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Hood River Glacier.

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OCCIDENTAL NEWS.

The Virginia and Truckee Railroad Company has reduced the pay of all its employees, except locomotive engineers, 25 per cent.

It is claimed that extensive frauds were perpetrated in connection with the attempt to raise the San Pedro in Victoria harbor.

The depositors of the suspended savings bank at Portland want the stockholders to guarantee that the bank will pay all depositors in full.

Eastern Washington's grain harvest this season promises to be the best ever known. The average yield from British Columbia to the Oregon line will be thirty bushels to the acre.

Scott Morris of Evans Creek, Jackson county, Or., who has been collecting and shipping East the bulbs and seeds of the wild flowers of Southern Oregon, has built up quite a business in that line.

Active prosecution of the work on the Santa Margarita extension on the Southern Pacific has not been discontinued as reported lately. Some 600 men are at work, 40 per cent of the force being taken off, and it is believed the tunnels will be through in the spring of 1894.

This summer, it is said, will see the last of the famous Harney Valley (Or.) crickets. They are dying by millions from some disease, and have not yet deposited their eggs. Those who have observed their habits say the disease which has caused their destruction in other places is the same to all appearances as that which is killing them there. They have been in the valley in numbers ever since it was first visited by the whites.

In the forestry building at the World's Fair Oregon takes a back seat for no State or nation, her forestry exhibit being a revelation even to Oregonians who have spent their lives in the forests. She shows the largest block of wood in the building. This is a cross section from the trunk of a tide-land spruce, and is ten feet in diameter. This section was cut twenty feet above the butt, which was sixteen feet in diameter. The tree of which it was a part was quite a sprout when Columbus started on his first voyage, and before it was felled its topmost branches towered more than 300 feet above terra firma, or high enough to afford ample shade for the monster Ferris wheel's cars on the upper level. Oregon shows also a beautiful house constructed wholly of Oregon woods. It is ten feet square, nineteen feet high, and is surrounded by an open copula. The building throughout is finished in hard wood, all highly polished, elegantly carved and arranged in the most attractive fashion possible to show the native woods of the State. The roof is supported by four nicely carved Doric columns of maple, while a like number of similar columns of oak support the roof of the copula.

Just now the newspapers of Oregon are having a great deal to say about Oregon fruit being shipped East, where it is sold as a California product. There is too much truth in the statement to make the thing funny. But a few days ago at Chicago some Oregonians, desirous of learning whether or not there was any sale for Oregon fruits, took occasion to give the matter a fair test, and at the same time "evened up" on California for having so long sailed under false colors by painting off as her own Oregon choice fruits. Just outside the World's Fair grounds some boys were selling California (genuine, not Oregon-grown) peaches, apricots and cherries, and the little fellows were loudly crying their wares—"Fresh California fruit!" "California peaches!" "California pears!" The Oregonians approached the boys, examined their fruits, and told the boys that it was not California fruit they were selling, and assured them it was grown in Oregon. The boys said it might be from Oregon for all they knew—they said it was from California because that made it sell better. Then the wise men from Oregon dug down in their jeans and brought up some shining two-bit pieces, which they gave to the boys with the understanding that they were to shout "Oregon fruit!" "Oregon pears," etc., during the remainder of that day. The boys tied their lungs on the new proposition, and the results were astonishing. People who had visited the fair and seen Oregon's peerless horticultural display opened their eyes. "What," said they, "Oregon fruit! Well, we must try some of it—it looked so beautiful at the fair." And they did try it. So many tried it that the boys soon sold out their stocks and had to return to headquarters again and again for more, and up to last accounts these self-same boys were crying, "Right this way for your Oregon pears!"

PURELY PERSONAL.

General Fitz John Porter has been appointed cashier of the New York post-office at a salary of \$2,000 a year.

Governor Russell of Massachusetts has long been noted as an equestrian, and now he is gaining renown as an expert bicycle rider.

Bishop Joseph Rademacher has been transferred by the Pope from Nashville, Tenn., to Fort Wayne, Ind., which is considered a more important position.

Having completed his "Prince of India," General Wallace has plans for another story already taking shape, but it will probably take him several years to complete it.

So valuable are her jewels that Mrs. Potter Palmer never attends a ball or party of any kind to which she wears them without a private detective to form a part of her escort.

The monument erected over the grave of the poet, James Gates Percival, at Hazel Green, Wis., through the efforts of the faculty of Yale College and a few others will soon be unveiled.

Miss Ogden of Brooklyn is the only American woman who has been admitted to work in the Savres factory at Versailles. She worked there for a year, and now reproduces the same work.

General Menotti Garibaldi, son of the Italian patriot, and his wife celebrated their silver wedding a few days ago in Rome. They received congratulations from friends of the family in all parts of Italy.

Mrs. Cleveland's tastes in jewelry are very simple. Although she owns a number of rings, she rarely wears any except her wedding ring. A favorite ornament on dress occasions is a beautiful diamond star, which was one of her wedding gifts.

Lady Wimbourne, the brightest and clearest of all the sisters of Lord Randolph Churchill, is considered the source from which the erratic politician derives his inspiration, as he is not credited with a great amount of brains of his own.

Mary W. Lee, who was known throughout the Second Corps of the Army of the Potomac as "Mother Lee," died in Philadelphia recently. During the war of the Rebellion she was a volunteer field nurse, serving at the front without pay, and it was there that she was affectionately nicknamed by the soldiers "Mother Lee."

Mrs. Pierce, the sister of the poet Longfellow, has presented to the Maine Historical Society the house in which her brother lived during his youth. It is the oldest brick structure in Portland. The property is valued at \$25,000, and Mrs. Pierce requires that the rooms shall be forever kept as "Longfellow's Memorial Rooms."

Barnes Greeley, the only surviving brother of Horace Greeley, lives at the age of 79 years on the old Greeley homestead at Chappaqua. He is described by a recent lady visitor as tall, loosely jointed, shambling of gait, with snowy hair and beard, mild blue eyes, peaceful visage and a tongue that is the nearest approach to perpetual motion yet discovered.

Miss Lizzie Green of Detroit seems to be the sensational beauty of the Continent just now. The story goes that at the wedding festivities the Queen of Italy had her nephew sent away on military service to keep him out of the way of the pretty American. The Roman shopkeepers display photographs of Miss Green standing beside the young Count of Turin.

Mr. Gladstone is to make a progress in Scotland during the autumn, and he will be the guest of Lord Bracadbane at Taymouth Castle, of Lord Rosebery at Dalmeny and of Sir Charles Tennant at the Glen. The longest visit is to be paid to George Armstrong. Mr. Gladstone will also be the guest of his nephew, Sir John Gladstone, at Fasque House, Kincardineshire, for a few days' stay.

BUSINESS BREVITIES.

The world's supply of diamonds is twenty times greater than it was thirty years ago.

It is estimated that this country produces over 2,200 pounds of grain to each inhabitant.

The public debt of France is in excess of 39,000,000,000 francs (in United States money \$7,200,000,000).

Twelve years ago one sailor in every 106 who went to sea lost his life. Now only one in 236 is lost.

Bohemia has nearly 140,000 separate manufacturers, more than there are in any other province in Austria.

In 1845 the United States produced \$50,000 in silver; in 1891, \$57,630,000, or more than a thousand times as much.

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

The Navy Department is experimenting for an American bituminous coal that is free-burning, non-coking and smokeless.

A Western geologist says that Kansas can raise wheat for another 1,000 years before exhausting the necessary properties of the soil.

Mexico sends the United States every year \$10,000,000 worth of "honeycombed" rope, the cordage out of which hammocks are made.

An apple tree which is claimed to have borne fruit for the last century and a quarter is still in bloom in an orchard near Lenoir, N. C.

The largest poultry farm in the United States is located on Long Island. It consists of 1,300 acres of land, with five miles of water front.

It is asserted that the best, strongest and most fibrous material in the shape of wood now used as pulp for paper is made from spruce logs.

The annual manufacture in Europe at the present time according to the last statistics is something like 1,850,000 square yards of looking glass.

EASTERN MELANGE.

Anthrax Attacks Also Human Beings in Illinois.

THE COTTON CRISIS IN TEXAS.

Chicago Bankers Import Gold Direct From Europe—Typhoid Fever in St. Louis.

The Bank of Commerce at Havana has failed.

Georgia's cotton crop will probably be the largest in her history.

A \$12,000,000 drop in Georgia's valuation will cripple the State schools.

The Minneapolis and Duluth stock of wheat amounts to 12,542,505 bushels.

The new government lands about ready for settlement comprise 14,380,000 acres.

Notable colored men at Philadelphia have organized an anti-lynching league.

Cattle and sheep herders are fighting over the possession of ranges in Colorado.

The use of certified checks instead of cash is being tried with success at Little Rock.

A steady increase in through and export freight is noticeable on Eastern roads.

Dick Roche, the noted gold-brick swindler, is jailed at Onasha for his usual tricks.

St. Paul and Minneapolis publishers are talking of reduced prices for type-setting.

The agitation for the removal of the capital of Kansas from Topeka has been renewed.

The anthrax is attacking not only all kinds of live stock, but human beings, in Illinois.

Senator Stewart predicts the silver question will be under discussion months and months.

The Massachusetts Agricultural Society employs 100 men in fighting the gypsy moth.

Governor Tillman will protect South Carolina cocktails by securing a trademark on them.

The army worm has appeared in the cotton fields of the Arkansas and Mississippi river bottoms.

The wholesale grocers at Memphis have issued notice that they will sell hog product for cash only hereafter.

The losses incurred by insurance companies in Tennessee during the year 1892 amounted to 99 per cent of the premiums.

There is much agitation in Southwestern Kansas over a proposed irrigation ditch, which would drain the Arkansas river.

A negro murderer, pardoned recently by Governor Altgeld of Illinois, has just been arrested at Rushville for highway robbery.

A crisis exists in Texas in regard to the movement of the cotton crop. None of the banks will advance money to move the staple.

The State Railroad Commissioners of Kansas have taken hold of the seed-wheat problem to handle it in a non-partisan way.

A Boston Judge has decided that a newspaper may publish a biographical sketch of a man, but not his portrait, against his will.

The resumption of operations in the iron and steel plant in the Pittsburgh district has returned to work between 12,000 and 15,000 men.

The Government Industrial School at Santa Fe, N. M., is to be changed into a training school to prepare Indians to become teachers of their own people.

George A. Daly, the American locomotive who was imprisoned at the City of Mexico for having run over and killed a man fourteen months ago, has been released.

A vein of coal has been discovered near the mouth of Whiskey creek, one mile south of Atkinson, Kan. It is twenty-four inches thick and of good quality.

There is said to be less than half as many icebergs in the Atlantic Ocean this year as there were last year. This is supposed to indicate a severe winter in Europe.

The latest proposed ship canal is to run from Toledo to Cincinnati, making Cincinnati a rival to Chicago for lake traffic. The government is to be asked to assist.

The impression is growing about the capitol at Washington that the present extraordinary session of Congress may come to an end about the middle of September.

The silver delegates from the Chicago Convention say that they will probably open headquarters in New York, which will be the central point of all their campaigning in the East.

The epidemic of typhoid fever in St. Louis has reached alarming proportions, and is not accounted for by the health authorities, who report the city in a good, clean condition.

Several arrests have been made at Indianapolis of leading business men, who are charged with embezzlement and misappropriation of the funds of a bank of which they had control.

The New York Herald has boldly moved up to Thirty-third street and Broadway, leaving Newspaper Row far behind. The new building is two stories high, of solid masonry and iron throughout.

FROM WASHINGTON CITY.

There is much hostility in the Senate to the bill to increase the circulation of the national banks to the par value of the bonds deposited. It is not thought it will ever reach a vote.

In view of the present peaceful condition of affairs in Samoa Secretary Herbert has decided not to send a naval vessel to Apia, at least for some time to come, to represent the interests of the United States in the Samoa protectorate.

In a letter to Senator Voorhees, touching the pending bill to extend the time during which whisky may lie in bond before penalties accrue, Secretary Carlisle declares it would afford no relief to owners, and says the amount of penalties accrued and to accrue are not sufficient to justify special legislation.

Representative Geary, author of the Chinese exclusion act, called on Secretary Gresham the other day, and urged him to enforce the law with the small amount of money on hand for that purpose. It is understood Geary received very little satisfaction, as Secretary Gresham adhered in his views to the present policy of the administration in the matter.

Senator Carey has introduced a bill providing that all desert lands, whether in or outside of a railroad grant, shall be sold at \$1.25 an acre, and that all persons who have paid more than that for land shall have the amount reimbursed to them from the Treasury Department. He also has a bill granting 5 per cent of the net proceeds of the sale of public lands in all States to be paid for common schools.

Senator Mitchell of Oregon has been early in pressing a bill to reduce letter postage to 1 cent per ounce, and has introduced a bill for that purpose. The trouble in securing legislation of this kind heretofore has always been the opposition from the Postoffice Department, because there was not sufficient revenue from the postal system to carry on the postal business of the country and Congress refused to appropriate larger sums.

There has been considerable correspondence concerning the forcible expulsion of Italian miners from Cripple Creek, Col., between Secretary Gresham, Governor Waite and Baron Fava, but it is likely the explanation offered Minister Fava by the State Department and Governor Waite will be satisfactory to the Italian government, and that the incident will be declared closed. After the correspondence with Governor Waite Secretary Gresham wrote Baron Fava that the attack was not due to race prejudice, but the feeling against cheap labor. When the Americans found themselves underbid by the Italians, they took forcible measures of securing the ends they desired, but did so with no feeling against the unpopular workmen as Italians. Gresham expressed regret for the occurrence, and hoped it would not disturb the friendly relations between the two countries.

In response to a resolution of inquiry on the subject of silver purchases under the act of 1890 Secretary Carlisle sent to the House of Representatives a letter setting forth the following facts: From August 13, 1890, to August 16, 1893, the department purchased 161,521,000 fine ounces, costing \$150,669,459. The highest price paid was \$1.29 1/4 an ounce, August 20, 1890; the lowest 69 cents an ounce, July 24, 1893. Treasury notes to the amount of \$150,115,985 have been issued in payment of the silver bullion, of which \$714,636 has been redeemed in standard silver dollars and retired since August 31, 1890. Up to August 1, 1893, \$49,184,160 in Treasury notes has been redeemed in gold; 36,087,185 standard dollars have been coined from bullion purchased under the act of 1890. On the 14th instant the government owned silver purchased under the act of 1890 133,161,375 ounces, costing \$121,217,677.

Secretary Hoke Smith has heard the argument of counsel upon the application of the Gilson Asphaltum Company for the restoration of the two most easterly tiers of townships now included in the Uncompahgre Indian reservation in Utah. It was the contention of counsel that these Indians hold the lands they occupy by sufferance only, and therefore neither they nor the Secretary of the Interior have any right to lease any part of them for mining or any other purpose. They argued that the only way in which the asphalt deposits in the reservation can be rendered accessible is by restoring the lands to public domain, and the power to restore lands by executive proclamation is beyond question. At the conclusion of the argument the Secretary announced that he had serious doubts as to his authority, and in any event he would not do so. He thought it probable he would send a communication to Congress on the question of opening the reservation or part of it to settlement.

Representative Hermann says he has some doubt as to what is necessary for the improvement at The Dalles, but is of the opinion that if the delegation should unitedly support the proposition for a canal not so large as that at the Cascades, but sufficient for all vessels that can navigate the upper Columbia, favorable action may result in the future. Meanwhile he is of the opinion that it would be a good thing to have a portage road built to accommodate the traffic of the river. From his intimate knowledge of the men who will compose the River and Harbor Committee he is convinced that they will never agree to a boat railway. They have argued the question many times with him, and say that they do not propose to commit the government to a railway project of any kind, and especially to one which must be largely experimental and will cost millions before it is completed and \$80,000 a year to operate. Representative Hermann is of the opinion that in time a canal can be built, but the same reasons which are presented for not building a boat railway, committing the government to building railways, operates against the idea of constructing a portage road by the government.

FOREIGN FLASHES.

The Immense Sentence of a Dishonest City Official.

FRENCH AGRICULTURAL LOSSES.

South Africa Developing a Fruit Industry—The Italian Silk Crop—A New Cable.

New Zealand has refused to join the Australasian Confederation.

The Italian silk crop this year is about 25 per cent above the average.

Great Britain has about 100,000 absolutely "homeless wanderers."

Spain will order that the payment of all her customs duties be made in gold.

A statue to Queen Christina, mother of the ex-Queen Isabella, is to be erected at Madrid.

Every regiment of the British army in India has been rearmed with the new magazine rifles.

Last season the Carl Rosa Opera Company made a profit of about \$10,000, the first in several years.

Russia is feeling the pinch of the tariff war with Germany. The prices for all grains are rapidly falling.

The Queen of Italy has founded a society for the reform of street children by teaching them some useful occupation.

A physician and sanitary corps will scour every railway train between Naples and Rome as a precaution against cholera.

Sibyl Sanderson, who as "Phryne" in Saint Saens' new opera of that name, is variously praised for her physique and her voice.

In England this summer six persons have been sentenced to terms of hard labor as punishment for attempting to commit suicide.

Don Jose Galindo, Mayor of Valencia, Spain, has been sentenced to fourteen years each on 217 indictments for falsifying public documents, or 3,038 years in all.

There was a net decrease in the British revenue receipts during the first quarter of the present financial year of \$781,258 as compared with the same period last year.

Mrs. Langtry was one of the conspicuous figures at the Brighton racing meeting, where she appeared attired one day in yellow and the next in black and white striped silk.

Paderewski has gone to his home in Poland for rest and recreation. He will remain in retirement until October, when he is expected to make his reappearance in Paris.

The statement is made in Paris that French agriculture has lost as much money this year because of the drought as the Germans received by way of war indemnity after 1870.

South Africa is developing a fruit industry. Within a couple of years the Cape Colony has begun to ship peaches and other fruits to London, getting them there in twenty-one days.

Reports from Lancashire announce that South American orders for most classes of goods have increased in many quarters, the Argentine trade especially being much more satisfactory.

Quite a large steamer, built in Scotland especially for the purpose, taken to pieces and transported to Fern, has just been rebuilt and launched on Lake Titicaca, which is 12,500 feet above sea level.

There is a leaning tower at Caperrilly, Glamorganshire, England, which stands 77 feet in height and is no less than 11 feet out of the perpendicular. The well-known Tower of Pisa leans 15 feet in 180 feet.

The border line between France and Germany is to be remarked to avoid unpleasant incidents. Large boundary posts are to be set up, and neutral tracts are to be marked out in the forest regions.

Dinizulu, the son and heir of Cetawayo, the Zulu King, and Undabuke, brother of the same monarch, are Napoleon's successors in exile at St. Helena. They have been there since the British conquered Zululand.

A special committee recently appointed by the Glasgow corporation to consider the matter of municipal telephony has unanimously decided to recommend the Town Council to apply to the Postmaster-General for a telephone license.

South Australia's revenue receipts for the past twelve months were \$2,450,000, a decrease of \$280,000 as compared with the previous year. Victoria's receipts were \$6,963,000, a decrease of \$766,000 as compared with last year.

King Humbert recently had sold at public auction in one of the court yards of the Quirinal all the old furniture, porcelain, glass, etc., that had gone out of fashion since Victor Emmanuel's day. He made it a veritable clearing-out sale.

Should Christina, the Queen Regent of Spain fail to survive the dangerous operation which now constitutes the only chance of saving her life, the regency will devolve on her sister-in-law, the Princess Isabella, widow of the Count Girgenti.

The new company that proposes to lay a cable between Australia and California will obtain a subsidy from the German government for three sections of the line between the Fiji and Samoan Islands and between the Samoan Islands and Honolulu.

The announcement that Prince Max of Saxony, nephew of the King, has quitted the army to become a priest is true according to the German papers. The young man was born in 1870, and recently served as a Lieutenant in a regiment of Uhlans.

PARBLEU!

"What, pretty—she? With that brown skin And hair pale brown? The cheek too thin Gray eyes—rare eyes? Well, have it so— That's one good point; but pretty—no; And nine in ten would pass her by." "Faith, man, I'd be the tenth," quoth L.

"Clever? not shel! Do what you list She's the dull dog that licks your fat; Or only clever to dig in— A man's least ill by the least sign— Like nature, soothe, one knows not why." "Here's genius past all wit," quoth L.

"But good? Parbleu! by those calm looks She's learned in byms and cookery books— Made for a splinter, whose poor pains Will swell the great world's general gains. Uncounted, as the years run by." "Never, if love wins love!" thought L. —Dora L. Goodale in Home-maker.

An Idyl of the Sunshine.
The girl was fair. Soft blue her eyes as the skies, and pink and white her cheeks as the mountain peaks at sunrise, and golden light her hair as the moonlight air.

Ah, she was very fair. Uncrowned save by her tossing tresses, she stood facing the east, and the sun came and kissed her.

Kissed her long and lovingly. Her mother saw her there and called to her.

"Let me linger here, dear mother," pleaded the fair being. "The air is so sweet, the fragrance of the flowers so rich. The skies above me are so tenderly blue, and, mother dear, I feel as if I were a little queen standing here in the glorious reign of the sun."

The mother appeared at the door. "Fudge!" she exclaimed. "You ought to have sense enough to come in out of that sort of a reign. Don't you know you'll be freckled worse than a turkey egg?"

And a heavy black cloud rose up and swiped the sun across the face.—Detroit Free Press.

Children Over Six Hundred Years Ago.
Somebody has unearthed a book written by Bartholomew Anglicus about 1260, of which one of the most amusing chapters is on the children of his day. Of these he writes: "They dread no perils more than beating with a rod, and they love an apple more than gold and make more sorrow and woe for the loss of an apple than for the loss of a heritage. They desire all that they see and pray and ask with voice and with hand. They keep no counsel, but they tell all that they hear and see. Suddenly they laugh, and suddenly they weep. Always they cry and jangle and jape; that uneth they be still while they sleep. When they be washed of filth, anon they defile themselves again. When their mother washeth and combeth them, they kick and sprawl and put with feet and with hands, and withstand with all their might." All of which sounds very modern and up to date.

The Educated Hoosier Cockroach.
While a gentleman was at his office desk a day or two ago, one of these disreputable roaches ran across the paper on which he was writing. He flipped it against the wall with his finger, and it bounded back on the desk, lighting upon its back. It remained motionless for some time until it recovered from the shock and then endeavored to get upon its feet again, but in vain. Smaller roaches passed by their prostrate brother, evidently without noticing it, but a larger one came along pretty soon, stopped, went over to the one that lay upon its back, straddled across it, and giving it a quick jerk with its forelegs landed it deftly upon its feet, and the two disappeared over the edge of the desk.—Indianapolis News.

A Hopeless Case.
Lady—What is the matter with my husband?
Doctor—I cannot be sure yet. Have you noticed him doing anything unusual lately?

"Let me see. Well, last evening instead of lighting his cigar the moment he left the table, he walked into the library and put on his smoking jacket, smoking cap and slippers before beginning to smoke."

"Hum! My, my!"
"And later on, when he wrote a letter, he wiped the pen on a penwiper."
"Horror! It's paresis!"—New York Weekly.

Didn't Know His Wife's Name.
"Struck the funniest case of my life Saturday," said City Physician Hazzard, of Allegheny. "I am examiner for a life insurance company, and was making an examination of an oil producer living on North avenue. He was taking out a policy for \$10,000. He wanted to go out of town today and was in a hurry. The policy was in favor of his wife, and when asked to give her name he scratched his head for awhile and then muttered: 'Doggoned if I know. I always call her Belle, but then it's larger than that.'"

"Well, though the man had been married eighteen years, he had to go home and make his wife write her name out on a card. I can't blame him for not remembering it, though, for her full first name is Anicecebel."—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Lengths of Rivers.
In Europe—The Danube, 1,800 miles; Dnieper, 1,260; Don, 1,130; Rhine, 691; Elbe, 800; Rhone, 650; Volga, 2,800.

In Asia—Ganges, 1,970; Irrawaddy, 2,600; Indus, 2,300; Euphrates, 1,750; Amoor, 2,800; Yang-tse-Kiang, 3,300; Hoang-Ho, 2,700; Zambezi, 800; Yencai, 3,250; Obi, 2,700.

In Africa—Nile, 4,500; Niger, 2,600; Senegal, 1,900; Gambia, 1,700.

In America—Missouri to the Mississippi, 3,100; Missouri to the Gulf, 4,350; Mississippi, 3,160; Amazon, 3,600; River de la Plata, 2,940; St. Lawrence, 2,100; Orinoco, 1,600; Rio Grande, 1,500.—Exchange.