

The Hood River Glacier.

It's a Cold Day When We Get Left.

VOL. 5.

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THE GLACIER Barber Shop

Grant Evans, Propr.

Second St., near Oak. Hood River, Or.

Shaving and Hair-cutting neatly done.
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LATE NEWS.

San Diego talks of a new \$1,000,000 hotel.

An entomologist at Seattle says all the fruit trees in that vicinity are infected with pests.

The recent storm played havoc with the whistling buoys off Astoria. Five went adrift.

The whites are purchasing Indian women by wholesale from Siwash in Northern British Columbia.

Governor McConnell of Idaho has appointed delegates to the Transmississippi Congress. The Governor is President of the congress.

Rebolado has been designated by the Secretary of the Treasury as a place where vessels may enter and clear and customs officers receive duties.

A snowslide in White Bird Gulch, Idaho county, Idaho, wrecked a Mr. Thomson's home, and killed for girls. Their parents and an infant escaped.

Samuel A. Ames of Riverside, Cal., has begun suit against the Riverside Banking Company to recover \$5,000. The complaint contains some serious charges against Manager O. T. Dyer.

The atmosphere of Mexican California is to be revived at Coronado in April, where a Spanish fiesta is to be held. The sports and oress of the participants will be those in vogue forty years ago.

Arthur Stewart, Deputy Superintendent of Streets at Los Angeles, has been found guilty of embezzling \$500. The department money was loaned to friends, and when he made his returns he could not collect the money.

A party of St. Louis speculators are at San Diego, which place they have visited with the intention of closing the deal that has been on foot for some time for the purchase of gold mines at Cedros Island and Tanama in Lower California.

The circulation of petitions throughout Okanogan county, Wash., asking the Postal Department to establish a direct mail route from Wenatchee to Conconully has revived much interest in the subject of building a wagon road from Chelan to the Great Northern railway down the right bank of the Columbia river. A special messenger sent from Chelan to Wenatchee reports that place alive with interest in this matter, and all along the line the universal cry is, we must have this road built. In view of the expense which would be entailed and the fact that Seattle would derive a direct benefit the people feel that substantial aid should be given by that city. Such a road would secure to Seattle the whole trade of the Chelan-Okanogan basin.

The Portland Savings Bank, which suspended six months since, did not resume business on February 1, as was hoped, but the receiver will pay a 10 per cent dividend on all deposits. Of the \$2,400,000 of deposits extensions had been signed by all but \$700,000, when a report was circulated that the bank would resume on February 1, and the depositors stopped signing, and the brokers were buying deposits at 90 per cent of the face value. A number of the largest depositors, who are able to wait, would not sign, and were ready to rush in and draw all their money. This was not considered fair to those who had signed extensions, and the court ordered that 10 per cent of the dividends be paid to the depositors. The bank was opened for this purpose February 1. The court will not hasten to throw the bank into liquidation, and it is hoped that arrangements will yet be made to enable it to resume business, as the assets are ample to pay all depositors if reasonable time is given.

If there is any coal in the vicinity of Port Angeles, Wash., it is likely to be uncovered within the next few months. Fifty men are now at work in the creek bottom on Rave street, just outside the city limits, and Messrs Griswold and Hilliard, who are in charge of the work, are confident that the indications at that point are conclusive evidence that within a few hundred feet of the surface a paying vein of coal will be found. A dam seventy-five feet from bank to bank and ten feet high has been constructed in the bed of the creek, from which a water power sufficient to operate a drill will be obtained. The formation at the point at which the drill will be operated is sandstone, which is discolored by the sulphur fumes supposed to come from the coal beneath. Lewis Levy of that city is also anxious to open a coal mine in that vicinity. He asks the citizens of Port Angeles for a \$20,000 land bonus, over half of which has already been subscribed, and in return agrees to open up a vein of coal three and a half feet wide.

THE MIDWINTER EXPOSITION.

Nothing was lacking to make the official opening of the California Midwinter International Exposition a success in every sense of the word. In the first place, the sun came up gloriously, in a sky as clear as a bell, and all day long it shone down upon happy San Francisco. Happy was she in the thought that it was her lot to be cradled in the lap of a land where such weather is a midwinter possibility, and proud was she that she had to place before the thousands of people who visited her fair on that day a program of such incontrovertible excellence and of such unimpeachable attractiveness.

The opening exercises took place on a grand stand especially erected for this occasion, with a seating capacity of 7,000. The seats were all taken and tens of thousands of visitors gathered on the greenward in front of the speakers' platform. The total number of people who passed through the turnstiles was 72,248. Nearly ten thousand of these were in the procession which marched in triumph to the exposition grounds. There were more bands in this street pageant than were ever before seen in San Francisco. Half a dozen of those musical organizations, occupying a place on the grand stand, joined in unison in the patriotic features of the musical program.

When the opening overtures had been played, James D. Phelan, the president of the day, made his address, introducing at its close the Rt. Rev. Bishop Nichols, who offered up the invocation. The assemblage stood with uncovered heads in the warm midwinter sun, with the green hills towering above them, and not a harsh element in the air blew across their brows. People from the East took off their top coats, on this 27th of January, and made of them cushions for their seats. As the bishop called upon the Almighty to make glad the heart of everyone present in this land of sunshine, fruit and flowers, each visitor from the snowbound districts undoubtedly said "Amen."

The scene was one that no stranger could fail to be impressed with, and so it was also when the governor of California, Hon. H. H. Markham, came to extol the managers of the exposition for the wonderful things they had accomplished within the five short months which had passed since the original conception of the idea. On every hand were material evidences of the beauty and power of this great Empire State of the Pacific, and when Director General M. H. de Young, to whose fertile brain and untiring energy California owes this exposition—when he arose to deliver his address a mighty shout went up and honor was there accorded to whom was due. Mr. de Young bore his honors modestly. Best of all, his speech was short, and when Mrs. de Young was asked to press the button which should set the machinery in motion, she did so gracefully, and this was all there was to the formal ceremonies of the opening of the great Midwinter Fair.

The act of starting the machinery was signaled by the shriek of every whistle in the exposition grounds, by the blare and fanfare of artillery within full sight of the assembled multitudes. On the same spot, when evening fell, there was a grand display of fireworks, but in the interim the recreation ground was deserted, for everybody made a grand rush as soon as the opening exercises were over to visit the main buildings of the exposition and to patronize the concession features. It mattered not that some of the exhibits were incomplete as yet, for there was enough to keep all eyes and all thoughts busy during what was left of that short afternoon, and everything, finished or unfinished, was novel and unique to everobody.

It was in the concessions, however, that the holiday spirit of the crowd was made more prominently manifest. The '49 Mining camp immediately established itself as one of the most popular institutions in the exposition. Seven thousand people paid their way into this concession on opening day. The Fifth wheel carried nearly six thousand, the Seenic railway was loaded down all day and far into the night; the Wild Animal Arena, the Ostrich Farm, the Indian Encampments, the Hawaiian Village, the Vienna Prater, Heidelberg Castle, the Aquarium, the Sea Lions, the Colorado Gold Mine, and the scores of other concessions did a big business, and everybody seemed satisfied with the patronage they received.

All this established beyond a doubt the popularity of the Midwinter Exposition. Since the opening day there has been an average daily attendance of 8,000 people, or as many as paid admission so the great World's Columbian Exposition during the first few days after the official opening. Visitors are loud in their praise of what they have seen and are freely predicting that the exposition will be an immense success. The exposition management begin to feel as if they could take time for a good night's rest now and again, for their undertaking has now been fairly launched, and they are willing to trust its drawing powers to prove sufficient for its satisfactory continuance for the entire term of six months.

The great glory of a California winter is just now at its height. People riding in the open street cars read of the blizzards and snow blockades that harass their eastern friends, and once more the word of welcome passes along every line of eastern railroad: "Come to California, see the great Midwinter Fair, and get warm."

FROM WASHINGTON CITY.

The State Department has received information of the death of Dr. J. F. Harrigan, ex-United States Consul at Trieste.

Comptroller Eckels has decided to accept the resignation of Lionel Stages as receiver of the Oregon National Bank. No Portland man will be appointed receiver.

Representative Ellis has introduced a bill to fix the northern boundary line of the Warm Springs Indian reservation in Oregon according to a survey made by T. B. Handley in 1871.

The House Committee on Military Affairs has ordered favorably reported a bill to repeal the act prohibiting the reenlistment of private soldiers who have served ten years or are over 35 years of age.

Secretary Carlisle has appointed W. P. Hazen of Cincinnati chief of the secret service division of the Treasury Department, vice A. L. Drummond resigned. Mr. Hazen has been in the service for years.

The President has affirmed the finding and sentence of the court-martial in the case of Paymaster John Clyde Sullivan, who was tried in San Francisco and acquitted great interest. This involves his dismissal from the service.

Hansbrough has succeeded in having the Senate Committee on Agriculture favorably report his bill appropriating \$1,000,000 for the extermination of the Russian thistle, although George, Chairman of the committee, dissented.

Congressmen are becoming very solicitous in pressing the claims of their districts upon the House Committee on Rivers and Harbors as the last week of hearing draws to a close. A delegation was before the committee representing the waterways of Washington. They were informed by the committee that it does not intend to branch out in recommending appropriations for new work. The condition of the Treasury forbids. They have little hope of getting what they asked for.

The Secretary of the Interior has sent to the House a communication from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, giving the names of the settlers upon the Crow Creek and Winnebago reservation in South Dakota and the amount of damages they sustained between the time of the opening of the reservation and the present time. Secretary Smith recommends the appropriation of \$116,139 for the reimbursement of loss sustained by 944 settlers and an appropriation of \$3,000 to reimburse some fifteen others whose claims are held for further proof.

The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs has authorized a favorable report upon the bill introduced by Senator Butler authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to furnish the naval militia of any State with a vessel not suitable or required for general service for the purpose of drill and instruction, with an amendment that a detail of seamen shall be made to take care of any vessel supplied for the purpose. The bill provides the vessels shall be furnished with charts, books and instruments of navigation.

Representative Doolittle had hoped to get his Nicaragua canal resolution before the House before the tariff bill came up, and had everything fixed to push it through before that measure, but the President got anxious to have his pet schemes before the people as soon as possible, and the tariff bill was reported by the Ways and Means Committee sooner than was expected. Until that and the income tax are out of the way there is no hope for any other legislation. But in the meantime the friends of the Nicaragua canal are not idle. They are working in committees and among their personal friends everywhere, and votes are being gained for it every day. It is a pity that the resolution could not have been acted upon and the committee gone to Greytown to investigate the work so as to have been able to report by the time the House was again ready to do something besides talk.

Whether the Pacific Mail Company will carry out the terms of its contract with the government for carrying the mail between New York and Colon is a matter of considerable doubt among Postoffice officials. The contract made two years ago provided for a change in service February 1 of this year from sending a steamer every ten days to weekly trips. The Postmaster-General I. has received a communication from Secretary W. H. Lane of the Pacific Mail Company, stating it is questionable whether the company can meet its requirements, but no action on the communication has been taken by the department. If the contract is not carried out, the Postmaster-General has the power to impose a heavy fine. A like condition of affairs exists in the mail service between San Francisco and Hong kong, for which the Pacific Mail Company also has the contract. The change in that service is from thirteen to twenty-six trips a year.

The House Committee on Military Affairs will report favorably the bill of General Curtis of New York, which revises the regulations for enlistment in the regular army and is designed to Americanize the troops. Its most important provisions are that no man shall be enlisted in time of peace except American citizens or those who have declared their intentions to become citizens; that the man must be able to speak, read and write the English language. These rules do not apply to Indians. The official reports show that over 37 per cent of our soldiers at the present time owe allegiance to foreign governments. Candidates for enlistment must be under 30 years of age. Under the existing rules the enlistments are for a minimum of five years and the length of service restricted to ten years. The committee recommends all enlistments be for terms of three years, and no man shall re-enlist who has not served honestly and faithfully during the first term.

EASTERN PARAGRAPHS.

Of seventy-nine suicides in Boston last year sixty were women.

The World's Fair expenses amounted at Chicago to over \$26,000,000.

New York city brewers have given \$10,000 to relieve the unemployed.

Proceedings for the dissolution of the Chicago gas trust, it is said, are contemplated in Illinois.

A gold nugget weighing 156 pounds has been found on the Campion property at Breckinridge, Col.

The merchants of St. Louis are paying the school tax, which they have been fighting in the courts.

There was a decrease of 1 per mile in the net earnings of the roads of the country the past year.

A syndicate of English capitalists has bought the Fisk gold mine near Blackhawk, Col., for \$500,000.

The largest distillery in the world is to be built at Terre Haute, Ind., as a rival to the whiskey trust.

The Mississippi Legislature voted down a bill for the establishment of a disabled Confederates' home.

A Baltimore packer will erect in Omaha one of the largest vegetable and chicken canning factories in the West.

Surprisingly favorable results are said to have resulted from experiments in feeding wheat to hogs in Kansas.

Baltimore fire insurance underwriters have raised the rates because of the alleged inadequate fire department.

The estimated revenue of Chicago for this year will be about \$8,000,000. Last year the revenue was \$1,000,000 more.

Malignant tonsillitis, due to cigarette-smoking, caused the death of Commodore C. H. Colt of Hartford in Florida.

The silver production of the United States last year is estimated at 60,000,000 ounces, against 65,000,000 ounces in 1892.

The total property loss of Kansas City by fire last year was about \$763,715, with insurance involved to the amount of \$4,970,000.

According to Secretary Carlisle the people of Utah owe the United States \$725,555 for the expenses of prosecutions since 1875.

The Mayor of Cincinnati has been authorized by the Council to expend \$100,000 for improvements to give work to the unemployed.

In Rhode Island they still ring the Statehouse bell to call the Legislature together. It is a large bell, and can be heard all over the State.

Many Chinese in New York have discarded the laundry business and developed into merchants. The Oriental goods are popular in the metropolis.

The Baltimore American expects the proposed electric railway between Baltimore and Washington to be in operation before the summer of next year.

A bill is to be introduced in the New York Legislature to provide for the establishment in cities of 75,000 inhabitants of free public bureaus of employment.

The troubles in the Mansfield mining district in Pennsylvania are at an end apparently. The slaves, who ran things as they pleased for awhile, have been cowed.

The railroad employees of Pennsylvania have formed an association to combine candidates for the Legislature. It is claimed that 100,000 men will vote together.

The official returns show an increase in exports from Canada for the past six months of nearly \$4,000,000. The imports for the past six months increased \$500,000.

The speech of Senator Jones of Nevada during the silver debate will fill ninety pages of the Congressional Record, and a special number has been assigned to it.

FOREIGN CABLEGRAMS.

Berlin intends to annex some rich suburbs.

The English naval estimates for 1894 amount to £7,000,000.

The Queen of Afghanistan has decided to adopt European dress.

Paris may follow Manchester's example and become a seaport.

Thousands of peasants are in a starving condition in Hungary.

A pedigree book of high-bred cats has just been published in England.

A comparison of French exports shows a great decrease in the year past.

Kossuth says his "History of Hungary" is almost ready for the press.

People in England are fined 40 shillings for walking on a railroad track.

Sweden will spend \$2,700,000 extra for five years in building new war ships.

Londoners pay a trifle over £4 a head in taxes, local and national, per year.

Premier Crispien expresses great desire to end the commercial war with France.

It has been definitely settled that England is to buy the trunk-line telephones.

The Emperor of Germany has become interested in the American game of poker.

In no country has the marriage rate declined so greatly in recent years as in Ireland.

For commenting too freely on government plans the *Moniteur de Rome* has been suspended.

In the opinion of the London Times the new American bonds are not likely to be taken in England.

The Liverpool overhead electric railway has provided a great success in its operation since last March.

Russia and France are preparing for an interfering of honors during the coming Franco-Russian fete.

The Japanese Emperor has just received from the Kaiser of Germany as a present a horse valued at \$9,000.

From all accounts from Germany the young Kaiser made all the advances for reconciliation with Prince Bismarck.

Mr. Balfour in his speech at Manchester announced that England has now on hand two scares—France and Russia.

Brigandage has become more common in Spain in consequence, the authorities say, of the large number of unemployed.

During last year 13,647 fewer emigrants left the United Kingdom for places out of Europe than during the previous year.

The grandson of Lord Byron—child of the hapless Aia—has succeeded to the Earldom of Lovelock by the death of his father.

A new kind of fuel, made from solidified petroleum and other materials, is now being extensively manufactured in France.

The French customs revenue for 1893 was 28,000,000 francs below the estimate and 25,000,000 francs below the revenue of 1892.

HEATHEN RESURRECTIONISTS.

How the Bones of Dead Chinamen Returned to Their Native Land.

Chicago is advancing in cosmopolitan pretensions. Heretofore only in cities on the Pacific slope has the honored Celestial custom of disintering the bones of dead and buried Chinamen and shipping them back to their native land been practiced. The ceremony has recently been performed in Chicago, however, and the interesting rites are described at length by the *aspient Tribune* of that city.

To an American the ceremonies are novel and interesting. Before a grave is opened four lighted candles are placed, two at the head and two at the foot, and kept burning until the bones of the dead have been taken out. The undertaker, standing at the head, recites a few incantations and performs a short religious service. He is dressed in the robes of his office, which are described as being gorgeous in gold trim-



DIPPING THE BONES.

ings and embroidery. After the bones have been lifted from the grave they are dipped into a kettle or jar of boiling oil made of aromatic herbs and roots, and then carefully wiped off with soft cotton cloths and dried. It is claimed that the hot oil soaks into the skeletons and preserves them so that they will last thousands of years.

Further preparation consists in the wrapping of each bone in a heavy piece of muslin and labeling it. The tin box is made just large enough to hold the skull and trunk of the body intact. The smaller pieces can be packed inside and around these. If a single bone or sliver of a bone is missing, it must be accounted for in a written certificate signed by the undertaker. Six or eight of these tin boxes will be placed in a wooden case for shipment. Each box bears a card giving the name of the man who once wore flesh on them as well as the names of the persons to whom it is consigned. When it is received by them, the bones are taken out, examined to see that they are right, placed in a stone jar made expressly for the purpose and buried.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY DOE.

Promoted to Washington from the Military Department of Wisconsin.

General Joseph Bodwell Doe, who has been appointed by President Cleveland to succeed General L. A. Grant as assistant secretary of war, has been adjutant general of the Wisconsin national guard since the beginning of Governor Peck's administration, and has never had any military experience beyond that gained by his 15 years' connection with the militia, to the command of which he was advanced by regular promotion from a position of a private in the ranks. He is too young to have served in the civil war. He was little more than 10 years old when Lee surrendered at Appomattox, and a West Point cadetship never came his way.

General Doe is a resident and native of Janesville, where he was born March 8, 1855. He was educated at Racine college, graduating in 1874. He is a lawyer, and has won his way into the front ranks of the profession in Wisconsin with a regularity very similar to that which has attended his graduation in the militia. He has something of a reputation as an orator and is reputed to possess good judgment and considerable executive ability. His long service in the national guard and his great familiarity with its requirements have helped him greatly in promoting its efficiency, and his administration of its affairs has been satisfactory to officers and men.

Secretary Lamont is reported to have said some time ago that he did not wish to make a change in the office of assistant secretary until he could find a man who would practically relieve him of all the military routine work of the office. General Doe's friends think he is just the man the secretary wanted, an opinion that is endorsed by Governor Peck, among whose warmest friends and most trusted advisers General Doe has been.

A New Fire Extinguisher.

A new material, which has been introduced in England under the name of "vulnite," has given some remarkable results as a fire extinguisher. For this purpose, although it is a liquid, it is much more effective than water inasmuch as it freezes only at a very low temperature and exercises no injurious effects on fabrics or timber. A large fire made with highly inflammable materials was extinguished almost immediately by a small charge of the preparation. It is also likely to come into use as a protector for the skin of those who are exposed to intense heat. A very convincing feature of the merits of vulnite is that after it has been applied material that was previously consumed will not ignite.—*Louisville Courier Journal.*

Journal.