

# Hood River Glacier.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1895.

The republicans of congress have got together and evolved two bills for the relief of the treasury, in response to the president's message appealing for help. One is a revenue bill which will fix a tariff on woolen goods and lumber of 50 per cent of the McKinley rate, and all other dutiable schedules, except sugar, which is not touched, have the duties raised 15 per cent over the Wilson bill. The bill to go into effect when signed by the president, and to remain in effect until August 1, 1898. The second bill gives the secretary of the treasury authority to issue 3 per cent 5-year coin bonds to maintain the redemption fund, in addition to the authority he now possesses, but provides that the proceeds of all bonds sold under this act and under the resumption act shall be used only for redemption purposes. It also provides that all bonds shall be first offered to the people of this country. Both bills are emergency measures, and we believe they will be signed by the president if they are allowed to pass the senate. The republican majority in the house has acted wisely and with moderation. Since the failure of the income-tax part of the Wilson bill it has become apparent to all parties that a change in our tariff laws is needed to bring in sufficient revenue to meet the expenses of government. It would have been better to have taxed beer and other luxuries and left the clothing of the poor remain cheap. But this would not be according to the established policy of the majority party in the house of representatives, and they have done well to meet the president's views half way. Both bills are expected to pass the house today, and if they pass both houses and are signed by the president as relief measures, the increased prices on the necessities of life will not help the republicans in the campaign next year.

The real military strength of a country does not consist in the number of men enrolled in its regular army. The United States, for instance, is the strongest military power on earth, and yet it has the smallest standing army of all the great countries. Germany has the strongest army available for immediate action, and Great Britain, of course, has the strongest navy. Russia also, has a large army always ready for action. Italy has a weak army, but a strong navy, which has very nearly bankrupted her. France and Austria keep up large military establishments. These European nations, lying dangerously close to one another, and always fearing that an ambitious or greedy neighbor may spring at them, are compelled to have strong military resources always ready, lest they should be conquered and robbed. But there is not one of them that could hold its own against the United States for six months in a war on anything like equal terms. We might suffer some in the first few months of a war, but after we got a start the victories would all be on our side. The basis for this assertion is that the United States has a larger population of good fighting men than any other country in the world; and, what is more equally important, we have more abundant material resources for keeping them in the field. We make more bread and meat to feed an army on, and an unlimited means of making all the arms, clothing and other supplies that would be needed by an army carrying on a war.

Some new points on the Australian ballot law have been decided by the supreme court of Illinois. The court holds, under the statute requiring voters to mark a cross in the square opposite the name of the candidate of their choice, that a ballot in which are marked in the square two lines which do not cross should not be counted; nor a ballot in which a cross is marked outside the square at the right of the candidate's name and between the names of the candidates for the same office; nor should a ballot be counted that merely shows pencil erasures of all the names on one ticket.

**Losses and Gains.**  
War between the United States and England would realize the Italian proverb, "War begun, hell let loose," as no clash of nations in the past ever did and as no other now possibly could.

Great Britain buys two-thirds of our exports. It is the principal outside source of capital for our improvement enterprises. When our financial troubles led to close study of investments, the estimate made by experts was that between \$600,000,000 and \$800,000,000 of American securities were held in London. Many mercantile enterprises not listed and not taken into account by the financiers are carried on with capital furnished in the British Islands. Every large town has them.

More rumors of war have caused shrinkage in securities and doubt in shipping circles.

But even as a business question, there is another side. Prestige has something to do with trade. Taking the world at large, no great nation has as little prestige as the United States. Students and travelers know our might but the masses of people, even in South

America, think more and imagine more of the English, French or German name than of ours.

We are naturally a trading, industrial and maritime race and our advantages are enormous. A foolish system of trade restrictions, in force during the period of most rapid trade expansion throughout the world, and following a war that destroyed our carrying trade, gave England unchallenged supremacy and kept our efforts cooped up at home.

We need something which will make us talked about and respected; something which will pave the way for American goods and arouse respect for the American salesman. That something is a famous success. And the world is yet barbarian enough to be dull to any success save that of war.

Beyond the business question, however, is the defense of a principle in which a great nation believes. Casuists may argue that the Venezuelan dispute does not involve the exact point of the Monroe doctrine as announced in 1823. But the message of 1823 itself embraced a wider intent. "It is impossible," said Monroe to congress, "that we should behold such interposition, in any form, with indifference." So the people of the United States have accepted the Monroe doctrine. The circumstances of each generation govern its application. Territorial greed may endanger our institutions as much as the reactionary malevolence of the continental governments of 1823 toward anything like freedom.

Upon that principle we must stand, let the losses be what they may. We published our intentions 70 years ago when we were weak. We cannot for shame disavow them for sordid reasons when we are strong.

Cleveland's message is not the new policy of an administration. He has put in temperate words the only foreign policy we assert and the one we have buttressed with every lesson taught to the successive generations of American children. We interfere with nobody and everybody must beware of interfering with us. That is the Monroe doctrine. It is simple, just and sufficient. There is no mysterious subtlety about it. It does not say one thing and mean another. England understands it. And she will admit her understanding before this controversy, diplomatic or with shot and shell, as Providence may order, is concluded.—St. Louis Republic.

There will be two full moons in the present month. One occurred on the 2d and the other will appear on the 31st. It is stated that this is the first December since the birth of Christ in which there have been two full moons, and some of the superstitious presage that heralds the end of the world. Czar Reed's face is not considered in this incident, which really gives us three full moons this month.—Portland Dispatch.

### November Term of Circuit Court.

The November, 1895, term of circuit court for Wasco county was indeed a long and expensive one, but there was a very large amount of business transacted, nearly double the amount that has ever been transacted at any previous term during the same length of time. There were 94 cases on the docket, all of which were disposed of except 11, these being continued. Court was in session 26 days; that is, the jury was detained that length of time, and in the trial of a number of criminal cases it was necessary to issue special venire for jurors, the jurors of the regular panel being disqualified by having fixed opinions regarding the merits of the cases at issue. In all, there were fourteen cases tried out before juries, ten criminal and four civil. Two of the criminal cases were for murder and three for arson; one of the arson cases (that against Denton) being tried twice. In the case against Lewis, convicted of arson, all of the witnesses, of which there was a large number, were brought from Antelope, a distance of 70 miles. The case against Jackson of Cascede Locks, and that against Rothermel of Hood River, were also very expensive, the witnesses having been brought from long distances.

This term, while it cost the taxpayers of Wasco county \$4,764.05, was conducted as expeditiously as possible, and when the volume of business transacted is taken into consideration, was no more expensive than the ordinary term of court. And since all but 11 of the cases on the docket have been disposed of, the February term should be comparatively inexpensive; that is, if an unusual amount of criminal business does not come up between now and the beginning of the term.

The expenses of the November term were as follows:

Grand Jury.....	\$ 138 00
Grand Jury witnesses.....	988 00
Circuit court jury.....	1,277 80
Circuit court witnesses.....	1,621 25
District attorney.....	300 00
Extra deputy sheriff.....	18 00
Bailiffs.....	239 00
Report.....	100 00
Interpreters.....	12 00
Total.....	\$4,764 05

**Bucklen's Arnica Salve.**  
The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, 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 cts per box. For sale at the Hood River Pharmacy.

### A Bear Story.

It was the 9th day of November that R. M. and myself started from the desert for a deer hunt. Leaving camp at daybreak, we crossed the West Fork on a foot-log and climbed the hill, reaching the top just as the sun was rising. R. M. taking one side of the bluff and myself the top, we proceeded in a southerly direction very cautiously and on the alert for anything that might jump up in the way of game. We had gone in this way perhaps four miles when we reached a place where fires had swept through and burned the underbrush entirely clean. By this time we were beginning to grow weary from our tramp over the loose rocks and logs, and we sat down to take a rest. R. M. about 150 yards from me, on the side of the bluff. After a rest of about twenty minutes we again started, walking slowly and keeping a good watch for deer, as we had seen plenty of signs. I had not gone far when I saw something ahead which looked very much like a black stump, but there was a white spot six or eight inches from the top which caused me to stop and examine it more closely. I was eyeing the spot, wondering what it could be, when R. M. stepped on a small stick. When the stick snapped I saw the white spot turn down toward R. M. My heart came way up in my throat when I saw that, for I knew then that it was a bear. But having a good gun, I gathered my courage and thought I would try a shot at him. So taking deliberate aim at the white spot, I fired, and saw Mr. Bruin roll over on his back and double himself up; so of course I thought I had him. Throwing the shell out of my gun, I started to walk up to where I had seen my bear roll behind a tree, when crack! crack! went two shots from R. M.'s rifle, and on looking down the hill I saw the rocks flying in all directions and my bear in the midst of them, taking about ten feet at a jump. I started down the hill after him as fast as my legs would carry me. Passing through a bunch of brush, there was the bear, walking along, with his head down, as if nothing had happened. Raising my gun, I tried to shoot him in the back of the head, but could not, owing to his keeping his head down. By this time R. M. came up out of a little ravine within about twenty yards of him, and right broadside to him. He fired, and striking Bruin in the shoulder, knocked him over.

I was just going to give a yell about a yard long, when the bear got up and with a grunt started toward R. M., who was then in a tight place, having just fired his third and last shot. He had intended to reload after emptying his gun, but didn't have time to load then, as the bear was bent on having a hugging match with him. R. M. stood his ground, though, and with an old pistol in his hand, braced himself to fight to the last. But I came to his rescue just in the nick of time. As the bear was going behind a large tree, I fired, striking him in the hip. Bruin seemed to think two against one was too much odds, so he struck out down the hill and into a bunch of firs, out of sight. We sat down on a log, and R. M. loaded his gun with another shell, thinking it was all he would need.

We then started on the trail, which we could follow easily through the brush, for every time he rubbed against a bush he would rub some blood off his fur. We followed the trail in this manner for perhaps a mile, when he came out into an open place and the trail was lost. We hunted for perhaps a quarter of an hour, when we found where he had crawled over a log. Then we found where he had left the print of his wet foot on another log which crossed a little creek. Crossing on the log over the creek to where another one had fallen across this one, the tops making a V, we stopped and there debated the question as to which one of these logs he had taken. At last it was decided that R. M. should look on one log and myself the other. But Bruin fooled us there. He had jumped off between the two logs and went about twenty yards and laid down by a big fir tree, taking it all in, but we didn't see him. After I had gotten out some distance on the log, I stepped on a dead limb, and down I went about eight feet through the brush into the water. When I fell, Mr. Bruin thought it was a challenge to fight and that he would meet me half way. I didn't care about meeting him then, as I had dropped my gun when I fell into the water. R. M. was not idle all this time. He fired the shell he had loaded, striking the bear in the breast, but it didn't stop him. Armed with his revolver, he started to assist me if possible. I fished pretty lively for my gun and found it at last. I didn't take time to shake the water out of it, but fired, striking the bear in the breast. He seemed to realize, about then, that discretion is the better part of valor and turned and started to run from us. I fired again, striking him in the hip, but that didn't stop him. So I fired again, just as he was going over a big log, striking him in the back and breaking it. We knew we had him then, but still he was not vanquished. He crawled into a little pool of water under the log, crouched on his fore feet, watching us and snapping his jaws together as if wishing he had us between them. As I had but five shells left and R. M. only three (when

he loaded them), I told R. M. to go around on the log and shoot him in the head with the revolver, while I watched him with the rifle. R. M. got right over him, and taking good aim, fired at the back of his head. The bear shook his head and looked up to see what was the matter above. R. M. fired again, striking him this time just below the eye, the ball glancing down the jawbone and lodging between his teeth. R. M. here made some remark about the revolver being good to shoot mosquitoes, and loading a shell for his rifle, sent a bullet into his head that dispatched him.

It was getting late in the day and we hadn't long to tarry. We got the bear out of the water and proceeded to skin him with our pocket knives. We found this a big job but succeeded at last. To put the meat where it would be safe till morning, I took the lining of my coat sleeve and using it for a rope, we hung the fore quarters up in a tree. Then I suggested to R. M. that if he would carry the hide and guns I would carry the hind quarters. He agreed to this, so I got a leg on each shoulder, with back to back, and R. M. with the hide and guns, we struck out for camp, where we arrived about dark and had a good bite of bear steak for supper. Next morning we went back for the fore quarters left in the woods, returned to camp about noon, ate our dinners, packed our horses and started for home, getting into Hood River valley in time for church Sunday evening. H. H.

**Electric Bitters.**  
Electric Bitters is a medicine suited for any season, but perhaps more generally needed when the languid, exhausted feeling prevails, when the liver is torpid and sluggish and the need of a tonic and alterative is felt. A prompt use of this medicine has often averted long and perhaps fatal illnesses. No medicine will act more surely in counteracting and freeing the system from the malarial poison. Headache, indigestion, constipation, dizziness yield to Electric Bitters. Fifty cents and one dollar a bottle at Hood River Pharmacy.

**Marvelous Results.**  
From a letter written by Rev. J. Gunderman of Dimondale, Mich., we are permitted to make this extract: "I have no hesitation in recommending Dr. King's New Discovery, as the results were almost marvelous in the case of my wife. While I was pastor of the Baptist church at Rives Junction she was brought down with pneumonia succeeding in grippe. Terrible paroxysms of coughing would last hours with little interruption, and it seemed as if she could not survive them. A friend recommended Dr. King's New Discovery; it was quick in its work and highly satisfactory in results." Trial bottles free at the Hood River Pharmacy; regular size 50c and \$1.

**Found.**  
In the street, between E. L. Smith's house and George T. Prather's a solid gold ring. Owner can have the same by calling at this office, proving property and paying for this notice. d27

**Strayed.**  
A red heifer, with white spot in forehead. White spots on each flank, and tip of tail white. No marks nor brands. Please report to the Glacier office or to JOSEPH PURSER. d27

**NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.**  
Land Office at The Dalles, Oregon, Dec. 11, 1895.—Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at The Dalles, Oregon, on January 21, 1896, viz:  
ALBERT B. JONES  
H. E. No. 497, for the east 1/2 southeast 1/4, northwest 1/4 southeast 1/4 and northeast 1/4 section 1, township 2 north, range 12 east.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:  
G. H. Hayes, E. D. Bell, M. F. Loy, C. Morgan, all of Hood River, Oregon. d13  
JAS. F. MOORE, Register.

**NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.**  
Land Office at Vancouver, Wash., Nov. 30, 1895.—Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before W. R. Dunbar, Commissioner United States Circuit Court for District of Washington, at Goldendale, Wash., on January 15, 1896, viz:  
JOHN C. COCHRAN.

H. E. No. 782, for the east 1/2 southeast 1/4 sec. 10, and north 1/2 of northeast 1/4 sec. 15, all in township 4 north range 12 east, Willamette Meridian.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:  
August Hilding, Peter O. Honit, August Berg and Richard Granville, all of Glenwood P. O., Washington. And  
AUGUST HILDING.

H. E. No. 784, for the south 1/2 of northeast 1/4 and west 1/2 of southeast 1/4 section 15, township 6 north range 12 east, W. M., who names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:  
John C. Cochran, Peter O. Honit, August Berg and Richard Granville, all of Glenwood P. O., Washington. d10  
GEO. H. STEVENSON, Register.

**NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.**  
Land Office at The Dalles, Oregon, Nov. 19, 1895.—Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at The Dalles, Oregon, on January 4, 1896, viz:  
JOHN F. DODSON.

H. E. No. 426, for the north 1/2 northwest 1/4, southwest 1/4 northwest 1/4 and northwest 1/4 northeast 1/4 section 34, township 2 north, range 10 east, W. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:  
Clarence Knapp, Charles Murphy, Peter Oehl and John Gens, all of Hood River, Or. d22d27  
JAS. F. MOORE, Register.

**NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.**  
Land Office at The Dalles, Oregon, Nov. 16, 1895.—Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at The Dalles, Oregon, on December 30, 1895, viz:  
CHESTER WELLS.

H. E. No. 3528, for the lot 2, section 31, and lots 1 and 2, section 30, township 3 north, range 11 east.

# 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 weight..... .05
  2. Sulphur and Vitriol, per pound by the hundred weight..... .06
  3. Soap, Sulphur, Caustic Soda and Lye, per pound by the hundred weight..... .07
  4. Rosin and Salsoda, per pound by the hundred weight..... .07
  5. Whale Oil Soap, 80 per cent, per pound by the hundred weight..... .05
  6. Lime and Blue Vitriol (Bordeaux Mixture), per pound by the hundred weight..... .07
  7. Acme Insecticide, 10 cts; Blue Vitriol, 3; 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.

**S. E. Bartmess**  
UNDERTAKER AND EMBALMER. And dealer in all kinds of Building Materials, Wall Paper, Paints, Oils, etc., etc. Agent for the Bridal Veil Lumber Company.

**R. Rand & Son**  
—DEALERS IN—

**Dry Goods, Clothing,**  
**Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps,**  
**Staple and Fancy Groceries,**  
**FLOUR, FEED AND SHELF HARDWARE.**  
The Largest and Most Complete Stock  
IN HOOD RIVER.

**HANNA & WOLFARD,**  
—DEALERS IN—

**General Merchandise,**  
Sell only for CASH at  
**Lowest Prices.**

We invite trade of close buyers.  
**WE WANT YOUR TRADE.**

**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  
**AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS**  
And Vehicles of All Kinds.  
Call and see our stock and get prices; they are interesting.

**Closing Out Sale!**  
—AT—

**D. F. PIERCE'S**  
**Harness and Shoe**  
**STORE.**

I have signed a contract to buy the only harness business in LaGrande, and must move in January. I shall not carry shoes there, so in the short time intervening, must close out my entire stock of shoes.

**Regardless of Cost!**  
**REMEMBER** Portland isn't in it with my prices, not to mention any little burgs like Mosier and The Dalles.

**Don't Fail**  
To call and get prices before the assortment is broken. No trouble to show goods and no kick if you don't buy. In the meantime I will sell  
**HARNESS AND SADDLES**  
Cheaper than they can be bought elsewhere in the state. Make me an offer on any part or all of my property in Hood River.

**Fruit Trees.**  
All the best variety of Apples, including Yalonia, 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.