

The Hood River Glacier.

It's a Cold Day When We Get Left.

VOL. 7.

HOOD RIVER, OREGON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 24, 1896.

NO. 35.

Hood River Glacier.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY BY
S. F. BLYTHE.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE.

One year.....\$1.00
Six months......75
Three months......50
Single copy......10

THE GLACIER

BARBER SHOP,

HOOD RIVER, OR.

GRANT EVANS, Proprietor.

Shaving and hair-cutting neatly done. Satisfaction guaranteed.

NEIGHBORING TOWNS

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST EPITOMIZED.

Development and Progress of the Various Industries on the Pacific Coast—Organization of an Immigration Board—Oregon.

Umatilla county has a movement on foot to stamp out the Russian thistle. The Bandon woolen mills have started up again and are running at full capacity.

Eighteen millions of cans were made during the past season by an Astoria can company.

Lakeview has been indulging lately in rabbit drives, and thousands of the animals have been killed.

The work on the lighthouse at Cape Arago has been abandoned for the present, owing to rough weather.

A new steamer called the Ruth has been put on the Columbia river by the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company.

The machinery has been placed in the iron works at Ashland and every thing is now running very nicely with a full force.

Material has arrived at Bandon for the lights and fog-horns at the light-house there. The tower fixtures are now being placed.

A number of bob-tailed quails have been received from Ohio and turned loose near Pendleton. It is the first of the variety in that section.

The reports from Tillamook come to the effect that there is one of the largest runs of steel-head salmon ever seen in the Wilson, Trask or other rivers.

The farmers of Wallowa have placed on the market this fall about 4,000 head of hogs, which at the prevailing low prices have realized the owners about \$15,000.

Pendleton's first installment of flour shipments, is the first ever made from Eastern Oregon to Australia; it consists of 5,000 barrels, which in Australia will have a valuation of about \$15,000.

Although little work has been done on the actual construction of the Astoria railroad, the surveying is being pushed right along, and the prospects of building the road are now considered good.

Oregon shows a great increase in the manufacture of butter and cheese in the past ten years. In 1886 the number of pounds manufactured was 3,286,923; in 1895 this increased to 5,321,667.

The Beaver Hill coal mine district is reported to show indications of a very prosperous future, and an extra fine vein of coal has been discovered and the small camp has grown to be a prominent district.

The state military board have decided against an encampment of the Oregon National Guard. The expenses would have been about \$20,000, and the members of the board were averse to so large an expenditure at this time.

Before the coming summer is over upward of 500 more stamps will be dropping in Baker county than during 1895. Hundreds of men will be added to the payrolls, and placer mines will be operated on a scale unprecedented in the county.

One of the sheep kings of Umatilla county says there is a heavy increase in the demand for sheep for spring delivery, and he believes that sheep will be worth more this year than for some time past, and that there would be an increase of 75 per cent over last year in the number of sheep.

Washington.

A new road has been opened from the Silliquamish at Grand Falls to Canyon creek.

Walla Walla county is advertising for bids for the erection of a house on the county farm.

A large number of men are engaged rebuilding the Northern Pacific telegraph lines between Pasco and Oroquieta.

The work will be completed this month.

A regularly organized band of horse and saddle thieves have been operating in Yakima and Kittitas valleys.

The counties that have no bonded debts in Washington are Cowlitz, Garfield, Klilkat, San Juan and Whatcom.

A log boom in the Snohomish river, containing about 10,000,000 feet of logs, has broken and the logs are fast going to sea.

The saloon men of Blaine have inaugurated a crusade against the minors, who have been in the habit of visiting their saloons.

The shipment of Washington lumber to foreign countries increased from 26,000,000 feet in 1894 to 130,000,000 feet in 1895 with prospects for still heavier shipments in 1896.

Parties have leased a boom at the mouth of the Nooksack river and will begin work at once to remove the jam that has made steam navigation and log driving impractical for the last four years.

A vigorous fight is predicted between the stockmen of the Big Bend, and the small farmers for possession of the north half of the Big Bend. Some of the settlers are trying to take up land under the desert law, and the cattle raisers will fight the matter in the courts.

Everts has several mills in view. The construction of the Bell lumber mill, on the subsidy site will begin at once. The new company, who are rebuilding the burned Smith mill at Lowell are actively pushing the enterprise forward and preparations for the foundation of a plant are now being made.

The local land office at North Yakima has an application from the commissioner of arid lands for the segregation of 77,180 acres of land in Yakima county to be withdrawn under the Carey act. The work of selecting lands and making preliminary lines for the canal has been quietly going on since the existence of the commission, though advantage has been taken to a very large extent of previous surveys made.

The contract for furnishing and placing the machinery in the flour mill at Spokane has been concluded, and the mill will be in operation about the first of April. It will rank as one of the best equipped mills in the United States, being one of the very few having only the latest improved machinery throughout. This establishment will not contain a single piece of machinery or material of any kind that was ever in place before in any mill, and every piece is of the most recent design.

Great interest has been manifested throughout Washington in the immigration convention which has just concluded its session in Seattle. The result of the convention was the organization of a permanent state immigration association. The plan of organization provides that the organization shall consist of one member from each county; that there shall be an executive committee of seven chosen, who shall elect a president, secretary and treasurer from their number. C. L. Webb, of Seattle, has been elected president. The committee earnestly recommend that an appropriation of not less than \$25,000 per annum should be made by the next legislature, and there seemed to be no doubt that this recommendation would be granted for the question.

Idaho.

The railroad payroll at Pocatello is \$40,000 per month.

A Grangeville citizen intends to put in a hotel and a livery stable at Dixie the coming spring.

Boise City is ready to receive bids for city sidewalk bonds; the improvements were recently voted by the people of that city.

The People's Canal Company have a large number of teams on their work at the west side where they are grading as rapidly as possible.

The estimated cost of the wooden mills project at American Falls is \$64,000. The actual construction will probably commence in the spring.

A movement is on foot for the incorporation of the town of Wardner. An attempt was made to incorporate it three years ago but the legal requirements were not all fulfilled.

Pocatello is the town chosen as the next meeting place for the State Teachers' Association. The recent session at Boise was a great success, and H. Barton, of Idaho Fall, was elected president.

There was patented in the state of Idaho during the year, 9,893 acres of land in aid of the State Agricultural college, 8,703 for insane asylum, 19,954 acres for penitentiary, 1,320 for public buildings, 22,383 for scientific school, 96,492 for charitable institutions, 5,607 for the normal school. Of public lands in Idaho there were surveyed during the year 430,895 acres.

The Northern Pacific Company received patents for 91,411 acres of Idaho land during the year.

The Pawnee Indians in Oklahoma territory have all left their farms, and have gone to ghost dancing.

EVENTS OF THE DAY

EPITOME OF THE TELEGRAPHIC NEWS OF THE WORLD.

An Interesting Collection of Items From the Two Hemispheres Presented in a Condensed Form—A Large Amount of Information in a Small Space.

The notorious outlaw, Bill Dooley, is again creating trouble for the officers, this time in Texas.

A special from Rome says 10,000 Abyssinians were killed or wounded in an attack upon Makile.

The heirs of the late Jay Gould are being made to pay their inheritance tax by the New York courts.

Both Cincinnati and St. Louis are working hard to secure the national Democratic convention.

Despite the order of the court, colored children were denied admission to the public schools in Perry, O. T.

The available cash balance of the treasury is something over \$180,000,000 and the gold reserve below \$60,000,000.

The government is taking active steps to put a stop to poaching in Yellowstone Park, in order to protect the few remaining buffaloes.

Mrs. Alva E. Vanderbilt, the divorced wife of William K. Vanderbilt, has been married to Oliver H. P. Belmont, Mayor Strong, of New York city, the term of the ceremony.

The former of F. B. Rockefeller, the ex-banker of Wilkesbarre, Pa., who closed the doors of his private bank in February, 1893, defrauding 600 depositors out of nearly \$500,000, has expired.

Edwin Fields, who at one time owned a large part of the city of Tombstone, Ariz., and a mine worth more than half a million, has been taken to the poor house at Danning, Ill., to spend his few remaining years.

Attorney-General Maloney, of Illinois, has begun quo warranto proceedings against the National Lined Oil Company on the ground that it is a trust. The case is similar to the proceedings pushed against the late whisky trust.

Those in a position to have early information on the subject, claim to have good reason for believing that large German banks intend to subscribe for \$40,000,000 of the new government loan. The Deutsche bank, it is said, intends to subscribe for \$25,000,000 of the bonds, and the Bleichroeders for \$15,000,000. It is also said that the imperial council has been largely influenced in consenting to these subscriptions by the strained relations now existing between Germany and England.

The London Times in an editorial, reminds the United States that "whether we have troubles in Europe and Africa or not, we will not yield on the Venezuela question. We have insulted nobody, but if we are compelled to fight we shall be ready to defend what is worth fighting for."

Three brothers were fatally injured by an explosion of dynamite in Philadelphia. The boys experimented with a toy safe, which they were trying to open with dynamite, an explosion occurring, breaking open the door. The three were so badly burned that their death is daily expected. The mother also sustained serious injuries trying to put out the flames.

A representative gathering of men and women of Detroit, took action expressive of keenest sympathy with the Armenians, and also by a gift of over \$500 made a substantial beginning in rendering financial aid to that oppressed people. The meeting also adopted memorials to the United States government, and to the queen of Great Britain, urging action which shall forever end the atrocities perpetrated by the Turks against Christians.

A dispatch from Johannesburg says it is reported from Pretoria that Dr. Jamieson and other officers interested with him in the recent disturbance with the Boers, in South Africa, have been started for Natal, where they will be handed over to the British authorities to be tried under the laws making it a punishable offense to prepare a warlike demonstration against a friendly state.

Alexander J. Boroday, an electrician of the Westinghouse Company, of Pittsburg, Pa., is believed to be held a prisoner by the Russian government, probably in Siberia. He was a naturalized American citizen, but had been active in political agitation in Russia before coming here. Albert Schmidt, general superintendent of the Westinghouse works, has communicated the facts to Secretary Olney.

The London correspondent of the Associated Press says that Great Britain is seriously and steadily preparing for war on a very large scale at sea and on land, against Germany, or against Germany, France and Russia, should they combine against her. Emperor William threw down the gauntlet; it was promptly picked up and energetic steps were immediately taken by the British government to back up this action by a most imposing display of sea power.

Ten days of suffering from cold and privation on a rocky bluff, during

which time seven of the crew, including the captain and mate, met their death, and the other mate and a seaman terrible accidents, tells the tale of the wrecking of the big four-masted English ship Jeannette Cowan, on Vancouver island, Puget sound, otherwise known as the "Boneyard of the Pacific Ocean." Seven people are dead and two injured. The officers of the tug tell a harrowing story of the wreck and of the crew and its surroundings as found by them.

The interests of American millers is centered in the next meeting of the executive committee of the National Millers' Trade Association, to be held January 27, in Chicago. Millers have recently practically decided upon a persistent agitation for reciprocity with South American countries, and will make a determined effort for the repeal of that portion of the tariff law which they think conflicts with the four interests of the United States. B. A. Hart, a member of the association, says the prospect of the Cubans gaining their independence will have a tendency to promote commercial relations between the new republic and this country.

Canada is to have a naval reserve.

Whisky, not wines, will be used for christening the new battle-ship Kentucky.

Peter Hougaard, believed to have been insane, killed himself and his wife and five children in Chicago.

The matter of the Behring sea arbitration treaty is at last in a fair way to be settled, Canada having agreed to its terms.

Vigorous search is being conducted for the hidden wealth of an old Spaniard, who died some years ago in Los Angeles.

The Occidental college of Los Angeles, Cal., a Presbyterian institution, has been consumed by fire. The loss is \$70,000, partly insured.

The overtaxation of the public architect's office is given as the reason for the delay in the construction of the Portland, Or., public building.

Colonel Ingersoll, the great infidel, has been extended an invitation to preach in a Chicago church, and to give his views of ideal Christianity.

The second coming of the redeemer has been prophesied again by an evangelist of Baltimore, who thinks the war talk is the beginning of the millennium.

Through the cheapness of corn, American distillers, for the first time in ten years, can successfully compete in the French market with the Germans.

The candidacy of Senator Allison is announced for nomination on the Republican ticket for the presidency. Iowa's congressional delegation is solid for him.

It has been authoritatively announced that the Yale management has decided to abandon the project of a race with Oxford-Cambridge crews, of London.

The sultan of Turkey has issued a decree prohibiting the distribution of funds collected in this country by the Red Cross Society for the relief of suffering Armenians.

A dispatch from London says the statements made in the Italian newspapers that Great Britain had ceded Zilah, on the Straits of Babel-Mandeb, to Italy, is officially denied.

A dispatch from Vienna says Count Thun, governor of Bohemia, has resigned, and that his resignation is expected to lead to the healing of the breach between a young Czechs and the Germans.

The Gloucester fishing schooner Fortuna sunk in a collision with the Boston Fruit Company's steamer Barnstable off Highland light, Boston harbor. Nine of the Fortuna's crew were drowned and fourteen saved.

Mail advices from Hawaii state that friends of the ex-queen are anxious for war between England and the United States, believing that in the event of such hostilities England would seize the Hawaiian islands and restore Liliuokalani.

The City bank, of Minneapolis, a state banking institution, suspended payment this week, pending examination. The capital stock is \$300,000. The deposits at the last statement, December 31, 1895, were \$523,604. It is claimed the depositors will be paid in full.

A cablegram from Prague announces the death of Charles Jonas, United States consul at Crefeld, Germany. Mr. Jonas was formerly consul at St. Petersburg, but exchanged positions with John Karel. He was at one time lieutenant-governor of Wisconsin.

The certainty of the settlement of the Venezuelan boundary dispute is still in doubt, since Venezuela repeatedly affirms that it is impossible for her to compromise the boundary claims by any treaty or convention, because of the terms of her national constitution.

"There is a general opinion," says a letter to a Boston tobacco dealer, "both among insurgents and Spaniards, that General Campos has become demented. His actions, not only in the direction of the campaign, but his private and ordinary doings are such as to give good grounds for this belief."

AT CHICAGO, JULY 7

PLACE AND TIME OF THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

Four Cities Competed for It—They Were Chicago, St. Louis, New York and Cincinnati—Twenty-nine Ballots Necessary to Select.

Washington, Jan. 18.—The Democratic convention will be held in Chicago, July 7. That was the decision reached today by the national Democratic committee after an interesting and, at times, exciting session, which continued until 11 o'clock tonight. There was considerable difference of opinion as to the time of holding the convention, the proposition advanced by Mr. Thurman who held the proxy of the New Mexico member, being to hold it June 2, two weeks before the Republican convention, and the other by Hugh Wallace, of Washington, to hold it July 7. The committee decided upon the latter date by a vote of 32 to 18.

The main interest seemed to center in the choice of the convention city. For this honor there were four applicants, Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati and New York. Thirty minutes was allowed each in which to present its claims. The speeches made by distinguished citizens in each instance, were of a high order of excellence, and, at times, aroused the greatest enthusiasm. The balloting began at 6 o'clock this evening, and from the first a long and bitter struggle was indicated. The first ballot resulted:

Chicago, 6; Cincinnati, 11; St. Louis, 19; New York, 14.

There was practically no variation, except for the change of a vote or two, until the twenty-third ballot, when Chicago began gradually to increase her vote at the expense of New York.

On the twentieth ballot New York's strength was rapidly disintegrating, her vote going almost bodily for Chicago; but St. Louis, which had tenaciously clung to her nineteen votes, also captured several of Cincinnati's votes, and, on the ballot before the last St. Louis led Chicago by one vote. Before the last ballot, the twenty-ninth, which was taken shortly before 11 o'clock, the four remaining votes of New York were thrown to Chicago, and she obtained the necessary plurality. Senator Brice voted for Cincinnati to the last.

GOVERNMENT GRAIN MONOPOLY

The Discussion on Von Kanitz' Proposal in the Reichstag.

Berlin, Jan. 18.—In the reichstag today, during a discussion of Count von Kanitz' proposal for the establishment of a government grain monopoly, the count denied that it would raise the price of bread. He also said that the scheme was not socialistic, and that its object was to benefit the peasantry.

Baron von Bieberstein, the minister for foreign affairs, replying to Count von Kanitz, said that the latter's notion had created expectations which could not be realized, and had aroused anxiety and distrust. He denied the existence of universal distress, and asserted that what distress existed was not due to the commercial treaties. The centrist leader, Herr von Galen, formally announced that the center party was in favor of the absolute rejection of Count von Kanitz' scheme.

Count Herbert von Bismarck was listened to by a full house as he arose to speak. He favored Count von Kanitz' grain-monopoly bill, but admitted the proposal should not be described as a perfect remedy of the agricultural discussion. But he impressed upon the government that the initiative lay with themselves, and that neglect of the question would drive the peasants into the arms of the socialists.

Confessed and Was Sentenced.

Colorado Springs, Jan. 18.—Robert R. Smith today pleaded guilty to implication in the robbery of the Wells-Fargo express office of \$16,000 in Grassy Gulch, near Victor, some months ago. Smith was driver of the wagon. He says his confederates were George Smith, recently killed in Victor; Gray and Welch, who broke jail here some time ago, and a man named Mays. Smith was sentenced to six years' imprisonment.

Mrs. Langtry's Stolen Jewels.

London, Jan. 18.—Governor Schuster, of the Union bank, of London, said today it was true that Mrs. Langtry had brought action for the loss of her jewels, which were entrusted to the care of the bank, and which were obtained from it by a forged order. Mr. Schuster added, however, that the bank was retaining Mrs. Langtry's claim. The jewels have been variously estimated in value from \$50,000 to \$200,000.

Home for Salvation Army Officers.

Newark, N. J., Jan. 18.—It is announced that General Ballington Booth has purchased a farm in Bergen county, near the place of Theodore A. Havemeyer, to be used as a home for worn-out Salvation Army officers.

THE CUBAN REBELLION.

Insurgents Are Bringing Matters to a Crisis—Editorial Comment.

[Chicago Record.]
Making all due allowance for possible errors in the latest reports of the situation in Cuba, it is still not improbable that the insurgents are on the eve of a stroke which will bring the warfare to a crisis. During the last few weeks the fight has been waged steadily, the insurgents being generally the gainers. General Campos seems to have been unable to make any headway against his opponents, who, aside from the advantage of a complete familiarity with the topography of their country, are inured to its climate and have abundant refuges in which to take shelter. Unless the Spaniards have been resorting to a ruse, and leading the insurgents on simply for the purpose of trapping them, the fall of Havana is within reasonable probability.

We Must Acknowledge Them.

[Chicago Inter Ocean.]

We are under no obligations of courtesy toward Spain. She was one of the few powers that acknowledged the belligerency of the Confederate states during the war for the Union. She hastened to assure Great Britain of the paltry aid of her feeble forces in resistance to our application of the Monroe doctrine to the Venezuela issue. Nor are we under any obligation of sentiment. The Spanish government is the most illiberal, the most hopelessly unprogressive, in Europe. Cuba has borne impositions tenfold more aggravated than those which forced the thirteen American colonies of Great Britain into successful revolution. A congressional declaration in favor of acknowledgement of the Cuban republic will be approved from Maine to Florida and from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Insurrection or Revolution, Which?

[New York Independent.]

Shall we call it a revolution or a mere insurrection? "Revolutions" have been numerous in Cuba, as Senor Ponce de Leon tell our readers this week, and he ought to know, for he has had lively experience in them. But somehow the Spanish power has not been overthrown. Senor Palma, who is the chief representative of the "Cuban Republic," tells our readers this week why Cuba ought to be free; and he and Mr. Crosby and Senors Pierra and De Quesada appeal with much eloquence and earnestness for American sympathy, dwelling bitterly upon the wrongs and cruelties and oppressions of Spanish government, and their words cannot but excite sympathy.

A Puzzling Matter.

[Boston Traveller.]

The most puzzling thing about the Cuban rebellion just now is why, if the insurgents are numerically as strong as they are represented to be, they do not concentrate enough to seize and hold some town or city on or near the coast, and make a strenuous effort to maintain some kind of communication with the outside world. Until they make some effort of this kind they can hardly ask any of the established nations of the world to recognize them, however much they may have popular sympathy for their struggle for freedom.

Our National Interest.

[New York World.]

We have a national interest in the independence of Cuba which has no parallel in the case of any European country. If we were aggressively disposed we might find both reason and precedent for a much more active sympathy with the Cuban insurgents than any body at present proposes to extend to them. All that they ask for is a recognition of their right to do battle for liberty and independence. So much every American ought to stand ready to grant.

How Spain Treated America.

[Pittsburg Dispatch.]

If a third of the provinces of Spain were to declare that they had seceded and this country should recognize them as belligerents in less than three months the proceeding would be an exact parallel to Spain's action when the Southern Confederacy was proclaimed. Cuba is Spain's distant colony and our neighbor, and yet we have not imitated the unfriendly Spanish example under the greater provocation.

Should Spain Unite With England.

[Peoria Herald.]

It is laughable to read that in the case of torable Spain will unite with England. What can Spain do? It looks now as though the revolutionists in Cuba would keep her busy. The only result of a war with Spain would be the acquisition of Cuba by this country. A few thousand American troops would speedily settle that business.

Before They Are Wiped Out.

[Atlanta Constitution.]

Let the American people hasten to demand belligerent rights at once before Spain can gather her forces to wipe the Cubans out. Let these rights be granted them at once so that the struggling Cubans may have this advantage in their efforts to secure self-government.