

Hood River Glacier.

HOOD RIVER, OR. FEB. 24, 1894.

A SENATORIAL JOSS.

The United States senate has a fetish known as "senatorial courtesy," which it worships blindly. In attempting to appoint a justice of the supreme court in place of Justice Blatchford, who was appointed from New York, the president named first Judge Hornblower of that state, whom it seems was distasteful to Senator Hill. The protection of the fetish was invoked and "senatorial courtesy" decided that the president could not appoint a New York man to office without the consent of the senators of that state. The president then sent in the name of Peckham, also of New York; but Hill was not satisfied and the fetish was again invoked to Peckham's undoing. The president then selected a man from Louisiana, Senator White, a devotee of senatorial courtesy, and he was promptly confirmed. This senatorial courtesy, of which the public has heard so much, is of an odd brand, as it is simply that courtesy due from one senator to another. What the country would like to see is an exhibition of that courtesy due from one gentleman to another; that courtesy which every citizen owes to the chief officer of the nation; that courtesy which the dignified devotees of d-d foolishness need to be introduced to the courtesy that is due to the people whose business they are sent to Washington to transact. Senator Hill has succeeded in preventing the appointment of a man from his state to the supreme bench, and he has also shown the country how despotic and dangerous a power the senate is. He has demonstrated that the supreme bench of the United States may be left vacant unless the president chooses to fill it from the United States senate. The time when senators will be elected by a direct vote of the people is several years nearer than it was a week ago, thanks to Senator Hill of New York.

AN UNPOPULAR SECRETARY.

The horticulturists met at Spokane last week and had what the newspapers call an interesting meeting. We found at the first glance we gave at the report of the business done that S. A. Clarke had been elected secretary, and there was no use investigating further. The people of this county, at the solicitation of Mr. Clarke, shipped several carloads of plums to Chicago. They brought, by wholesale, about half a cent a pound, and retailed at 20 cents a pound. The little difference of nineteen cents and a half on each pound will require some explanation before Wasco county fruit growers will trust any organization of which S. A. Clarke is an officer. We do not believe, nor do we mean to convey the idea, that Mr. Clarke is dishonest, but we think he is a theorist, a dreamer of dreams, a writer of misleaders for the Oregonian, in this case being literally the blind leading the blind. Mr. Clarke can describe beautifully apples that he cannot grow, and he makes the mistake of applying his long list of scientific fertilizers to his crop of language instead of to his orchard. The Spokane convention might have "gone further and fared worse" in its selection of a secretary, but it would have to go a long journey indeed to do so.

The storm which has just passed extended over the entire Pacific coast. On the Sound the wind attained a velocity of sixty miles an hour. In Eastern Oregon, Washington and Nevada, the snow fall was heavy, but none experienced the heavy winds prevailing on the Sound. In California the snow fall was exceptionally heavy, and in the mountains the snow reigned supreme. The Central Pacific was completely blocked.

Chris Evans, the notorious California bandit, is now in the penitentiary and will be heard of no more. He returned to Visalia to his house, where he was caught, but before surrendering knocked all the glamor out of his career by beating a woman almost to death. A proper ending of a brutal career, a bright example of the heroic material of which such robbers are made.

Senatorial courtesy is on top, Senator Hill and the state of New York on the bottom. For the first time since 1868, New York is without representation in the supreme court. Senator Hill ought to feel proud of his fight, for, like the late John Derby, he "inserted his nose in his opponent's mouth and held him firmly to punishment."

The patent on revolving fire-arms expired Tuesday, and it is probable that the festive pistol may be reduced in price until it is within the reach of every school-boy. Thus by slow degrees do we meander on to the millennium.

Hermann is reported as being out of the fight for Dolph's place. He would like to be senator, but evidently thinks the chances too heavy against him. The next Senator from this state will be either Dolph or Pennoyer.

START A CREAMERY.

Look at the communities which have been almost built up about the creameries of Oregon and Washington. You can tell the losses of the creamery patrons by their new buildings, trim fences and general air of prosperity. Every month there is from \$1000 to \$2000 in cash paid out to the milk suppliers of each of these creameries. They have money. Their store bills are paid. They are not howling calamity.—Oregonian.

We suggest to our democratic friends who clamor for a democratic daily in Portland, that they rent rooms in the Oregonian building, and start a creamery.

CRUEL BUT NECESSARY.

It would be cruel, barbarous perhaps, to stop immigration to this country, because that would deny human beings the privilege of bettering their condition, but the fact remains that this is the only cure for the ills of the laboring masses. At present the United States is the dumping ground of the paupers of all nations. It is shown by the government statistics that the per capita capital of immigrants to this country for the last quarter of a century has not averaged twenty-five dollars, hence this addition to our population must immediately become employees, and not employers of labor. How then, with this constantly increasing competition in the labor market can it be expected to maintain wages at the former standard?

Suppose, for example, a restrictive immigration law was enacted prohibiting the landing of any immigrant possessed of less than \$10,000. Under such a law the immigrant would immediately become an employer and at once remove from the labor market, instead of adding to it, a portion of its surplus stock. As matters are at present new brawn is constantly being added to the already monstrous surplus, and so long as this continues human genius can not restore the salaries of former times. An over plus of anything creates depression in that things market. This is especially true of the common laborer. He can form no union to protect himself, because almost every incoming steamer adds to his number multitudes forced to seek employment because of poverty—and hunger has no respect for pledges.

Financial legislation, one way or another, will not remedy the evil, nor will tariff laws effect it very much. Congress may legislate on these questions until the crack of doom, but just so long as we import empty pockets and hungry stomachs, hands will not remain idle if by an undercut in wages they may be set to work.

The above is taken from the Portland Sunday Mercury, a staunch republican paper, and it is so seldom that we find anything of a political character in a republican newspaper that we can heartily endorse, that we feel in duty bound to acknowledge the fact when it occurs. It expresses our sentiments perfectly. The way to "protect American labor" is to shut out foreign labor, not foreign goods. Nor is this cruel to the foreigner. Under existing circumstances he does not improve his condition by coming here, because so many of his fellows have come, that this country can no longer give him employment at big wages. The foreigner has caused this condition; has come here until every occupation is overcrowded. The laboring population has outgrown the employing population. The country is still growing but not fast enough to absorb the horde of brawn and muscle that yearly overruns it. We have no objection to a foreigner, for the reason that he is a foreigner; but we object to his coming, because it is against the interests of the foreigner now here, as much as against the citizen. When immigration is stopped, American labor will be protected, but not before.

The Brazilian election is still in progress. De Gama seems to be counted out in the Rio Janeiro balliwick. It really looks as though, if either side ought to yield, Pleix-oto.

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C. J. HAYES, SURVEYOR.

All work given him will be done correctly and promptly. He has a few good claims upon which he can locate parties; both farming and timber lands. February, 1894.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that there will be a meeting of the stockholders of the Hood River Fruit Growers Union on Saturday, March 3d, at 1 p. m., in Hood River, Oregon, for the purpose of considering such amendments to the by-laws as were proposed at the last stockholders' meeting, hearing a report from the Spokane convention by T. R. Coon, and such other business as may come before the meeting. All persons wishing their number of shares of stock changed will please bring their old certificates. By order of the president, H. F. DAVIDSON, Secretary.

GOOD ROADS FOR ILLINOIS.

Governor Altgeld Advocates a System of Good Highways for the Entire State. In a recent interview on the question of good country roads Governor Altgeld expressed himself as follows:

"I regard the question of good roads as one of the most important that now confronts the people of Illinois. The state should take hold of it with resolution and upon a broad gauge plan. There is no adequate reason for the impassability of many of our common roads. The west has built great cities, railroads and workshops. Illinois has been in the front rank in all these improvements. There is no excuse for her being behind in her road policy, particularly as her agriculture is the basis of her prosperity. It seems almost incredible that we have made so little progress in the business of roadmaking. This question should interest the farmer more than any one else, for the reason that he suffers much actual financial loss from bad roads.

"As a result of impassable roads the farmer is often prevented from marketing his grain when and where it would bring the best price. In other words, he must sell when he can get to a selling place and not when the best price is obtainable. The railroads also are deeply interested in securing good roads. As things are now the railroads are swamped with grain for shipment when good roads enable the farmer to deliver his grain to them, but let the weather make the roads bad, and the farmer, being unable to haul over them, ceases to bring his grain to market, and the railroad and its cars are idle. For this reason alone many railroads are compelled to have an unnecessarily large number of cars. Bad roads congest the grain business into the periodic spells of good roads, and this necessitates higher charges for the service of transportation when it is rendered. In addition to all this teaming over bad roads is hard on the horses, hard on the wagon and hard on the farmer himself.

"What have you to say concerning the expense of building good roads throughout the state?"

"That is a most difficult problem to deal with. However, it may be set down as a principle of right and justice that those who are benefited by the good roads should pay for them. But a good road policy would be of general benefit to the entire state. It might be, therefore, that some of the expense should be borne by the state at large. In addition each county might have a local tax for the same purpose. Townships likewise should have a tax. But it would be unfair to a township to compel it to build a lot of bridges over a stream mainly for the benefit of people all over the county. It would be for such a purpose that a general county tax might be levied. In addition to this, property, farms especially, that are conspicuously benefited, should be made to pay a special assessment. All of this, however, is very crude. I only suggest it as perhaps a feasible plan. I would not like to be considered as having reached final conclusions on this phase of the matter."

"Would a good road policy upon the part of the state greatly increase state taxes?"

"That would depend upon the policy adopted. If we were to undertake to build good roads all over Illinois at once the cost would be great and would necessarily heavily increase taxation. But such a policy could not be agreed upon or maintained. I apprehend that with a careful and economical administration of the state affairs general taxation need be but little increased, if increased at all, in order to begin a road policy. And it should be considered that money expended in permanent improvements, such as good roads, is not like money thrown away upon payrolls of useless employees."

"Have you given the matter of road-building any consideration?"

"Only in a general way. I have kept track of the question as it has been treated in the newspapers and magazines and have been much interested by it. It appears that a good road and road-way about fourteen feet wide—that is to say, double track—can be built for about fifty cents a linear foot. This would be about \$2,500 a mile. Where a general system of roadmaking would be gone into, however, I am inclined to believe that this expense might be greatly reduced. But, even at fifty cents a foot, two roads spanning an ordinary county at right angles could be constructed for less than \$200,000. The interest on such an investment would be about \$10,000 a year. A properly constructed road would not require much expenditure for repairs for a long time."—Chicago News Record.

Necessary Education.

While it would be pleasant to have our schools cultivate the literary element in English composition, this is not the first end to be sought. All educated men cannot hope to be poets or essayists, but no one has a right to consider himself educated till he is able to say in writing what he would say to his correspondent should it be standing face to face. Slovenliness of expression not only is usually traceable to slovenliness of thought as a cause, but the habitual neglect of expression has also a tendency to increase by reflex action the habit of loose or muddy thinking. A person who lacks the power of clear thought and expression is not a person to whose keeping it is safe to confide public interests, and in our country, where every citizen is liable to be called upon to bear some of the burdens of state, it is especially necessary that the study of written as well as spoken English be given the place to which its importance plainly entitles it in every American school course.—Good Housekeeping.

Children at Table.

It is an old-fashioned notion that "children should be seen and not heard." An occasional yell by the little folk is not objectionable, yet at the same time they should not monopolize conversation or attention. They have their places, and it is an injustice that they should at the family board always be silent.—Good Housekeeping.

MEADOW AND PASTURE GRASSES.

Views Expressed by Professor Henry, of the Wisconsin Experiment Station.

In a letter written to Hoard's Dairyman concerning grasses in Wisconsin Professor Henry makes several statements that are of general interest. In regard to the clovers he says:

"The mammoth furnishes a seed which brings a good price and is probably valuable for turning under. Generally, however, medium red clover should be sown, since it gives better satisfaction for haymaking. The alsike clover deserves more friends than it has. It is especially valuable for sowing on lands slightly damp. Of course it will not do on wet lands. It holds much better when pastured by stock than does red clover, the plants often lasting several years in pastures. The stems of the alsike are finer and better relished by stock, especially sheep, than are the coarser stems of the red clover. Alsike seed brings a very good price. We have tried a number of other clovers, but none that will compare with alsike and the medium red.

"Among the grasses Kentucky blue grass—sometimes called June grass—holds supreme sway in Wisconsin. In many places it runs out timothy and clover. It starts very early in the spring and furnishes abundance of feed until about the 1st of July, when it enters a period of rest and is of little worth until about the 1st of September, when, if favorable conditions prevail, it starts up again, furnishing fine pasture all the fall. Redtop holds fairly well, and is especially valuable for lands somewhat damp. Fowl meadow grass may also be tried in a limited way where redtop succeeds. Orchard grass should be sown in the pastures for the purpose of furnishing a variety, but should never be sown alone, since it has a strong tendency to grow in clumps or tussocks and does not make a satisfactory sod.

"For meadows the standard mixture is timothy and clover. Orchard grass can be sown along with clover with or without the timothy. It is about ten days earlier than the timothy and fully as early as clover. Meadows produced from the mixture of this with clover can be cut earlier than where timothy is sown. Unless cut very early orchard grass makes a woody hay.

"Of the newer candidates for favor in the meadow the only one we have had any success with is the tall meadow oat grass, which we find holds pretty well. This grass has a heavy leafage near the ground and sends up long stems affording readily but little nutriment in themselves in proportion to their appearance. The oat grass hay is somewhat bitter to the taste, but is fairly well liked by cattle. It ripens even earlier than orchard grass. From the stiff nature of its straws it prevents clover from falling over, enabling it to dry out quicker after being cut with the mower.

"To those who wish to experiment with grasses for meadows I would recommend the use of some alsike, orchard grass and tall oat grass along with common red clover and timothy.

"Many farmers seem not to understand the vegetation of the clover plant, laboring under the impression that it is necessary to sow some grain crop with the clover to protect it. Clover does best when sown by itself or with other grasses and without any nurse crop. To sow oat or barley with it in the spring is to place it in competition with a strong plant that takes away the moisture.

"If there is not moisture enough for both the grain crop and the clover, the clover must die out. We have never failed, no matter how dry the season, in getting a good stand of clover where clover was sown by itself, while we have frequently failed in getting a good stand where clover was sown with spring grain or in the spring with winter grain.

"Of course the farmer does not feel like sowing clover with or without grass seed alone and losing a grain crop the first year. I have mentioned our experience in the matter in order to help bring about a proper understanding of the situation. Where it is important to get a good stand of clover sow it by itself. In that case a good crop of hay can be cut from the seeding the first year if the season is favorable—at least heavy pasturage will be afforded in the fall. If sown with grain, one must take his chances for the clover.

The Royal Church raspberry is larger than the Cuthbert, ripens early and continues to ripen through a long season. The plants are said to be hardy.

Only the Scars Remain.

"Among the many testimonials which I see in regard to certain medicines performing cures, clearing the blood, etc.," writes LIZZIE HUNSON, of the James Smith Woolen Machinery Co., Philadelphia, Pa., "none impress me more than my own case. Twenty years ago, at the age of 18 years, I had swellings come on my legs, which broke and became running sores. Our family physician could do me no good, and it was feared that the bones would be affected. At last, my good old mother urged me to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I took three bottles, the sores healed, and I have not been troubled since. Only the scars remain, and the memory of the past, remind me of the good Ayer's Sarsaparilla has done me. I now weigh two hundred and twenty pounds, and am in the best of health. I have been on the road for the past twelve years, have noticed Ayer's Sarsaparilla advertised in all parts of the United States, and always take pleasure in telling what good it did for me."

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