

The Hood River Glacier.

It's a Cold Day When We Get Left.

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ESTATE OF STANFORD

A DECISION RENDERED IN THE MURPHY WILL CASE.

Only a Small Portion of the Northern Pacific Affected by the Recent Decision—Santa Fe Makes a Move—Bear Valley Irrigation Company.

REDLANDS, Cal.—The recent appointment of new receivers for the Bear Valley Irrigation Company is a result of an agreement between the European creditors and stockholders on a basis which will leave a fair percentage to stockholders. It is claimed they will get fully 25 per cent of the investment and the company will be able to resume business within sixty days, fully reorganized.

MURPHY WILL CASE.

The Decision Revokes the Probate and Distributes the Estate.

OAKLAND, Cal.—A decision was rendered in the Murphy will case, holding that the testator was able to make a will, but that the priority of the two wills could not be determined, and therefore could not be probated. S. P. Hall, one of the attorneys for the contestants, said: "The decision is a victory for the contestants. Our object was to secure a revocation of the probate of the will, and we have succeeded. The decision revokes the will—in effect declares it invalid, and as a result the estate will be distributed under the law of succession—that is, to all the children equally. The estate is worth about \$600,000, and by the will went to the three daughters, but under the decision will be divided equally among the seven children."

THE STANFORD ESTATE.

Papers on File That May Materially Affect the Appraised Value.

SAN FRANCISCO.—Papers are on file with the County Clerk which may materially affect the appraised value of the estate of the late Senator Stanford. The appraisement made of record two months ago placed the value of the property at \$17,688,319. Mrs. Stanford has now filed a report showing that much property of the deceased Senator has never come into her possession, having been pledged with various banks as security for promissory notes and other obligations. The latter report of his widow in her capacity as executrix shows that claims presented against the estate up to January last aggregate the enormous sum of \$2,578,891.09. It also appears that the list given in the report may not yet be complete, as the time for the presentation of claims will not expire till May 27. Up to the middle of January Mrs. Stanford under order of the court had paid debts of her husband aggregating \$39,498.73, and had registered claims which foot up the handsome sum of \$9,295.30. The rejected claims may yet be made the subject of civil suit, so that the action of the executrix cannot be considered as final.

NORTHERN PACIFIC GRANT.

Only a Small Portion Affected by the Recent Decision.

TACOMA.—Paul Schulze, Assistant General Manager of the Northern Pacific Land Company, when shown the report that the decision of the United States Supreme Court threw open lands claimed by the company between Tacoma and Portland as sent out from Washington, D. C., said: "The question of the validity of the land grant to the company between Tacoma and Portland was not at all involved in this case. The question involved was whether the grant of the Northern Pacific Company for the Pacific division was of prior date to that to the Oregon Central Railroad Company, and the lands in this State involved in this decision are confined to a narrow strip along the Columbia river in Clarke, Cowlitz and Wahkiakum counties—that is, lying within the overlapping limits of the grants to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company and the Oregon Central Railroad Company. Incidentally title to some other tracts will be affected by this decision, but only in so far as the decision will fix the date when the Northern Pacific grant took effect. For the information of those who think the company has no grant between Tacoma and Portland I may state that we recently received patents for 85,000 acres of land in indemnity limits of the Pacific division and for 147,000 acres within the place limits between Tacoma and Kalama."

WASHINGTON CITY NEWS.

Senator Dolph's bill ratifying the agreement with the Siletz Indians and setting the allotted lands to the government, to be thrown open for settlement, has passed the Senate. The ceded lands will be sold at \$1.50 per acre.

Representative Ohioite of Ohio, Chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs, has introduced a bill to reorganize the artillery and infantry of the army. The plan provides for a corps of artillery and two regiments of mounted field artillery.

President Cleveland has promised to review the Knights of Pythias at their triennial encampment in Washington next August, and General Schofield has consented to inspect the Knights. This is the first time the President and the commanding General of the army have so honored similar organizations.

Thanks to the sense of equity of the Mexican government, the State Department has at last succeeded in adjusting and providing for a settlement of the claim of Mrs. Janet L. Baldwin of San Francisco for killing her husband in Mexico about six years ago. Baldwin was a miner, and was killed by outlaws while on his way to his claim. Although a nation can scarcely be held accountable for such acts, provided that due diligence was used to keep the peace and to protect the lives of sojourning foreigners, the Department of State has succeeded in impressing the Mexican government with the belief that the claim of the widow is just and equitable one, although the amount of allowance will probably be reduced from \$100,000, originally claimed, to one-fourth the amount.

The claim of the Northern Pacific to control of the tide lands and harbor line along its land grants in Washington near Tacoma was denied in a decision by the Supreme Court in the case of Prosser and others vs. the Northern Pacific. Justice Gray also delivered the opinion. He held the decision to be within the charter authorizing the land grants to the harbor, the court held that every State has the right to define its harbor lines and regulate the buildings upon them, and a general system was necessary, and that private parties could not be permitted to control portions of the lines. The injunction against the Harbor Commission's policy was denied as against public policy. The lower court was therefore sustained and the suit dismissed.

The Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce has reported a bill to license and classify by the board of local inspectors the second and third mates of sea-going passenger steamers. The bill also makes it unlawful to employ any person as second or third mate on such vessel who is not licensed. The penalty for so doing is a fine of \$100. The inspectors are compelled to grant a license for one year to any person of good character who shall give satisfactory evidence of the knowledge, experience and skill necessary in loading cargo, handling and stowing freight and in navigating such vessels. These licenses will be revoked or suspended upon satisfactory proof of bad conduct, intemperance, unskillfulness, want of knowledge of the duties of his station or willful violation of any law regulating steam vessels. This bill has received the indorsement of the entire committee.

Senator White has introduced a bill to extend the mineral land laws of the United States to lands embraced within reservations created by Presidential proclamations for the purpose that no lands on any such reservation shall be open to mineral entry that are being actually used or occupied by any one for beneficial purposes or that are more valuable for agricultural than for mineral purposes. Grants of right of way for canals, ditches, etc., provided for by the terms of sections 18, 19, 20 and 21 under the act to extend timber culture laws are hereby repealed so as to include the right of way for poles and wires for the transmission of electric power created by water power. No such site for the location of a power-house shall include more than ten acres. Representative Bowers has introduced the same bill in the House. Bowers said that the object in introducing this bill was twofold. First, for instance, applied to the great San Bernardino forest reservation, it would prevent this great tract lying idle; second, there are a large number of mountain streams going down into the valley, and the proposition is to use the water to develop electrical power.

The report of the Committee on Post-offices, submitted to the House with the postoffice appropriation bill, shows the bill carries a total appropriation of \$87,470,599, or about \$3,000,000 less than the department estimates and a like amount more than the appropriation for the current year. The estimated postal revenue for the fiscal year of 1895 is \$84,427,748. The bill cuts the estimates of \$17,250,000 for compensation of postmasters to \$16,000,000; for clerks' salaries the full \$9,700,000 asked is appropriated; for compensation of railroads the amount is cut from \$26,900,000 to \$25,500,000. A saving of \$967,923 has been made by cutting off the following ocean mail contract routes: Galveston to La Guayama, San Francisco to Panama, New York to Antwerp, New York to Buenos Ayres, New York to Rio de Janeiro. Dissenting views are reported by Kyle of Mississippi and Loud of California from the recommendation to appropriate \$196,614 for special mail facilities on the trunk lines. They argue that the principle which allows the government to discriminate in favor of individual enterprises is unjust and demoralizing to the system; that Postmaster-General Bissell does not recommend a continuance, but shows in his report that railroads that were previously beneficiaries of the fund are not receiving it are rendering as good service as before. They assert that no Postmaster-General has recommended an appropriation of that character, and cite Postmasters-General Dickinson and Wamamaker against it.

FORESTRY CONGRESS.

STRONG SENTIMENT IN FAVOR OF A PACIFIC CABLE.

President Cleveland Will Adopt a Vigorous, Unmistakable Policy in Regard to Asserting Our Rights in Central America—His Second Letter.

WASHINGTON.—Senator Anderson has introduced a bill in the Senate to regulate appointments and promotions in the marine corps. It provides that the adjutant and inspector, paymaster and quartermaster of the corps after thirty-five years' service shall have the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel and after forty-five years' service, when retired, the rank and pay of retired Colonel. Appointments to fill vacancies in the offices of adjutant and inspector and paymaster shall be made by selection from the line officers on the active list who have served twenty years or more.

MATTERS OF FINANCE.

Progress of the Reorganization of the Nicaragua Canal Company.

NEW YORK.—So far 105,000 shares of the 117,000 Nicaragua canal construction stock have been deposited with the Central Trust Company under the reorganization plan, and assignments of about \$220,000 have been paid in. This leaves in the hands of the committee a block of stock which has not paid the assessments, and which the committee proposes to sell at \$10 a share, limiting its sale, however, to the assessing stockholders. This is more than enough to pay the floating debt and leave the new company with a working cash balance besides. The new company will have in the treasury \$6,000,000 of the construction stock surrendered and about \$14,000,000 of the maritime securities carried over from the old company.

The Forestry Congress.

ALBANY, N. Y.—At the session of the Forestry Congress reports on State forest reserves were submitted from a number of States by their delegates. R. U. Johnson of California made an address on the methods of forestry in California in the matter of vogue reform. He offered a resolution that the convention regard with approval the national policy of forest reservation inaugurated by President Harrison and continued by President Cleveland; that it urge the reservation of other Western lands; that it indorse the McRae bill introduced with that end in view, and urged that a careful study and investigation of the subject was not only desirable, but necessary. The resolution was adopted.

MORGAN'S RESOLUTION.

Intention of the President to Adopt a Vigorous, Unmistakable Policy.

WASHINGTON.—The President has turned over to the Secretary of State the preparation of the answer to Morgan's resolution calling for information relative to the landing of the British troops at Bluefields, Nicaragua. No additional advices from Nicaragua were given at the State Department, but there is reason to believe the President is preparing for a vigorous and unmistakable assertion of the rights of the United States in Central America, and that the correspondence will include matters of later date than the brief report from Minister Baker of the landing of the British troops. It is still hoped the conditions have been misstated, and that the troops were landed solely to protect the lives and property of British subjects instead of for the purpose of interfering with Nicaragua and the Mosquito government. But the real gravity of the incident, for although the British have often talked of their rights of protectorate and have even threatened, it has never in this century come to pass that British troops have actually landed in Central America since the assertion of the Monroe doctrine to assert a protectorate.

A PACIFIC CABLE.

A Strong Sentiment in Favor of Its Construction at Washington.

WASHINGTON.—Much interest is expressed in Australia that the authorities there are moving to secure cable connection with the United States. The importance of this has been emphasized by occurrences the past year in Hawaii. There is now a proposition before Congress looking to the establishment of such a line, but Morgan, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, said he had no doubt this government would be willing to co-operate with the Australian authorities in an effort in this direction. He said further: "I expect to see the Pacific Ocean bisected with a cable. A line has been surveyed from our Western coast to Hawaii and found perfectly feasible, and there is little doubt that the conditions beyond are likewise good. A cable, such as is proposed, would be of great advantage to our commerce. We ought to lose no opportunity to control the business of the Pacific, and if we would take the proper steps, we would secure the rapidly increasing trade of China and India, as well as that of the Pacific Islands." He advanced the idea that the tariff bill ought to be so framed as to discriminate in favor of those countries and others issuing silver money, and thought if this was done, with the Nicaragua canal bill and a cable constructed, the United States would soon be able to take the bulk of the trade of those countries from Europe. Sherman coincided with Morgan as to the desirability of a Pacific cable, but said the unsettled condition of affairs in Hawaii might have the effect of delaying its construction.

THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST.

Washington.
Some of Walla Walla's streets have never been named.

Chehalis county paid out about \$30,000 for roads in 1893.

A project is on foot to construct a small smelter at Hamilton.

A fruit growers' association is being organized at Waukegan.

The long-distance telephone is to be extended to Cutt Creek.

Reform has been made on Port Townsend's annual budget some \$3,000.

A plank road costing \$6,000 is to be built across the big Snohomish marsh.

Tacoma brewers are drying out and making merchantable a good deal of wheat.

The early closing agreement at Walla Walla is enforced with a clause forfeiting \$25.

A sample invoice of a ton of the South Bend tannin extract has been sent to Liverpool.

The Fairhaven Chamber of Commerce is forwarding resolutions for the pilot chart to Washington.

The Whatcom Agricultural Association is agitating the subject of a fruit canner and a county fair.

The Vancouver creamery is turning out 1,500 pounds of butter per week, and cannot supply the demand.

The Supreme Court has affirmed the decision of Judge Pritchard of Tacoma that an individual cannot garnish a county.

Citizens' league has been formed in Port Townsend, which guarantees to reduce city expenses \$15,000 annually if given control of the affairs.

Ernest Slinm, of Tacoma, opium smuggler, gets off with four months at McNeil's Island. His friends will make up his \$100 fine among them.

Thomas Canby, the principal witness in the Manville murder case, has been put under \$1,000 bonds at Olympia on the charge of having perjured himself in his testimony at the trial.

The output of the Gray's Harbor lumber mills for 1893 is figured by the Hoquiam Washingtonian at 72,700,000 feet. There are at present on the harbor about 40,000,000 of logs uncut, all except 7,000,000 of which have been sold.

The taxes paid to the Klickitat County and February amount to \$15,170, or about one-third of the total for the current tax year. This is considered a good showing under existing circumstances.

The Interstate Fair matter at Tacoma is moving along smoothly. The committee appointed recently report that they are meeting with success in their collecting trip, and express themselves confident of raising the money.

The suit of Elizabeth Davis against the Northern Pacific Coal Company for \$30,000 damages for the death of her husband by an explosion in the Roslyn mine was decided in the Federal Court in Tacoma by a verdict for the defendant.

General Otis will make a tour of the different army posts in the department of the Columbia in about six weeks. He will visit Boise Barracks and make a report on the advisability of abandoning that post, which General Schofield has recommended.

Oregon.

There is a good deal of scab among the sheep bands of Lake County.

Grant's Pass Odd Fellows have sold the Council a site for a city hall, to be erected in the spring.

The output of gold in Jackson and Josephine counties last year is put at \$1,000,000, and the indications are better for this year.

In the Lakeview land district there are 2,221,000 acres of unsurveyed lands, not including Indian reservations, and 285,000 acres are in Lake county.

C. H. DeWitt of Harney county is taking an eight-legged calf to the Midwinter Fair. The calf, a heifer, is finely developed, with two organs of generation, same sex; one head and eight legs; calved near Harney, and died despite great care given it by the owner.

The Secretary of War has approved the plans for the railway bridge across Young's Bay. Young Kinney of Astoria has received the following dispatch from Senator Mitchell: "Everything all right. Duplicate license papers are being prepared in the department authorizing the bridge. They will be forwarded in a few days."

Seven miles of the Bailey irrigation ditch have been already completed and 600 feet of the flume built. The latter will be 2,100 feet in length and the ditch twenty-two miles. As soon as the flume is done it is intended to turn in the water, causing it to follow as fast as work on the canal progresses. A dam was constructed above the point where the water is diverted from the Umatilla river and the flume put down to the bottom of the channel. The prospect is sure for an abundant flow of water along the canal of the company. In three weeks the water will be turned in.

The question of ratifying the contract made by the Modoc and Klamath Indian tribes and the Yahoo band of Snake Indians of Oregon and their agents in pending action by the Interior Department. The contract stipulates for services to be rendered by the latter in prosecuting the claims of the Indians against the United States arising from an alleged error in the survey of the out boundaries of the Klamath reservation in Oregon. It is provided that one agent be given a commission of 12 per cent of lands which are valued at \$200,000 to \$400,000. Commissioner of Indian Affairs Browning recently recommended a reduction of the commission to 5 per cent. The out boundaries were established by a survey made in 1871, and as a result of the contention which once threatened to end in a serious conflict between the Indians and the settlers the Commissioner recommended a resurvey. The case will be decided soon.

JESUITS EXPELLED.

CATHOLICISM IS DISRUPTED IN THE MEXICAN REPUBLIC.

Portuguese and British Have a Fight in Africa—Count Herbert Bismarck Interrogates a Member of the Reichstag—No Exposition for Rome.

ROME.—The Chamber of Deputies rejected a bill providing that an international exhibition be held in Rome in 1895.

Passed in Committee.

BERLIN.—The Reichstag Committee has passed the Russo-German commercial treaty by a vote of 16 to 12.

Dr. Miguel Will Not Resign.

BERLIN.—Dr. Miguel, Prussian Minister of Finance, emphatically denies the report that he intends resigning from the office.

The Spanish Cabinet Resigns.

MADRID.—The Cabinet has resigned, and the Queen Regent has charged Premier Sagasta with the work of reconstructing the Ministry. The Cabinet resigned after an exciting sitting, which lasted seven hours, and which revealed the fact that a serious divergence of opinion existed among the members on the proposed economic and colonial reforms.

Riots of Students in Paris.

PARIS.—The lecture of M. Ferdinand Brunetiere at Sarbonne was listened to without any disturbance. After Brunetiere closed his remarks, however, the medical and scientific students made an attack upon the literary students, and several sharp conflicts followed. Finally the medical students crossed the bridges and made a manifestation in front of the offices of the Figaro. It looked as if the students would make an attack upon the Figaro offices, but a strong force of police hurried to the spot, and the students were driven back to the Latin quarter.

MORE WAR IN AFRICA.

Portuguese and British Have a Fight on the Zambesi River.

PORT NATAL, Africa.—A serious encounter between Portuguese troops and British sailors has occurred near Tete on the Zambesi. British parties constructing a telegraph line between the British sphere and Tete, the capital of a Portuguese government, have recently been greatly obstructed by the Portuguese, and finally Commander Carr of the British gunboat Mosquito was sent up the river to protect the workmen. The Mosquito landed a party, and they were promptly fired upon by the Portuguese. The sailors returned the fire, but with what result the reports do not state. The latest reports are Governor-General Lopez de Mendonca has sent from Quilimane, the capital of the Portuguese district in Mozambique, two Portuguese gunboats and a strong force of troops. It is understood that the British commander in charge of the telegraph construction party has also asked that reinforcements be sent to him immediately.

WAR ON THE JESUITS.

They May Be Entirely Expelled From the Republic of Mexico.

HIDALGO.—The expulsion of the Jesuits from Mexico is causing much serious thought among those having the welfare of the Republic at heart. The first blow was struck by the expulsion of the Jesuits in a college of this city by Bishop Montes de Oca, and the Jesuits are out of power in San Luis Potosi and have been ordered to leave at once. Bishop de Oca has assigned no official reason for the action. Matters have been in an ominous state many months. Many efforts have been made to bring peace again in the divided ranks of Catholicism, but have been unavailing. Just how this will affect the Jesuits and their interests in the remainder of Mexico is hard to foretell. It is freely predicted that it is the beginning of the trouble, and that this is the first outbreak of a deeply seated growing opposition to Jesuit domination, which is felt in all parts of the Republic. It is thought the action of Bishop de Oca will be the sign for an uprising in many parts of the country against the Jesuits, and that if they are not expelled from the Republic they will at least be shorn of a large part of their power.

TYPICAL HEARSAY EVIDENCE.

Upon It Was Founded Report of Possible Russo-German War.

BERLIN.—The committee in the Reichstag having in charge the German-Russian treaty rejected the amendment offered by the Conservatives, limiting to one year the time when either party to the convention of its abrogation, by a vote of 15 to 10. The committee then adopted a number of articles, including that fixing the term of duration of the treaty at ten years, as originally proposed. Count Herbert Bismarck in the regular session of the Reichstag demanded of Count von Dönhoff (Conservative) an explanation of the Tageblatt's statement, alleged to have been made on his (Dönhoff's) authority, that Prince Bismarck had declared that the rejection of the Russo-German war. Count von Dönhoff admitted that he did not speak with the authority of Prince Bismarck, but that he had based his statement merely upon hearsay. He had learned, he said, that Herr Krupp had heard Dr. Schweininger say a statement to the effect that the rejection of the Russo-German treaty would be followed by a Russo-German war.

THE MIDWINTER EXPOSITION

Aside from the wonderful interest which is being created by the variety and general character of the exhibits at the California Midwinter International Exposition, that enterprise is beginning to take fast hold on the minds of those who visit it as a fountain of pleasure. The experience at the Chicago Exposition, more perhaps than at any other exposition which preceded the Columbian World's Fair, taught those who get up enterprises of this kind that the element of entertainment must be largely catered to.

It has been found out that in order to draw the biggest crowds to the exposition, special programmes of that end the idea of observances under the auspices of representatives of different states and different organizations, fraternal or otherwise, has been "worked," to use the vernacular, for all it is worth. The first state day, that celebrated under the auspices of the Vermont Society of the Pacific Coast, was such a decided success that the commissioners for other states are now vying with each other to surpass the record made by Vermont day on Saturday, March 3. The Vermonters had an advantage in securing the presence of their home governor, Hon. Levi K. Fuller, who came on across the continent especially for this occasion, and who is now doing the glorious climate to the best of his ability.

The next great state day is Michigan day, which comes on Monday, March 13. The Michiganans are also fortunate in having a prominent representative of their state to make a lion of. General Russell A. Alger, famous soldier, leader in Grand Army circles, a possibility in the way of presidential timber, is now here in San Francisco, and has planned his itinerary so as to be here on Michigan day. General Alger will be the organ of the occasion, and around him will center some very interesting celebrations. The Grand Army element of San Francisco recognize him as a leader, and the military order of the Loyal Legion will unite with others to do him honor on this occasion. Grand preparations are being made for the celebration of St. Patrick's Day, which comes next week as well, and so there will be coming along one after the other during the entire term of the exposition special fete days and grand gala occasions which will keep the fair from becoming monotonous, and which is sure to roll up the gate receipts in a very satisfactory manner.

One of the most prominent features of these special occasions is the grand display of Pain's fireworks which is made in every instance, and which is a decided novelty on the Pacific Coast. Heretofore, pyrotechnics have not been indulged in on such an elaborate scale, and the eyes of those who have never been east of the Rocky mountains have been literally opened by the displays thus far made by the wonderful work of the Pain company. These displays are varied on each succeeding occasion, and are made local to the state or the organization under whose auspices the special observance is being conducted. In this way the picture of Vermont's governor was presented in fire, and the coat of arms of the Green Mountain state also had a place on the programme. General Alger's portrait will play a part on March 13, and Michigan's coat of arms will take its turn. True it is that everybody is kept in excellent good humor and made to feel that special days are something more than a mere name in this connection.

But perhaps the most wonderful of all the successful efforts which the exposition management has made to please the public is to be found in the great Bonet steel tower, which occupies a central position in the grand court, and which has excited the wonder and admiration of all beholders. This tower is built on the model of the great Eiffel tower of Paris and reaches a height of 272 feet. On its summit is an immense search light, the largest of the great search lights which were used at the Columbian exposition. But it is the electric illumination of the body of this tower from base to summit that makes it so remarkable a show piece. Nothing of the kind has ever before been attempted in the history of expositions. The Eiffel tower was not illuminated in this way. Not only are the outlines cut out against the blackness of the night in lines of incandescent lights, but the sides of the tower are resplendent with electric representations of beautiful roses, of the shield of California, of the coat of arms of this great empire state, and of the typical grizzly of the Rockies. All these are brought out in vivid colors and the effect is one that cannot be easily described. The tower is in reality a pillar of fire by night, and can be seen from miles around San Francisco, and from far out on the Pacific beyond the Golden Gate.

This wonderful tower is very popular by day, as well as by night, for its electric elevator carries thousands daily to the upper of the three galleries which surround it, and from this point of vantage can be obtained the best possible view of the exposition and its surroundings. No more beautiful birdseye view can be imagined anywhere on the face of God's green earth than this view from the top of the Bonet steel tower. Strangers from abroad stand as long as the guards will let them, drinking in the beauty of the scene, and again and again they ascend the lofty outlook and seem never to tire of the experience.