

Hood River Glacier.

HOOD RIVER, OR., JULY 28, 1894.

The president's action in appointing a commission to investigate the cause of the great strike is in every way commendable. The commission so appointed will have power to send for persons and make a thorough investigation. The fact that Carrol D. Wright, labor commissioner, will be ex-officio chairman of the commission, insures a report which will be thorough, reliable and instructive, and whatever conclusion Mr. Wright may come to will have great weight in the public mind.

For years the Portland Alpine club and others have promised an illumination of Mt. Hood. On every recurring 4th of July people all over the states of Oregon and Washington have staid up till midnight watching for the promised red fire on Mt. Hood which never showed up. And now the Mazamas have failed to burn their red fire where it could be seen by any one at a distance. To prove that it can be done, the young ladies of Hood River offer to burn the red fire on the top of the mountain, where it can be seen by all in sight, if the Portland people will furnish the material.

Doug Langille has discovered a shorter and easier route to reach the summit of Mount Hood from Cloud Cap Inn, which the Oregonian says can well be designated the northeast passage. Like all mountain climbs, it is no child's play to follow this new trail up to the top of the mountain, but it is entirely safe and of such scenic grandeur that it will doubtless soon be popular with tourists and all others who wish to ascend the mountain. Hood River is the natural starting point for this mountain, being only twenty-nine miles distant from the snow-line. Hood River is reached by rail in three hours from Portland, but the trip by steamer up the Columbia, which gives a better view of our wonderful scenery, will be the most popular route for tourists. The discovery of this new route will greatly increase the travel to Cloud Cap Inn by way of Hood River.

Senator Hill appeared in a new role in the senate, Tuesday, when he made a two-hours' speech in defense of the president. He unmercifully scored the democratic enemies who had joined in the assault on Mr. Cleveland and likened them to the conspirators who stabbed Caesar to death at the foot of Pompey's statue in the Roman senate. Gorman he characterized as the lean and brutus Cassius; Mr. Jones, Marcus Brutus, the honest Brutus of the senate; Mr. Vest, who struck the first blow on Friday, as Casca; Mr. Voorhes as Trebonius, "testy but earnest," and Mr. Harris as Metellus Cimbber. They had struck down the president, Mr. Hill said, not that they loved Mr. Cleveland less, but that they loved the senate compromise more. "And yet," he concluded, "I can say with Antony, 'they are all honorable men.'"

The question of what to do with our fruit is again agitating fruit growers. Gravenstein apples, prunes and plums will soon be ready for shipment. The returns from our first season of prunes shipped to Omaha last year did not prove satisfactory to the shippers, but the same parties are disposed to try it over again this season. Failure to properly pack the fruit in the car was the main cause of loss, and having learned a lesson in packing a car, they will see that nothing is left undone to secure safe transportation in the future. Mr. M. V. Rand last season shipped some of his Hungarian prunes to Omaha by express and realized 3 cents a pound for them. This year he will have an extraordinary large yield of this fruit and feels confident it will find ready sale in the East. California apples are now quoted in the St. Louis market at \$1 per 20-pound box. The regular apple box here contains 45 and 50 pounds. Our Gravensteins last year sold for \$1.50 in Omaha, which paid our shippers about 75 cents, or more than double the price paid by Portland commission houses. Prunes are now quoted at \$1.50 a box in the St. Louis market. This is at the rate of 74 cents a pound. The freight rate last season to Omaha was \$1.12 per 100 pounds. If our prunes sold in Omaha for 75 cents a box there would be more money in shipping them green than in drying them.

ALL SORTS.

In Grant county the sheriff is allowed one deputy at \$1,200 a year, and the clerk one deputy at \$800. The peach crop of Delaware is estimated at 150,000 baskets. The crop last year was 7,000,000 baskets. The Dales Daily Chronicle is now printing the Associated Press dispatches direct from the Western Union lines. The Sun publishing Co. of Portland has filed articles of incorporation with the secretary of state; and the object is to print a daily and weekly newspaper. Capt. John O'Brien, W. F. Osburn, Geo. Pope, Beuton Killian and E. D. McKee are the incorporators. Under the game law buck deer can not be killed until after August 1st, and

spotted fawns can not be killed at any time. It is unlawful to kill any deer at any time unless the carcass is used or preserved by the person killing it, or is sold for food. Elk can be killed from August 1st to November 15th. Trout can not be sold or offered for sale any time except during the months of September and October.

The Ellensburg Register says the Kittitas valley will furnish employment to hundreds of men and teams the coming fall and winter. The casual work will give employment to a large number, and the harvest is larger than ever before and will take a large force to handle it.

July 17th there was a strike among the newsboys at Massillon, Ohio, for a higher commission upon the papers they sell. They swarmed the streets and thrashed every non-union youngster who dared withdraw himself from the shadow of the police. The arrest of four of the ringleaders ended the strike.

There seems to be a mistaken idea among patrons of the public schools that if they are unable to purchase books for their children that the lurcher are debarred from the advantages of attending school. Such is not the case however. Under the law, upon proper representation of the fact that the parents are unable to purchase books for their children, the directors of the district are required to furnish the same from the funds belonging to the district.—[Condon Globe.]

This is the season to look out for forest fires. Everything has become somewhat tinder like and a little carelessness may result in great damage to timber, grain, etc. It should be constantly borne in mind that there is a state law which provides punishment for all persons who thoughtlessly or otherwise start fires in the woods. This refers especially to those out hunting or fishing, who may be careless about leaving burning camp fires. Every year these forest fires destroy a great quantity of timber.—Mountaineer.

The Mount Tabor Fruit Growers Association made another stand last week and came out victorious. The handlers of fruit came to the conclusion that they would reduce the price of raspberries from 5 cents to 4 cents, so when the growers came into the city they were met with a 4 cent offer and the usual assurances that many berries had been secured for 4 cents, but the growers told all intending purchasers if they had bought berries at that price to go to the same place and get some more, that they would sell for less than five. About the time the growers began pulling out of the market for the canneries the buyers seeing that their little game failed to work and that no cut would be accepted paid the old price, and the growers went their way home with another feather added to the crown of co-operative victory.—[Pacific Farmer.]

The following from the Pacific Farmer shows what could be done here if we had a cannery. Of course our strawberry men expect more than 3 or 4 cents a pound, but they would do well to get this price for berries too ripe to ship but still just right for canning, and the expense of picking would be less for a cannery than for shipment:

Three miles west of Gaston, Washington county, Oregon, is a 40 acre tract of land owned by J. W. Estes, which three or four years ago was a wild and reckless tract of land as is well known. Mr. Estes bought it and went in debt for nearly every dollar of the purchase price. To-day there is hardly an idle acre in the whole tract, Mr. Estes holds a clear title, and his magic wand was—strawberries.

It is not an exclusive strawberry ranch, but they are the main crop at present. A year ago Mr. Estes contracted his berries to the Forest Grove cannery people at 40 cents and cleared up between \$800 and \$1000 on the berries and paid off the last dollar of indebtedness against his farm. This season Mr. Estes had 6 acres planted to strawberries and has not averaged less than 3 cents per pound for them.

Who Can Beat This?

M. V. Rand has a Yellow Newtown apple tree, two years old from the bud, which this year is bearing a crop of 118 good-sized apples. The tree is ten feet high in thrifty condition, and the apples will mature all right. These 118 apples will fill a bushel box.

Cost and Value of the Strike.

History will set down the strike which has just ended as the cheapest and best that has occurred in the country since the celebrated occasion when rioters threw British tea overboard in Boston harbor. In proportion to the extent of the strike and the strength of the force brought out to suppress it the loss and injury to life has been trifling. Nearly as many were killed and wounded in the homestead strike, which was confined to a single town. In the last general railroad strike of 1877 more than a hundred were killed. Of damage to property the record is equally short. Only railroad property has suffered, and that to but a small degree in comparison with the vast amount of such property open to damage. Untold millions would not have bought the claims for damages against the city of Chicago during the excitement of the first few days; now they are scratching bravely to find damage enough to settle \$1,000,000, and if they could settle the bill for \$500,000, the railroad companies would have \$200,000 or \$300,000 to put on the right side of the profit and loss account. The indirect loss to all concerned is a

more serious matter, though not apt to be disastrous in any one case. The strikers themselves will lose from five to fifteen days' pay as individuals, but the laboring people as a mass will lose practically nothing. There were only about fifteen thousand actual strikers, and at least ten thousand of the formerly unemployed have been at work as deputy marshals and guards at higher wages than the strikers would have received. Farmers, fruit growers and other raisers of produce in the upper Mississippi Valley and in California will lose heavily through the loss of opportunity to market their products at the proper time. These losses are all temporary, and will not affect the permanent prosperity of any of those involved.

The only concern that will suffer any really serious and permanent loss from the strike is the Pullman Palace Car company. The damage to its property has been terrible, but the injury to its popularity is incalculable. Heretofore railroad companies have preferred Pullman cars to those of other lines or to their own parlor cars, because of the prestige of the name "Pullman." The public has had an idea that unless a car was labelled "Pullman" it couldn't be really and truly a parlor car or a sleeper. Hereafter the railroads will feel like offering the Pullman company a bonus to paint its name off of its cars. It will be a year before timid people will feel safe again in a Pullman car. The sensible part of the community will laugh at such fears, but they will also take a righteous satisfaction in keeping money out of Pullman's pockets.

The expense put on the public of the city, State and nation by the strike is large in the aggregate, but will not fall very heavily on any one else. Chicago has had extra police expenses and the militia costs the state something like \$20,000 a day, or say \$250,000 in all. This is largely offset, however, by the giving up of the usual summer encampment, the value of which in training the militia is made up by the even more practical training of actual service. Attorney-General Olney has asked already for \$255,000 with which to pay deputy marshals, and the cost of transporting the army and feeding it in Chicago will probably raise the total expense of the federal government due to the strike to about \$1,000,000.

This much as to the cost of the strike. Now as to its value. To the working classes, and especially the organized working classes, its value has been inestimable. It has taught them at once their strength and their weakness. This man Debs, comparatively unknown in the Debs, an organization less than a year old and never publicly heard of until three months ago—an organization antagonistic in its very nature to older stronger labor organizations—alone, with no real grievance, without sympathy or assistance from other labor leaders, has tied up the whole freight traffic and most of the passenger traffic of the great west. What would happen if the old railroad organizations, the brotherhoods and affiliated unions, should together order a strike? The success of Debs, limited as it has been, has taught labor the answer to that question. On the other hand, the evil that violence does to the cause of the workingmen has been amply proved by the strike. The whole west would have been tied up yet as tight as a miser's purse if no cars had been burned or other damage done. It was not the soldiers nor the courts nor Debs that killed the strike, but the violence of that Friday and Saturday. It has been worth all the strike has cost the workingmen to learn that lesson.

The chief benefit of this strike to the country at large has been in the introduction into the labor question a new element—the federal government. This does not mean the federal army. Whatever may be the general opinion, the fact is that the federal troops have not in this strike interfered in any thing but federal matters; that is, in transportation of mails and to a very limited extent of interstate commerce. There was a great deal of rash talk at first as to what federal troops might, could, would or should do, but the fact is that the preservation of peace and the protection of property have been a strong moral influence in the state institution, and perhaps even a threat, but that is all.

The really valuable federal interference was the action of the president in appointing what is practically a committee of arbitration in the Pullman strike. This is taking it for granted, of course, that such a commission is to be appointed, and that no hocus-poets of a law is to be conjured up to limit its functions and destroy its effectiveness. Whatever may be the niceties and distinctions that the delicate nerve centres of the Attorney-General Olney may evolve, the fact is that the people of Chicago, strikers and anti-strikers alike, believed that the president's promise meant business. They believed that a commission of eminent, fair-minded men was to come to Chicago at once to hear the stories of the Pullman strikers and of the Pullman company, and then to return to Washington and to report to the president or to congress: "The facts are so and so, and this is what should be done." Everybody understands that such a

recommendation would have no legal, binding force upon either side, but nobody believes that the Pullman company would be so idiotic or the strikers such fools as to fail to obey it at once, and cheerfully. It was upon this understanding that the strike was ended. If there is any other purpose aimed in this commission, then the strike was ended under the influence of false pretenses and Chicago has been uncoined. This possibility aside, there is no doubt that the ending of the strike by an intervention of the federal government has provided a court of last resort to decide as to the right or wrong of labor troubles, and it is worth to the people a thousand times what the strike has cost.

E. V. HUSBANDS.
Fine Boot and Shoe Repairing,
Only shop in town doing machine work. Lowest prices guaranteed.
Prather Building, Hood River, Or.
July 21, 1894.

GEO. P. CROWELL,
[Successor to E. L. Smith—Oldest Established House in the Valley.]
—DEALER IN—

Dry Goods, Clothing,
AND
General Merchandise,
Flour and Feed, Etc.

HOOD RIVER, - - - OREGON.

NOTICE TO STONEMASONS.

No. 3 hereby advertises for sealed bids for the stone-work on the foundation for the new School House. Said work to be done by the perch—about one hundred and fifty (150) perches, more or less. Said bidder will furnish sand, lime and cement. Bids to be closed at 8 o'clock, p. m. and Saturday, July 28, 1894. The Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.
T. C. DALLAS, Chairman.
M. H. NICKELSEN, District Clerk.
Hood River, July 17, 1894.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Bids will be received until Friday, August 3, 1894, at 8 o'clock p. m., for the erection of a school building at Hood River, Oregon. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of M. H. Nickelsen, school clerk, Hood River, Oregon, after July 15, 1894. Right reserved to reject any or all bids. Address
T. C. DALLAS,
Chairman of School Board.

PHELPS CREEK WATER CO.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Phelps Creek Water Company will be held at Smith's school house July 23, 1894, at 2 p. m., for the election of officers and such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
T. E. WICKENS, President.
W. J. CAMPBELL, Secretary.
Hood River, Or., July 11, 1894.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

Stockholders of the Hood River Fruit Growers Union, take notice: An assessment of 10 per cent (or 50 cts a share) on the capital stock of the corporation has been levied by the Board of Directors and is now due. Leave the amount and get your receipt at the store of A. S. Blowers & Co.
H. F. DAVIDSON, Secretary.

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 at O. Hester.
MRS. MATTIE A. OHLER.
Hood River, Or., April 18, 1894.

FOR SALE.

Eighty acres, five miles from town; 40 acres in cultivation; 600 trees, principally apple, in full bearing. All fenced. Good house and barn. Three shares of water in Hood River Supply Co. go with the place. Good well and spring.
HARVEY CRAPPER.



A Bright Lad,

Ten years of age, but who declines to give his name to the public, makes this authorized, confidential statement to us:
"When I was one year old, my mamma died of consumption. The doctor said that I, too, would soon die, and all our neighbors thought that even if I did not die, I would never be able to walk, because I was so weak and puny. A gathering formed and broke under my arm. I hurt my finger and it gathered and threw out pieces of bone. If I hurt myself so as to break the skin, it was sure to become a running sore. I had to take lots of medicine, but nothing has done me so much good as Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It has made me well and strong."
—T. D. M., Norcatur, Kans.

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Cures others, will cure you

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

—DEALERS IN—

HANNA & WOLFARD,
General Merchandise,
—HOOD RIVER, OREGON.

—DEALERS IN—
General Merchandise,
—HOOD RIVER, OREGON.

—DEALER IN—
Dry Goods, Clothing,
AND
General Merchandise,
Flour and Feed, Etc.

Mays AND Crowe,

JOBBERS AND RETAILERS IN
HARDWARE, TINWARE, Etc, Etc.
Corner of Second and Federal Streets.

CELEBRATED
Acorn and Charter Oak
Stoves and Ranges.

Guns, Ammunition and Sporting Goods,
Iron, Coal,
Blacksmith Supplies,
Wagonmaker's Material,
Sewer Pipe,
Pumps and Pipe,
Plumbing Supplies.

Studebaker Wagons and Carriages
Osborne Reapers and Mowers.
AGENTS FOR
Mitchell, Lewis & Staver
Company's Agricultural Implements and Machinery.
BARBED WIRE.

WE HAVE DECIDED

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

Hood River Pharmacy's

Directions for Mixing the Acme Compound.
Weigh out ten pounds of the Compound and put it in a barrel or large kettle; then pour on five gallons of boiling water gradually, until the mixture is of the consistency of soft soap—stirring it all the time. After it is thoroughly dissolved add the balance of the water (forty-five gallons), hot or cold—hot preferred. Do not boil the mixture. It is then ready to apply. Be sure and have your kettle or barrel clean. Also your spraying tank and free from other mixtures, in order to avoid clogging your No. 2, and spray immediately after the blossoms drop, then again four weeks after, which will destroy all other insects that may appear. Apply by means of a spray pump or a florist's syringe.

Testimonials.

Coralito, Cal., March 28, 1894.—Watson, Erwin & Co.: I used one hundred pounds of your Acme No. 1, and it had the desired effect; it not only gets away with the insect but it cleans up the tree and leaves it in a healthy condition. I will guarantee it will do just what it is recommended to do. Yours truly,
J. E. MORTIMER.

Niles, March 14, 1894.—I have had six years' experience spraying, and used various washes to quite an extent. For the last two seasons I have used Acme Insecticide, and find it the best wash, and that it gives the best results of any I ever used. It is a very pleasant wash to use, and easily prepared.
JOE TYSON.

WILLIAMS & BRCSIUS.

M. H. NICKELSEN.
—DEALER IN—

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
STATIONERY, GLASSWARE,
LAMPS, BLANK BOOKS.

SCHOOL SUPPLIES,
BOOKS, PERIODICALS, NOTIONS, CANDIES
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

The Prather Building, Second & Oak Sts.

THE SAINTS' REST,
at
AMESVILLE.

WINES,
LIQUORS

CIGARS.
CYRUS NOBLE WHISKY
a specialty.

WANTED.
Farm to rent. Apply at this office.

Will serve during the season of 1894 at OLINGER & BONE'S Stables, Hood River, Oregon.
MIDNIGHT is a dark-black Hambletonian, 6 years old, 18 hands high, weight 1460 pounds. Sired by Shaw's Hambletonian; Dam a Cop-perbottom mare. Midnight is a good dispositioned horse, a Toppy 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 due August 1st following service, or \$15 to insure with foal 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 Olinger at the barn of F. C. Brosius, owner.