

## Hood River Glacier.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1894.

Hugh Gourlay, recently editor of the Goldendale Sentinel, has purchased the plant of the Wasco County Sun and will start a republican paper at Goldendale.

Vol. II, No. 1, of the Webfoot Plant has been received. It is a sixteen-page monthly, devoted to farmers, gardeners and fruit growers; published in Portland and sent a year.

A new paper at Goldendale, the Klickitat County Agriculturist, has been received. The paper starts with a good showing of advertising patronage, is full of local news, and is ably edited by W. J. Story.

The republican majority in Vermont, Tuesday, came up to its old-time mark, 30,000. In Arkansas the democrats increased their majority and carried all but five counties, which gave majorities for the populists.

Governor Penneyer has appointed Frank V. Drake of Portland, Judge-advocate-general; Charles H. Hyde of Baker City, chief-of-ordinance, and Mr. Dalrymple of Eugene, commissary-general of the Oregon National Guard. One is a democrat, one a republican and one a populist.

The Dalles papers took advantage of labor day Monday to not issue and give the overworked laborers on their editorial staffs a much-needed rest. Their patient and long-suffering readers were also given a rest, which was no doubt fully appreciated. As a pointer we will suggest that too many holidays might let subscribers know they could do without them altogether.

Near Memphis, Tenn., August 31st, a mob shot and killed six negroes. They were accused of barn burning, and at the time the lynchers came upon them were in a wagon, handcuffed and in charge of a detective. The detective and white man who drove the wagon are under arrest and efforts are being made to bring to justice the perpetrators of this horrible crime.

Forest fires have been raging in the lumbering districts of Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan during the past week. Whole towns have burned up and the loss of life is fearful. Dead bodies so far recovered number 450. The towns of Hinekey, Sandstone, Miller, Curtis, Fushing and Mission Creek, in Minnesota, were completely wiped out. It was the most disastrous conflagration in American history.

The reservoir at the head of Pine creek, Baker county, was opened on Saturday. This reservoir was built in 1889 by the Nelson Placer Mining Co. It is high up in the mountains, being 7500 feet above the sea level, and is a natural level place containing 75 acres with a dam 20 feet high. They catch the melting snow in the spring, and when the water gets low in the summer, open it, which gives them plenty of water.

From Oregon City comes the cheering word that the resumption of work at the woolen mill places all the factories in operation. Two hundred hands are employed in the woolen mill; the paper and pulp mills have 250 men, and 150 are working on the new electric plant; the latter two run night and day. Two new mercantile establishments will begin business there September 1. There are evidences that the turning point in the business depression has passed.

### THE BOB WHITE QUAIL.

This bird was introduced into Hood River valley by Mr. S. B. Crockett in 1878. They flourished here for a few years and then disappeared. It is not known whether they fell a prey to pothunters or less destructive animals. Two years ago the Rod and Gun club imported several broods of this quail and they were cared for during the winter by E. D. Calkins and M. Pealer and given their liberty in the spring. One covey has been hovering about the place of E. Locke and Con Repp, while the other found its way out on The Dalles road. Both bands are diminishing. It is to be hoped that hunters are not the cause of their disappearing. The large gray squirrels that a few years ago were to be seen leaping about on our oaks are also fast disappearing. These squirrels do no damage to crops, are beautiful creatures, and something should be done to protect them.

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. (From the Better Times Coming—Rep.) The republican papers which are predicting that the tariff bill soon to become a law will extend the existing financial troubles and create some new ones are committing a serious blunder. It is a blunder because the things prophesied have no chance to come to a pass, and the prophets are well aware of this. An improvement in business marked enough to be seen by everybody who wants to see, has taken place since the bill was sent to the president. The changes in duties, on the whole, are not radical enough to affect industries injuriously.

Two or three months hence the im-

provement in business will be so marked and so persistent that the croakers of today will be confounded and humiliated. Partisan capital cannot be made out of the gloomy anticipations which emanate from certain republican journals and statesmen at this time. The democratic party will be beaten in the congressional elections, and ought to be, but it will be helped rather than hurt by the prognostications which in a few months will prove to be false.

**Cheaper Clothes and Higher Wool.**  
Free wool will make cheaper clothes, benefiting all the people, and will increase the price of domestic wool, benefiting the farmer. This may seem to be paradoxical; it is not.

Under our old-time free-wool policy flocks increased in numbers and the price of wool was maintained because there was a demand for wool. Foreign wools were used for admixture with our own wools in this country, and when their importation is diminished by a tariff duty the demand for American wools necessarily falls off. Under high protection on wools flocks of sheep have diminished and prices for wool have gone down. Already the price of domestic wool has increased in this country since the passage of the senate bill. A month ago American wools sold in New York and Boston for from 19 to 34 cents a pound, according to quality. Since then the demand has increased, and the price now ranges from 22 to 37 cents.

Clothes will be cheaper because the tax on imported cloth and clothing has been reduced. As wool is free, the old compensatory duty is abolished. Under the McKinley law the rate of duty on cheap woolen cloth was from 150 to 163 per cent, and on dearer cloth from 89 to 99 per cent. Under the new bill it will be from 35 to 50 per cent. The duty on knit goods was from 82 to 100 per cent. It will now be from 35 to 50 per cent. The tax on blankets was from 80 to 104 per cent. It will range from 25 to 40. On flannels the rate was from 85 to 104. It will be from 25 to 50. Women's dress goods paid from 87 to 109, cloths 81 per cent, and ready-made clothing 80 per cent. All these will pay 50 per cent. Carpets paid from 61 to 83 per cent. They will pay from 30 to 42.

We have been considering woolen cloth worthy of the name. Cheap woolen clothes are not unknown in this country, but cheap all-wool cloths are not made here. As the manufacturers could not buy the foreign wools needed for making cheap cloth, they were obliged to resort to shoddy and other substitutes for wool. The consequence, as statistics show, that the average American woolen cloth is about half shoddy. Moreover, the shoddy business has grown, as the business of raising wool has decreased under the high protective tariff system. Americans who have wanted good and durable clothes have been obliged to buy imported cloth and pay the tax. There is no reason why honest, cheap woolens may not be made in this country with free wool.

In 1893 our woolen-goods and carpet manufacturers paid a tax of \$8,147,220 on their raw material. This will be saved to them and the consumer hereafter. In the same year the consumers of woolen goods and carpets paid a tax of \$38,451,551. Certainly one-half of this will be saved under the new law.—N. Y. World.

**New School Books.**  
All the school patrons of the state are to be bled again, at the behest of the school-book trust and the ring officials who are its allies. Right in or at the tail-end of these hard times, when many parents are barely able to feed and clothe their children, they are compelled to put tens of thousands of dollars into the pockets of the school-book monopoly and its official and commercial agents in Oregon.

Under the new law, passed a year ago last winter, of which Senator, now Collector, Blackman was the putative author, the old books must be thrown aside, dealers all over the state must stock up again, parents must in many instances scrimp and almost starve to get new books, and when they are obtained they in all probability will be no better, if not worse, than those now in use. That the school-book makers' lobbyists were the real authors of the law there is, to put it in the mildest form, broad grounds for suspicion. Every father and mother who buys a new school book can have the consolation that he or she is being swindled.—Welcome.

**The Klickitat Railroad.**  
In speaking of the Vancouver and North Yakima railroad, which it is expected will be constructed to this terminus in East Washington this summer, Col. E. B. Wise of Goldendale says:

"This line will open up a great timber belt, in addition to the valuable coal fields. He further says that if this line should not be carried to completion, a line could be built from it, on the Columbia river, direct in a north-eastern direction up the Big Klickitat to a low pass over to North Yakima. A short branch could be run north into the coal fields and one south to Goldendale. He also believes that an amicable arrangement could be made with the new management of the Oregon Railway and Navigation for the transfer to Mosler and the running of trains into Portland from that point. Should a satisfactory arrangement not be made, the locks will be open next year, and a connecting boat could be run from Lyle right into Portland. The colonel is quite sure that the Klickitat valley will be tapped by this route some day."

**What it Means.**  
New York World.  
For many months men wise in tariff knowledge have been telling in voluminous, technical language and with circumstantial detail as to ad valorem and specific duties, what might be expected when the new tariff bill went into effect. There are many plain people who have followed these discussions only in the most general way, and the changes have confused them.

Now that this bill is a law, a thing with power, these plain people want to know what effect it will have upon them. They want to learn what bearing it will have upon their daily life, upon the things they eat, the things they wear, the things they hope to own. They want to have a general idea, which can best be gained by presenting specifically the difference in the cost of articles which are bought every day.

The advance of a quarter a cent a pound in the price of sugar is one that strikes home. Frank Merrill, of Acker Merrall & Condit, said yesterday that there would in all probability be a still further advance.

"What will be the probable advance in sugar as the result of the new law?" he was asked.

"Ask the sugar trust," was the pointed reply. "I would not dare venture an estimate."

The sugar trust has advanced the price of sugar twice within two weeks, making the total advance one cent a pound. But the retailers have not followed closely in the wake of the trust. They have advanced the price only one-half a cent, for the reason that the dealers know their customers will not stand the whole advance at once. But the grocers must raise the price of sugar in keeping with the trust's price, although it is done more slowly.

Under the McKinley bill raw sugar was free. The new act places a duty of 40 per cent. ad valorem upon it, and adds to that one-eighth of 1 per cent for refined sugars. This makes the trust absolute master of the sugar market, and the plain people will have to pay tribute to it.

There are other instances where the plain people are directly and immediately affected by the new tariff bill, but those provisions in it which are regarded as the greatest strides in the direction of tariff reform will not be felt for months to come.

The grocery staples are little affected. The advance in sugar has been noted. The result of the removal of the duty upon salt is problematical. Grocers say that salt is now so cheap that it is doubtful if a sufficient quantity will be imported under the new bill to make an appreciable change in the price to the consumer.

There will be a marked decrease in the price of fancy groceries. Exactly what it will be cannot be determined just yet, for there are scores of knotty points to be decided by the customs officials, and until these decisions are made there will be no change. But in those things in which there can be no dispute, prices were changed immediately by the bill becoming a law.

As to the matter of clothing, it is difficult to determine the exact benefit which shall result from this law. The greatest benefit will not be immediate, for it has to do with free wool, the part of the new act which does not become operative until January 1st. Perhaps the best exposition of the effect of the new tariff upon the clothing trade is contained in a statement made by E. H. Van Ingen & Co., who are among the largest importers in this country. They say:

"The new tariff law reads as follows: 'The reduction of the rate of duty herein provided for manufacturers of wool shall take effect January 1, 1895.' Consequently the prices of woolen goods will not be affected during this present autumn season.

"Under the old law, which will remain in force until next January, the duty is 50 per cent ad valorem and 44 cents a pound weight. Under the new law the duty will be 50 per cent ad valorem. The reduction of duty will therefore be 44 cents per pound weight.

"The average weight of double-width spring woolens for men's wear is 16 ounces, and the reduced cost will be 44 cents. The average weight of double-width fall woollens for men's wear is 24 ounces, and the reduced cost will be 66 cents.

"In a general way, therefore, after January 1st, our double-width foreign spring goods of about 16 ounces weight will be sold at say 50 cents a yard less than now, and double-width foreign fall goods of about 24 ounces weight at 75 cents a yard less. Lighter weight goods will have less reduction and heavier weights will have more.

American goods, having been already somewhat reduced in the last spring and the present fall seasons, will therefore not generally be subject to as much reduction as the foreign goods.

"Foreign wool will be admitted free immediately, but it will take several months to produce goods from such wool, and therefore there can be no reduction in foreign or domestic goods during the coming season."

Mr. Chambers, of Rogers, Peet & Co., explained that it required three and a quarter yards of cloth to make a suit of clothes. Therefore the new act makes a saving of from \$1.50 to \$2.25 on each suit of clothes. Mr. Chambers said

that he did not think that domestic goods would be ever cheaper than they are at present, wool having reached the lowest price ever known. He is inclined to think that the cheaper grades of goods will cost more a year from now than they do at present.

The custom tailors say that the new act will make little difference with them. The fashionable ones don't regulate their prices by duties. The cheaper ones may price reductions in keeping with the lower tariff on foreign cloths.

In that great department of dry goods which takes in so much there will be many changes. For weeks men have been working night and day to arrive at comparisons of prices under the old and new laws. It is difficult to make these comparisons because of the many classifications made in the McKinley law. Of course the greater changes will be made in the woolen goods. The weights were taxed, as has been shown, and the same reduction which is seen in men's woollens may be taken, generally, as indicating the reduction in women's dress goods. In silks there will be little change so far as the consumer is concerned. Madame's silk gown will cost just about what it did before, but the lace upon it will cost one-fifth less.

Woolen underwear is made much cheaper by the removal of the duty on weight, 40 cents on each pound in addition to an ad valorem reduction. But, as has been said, this reduction in woolens does not go into effect until January 1st, and the importers and merchants are devoting themselves to the articles which are immediately affected.

**O. R. and N. CO.**  
E. McNEILL, Receiver.

TO THE  
**EAST,**

Gives the choice of  
TWO TRANSCONTINENTAL

**ROUTES**  
Via Via  
SPOKANE, DENVER,  
Minneapolis OMAHA  
AND AND  
ST. PAUL. Kansas City.

**Low Rates to All Eastern Cities.**

EAST BOUND FROM HOOD RIVER  
No. 28, Freight leaves at 11:45 A.M.  
No. 2, Mail " " 10:06 P.M.  
WEST BOUND FROM HOOD RIVER,  
No. 27, Local, leaves at 3:15 P.M.  
No. 1, Mail " " 4:42 A.M.

**OCEAN STEAMERS**  
Leave Portland every five days for  
**SAN FRANCISCO.**

For full details call on O. R. & N. Agent, Hood River, or address  
W. H. HURLBERT,  
Gen'l Pass. Agent,  
Portland, Or.

**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.

M. Hamner, a well-known business man of Hillsboro, Va., sends this testimony to the merits of Ayer's Sarsaparilla: "Several years ago, I hurt my leg, the injury leaving a sore which led to erysipilas. My sufferings were extreme, my leg from the knee to the ankle, being a solid sore, which began to extend to other parts of the body. After trying various remedies, I began taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and before I had finished the first bottle, I experienced great relief; the second bottle effected a complete cure."

**Ayer's Sarsaparilla**  
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.  
Cures others, will cure you

# W. N. WEST, THE BUTCHER.

HAS 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.

**HANNA & WOLFARD,**  
—DEALERS IN—  
**General Merchandise,**  
HOOD RIVER, OREGON.

**WE HAVE DECIDED**  
That thirty days as long as we can credibly 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 kettles or barrel clean (also your spraying tank) and free from other mixtures, in order to avoid clogging your spraying nozzles. Do not spray when the trees are moist. For Codlin Moth use 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.**  
Corralitos, Cal., March 26, 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 his 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 & BROSIUS.**

**LAND FOR SALE.**  
Twelve acres, 6 miles southwest of town; two acres cleared, balance scattering oak and brush, not hard to clear. Price \$300.  
JOHN KELLEY.  
**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.

**LEGAL BLANKS.**  
The Glacier office has received a good assortment of Legal Blanks—Deeds, Mortgages, Leases, etc.—and will hereafter be the same for sale.  
**FOR SALE.**  
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.  
**TO FRUIT-GROWERS.**

It is very essential that those who have fruit to ship advise us of the kind and quantity they will have to ship as far ahead as possible. The markets are not hunting the fruit, but the fruit must hunt the market this fall. Fine fruit can be sold at a profitable figure if properly handled. Poor fruit must be kept at home, or somebody will lose money. Come and see us at our office near the depot. We will not ship your fruit if we can't make you some money.  
Regular office hours, Wednesday and Saturday afternoons.  
H. F. DAVIDSON,  
Secretary Hood River Fruit Growers' Union.

**NOTICE OF PETITION**  
To Whom It May Concern:—  
Notice is hereby given that a petition to incorporate the town of Hood River will be presented to the Hon. Commissioners' Court at its September term, 1894. Said corporation to be bounded as follows:  
All that tract of land in sections 25 and 26, 28 and 29, township 3 north, range 10 east, W. M., bounded on the north by the O. R. & N. company's railroad, on the west by the west line of the N. Coe donation land claim, extended to a stream known as Indian creek, on the south by Indian creek, and on the east by the east bank of Hood river.  
Hood River, Oregon, Aug. 20, 1894.  
**LOST.**  
A very fine Fish Rod, somewhere between Hans Lage's pasture and Winans. The finder will be liberally rewarded by sending same to Winans, or to my address in The Dalles, Oregon.  
C. E. BAYARD.

**FOR SALE.**  
Two choice lots, with good residence, in the town of Hood River, will be sold at a bargain. Inquire at the Glacier office.  
**THE SAINTS' REST,**  
at  
**AMESVILLE.**  
**WINES, LIQUORS CIGARS.**  
CYRUS NOBLE WHISKY a specialty.  
**Administrator's Notice.**

Notice is hereby given that by order of the county court of Wasco county, Oregon, made and entered on the 28th day of August, 1894, on and after  
Monday, the first day of October, 1894, I will offer at private sale, at the store of A. S. Blowers & Co., in the town of Hood River, state of Oregon, the following described property owned by the estate of Elmer E. Griffin, insane, to wit: The north half of the north-west quarter and the north half of the north-east quarter of section twenty-four, in township one north of range nine east of the Willamette Meridian, containing one hundred and sixty acres.  
I will sell said premises to the person making the best offer, for cash.  
Dated August 28, 1894.  
WILLIAM BUSKIRK,  
Administrator of the Estate of Elmer E. Griffin, insane.