

The Hood River Glacier.

It's a Cold Day When We Get Left.

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THE GLACIER Barber Shop

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THE PACIFIC COAST.

GENEROUS BEQUESTS OF THE
LATE J. C. WILMERDING.

A Project on Foot in San Francisco to
Organize a New Jockey Club—
Reducing Wages on Ocean Steamers—
Chinese in Southern California.

LOS ANGELES.—Up to date only 2,000 Chinese have registered in this district under the extension of time granted by Congress for that purpose. Of these 1,100 are from Los Angeles city, the others registering at various points in Southern California. As there are some 20,000 Chinese in this section, it is seen that they are not coming forward with much rapidity.

The New Astoria Railroad Project.

PORTLAND.—R. W. Baxter, E. S. Van Kuran and A. J. Borie have filed articles of incorporation for the Columbia River Railroad Company, with headquarters in Portland. The capital stock is placed at \$3,000,000. This is the company which will build a railway from this city to Goble and thence along the Columbia river to Astoria. The project also proposes constructing a line from Flavel to Tillamook Head and into the lower Nehalem Valley and to Vernonia fields in the upper Nehalem Valley.

Reducing Wages on Steamers.

SAN FRANCISCO.—The crew of the Oceanic Steamship Company's steamer Alameda received notice of a cut in wages to ruling rates for deep-water steam vessels as established by the Pacific Mail Company. Heretofore the Oceanic Company has been paying firemen \$50 per month at sea and adding rations at nearest restaurant when in port. The cut is to \$45, the rate paid on the Pacific Mail boats. Coal passers are cut from \$45 to \$40, and there are twelve on each of the steamers. In the steward's department the cut is from \$25 to \$20. Officers are not affected in any division of the ship.

ANOTHER JOCKEY CLUB.

Members of the Defunct Blood Horse Association Heartily in Sympathy.

SAN FRANCISCO.—There is a project on foot to organize another jockey club, modeled after the Eastern clubs. Leading breeders are interesting themselves in the enterprise. The proposition is to build a track at Fruitvale or some other place across the bay. Many of the members of the defunct Blood Horse Association are heartily in sympathy with the new movement. The proposition is to secure 200 members at \$1,000. This would give the new association \$200,000 to purchase the ground necessary and build a track that would be a credit to the State. It is stated that W. O. B. McDonough, J. B. Haggin, C. Boots, Simon Reed, L. J. Rose, Frank Burke, O. F. Ojeda, E. J. Baldwin, J. Cairns, Simpson, Daniel Burns and other representative breeders and owners will interest themselves in the formation of the new jockey club.

WILMERDING'S WILL.

Mrs. Miller of Portland is Bequeathed Twenty Thousand Dollars.

SAN FRANCISCO.—The will of the late J. Clute Wilmerding, who for years was known as one of the leading wholesale liquor dealers of the Pacific Coast, has been filed for probate. The estate is estimated to be worth about \$2,000,000. Specific legacies amount to \$1,545,000. Among his two brothers and four sisters, all living in New York, is divided \$675,000. To his nephew, Henry W. Payne of New York, is bequeathed \$200,000. A large number of more distant relatives are also generously remembered. Bequests to public institutions are as follows: Protestant Orphan Asylum, San Francisco, \$10,000; St. Luke's Hospital, \$10,000; San Francisco Hospital for Children, \$10,000; Golden Gate Kindergarten, \$10,000; Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, \$5,000. The most interesting bequest in a public sense is that of \$400,000 to the Regents of the University of California to establish and maintain a school to be called the Wilmerding School of Industrial Arts, to teach boys trades, fitting them to make a living with their hands. The residue of the estate is bequeathed to Lucius K. Wilmerding and Henry W. Payne, share and share alike. Among the relatives to whom bequests are made is Mrs. Nancy Miller of Portland, Or., \$20,000.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Kyle introduced in the Senate a bill for the establishment of a national university. It was referred to a select committee.

The Senate resolution requesting the President to suspend action in the consolidation of the land offices until after the passage of the next sundry civil appropriation bill, offered by Teller, was agreed to.

The House Committee on Judiciary has decided to make a favorable report on the bill giving Clerks of the Circuit Courts of California and Nevada twice the compensation now allowed and retain fees to the amount of \$7,000.

A cablegram received by Secretary Herbert from Admiral Benham at Rio states that he had transferred his flag from the San Francisco to the New York. His purpose was to allow the San Francisco to go outside the harbor for fresh air. The ships are taking turns at the duty of staying in the harbor, and it is now the New York's turn. Benham and staff are the only persons in the fleet unable to indulge in the change.

The Interstate Commerce Committee of the Senate the other morning heard arguments on behalf of the proposed amendment to the interstate commerce law to allow railroad pooling, reasonable rates to be fixed by the Interstate Commerce Commission, with the right of appeal to the Federal Court for final adjudication. J. K. Counselman of Chicago, a large grain shipper, made the argument. George B. Blanchard, Commissioner of the Central Traffic Association, and J. K. Cowen, counsel of the Baltimore and Ohio, were also heard.

The comparative easiness with which the Brazilian insurgent ship Aquidaban moves in and out of the harbor at Rio under a galling fire of the forts has set Congressmen to thinking, demonstrating as it does the uselessness of land fortifications to prevent warships from going in or out of a harbor at pleasure. Representative Livingstone says he believes in case of war our main reliance would be on naval vessels of the Miantonomoh type, which could be readily moved about the harbor and would be able to fight on even terms with any warships.

Hawley introduced a resolution in the Senate that the Secretary of the Interior send to the Senate the most advanced copy of the census office returns relative to manufactures. He explained that the report was far advanced toward completion during the incumbency of Superintendent Porter and Secretary Noble, but had been withheld; but he thought the information should be in possession of the Senate during the tariff discussion. On the suggestion of Cockerell he amended the resolution by directing the Secretary to state the reasons for the delay and directing him to submit the latest information in his possession. The resolution as amended was agreed to.

In response to a resolution of the Civil Service Commission transmitted to the Senate a statement of the various alleged violations of the civil service law since March 4, 1889, by officers appointed by the President. The feature of the report is an attack on Secretary Carlisle and the Treasury Department for wholesale violations of the civil service requirements. Commissioner Roosevelt cites the case of a certain clerk dismissed from the Treasury Department for political reasons, and says when his attention was called to the fact that Carlisle took the position that it was not a violation of the civil service law to remove a man for political reasons. Roosevelt therefore recommends the matter be brought to the attention of the President.

It is the purpose of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations to take up Morgan's bill for the reorganization of the Nicaragua Canal Company during the present session. Morgan and Frye are both known to be anxious to promote the enterprise. It is understood the President is convinced of the importance of the canal, and Gresham is also in accord with Morgan on the subject. The bill of Blair of New Hampshire, but was more generous than Blair proposed; while his bill would appropriate \$30,000, the committee decided to raise the sum to \$45,000, with the proviso that the wrecking company shall receive not more than \$10,000 if the attempt be a failure. Several proposals for raising the Kearse have been made by wrecking companies that represent that the attempt would be perfectly feasible. The Naval Committee sought to secure immediate consideration for the bill, but Bland demanded that the silver debate proceed, adding that the Kearse rescue and other projects would have to wait until the silver bill was disposed of.

EASTERN TELEGRAMS

AN AMERICAN PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION ROW.

Boss McKane Makes His Debut at the Sing Sing Penitentiary—Pittsburg is Enjoying a Boom in Matrimony—The Tribe of Ben Hur.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind.—The first court of the Supreme Tribe of Ben Hur, the new secret society, has been instituted in Crawfordsville with 47 charter members. The ceremonies concluded with a banquet. The organization will now proceed to institute lodges all over the country, there being nearly 1,000 applications on hand.

A Second Notice Given. WASHINGTON.—Commissioner Lochren has sent Judge Long of the Michigan Supreme Court a second formal notification that unless within thirty days he establishes by additional evidence his right to his present pension raising his pension will be reduced to \$50 a month. This is in accordance with Judge Cox's decision yesterday.

One Peculiar Feature at Least.

MINNEAPOLIS.—Phil Scheig, ex-teller of the Bank of Minneapolis, has practically completed the confession of his gigantic steal from the bank, admitting the embezzlement of over \$125,000. One strange feature of the case is that he robbed the bank of \$50,000 prior to January 1, 1893. The bank people discovered this, but Scheig was re-employed at an increased salary and stole an additional \$73,000. Scheig implicates Frank and his son Floyd now on trial.

THAT ANTI-CATHOLIC SOCIETY.

Another American Protective Association Row Occurs.

MILWAUKEE.—An American Protective Association row in Milwaukee's crack regiment—the Fourth—is exciting military circles. Captain West of the Rush Guards is charged with discharging several members of the regiment because they were members of the American Protective Association, and an investigation has been ordered. West is said to have admitted the charge, and claims that such action is necessary to restore harmony in the regiment. It is further said that Captain Burton, West's predecessor, who recently resigned, was a member of the American Protective Association and filled the company with members of the association, fearing an uprising of Catholics. It is claimed by some of West's friends that the proposed investigation will reveal a plot to pack the Wisconsin National Guard with members of the anti-Catholic organization.

THE ARMY OF UNEMPLOYED.

A Preference for Married Men Causes Many Marriages in Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG.—Owing to the great demand for public work in the parks at \$1 per day, the city employment committee issued an order some time ago to employ only married men. This had the effect of causing a big boom in matrimony. Every unmarried Italian and Pole in Pittsburg seems to be hunting a wife. One of them says the boom in matrimony was caused by the refusal of the committee to hire men who had nobody else depending on them. All the marriageable young women who are willing to begin the married state on \$1 per day, he said, had been taken, and unless the order is rescinded trouble will happen in the Italian and Polish colonies. Chief Clerk McMahon of the employment committee says that many men who had been refused work went away and in a few days returned with their marriage certificates, thinking it would entitle them to a job. When refused a chance to earn \$1 a day they thought they had been trifled with, and cursed the committee. The offer made by Andrew Carnegie to duplicate every dollar raised for the relief of the poor expired yesterday. It was made for two months. The contributions were \$125,170.72. As Mr. Carnegie will duplicate this, the total amount raised so far is \$250,341.44. There is still enough left in the treasury and with what is expected to keep 4,000 men at work during March.

McKANE IN PRISON GARB.

The Gravesend "Boss" Now an Inmate of Sing Sing.

SING SING, N. Y.—A large crowd awaited the arrival of the train bearing John Y. McKane to prison. "It arrived here at 3 P. M. McKane and his custodians walked to the prison gate, followed by the reporters. McKane passed through the prison yard to the office of Warden Dutton, where he was received by Assistant Clerk Westlake. Sheriff Bunting produced the commitment, and handed it to Westlake, who said to McKane: "Your term is six years." Mr. Westlake then wrote on the document "Four years and three months," indicating the net limit of McKane's sentence less the commutation for good conduct. McKane removed his gold watch and chain from his waistcoat, took his diamond ring from his finger, his diamond stud from his shirt, as well as his diamond sleeve buttons, and gave them to Striker Williams to take back to McKane's family. McKane also produced \$25.79 in bills and change, and handed the money to Clerk Westlake. The customary questions were then put to McKane. McKane was taken to the prison barber shop, and his mustache and imperial were quickly shaved off. He was then given a convict's suit, which he put on himself. No cell was assigned him. He will for the present be in what is known as the idle ranks. McKane went through the ordeal with firmness, and showed no signs of depression.

THE MIDWINTER EXPOSITION

The first month of the California Midwinter International Exposition has closed in a blaze of glory, and with a record of nearly half a million visitors since the gates were opened. With the single exception of the Russian display, which is not yet quite complete, the exposition is all in apple-pie order, and it challenges the criticism of its patrons. An interesting fact has thus far been developed in connection with the patronage that has been given the exposition. The proportion of railway coupon admissions is much larger than had generally been anticipated. It was noticed particularly on Washington's birthday, when 35,000 people passed the turnstile, that nearly one-eighth of this number came to San Francisco by rail, and passed in on the admission coupons which they had purchased at the railway ticket office. It had been thought that the great bulk of outside patronage would come later in the season, and if a proportionate increase is developed here, as was the case in Chicago, the later attendance at the exposition will exceed every exposition.

The people of San Francisco, and a great many residents here of remote parts of the great empire state of the Pacific, say to themselves that there is plenty of time for them to see the fair, and that they will wait until every possible attraction has been prepared. Meanwhile, however, San Franciscans turn out on special occasions just for the fun of the thing, though they are postponing their careful inspection of the exhibits until another time. Hence it is that the expectation of the management that the repeated visits of people within the radius of a few miles of San Francisco may be relied on to swell the gate receipts is sure to be realized, and may continue to be made on the sunny midwinter days by making special gala occasions of holidays and of other days where circumstances warrant the effort.

Washington's birthday proved to be as perfect a day as one could wish to see. It was clear and mild as the 27th of January, when the exposition was formally opened. There was a general rush to the exposition grounds, and everybody seemed to be delighted. During the day the first of a series of Concession Parades was held, all the "funny people of the fair" joining in a demonstration twice around the grand central court with a wealth of martial music and beneath the flutter of a thousand flags. The Oriental Village, the Hawaiians, the Japs, the Esquimaux, the Indians, the wild animals from Boone's Arena, and our own characteristic '49 Mining Camp outfit were the leaders in this processional movement, and the success of the venture promises great things for future efforts in the same direction.

On the evening of Washington's Birthday occurred the first of a series of displays made by the Pan Fireworks company of Chicago and New York, and it is needless to say that this display made an impression which will not soon be forgotten by the thousands of Californians whose good fortune it had not hitherto been to witness pyrotechnics on such an elaborate scale. These displays and to be made twice a week now during the entire term of the exposition. Another attraction is to be added for a period of five weeks, commencing on March 15, in the engagement of Sousa's famous band. This remarkable musical organization has already paid one visit to the Pacific Coast, and it is sanguinely relied on by the management as a drawing card.

Friday, Feb. 23, was Children's Day at the exposition. Free tickets had been given to each of the thirty odd thousand school children of San Francisco, and they swooped down upon the exposition with their teachers, their parents and their big sisters and owned the place from morning until night. Japanese fireworks were given for their benefit in the afternoon, and the wonderful prismatic electric fountain played an hour earlier than usual so the little ones could get early to bed, but there was no such thing as driving them home. Thousands lingered until the last whistle blew and the lights went out, and the next morning there was a litter of papers, of orange parings, and of luncheon remnants, as might have been expected after a crowd of 55,000 children of the larger and the smaller growth. But this army of juvenile advertisers seemed to get in their work at once. The attendance on the day following their onslaught was the largest of any Saturday during the fair, and the Sunday attendance was also more so. The factory that might have been expected after such a holiday draught on the people's purse.

The month of March is to open with a grand gala day on the 3rd inst., under the auspices of the state of Vermont. There are 7,000 Vermont-born residents of California, and the great majority of them are to be here on the occasion referred to. Governor Fuller of Vermont, accompanied by his wife and a party of friends, has come on purposely to participate in the festivities. Two carloads of snow have been brought down from the Sierras, and there will be a genuine Green Mountain "sugaring off," a regular Vermont supper, a ball, the electric fountain, the inauguration of the great electric tower and a special display of fireworks. This is to be the first state day and the Vermonters intend to make a record which the managers of other special days will be placed on their mettle to break.

OLD WORLD CABLES.

SALISBURY'S AMENDMENTS TO PARISH COUNCILS BILL.

The Russian-German Alliance—Debate Upon Its Approval Opened in the German Reichstag, and Much Opposition Develops—Gladstone.

BERLIN.—In the Reichstag debate on the Russo-German commercial treaty was opened. Von Mirbach on behalf of the Conservatives gave an explanation of the reasons which had decided the party not to support the government, contending the treaty would prove an injury to German husbandry greater than the advantages which could possibly follow its passage. Von Bismarck declared German manufacturers and merchants secured under the treaty an estimable boon. Husbandry profited nothing by the present customs tariff, and agrarians should direct their efforts in favor of practical solicitude for German husbandry. The government could not surrender at discretion to the demands of the agrarians. Count von Stolcke opposed the treaty in the name of the imperialists. Rickart urged the adoption of the treaty, saying the entrance of Russia into the European commercial community would have important consequences.

GOD SAVE IRELAND.

The Fenians of Cork Placard the Walls of That City.

CORK.—The visit to Ireland of the Rt. Hon. John Morley, Chief Secretary for Ireland, has caused a demonstration of the feeling of resentment which the homeruleers have cherished against him since his refusal to receive a deputation of the evicted tenants' association. This treatment led the evicted tenants' association of the old Land League, and they appointed a vigilance committee, whose duty it was to see that boycotting land grabbers was rigidly enforced. Yesterday the Fenians placarded the city with green posters headed in large type with the word "Amnesty." The placards declare that Daly and other Irish martyrs are dying by inches in English prisons, while Mr. Morley's promise to release the political prisoners is still unfulfilled. Continuing, the placards say: "France and the United States have granted amnesty to political prisoners. Shall England be the only nation to refuse?" "Speak, John Morley; Ireland demands an answer." God save Ireland!

THE PARISH COUNCILS BILL.

Two of Salisbury's Latest Amendments Are Rejected by the Commons.

LONDON.—The House of Commons by a vote of 212 to 161 rejected Salisbury's new amendment of February 23 in the House of Lords to the parish councils bill, enabling parishes of between 200 and 500 inhabitants to dispense with the parish councils. It also adopted by a vote of 196 to 139 Gladstone's motion to reject Salisbury's amendment of February 23 regarding the proportion of elective trustees in the parish charities, Salisbury having succeeded in having carried by the Lords a motion to restrict the proportion to one-third, but afterwards the House agreed to Harcourt's compromise, that restriction of the proportion of elective trustees to one-third be optional and not obligatory.

Political Prisoners Released.

OTTAWA, Ontario.—The Governor-General has signed the release from jail of the two political prisoners, Thomas McGreevey and Michael Connelly, who in November last were sentenced to a term of twelve months for conspiring to defraud the government. It is stated that McGreevey has papers in his possession which seriously compromise several members of the present government, and that after he is released he will make their contents public.

Frightened by a Petard.

PISA.—During a performance at the Theater Nuovo a petard thrown into the auditorium through a window in the rear of the stage burst and created the greatest excitement, but did no damage. The people rushed for the exits, but the conductor of the orchestra shouted that there was no danger and ordered the orchestra to strike up the national anthem and later the Garibaldi hymn. No arrests have been made.

A Mob of Italian Peasants.

ROME.—A mob of peasants in Acquaviva delle Fonti, province of Bari, tried to rescue a comrade arrested by the police. After they were driven from the jail the mob attacked the police station, smashed the doors and windows, and put the occupants to flight. After a street fight the mob dispersed. The leaders were arrested. Several persons were injured during the riot.

No Truth in the Story.

PARIS.—The Cocarde says that President Carnot had requested the recall of the Marquis of Dufferin, British Ambassador to France. The story was a palpable falsehood, and was denounced as such on the best authority. The Cocarde pretended to believe that the Marquis of Dufferin had been interfering with the affairs of the French legation in Copenhagen.

Gladstone's Temporary Retirement.

LONDON.—The Morning Post publishes an unconfirmed rumor to the effect that Gladstone informed the Queen he was about to undergo an operation for his eyes and desired the royal sanction to Lord Rosebery acting as Premier pro tem.

NORTHWEST NEWS.

Washington.
The monthly family water rate in Fairhaven is \$2.50.

An effort is being made to establish a fruit cannery at Whatcom.

There has not been a prisoner in the Pacific county jail for a year.

Prospecting for coal is being carried on at several points in the Olympics.

The Catholic ladies of Old Tacoma have given 2,732 free dinners this winter.

The Northern Pacific has moved its icehouse and coal bunkers from Wallula to Pasco.

A good many men are leaving Walla Walla for the Blue creek region to prospect for gold.

Fairhaven is pleased because San Francisco steamers are to begin touching there both ways.

The Pierce County Fruit Growers' Association is preparing to erect a large cannery in Tacoma.

The Secretary of State will soon issue a small pamphlet setting forth the resources of the State.

Seattle, it is announced, is to have an iron furnace and freight-car shops, employing over 2,000 men.

A citizens' committee of Spokane is preparing a new charter for the city, to be voted on at the next municipal election.

The Hoquiam Masonic Lodge has just received a gavel made of olive wood from Jerusalem. The handle is made of wood from the river Jordan.

The Ilwaco Navigation Company has bid on the Sealand-South Bend mail route, and in case it is successful will cover it with the steamer Ilwaco.

Henry Kelling, Secretary of the Walla Walla Board of Trade, has received a letter from the Commissioners of the California Midwinter Fair soliciting an exhibit from the Walla Walla Valley and offering space free of charge. The invitation will be submitted to the Board of Trade.

Yakima declines to abandon its State Fair in order to help out the Tacoma enterprise. It has spent \$10,000 raised by subscription and \$11,500 of State money, and will go ahead. All the fruit in the Washington building at the World's Fair is there, and will not be permitted to go to Tacoma until after the State Fair is ended.

John Leads, a colored bootblack of Olympia, has gone to Canada to prove his identity and claim a fortune of \$600,000. It seems that a kind old lady who adopted him as her servant years ago died recently in Canada without leaving natural heirs and willed her fortune to the colored boy, who was kind to her in years gone by, but she had lost his address. An Olympia gentleman saw the advertisement to ascertain Leads' address. The latter is nearly crazed with joy at the news. He put up his bootblack kit and took the first train.

Oregon.

Work on the Cascade locks has started up again.

Salem's telephone tolls are to be reduced from \$5 to \$2 per month.

The government's special agent is in charge now at the Chemawa School.

At Astoria Edward Braekhus, "the inspired one," is attracting large audiences to hear his utterances while "filled with the Holy Ghost," but the opinions of the people concerning him are of a decidedly mixed nature. Many pronounce him a "fakir" pure and simple, and find in him a source of amusement; others show marked indications of anger at the failure to expose what they unhesitatingly pronounce a fraud, while still others are inclined to believe that he is really inspired. Those who attend the services are not permitted to see Braekhus when he is about to go into his trance, curtains being used until the word is given that he is ready to perform. It was remarked that he spoke with greater fluency when out of the trance state.

At Portland Judge Bellinger has rendered an important decision in the suit of the Kodiak Packing Company against the Haystack Republic. On January 17 this steamer was released from the libel of the United States, and United States Marshal Grady on the decree of the court directing him to deliver the vessel to J. L. Hartman, receiver of the Northwest Trust and Loan Company, did so, and simultaneously arrested her on a writ of the Kodiak Packing Company. The attorneys for Receiver Hartman claimed that the vessel, being in the hands of a receiver in a State court, was without the jurisdiction of the United States court, and on this ground excepted to the libel of the Kodiak Packing Company. The court decided that the action of the Marshal in turning the vessel over to the loan company and then re-arresting her does not in any way affect the rights of the parties in the matter, and denied the exception to the libel.

Old fishermen at Astoria are already beginning to prophesy concerning the probability of a good run of fish early in the coming season. They all agree in believing that between April 20 and May 20 the salmon will come into the river in immense swarms and bear out the old theory about the four-year run. In 1886 during the two months' strike the fish were particularly plentiful; again in 1890 the same run was repeated, and it is looked for again in 1894. A. B. Alexander, the United States fish expert, has left Astoria for Portland, from which city he will visit the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers. During his stay at Astoria he collected a great many statistics with reference to the salmon pack of last year, and spared no pains to arrive at the exact figures connected with the industry. Mr. Alexander states that his notes will be embodied in the next report on the fisheries of the United States to be issued by the government in December or January. He will include in this report several facts concerning the whaling industry on the Coast, as well as the prospects of the Pacific region for future fishing trade.