

## Hood River Glacier.

HOOD RIVER, OR. APRIL 28, 1894.

### THE IMMIGRATION EVIL.

Coxey's army has ceased to be a joke and has become a nuisance. In time it will cease to become a nuisance and become a danger. Originally it was simply a collection of tramps, a hastily organized aggregation of vagrants; but men who have heretofore been laborers have now begun to join the tramp army, and in the natural course of events they too will become tramps. Nothing happens without a cause, hence there must be a cause for the vast number of idle men. Let us lay aside party ideas and see if the reason cannot be found, and this, too, outside of that old pack horse, the tariff. First, a large number of tramps can be accounted for by the roving disposition and natural inclination of the person. Laziness, lack of responsibilities and general shiftlessness furnish another quota. These two classes will be found, have been found in all times and under all circumstances. General prosperity makes them more unnoticeable because the other classes who tramp are not brought into competition with them. These other classes may be called temporary, though many of them become permanently averse to work. In times of financial depression the "standing industrial army" becomes enlarged; those who are thrown out of work and who are more or less willing to work. Of these classes are those who will work at only certain occupations and those who will not work for less than stated sums. The first class, those who are tramps from choice, who avoid work under all circumstances, can be gotten rid of only by a systematic supervision by the government. The others can be gotten rid of by removing the cause. That cause is the unhampered immigration system. The number of foreigners coming annually to the United States to remain varies from 500,000 to 1,200,000. The former number arrived here in 1893, and nearly that number will come this year, despite the hard times. These immigrants belong to the laboring classes, are accustomed to low wages, and in consequence force the American laborer out of his job and drive him to the road in search of another, and making him, temporarily at least, a tramp. This country can get along with a protective tariff and it can get along without one, but it cannot prosper with a tariff for protection to labor and labor itself on the free list. When immigration is stopped the tramp nuisance will be under control. Then there will be labor for all, and laws can easily be made by which all can be made to labor.

### THE INDUSTRIAL ARMY.

The Portland contingent of the "industrial army" left that city for the city's good Wednesday morning at 2 o'clock, one section making an effort to get out over the Northern and Union Pacific. The latter walked out as far as Troutdale and there tried to flag the morning mixed train. The trainmen were posted, and as the army were at the gravel-pit instead of the station, pulled through at the rate of twenty miles an hour and arrived on time without any of the recruits boarding it. Just what will become of them is hard to say. The country through which the Union Pacific runs is not calculated to be a paradise for this class of people. In fact, the farming country mostly lies at some distance from the railroad. The country cannot feed them, and how they will manage to live is one of those mysteries that those not of the genus are not permitted to fathom. Organized vagrancy is simply a multiplication of individual vagrancy, but it has become epidemic, and like other catching disorders, must run its course. The country will be indeed fortunate if, like other epidemics, it does not claim many victims.

A dispatch from Astoria on the 23d says: The cannerymen have almost given up hope of a large pack of salmon this year. Despite the fact that all the conditions so far have been favorable for a heavy run, fish are still scarce, and the average pack per cannery is not above 60 cases. Since the opening of the season, and in fact for two weeks previously, the weather has been all that could have been wished; and it was confidently expected that the high temperature would bring the fish in, but the expectation failed of realization. There has been little or no trap fishing yet, on account of the freshet, and until the water clears it would be a waste of time and money to get the traps in readiness. It is safe to say that the total pack for the year will not reach last year's figures.

Coxey's Army is at Troutdale, waiting for a train to take them either way. Friday the receiver of the Union Pacific got a hinge in his back bone knocked off and would not allow any tramps to run for fear they would be captured. It has been raining for several days on the mob and if the webfoot weather holds the gang will disperse. They can't stand water.

### OWL-DOWNY KILLEFETHER.

Ed Killfether of Portland is by long odds the most picturesque orator of the state democracy. Up in The Dalles, while the democratic clubs wrangled, in deafening din the silvery voice of the webfoot Celt rose clear as a bell above all the discord, and we heard him remark that "Victory will perch like a white-winged dove on the banners of triumphant democracy from the heaven-kissed summits of the snow-crowned Kiskiyou to the dimpled bosom of the smiling Columbia, the grandest stream for salmon, by the way, in the whole known universe, where the beneficence of an All-wise Creator has lavished an abundance of all good things for the man made in His own image; and J. M. Kelly will be the cause of it." And in Portland, the other day, he nominated a man for city auditor who was "raised under the imperishable shades of democracy and trained under the invincible wing of Tammany." And yet his candidate declined. Killfether deserves a place in congress, or at least in the Congressional Record.

### Penoyer's Opinion.

PORTLAND, April 21, 1894.—To the editor of the Oregonian: Our saw mill firm has received the following circular letter:

NEW YORK, April 10, 1894.

To Defenders, Correspondents and Friends of Protection—Dear Sirs: Perhaps the very best evidence of the injurious effects of threatened free trade is found by the actual reports of the number of people employed at different periods. We do not want to have the people forget the effects of this free trade administration. Will you kindly give us the average number of hands employed by you during 1892, 1893 and 1894 to the present time? Please furnish the information upon the inclosed card, instead of by letter. We shall be under additional obligations if you will place the extra cards enclosed in the hands of friends who will give reliable reports. Yours very truly,

W. F. WAKEMAN,

General Secretary American Protective Tariff League.

Our friends of the American Protective Tariff League are doing good service in collecting these data, as they will furnish to the country the disastrous consequences of money contraction and not of tariff legislation. This country has passed through several severe panics, all of which resulted from the very same cause—money contraction. The panic of 1833 was caused, as President Jackson asserted in his farewell address, by the contraction of loans by the old United States bank. The panic of 1837 was the result of the treasury specie circular of 1836, urging all payment for public lands to be made in specie. The effort of the administration to do the business of the country with specie alone was disastrous, and in the first year of Van Buren's administration it was compelled to issue paper money in order to relieve the congested business condition of the country. The panic of 1857, which has been claimed as the result of the low tariff of 1846, was also the result of money contraction and not of tariff legislation. George A. Groot, in a late number of the Cleveland Plain Dealer, states the following fact, not generally known: On February 1, 1857, congress passed a law demonetizing all foreign coins, which were until then by law full legal-tender money. Of the \$570,000,000 of legal-tender money that was doing the business of the country, it is estimated that \$200,000,000 was foreign coin. This contraction of legal-tender money was the direct cause of the panic of 1857. The next great panic was that of 1873. There were no changes of tariff laws then, and we had a high protective tariff, which facts demonstrate that tariff changes do not produce panics and that a protective tariff is not a protection against them. That panic was caused as the former ones had been, by a money contraction. One billion three hundred million dollars of the legal-tender paper money had been retired from circulation by being destroyed or converted into bonds under the funding law of 1865. This contraction, together with the act of February 12, 1873, demonetizing silver, produced the panic of 1873. And the panic of 1893 was also produced, like its predecessors, by money contraction and not by tariff changes. The business of the country was confined alone to gold, congress having given to money lenders the right to dishonor all other money. The election of Cleveland, the biggest gold bug in the country except John Sherman, was a guarantee that we would remain on a gold basis, and that fact served to enhance the value of gold and to depreciate all other values, and then when the national banks, from May 1st to July 12, 1893, contracted their loans over \$138,000,000, the panic was upon us in full force, and with most disastrous consequences. The protective tariff league is doing the country good service in collecting these statistics, but it will do the country most incalculable injury if it diverts the attention of the people from the real producing cause of the panic of the past year and of the existing depression.

SYLVESTER PENYOER.

The Portland democrats have nominated R. B. Inman for mayor, and at the same time managed a clear with the populists.

The Oregon republicans have nominated Hermann and Ellis, both silver men, for congress, and have nominated a legislative ticket in the interests of Dolph for senator, who is a gold bug. According to this, on the silver question the party has no opinion what ever.

### No Cloud Without Rain.

A very curious fact is that a cloud is always raining. Even in summer, when the cloud over our head is white, the drops are falling from it. But they are very small, and they evaporate before they reach the earth. In evaporating they pass from the cloud particle stage to the haze particle stage, from saturation to simple condensation, or the dry dust particles on which the condensation takes place may be left perfectly dry. It is a general truth that when a cloud is formed it begins to rain. The minute particles of water come down in millions. The size of the air fall depends on their distance. If the cloud rests on is dry and warm, they do not get far. If it is chilly, they collect in masses and form drops of rain that reach the earth.—Longman's Magazine.

### Why Birds Migrate.

Many tropical birds, having their food supply continue during the year, never remove to another region, but are, as the term is applied, sedentary birds. On the other hand, some northern species, living upon grains and berries mainly, do not migrate. It therefore seems indisputable that it is the food supply which determines the annual flight. The birds which migrate are insectivorous, either entirely or in part, and a typical family is the swallow.—Mrs. J. B. Southworth in Albany Journal.

### Funny Stories of Indian Students.

European history and law appear to offer sad stumbling blocks to the native students in the Indian colleges and schools. In one paper the question was to explain the sentence, "She (Queen Mary) was not only his wife, but his friend." The translator made the passage to run, "She was not only his wife, but the wife of all his friends." Another student defined Salic law as "a law in France by which no man descended from the female sex was to get the French crown." The habeas corpus act was described as a very important act passed in 1628. It declared, said one student, "that the bread and wine taken at the Lord's supper is the real blood and body of Christ."

Another imagined the act of uniformity to be a law "that all soldiers should dress alike." Asked to explain the expression "a sponging house" another ventured upon the following wild guess, "In England there are many people who live by sponging on others, so there are houses in which some who are too lazy to work depend on others." The last example is that of an embryo political economist who on being asked to write a note on the poor law said: "The poor laws in 1601 were passed in Elizabeth's reign. They were that all fires in England were to be put out at 8 o'clock."—Deccan Budget.

### A Dog That Pounds a Piano.

A Boston dog, a pug, sits upon a piano stool and accompanies a rather irregular and spasmodic song of his own with lively piano playing. He hammers the keys loudly or softly as his master calls "forte" or "piano." This dog's performance, however, is with direct reference to a piece of cake which his master holds in his hand, and he seldom takes his eye off the cake while he is singing and playing. It is needless to say that there is nothing melodious about this performance.—Youth's Companion.

### A Sunday Game.

Mother.—You shouldn't play games on Sunday.  
Little Boy.—This one is all right.  
"Do you mean that all that running and jumping is steep?"  
"Yes, we are playing steeplechase and pretendin' it is reg'lar church steeples."—Good News.

### "For Years,"

Says CARLIE E. STOCKWELL, of Chesterfield, N. H., "I was afflicted with an extremely severe pain in the lower part of the chest. The feeling was as if a ton weight was laid on a spot the size of my hand. During the attacks, the perspiration would stand in drops on my face, and it was agony for me to make a sufficient effort even to whisper. They came suddenly, at any hour of the day or night, lasting from thirty minutes to half a day, leaving as suddenly; but, for several days after, I was quite prostrated and sore. Sometimes the attacks were almost daily, then less frequent. After about four years of this suffering, I was taken down with bilious typhoid fever, and when I began to recover, I had the worst attack of my old trouble I ever experienced. At the first of the fever, my doctor gave me Ayer's Pills, my doctor recommending them as being better than anything he could prepare. I continued taking these pills, and so great was the benefit derived that during nearly thirty years I have had but one attack of my former trouble, which yielded readily to the same remedy."



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### AYER'S PILLS

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.  
Every Caster Effective

### Midwinter Fair.

If you intend visiting the great midwinter fair, call on the nearest Union Pacific agent, and he can tell you all about the exceedingly low rate and the advantages offered by this line to San Francisco and return, or address W. H. Hurlburt, assistant general passenger agent, Portland.

### DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Jones & Rogers is this day dissolved. Mr. Rogers will co act all debts due the firm and pay all debts owing to it. C. A. JONES, a21-m19.

### NOTICE.

All persons are hereby notified that they will be required to pay a rental for any space occupied by them along the line of the railroad spur on my homestead. MRS. MATTIE A. OILER. Hood River, Or., April 18, 1894.

Fine line of bath sponges at the Hood River Pharmacy.

### MIDNIGHT.

Will serve during the season of 1894 at OLLINGER & BONE'S Stables, Hood River Oregon.

### DESCRIPTION.

MIDNIGHT is a coal-black Hambletonian, 6 years old, 18 hands high, weight 1400 pounds. Sired by Shaw's Hambletonian; Dam a Copperbottom mare. Midnight is a good dispositioned horse, a Topsy driven and quite a trotter for a horse of his size.

Midnight's service fees will be \$5 for a single service, to be paid at time of service, or \$10 for the season (the August 1st following service, or \$10 to insure with food payable April 1, 1895. Insurance cannot be given after first service or other terms. Mares failing to catch on single service may be bred by the season by paying the additional fee.

Great care will be taken to prevent accidents, but will not be responsible should they occur. For further information apply to Eph Ollinger at the barn of F. C. Brosius, owner.

### CARE OF YOUNG COLTS.

This is the time of the year when much loss occurs to the farmers in the loss of young foals. A Canadian horse breeder of much experience says:

Carefully watch your colts for the first ten days, and see that their bowls are kept properly, as the first ten days are the most critical in a foal's existence. If you can get them over the first ten days they usually require very little attention if the mare is fed judiciously.

The mare should be fed some two or three weeks before she is due to foal and some time after soft food, such as boiled oats, bran and linseed, has been boiled for twelve hours, and longer, so as to loosen the system and provide a generous flow of milk. If from some cause the mare should not have sufficient milk the best substitute is a cow's milk, one-fourth water and a tablespoonful of honey to a pint of milk.

Costiveness, diarrhoea, and inflammation are the principal ailments a young foal is subject to. The two first careful treatment will overcome; the last is, in most fatal.

The following are well tried and the best remedies that have come under my notice: Costiveness—Recal injections of lukewarm water every half hour, or syrup of rhubarb with a few drops linseed oil; diarrhoea, tablespoonful. Nothing acts more powerfully than injections, and the advantage is they do no harm.

Diarrhoea should not be stopped suddenly; tablespoonful brandy with teaspoonful of lime water in a cupful of sweet tea every three hours.

Inflammation—Apply blanket, thickly folded and wrung out in very hot water, to belly; rub the legs well; give teaspoonful laudanum in two ounces of water. Repeat dose in two hours if necessary.

### SUMMONS.

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Waco.

Jennie Thomas Plaintiff, vs. Minard C. Thomas Defendant.

To Minard C. Thomas, the above named defendant, in the name of the State of Oregon, you are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled suit on or before Monday the 28th day of May 1894, that being the first day of the next regular term of said court; and if you fail so to answer for want thereof, the plaintiff will apply to the said court for the relief demanded in her complaint to-wit: For a decree of divorce forever dissolving and annulling the marriage relation now existing between you and plaintiff, and that plaintiff have the sole custody of the minor child, Willis H. Thomas, and for such other and further relief as to the court may seem equitable and just.

This summons is served upon you by publication thereof in the Hood River Glacier, a newspaper of general circulation published weekly at Hood River, Waco County, Oregon, by order of the Hon. W. L. Bradshaw judge of said court, which order was duly made at Chambers in Dallas City, Waco County Oregon, on the 5th day of April 1894.

DEFEK & MENEFEE, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

### NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at The Dalles Or. Mch. 12, 1894. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver U. S. Land Office at The Dalles Or. on April 25, 1894, viz:

Henry Ries, Hd 3200 for the lots 3 and 4 and 5 1/2 n w 1/4 sec 4 T 1 S R 10 E W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: David Cooper, George Perkins, William Rodenbier, George Winner, all of Mt. Hood Or.

mch17ap21 JOHN W. LEWIS, Register.

### NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at Vancouver wash. March 1, 1894. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make commutation final proof in support of her claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver U. S. Land Office at Vancouver wash. on April 7, 1894, viz:

Mary E. Howell, H. E. 8305, for the lots 3 and 4 and 5 1/2 n w 1/4 sec 4 T 1 S R 10 E W.

She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Mrs. C. F. Patterson, of Portland Oregon, Henry Johnston, Carl Miller, of White Salmon Wash. Co., B. Crawford, of Cascade Locks, Oregon.

mch27ap7 JOHN D. GEORGE, Register.

## S.E. Bartmess.

DEALER IN FURNITURE AND ALL KINDS OF BUILDING MATERIAL.

Wall Paper, Paints, Oils etc.

A large supply of, and Exclusive Right to sell

JOHN W. MASURY'S

Celebrated liquid colors and tinted leads.

Undertaking a Specialty.

Not a member of a "trust" but of an association, devoted to advancing the interests of the profession, and will sell as cheap as anyone not in the association.

### THIS SPACE RESERVED FOR

HANNA & WOLFARD.

## Mays and Crowe,

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AGENTS FOR

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and Machinery.

BARBED WIRE.

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That thirty days is as long as we can credit goods, and would respectfully request our patrons to govern themselves accordingly.

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## Specialties!

Prescriptions and Private Formula | Accurately Compounded.

— And a Complete Line of —

DRUGS, CHEMICALS AND MEDICINES.

YOURS FOR HOOD RIVER,

WILLIAMS & BROSIUS.

## O. B. Hartley,

THE BUTCHER.

HAVE CONSTANTLY ON HAND THE

Choicest Meats, Ham,

Bacon, lard, Game,

Poultry, Also Dealers in

VEGETABLES AND FRUITS.

Corner of Oak and Fourth Streets, - - - Hood River, Oregon.

## M. H. NICKELSEN.

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MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

STATIONERY, GLASSWARE,

LAMPS, BLANK BOOKS, SCHOOL

SUPPLIES,

BOOKS, PERIODICALS, NOTIONS, CANDIES

AND TOBACCO.

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