

The Hood River Glacier.

It's a Cold Day When We Get Left.

VOL. 5.

HOOD RIVER, OREGON, SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1894.

NO. 45.

Hood River Glacier.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING BY
The Glacier Publishing Company.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE.

One year.....\$2.00
Six months.....\$1.00
Three months.....\$0.50
Single copy.....5 Cents

THE GLACIER Barber Shop

Grant Evans, Propr.
Second St., near Oak. - Hood River, Or.

Shaving and Hair-cutting neatly done.
Satisfaction Guaranteed.

A High Estimate.

LONDON.—The estimated government expenditures for the coming year, which will be required to be met by the budget, amount to £95,682,666. This is the highest estimate ever submitted.

Fired on by Rifles.

MELILLA.—A party of Rifles on the coast three miles from this town fired on a transport which was conveying Spanish troops to Malaga. They wounded one man. The Governor of Melilla is inquiring into the affair. No complications are expected to result from the shooting.

Salvation Army Jubilee.

LONDON.—An appeal has been issued for the purpose of raising a fund of £50,000 in order to celebrate the jubilee of the Salvation Army. In connection with the jubilee General Booth proposes to inaugurate a four months' Salvation Army campaign in the United States next autumn. The General also proposes an International Salvation Army Congress in June and expeditions to Japan, Java and Demerara.

Gladstone's Response.

LONDON.—Gladstone in a letter to the Chairman of the Midlothian Liberals, thanks him for the generous desire that he (Gladstone) shall not cease to represent Midlothian. He refers to his career, and says it has certainly been chargeable with many errors of judgment, but he hopes it has been governed by a desire for strict justice. He says he rejoices to think that Scotland has done battle for the right. The masses, he declares, owe their present political elevation to the principles, "Love of liberty for all, without distinction of class, creed or country." Gladstone laments "the discrepancy of sentiment" between the two Houses of Parliament, and concludes by saying he feels convinced that until the just demands of Ireland are satisfied the Empire will not have attained the maximum of its union and power. "Nor will British honor be effectively cleared of the deepest historic stain ever attached to it."

MINISTRY OF COLONIES.

M. Casimir-Perier, the French Premier, sways the Senate.

PARIS.—The crisis which was threatened by the action of the Senate in refusing to take action on the measure which had previously passed the Chamber of Deputies, creating a Ministry of Colonies instead of leaving that department directed, as has been the case up to the present, has been averted, and Premier Casimir-Perier is again victorious. When the Premier learned of the failure to act upon the matter referred to, he promptly called a special session of the Senate and allowed it to become known that he would not remain in power without a vote of confidence on the part of the Senate. In the Senate after a conciliatory speech from the Premier the Chamber of Deputies bill creating a Ministry of the Colonies was approved by a vote of 225 to 32, and later the Senate agreed to the grant asked for in regard to the creation of this new ministry by a vote of 116 to 81. The Premier was warmly congratulated by friends upon the result of the affair.

DISASTER AT SANTANDER.

The Buried Cargo of the Cabo Machicaco Struck by Divers.

MADRID.—A dispatch received from Santander says that ten men were killed and thirty injured by an explosion of dynamite in the harbor. The dynamite was in one of the many cases of explosives which went down last November with the wreck of the steamer Cabo Machicaco. Ever since the steamer was blown to atoms the matter referred to, he promptly called a special session of the Senate and allowed it to become known that he would not remain in power without a vote of confidence on the part of the Senate. In the Senate after a conciliatory speech from the Premier the Chamber of Deputies bill creating a Ministry of the Colonies was approved by a vote of 225 to 32, and later the Senate agreed to the grant asked for in regard to the creation of this new ministry by a vote of 116 to 81. The Premier was warmly congratulated by friends upon the result of the affair.

SILVER BILL VETOED.

Grover Cleveland's Reasons for Disapproval.

THE MEASURE IS VERY FAULTY.

Would Tend to Check a Return to Prosperity and Deplete the Gold Reserve—Secretary of the Treasury Would be Hampered by Its Provisions.

WASHINGTON.—The President sent to the House the following message vetoing the Bland seigniorage bill:

To the House of Representatives: I return without my approval House bill No. 4,596, entitled "An act directing the coinage of the silver bullion held in the treasury and for other purposes." My strong desire to avoid a disagreement with those in both Houses of Congress who have supported this bill would lead me to approve it if I could believe the public good would not be endangered, and that such action on my part would be a proper discharge of my official duty. Inasmuch, however, as I am unable to satisfy myself that the proposed legislation was either wise or opportune, my conception of the obligations and responsibilities attached to the great office I hold forbids the indulgence of my personal desires, and inexpressible confines me to that course which is dictated by my reason and judgment and pointed out by a sincere purpose to protect and promote the general interests of our people.

LAST YEAR'S PANIC.

The financial disturbance which swept over the country during last year was unparalleled in its severity and disastrous consequences. There seemed to be an almost entire displacement of faith in our financial ability and a loss of confidence in our fiscal policy. Among those who attempted to assign the causes for our distress it was very generally conceded that the operation of the provision of the law then in force which required the government to purchase monthly a large amount of silver bullion and to issue its notes in payment thereof was either entirely or to a large extent responsible for our condition. This led to the repeal on the 1st day of November, 1892, of this statutory provision. We had, however, fallen so low in the depths of depression, and timidity and apprehension had so completely gained control in financial circles, that our rapid recuperation could not be reasonably expected.

A SLIGHT RECOVERY.

Our recovery has nevertheless steadily progressed, and though less than five months have elapsed since the repeal of the mischievous silver purchase requirement, a wholesome improvement is unmistakably apparent. Confidence in our absolute solvency is to such an extent reinstated and faith in our disposition to adhere to sound financial methods so far restored as to produce the most encouraging results both at home and abroad. The wheels of domestic industry have been slowly set in motion, and the tide of foreign investment is again starting in our direction. Our recovery began so well under way, nothing should be done to check our convalescence, nor should we forget that the mischievous silver purchase requirement, as it would weaken, if it did not destroy, the returning faith and confidence in our sound financial tendencies, and that in consequence our progress to renewed business health would be unfortunately checked and a return to our recent distressing plight seriously threatened.

MAINTAINED ONLY BY CONFIDENCE.

Considering the present intrinsic relation between gold and silver, the maintenance of a parity between the two metals, as mentioned in this law, can mean nothing less than a maintenance of such parity in the estimation and value of the people who use our money in daily transactions. Manifestly a maintenance of this parity can only be accomplished, so far as it is affected by these treasury notes and in the estimation of the holders of the same, by giving such holders on their redemption in coin either gold or silver, which they prefer. It follows that while in terms the law leaves the choice of coin to be paid on such redemption to the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, the exercise of this discretion, if opposed to the demands of the holder, is entirely inconsistent with the effectual maintenance of a parity between the two metals. If both gold and silver are to serve us as money, and if they together are to supply to our people a safe, stable currency, the necessity of preserving this parity is obvious. Such necessity has been repeatedly conceded in the platforms of both political parties and in our federal statutes. It is now here more emphatically recognized than in the recent law which repealed the provision under which the bullion now on hand was purchased.

DOLLARS OF EQUAL VALUE.

This law insists on the maintenance of a parity in the value of the coins of the two metals and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the markets and in the payment of debts. The Secretary of the Treasury has therefore, for the best of reasons, not only complied with the every demand for the redemption of these treasury notes in gold, but the present situation, as well as the letter and spirit of the law, appear plainly to justify, if they do not enjoin upon him, the continuation of such redemption. The conditions I have

endeavored to present may be thus summarized:

First—The government has purchased and now has on hand sufficient silver bullion to permit the coinage of all the silver dollars necessary to redeem in such dollars the treasury notes issued for the purchase of said silver bullion, and enough besides to coin, as gain or seigniorage, 55,156,681 additional standard silver dollars.

Second—There are outstanding and now in circulation treasury notes issued in payment of the bullion purchased amounting to \$152,951,280. These notes are legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, except when otherwise expressly stipulated; they are receivable for customs, taxes and all public dues; when held by banking associations they may be counted as part of their lawful reserve, and are redeemed by the government in gold at the option of the holders.

ADVANTAGEOUS ATTRIBUTES. These advantageous attributes were deliberately attached to these notes at the time they were issued; they are fully understood by our people to whom such notes have been distributed as currency, and have inspired confidence in their safety and value, and have undoubtedly thus induced their continued and contented use as money, instead of an anxiety for their redemption.

OBJECTIONS TO THE BILL. Having referred to some incidents which I deem relevant to the subject, it remains for me to submit a specific statement of my objections to the bill now under consideration. This bill consists of two sections, excluding the one which merely appropriates a sum sufficient to carry the act into effect.

The first section provides for the immediate coinage of the silver bullion in the treasury, which represents the so-called gain or seigniorage which would arise from coining all the bullion on hand, and which gain or seigniorage this section declares to be \$55,156,681. It directs the money so coined, or certificates issued thereon, shall be used in payment of public expenditures, and provides that if the needs of the treasury demand it the Secretary of the Treasury may, in his discretion, issue silver certificates in excess of such coinage, not exceeding the amount of the seigniorage in said section authorized to be coined.

COINING THE REMAINDER.

The second section directs that as soon as possible after the coinage of this seigniorage the remainder of the bullion held by the government shall be coined into legal tender silver dollars, and that they shall be held in the treasury for the redemption of the treasury notes issued in the purchase of said bullion. It provides that as fast as the bullion shall be coined for the redemption of said notes they shall not be reissued, but shall be canceled and destroyed in amounts equal to the coin held at any time in the treasury derived from the coinage provided for, and that silver certificates shall be issued on such coin in the manner now provided by law. It is, however, especially declared in said section that the act shall not be construed to change the existing laws relating to the legal tender character or mode of redemption of the treasury notes issued for the purchase of silver bullion to be coined.

THE ENTIRE BILL IS FAULTY.

The entire bill is most unfortunately constructed, and nearly every sentence presents uncertainty and invites controversy as to its meaning and intent. The first section is especially faulty in this respect, and it is extremely doubtful whether its language will permit the consummation of its supposed purposes. I am led to believe that the promoters of the bill intended in this section to provide for the coinage of the bullion constituting the gain, or seigniorage as it is called, into standard silver dollars, and yet there is positively nothing in any description of silver coins now authorized under any existing law. I suppose this section is also intended in case the needs of the treasury called for money faster than the seigniorage bullion could actually be coined, to permit the issue of silver certificates in advance of such coinage; but its language would seem to permit the issuance of such certificates to double the amount of the seigniorage as stated, one-half of which would not represent an ounce of silver in the treasury.

OTHER REASONS FOR DISAPPROVAL.

In stating the other and more important reasons for my disapproval of this section I shall, however, assume that under its provisions the treasury notes issued in payment for silver bullion will continue to be redeemed as heretofore in silver or gold, at the option of the holders, and that if when they are presented for redemption or reach the treasury in any other manner, there are in the treasury coined silver dollars equal in nominal value to such treasury notes, then and in that case the notes will be destroyed and silver certificates to an equal amount substituted. I am convinced this scheme is ill-advised and dangerous. As an ultimate result of its operation the treasury notes which are legal tender for all debts, public and private, and which are redeemable in gold or silver at the option of the holder, will be replaced by silver certificates, which, whatever may be their character and description, will have none of these qualities. In anticipation of this result and as an immediate effect, the treasury notes will naturally appreciate in value and desirability. The fact that gold can be realized upon them, and the further fact that their destruction has been decreed when they reach the treasury, must tend to their withdrawal from general circulation, to be immediately presented for gold redemption, or to be hoarded for presentation at a more convenient season.

A REDUCTION OF GOLD.

The sequel of both operations will be a large addition to the silver currency in our circulation and a corresponding reduction of gold in the treasury. Argument has been made that these things will not occur at once, because a long

time must elapse before the coinage of anything but the seigniorage can be entered upon. If the physical effects of the execution of the second section of this bill are not to be realized until far in the future, this may furnish a strong reason why it should not be passed so much in advance, but the postponement of its actual operation cannot prevent the fear and loss of confidence and the nervous prostration which would immediately follow its passage and bring about its worst consequences.

I regard this section of the bill as embodying a plan by which the government would be obliged to pay out its scanty store of gold for no other purpose than to force an unnatural addition of silver money into the hands of the people. This is an exact reversal of the policy which safe finance dictates, if we are to preserve the parity between gold and silver and maintain a sensible bimetalism.

I hope a way will present itself in the near future for the adjustment of our monetary affairs in such a comprehensible and conservative manner as will afford to silver its proper place in our currency, but in the meantime I am extremely solicitous that whatever action we take on this subject may be such as to prevent loss and discouragement to our people at home and the destruction of confidence in our financial management abroad.

WASHINGTON CITY NEWS.

The Secretary of the Interior has sent to Congress for approval two agreements made with Indian tribes. One was made with the Yuma Indians in California, by which the Yumas will take allotments in severalty. The remainder of the lands that can be irrigated will be appraised and sold for the benefit of the tribe. Secretary Smith recommended an appropriation of \$25,000 for an investigation to determine whether to construct a levee along the banks of the Colorado river to protect the reservation lands. The other agreement is with the Yakimas in Washington for a cession of land known as Wenatwahapan fishery. It is proposed to pay \$24,000 for these lands.

Delegate Joseph of New Mexico will make a move, as soon as the appropriation bills are out of the way, to secure a special rule by which the New Mexico Statehood bill will be given the right of way and block all other business in the House until a quorum makes its appearance and passes the bill. As party lines are drawn on the bill, he can hope for no help from the Republicans. The latter want Oklahoma admitted at the same date in order to secure two Republican Senators to offset the Democratic Senators from New Mexico. It is urged also that the Utah and Arizona bills, already passed by the House, give a prospect of four Democratic Senators, so that fairness urges the admission of Oklahoma as well as the other three territories.

The appointment of General Catchings to the Chairmanship of the River and Harbor Committee to succeed Blanchard, appointed Senator, leads members of the House to hope that there will be some very material increases made in the river and harbor appropriations, for Catchings is a more liberal-minded man than his predecessor. Representative Caminetti as a member of the committee is daily in consultation with his colleagues in an endeavor to secure more money for the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers, while Representative Low and Wilson of California made a gallant fight for the entire Pacific Coast on the House floor during the consideration of the sundry civil bill. The river and harbor bill when reported will show some changes affecting Pacific Coast rivers and harbors since the first statement was telegraphed. What changes these are will probably be in the nature of increases.

Further correspondence between Willis and Dole has been submitted to Congress. It is mostly explanatory. Dole acknowledges the receipt of a letter dated January 18 from Willis, and says that in it Willis shows a desire that no interpretation should be placed upon the events referred to that would be inconsistent with a friendly attitude on the part of himself and the United States toward Hawaii. February 14 Dole addressed a letter to Willis, in which he is much pleased at Willis' explanation as to why the American naval forces were deprived of their liberty and prohibited from wearing uniforms on shore after the arrival of the Corwin. Dole says further that it has not been his desire to charge the United States with intending to use force, but rather to show that the withholding of information on the point had produced an unfortunate state of affairs, and to which Willis' attention was called at the time. Dole closed by disavowing on the part of his government any unfriendliness toward the United States.

Representative Hermann has had reported from the Committee on Indian Affairs his bill to modify and amend the agreement with the Alea and other bands of Indians located upon the Siletz Indian reservation and to make appropriation for carrying it into effect. There are 225,000 acres in the reserve, of which 175,000 acres, not allotted to the Indians, are to be subject to settlement. The Indians are to be paid \$142,000 for their cession. The President is to issue a proclamation within twenty days after the passage of the bill fixing a time not later than forty days thereafter when the surplus lands are to be opened to entry. Judge Holman, the Chairman of the committee, argued for a reduction to 4 per cent from the 5 per cent interest provided by the bill to be paid the Indians on the deferred payments, but he was voted down and his amendment defeated. He, however, succeeded with an amendment requiring actual residence on the land for not less than three years, whereas under the homestead law proper commutation could be made after fourteen months. An additional amendment requires that at time of entry 50 cents of the \$1.50 payable per acre shall be paid, the balance payable when final proof is made at the end of three or five years.

WATER WORKS SUIT.

THE OPINION OF AN ASSISTANT ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

No Credence Given to the Story That Mrs. Stanford Proposes to Sell Some of Her Southern Pacific Railroad Interests—Bond Purchases.

OLYMPIA.—The State Land Commission has decided to purchase \$75,000 6 per cent funding bonds of Skagit county, subject to the approval of the Attorney-General. Bonds to the amount of \$1,600 of School District No. 19, Clarke county, bearing 7 per cent interest, were accepted, subject to the same conditions.

Gold Discovery in Utah.

SALT LAKE.—The excitement over the new gold discoveries is running high in the little town of Lehi, Utah, about thirty miles south of this city. The discoveries were made a few days ago. The ore is a pink slate, and lays in stratified veins. The belt has been traced for two miles. It is over thirty feet in thickness, and assays about \$20 in gold to the ton.

A Shingle Fight.

TACOMA.—It looks as though there was going to be a bitter fight between the shingle manufacturers and dealers. Manufacturers have issued circulars stating that in future they will sell to Eastern dealers at lots at the same rate as that now given to Western commission dealers. This plan, while it will raise a big fight among the Western dealers, it is expected will be of great benefit to manufacturers, as they will be able to sell all the product to Eastern men, saving middlemen's profit.

Insurance Adjusted.

SAN FRANCISCO.—There was quite a sensation in insurance circles in this city when it became known that the Alliance Insurance Company of London had settled with Buyer & Reich and had paid that firm the full amount of its \$5,000. The amount paid is \$4,018.38. It was explained that the Alliance Company paid this loss after taking competent legal advice. There are suits pending against about twenty-seven other insurance companies to recover the remainder of the total of \$110,000.

Rattenbury Denies It All.

OLYMPIA.—Architect Rattenbury of Victoria has written Auditor Grimes a letter concerning the report said to be current in British Columbia that the Capitol Commission had asked Rattenbury what there would be in it for the commissioners if his plan was adopted. He says: "I wish to repudiate all responsibility for the ridiculous statement referring to the Capitol Commission. I have not been out of British Columbia since the plans were sent in; have had no communication personally or by letter with the commission, nor have I said that I had."

Alaska News.

PORT TOWNSEND.—A private letter from Juneau, brought down by the steamer Mexico, says that up to the time of writing no solution of the Treadwell works robbery has been arrived at, and the big company is still mourning the loss of \$30,000 worth of gold chlorinations. Druggist Feuhr, who was recently arrested in San Francisco and taken back in charge of a Deputy Marshal, is still under surveillance, although he claims to be able to prove an alibi if only given a chance. Whatever efforts are being made to get at the bottom of the matter are done so quietly that no one knows about them.

Negro Convicted of Murder.

SEATTLE.—William Holmes, a negro mule driver at the Franklin coal mines, was convicted of murder in the first degree in killing his roommate, William Russell, at the mines January 25. Russell was a negro miner. The trial lasted two days before Judge Moore. The evidence showed the men quarreled over a revolver which Russell said Holmes stole. Russell slapped Holmes while standing in front of a saloon. Holmes went away, and came back a few minutes later with the same pistol. A short distance away he fired at Russell, whose back was turned. The latter wheeled and ran for Holmes. The second shot passed through his head from a distance of two feet. Holmes said he was going to give the gun to Russell and did not shoot him. He also set up insanity from epilepsy as a defense. Both were drunk. Holmes is a small man, and Russell was very large. A new trial is asked for. Holmes has not the money, and will probably hang.

COUNTY WARRANTS.

A Case Involving the Legal Rate of Interest Argued.

OLYMPIA.—The last Legislature changed the legal rate of interest from 10 to 8 per cent. Since that time there has been great contention as to how the law would affect warrants issued prior and payable subsequent to the passage of the act. The Attorney-General expressed the opinion that all warrants issued prior to passage of the act draw 10 per cent until paid, and all warrants issued subsequent to the passage of the act and prior to the time the act took effect—June 8—draw 10 per cent until June 8 and 8 per cent thereafter. A short time since action was brought against Treasurer Gilback of this county

to compel him to pay 10 per cent on warrants issued before the passage of the act. Judge Gordon held 8 per cent to be the legal rate since June 8, 1893, regardless of the time of issuance. This case was appealed to and argued in the Supreme Court, and the decision will be awaited with great interest throughout the State.

WATER WORKS SUIT.

Legality of the Bonds Upheld, But the City is Enjoined.

WALLA WALLA.—The case of the Walla Walla Water Company against the city of Walla Walla, to restrain the city from establishing a water plant of its own, was decided by Judge Hanford in the United States Court this afternoon. In this case all objections to the creation of new water works by the city and the issue of bonds to the amount of \$160,000, as proposed, on account of alleged irregularities in passing the ordinance and in the election were overruled. The court follows the decisions of the Supreme Court of this State in Yessler vs. Seattle, 1 Wash., 308, and Seymour vs. Tacoma, 6 Wash., 138. But an injunction is granted on the ground that the city of Walla Walla is bound by its contract with complainant not to become a competitor in the water business and not to establish its own system of water works during the period of twenty-five years from the date of the contract without first purchasing or condemning and paying for complainant's plant.

MRS. STANFORD'S INTERESTS.

Railroad Men Do Not Expect a Sale of Her Southern Pacific Stock.

SAN FRANCISCO.—Railroad men who know something of the condition of the Stanford estate and its relations to the Southern Pacific give no credence to the story that Mrs. Stanford proposes to sell some of her railroad interests, and that her associates in the company are fearful of consequent disaster. President Huntington said: "I see Mrs. Stanford frequently with her attorneys, and they have never said anything of the kind. I don't think Mrs. Stanford wants to do anything to injure the interests of the company. They are her interests. If she wanted to sell her railroad interests, she could probably do so very easily. I would like to buy them myself, only I am trying to build railroads instead of buying them. No, I don't think we would be very much afraid to see her interests go into other hands. Then, of course, a woman can't take hold of railroad affairs like a man. In fact, it might be well to put in some new blood. I am a progressive man, and I think it might be a good thing."

A JUDGE SLIGHTLY OFF.

Oregon Has No Jurisdiction in the State of Washington.

OLYMPIA.—Assistant Attorney-General Haight, advising State Fish Commissioner Crawford concerning the opinion of the Judge of the Circuit Court of Clatsop county, Or., who held that fishermen of the State of Washington fishing in the waters of this State in conformity with the laws of this State are amenable in the courts of Oregon to the laws of that State, says: "Game, fish and other wild animals are public property, legislation upon which is a power reserved to the State. Under no theory of law can the contention of the learned Judge be maintained. The officers of the State of Oregon charged with the duty of arresting offenders cannot invade the territorial limits of Washington in the performance of their duty. Congress can give no jurisdiction, concurrent or otherwise, to the State of Oregon within the limits of this State; even the jurisdiction that the United States may exercise by reason of its admiralty jurisdiction does not extend to regulation of fisheries." Referring to the opinion of the Oregon Judge, Haight says the position taken is so remarkable that but for proof to the contrary one would be justified in believing that the learned Judge had been misrepresented.

EUROPE WANTS FRESH SALMON.

Arrangements Perfected for Paying up the Obligations of Two Canneries.

ASTORIA.—It is understood that arrangements have been made by Annas C. R. Berle, representing the house of Rud Kanzow of Hamburg, to have fresh salmon shipped overland in refrigerator cars from Kalama to New York en route to Hamburg. Mr. Berle, who left this city for Portland recently, interviewed the principal cannerymen on the subject of the proposed venture, but made no contract. Before he left, however, he stated a deal had been made with parties at Kalama. The firm of Rud Kanzow has branches at the different points in Norway and Sweden where salmon are caught, and Mr. Berle came here highly recommended. Several large consignments of fresh salmon were shipped to Berlin by J. O. Hanthorn and M. J. Kinney of this city and Mr. Barnes of Portland about three years ago, but were not paid for, the claim having been made by Lindenbergh, the purchaser, that they arrived in poor condition. The opinion is still entertained here that the excuse was made for the sole purpose of avoiding payment, and that the salmon was properly handled and delivered in good order.

Many of the creditors of the firm of Scotchler & Gibbs have been paid off here on the basis of dollar for dollar, arrangements having been made with H. and M. Anthony & Co. of New York to take charge of the embarrassed firm's affairs, settle all debts and operate the North Shore and Eureka canneries during the coming season. The money for the settlement in full of all claims is understood to be held by the First National Bank of this city.