

Hood River Glacier.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1895.

Here is a picture of what sheep will do for a country if they are allowed to overrun it, drawn by G. W. Barnes in the *Prineville Review*. He says:

There are but few watering places, comparatively, for stock in Crook county. Drive the sheep out of the mountains, and during the summer each of these watering places would be the camp of a large number of sheep; they would annihilate all the grass for miles around; horses and cattle would desert such places, fed down by sheep. In a few years the grass would die, so in a few years the country would be a desert indeed. * * * Today our country is settled with men who are doing more than well, who through the increase in their flocks are laying up something for old age and the proverbial "rainy day," but if that order stands, all this will be changed, they "must get into some other business."

The sheepmen are "doing more than well" because they have had the privilege of pasturing their flocks on government lands, in some places to the great injury of the settlers. Hood River valley is settled nearly to the snow line of Mt. Hood. These bands of sheep coming from a distance, if allowed to come in increasing numbers every year, will make the homes of our settlers near the mountain untenable, and in the course of time may make of our now fruitful valley a desert such as is predicted of Crook county if they are compelled to keep their sheep at home.

Senator Mitchell visited The Dalles last week. In a brief conversation with a reporter of the *Mountaineer*, he "expressed himself forcibly concerning the Cascade forest reserve. He called attention to the ruling of the secretary last spring secured by him, which permitted the flocks to be pastured on the reservation. The senator thinks there should be a small reservation around Mt. Hood, another around Crater lake, and that the balance of the reservation should be thrown open. He will turn his attention to securing the right of pasturage on the reservation." The "small reservation around Mt. Hood" is what the citizens of Hood River are interested in, but we want it large enough to embrace all the forests covering the sources of our water supply.

A mass meeting will be held at Prineville tomorrow, for the purpose, the call says, "of inaugurating a movement to resist past and future encroachments upon our stockraising privileges and rights by the so-called Cascade timber reserve movement."

Apple-Packing Contest.

At the meeting of the executive committee of the fair, Saturday last, it was decided to hold the apple-packing contest Saturday, November 9th, at 1 o'clock, in Blowers' warehouse, under the following conditions:

An entrance fee of 10 cents will be charged all competitors for the \$10 given by the Oregon Fruit Union for the best packed box of apples. The second best packed box of apples will be awarded the entrance fees.

The prize boxes will be sent to Portland for exhibition.

Boxes must be made either with small nails or open sides, so that the fruit may be readily seen without unpacking.

Size and quality of fruit are to be taken into consideration as well as neatness of package.

No names or marks are to appear on the boxes.

The officers of the fair will have full charge of the contest. Three disinterested judges will award the prizes.

Boxes will be numbered by the secretary as received, and contestants are requested to keep their ownership secret until after the awards are made.

All fruit growers are urged to compete as well as attend, as the practice and instruction received from such a contest is just what we all need to learn. It has almost come to pass that poor fruit well packed will sell as well as good fruit poorly packed.

Emil Schauno of The Dalles and Willis Brown of Portland have been invited to attend. Fruit growers from White Salmon have promised to send over several boxes for competition.

At the Hood River fair there were a great number of varieties of apples brought in to be named, but on account of the shortness of time, this work was overlooked by the awarding committees. This work will be undertaken at the packing contest, and all who have varieties of apples they do not know the names of are urged to bring them and they will be named, if possible. Plates will be furnished by the secretary.

This part of the show alone will be worth much to those unfamiliar with the apples they are growing, and taken in connection with the packing contest, the day should be one of profit and pleasure to every fruit grower in the valley. H. C. BATEHAM, Sec'y.

Permanent Fair Organization.

Inasmuch as quite a number have expressed a desire for a permanent fair organization, a mass meeting of all interested is hereby called for November 9th, at 3 o'clock, in connection with the packing contest, at which time the matter will be open for discussion and plans presented for organization, purchase of building, etc. All fruit growers are invited to participate.

E. L. SMITH, Supt.
H. C. BATEHAM, Sec'y.

His Webbs Needed Rain.

EDITOR GLACIER: On my way to Hood River, a few evenings ago, I met up with an old friend—an old-timer, who lived in Webbs' long enough to grow weeds—to whom, after the usual salutations, I remarked, "But ain't it having glorious weather?" "Ah, yes," said he with a sigh; "but I had much rather see it rain. We old Oregonians always feel better when it rains." And casting a reproachful glance at the smiling heavens, he trudged off homeward, no doubt wishing that he could exchange the balmy summer air and dry roads for a befogged atmosphere, with rain pouring down overhead and mud and slush under foot.

MCGINNIS.

Sheep Will Drive Away Elk and Deer.

MT. HOOD, Ore., Oct. 24, 1895.—Editor GLACIER: If the people of Hood River valley want to keep up their water supply, let every man say, "Keep the sheep from Mt. Hood and surrounding forests. Here the sheep have been around us all summer. They are getting a little too close and thick, like names on the delinquent tax list. The sheep that are herded around about us, eating up every living thing in the way of forage, come from a distance of 100 miles east. Our people keep cows; we want no sheep. Cows will have nothing to do with pasture where sheep have been herded. It is the same with elk and deer." J. P. HILLSTROM.

Finest Apples Come from Hood River.

Mr. W. S. Falling claims that the woolly aphid is worse this year than ever, and in this Fruit Commissioner Dosch, who has inspected many orchards this season, agrees with him. The woolly aphid infests apple and pear trees principally, but Mr. Falling claims it is worse than all the other pests combined. It is very difficult to kill off, as no strong spray seems to affect it, and it gets into the ground around the roots of the trees, and at times the air is full of these little nuisances. On account of this pest and several other things, Mr. Falling claims that the apple tree is the most difficult of fruit trees to successfully cultivate. This will appear strange to many who have been accustomed to seeing the finest kind of apples raised here all their lives. In the palmy days of Oregon apple raising, the codlin moth, the woolly aphid and the thousand and one pests of the fruit grower had not found their way to this blissful state. To secure choice fruit of any kind now, the grower must not only watch and pray, but he must work, and probably swear, and maintain a standing army of spraying machines, and a full stock of pest destroyers; in fact, his life is a constant warfare. The finest apples now brought here come from Hood River, and some day the slopes of the Cascade range, high enough up to be unfavorable for pests, will be utilized for apple orchards.

Ten Icebergs An Hour.

The number of bergs given off in Glacier Bay, Alaska, varies somewhat with the weather and the tides, the average being about one every five or six minutes, counting only those large enough to thunder loudly and make themselves heard at a distance of two or three miles. The largest, however, may, under favorable conditions, be heard ten miles or even farther. When a large mass sinks from the upper fissured portion of the wall, there is first a keen, piercing crash, then a deep, deliberate, prolonged, thundering roar, which slowly subsides in a low, muttering growl, followed by numerous smaller grailings, clashing sounds from the agitated bergs that dance in the waves about the newcomer as if in welcome, and these are again followed by the swash and roar of the waves that are raised and hurled against the moraines. But the largest and most beautiful of the bergs, instead of thus falling from the upper weathered portion of the wall, rise from the submerged portion with a still grander commotion, springing with a tremendous voice and gestures nearly to the top of the wall, fons of water streaming like hair down their sides, plunging and rising in perfect poise, free at last, after having formed part of a slow-crawling glacier for centuries.—The Century.

Protect the Coyote.

Mr. J. Kennedy of Kennewick, Wash., is a strong friend of the coyote. Why is it, he says, that the coyote has so few friends? He is surely a friend to man in the destruction of rabbits and all kinds of rodents that prey upon the farmer's crops. Why, when a country begins to settle up, do the rabbits increase? For precisely the same reason that the rabbits have overrun whole counties in parts of California, where a senseless legislature passed a law giving a bounty on coyote scalps. The legislature of the state of Washington ought to include coyotes in the game law and protect them equally. The only harm they do is to occasionally make a raid on a hen roost, and then only by the carelessness of the owner in not protecting the hens. It is necessary for a coyote to catch and eat at least a hundred rabbits or two hundred squirrels in a year. Do you not see, then, what havoc they will make among these pests of the garden and field?

The Drouth in Pennsylvania.

A traveling man asserted the other day that he was up in the central part of Pennsylvania driving. He stopped at a farm house and asked for water to give his horses. The farmer said water was very scarce and it would cost 50 cents a bucket. The horses had to have it, and it cost the traveling man \$1.50 to water his two horses. Distilled water for drinking purposes is served to the citizens of Altoona at 10 cents a gallon.

A clean place for fowls, and a dry place with an earth floor for them to run under in wet weather, is essential in winter.

Be sure to grade your apples before shipping them to market, if you want to get the best prices. Mixed lots will bring no better price than culls.

Venison at West's butcher shop. Will Langille killed a deer.

An Ideal Spot for the Home-Seeker.

From the weekly letter of Geo. H. Himes in the *Pacific of San Francisco*, the organ of the Congregationalists on the Pacific coast, we take the following complimentary notice of Hood River:

Last Sunday it was the privilege of your correspondent to worship with the Riverside church, Hood River, Rev. J. L. Hersher, pastor. He is greatly beloved by his people there, and besides has the esteem of the entire community. The parsonage now under construction will be ready to occupy within six to eight weeks. Hood River valley is one of the most delightful localities of this coast, and is rapidly assuming a highly enviable place as one of the best fruit-producing regions known, particularly of the strawberry and apple. In the fruit fair held on the 5th, among other choice fruits, there were one thousand plates of apples, five to a plate, representing 120 varieties, and formed one of the most brilliant and inviting displays the writer ever beheld. For size and coloring, combined with rare keeping qualities, the display was never surpassed in this state. Part of this display was put into the Portland exposition during the week past, and easily leads anything of the kind from any other part of the state. As an index to the character of the people of Hood River valley it may be said that, with 500 voters and a total population of 1,750, there is not a single saloon to be found now. There was one here a year ago, but it finally starved out for want of patronage, and several months have passed since its welcome exit. The people throughout are thrifty, progressive, industrious and neighborly; and with the productiveness of the soil and its adaptiveness to fruit culture, vegetables as well, surrounded by an unsurpassed richness of scenic conditions, the time is soon coming when Hood River valley will become famous in the annals of our country as an ideal spot for the home-seeker.

Among Our Exchanges.

The *Prineville Review* announces a change in management, whereby J. N. Williamson retires as editor and is succeeded by I. N. Liggett.

In a letter from Phoenix, Arizona, to the editor of The Dalles Chronicle, Mr. C. W. Rice states that he met Mr. Ben McAtee, who so mysteriously disappeared from his home in Tygh valley two or three years ago. This is the first word received concerning him, or at least the first made public.

The Eugene Register says: Stand by your home business men. Every individual who is in a position to buy a dollar's worth of goods is in a position to assist in stimulating the home market to just that extent.

Governor Lord is a great improvement on his predecessor in one respect. He considers it his duty to put in all his time at the state house and to personally inspect and audit every bill that is paid.—Salem Journal.

This session of congress may do something to protect the western forests against the ravages of thieves and their far more destructive enemy, fire. This may be done by making the Cascade timber reserve a national park. In such a case the timber and natural grandeur of this region will be preserved by the strict enforcement of laws that will deprive these mountains of the freedom now to be found there so pleasant to the summer adventurer, that are necessary, however, to accomplish the end sought.—Forest Grove Times.

The new constitution of Utah contains a provision which by many will be considered a very wise one, such as many other commonwealths might adopt. Cities, towns and villages can not borrow money in excess of the taxes levied to repay in the current year except by authority of a majority of citizens who have paid a proper tax. Only taxpayers who bear the burdens of government are allowed to vote on a proposition to increase taxation by borrowing.—Vancouver Columbian.

The money given to this district by the assembly for a fair at The Dalles is simply wasted. So with the state fair and other district concerns, which have in the aggregate used up \$10,000 of the people's money this fall, which might have been more judiciously expended upon roads and bridges.—More Observer.

The Clatskanie Chief says Kasper Koberstein went hunting and shot a grouse. Upon taking out its craw he was astonished as well as pleased to find among the gravel in the craw a nugget of gold about the size of a grain of corn.

This is the situation in Clatskanie. She has no idle men—they all have employment, and if there is one or two idle men they can secure employment without any trouble. We hear business men inquiring for hands often. The logging camps are busy; the saw mills are rushing things, and the shingle mills are in full blast.—Clatskanie Chief.

The Paris Exposition of 1900.

The magnitude of the labor involved in the preparation for a first-class international exhibition may be judged from the fact that already the French people are actively engaged in the preliminary work of organization, although the opening day of their great enterprise is nearly five years distant. It is estimated that the preparation of the grounds, erection of buildings and general maintenance of this exhibition will absorb a round sum of \$20,000,000. How to raise this vast sum is a serious problem, and this is how the directors propose to do it: The Ville de Paris has granted a subvention of \$4,000,000. A like sum will probably be obtained in the form of a state subvention, which two sums together will amount to two-fifths of the required amount.

For the remaining \$12,000,000 an appeal will be made to the public, and bonds will be offered on some such conditions as attached to the issue of bonds in connection with the exposition of 1889. In the present instance the exhibition bonds will have a face value of \$5, and to each bond will be attached twenty admission coupons.

Each bond, moreover, will entitle the holder to certain lottery privileges, and it will guarantee him a reduction in railroad fare between his place of residence and the exhibition grounds. This privilege will be graduated according to the distance at which the bondholder may reside from the grounds. From a distance of 200 kilometers

from Paris he will be entitled to three special trips; from 200 to 400 kilometers he can claim two such trips; and if he reside more than 400 kilometers away, he will be entitled to one special trip.

To meet the case of those who live in Paris, the bondholder will be given a reduced rate on the admission fee to what are known as the side shows and to the theaters and concerts.

It does not seem at first glance as though these incidental and rather questionable benefits would have a very laxative effect on the congested savings of the thrifty Gaul. The response may be slow at first; though it is certain that when it is seen that the success of the exhibition and the prestige of France is at stake, the French people will respond with that patriotic generosity for which, among the nations of the earth, they stand pre-eminent.—Scientific American.

In Favor of Sheep—Our Own Sheep.

HOOD RIVER, Ore., Oct. 11.—Editor GLACIER: I notice in your last issue something in regard to Hood River valley's interest, whether or not sheep should be pastured in the government park, expressing a fear that they would injure the water supply if they were as injurious as generally supposed to be. Now, I think I can show that the sheep would do no harm whatever, but if properly handled by our citizens, would add another industry to the valley that would equal any other that we now have and interfere with none. It is claimed by some that sheep eat up the undergrowth that protects the snow from melting. It has been my observation that a sheep cannot reach higher than five or six feet, and that brush of that height is generally beat down and snowed under by the heavy snows and could in no possible way be a protection to the snow, and also have I observed that sheep do not eat such evergreens as fir, cedar and spruce, but simply brush that does not generally grow high enough to withstand the snow and protect it from the melting rays of the sun. It is such trees as the evergreen varieties I have mentioned that shade and protect the snow when they have grown to a proper height. And if it ever should happen that every shrub and tree was exterminated, Hood River valley would still have a water supply in abundance, for is it not plain to every eye that Mt. Hood has enough snow left over each year to water a dozen such valleys. The sheep is the only animal of practical value that can utilize the waste growth of vegetation in waste places in a mountainous district. They will gather riches from the brush on steep hillsides and rocky places, help in clearing land, fertilize land that is already cleared, and "never die in debt to the owner." If each farmer, great or small, in Hood River valley had a sufficient number of sheep, just what he could winter easily, they could put them in care of professional herders who would take them into the mountains during spring, summer and fall, the cost being trifling, and return them at the beginning of winter, and thereby our citizens would get the benefit of tens of thousands of idle lands, some of them waste lands. This underbrush, if not eaten up, makes yearly deposits of dry leaves that in time make great fires when set on fire by careless campers, and more timber that is the true protection for snow is destroyed by one such fire than all the sheep in all time would destroy. Hood River valley has nothing to fear, in my opinion, in regard to damage to her industries to be done by the introduction of sheep in the mountain ranges, but can greatly profit thereby. I think, however, that the sheep should be owned by our citizens and the industry fostered by them. It is true the sheep industry got a black eye a few years ago, but there is a change in sight, and with protection for this deserving industry, Hood River valley will make no mistake to be friendly toward it.

W. ROSS WINANS.

Horses for Sale or Trade

Four head of horses; one 6-year old mare, one 4-year old gelding, and two coming 3-year-old colts sired by "Midnight" dam belongs to F. H. Button. F. C. BROSIUS.

THIS PAPER is kept on file at the E. C. Baker's Advertising Agency, 61 and 63 Merchant's Exchange, San Francisco, where contracts for advertising can be made for it.

Strawberry Land.

I will lease on favorable terms one of the best and very earliest tracts of strawberry land in this section. Five acres or more in fine condition for planting this fall. For full particulars call on or address me at White Salmon, Wash. (ols) A. H. JEWETT.

FOR SALE.

Twenty-five acres of the Glenwild Place—anciently called "Pole Flat." House and cleared land; plenty of water; fine apple land. Also 20 acres near town, joining E. L. Elliot. Includes buildings, cleared land, fine springs, fine oaks, views of Columbia river, Hood river rapids, etc. T. R. COON.

Feed Cutter for Sale.

A good Hay, Straw and Fodder Cutter for sale. Apply to Bert or Wm. Graham, Hood River.

Competent Nurse.

Ladies needing a competent nurse, on reasonable terms, apply to MRS. E. B. FULTON, Hood River, Oregon.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at Vancouver, Wash., Oct. 15, 1895.—Notice is hereby given that the following-named claimant has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, under section 3 of the Act of September 20, 1890, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land office at Vancouver, Wash., on December 4, 1895, viz:

WILHELM KILLENDONK.
D. S. No. 235, for the north 1/4 northeast 1/4, southwest 1/4 northeast 1/4, and northwest 1/4 southeast 1/4 section 15, township 5 north, range 10 east.

He names the following witnesses to prove his claim to said land, viz:

John Clarkson of White Salmon, Wash.; and Amos Underwood, Edward Underwood and Harry Olsen, all of Hood River, Oregon. GEO. H. STEVENSON, Register.

Fruit or Grain Land.

Forty or Eighty Acres of unimproved good fruit or grain land for sale cheap. Call on FRED KEMP, Mt. Hood Stage Road.

MOUNTAIN STAGE AND LIVERY CO.

OF HOOD RIVER, OR., WILL CONDUCT GENERAL

Livery and Feed STABLES.

Comfortable conveyances to all parts of Hood River Valley and vicinity. Heavy draying and transferring done with care and promptness. Also, dealers in

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And Vehicles of All Kinds.

Call and see our stock and get prices; they are interesting.

Take Notice!

WE HAVE ADOPTED THE

CASH BASIS!!

And shall endeavor to merit custom by QUALITY as well as QUANTITY.

See our CONDENSED SPRAY COMPOUNDS and get literature at the horticultural fair or at our store.

1. Lime, Sulphur and Salt, per pound by the hundred weight05
2. Sulphur and Vitriol, per pound by the hundred weight06
3. Soap, Sulphur, Caustic Soda and Lye, per pound by the hundred weight07
4. Rosin and Salsoda, per pound by the hundred weight07
5. Whale Oil Soap, 80 per cent, per pound by the hundred weight03
6. Lime and Blue Vitriol (Bordeaux Mixture), per pound by the hundred weight07
7. Acme Insecticide, 10 lbs; Blue Vitriol, 6; Sulphur, 3; Rosin, 5; Salsoda, 3 cts.

We keep a full line of insecticides and spray materials. If you do not see what you want, ask for it, and if obtainable we will get it.

WILLIAMS & BROSIUS,

Hood River Pharmacy.

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Harness and Shoe

STORE.

Oxford Ties, - - \$1.10 Misses Shoes, - - \$1.00
Men's shoes, - - 1.10 Boy's Shoes, - - 95
Women's Shoes, - 1.10 Old Ladies' Comfort, 1.35

SADDLES AT COST and Handmade Harness as cheap as they can be bought in Oregon

Fruit Trees.

All the best variety of Apples, including Yakima, Gano, Arkansas Black, etc., and all other kinds of nursery stock kept constantly on hand. Prices will be made satisfactory. Buy your trees at the home nursery and save expense and damage. We are here to stay.

H. C. BATEHAM, Columbia Nursery.

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