

The Hood River Glacier.

It's a Cold Day When We Get Left.

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GIGANTIC FRAUD.

Clever Scheme to Land Foreign-Born Coolies.

THE LAKE CANAL QUESTION.

Much Comment Regarding the Attitude of Tacoma Superintendent of Schools in Selecting Teachers.

TACOMA, WASH.—There has been much comment of late regarding the attitude of School Superintendent James in selecting teachers. Some of those interested believe Mr. James is too fond of young and inexperienced women teachers. The principals also have a grievance. They seem to think Mr. James does not consult them sufficiently in making selections of teachers and in carrying out the school work. They held a meeting recently and notified the Superintendent of their views, and he is understood to have replied that he had not intended to act without their advice. There is no doubt about the existence of dissatisfaction among interested persons as regards the present school management. The opposition to the removal of Superintendent Gault still asserts itself, and Gault's friends feel that the high standard of Tacoma public schools existing at the time of his resignation is not now being kept up. The principals' objections are being considered by the School Board. They oppose further reductions in the salary of grade teachers on the statement that the Seattle principals will do it, which statement they say is erroneous. They oppose the alleged interference of Superintendent James in school work. When this matter takes form before the public it will create a lively discussion. In order to secure a change of policy an increase of School Directors to one for each ward is proposed.

LAKE CANAL QUESTION.

Offer of Funds to Dig It by the Brewing and Malting Company.

SEATTLE, WASH.—The Lake Washington canal matter again came up for discussion before the Chamber of Commerce at its meeting recently, and the offer made by the Seattle Brewing and Malting Company to give \$30,000 in thirty monthly installments toward the work was discussed at some length. Some of the members were in favor of widening the present canal for the purpose of lowering the lake, thinking that this was hardly the time to build a ship canal. The offer was made for a ship canal only, however, and others thought the work could be accomplished by home capital. The matter was referred to the permanent Lake Washington canal committee, consisting of D. H. Gilman, S. L. Crawford, A. P. Mitten, George H. Heilbron and C. D. Stinson, with a request that they investigate and report promptly.

A Rather Unexpected Order.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—Orders have just been issued from army headquarters for the movement of the following batteries of heavy artillery: Batteries B and M, Fifth Artillery, now at the Presidio and Fort Mason, to proceed June 9 to Fort Canby; Battery I, now at Alcatraz, to go to Fort Mason. Of the two batteries now at Fort Canby one goes to the Presidio and one to Alcatraz. These changes are generally made every two years, and these latest orders were wholly unexpected and have caused considerable comment.

Nevada a Permitted Competitor.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—The Nevada building was the scene of much congratulation the other day over the compromise effected with the fair management by which the entire exhibit contained in the Nevada State building will be allowed to enter into the competition for the award. The exposition management with a view of insuring displays adopted a rule that exhibits intended for competition must be displayed in certain buildings erected by the fair management. The effect of the rule was to exclude exhibits contained in State buildings. The amendment adopted permits Nevada, the only State building on the grounds, to come into full competition for the award.

NORTHWEST NEWS.

Washington.
Yakima county will ship 500,000 pounds of wool from Prosser this year. The Everett paper mill has made another large shipment of paper to Australia. Whitman county's slice of the State school fund is quite liberal. For its 8,412 children it receives \$46,000. The Oakesdale Council is being urgently petitioned not to reissue any liquor licenses to the town's saloons.

A survey is being made by a detail from Fort Walla Walla for an accurate contour map of the military reservation. Receiver M. A. Sawtelle of the Port Townsend National Bank has paid out the 30 per cent dividend authorized recently by Comptroller of the Currency James H. Eckels.

D. A. Mitchell has sued the Tacoma Railroad and Motor Company for \$5,000, as the result of injuries sustained by his little daughter, Edna, in an accident two years ago.

Fruit growers in the Walla Walla Valley are a good deal worried at the prospect for scarce help in the picking season. Few inquiries are being made for situations.

The Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union is preparing to build a floating mill at some point in the Palouse country, having a daily capacity of 150 barrels. The location is not yet decided upon, but it will be either Garfield, Pullman or Oakesdale. They have a proposition from a Minneapolis firm to put in the machinery, the Alliance to furnish the building for \$12,000 in three equal annual payments. It is hoped to procure a bonus from one of three towns mentioned to assist in making the first payment.

The Secretary of the State Land Commission has been instructed to notify the local tide-land appraisers of Mason county that in compliance with the decision of the Supreme Court in Smith vs. Forrest the board must proceed immediately to survey and plat natural oyster beds. This is a step toward the reservation of such beds. The Land Commissioners by law must receive applications from purchasers of tide lands, unless the same are shown to be natural oyster beds, and plat filed by local tide-land appraisers are only evidence to prove the status of all such lands. Local tide-land appraisers have thus far neglected their duty, which, if persisted in, may result in the loss of tide lands which should come within the reservation.

D. S. Lambert, a member of the Old Tacoma Total Sanctified Association, who went crazy recently, has been adjudged insane, the examining physicians certifying that he was suffering from an acute mania caused by his attendance upon a religious society of Old Tacoma known as the "Sanctified." The physicians predict more insanity cases from the same cause. There has been talk of riding Lambert on a rail since he has been locked up. Some of the old Tacoma residents are vigorous in their denunciation of the sanctification following. It is understood that Rev. Mr. Gallagher, pastor of the Atkinson Memorial Church, whose wife was the organizer of the sanctification movement, will be separated from her. He claims there is no such thing as sanctification of the body.

Oregon.

The party that recently went to the Bohemia mines country to search for the bodies of the two men who perished in that vicinity a few months since has been unable to find them, and intend returning. It is now the opinion that the bodies will not be recovered before the last of June, as the snow still lies on the ground from ten to twenty-five feet in depth.

The Linn County National Bank, through the receiver, H. M. Beall, has brought an injunction suit against the city of Albany to restrain the city government from paying the city warrants. It is alleged that the city has been paying the policemen cash for city warrants of recent issue, and that the old warrants, some of which are held by the bank, have not been paid. It will probably be made a test case.

During the past few days there has been a marked improvement in the run of salmon, and the average catch per boat is much above the average at this season of the year. This fact may be due to the comparatively long spell of warm weather which has prevailed for a month past, or possibly the long-expected four-year run has materialized. The fishermen and others interested in the canning business are not, however, particular as to the cause of the plentiful supply, and are happy in the knowledge that all the boats are doing well. Four of Hagood's men the other day caught exactly 2,000 pounds of fish, or an average of about twenty each, and many other hauls equally large are reported.

Considerable excitement has been caused in the vicinity of Medford during the past few days by the result of a partial clean-up of the Miller placer mine, situated about five miles west of that city. This mine was recently purchased by Portland parties, and between \$12,000 and \$13,000 has been taken out as the result of the past winter's run. A partial clean-up of the Sturgis mine, about twelve miles from this city, which was finished last week, produced \$30,000 in yellow metal for its owners. These mines are considered two of the best placer mines in Southern Oregon, and the result of the clean-up of both has been watched with interest by mining men all over the State. The Miller mine contains 240 acres, all of which is considered as good as that worked in the past, only two acres of which has been touched during the last eight years. The mine has been run with only one giant, and the present company is making arrangements to put in two more giants, as there is plenty of water to run that number during the winter season.

THE INDUSTRIALS.

An Estimate of the Different Bands of Coxeyites.

BIMETALLIC LEAGUE WANTS.

It Passes Resolutions Against the Present Currency System - Favors Free Coinage of Silver and Gold.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Bimetallic League has considered the report of the Committee on Resolutions. As finally adopted they declare the league is unalterably opposed to the further issue of interest-bearing bonds; that before casting their votes for Congressmen the members of the league will require assurance of adherence to the free coinage of silver and gold at 16 to 1 and a pledge that, if a bill providing for such coinage is passed by Congress and vetoed by the President, they will work and vote to pass it over the President's veto; that, if the election of the President is thrown into the House, they will vote only for the person in favor of free coinage; denounce the present system of national banks as the monopolistic monopoly of the nineteenth century; recommend the enactment of a system of currency that will insure a per capita circulation of \$50 to be made up by the free coinage of silver and gold at 16 to 1 and the issue of treasury notes; assert that the discontinuance of the issuance of silver money and the repletion of the treasury by bond issues is burdensome on the masses; declare that it is the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to coin the bullion now in the treasury and to pay interest on the public debt with silver, and demand the issue of \$450,000,000 of non-interest notes of small denominations. Speech-making was the order of the day. Colonel Fiske of Denver advocated the building by the government of a railroad from Pittsburg to San Francisco, and later one to the South, as a means of assisting the people. The convention adjourned sine die.

THE INDUSTRIALS.

Careful Estimate of the Different Bands of Coxeyites on the Way.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Representative Davis and H. E. Taubeneck have been making a careful estimate of the different bands of Coxeyites on the way to Washington City, and claim that there are 5,000 men tramping or riding on boats and borrowed trains toward the capital. Mr. Davis does not believe in the wisdom or efficiency of the movement, and has written a magazine article in which he points out that the movement is a result of currency contraction and summarized it as "organized want." If the government should yield to Coxey's demands, other armies would march on the capital with other demands, and the result would be government by the multitude. The remedy for the present state of business he finds in the ballot, which he defines as recorded opinion; "No Coxeyites have come from Kansas," he said in a conversation on the subject, "because Kansas has expressed herself properly by her elections, and Nebraska, which is largely a Populist State, has contributed no more than seventy-five men." By informing the leaders, he says, the authorities have made a swan out of a goose. The chief danger from the movement, he thinks, will develop next fall, when the weather becomes too cold for men to camp outdoors. Then he looks for trouble.

BATTLE WITH OUTLAWS.

Two Members of the Dalton Gang Taken by Surprise.

EL RENO, O. T.—Two men supposed to be members of the Dalton gang of train robbers passed through El Reno the other day, traveling eastward. The Sheriff telegraphed to the little town of Yukon to intercept and arrest them. A posse quickly organized, and when the train robbers made their appearance they were attacked. The defense was quite as hot as the attack, and a running fight ensued. One man, Mr. Farrish, was shot in the groin. The bullet passed entirely through him. He is not expected to live. An old man named Nelson was shot in the forehead, but not dangerously. A number of other persons were wounded more or less severely during the skirmish, among them a man named Snyder, who was shot in the face and will die. One of the robbers was shot and captured, but resisted to the last, and several of his captors bear cuts and bruises on the head, which he made with his six-shooter. The other robber escaped, but is supposed to have been hit two or three times, one bullet taking away a portion of his lip and one striking him in the head. The one captured is not known here.

The Loss at Williamsport.

WILLIAMSPORT, PA.—The total losses here as estimated by conservative men are \$3,000,000. This includes \$1,500,000 on logs, \$250,000 on sawed lumber and the balance on property throughout the city. Mayor Elliott has called a public meeting to take action looking to the care of the homeless. Probably fifty houses along the water front were rendered uninhabitable, and the families are being cared for by the more fortunate. It is estimated that the homes of 10,000 people were invaded by the water and are in such a damp and unhealthy condition as to make them undesirable. Those who lived above the flood line are not allowing the unfortunates to suffer. There is an ample supply of provisions, and the city is not in want.

WASHINGTON CITY NEWS.

The Senate Committee on Indian Affairs has authorized a favorable report on Wolcott's bill for the opening to settlement of the Uintah and Uncompahgre Indian reservations.

The Secretary of the Interior has forwarded to the War Department a request that troops in New Mexico be directed to arrest Navajo Indians, as a report to the department says they are off the reservation and committing depredations.

The House Committee on Indian Affairs has decided to grant the request of the Osage Indian delegation, which appeared before it recently, to detach the Osage reservation from Oklahoma and attach it to the Indian Territory. An amendment to accomplish this will be proposed in the Indian appropriation bill.

The National League for the Protection of American Industries is opposing items of the Indian appropriation bill for the support of parochial schools, amounting to nearly \$400,000. Among them are the St. Boniface, Banning, Cal., \$12,500; Holy Family, Blackfoot, Mont., \$12,500; St. Ignatius, Jocko, Mont., \$45,000; Kate Drexel, Umatilla, Or., \$6,000.

Representative Doolittle of Washington has introduced a bill to appropriate \$100,000 for ascertaining the subterranean water supplies in the States of Idaho, Montana, Washington and Oregon lying east of the Cascade Mountains and ascertaining the localities at which artesian water can profitably be dug. It is proposed to have the work done by the geological survey.

Representative Hermann has secured an opinion from the Attorney-General which declares that the President can release any portion of a forest reserve. The question was raised in connection with the Bohemia mining district in the Cascade reserve. The land office has prepared a proclamation, to be submitted to the President, restoring several townships in the mineral district. The President will sign the proclamation soon.

Mr. Outwaite's report on armor-plate investigation directs the Naval Committee to proceed immediately with the investigation. It is to cover all the work done by the Carnegie Company since its government contracts began. One thousand dollars is available for the use of the committee in prosecuting its work. Power is given to summon witnesses, administer oaths and secure the production of books and papers. The House adopted the report.

Enloe has introduced a bill to repeal the civil service act. In the act creating the commission it is stipulated there shall be three Commissioners at certain fixed salaries, and this act still remains in force. It was the intention of the House to make it ineffective, but the mere failure to appropriate money does not do so. The Commissioners concluded to perform their duties and appeal to the Court of Claims for the remuneration fixed for their service by law.

C. H. J. Taylor, the colored Kansas man over whose confirmation to be Recorder of Deeds for the District of Columbia there has been a spirited debate in the Senate, has been confirmed, the vote standing 34 to 15. There were no speeches made beyond a few remarks by Mr. Hill to the effect that the Democratic party platform on the subject of home rule should be observed. The division of the vote was not over party lines, but Taylor received a larger percentage of Republican votes than at first seemed probable.

Delegate Joseph of New Mexico has introduced a bill to authorize the exploration and purchase of the mines within the boundaries of private land claims in all Western States. The bill, if enacted into law, would give any citizen of the United States qualified to make entries of public land a privilege of entering upon any territory embraced within any land claim confirmed by the Court of Private Land Claims and in taking up a mineral claim. Before making any claim the locator must tender the owner of the land \$2.50 per acre for it.

Chairman Reilly of the House Committee on Pacific Railroads has introduced a bill to amend the act creating an auditor of railroad accounts. It proposes an improved system of bookkeeping between the government and the railroads which have received government aid and are under contract to perform services for the government in part payment therefor. He proposes that the railroads shall transmit to the Commissioner of Railroads duplicates of all bills for services rendered the United States, and accounting officers of the government shall notify the Commissioners of their action on all the bills.

In the Senate Senator Walsh, referring to a dispatch from St. Paul saying the locomotive engineers had adopted a resolution condemning him for introducing a bill to punish with twenty years' imprisonment the obstruction of trains carrying mails, said he had introduced no such bill. He had introduced a bill for the protection of the mail, but he had no intention of having it apply to engineers. He then introduced an amended bill, which provided that persons robbing, attempting to rob or maliciously obstructing trains shall be liable to a penalty of twenty years' imprisonment.

Kyle has introduced a resolution in the Senate calling for non-intervention in Hawaiian affairs. It reads: "That it is the sense of the Senate that the United States shall not use force for the purpose of restoring to the throne the deposed Queen of the Sandwich Islands, or for the purpose of destroying the existing government; that, the provisional government having been duly recognized, the highest international interests require that it shall pursue its own line of policy; that intervention in the political affairs of these islands by other governments will be regarded as an act unfriendly to the government of the United States."

ROSEBERY TALKS.

Favors Limiting the Powers of House of Lords.

THE FRENCH CABINET RESIGNS.

Resignation of the Ministry Regarded as a Move in the Interest of Premier Casimir-Perrier.

PARIS.—In the Chamber of Deputies during the debate of the question whether the Minister of Public Works had authority to allow employees of State railroads to attend the congress of railroad men the Premier demanded the adoption of the order of the day. The motion was rejected by a vote of 275 to 225. Premier Casimir-Perrier thereupon left for the Palais Bourbon. The Ministers left the private room in which they had been conferring, and proceeded in a body to the Palais d'Elysee and formally tendered their resignations to President Carnot. The attitude of Premier Casimir-Perrier tends to confirm the general belief that he rode for a fall in this contest, as he seemed to do in the recent Toussaint debate, under the influence of the approaching election for President of the Republic. He is apparently being abetted by President Carnot, who thus has broken the pact entered into when M. Casimir-Perrier accepted the Premiership. On that occasion M. Carnot promised that he would not stand again for the Presidency, and that he would support in every way in his power the candidacy of M. Casimir-Perrier, who thus would almost inevitably become the President of the Republic.

ROSEBERY'S SPEECH.

He Favored a Great Limitation of the Powers of the Lords.

LONDON.—Lord Rosebery spoke the other evening in Birmingham to the meeting which had just inaugurated the Midland Liberal Federation. He hoped that the Liberal conference in Leeds, he said, would speak emphatically in favor of a great limitation of the powers and prerogatives of the Lords. This would be in the interest not only of constitutional legislation, but also in the interest of the Lords themselves. Joseph Chamberlain had been a great turncoat. Once he was an advocate of disestablishment, and was hostile to the Lords. Nevertheless he recently had made an animated defense of the Church of Scotland. The Lords admired his dexterity, but Mr. Chamberlain was not talking seriously. His hostility was not serious, but the mere legerdemain of a wandering rhetorician. Referring to the desecration of the Welsh members of Parliament, Lord Rosebery said that the Welsh disestablishment bill would be passed before the government's appeal to the country. If the discontented Welshmen did not believe in the government's honesty and honor, the sooner they carried their threats into execution the better. He never would consent to be a Minister on sufferance.

AFFAIRS IN SAMOA.

A Conflict Has Probably Occurred With the Rebels.

AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND.—The steamship Monowai from Samoa May 17 brings important news. When she sailed a large portion of the government's army had been sent to the front, and the rebels were massed at Ana, the battlefield of 1888. A conflict between the rebels and the government troops was then probable at any hour. The King when the steamship arrived had given the Aana party until May 19 in which to submit. In event of their failure to do so the Savaii natives and a portion of the Tuamasaga natives were to attack them. The British warship Curaco and the German warships Buzzard and Falke were at Apia. It was understood, however, the commanders of these vessels were without orders from their governments as to how to act in case of emergency. The attitude of the rebels was defiant, and it is expected an engagement has been fought before now.

An African Treaty.

NEW YORK.—The Herald's Brussels dispatch says that a treaty concerning the Congo Free State has been concluded between King Leopold and the British Minister to Belgium. The King abandons to England a small strip of territory in the region of the Upper Congo, thus giving England access northward to the Nile. In exchange England grants the King until the end of his reign the left bank of the Nile up to the 17th degree. This is considered the best African treaty concluded for many years, and is a master-stroke of diplomacy on the part of the King, as it shuts out the French from the new basin and places the Congo Free State under the obligation of fighting the Sudan Dervishes.

SHOT BY TROOPS.

Seven Anarchists Executed at Barcelona, Spain.

BARCELONA.—Codima, Cerezuola, Sogas, Bernat, Villiaruba, V. X. Villiaruba and Mir, the anarchists, were executed recently outside the citadel of Monsjuich. Sogas and Cerezuola joined in the prayers of the priest, but their companions shouted revolutionary cries. The anarchists were placed in line with their faces to the wall of the citadel. At the first volley from the troops only four of the convicts fell dead, and a second volley was necessary to kill Sogas and Codima.

JOHN SWINTON.

He Has Made His Mark as a Writer and a Man of Ideas.

Very few people know where or when John Swinton was born. It is a fact of his not to tell, and none of the many scribes who have added salt to their porridge by writing about him has ever been able to find out. A shrewd guesser nominated Haddingtonshire, Scotland, as the place and the first year of the third decade of the present century as the approximate time, and for those who are curious in such matters this guess must suffice. It is moderately certain that his father was a Scotchman who brought his family to America some time prior to 1845, settling in Illinois as one of the pioneers of the town of Warsaw, where he died.

John learned typesetting in his youth and as a young man worked at that trade in many eastern, western and southern cities. He was a bookish sort of fellow, and desiring to fit himself for a literary career took a classical course at a Massachusetts seminary, intending afterward to go to Yale. His money ran out, however, and he went back to the printer's case, at which he worked for several years in the south and elsewhere. He was in Charleston when the free state war broke out in Kansas, but he hastened west and joined the John Brown forces to fight against slavery.



JOHN SWINTON.

He remained in Kansas until 1857, when he went to New York and entered a medical college. While studying medicine he wrote several scientific articles for the New York Times, on which paper he accepted an editorial position and soon became managing editor under Henry J. Raymond. At the close of the war he resigned the managing editorship on account of ill health, but continued to write editorials for the Times until the death of Mr. Raymond. When Charles A. Dana had been the New York Sun, he made Mr. Swinton chief of the editorial staff, and in one capacity or another he has written for the Sun with more or less regularity ever since.

For many years Mr. Swinton has been known as a radical, a socialist, a communist, and his speeches on sociological and economical topics, in which he presented the convictions he could not advocate with his pen in the papers for which he wrote, have been full of a vigorous fire all his own. But it has been his misfortune never to be taken seriously in these matters, though no one ever doubted his sincerity, even when, to gain untrammelled utterance, he started a weekly journal of his own, called John Swinton's Paper, devoted nominally, actually and honestly to the interests of the working classes. Though he gained a respectful hearing, he produced no permanent impression. When he had published the paper for four years and sunk in it the savings of 20 years, said to amount to \$25,000, he was forced to retire or run in debt, and the latter he refused to do.

How It Worked.

A well known borrower, whose credit had daily grown nearer the ground and worn out in forty places, met an acquaintance the other day on the steps of the city hall.

"I say, Tom," he said, "lend me five dollars for a minute or two. I'll give it right back to you."

After some hesitation the money was handed over and handed back promptly. Then the same performance was gone through with on one dollar, two, ten and twenty.

"That's all, thank you," said the borrower, starting off.

"Hold on!" exclaimed the lender. "Tell me what you mean by that monkey business?"

"Oh, nothing much," was the reply; "only it's been so long since I have been able to borrow anything under any circumstances that I was afraid I had lost my grip entirely. Thank heaven I have some little credit left. Will you lend me a quarter until tomorrow?"

His scheme was a success.—Detroit Free Press.

The Puritan Way.

The old Puritan way of dealing with delinquents is pretty nearly effaced in New England, where sinners have their way much as in other parts of the country. But a curious outcropping of the old summary manner was observed in Hingham the other day. The oldest church in Hingham is known as The Old Ship. It is very smart looking for its years, and has a curious spire and weather vane, and on the ceiling beneath a mariner's compass painted with great exactness. The Old Ship is the center of interest to visitors, who wander about its well kept grounds and meditate in the old colonial graveyard, for except on Sunday the church is closed.

But on the doors are nailed two long written statements. These are naturally taken by visitors for descriptive history of the building, and the eager visitors run to their perusal. On the contrary they find posted the names, with full descriptions, of delinquent pewholders and their arrears.—New York Evening Sun.

An Easy Way to Polish Finger Nails.

"Polish your nails with your fingers," says a manicure. "The friction of the flesh and the little oil which exudes from the pores get up quickly a healthy circulation beneath the nail, making it rosy, and fingers impart besides a better actual polish than the chamois rubber."