

## Hood River Glacier.

FRIDAY, APRIL 24, 1896.

If it is true, as reported, that Judge Bennett, in his canvass for congress in this district, will declare for a protective tariff on wool, the democratic party will be left without a candidate. His party is pledged to tariff reform, and tariff reform, according to the Wilson tariff bill, includes free wool. When the Wilson bill was debated in congress not one democratic member from the wool-producing states was heard to raise his voice in favor of protection on wool, and not one voted for it. Democratic policy favors a tariff for revenue only. The Wilson bill was a purely revenue bill and would have proved sufficient in the income tax feature had not been declared unconstitutional. Protectionists are very much out of place in the democratic party. If Judge Bennett could be elected and the republican majority should undertake to enact a protective tariff law, which they certainly will attempt, he would be found voting with that party for protection on wool, and it might be that he would be ready by that time to vote for a protective tariff bill throughout. To be consistent, if he wished to favor his constituency besides the sheepmen, he would vote for a tariff on lumber and fruit and all other Oregon industries that might ask for protection. If a democrat can be induced to think a tariff on wool is the proper thing, it might not take much argument to convince him that other "infant industries" need protection also. If Judge Bennett has gotten off the democratic platform and now stands upon a platform of his own, or upon the republican platform, his action absolves democrats, whether sound money or free-silver democrats, from any obligation they might have considered themselves under to vote for him. Free-silver democrats are not protectionists, and however much they may desire the triumph of free silver, they are not ready to follow any one into the protection camp. The tariff question still divides parties. If it was not for the tariff question there would be no free-silver republicans nor free-silver democrats—all could belong to one and the same party. We do not know where Judge Bennett will find his supporters and get his votes, if he is in favor of protection on wool. Democrats of Eastern Oregon who favored a tariff on wool have long since left the democratic party and joined the republicans. If they are now free-silver republicans they will vote for Mr. Ellis; if sound-money republicans they will hardly vote for Judge Bennett. Sound-money and free-silver democrats agree on democratic principles upon every point except the money question, and they will not vote for a protection-free-silver candidate for congress. The populists have a candidate of their own and will hardly ask him to give way to a candidate without a party.

The letter of Mr. H. D. Langille, in this issue, in regard to the Cascade forest reserve, is a strong argument against the reopening of the same by the government. Mr. Langille is a resident of Hood River, temporarily stopping in Portland, and, as every one here is aware of, knows what he is talking about when he writes of sheep and tells how destructive they are to forest growth.

Marcus Quinn, the populist candidate for congress in this district, is stumping Eastern Oregon. He favors protection to workingmen and government ownership of railroads.

**Our Threatened Danger.**  
PORTLAND, Or., April 18, 1896.—Editor GLACIER: Having noticed in your last issue the copy of the remonstrance against the opening of the Cascade forest reserve and your earnest and commendable stand upon the subject, I desire to add an appeal to all citizens who have the best interests of that section at heart to do all in their power to defeat this measure.

The subject has been thoroughly reviewed and there remains little new argument to present, nor, I believe, is more required to convince the disinterested person that the throwing open of the reserve to the depredations of the sheepmen would cause irreparable and irreparable injury to the entire region contiguous to the Cascade mountains or the streams flowing south among them.

The secretary of the interior and the forestry department are thoroughly acquainted with the facts of such cases and would be extremely loth to make any concessions, but great pressure is being brought to bear upon the department by the representatives of the sheepmen. Therefore we should, by unanimous signing of this remonstrance, show that we are actively interested in the matter and that the effort toward reopening the reserve is being made only by those having pecuniary interests in the sheep business and not by the agricultural classes or those representing the interests of the greater number of people.

The report of the secretary of the interior on the forests of California shows a precedent which it would be well for us to consider. Where once the forests protected a rich undergrowth of grass and shrubbery, there now remains absolutely no undergrowth, every vestige of the same having been destroyed by constant pasturing of sheep. Aside from damage by fire to the heavy timber, how long, I would ask, before the same conditions would exist here, ultimately producing the same results as the sheepmen claim will be brought about by excluding the sheep—that is, the range would be destroyed by pas-

turing, and this in time lost to them anyway, while the great fruit industry, which is but in its infancy, would be forever injured. Of the two industries, which offers the greater future possibilities? Upon twenty acres of fruit land, with abundant facilities for irrigation, a man may comfortably support a family, thus offering homes to many in a small area, while a few sheepmen, already having almost the entire "Inland Empire" for their pasture, now send up a mighty wail because they are not allowed to carry their work of devastation into the entire Cascade range.

The resident of Hood River valley need not go far to prove every assertion made in argument on this subject. Year after year I have viewed this work of destruction from the lofty summits of the Cascades, and each ensuing year I see where the year previous stood waving forests of noble firs and hemlock, now only the whitened trunks remaining to tell the sad tale of ruthless devastation. From the summit of Mt. Hood, one day in last July, I counted twenty-two different forest fires within a radius of comparatively few miles on the eastern slope of the range, and I have reason to believe each and every one of these to have been set by sheep herders, as none were in localities frequented by campers. Some of these fires continued to burn throughout almost the entire season, covering miles of territory and destroying that which can never be replaced. In a short time the decaying trunks will fall and the sheepman's torch will consume them. The undergrowth will spring up, the sheep will destroy that, and then—what?

That every forest fire is started by sheepmen, I would not for a moment attempt to charge, but for the most part they are responsible. Protection against sheepmen, however, will also protect against settlers, campers and others who thus commit crimes against the government and the people.

In the Oregonian of the 17th inst. appears a petition accompanied by a list of signatures, including some of the leading business houses of Portland, which every fruit grower should cut out and place in his scrap-book for future reference. This list contains names which I believe never would have appeared had the parties given the subject due consideration. For the most part, they are those who have pecuniary interests among sheepmen, or are actuated by personal motives. An understanding of the fact that the denudation of the Cascade mountains will in time affect seriously and irreparably the boasted port of Portland would probably have caused them to hesitate before endorsing such a wrong as this would prove.

During the low water stage of the Willamette last fall it was stated in a daily paper that the ocean steamers were experiencing some difficulty in docking at this place. If such a condition can occur at this time what will be the result when the snow and rainfall in the mountains are naturally lessened and the protection, now afforded the snow by the forests, is destroyed, thus causing it to melt more rapidly in the early season of the year, resulting in extreme freshets followed by such a stage of low water as will make navigation of the lower river an impossibility for deep-sea vessels and the upper portion un navigable for any but the lightest craft.

Thus it is that the perpetuation of the Cascade forest reserve is absolutely essential to almost the entire state. Any effort to the contrary is antagonistic to the best interests of the majority of the people, while benefiting but few and this for only a comparatively short time, for even the "unlimited reserve" could not long withstand the annual pasturage of the hundreds of thousands of sheep which would flock to it.

In conclusion, I will call attention to the closing lines of the petition, a more outrageous injustice than which could not be proposed to thrust upon the people of Hood river valley and neighboring sections. The petitioners pray that the rules be so modified as to allow the pasturing on the entire reserve "except the Bull Run and Mount Hood reserves, or all that portion lying north of the Barlow road, west of the summit of the Cascade mountain range." What does that mean to Hood River?

Portland sought far among the green timber-clad hills for a pure water supply and rightly hastened to protect it from diminution and pollution by securing the reservation of the Bull Run reserve. This gained these worthy petitioners seem to have lost sight of the fact that, outside the city of Portland, there may be at least a few people who desire a supply of water unpolluted, by protection of the streams upon which they depend. This protection assured, then, unlike the sheep ridden sections, the valley shall blossom as one vast orchard and happy, prosperous homes shall dot the landscape at intervals of less than twenty miles.

The reopening of the reserve was adopted as a plank in the republican platform at the late convention, but no candidate should receive the endorsement of the farmers and fruit growers of this district who are thus pledged against the welfare of those he is elected to represent.

### Flume Culverts.

HOOD RIVER, April 22, 1896.—Editor GLACIER: The matter of fluming across the roads, which was spoken of last week by Mr. Parker, is of great importance. In some places this matter is left in the hands of the road supervisor, and any one desiring to trespass thus upon the highways must make application to him, giving specifications, grade, etc., and if satisfactory, the supervisor may grant the privilege. But this business of every man putting one in to suit his own fancy or convenience at any desired height or unevenness, and in most cases very poor workmanship, is a nuisance that should be abated. Nine-tenths of these grade crossings flood the road as soon as any obstruction gets into the flume.

### It May Do as Much for You.

Mr. Fred Miller of Irving, Ill., writes that he had a severe kidney trouble for years, with severe pains in his back, and also that his bladder was affected. He tried many so called kidney cures but without any good result. About a year ago he began use of Electric Bitters and found relief at once. Electric Bitters is especially adapted to cure of all kidney and liver troubles and often gives almost instant relief. One trial will prove our statement. Price 50c and \$1, at the Hood River Pharmacy.

### Has Enough of Incorporation.

HOOD RIVER, April 22.—Editor GLACIER: In last week's GLACIER, in the council proceedings, I read: "Councilman Davidson introduced an ordinance amending ordinance No. 7, raising license on dray and livery teams from \$5 to \$20." When it is understood that Councilman Davidson is one of the principal men of a job lot combination of livery stables, the object of the raise in license is obvious. If the deal is a square one, why is not the tax raised proportionately on the additional teams instead of keeping it the same as before. The idea of the originators of the incorporation of the town was for the benefit of those residing within the limits of the incorporation, such as a better water system, an efficient fire service, a sewage system, as a protection against the ravages of filth and disease. Now, after 18 months of incorporation we sum up the results as follows: Ordinances have been passed against every crime known on the statute books of Oregon except murder in its various degrees, including manslaughter; a license against dogs, livery stables, ten-cent shows and peddlers, and to the best of my information, none enforced, except those that interfere with the livery stable interests. "How are the mighty fallen!" All of our glowing anticipations of fire hydrants at street corners, hook and ladder and hose companies, reductions in insurance rates, and sewer systems all frittered and simmered down into a "sinecure ordinance." Incorporation has been a contemptible failure; nothing has been done but spend money excepting the consolidation of the livery stable interests. The present council has pledged themselves to do nothing during their term of office, so that now I am ready to quit and return to our original state of unincorporated blessedness.

### Stand by Our Local Union.

HOOD RIVER, April 20, 1896.—Editor GLACIER: I hand you a circular letter of the J. E. Kelly Co. of Butte, Montana, which I think will explain itself, as our experience with that firm last year is still fresh in the memory of our berry growers. Mr. Kelly's gall is of a pronounced orange and surpasses anything of the kind that I ever knew of. After his ruction with Mr. Davidson, last year, Mr. Kelly was going to boycott our berries and thus to learn us "where we were at;" but Mr. K.'s heart has softened and he proposes to let us live awhile longer. All I wish to say is and I was one of the largest shippers last year that Mr. Davidson's management of the union was perfectly satisfactory to me, nor have I heard of any complaint. Will say further that my berries shipped to Mr. Kelly (before Mr. Davidson caught on) brought from 75 cents to \$1 per crate less than berries shipped to other parties in Butte on same date.

If our berry growers know when they are well off, they will stand by our local union and keep the commission and wages in the valley.

H. C. COE.

### Return of the Prospectors.

The Mountaineer of Monday gives the following account of the trip to the mountains by parties from Hood River and White Salmon:

The prospecting party consisting of H. Ladloff, J. McCoy, Wesley and J. Locke, James Langille, John Darke and J. H. Cradelaugh, that left White Salmon seven weeks ago today, arrived home Saturday night. The persons named had located claims on McCoy creek, a branch of the Clifton river, about the north line of Skamania county, last fall and desired to test their ground in order that if good they could make arrangements for going actively and systematically at work to open their claims as soon as the season would permit.

They left White Salmon Tuesday morning, going as far as Trout lake in wagons. Thursday morning, with their plunder loaded on three sleds, they began what proved to be a remarkably hard trip that lasted 23 days. The old snow for forty miles of the road was from 15 to 20 feet deep, and the first two days out nearly two feet of new snow fell. The party arrived at its destination March 27th, and were on the creek 17 days. There was about six feet of snow on the bars when they arrived and about four feet when they left. In consequence of this, prospecting was a difficult undertaking. Mr. Cradelaugh is satisfied the ground will pay, but how rich it is is an unknown matter. The creek is quite large, and the bars not very numerous, the hillsides being very steep and the canyon consequently of the "box" order. The area of lay ground is small and is all located, there being but about a mile and a quarter of the creek that will pay, unless the creek below the box canyon, a distance of seven miles, should develop pay dirt. The party will not go out again before July 1st, as it will be impossible to get in with horses before that time. The distance from Trout lake to the mines is about 65 miles.

### Populist County Convention.

The populists of Wasco county met in convention at The Dalles last Saturday. Hood River was honored by the selection of our townsman, H. F. Davidson and H. L. Howe, to act as chairman and secretary of the convention. The following nominations for county officers were made: Sheriff—W. H. Taylor. Clerk—H. L. Howe. Treasurer—Seth Morgan. County Judge—F. A. Taylor. Commissioner—George Patterson. Assessor—D. R. McCoy. School Superintendent—Miss Josie Hansberry. Coroner—George Arnold.

George McNulty, son of Capt. John McNulty of the steamer Dalles City, died at Mosier, April 16th, of consumption.

### The Ideal Panacea.

Jas. L. Francis, alderman, Chicago, says "I regard Dr. King's New Discovery as an ideal panacea for coughs, colds and lung complaints, having used it in my family for the last five years, to the exclusion of physicians' prescriptions or other preparations."

Rev. John Burgess, Keokuk, Io., writes: "I have been a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church for 50 years or more and have never found anything so beneficial or that gave me such speedy relief as Dr. King's New Discovery." Try this ideal cough remedy now. Trial bottles free at Hood River Pharmacy.

### Care of an Orchard.

I find there is a very generally prevailing opinion that any one can be a fruit grower, that all that is required is to plant a few trees and in a few years harvest a crop of prize fruit. A man may learn a trade so that he understands it thoroughly and can manage any branch of it, but this is not the case in fruit growing. When a man commences to grow fruit he commences at the same time to grow a good crop of diversified knowledge, for something he had not thought of will come up every day or two to confront and resist him. Most of the fruit pests are, if not of modern origin, at least universal within the last few years. Most of the old settlers will remember what fine apples we had in the Willamette valley 25 or 30 years ago, but they are there no longer. The "Oregon red apple," famous then all over the coast, comes no longer from the valley. Neglect has furnished the golden opportunity for the pests, and I am sorry to say that these pests have not neglected it. There are a few isolated localities in the valley where good fruit is still grown, but they are the exceptions that prove the opposite rule.

When I first became a member of this board, three years ago, apple scab was unknown in my district; but, in spite of the watchfulness of the growers, it has made its appearance in a few orchards within the last year. I find the most common and most grievous mistake made by those who begin fruit growing is the lack of care in selecting the location for their orchards. My advice would be to select your intended orchard ground in the month of February. If you find then the soil is too wet or milky, leave it for some other crop and do not plant trees in it. It is also a good plan to dig holes in the land two or three feet deep. If the water stands in these do not put out trees, unless some provision is made for thorough drainage. If these holes are sunk to a depth of four or five feet, it will also demonstrate whether or not the hardpan is a source of danger. I have been asked at different times by orchardists, "What is the matter with my orchard? It don't do well." My answer is, "Dig a hole and you will find hardpan too near the surface," and this proves to be the case in almost every instance.

Another mistake is in selecting the trees, for it is seldom, indeed, that the varieties for commercial value, at least, are not too many. A fruit looks nice, or the name sounds nice, and a few of this, that and the other kinds are selected, resulting in a mixture of good, bad and indifferent fruit, the bad and indifferent prevailing, and the owner is often ignorant of the names of his assorted fruits.

Another and a serious mistake is made in crowding the trees, and this applies to all kinds of fruit trees. Downing recommends from thirty to forty feet as the distance at which apple trees should be planted from each other, but many who know better than he insist on crowding them to twenty-five or even twenty feet. The result is that when the trees get ten years old the limbs will touch, making it difficult to take care of them, and then they soon begin to show signs of decay. At the same time, the fruit not getting enough sun, deteriorates in quality. Good fruit must have the sun. You may quote Downing, and you may advise the orchard planter against crowding, and he will admit you are correct, but when you visit him in another year you will find the advice unheeded and the trees crowded. Most orchards are trimmed too much. After the trees get three or four years old they should be left alone; the only thing required is to see that the limbs do not cross one another and that plenty of sunshine gets into the trees. Every fruit grower should have one or more horticultural papers; they are cheap, and every number will add to your information.

It is needless, perhaps, to say that every orchardist should have a good spray pump. It is good policy to buy the best and to avoid those with leather valves or packing, as they are almost certain to give a good deal of trouble. Whatever pump is selected, however, should be taken care of and cleaned and oiled when you are through using it.

It is the opinion of some that spraying does no good. The reason of this opinion is that they judge by work improperly done. There is not more than one out of five who does the work properly, and the neglect often begins in not having the wash properly mixed. Spraying, when improperly done, is a waste of time and money. I find that some of the fruit growers spray when the wind is blowing, then they invariably spray the trees on one side. They are afraid the spray will get on their clothes. When you spray for San Jose scale you want to be sure and cover every part of the tree. If you leave only a small place two or three inches on a limb, you will have enough scale left to stock the whole tree. Any one who has a good deal of spraying to do, I would advise having a pair of goggles and something to protect their face, also their hands. I have had a great deal of experience in my district with the San Jose scale. A great many of our fruit growers don't seem to mind it, as they spray every winter with the lime, sulphur and salt; this gives the tree a good, healthy appearance. You will have to use a good deal of judgment when spraying, and when you find that it looks like it was about ready to rain, you want to use the spray a little stronger than usual, and also more salt, as it will not so easily wash off. You will see by my report in regard to the experience I have had in using the lime, sulphur and salt, that the only thing that gives the wash any strength is the sulphur. The lime helps the sulphur to dissolve; the salt is to make it stick on the tree. I have experimented about ten different ways in boiling this solution of lime, sulphur and salt, and they all amount to about one and the same. This is the result of one of them: Ten pounds of sulphur, ten pounds of lime and twenty gallons of water. Boiling fifteen minutes it shows 7 degrees; thirty minutes, 9 degrees; forty-five minutes, 10 degrees; one hour, 12 degrees; then I add the salt, ten pounds, and let it boil for half an hour longer. You will see that by adding ten gallons of water you will have thirty gallons of wash. Never add too much cold water while boiling.

A long and careful examination into the question of varieties most valuable commercially for Eastern Oregon convinces me that the Red Astrachan and Early Harvest are the best summer apple, the Gravenstein and King of Tompkins County the best fall, and the Yellow Newtown Pippin, Spitzenburg, Baldwin and Winesap the best winter. There are, of course, many other valuable varieties, such as the Rome Beauty, Jonathan, Loure and others, but the varieties named, all things considered, outrank all the others. On my last visit to Portland I made inquiry of the fruit dealers as to the best selling apples, and the answer was, invariably, "Spitzenburg and Baldwin." One dealer told me he had received a few days before thirty boxes of Hood River apples, among them ten boxes of Spitzenburg, ten of Baldwin and ten of Rhode Island Greenings. The Baldwin and Spitzenburg went at once, the others he had still on hand.

Fruit growing has attained to the dignity of a profession, and it is a pleasant, healthful and profitable occupation for those who engage in it intelligently. Both Dunn and Bradstreet report that there is a much smaller percentage of failures among fruit growers than among farmers; or in mercantile pursuits. As a general rule, orchardists are well to do, and the small fruit grower can always rely on sufficient income to pay his way as he goes.—Emile Scannan, Commissioner Fourth District, in State Horticultural Bulletin No. 9.

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