

Wood River Glacier.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1894.

The prune crop is a partial failure in France and also in California.

Levi P. Morton and Senator Hill have both accepted their nominations for governor of New York.

Oliver Wendell Holmes, the well-known poet and author, died at his home in Boston October 7th.

Hugh Gourlay's new paper, the Klickitat Republican, published at Goldendale, has been received.

Andrew Gregg Curtin, the war governor of Pennsylvania, died at his home in Bellefonte, Pa., October 7th. He was borne in Bellefonte April 22, 1815.

The Sun, a daily and Sunday morning newspaper, to be published at 162 Second street, Portland, is announced to appear October 15th. Captain John O'Brien, manager.

The prohibition ticket is barred out in Washington through failure to file the nominations with the secretary of state within the prescribed limit, thirty days before election.

The regular semi-annual meeting of the Oregon state board of horticulture will meet in Portland October 13th and 15th. The object of the meeting is to summarize the work done by the board during the past six months and formulate a report to be submitted to the legislature.

The consolidated vote of the election in Georgia shows Atkinson's majority for governor to be 28,000. The rest of the democratic state ticket received 30,000. The democrats will have a majority of 125 in the house and 27 in the senate. Republicans had no ticket in the field, and the fight was between democrats and populists.

Senator Hill's maneuverings to enlist united democratic support for the ticket in New York have extended to Washington City, and pressure has been brought to induce the president to reside at a big ratification meeting to be held in New York city towards the close of the campaign. Mr. Cleveland refused a similar invitation during his first administration, and has very decided opinions as to the propriety of his taking any conspicuous part in political campaigns.

Census bulletins showing the ownership and debt in the state of Washington were issued October 3d. They show that 81 per cent of the farms are owned by persons cultivating them, and of this number 73 per cent own free of encumbrance. The debt on farms amounts to \$6,963,100, or 28 per cent of their value, subject to an average interest of \$9.87 per cent. It is also shown that 40 per cent of the homes are owned by those who occupy them, and 80 per cent own free of encumbrance. The debt on homes is \$6,225,270.

Prof. George Sloan of Chicago has for forty-five days thrived on a diet of mineral water and drugs. During all that time not a particle of other nourishment, solid or liquid, has passed his lips. Once he tried to drink some weak beef tea, but could not. Now, although proud of having beaten Dr. Tanner's famous record of forty-two days, he would like to eat, but cannot. He is 64 years old. For several years Mr. Sloan has been afflicted with a malignant stomach disease and at times would fast for days in order to find relief.

An expert fruit man, who for fifteen years has made inspection trips through New York, Northern Ohio, Michigan, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa and Canada, lately returned to New York from one of these trips and gave the Journal of Commerce his opinion regarding the apple crop of 1894. "The New England States," said he, "will have a good average crop, and the outlook where I have been outside is for a large yield. In no particular section west of the New England states is there a full crop, but every section in the states I visited, which has supplied winter fruit heretofore, will supply largely this year. A close inspection shows this to be a season in which the fruit is found well inside the tree. The quality of the fruit is below the average, except in Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and Iowa. The aggregate supply will be in excess of the fall of 1891. The crop in the New England states, New York and Michigan is fully equal to that of last year. In some sections apples have been injured by the severe drouth, but late rains are bound to help them."

Army officers and others in the East seem surprised at the action of Gen. Barber, commanding department of the Platte, for his insulting letter to the society of the Army of the Tennessee. He was honored by being placed on a committee to act at the reunion at Council Bluffs, and in declining to act he wrote that he had never heard of the association and cared nothing for it. It is expected the affair will receive official inquiry when the report reaches Washington, and

may result in court martial. Barber's friends try to excuse him by saying that he has suffered in recent years from nervous break-downs, and that this is one of them. It is more likely that Gen. Barber meant just what he said, and meant to insult the society of the Army of the Tennessee. Barber served in the army of the Potomac and is now a member of the society of the Army of the Potomac. Barber's action is the outcroppings of a spirit of sectional pride or clannishness that has existed among soldiers since the war. Some men who served in the army of the Potomac will not concede that any Western army did any service worthy of note. They seem to forget, if they ever knew, that the army of the Tennessee was never whipped and was gaining victories in the Southwest while the army of the Potomac was suffering defeat or merely holding its own. The same spirit is shown by men from the Eastern and Western armies toward the Pacific coast soldiers. This feeling of course is held by only a few, but they manage to make themselves heard at all Grand Army gatherings on this coast. The man who volunteered on the Pacific coast during the war was just as patriotic and as brave as an Eastern soldier and is deserving of the same praise even though he never heard the report of an enemy's gun. He helped fill the quota and to keep Indians in subjection, and if he was not sent East he expected to be when he enlisted. Gen. Barber may know more about the society of the Army of the Tennessee before he gets through with this case.

An Inspired Dream.
EDITOR GLACIER: Dreams are of various kinds, many no doubt being caused by some abnormal condition of body or mind. But some are inspired revelations; whispirings as it were of that other vague and shadowy consciousness that we all possess yet cannot explain or understand, and which is sometimes called the good genius that presides over our lives. Now, I have just had a dream of the latter kind, a revelation. I was riding through a thick growth of small young oaks, all of which had been top-grafted with scions of the oak precisely like themselves. The scions all seemed dead and many of them tumbling out of the clefts. While I was wondering at the stupidity of the individual who could do such a thing, I saw one that was alive and putting forth leaves. The stock was a hazel-bush and the scion some closely allied species with a slightly different leaf. This I seemed to know was a filbert, although I had never seen a filbert tree in my life. Just then I awoke, and it instantly flashed through my fertile brain that here was the solution to a great problem. I remembered that the greater part of the wealth of many of my less fortunate neighbors consisted of immense hazel thickets that had heretofore served only as the digger squirrel department in this paradise of the West; why not, as by a single stroke of genius, convert the whole business into one vast filbert orchard, against which the codling moth and green aphid might hurl their myriad legions in vain, only to meet with utter ruin and annihilation? thus solving, as it were, the insect problem, as well as to become rich and great at a single bound. Fearing lest I should lose before morning this brilliant gem which had so suddenly leaped into the reservoir of my already over-crowded intellect, I roused the snoring beauty by my side out of a sound slumber and proceeded to acquaint her with my wonderful dream, as well as the great results which would be sure to follow.

Now, Mrs. T. does not seem to appreciate the bent of my genius, and when she spoke, her remarks were of a personal nature only, and entirely foreign to the great subject under consideration; hence it is unnecessary to repeat them here. So, after repeating (under my breath) the immortal lines of Gray, about the flowers that are born to blush unseen—and which always seemed so applicable to my case—I followed her example by turning over the other way and again throwing myself into the arms of Morpheus until morning.

But, if any one doubts the truth of my inspiration, let him just graft a few filberts onto some hazel bushes and keep the sprouts cut away for a few years, and if he don't see something that will open his eyes as well as those of the digger squirrels to the possibilities of these hazel-beaded regions, then my name is not TEDRICK.

The Silver Dollar.
The purchasing power of the silver dollar, which is now equal to that of the gold dollar, would be reduced if the present policy of the treasury were abandoned. Silver dollars would remain a legal tender, but that would not preserve their purchasing power. They would have the same debt-paying power as gold, but no debts would then be paid in gold. Silver or its equivalent would be exclusively used to pay debts, and would have for that purpose the same power as at present; but when used to purchase commodities its value would be reduced, because the prices of goods, in silver, would be raised. The purchasing power of a dollar at present is the same as that of 23-22 grains of fine gold, whether in bullion or gold coin. There are 371 grains of fine sil-

ver in a dollar, but it requires about twice that amount of silver bullion to purchase 23-22 grains of gold bullion. This simply means that we are using the gold standard. If we had the silver standard, the purchasing power of the dollar would be that of 371 grains of silver bullion, which at present is about fifty cents.

The ratio of 16 to 1 of gold to silver simply means that 16 ounces of silver are of equal value with one ounce of gold. Recently an ounce of gold has been selling for as much as 32 or 33 ounces of silver; as the exact ratio varies from day to day, we will call it 32 ounces. Now it is obvious that the dollar cannot be worth at the same time the value of the gold bullion which it contains and the value of the silver bullion, since these are in the ratio of 2 to 1. It may be either, but it cannot be both. At present it has the purchasing power of the gold bullion, and the different kinds of dollars are kept at a parity, that is, at equal purchasing power, by the policy of the treasury department, which gives to the citizen the sort of dollar which he desires. A note which calls for coin is paid in either gold or silver at the option of the holder. This prevents gold coin from going to a premium.

Free coinage means that the government shall take 371 grains of silver, worth about fifty cents, and give a dollar for it. Whenever that happens it will be impossible for the treasury to pay out gold and silver without distinction. Gold will then only be obtainable from private individuals, and will go to a premium, while silver dollars will have the same purchasing power as 371 grains of silver bullion. Free coinage advocates say the price of bullion will rise. Possibly it might rise 10 per cent; if so, the purchasing power of the dollar would be 55 per cent of what it is now. If it rose 20 per cent, its purchasing power would be 60 per cent of what it is now. In order for the dollar to retain its present purchasing power, it would be necessary for silver bullion to rise 100 per cent, and this is extremely improbable. It is quite probable that the adoption of the silver standard would put up the price of silver bullion for a time. The passage of the Sherman act in 1890 put up the price of silver bullion to \$1.21 an ounce in about a month. Then it began to recede, and it is now from 64 to 65 cents. Probably something of the same sort would follow free coinage, but in the end the purchasing power of the dollar would probably not be materially higher than the present price of 371 grains of silver bullion. Our adoption of the silver standard would slightly increase the demand for silver, but it would not be equal to the demand which existed prior to 1873. Hence the need of an international agreement as to the use of silver and its ratio to gold.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Death of Hon. J. H. Mosier.
Hon. Jonah H. Mosier, who has been sick for some time, died at his residence at Mosier October 5th. He was born in 1821, and has lived in Oregon since 1853. In that year he came to The Dalles, working at his trade of carpenter. Soon after he settled on the place which was named after him, and where he resided until he died. In 1874 he was elected to the legislature from this county, serving as senator during two sessions. Mr. Mosier leaves a large family of children, nearly all of whom are married. A neighbor and citizen Mr. Mosier was generous and honest, and he had a large circle of friends among those with whom he was acquainted. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, under whose auspices the funeral took place.—Times-Mountaineer.

The U. B. Conference.
The Oregon Annual Conference of the United Brethren Church will convene at Hood River, Thursday, Oct. 18th, and continue in session four days. Bishop N. Castle, D. D., of Elkhart, Indiana, will preside. Rev. W. M. Bell, D. D., missionary secretary of the U. B. Church, of Dayton, Ohio, will be in attendance. All of the ministers of this denomination in Oregon are expected to be here. Dr. Bell and Bishop Castle are men of national reputation.

Important Land Decision.
[Furnished by W. D. Harlan, Land Attorney, Washington, D. C.]
The good faith of a settlement claim is not impeached by absences from the land to earn money for support of settler's family and to purchase the land. ASS'T SEC'Y SIMS.

The district fair opened at The Dalles Tuesday with good weather and good attendance. At the pavilion in Wingate hall was displayed paintings, ladies' needle work, fruits and vegetables, etc. D. E. Cooper of Hood River showed some fine apples grown twelve miles from the snow line of Mt. Hood.

Dr. E. T. Carns, Dentist,
Has returned to Portland. The doctor will return to Hood River November 1st, prepared to examine, fill, extract, regulate and make new teeth; also, crown and bridge work.

Buckler's Arnica Salve.
The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter Chapped Hand, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Hood River Pharmacy.

TIPS FOR THE QUEEN.

They Are Called Perquisites, But She Gets Them Just the Same.
Queen Victoria gets more tips than any other functionary in Great Britain, and, what is more, she insists on getting them. Of course they are not called tips. They are called perquisites, but it is all the same. An ex-at-tache, writing in the New York Tribune, says that among the most curious of them is her right to every whale or sturgeon captured on the coast of the united kingdom and brought to land. Both of these perquisites date back to the days of the Norman kings and it appears that in the case of the whale the monsters were divided between the sovereign and his consort, the queen taking the head in order that her wardrobe might be replenished with the whalebone needed for the stiffening of her royal garments.

Another of the queen's backsheesh is a certain number of magnificent Cashmere shawls, which are dispatched to her every year from the kingdom of Cashmere. They vary in value, as a rule, from three hundred to twelve hundred dollars apiece and the queen is accustomed to present one of them as a wedding present to every young girl of the aristocracy or in whose future she is in any way interested. Every tailor holding a patent of "Purveyor to her Majesty," if he conforms to ancient tradition and usage, should present her with a silver needle each year.

Another class of royal purveyors is called upon to present annually to her a table cloth, while from other sources she is entitled to an annual contribution of such varied tips as white doves, white hares, currys, combs, fire tongs, scarlet hosiery, nightcaps, knives, lances and crossbows. Moreover, at the coronation the lord of the manor of Addington must present to the sovereign a "dish of pottage" composed of "almond milk, brown of capons, sugar, spices, chickens parpoiled and chopped." At the same ceremony the lord of the manor of Haydon is obliged by virtue of his tenure from the crown to present the monarch with a towel, the lord of the manor of Workshop giving the sovereign a "right-handed glove." These are only a few of the various backsheesh to which Queen Victoria is entitled by tradition and usage.

MEMORIAL SERVICE.

Sixteen Hungry Boys Filled with Veal Pie in Dickens' Pieshop.
An exchange tells the following story of the pieshop in London before which Charles Dickens used to stand when, as a child, he drugged in a blacking factory. Every day, on the way to and from his work, he paused to devour the viands with his eyes, and sometimes he pressed his tongue to the window-pane, as if by so doing he got a taste of the good things which were "so near and yet so far."

An American railroad man who admires Dickens hunted up his pieshop when in London in order to gratify his curiosity and his sentiment. It proved to be a mere box of a place in a poor quarter of the city, but the original business was still carried on there. As the traveler peered into the shadowy interior, a voice was heard at his elbow:

"Please, sir, will you buy me a weal pie?"
The owner of the voice was a small, disheveled person, with whom a pie of veal, or anything else of a "hearty" nature, would have agreed right well. "How many boys do you think this shop will hold?" asked the American. "I dunno. About fifteen or sixteen, I should think."
"Well, go and get fifteen boys, and bring them back here."
The boy studied the man's face for a moment, as if to make sure that he was in the enjoyment of his senses, and then with a yell hurried into a side street. Hardly a minute elapsed before he returned at the head of a procession of sixteen gamins, of assorted sizes, unanimous in appetite and hope. This ragged battalion assembled close behind its benefactor and followed him into the shop, where he announced that he was going to give all the boys all the pie they wanted. They wanted a great deal, as it proved; their capacity for "weal pie" was something marvelous. But their benefactor was as good as his word, and sixteen happy and satisfied boys left the shop singing his praise.

Whistling on Shipboard.
Whistling—and let us honor this sweet tradition—is very much against the proprieties of sea life, writes Lieut. J. D. Jerrold Kelley, in an article on "Superstitions of the Sea," in Century. You may, in a calm, if not a landsman, woo with soothing whistle San Antonio or St. Nicholas, and a lagging wind may be spurred in consequence by these patron saints of the mariner; but once the ship is going, never, wise and wary passenger, whistle if you fear keel-hauling, for like the padrone in the Golden Legend you may find
Only a little while ago,
I was whistling to St. Antonio
For a cap-full of wind to fill our sail,
And instead of a breeze he has sent a gale.

A Human Songbird.
It is said of Albion that she "warbled like a bird all day long." She used to sit in her garden and sing as she worked at lace making or some other feminine occupation, and the rent of the house adjoining her villa was raised a thousand francs because of the free musical entertainments thus furnished. In regard to her great size, her body became so unwieldy in her last years that she rose with difficulty from her chair, and usually had to be helped to rise. The great singer was so fond of the homely art of darning stockings that it was said she "would have darned stockings for the universe" if she had had time.

Napoleon's Piano.
A piano made for Napoleon in 1810 has been unearthed in London. In shape it is a grand with silver keys, and, curiously enough, there are five pedals. Two of these work a drum and cymbals, and were presumably added in compliment to the military tastes of the emperor.



The Annie Wright Seminary.
TACOMA, WASHINGTON.
1884. Eleventh Year. 1894.
A Boarding School for Girls,
with Superior Advantages.
This Institution } MORAL } DEVELOPMENT
GIVES CHARACTER } INTELLECTUAL } OF THE
ATTENTION TO THE } PHYSICAL } STUDENTS.
Excellent Teachers,
Beautiful Surroundings.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE AND PRICES,
Address,
MRS. SARAH K. WHITE, Principal.

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.
—AGENTS FOR—

Woonsocket Rubber Boots and Shoes.
The Best in the World.
We have a large line in stock. Call and examine goods.

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 in 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 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 & BROSIOUS.

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.

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.

COLUMBIA NURSERY
The undersigned has on hand a good variety of choice
Fruit Trees, Plants and Vines,
at Hard Times Prices.
Grafting and budding done to order.
oct1 H. C. BATEHAM.

GUARDIAN SALE.
H. Lage, guardian of the person and estate of Nancy Stanley, will sell, by order of the county court, on Saturday, October 20th, on the premises to the highest bidder, the homestead of John Stanley, deceased, containing 138 acres. This property lies about two miles east of the town of Hood River, on the Columbia River.
AYER'S PILLS
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Every Dose Effective



"For Years,"

Says CARRIE 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 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 days 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 mother 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."