

River Glacier.

RIVER, OR., FEB. 21, 1894.
KNOCKED OUT.

As we were eye witness to the assassination of the Cascade county bill we deem it proper to present some of the facts in the case, that residents of other portions of the county as well as of this section may have a fair understanding of it. It was apparent from the first, that every member of the Wasco delegation was inimical to the division of the county, even E. O. McCoy who was endeavoring to have a portion of Wasco added to Sherman county so that Morowhich is owned principally by him might be made the county seat by the new votes, could find objections to the segregation of the county down this way. Mr. Johnston the representative of the balance of the county when approached about this bill refused to consider this portion of the county at all, but blindly obeyed the dictates of his master. He was requested, even though he should vote against the bill, to state our position fairly which he promised to do, but when the bill came up for its third reading he rose up in his seat, and led more than Ananias. McCoy was a passive necessary to the act, Johnston the cowardly hired assassin. In the senate Watkins refused to listen to any reason, and insisted that he should and would kill the bill if he could, which by the way he could not have done. Hilton said that he would give the bill a chance, and would see that it was not indefinitely postponed. He, fortunately perhaps, was not put to the test. The delegation from The Dalles we believe did not make any light against division, though they no doubt expressed their opinions, with the sole exception of E. B. McFarland, to whom is due the fact that the bill was killed by indefinite postponement. Johnston promised to let the bill go to a vote, and we give him credit for keeping his word in this respect. As the roll was about to be called Welch, of Clatsop left his seat and going to McFarland said: "You do not want this bill do you?" to which McFarland promptly replied, "no, kill it." Welch then made the motion to indefinitely postpone, which was carried. We believe the bill had a fair show of passing the house had it gone to a vote, and we do not believe it could have been indefinitely postponed had it come up at any other time. The senate had just sent the Portland consolidation bill to the house with some very objectionable amendments and the house; especially the Multnomah delegation were savage. McFarland was present in the interest of The Dalles water commission bill, and had been then, is yet, condemning Johnston for trying to dictate to The Dalles what was best for it. He was asserting all the time that The Dalles with its square mile of territory had a right to say what it wanted, and that it was not the business of any one outside of The Dalles to interfere. While claiming this for The Dalles he dictated to the people of the 490 square miles of the proposed county of Cascade what they should do, and what was best for them. We always knew that McFarland was only removed by an almost imperceptible partition from the realms of driveling idioity, but had supposed that the glimmerings of intelligence that occasionally gave proof that his intellect was really in working order, were generally of a respectable tendency inclining towards the deencies. We were mistaken. The balance of the county and The Dalles have decided that they had no use for us after the election, it shall be our pleasure and pride to make it interesting enough in the future, that we will be remembered. Our present delegation in the legislature will hear from this section and so will any one up for office who is suspected of being friendly to any one of them. They have repudiated us as their constituents, and both the dirty scrub Johnston, and his aiders and abettors are repudiated for all time by the people of this section.

General Sherman and Admiral Porter, two of the central figures of the late war passed away during the past week, the latter dying last Friday, and the former Saturday. General Sherman's body was buried as he desired at St. Louis. The lives of both are a part of the history of the nation and as such familiar to all.

We respectfully suggest that representative Johnston return to the classic precincts of Dufur by the celebrated Barlow pass, ruminating as he plods along on the vanity of earthly affairs especially as conducted in the Oregon legislature.

When Welch of Clatsop took the oath of office as a member of the Oregon legislature he evidently did so with some mental reservations; one of which was E. B. McFarland at The Dalles.

A man not far from here sold his son-in-law one-half of a cow and then refused to divide the milk, maintaining that he sold only the front half. The son-in-law was also required to provide all the feed the cow consumed and compelled to carry water to her three times a day.—Times-Mountain.

PROVIDENCE GAVE THE SIGNAL.

Mysterious Hazing of a Bell That Prevented a Railroad Accident.

A down railroad engineers and conductors met by chance the other day and an old gray haired veteran of the war told a story. He had been an engineer with a big reputation as a "brancer" in the days gone by, but on account of failing nerves and eyesight was now enjoying an easy berth around the shops. He said:

"It was when the old Y. M. and B. was first opened up," he began. "I was pullin' passenger, and took the first coach over the road. I got a good run—all day work—and was holdin' her down as a good thing. 'Bout a year after we'd got to doin' a good business I had some extra runnin' and lost my run for a while, and ran night all of the time. It was my last trip before I'd get back to my own run, and I was feelin' glad to get on to the day 'trick' again.

"We'd had some mighty bad weather and lots of water fell. Our track was in pretty good shape, though, and we didn't much fear washouts, so we kept up with the 'trick' pretty well. On the night I spoke about I was on No. 2. We had a heavy train, but the machine I had was able to 'get there,' and I was on time till we struck a freight that couldn't take the sliding. They 'swung us down,' and we side tracked until the freight got away. I was pretty warm ever losing the time, and when we lit out of there I pulled her right up to the notch and she went for all she was worth.

"We were making about forty-five miles an hour, and when we reached the 'hill' east of Wildcat I worked steam all the way down. We were 'bout half way to the creek when the bell rang. I worked mighty quick, but it was down hill and the rails were wet and I didn't get stopped until the pilot was almost over the bridge—or where the bridge ought to be—'cause when I stopped the headlight was shining over a chasm. The bridge was washed away. God! You can tell just how I felt. My fireman nearly fainted, and I wasn't far behind him. Well, after we stopped the conductor, a smart chap with a fancy lamp and a rubber collar, came aramin' up wantin' to know why I stopped.

"'Cause the bell rang. What did you pull the rope for?' says he.

"I didn't," says he.

"Well, who did?"

"'No one,' says he, hot like.

"Well, some one pulled it or I wouldn't a stopped," says I.

"The 'con' looked at me a minute, and just then the brakeman came up.

"'Did you pull the rope, Joe?' said the 'con'.

"'No,' says Joe.

"Just of a sudden a thought struck me, and I told the 'brakey' to ask the porter. The 'con' hadn't pulled the bell, and the passengers in his car were all asleep until I jerked them sideways with the 'air.' I took the conductor around to the front end and showed him the bridge. He was scared to death, and we went back together through the train to see who pulled the bell rope, but every mother's son of them swore it wasn't touched. I began to get scared again and told them about the bridge, and everybody came out to look at it.

"We couldn't find any one who gave the signal, and after we'd flagged back to the station I got to thinkin' more and more, and I came to the opinion that the bell was rung by Providence. There was 150 people on the train, and if that bell hadn't rung I'd a took them all over into the Wildcat, and dropped them about one hundred feet into the water. There wouldn't be anybody left to tell about it, either.

"The superintendent looked into the thing after I reported, and had me and Joe up 'on the carpet' twice, but we both heard the bell, and swore to it. Some chap got out a long explanation that the bell rope was tight stretched, and we struck a low joint coming down the hill, when one end of the coach sagged, and the rope being tight it rang the bell, but I don't believe it. It was Providence that did it, and I know it, and I've never sworn an oath since, and never will."—Kansas City Star.

They Parted to Meet No More.

A clergyman called on a man who had just lost his wife to offer him consolation. "Don't fret, my friend," the clergyman said; "the time will soon come when you will meet her never to part again."

"But parson," said the man, "I've been married twice, and what I want to know is which wife am I to meet 'never to part again' Or am I to meet both of them 'never to part again'?" It strikes me that, if so, it will be a bit awkward. Besides, I hated my first wife, for she was a regular vixen."

The clergyman was puzzled what to say, when the man suddenly brightened up and exclaimed, almost cheerfully:

"I think it will be all right, parson. My first wife was such a downright bad 'un that I don't think there's much fear of my meeting her in heaven."—London Tit-Bits.

A Luminous Crayon.

A luminous crayon has been invented for the purpose of enabling lecturers to draw on the blackboard when the room is darkened for the use of the lantern. The invention is likely to prove of value not only to the lecturers who use a lantern, but also (in another form) to those students who wish to take notes.—Exchange.

Schiaparelli, the eagle eyed astronomer of Milan, after satisfying himself that Mercury revolves once on its axis during its revolution of eighty-eight days around the sun, has turned his attention to Venus. He discovers, as he believes, that she follows the same law, turning once on her axis while she makes her revolution of 225 days around the sun.

The slag of furnaces for many years was dumped into ravines and piled upon vacant fields until it had accumulated in vast quantities, but now it is being mined again, resmelted in some instances, made into asbestos or used in ballasting roads.

Would Have Preferred Ingrid.

"Ah, then, this, would you be likely a poor old woman where St. Mary's house is?"

The fashionably dressed young woman thus addressed stopped as she was walking in Broadway and looked down on a ragged old crane, the picture of squalor and ill health. Her first inclination was to get away as quickly as possible from the uncanny object, but pity prevailed and she said:

"I'm going just the home myself. Follow me and I'll point it out to you when I reach it."

Then she started on again. If the old woman had only been content to follow quietly the young one would have felt sufficiently rewarded for her kindness by the consciousness of a good deed done; but the old one began in a loud sing-song to praise the Lord for sending her as kind and beautiful a lady to lead her to the home.

"Glory be to God!" she almost shouted. "The Lord rest the souls of all the dead belongin' to yer! May the heavens be yer bed, and every hair in yer head a candle round yer coffin to light ye to glory! Holy mother, send ye a rich husband and a fine big family!" and so on, all through the crowded Fourteenth street, to the vast amazement of the people and the overwhelming confusion of the thankful benefactor, who could hardly restrain herself from running away.—New York Tribune.

Bentling Out Bibles.

There is a firm in town that hires out Bibles. There is a popular impression that every family possesses a Bible, a Dictionary and a copy of Shakespeare. This impression, like many popular impressions, seems to be an erroneous one. The Bibles thus hired out are expensive ones and suitable to hand over to a fashionable clergyman or a bishop, if a church dignitary so high as a bishop is favoring the family in question with a call or visit. Such an interesting religious episode in the life of a fashionable family as the appearance of a bishop is usually known in advance, and the Bible is secured in proper time.

The leaves between the old and new testament are, of course, perfectly blank, and if a representative of the church should chance to turn to them he would find that his fashionable friends were alarmingly destitute of general knowledge. Such a discovery would strike the family discovered with more horror than it would any one else. They seem willing, however, to take the chances. Men who hire out the Bibles demand a deposit in every case, and charge \$2 a night.—New York World.

Buffalo Heads a Half Century Ago.

I think I can truly say that I saw in that region in one day more buffaloes than I have seen of cattle in all my life. I have seen the plain black with them for several days' journey as far as the eye could reach. They seemed to be coming northward continually from the distant plains to the Flats to get water, and would plunge in and swim across by thousands—so numerous were they that they changed not only the color of the water, but its taste, until it was unfit to drink; but we had to do it. One night when we were encamped on the south fork of the Platte they came in such droves that we had to sit up and fire guns and make what fires we could to keep them from running over us and trampling us into the dam. We could hear them thundering all night long; the ground fairly trembled with vast approaching herds, and if they had not been diverted weapons, animals and emigrants would have been trodden under their feet.—Gen. John Bidwell in Century.

What New England Reads.

It is interesting to know what are the reading tastes of such a typical New England town as Springfield, Mass. The city report of its public library shows, of course, that works of fiction are most in demand, with Eliza Lyall, Walter Besant, R. D. Row, Amelia B. Edwards, W. B. Howells, Jane Austen, Amelia Barr and Scott, Dickens and Tinsleray as the most generally read authors. Next to works of fiction come biography, travels, science, education, history and theology, in the order named. Among historical works everything relating to the civil war is greedily read by all classes, but especially by Grand Army men. In fact, it is difficult to supply the demand for some of these books. Of French books, the one most read is Victor Hugo's "Les Miserables." The demand for German books is light. Shakespeare is read principally by the pupils of the public schools.—Exchange.

Artificial and Natural Gas.

Professor Kähler is of the opinion that what is popularly termed natural gas is destined to speedy extinction, but he thinks its effects on the economic methods of our civilization are certain to be enduring, and that the superior cleanliness and convenience of gas as a fuel will bring the world to the use of manufactured gas for fuel purposes when the supply of natural gas has given out, and in these localities where the geologic formation is such that the discovery of natural gas cannot be hoped for.—New York Telegram.

Looking Forward.

Tommy is very hard on shoes and trousers. His mother understands this and governs herself accordingly when she goes shopping.

One day, while out with another lady, she was buying cloth for a pair of pantaloons for Tommy, and ordered a good deal more than seemed necessary.

"Why do you get so much?" asked her friend.

"Oh," was the reply, "this is for reserved seats!"—Youth's Companion.

Utilizing Waste.

Blood is manufactured into door knobs; shunters and doors are made from wood pulp; sawdust is a most useful article; dust and dirt are transformed into multitudinous building materials, while the waste products of the gas house are more valuable, if possible, than the original substance.—Baltimore Herald.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
THE DALLES, OR., OCTOBER 18, 1893.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," Charles L. Moore, of Hood River, county of Wasco, state of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 10, for the purchase of the southwest 1/4 of section 10, in township No. 1 north, range No. 9 east, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at The Dalles, Oregon, on Thursday, the 15th day of February, 1894.

He names as witnesses: C. L. Phelps, C. L. Moore, Levi Sealigh and A. Mackley, all of Hood River, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 15th day of February, 1894.

JOHN W. LEWIS, Register.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
THE DALLES, OR., OCTOBER 18, 1893.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," Sarah J. Phelps, of Hood River, county of Wasco, state of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 10, for the purchase of the southwest 1/4 of section No. 13, in township No. 1 north, range No. 9 east, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at The Dalles, Oregon, on Thursday, the 15th day of February, 1894.

He names as witnesses: C. L. Phelps, C. L. Moore, Levi Sealigh and M. F. Loy, all of Hood River, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 15th day of February, 1894.

JOHN W. LEWIS, Register.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
THE DALLES, OR., OCTOBER 18, 1893.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," Charles L. Phelps, of Hood River, county of Wasco, state of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 10, for the purchase of the southwest 1/4 of section No. 13, in township No. 1 north, range No. 9 east, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at The Dalles, Oregon, on Thursday, the 15th day of February, 1894.

He names as witnesses: A. L. Phelps, C. L. Moore, Levi Sealigh, and C. Mackley, all of Hood River, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 15th day of February, 1894.

JOHN W. LEWIS, Register.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
THE DALLES, OR., OCTOBER 18, 1893.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," Lewis E. Moore, of Hood River, county of Wasco, state of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 10, for the purchase of the N. E. 1/4 of Section No. 1, in township No. 1, N. Range 9 E., and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at The Dalles, Oregon, on Wednesday, the 15th day of February, 1894.

He names as witnesses: A. L. Phelps, of Hood River, Or.; C. P. Bush, of Hood River, Or.; Levi Sealigh, of Hood River, Or.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 15th day of February, 1894.

JOHN W. LEWIS, Register.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
THE DALLES, OR., OCTOBER 18, 1893.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," Mary Mackley, of Hood River, county of Wasco, state of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 9, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at The Dalles, Or., on Wednesday, the 15th day of February, 1894.

He names as witnesses: A. L. Phelps, C. P. Bush, C. L. Moore and Levi Sealigh, all of Hood River, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 15th day of February, 1894.

JOHN W. LEWIS, Register.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
THE DALLES, OR., OCTOBER 29, 1893.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," Lewis E. Moore, of Hood River, county of Wasco, state of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 9, for the purchase of the southwest 1/4 of section No. 14, southwest 1/4 of section No. 14 and southwest 1/4 of section No. 14, in township No. 1 north, range No. 9 east, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at The Dalles, Or., on Wednesday, the 15th day of February, 1894.

He names as witnesses: C. P. Bush, M. F. Loy, Levi Sealigh and Austin L. Phelps, all of Hood River, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 15th day of February, 1894.

JOHN W. LEWIS, Register.

LOST.

A lancewood fishing rod in square wood case. Return to this office and receive liberal reward.

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