

The Hood River Glacier.

It's a Cold Day When We Get Left.

VOL. 7.

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Hood River Glacier.

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**THE GLACIER
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ST. LOUIS IS CHOSEN

GRANTED THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

San Francisco's Hard Fight—The Date Fixed at June 16 Next—The Decision Reached as to the City After Two Hours' Balloting.

Washington, Dec. 12.—The Republican national convention will be held at St. Louis June 16 next. That was the decision reached by the Republican national committee after spirited balloting lasting two hours. The successive ballots are shown as follows:

| | | | | | |
|---------------|----|----|----|----|----|
| St. Louis | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| San Francisco | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| Pittsburg | 9 | 9 | 5 | 1 | 0 |
| Chicago | 8 | 5 | 9 | 9 | 6 |
| New York | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

The morning was spent in hearing speeches in behalf of the contending cities, the doors being open to the various contesting delegations. This concluded, the convention began its afternoon session behind closed doors. An eager crowd choked up the corridors leading to the committee room and awaited the announcement of results. The first important question was the fixing of the date of the convention. The executive committee reported a resolution favoring June 16. This was amended by Committeeman Lannan, of Utah, in favor of August 18. There was a sharp debate and Mr. De Young finally proposed a compromise, between June and August, viz: July. The De Young and Lannan amendments were both defeated, and then by a practically unanimous vote, the date was fixed at June 16.

Then came the contest between the cities. There was much excitement as the ballots proceeded, the committeemen from the interested sections hurrying about and seeking to effect combinations. At the outset, San Francisco secured one more than the nineteen claimed from the first. The announcement of her lead was greeted with enthusiasm when it reached the corridors. The strength of St. Louis was somewhat greater than had been expected, while neither Pittsburg nor Chicago made the showing anticipated. St. Louis gained steadily on each ballot. San Francisco sought to meet this by drawing the votes of Chicago, but without avail. The first serious break occurred when David Martin, of Pennsylvania, led the Pittsburg forces toward St. Louis. On the fourth and last formal ballot San Francisco forces broke for the first time, Michigan, Wyoming and Connecticut going to St. Louis. That settled it, and gave St. Louis the convention. The choice was made unanimous on motion of Mr. De Young.

CROCKER'S COFFEE SCHEME.

Will Start a Plantation in the San Joaquin Valley.

San Francisco, Dec. 12.—Colonel C. F. Crocker is going to start a coffee plantation in the San Joaquin valley, and if his experiment proves successful the fertile ranches thereabouts will have a boom that will be without precedent. The Pacific Mail steamer San Juan, which arrived last Sunday, brought from Central America 1,000 yearling plants with which Colonel Crocker will commence his interesting venture. Just where in the valley Colonel Crocker proposes to locate his plantation is not now known. The colonel is out of town and left no word. The plants will be set out this fall, most likely, but six years must elapse before they will be old enough to bear berries, and not until that time will the success or failure of the experiment be known.

Scientists who have studied the soil and climate of San Joaquin valley are somewhat doubtful as to whether coffee plants will thrive there. The coffee plant not only requires fertile soil and plenty of sunlight, but a certain amount of moisture, and that is where the rub comes in California. The soil is rich enough and the heat sufficient, but there is a scarcity of other requirements.

SOME LAND DECISIONS.

Oregon and Washington Cases Passed Upon by Secretary Reynolds.

Washington, Dec. 12.—Acting Secretary of the Interior Reynolds has affirmed the decision of the general land office in the case of Douglas Harrison, whose application to make a second homestead entry on land in The Dalles land district, Oregon, was rejected, and who appealed to the department.

In the case of the cash-entry contest of Austin H. Six against Lyman M. Watrus, involving land within the limits of the grant to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, in the La Grande district, Oregon, the secretary of the interior affirmed the action of the general land office. The entry was made March 21, 1891, and the contest was filed January 14, 1892, charging that Watrus was not in possession of the land under any deed, written contract or license from the Northern Pacific. The land office decided in favor of Watrus, and this action the department sustains, holding an entry cannot be canceled on mere suspicion of fraud, and that more convincing evidence is necessary. The motion for review made by George C. Poland in the case against the Northern Pacific railroad, involving land in the North Yakima land district, Washington, has been denied. The decision of the general land office in the case of Henry Schutte vs. the Northern Pacific railroad, involving land within the Northern Pacific grant, near Seattle, Wash., has been affirmed by the department. Schutte's homestead application stands rejected. The decision of the general land office holding that land applied for by David B. Renton, near Seattle, Wash., located within the granted limits of the branch line of the Northern Pacific between Portland and Puget sound, passed to the company under its grant, has been affirmed.

SENSATION IN THE HOUSE.

Representative Barrett Desired the Impeachment of Minister Bayard.

Washington, Dec. 12.—Representative Barrett of Massachusetts, enjoys the distinction of being the author of the most thrilling incident of the present house. He threw a bombshell into that body soon after it convened, by offering a resolution to impeach Thomas F. Bayard, ex-secretary of state and now United States ambassador to the court of St. James, for high crimes and misdemeanors. The grounds advanced were utterances of Mr. Bayard delivered before the Edinburgh, Scotland, Philosophical Institute, November 7. In this speech Mr. Bayard spoke of "protection" as a form of "state socialism" and said it had done more to foster "class legislation," "breed inequality," "corrupt public life," "lower the tone of national representation" and "divorce ethics from politics" than any other single cause. Such reflections in the government policy by a United States ambassador before a foreign audience, the resolution cited, were in serious disregard of the proprieties of his obligation, and calculated to injure our national reputation. It concluded by instructing the foreign committee, which was empowered to send for persons and papers, to investigate and report "by impeachment or otherwise."

Barrett's resolution had been preceded by one by McCall of Massachusetts milder in tone. McCall's resolution had went down before an objection, and it was then that Barrett sprang his impeachment resolution as one constituting a question of privilege.

POWERS SUCCEED.

The Porte Permits Guardianship to Pass the Dardanelles.

Constantinople, Dec. 12.—The long-drawn-out controversy between the ambassadors of the powers and the sultan over the question of admission of additional guardianships for the protection of the embassies, was settled at 8:10 o'clock this evening by the issuance of an irade granting the necessary firmans to permit the guardianships to pass the Dardanelles. The final triumph of the powers in forcing a compliance with their demands seems a barren one and long-sought permissions to double the regular guardianships for the embassies, now that it is obtained, seems hardly worth taking advantage of.

Previous to leaving the British embassy, where he had taken refuge, Said Pasha, the ex-grand vizier, requested the sultan to permit him to leave the country with his family. Further advice are continually being received here of the disorders in the interior, and specially of the burning of Armenian villages. This form of outrage is particularly prevalent in the vilayet of Van, where the distress existing is terrible.

The porte has not yet granted the exequatours of the new British vice-consuls at Van and Sivas, the invariable policy of delay having been followed in this, as well as in all diplomatic dealings of the Turks. But Sir Philip Currie, the British ambassador, has determined the newly appointed vice-consuls shall start for their posts next Wednesday, with or without their exequatours.

TOWN AND COUNTY

PROGRESS AND DOINGS OF THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST.

The Founder of Klamath Falls Dead—How the Waterville Merchants Beat Spokane—New Factories and Waterworks—Oregon News.

The big Owyhee ditch in Malheur county, and in Owyhee county, Idaho, is completed. It reclaims a vast amount of land.

J. F. Steffen, of Portland, has been awarded the contract by the government for the construction of a lightship, costing \$69,750, which will be stationed off Umatilla reef.

The stock inspector of Umatilla county reports the sheep in very good condition, although range feed has been scarce. There is an increase of 62,000 head over last year.

Polk county has outstanding uncalled-for warrants amounting to, with interest, \$23,473.05. The estimated resources of the county amounting to \$33,004.63.

George Nurse, the founder of the town of Klamath Falls, formerly known as Linkville, is dead. He conducted a store in that town until 1883, when he was appointed register of the land office and moved to Yreka, Cal., where he died.

The citizens of Jacksonville and Medford have a committee to select a site, and estimate the cost of the construction of a fair ground and race track, and to receive subscriptions to stock out and capitalize on a basis of \$10,000, one-half paid up.

State Fish Commissioner McGuire has been asked to extend the open season for salmon. It seems that this year the season has been unusually late and that the fish have just commenced to run. The commissioner has replied that the law is mandatory.

Washington.

The telephone line is to be extended from Granite to Robes.

Denver has received a demand from San Francisco for all of the flour they can manufacture.

Snohomish has started a new industry in the shape of a saw mill with a cash bonus of \$650.

Surveys have recently been made relative to the erection of a large flouring mill at or near the mouth of the Wenatchee river.

The saloon men of Everett have organized for protection and will prosecute those parties who are selling liquor without a license.

It is reported that a flouring mill is to be built at Spokane for the purpose of grinding flour for the China and Japan trade.

The preliminary work for the construction of the new torpedo boat at Seattle is about completed and plates for the construction of the vessel will soon arrive from the East.

The Holland colonists from Dakota and Michigan have arrived, and closed a deal for land near Snohomish. There are ten families, consisting of fifty-six persons. There are many others who will come in the spring.

A tannery is assured for Tacoma, the site having been purchased on the Puyallup. Lace leather and belting will be manufactured. The proprietor has been engaged in this business for twenty years at Pittsburg.

The magnitude of the shipments of fish from Seattle during the past season is reported by the fish commissioner as follows: Salmon, fresh, 5,210,000 pounds; smoked, 60,000; barreled, 10,000; halibut, fresh, 1,510,000; smoked, 100,000; small fish, soles, tomcod, smelts, etc., 237,000; trout, 7,000; shell fish, oysters, 4,975 sacks; clams, 2,290; mussels, 240; crabs, 6,560 dozen; shrimps, 2,826 pounds.

Much comment has been made in Spokane over the fact that Waterville, forty miles from a railroad, undersells it in some lines. It is alleged that a special contract has been made by the merchants of Waterville with the Great Northern, for which the Great Northern gives Waterville merchants carload rates to Wenatchee and a free steamer service on the Columbia river to the Waterville landing; in return it is said the Waterville Merchants Association bind themselves to ship exclusively through the Great Northern and to turn wheat shipments to that line.

Idaho.

There has been serious trouble between sheep and cattlemen in Cassia county, and war between the two factions is feared.

Boise is agitating the establishment of a mining bureau for the purpose of procuring investment of capital in the mines in that state.

A company composed of young Indians of the Kamiah settlement are planning to engage in the general merchandise business at that place.

The estimated wheat crop of Northern Idaho and Eastern Washington is far short of the average. It is estimated that it will be 10,000,000 bushels. Last year it was double that amount.

Montana.

Bozeman has organized a law and order league.

The new opera house at Billings is to be completed and opened on New Year's night.

A dam has been completed at the reservoir at Nutmeg Flat and work on the canal will be pushed next spring, and the Cove reservoir contract next summer and fall. This improvement will bring a large amount of land into cultivation.

The state board of land has sold the permit to cut a big lot of timber, amounting to 24,500,000 feet from land belonging to the general school fund. The company is to pay \$1.28½ per thousand feet. This will yield the state \$30,000 for common school fund, the company can have three years in which to pay it. Any trees measuring less than twelve feet around the butt will not be cut.

British Columbia.

A large corporation is being formed in the East to open the marble quarries in Chicago off island next season.

It is reported that the Kaslo & Slokan Railway have bought the Sliverton town site and have decided to extend the road to that point.

The Fraser River Industrial Society has decided to secure a site near the mouth of the river as possible for canner purposes, and to accept one of the three lots offered by the city of Westminster for wharfage, fish house, office, etc.

A new sealing company has just been incorporated under imperial charter as the Victoria Sealing and Trading Company, with a capital of £100,000. The stockholders are all Victorians. Already a fleet of seven schooners has been secured.

The scheme to build an all-rail route through British Columbia into Alaska is again being discussed; this time it is to go by way of Kamloops, the North Thompson and Bakerville, through the heart of Cariboo. The distance to Barkerville from Kamloops is about 350 miles. Such a line would be of great advantage in opening up and developing the gold fields of Cariboo, in which section of the country, it is believed, there still is to be found more wealth than has yet been produced. But if such a road is to be built it will be by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, for the construction of which line a charter is already held by parties in this city, but who are supposed to be acting for the Canadian Pacific Railway people in the East.

EDITORIAL OPINION.

Topics of the Day Discussed by the Leading Papers.
[New York Herald.]

Without Mr. Cleveland the Democrats cannot win; with him they may win. It was his great popularity, firmness, and wisdom that wrested the presidency from the Republicans four years ago, and had Democratic leaders heeded his warnings and followed his counsel there would not have been a Republican tidal wave this year. His strength with the masses saved the party from defeat in 1892, and it is the only thing that can save it from defeat in 1896.

Cleveland Aily Supported.

The greatest and most influential Democratic newspapers of the country today are outspoken in favor of the president's re-nomination. One need only mention the New York Herald, the New York World, the New York Evening Post, the St. Louis Republic, and there are others by the score, not omitting the Pittsburg Post.

The President's Strength.

It is patent that notwithstanding the popular prejudice against third terms, Mr. Cleveland is still the strongest Democrat who is at the present juncture could be put forward for nomination. Supposing that he is willing to accept the honor, it is well within the lines of probability that the Democracy may pick upon him—not perhaps, because of a positive preference, but because of the force of a logical necessity.

Grand Old Hater.

Nobody who reads John Sherman's book will ever after call him cold. He is a grand old hater, and his hate is red hot from the furnace. The difference between him and his brother, the general, is the politician is politic and the soldier was impolitic.

No Possibility of Winning.

As for the Democracy, judging by the elections of 1894 and 1895, it is capable of getting beaten as badly as any reasonable man could ask, without any third term tied around its neck.

In An Equivocal Condition.

It may be true, as General Alger says, that he did not use any money in the convention of 1888; but if so, then there is no reasonable way to account for the votes that he received, and if us he is still left in an equivocal condition.

DOINGS OF CONGRESS

ROUTINE WORK OF THE FIFTY-FOURTH SESSION.

Substance of the Bills and Resolutions Introduced in the Senate and House—Make-up of the Various Committees—Senate.

Washington, Dec. 9.—The new congress up to this time has been an unusually conservative one in the matter of proposing new legislation. Fewer bills than usual have been introduced, and most of those were for projects which failed to pass the last congress. Plans for the admission of Oklahoma, Arizona and New Mexico to statehood have again made their appearance, the first being presented by General Wheeler, who was chairman of the committee on territories in the last congress, and the other two by the new delegates of the respective territories, Murphy and Catron.

The first bill introduced by McClellan of New York, who is one of the young Democrats and a son of General McClellan, was one to authorize the senate to confirm military nominations made by President Lincoln, which have never been acted upon, and the issue of commissions to the nominees, stating that they were nominated to the rank conferred by Lincoln. Other of the more important bills introduced were:

By Hicks of Pennsylvania—For the relief of persons who served ninety days or more in the various construction corps attached to the army or railroads operated by the military authorities during the war; also, a bill granting medals to those who responded to and enlisted under President Lincoln's first call for troops.

By Overstreet of Indiana—To authorize the suspension of pensions obtained by fraud.

By Meikeljohn—To prohibit the sale of intoxicating drinks to Indians, framed to meet the decision of Judge Bellinger, of Oregon, as to the sale of liquor to Indians who have become citizens of the United States.

By Wheeler of Alabama—To increase the pensions of the soldiers of the Florida war; also, providing an additional United States judge for Alabama.

By Harris of Ohio—Levying a duty on wools as follows: Wools and hair of the first class, 11 cents per pound; second class, 12 cents per pound; third class and on camel's hair of the third class, the value whereof shall be 13 cents or less per pound, including charges, the duty is to be 32 per cent ad valorem. Wools on the skin are to pay the same rate as other wools.

By Morse of Massachusetts—To repeal the interstate commerce law.

By Bowers of California—Prohibiting the appointment of aliens to office under the government.

By Southard of Ohio—To enclose and improve the sites of certain forts, battlefields, and graves of American soldiers and marines in Maumee valley.

House.

Washington, Dec. 9.—When the house met today Terry, Dem., of Arkansas, and Boatner, Dem., of Louisiana, belated members, were formally sworn in, and a motion for a committee to pass on the members' mileage accounts was passed.

Baker of New Hampshire asked unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of a resolution calling on the secretary of agriculture to report whether he had expended the whole or any part of the appropriation made by the last congress for the distribution of farmers' bulletins. McMillin of Tennessee objected.

Walker of Massachusetts offered a petition in form of a resolution, from the naturalized Armenians of the United States, nine-tenths of whom, he said, lived in his district, and requested it to be printed in the Record. After reciting the alleged oppression and outrages of the Turkish government, it concluded:

"Resolved, That the people of the United States, through their representatives in congress assembled, hereby express their deepest abhorrence and condemnation of the outrages thus committed on their Armenian fellow-citizens as well as the Christian subjects of Turkey.

"Resolved, further, That this house, composed of immediate representatives of the American people, pledge its support to the government in every measure justified by international law and common humanity to vindicate the rights of our fellow-citizens and their families in Turkey, and to hinder and prevent, as far as practicable, the continuance of the outrages and massacres in that land."

The petition was referred to the committee on foreign affairs.

Senate.

Washington, Dec. 11.—A large number of bills were introduced in the senate again today, the most important of which were:

By Berry—To provide a territorial form of government for Indian territory,

with the usual staff of territorial officers, the territory to take the name of Indianola.

By Palmer—Giving a uniform pension of \$50 per month to all who lost a hand or foot in the late war, and \$60 to those who lost an entire limb.

By Allen—Disfranchising any citizen of the United States who shall solicit or accept a title, patent of nobility, or degree of honor from a foreign nation, and punishing this act as a crime by both fine and imprisonment.

By Voorhees—Granting pensions to soldiers and sailors who were captured and confined in Confederate prisons during the war.

By Mantle—Appropriating \$55,000 for the purchase of sites for public buildings at Cheyenne, Wyo., Boise City, Idaho, and Helena, Mont., and providing for buildings at Cheyenne and Boise costing \$200,000, and at Helena costing \$500,000.

By Squire—For a gun factory for heavy ordnance on the Pacific coast.

House.

Washington, Dec. 11.—Among the bills introduced in the house were the following:

By Wilson of Idaho—Establishing United States mint at Boise, Idaho; also a bill establishing duties on wool similar to those in the McKinley law.

By Bailey of Texas—Prohibiting senators and representatives from soliciting or recommending the appointment of any person to any office, the appointment of which is vested in the president or the head of any department.

By Cobb of Alabama—Making all fast freight lines, express and car companies, whether operated by corporations, associations, receivers or individuals, each in connection with or independent of common carriers, etc., subject to the act to regulate commerce.

Senate.

Washington, Dec. 12.—The senate today adopted the joint resolution offered by Jones of Arkansas, authorizing the secretary of the interior to suspend the removal of intruders in the Cherokee country until there shall be an appraisal of the value of improvements made by them.

Cullom then addressed the senate in support of the Monroe doctrine. "This government," he declared, "is not one of conquest or of usurpation. If we keep up with the march of republics in this world of competition and strife, and maintain our national honor with our territorial unity and integrity, we must have some positive, distinctive idea or policy, of such simple and unquestioned propriety that it shall receive the universal sanction of our people. This much is due to ourselves, that by no laxities on our part can it be truly said we are too long sleeping upon our just rights. And this, too, is due Europe, that the governments of the Old World may know that 75,000,000 American citizens, speaking through their representatives in congress, are a unit in maintaining the American doctrine of James Monroe. It is also due the independent governments of the other America lying to the south of us, whose tenure of existence practically depends upon the honesty of the United States in sustaining the doctrine of the message of 1823.

"This nation has played at diplomacy long enough and without much effect. Great Britain has been disregarding our polite requests, protests and arguments, and if let alone will finally dominate Venezuela."

In closing Cullom declared emphatically that "Our policy is an American policy, our doctrine is the protection of American interests, and our motto is 'America for Americans.'"

At the conclusion of Cullom's speech Squire addressed the senate in support of a bill introduced by him concerning the personnel of the navy. He advocated the appointment of naval cadets by senators, and made a plea for thorough education of naval engineers.

Call presented several memorials from citizens of Florida, for the recognition of the belligerency of the Cuban insurgents.

Sherman presented the memorial of the National Woolgrowers' Association, and Peffer, from the committee to examine the branches of the civil-service, favorably reported the bill introduced by him to prescribe the method of conducting congressional funerals.

At 1:30 the senate adjourned.

House.

Washington, Dec. 12.—In the house, Fisher of New York offered for immediate consideration a resolution to instruct the committee on naval affairs, when appointed, to investigate the reports that the battleship Texas was faulty in construction, and also to report upon the plans, construction, cost and seaworthiness of the ship. Crisp objected.

The following committee on accounts was announced:

Aldrich, chairman; Odell of New York, McCall of Tennessee, Tracy of Missouri, Long of Kansas, Rusk of Missouri and Price of Louisiana.

Then, at 3:35 P. M., the house, on motion of Dingley, adjourned until Thursday.