

The Hood River Glacier.

It's a Cold Day When We Get Left.

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LATE NEWS.

Work is booming at Mare Island.
The Chinese at Boise, Idaho, refuse to register.

The First National Bank of Helena, Mont., has been authorized to resume business.

Los Angeles is to canvass the city to ascertain the wants of the unemployed in distress.

The bill to establish a port of delivery at Bonner's Ferry, Idaho, has passed the Senate.

The pursuit of Chris Evans seems to have been abandoned by the officers of Fresno county.

The San Diego Superior Court has practically nullified the ordinance creating chaingangs.

Morel is said to be anxious to break his partnership with Evans, the bandit, and leave the country.

Congrats are reported plentiful on the mountains back of The Dalles, having been driven from the interior wilderness by the late storms.

The State Controller will include the new counties in the distribution of the back taxes of the Southern Pacific Company when they are paid.

The faculty of the Oregon State University has passed a rule prohibiting students from entering or frequenting billiard halls and skating rinks.

It is understood at Mare Island that Secretary Herbert has ordered all vessels at the yard repaired without delay, including the monitor Monadnock.

An estimate that the town sends \$300,000 away annually for pork products alone is furnished to help on the Spokane home industry movement.

A special election is called at Seattle for February to decide whether or not the school district shall bond itself in the sum of \$250,000 to make up outstanding warrants.

Thirteen papers have been torn from Book II of the probate records at San Jose. The presumption is that it was the work of some one who desired to destroy the record in the matter of a particular estate.

Johnny Crow, aged fourteen, rescued six children who had broken through the ice on the Carson river near Empire. The young fellow was nearly dead when taken from the water by those who ran to his assistance.

The Bradstreet Mercantile Agency reports thirty-three failures in the Pacific Coast States and Territories for the past week, as compared with thirty-one for the previous week and twenty-four for the corresponding week of 1893.

The Union Pacific has decided for the relief of the farmers in Eastern Oregon and Washington to reduce the rate on wheat damaged by rain or snow from points in Walla Walla and Palouse sections to Portland to \$3.75 per ton, and to San Francisco to \$5.50.

A report from Yuma says that General G. Andrade of San Francisco and parties representing French and Scotch capitalists have gone to the mouth of the Colorado river for the purpose of selecting a place where they can locate a colony of French grape growers and winemakers of a thousand families.

Judge Clark at Los Angeles has ruled that Mrs. L. C. Goodspeed in her contest with General Mansfield is in every way entitled to be the guardian of her mother's person and estate. The charges against Mrs. Goodspeed's moral character, he says, are untrue, and have always been so.

Governor Markham has authorized the law firm of Estee & Miller of San Francisco to institute legal proceedings for the purpose of having the property of the late Thomas H. Blythe escheat to the state government. Markham is of the opinion that the title to the property of Blythe has failed for want of heirs or next of kin, and for that reason has reverted to the State.

Ex-Receiver George L. Fitzhugh of the Walla Walla Savings Bank has made his final report. It appears from the statement that \$348,649.68 in notes are owned by the bank, \$134,107.81 is now in the bank and securities worth \$209,541.87 have been pledged as collateral to secure borrowed money aggregating \$91,614.76. An examination of the county records show that Edmiston on the day the bank closed decided to that institution 4,922.15 acres of land in Walla Walla county, and it is said he made similar transfers in Umatilla and Columbia counties. None of this is included in the statement of the assets of the bank made by the receiver.

THE MIDWINTER EXPOSITION.

CALIFORNIA MIDWINTER INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION.—DEPARTMENT OF PUBLICITY AND PROMOTION.

[Weekly Circular Letter—No. 10.]
It has been definitely decided that the official ceremonial opening of the California Midwinter International Exposition shall take place on Saturday, Jan. 27. This decision has been reached after a careful consideration of all the circumstances and there is full assurance on the part of those who are in charge of the preparations that everything will be in readiness at that time. The great fire at the Columbian Exposition on the night of Jan. 8 did not damage the exhibits intended for transfer to San Francisco, except that a few of the cases in which they were packed were pretty well drenched with water. Luckily, however, the contents of the cases were not injured, and, as a matter of fact, such a very small proportion of the Midwinter display remained unshipped at the time of the fire that the delay will not be aggravated on its account. Before this letter is read the last carload of exhibits will have left Chicago for San Francisco, and before that time also, the scores of other carloads which are now on the way to San Francisco will have been unloaded in the Sunset City and placed in position in the different buildings in which they have been assigned a location.

These buildings are beginning to attract from visitors the praise they justly merit. Their rapid growth was but one subject of wonder in the progress of this great enterprise. The arrangement of the vast number of exhibits with which their interiors are to be embellished is, of course, another wonderful operation, but meanwhile the development of the ideas of the architects and the development at the same time of the general scheme of color which is being worked out in all the buildings comprises still another field for wonder and admiration. Charles Graham, the well known artist, is director of color at this Midwinter Exposition, and he is working out in this connection one of the prettiest pictures that the world has ever seen, with a group of architectural palaces set in a frame of evergreen foliage and against the background of dark hills and sunny California sky. "Pretty as a picture" is the first comment that comes from the lips of visitors. "Wonderful to behold" will be the inevitable sequel to the original utterance.

The concessional features, having made haste to get ready for Midwinter day-making, will all be ready by the 27th, unless there may be a single exception in the case of the great electric tower, work on which can scarcely be completed inside of three or four weeks. The machinery plant which, of course, includes the electric lighting arrangements, will be all in readiness by the day set and will be utilized on a general scale for the first time on that occasion.

The only previous occasion when the street decorations of San Francisco approached the grandeur which will be attained on Jan. 27 was when President Harrison paid a visit to the Pacific Coast, but the arrangements already made are emphatically in evidence of an intention on the part of the citizens of San Francisco to outdo every effort they have made in this line. It is part of the plan of the Exposition management that there shall be a grand street parade through the principal thoroughfares of the city, and there is already no little controversy over the line of march. If the wishes of the citizens were to be acceded to, the procession would have to move through every street and the Exposition grounds would never be reached. A happy compromise will undoubtedly be effected, however, and public and private buildings on the route of the procession will be a blaze of bunting and a sea of color.

Governor Markham will declare the day a legal holiday. Mayor Ellert will issue a proclamation closing all municipal offices, as far as possible, and calling upon the business men of the city to close their stores. The National Guard will turn out in full force, and every civic and fraternal society in the city will participate in the parade. There will be more bands of music than have ever been seen in a San Francisco street parade, and if there is not a bigger turnout of citizens, in the city and at the Exposition grounds as well, than has ever been called forth by any demonstration on the Pacific Coast, the expectations of thousands of those who have judged the temper of the community will be grievously disappointed.

The official opening ceremonies will take place on the grand stand which is now being erected for that purpose, and for utilization afterward in connection with athletic sports on the Recreation Grounds. This stand will accommodate 7,000 people and the populace can be accommodated on the greensward in front of it to the number of 100,000.

There will be short addresses by Governor Markham, Mayor Ellert and Director General de Young. Mrs. de Young will press the button that shall set the machinery in motion. The oration of the day will be delivered by General W. H. L. Barnes, the orator par excellence of the Pacific Coast, and the exercises will conclude with a rendition of "America," played by the united bands of the Exposition, in which the voices of the entire assemblage will join, and to which there will be a great gun accompaniment from the throats of a battery of artillery stationed upon the Exposition grounds. These are the general plans for the official opening ceremonies.

monies. It is expected that the crowd in attendance on that occasion will more than equal that which witnessed the ceremony of breaking grounds, when fully 75,000 people gathered on the bit of wilderness where, in four short months, a veritable city of palaces has been created.

EASTERN PARAGRAPHS.

Congress is costing the country \$8,000 a day.

Gambling-houses have been closed by the Chicago authorities.

El Paso, Tex., is excited over a rich strike of gold in the neighborhood.

There is a movement in the Ohio Legislature to tax certain classes of street cars.

A new oil well near Fostoria, O., flows 1,338 barrels a day, and the section is wild.

The Boston subscription fund for the relief of the unemployed amounts to \$40,525.

The municipal expenses of Chicago last year were \$422,170 more than the receipts.

The opposition to tacking the internal revenue bill onto the tariff bill is getting stronger.

The Chicago papers call the San Francisco Midwinter Exposition a "dainty little fair."

Five Kansas counties have compromised with the Atchison Company on the tax question.

Many farmers are feeding wheat to their hogs in Western Texas rather than sell it at 50 cents a bushel.

The gross receipts of the Illinois Central for December were \$1,702,690, a decrease of \$101,000 from 1892.

The erstwhile World's Fair hotels of Chicago have been changed into flats, and 1,600 of them are now occupied.

The total yield of wool in this country last year amounted to 394,156,696 pounds, the largest American clip ever raised.

Philadelphia's School of Industrial Art is holding an exhibition of laces. There are 2,000 pieces in the exhibition.

Recent census figures show that the population of the city of Washington has increased 50,000 during the past year.

Attorney-General Olney has decided that Chinese laborers may legally go through this country to any country of destination.

Among the unemployed are 15,000 men and boys who are waiting for the Hudson river to freeze over, so that icecutting may begin.

The membership of the Boston Fruit and Produce Exchange has jumped to 500; new fields of enterprise were broached the past season.

An attempt by the Carnegie Steel Company to roll a six-inch beam of aluminum at Homestead has failed, but another trial will be made.

Nova Scotia is suffering from a decline of the wooden shipping industry. The registry of the province shows a shrinkage in the last year of nearly 50,000 tons.

The difference in ages between the oldest and the youngest United States Senator is forty-four years. The oldest Senator is a Republican; the youngest is a Democrat.

The Kansas Supreme Court has made a decree that where the holder of a mortgage assigns it to a non-resident to avoid taxation he cannot collect the debt by legal process.

Theodore P. Haughey, President of the Indianapolis National Bank, who was indicted on 187 counts on embezzlement, forgery and bank-wrecking, is afflicted with insanity.

A preliminary fund of \$200,000 has been pledged by business houses in Atlanta, Ga., for the "Cotton States and International Exposition," which it is proposed to hold in that city in 1895.

One dollar from Washington to Baltimore is the promise of the projectors of the proposed electric road. The President of the company states that the road will be in operation next September.

The Atlanta Exposition will possibly be graced by a pipe tower that from plans made by D. S. Paul, a plumber, will measure 1,150 feet in height. It is intended to be higher than the Eiffel tower.

It seems incredible, but it is a fact, that men cannot be hired in Chicago to work on the drainage canal at wages of 15 cents an hour. The number of the unemployed is estimated to reach into the tens of thousands.

A New York charity this winter is a coal and food depot, where bread, tea and coal are sold at cost. It is said J. Pierpont Morgan furnished \$50,000 to run it. About 4,000 unemployed have used its advantages thus far.

County Clerk O'Connor of Garfield county, Neb., was defeated at the November election by one vote, and when his successful opponent attempted to take possession of the office O'Connor changed the combination of the safe lock and refuses to open it until his contest for the office is ended.

Employees of the Santa Fe from La Junta, Col., have informed Governor Waite they have received no salary since last October, and many of the men and families are on verge of starvation. The wages for November and December, they say, have been promised at different times, but in every instance the pay failed to come.

William Henshaw was brutally murdered three years ago near the northern boundary of Wayne county, Ind., and now Rev. Benjamin Baldwin, a Methodist minister who formerly occupied a pulpit there and is now at Troy, O., has made a confession of the murder. He was jealous of the attention of Henshaw to the girl he loved.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Secretary Carlisle, it is said, has announced there is no prospect that the United States revenue-cutter Corwin will again be sent to Honolulu with dispatches for Minister Willis.

Senator White of California has introduced a bill appropriating \$250,000 to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of Agriculture to investigate and determine upon the best plan to reclaim the arid region.

The statement that extreme suffering exists among the Indians of Pine Ridge agency is discredited at the bureau of Indian affairs. Officials ridicule the assertions that the Indians are "dying off like sheep."

The bill appropriating \$50,000 for the monument of General John Stark passed the Senate after some discussion, touching mostly on finances, during which Morgan said the country could not afford to borrow money at 5 per cent to build monuments.

There is no truth in the report that the Hawaiian government has demanded the recall of Minister Willis. It can be stated upon authority that nothing of the sort has been even hinted at in official communications between the two governments.

Secretary Carlisle has disallowed the claim of Miss Phebe Couzens of \$6,000 for pay as Secretary of the Board of Lady Managers at the World's Fair. Miss Couzens claimed she was wrongfully deposed from the office, and submitted a claim for the amount.

Delegate Rawlins of Utah asked unanimous consent in the House for consideration of a bill permitting Salt Lake Lake City to become indebted, including the present indebtedness, to the amount of 6 per cent of its taxable valuation. Without objection the bill passed.

A member of the Committee on Rules said he believed the first thing the House would take up after the tariff would be the Hawaiian question, and the bill to coin the seigniorage silver in the treasury vaults would be compelled to wait until the discussion over the Hawaiian affair had been exhausted.

It is understood a syndicate of New York bankers are preparing an offer for the entire proposed issue of \$50,000,000 of bonds at Carlisle's figures. Boston, Chicago and Philadelphia bankers want a show at them, however, and to prevent them from overbidding it is likely they will be admitted to the syndicate.

The national bank note circulation, which reached \$209,500,000 during the money stringency last summer, has declined to \$204,500,000 and is daily growing smaller. During December it decreased \$2,422,000, and so far this month \$1,305,000 in lawful money to redeem the banks' notes when presented have been deposited in the Treasury. By law the reduction of bank-note circulation is limited to \$3,000,000 a month.

Senator Vilas stated he would protest against the designs on the award medal of the World's Columbian Exposition. He secured the proofs from the Philadelphia mint and on one side of the medal it was discovered the design was that of a stalwart specimen of manhood, holding in his right hand a lighted torch, in the left a shield. Nearly all the Senators condemn the design, and some other figure will probably be substituted.

Chairman Cummings of the Naval Committee is preparing a report on Holman's resolution calling for an investigation of the system of awarding premiums to contractors for building government ships. The report will be adverse to proceeding with the investigation on the ground that there is no testimony tending to substantiate the general charges. The resolution charged by implication a general collusion between the contractors and officers of the Navy Department.

The House Committee on Labor has ordered a favorable report upon McCann's resolution authorizing the Commissioner of Labor to investigate and report upon the effect of the use of machinery upon labor and the cost of production; the relative productive power of hand and machinery labor; the cost of manufacturing with machine power and the effect upon wages, and the use of machinery operated by women and children. Ten thousand dollars is appropriated to enable the Commissioner to carry out the provisions of the resolution.

The report of the commission appointed to make a treaty with the Yankton tribe of Sioux Indians of South Dakota was laid before the Senate recently, accompanied by the draft of a bill intended to carry the agreement into effect. Under this agreement the Indians cede to the United States all the unallotted lands in the State of South Dakota, the United States to pay the tribe \$600,000, \$100,000 to be distributed at once per capita and the remainder to be held in trust for twenty-five years, provided that if the needs of the Indians require it certain amounts shall be paid annually, but in no case more than \$20,000 in any one year. The sum paid for this land is about \$3.62 1/2 per acre, and the price at which the land shall be opened to settlers is recommended to be \$3.75 per acre.

The rumor that ex-Queen Liliuokalani is about to bring suit against the United States for a large sum of money, basing her claim for damages upon the President's recent Hawaiian message and Secretary Gresham's letter, has created a great deal of interest in official circles. A suit cannot be brought by an individual against the government, and there is no method of procedure through the courts by which the ex-Queen could present her claim. The only course Liliuokalani can pursue is to submit her claim against the United States. This Congress would have to approve before the claim could be adjusted by the Court of Claims. In fact, the only recourse of the ex-Queen is to Congress, where in view of her present unpopularity she could scarcely expect to meet with satisfaction or success.

FOREIGN FLASHES.

Cairo is to have a trolley line. Scotland is to develop its gold. France had 300 strikes last year.

There is now an anti-tobacco crusade in France.

Drought has ruined the maize crop in Argentine.

Serious riots are in progress at Carrara, Italy.

A large force of Italian troops have been sent to Palermo.

Cashier May of the Bank of England defaulted for £130,000.

Austrian iron producers will limit production for three years.

The Belgium Diet has rejected the motion for universal and equal suffrage.

The annual civil list or salary paid to King Humbert of Italy is about \$3,000,000.

France will begin this year the construction of thirty-two war ships of all classes.

Diphtheria has killed nearly every child in the government of Saratof, Russia.

A long-distance telephone will soon be put into operation between Berlin and Stockholm.

It is estimated that in the whole of Europe over 600,000 women hold public appointments.

The amount of gold and silver bullion in the Bank of France at the present time is \$119,578,551.

The cartoon "Bismarck in Berlin" has got its publisher into jail as a libel on Chancellor Caprivi.

The iron masters of Austria and Hungary have agreed to renew the iron ring for another three years.

Eight cars loaded with human hair arrived in Paris recently, consigned to dealers in that merchandise.

So far as murder and robbery are concerned, Sicily and Corsica are the two worst countries on the globe.

A commission has been appointed by the government of Cape Colony to inquire into the leprosy question.

The new simple tunnel from Brieg in Switzerland to Isella in Italy will be twelve and one-half miles long.

The London Times apologizes for the methods of the Bank of England, and says that they are being improved.

For the coming Paris Exposition the history of gardening from the most ancient days is to be illustrated in gardens at Versailles.

Irish members of Parliament will be asked to prevent the transfer of Anglo-American mails from Queenstown to Southampton.

The Russian census returns for 1893 show 124,000,000 population. It is believed that these figures are smaller than the actual population.

The Sultan has conferred the Grand Cross of the Imperial Order of the Medjidie upon Mr. Maxim, the inventor of the quick-firing guns bearing his name.

A special American building, containing 26,500 square feet of space available to exhibitors, will be a feature in the coming Industrial Exposition at Antwerp.

The inhabitants of Rio are heartily tired of war, and the epidemic raging there makes a desire for peace all the stronger on the part of the citizens generally.

Excavations in Palestine go to show that the hot-air blast, which has been credited to be the invention of Nelson in 1828, was used 1,400 years before Christ.

In Rome they think four inches of snow a terrible fall, and telegraph the incident of the storm all over the world with the added information that "street traffic is impeded."

The Kroner Bros., until recently of the Cotta publishing house, Stuttgart, have finished printing Bismarck's memoirs in six volumes. The memoirs will be withheld until after the Prince's death.

Emperor William has taken steps to have milk produced on his farms at Potsdam sold in Berlin. Carts bearing his name may be seen in the streets of the capital, the drivers of which retail the fluid to any one.

The coffee crop in Nicaragua is suffering, and much of it has been lost through the scarcity of pickers, who have gone with the troops. For lack of men to do the work the authorities are pressing women into service.

The Cunard Steamship Company has ordered the laying down of two new cargo steamers. Each vessel will be of 6,000 tons burden. They will be built by the London and Glasgow Engineering and Iron Ship Building Company.

The most important point agreed upon is that France has not only reached the highest possible point of military development, but that she cannot much longer maintain it without sacrificing the financial superiority which she now enjoys.

Mlle. Humbolt, a famous court beauty in the reign of King Louis Philippe, has just died in Paris at the age of 87. For many years she lived in a subject wretchedness in a garret and passed off as a beggar, but after her death a valuable collection of pictures was discovered in the garret and some thousands of pounds in bonds and bank sewed up in her mattress.

Theodore Runyon, United States Ambassador to Germany, wishes to contradict the newspaper statement that at the Emperor's New Year's reception he wore a uniform not authorized by his government. He wore the uniform of a United States Major-General, he said, in accordance with an act passed by Congress in 1866, permitting a United States representative to wear at ceremonies the uniform of the highest grade that he held in the army.

SHE SHOCKS THE PRINCESS.

But the Prince is Not Troubled With Ennui When Countess Warwick is About.

Many sensational stories have been told in England and elsewhere of Frances Evelyn, the wife of Lord Brooke, who, on the death of George Guy Cavendish a few days ago, inherited the proud title of Earl of Warwick. It is said that she is the one woman of whom the Princess of Wales has ever condescended to be jealous. It is a jealousy of a twofold character, since the princess sees in the new French countess not only a rival in the prince's affections,



THE NEW COUNTESS OF WARWICK.

but also in the leadership of English fashion. It is difficult to know which of these two things affects more strongly the princess.

Then, too, Lady Brooke is a very brilliant woman. Her conversation is of the most sparkling brilliancy, and besides this it is marked by a freedom from conventionality which horrifies the somewhat straitlaced princess, who has inherited all the love of etiquette of her mother, old Queen Louise of Denmark.

The Prince of Wales is most easily bored. The one thing of which he stands in the greatest dread is ennui, and if there is any one person more than another in England who is capable of driving dullness away it is the beautiful and witty Countess of Warwick.

The Prince of Wales has, during his married life of over a quarter of a century, had many of those flirtations which the French so appropriately term adventures, and on one memorable occasion he has even been brought into court as the correspondent in a divorce case. Notwithstanding this, and notwithstanding the fragrant of his liaisons both in England and on the continent, the princess has never condescended to manifest any signs of jealousy until the Countess of Warwick appeared upon the scene.

Should the queen die at the present moment and the prince ascend his mother's throne there is no doubt that the Countess of Warwick would become quite as important and as influential a personage in shaping the will of the monarch and the destinies of the nation as were the Marquess Curzon in the case of King George IV and the Duchess of Portsmouth in the case of King Charles II.

The friendship between the Prince of Wales and the Countess of Warwick dates from the period of her marriage in 1881. The latter took place in Westminster abbey and was the only ceremony of the kind in which a son of the queen has acted the part of best man to a commoner, for such the present Earl of Warwick was at the time. The prince who officiated in this capacity was the youngest brother of the Prince of Wales, the late Duke of Albany, who was mentioned at one moment prior to her marriage as likely to become the Lady Frances Evelyn's husband.

The Prince of Wales likewise attended the marriage and was the first of all present to sign the register. It was a very notable function, for the bride was at the time the greatest heiress in London, having inherited the whole of the fortune of her enormously wealthy father, the Hon. Colonel Maynard, whose widow subsequently married the late Earl of Rosslyn.

Almost immediately after her marriage the countess—Lady Brooke, as she was then—began to assume a very prominent place among the leaders of society, and especially of that particular circle of the London great world which is known as the Marlborough House set, the one object of whose members is to amuse the prince, that constituting their particular form of loyalty.

The new countess is far more beautiful than even the best of her photographs make her appear. Her friends say that they have never yet seen a portrait that did her justice. With her wealth of chestnut brown hair, her violet blue eyes and her exquisite complexion, she has always seemed the perfection of fresh, delicate and lilylike English loveliness. In one thing, however, she is entirely un-English, and that is in her taste for dress. There are few women in London whose toilets are more perfect in every way and more in harmony with their wearer than those of the Countess of Warwick. She is one of the best whips in England and drives a four-in-hand, handling the ribbons in a delightful manner.

Good With Pork, Goose, Etc.

Sage and onion sauce gives the finishing touch to goose, and not infrequently it is fiked with pork. Here is a recipe for it: Fry together for about a quarter of an hour, or till soft, 2 or 3 chopped onions and 2 ounces of butter (or less of clarified dripping), then season with pepper and salt and a teaspoonful of finely chopped sage. Add 2 ounces white bread crumbs and nearly a pint of brown gravy or stock. Let all this boil together for a quarter of an hour and serve in a sauce tureen.

A Bit of John Bright's Sarcasm.

A noble lord once said, on the occasion of Mr. Bright's illness, that Providence was punishing him for misuse of talents by inflicting a disease of the brain. The following was Mr. Bright's sarcastic rejoinder when he resumed his seat: "It may be so, but in any case it will be some consolation to the friends and family of the noble lord to know that the disease is one which even Providence could not inflict upon him."—San Francisco Arizonian.