftly killed with a knife, and the murderer vanished without leaving a trace of himself.

An Episode of Nebraska Life.

I met a gentleman at the Union depot the other night who had just returned from Kearney county. He said: "I took up a claim three weeks ago and built my shanty with more care than is usually taken with them. I built a bedstead of boards in the corner and laid in a stock of canned goods and dried meat. The first night after it was completed I crawled into bed and fell into a deep sleep. About midnight I was awakened by a half dozen rude jolts, some one cracked a whip, yelled 'Git up!' and I straightway felt the motion of a heavy wagon. I was but half awake, but I realized that my bed was tipped to an angle of 45 degs. and that everything was moving. I realized that my shanty, stowed with me in it, I grasped my revolver and emptied it at the walls and in answer heard the sound of scattering feet. I crawled out of the small window and drove back about 100 yards to the site of the house, where I made the horses fast and posted myself under the wagon. The next day I drove two miles to my nearest neighbor and soon had his opinion and that of several other farmers. They all said the horses and wagon were mine beyond doubt, as no one would ever claim them."—Kansas City Times.

Going Home to a Wife He Has Never Seen.

Wong Sle Kie came from Hong-Kong to America three years ago. He tarried not at San Francisco or New York, but selected Hartford as his abiding place. Immediately he began washing clothes, and his attention to business and his good natured "Hello" to all visitors brought him many customers. He prospered so well that he thinks he has now made enough to justify his return to China.

Wong will leave Hartford for San Francisco, from which port he will take immediate passage for his beloved Hong-Kong. He has sold out his business to a cousin, who has taken charge. His savings and the money he got for his laundry amount to \$2,000, representing his net profit after his living expenses have been deducted from three years of laundrying. Wong says his father and mother are living, and that he has brothers and sisters. Besides, he has a wife in China, to whom he has been married since he came to America. His imperfect English prevented a lucid explanation of how this marriage occurred.

—Hartford Courant.

A Successor of Newton.

Sir George Gabriel Stokes, who is still the retiring senior member for Cambridge university, is one of the most distinguished mathematicians of the day. He is an old man in the "seventies," below the median height, with snow white hair and a very high forehead. Sir George is president of the Royal Society, an office which was held by the famous Sir Isaac Newton, who was also member for the University of Cambridge. These two positions, which have never been held by one individual since the time of Newton, are now, after the lapse of upward of two centuries, happily combined in Sir George.

To carry the analogy further, Newton never once spoke in parliament, while Sir George, although an assiduous sifter out of debates, has during his five years of parliamentary life addressed the house on two or three occasions only. It is not generally known that Sir George Stokes is an Irishman. His father, a distinguished graduate of Trinity college, was rector of Screen, about seven miles from the town of Sligo.—London Star.

How Maine Firemen Managed.

The firemen of Caribou, Me., were called upon to perform a feat rather out of the usual line of duty. The bridge across the Aroostook river connecting the two sections of the village burned, and although the adjacent buildings in the main village were saved those on the opposite side of the river, near the end of the bridge, took fire and were threatened with destruction. All of the fire apparatus was in the main village, the bridge was destroyed and there were no boats at hand. Accordingly the best swimmers in the fire company were selected to swim the river with a line of hose. They accomplished the feat and got across just in time to prevent the destruction of \$50,000 worth of property.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Came Back After Forty-one Years.