

Hood River Glacier.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1896.

The Antelope Herald prints a call from the officers of the Stockmen's Union for a meeting of the sheepmen of that section at Antelope, December 5th, principally for the purpose of taking some action in regard to the Cascade forest reserve. It is evident that the sheepmen intend making a united endeavor next year to secure the privilege of pasturing their flocks upon the Cascade forest reserve, and it is of the utmost importance to the citizens of Oregon, who are interested in the preservation of our valuable forests of timber and the sources of our water supply, that a determined effort be made to keep the reserve closed to the sheep. Every one is well aware of the damage done to mountain forests by sheep eating out the grasses and destroying the new growth of trees, which will eventually result in their annihilation. The United States forestry commission is now preparing a report that will be presented to congress at its meeting in December, and it is earnestly hoped this report will be influential in causing the authorities to keep the reserve closed against sheep, even though our representatives in congress may support the sheepmen in their selfish desire.

Mrs. L. E. Thorpe, police matron of Topeka, Kansas, advances some very radical as well as sensible ideas in the matter of caring for the needy poor of the cities. She declares that the inordinate desire on the part of many well-to-do housewives to save up money to send to foreign missions is keeping thousands of poor women out of employment. Mrs. Thorpe says there are many housewives in Topeka who do their own washing in order to save up a little money to send to foreign countries to civilize the heathen. One-third of this sum that is annually sent across the ocean, she avers, would give work to idle men and women, clothe and school their children and reduce the number of men and women who annually fall by the wayside because of enforced idleness. Mrs. Thorpe is a member of the Methodist church and she therefore feels at liberty to talk freely. In view of the great destitution in the circles of the poor, she thinks it time to put up the bars and look first to the needy of our own country.

Last Sunday's Oregonian contained a description of the Indian attack and massacre at the Cascades in 1856, written by Robert Williams, a survivor. The article contains a letter written by Capt. L. W. Coe, April 6, 1856, to Putnam F. Bradford, then on a visit to his old home in Massachusetts. Mr. Bradford is now a resident of Hood River. Next week the GLACIER will publish the letter of Capt. Coe, which gives a detailed account with a list of the killed and wounded.

The leaders of the free-silver forces have determined to keep up the agitation of the money question, hoping to force the campaign of 1896 to be fought on the same lines as that of 1892. They will find it uphill work to get the people to take sides again in a question the great majority of all parties consider was settled by the late election. The people want a rest from the silver question, and they will give the silver syndicate orators a rest at least until the congressional campaign of 1896.

Henry Watterson says protection is the father of paternalism and the god-father of populism.

Good Words for Cloud Cap Inn.
Prof. C. S. Sargent of Harvard university, who was a member of the forestry commission that inspected the Cascade Reserve last August, in a recent letter to H. D. Langille, has this to say of his visit to Cloud Cap Inn: "After we left Mt. Hood we talked continuously of the good time we had at Cloud Cap Inn and of the kindness and attentions of all your family. Our short stay with you was one of the best experiences the commission had during their journey and Cloud Cap Inn certainly the most comfortable and attractive habitation which we found anywhere. I hope some day or other to see it again. You will be glad to know that the box of specimens received here in perfect condition and as fresh as when they were packed."

One Honest Man in Goldendale.
Shilo, a Kliekittat Indian, was many years ago well known in Goldendale, and always exhibited gold nuggets and rich bearing quartz on his regular visits to that place. Three years ago he died, and just before his death he drew a map on the ground floor of his wigwam and called his son, Locksela, and disclosed to him the whereabouts of the hidden treasure, which is in the vicinity of Mt. Adams. Recently, Locksela brought to the office of U. S. Commissioner W. R. Dunbar, in Goldendale, a fine specimen of free-milling ore. Locksela declines to show the mine to any one but Mr. Dunbar, as he believes any other white man would rob him.

In 1863 Louis Davenport, who now resides near Mosier, came into The Dalles with a pack train from the upper country, having with him a bundle of gold dust valued at about \$20,000. He sat the bundle down while he talked with some friends, and when he went to pick it up again it was gone. Where it went to Mr. Davenport could never learn. A few days ago a man named Bernard appeared in The Dalles and asserted that it was one of

Mr. Davenport's mule drivers that stole the dust. The matter will be investigated, and probably the mystery of the disappearance of the valuable package may yet be solved.—Mountaineer.

The Yakima Farmer says "It is a sad commentary on the free school system, the right of suffrage, the power of the press, the effectiveness of the political clubs, the detail campaign work of individuals, and the intelligence of the Caucasian race, that on election day many persons marked their ballots so as to cause them to vote exactly the opposite of what they intended."

The agricultural reports show that the yield of wheat per acre for the whole country is less than 13 bushels, and the yield of potatoes less than 65 bushels per acre. It means that our farmers cultivate too much land in order to derive the total amount. One remedy for low prices is less land in cultivation and larger yields for all crops grown.

Sir B. W. Richardson says: Cleanliness covers the whole field of sanitary labors. Cleanliness means purity of both air and water; cleanliness in and around the house; cleanliness of persons; cleanliness of dress; cleanliness of food and feeding; cleanliness in work; cleanliness in the habits of the individual man and woman; cleanliness of life and conversation; purity of life, temperance—all these are in man's power.

One of Dufur's pressing needs in the way of a public benefactor is a good shoemaker.

The Companion Calendar.

It is said that the expense of making the Companion art calendar for 1897 was so great that had it been published in the usual quantity it could not be sold for less than one dollar. Four beautiful female figures are reproduced on four folding pages. Each figure is lithographed in twelve colors, being a true reproduction of the original water-color painting, which was selected because of its excellence of design and charm of color and design. The size of each of the four folding pages is 10 1/2 by six inches.

It is by far the best piece of color work the Companion has ever offered. Both as a calendar and as a gem of the lithographer's art, it is so attractive that it becomes a valuable addition to the mantle or centerpiece of any room. It is given free to all new subscribers sending \$1.75 to the Companion for the year 1897, who receive also the paper free from the time the subscription is received till January 1, 1897.

Celebrating in 1897 its 71st birthday, the Companion offers its readers many exceptionally brilliant features. Fully two hundred of the most famous men and women of both continents have contributed to the next year's volume of the paper. For free illustrated prospectus address, The Youth's Companion, 205 Columbus ave., Boston, Mass.

Tomato Honey.

An excellent sweet that few housewives think of is tomato honey, the flavor of which can scarcely be distinguished from real honey. To each pound of tomatoes add the grated peel of one lemon and half a dozen fresh peach leaves. Place them in a preserving kettle and cook them slowly until the tomatoes fall into pieces; then strain through a bag. To each pint of juice allow one pound of sugar and the juice of one lemon. Boil these together half an hour, or until a thick jelly is formed when cold. Fill glasses with the liquid jelly, and do not cover them until the mixture becomes cold. This jelly is always a source of delight at the nursery table.—Ex.

Thanksgiving Programme.

The following programme will be rendered at the Pine Grove school house, Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, November 25, 1896. All the patrons of the school are cordially invited to be present:

1. Song, "Happy Thanksgiving Day."
2. Recitation, "Thanksgiving," by Mata Paasch.
3. "The History of Thanksgiving Day," Roy Jackson.
4. Recitation, "Thanksgiving Day," Minnie Hardin.
5. Recitation, "Harvest Hymn," Annie Mohr.
6. Song, "Song of the Corn."
7. The president's proclamation, Ben Lage.
8. Concert recitation, "The Landing of the Pilgrims."
9. Recitation, "The Festival of Praise," Gladys Sears.
10. Song, "The Thanksgiving Turkey," Cora Clelland.
11. Essay, "The Pilgrims," Orin Johnson.
12. Recitation, "What Befell a Proud Turkey," Peter Mohr.
13. "A Thanksgiving Story," Mary Mohr.
14. Recitation, "November's Party," Josie Mohr.
15. Song, "Turkey, Turkey."
16. Recitation, "The First Thanksgiving Day," Eddie Lage.
17. Recitation, "The Cat's Thanksgiving Soliloquy," Blanche Harrison.
18. Recitation, "The Nation's Day of Praise," Carrie Boardman.
19. Song, by the older pupils.
20. Recitation, "A Boy's Opinion," Johnny Hardin.
21. Recitation, "Thanksgiving," Arlene Winchell.

Report of the Grand Jury.

In the circuit court of the state of Oregon, for the county of Wasco. In the matter of the final report of the grand jury, November term, 1896; Comes now the grand jury for the November term of court for Wasco county, 1896, and respectfully reports as follows:

We have been in session three days and have found and returned into court from time to time, four true bills and two not true bills. We have also examined into such other matters as came before us.

We have visited the offices of the county clerk, sheriff and treasurer and examined the records of each office, and we find the same kept in excellent manner. The county jail was also visited, and we found it in good condition and the inmates well attended. We visited the poor farm, and found all county charges well provided for and satisfied with their treatment.

POLK BUTLER, Foreman.
L. N. BLOWERS, Clerk.
M. P. Isenbarg went to Portland yesterday.

The Travers Literary Club.

Notwithstanding the naughty conduct of the elements, about thirty-five guests were welcomed in the cheery home of Mr. and Mrs. Bradford last Monday evening, this being the date of the regular meeting of the Travers literary club. Each member was called upon to contribute something special to the evening's entertainment, and the result was a varied, though interesting, programme. After the literary exercises came a needle threading contest in which the deft fingers of Mrs. LaFrance procured the first prize, while the undisciplined phalanx of Will Langille designated him as a famous "booby." Then came the delicious odor from the coffee cups, formally dispensed with, and all chatted merrily while disposing of a generous supply of dainties. A test of memory came next and Mrs. Wilson received a pretty booklet as first prize, while Mrs. Bone was "consoled" with a handsome young monkey capable of turning fourteen somersaults in thirteen seconds. All present expressed themselves as having spent a pleasant evening, and it was 24 o'clock by the new Italian system of counting time when the "good nights" were said.

Celery Culture.

The first thing is to secure good seed. Second. As the seeds are very slow to germinate or to sprout, they should be mixed thoroughly with one pint of rich earth to one ounce of seed, which should be kept damp but not wet, and in a warm place till they sprout.

Third. Mix the seeds and earth with dry earth so it will not stick together; then you can sow as even as with the clear seeds, and still have the advantage of their sprouting. Sow in rows one foot apart, not over half an inch deep; cover with porous soil. The plants will soon make their appearance and be ahead of the weeds.

Fourth. Care should be taken not to plant too soon, for the plant will run to seed more or less. By the first of March is early enough; later than the first of April is considered too late to start the plants. The land or bed where the plants are to be started should be very rich with stable manure.

When the plants have reached an inch or more, transplant to a favorable place, say two or three inches apart, in order that they may get a strong growth in transplanting, to give the plants more roots and to make them more hearty.

The work is now done for a season, except to keep clean of weeds and keeping the ground mellow. Now for the celery field. Cover the land with as much manure as can be plowed in. Plow it as soon as the land is in good order. In a few days harrow the same, and in about two weeks plow it again. I keep the land moving every few weeks till the middle of June, then from that time till the 10th of July I transplant my crop for the last time. This time make a furrow, then use a bull-tongue plow in the bottom of the furrow to make it mellow deep down. Plant in the bottom of the furrow. Have the rows three feet apart. Plant seven inches apart in the row. When the plants have well started hoe them, drawing the earth to them.

In planting, every other row should be with some good keeper, say the new Golden Heart, or other long-keeping kinds. In the other row plant White Plume and Teank Plume. White Plume matures early, Teank Plume next. In harvesting the crop the early variety can be harvested, which allows the late or long-keeping to stand six feet apart. Now take a plow and throw the furrow to them, then draw it up with a short handled hoe, that you can use with one hand while you draw the plants together with the other. Care should be taken not to work the plant while wet, for sometimes it causes it to rust or rot.

This method of culture on an acre of celery will bring \$1,450, and even more. The plants will average 10 cents in this market. I have sold some as high as 20 cents. They will average 10 cents.—Uncle Billie Wright in Pac. Farmer.

There are a few business men in The Dalles, that when they want a small order of printing executed, go to the different offices and receive bids on the work. We need a pair of gloves for this winter and will receive sealed bids for the order, for one week.—Morning Dispatch.

The GLACIER wants correspondence from all parts of the valley. Write up the happenings of your neighborhood and let the world know what you are doing in these piping times of peace and prosperity.

WANTED—SEVERAL FAITHFUL MEN—or women to travel for responsible established house in Oregon. Salary \$750, payable \$15 weekly and expenses. Position permanent. Reference, The National Star Building, Chicago.

Notice to Creditors.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the county court of Wasco county, Oregon, administrator of the estate of Annie F. Rich, deceased, and all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased are required to present the same to me at Hood River, Oregon, within six months from the date hereof. Dated November 6, 1896. E. E. SAVAGE.

Machines Repaired.

The undersigned is prepared to clean and repair Sewing Machines. Charges reasonable and all work warranted. B. S. SHUTE, Hood River, Or.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at Vancouver, Wash., Nov. 14, 1896.—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 U. S. Circuit Court for district of Washington, at his office in Goldendale, Washington, on Dec. 23, 1896, viz:

PETER CONBOY, Purchase Application No. 578, under section 3 Forfeiture Act, September 20, 1890, for the southwest 1/4 of northwest 1/4 section 25, township 6 north, range 12 east, W. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Peter Tams, Henry C. Ladiges, Herbert Hewitt and Henry F. Troh, all of Fulda P. O., Washington.

020425 GEO. H. STEVENSON, Register.

Is Your Title Clear?

E. E. Savage is prepared to examine abstracts of title to real estate and give opinions on same. Charges reasonable. mar96

Notice to Stockholders.

Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the East Fork Irrigating Co. that if assessments Nos. 1 and 2 are not paid by December 1st, we shall proceed to collect the same in the way provided by law.

V. WINCHELL, President.
SAM. G. CAMPBELL, Secretary.

Organ.

25¢ perfect tone; without scratch or bruise; Gottle finish. Apply to E. V. HUBBARD, Harness and Shoe Store.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at Vancouver, Wash., Nov. 9, 1896.—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 his office in Goldendale, Wash., on Dec. 23, 1896, viz:

AUGUST BERG, Purchase application No. 322, under section 3, Forfeiture Act, Sept. 20, 1890, the southwest 1/4 section 3, township 10 north, range 12 east, W. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John C. Cochran, Peter Conboy, Peter Tams and Peter O. Honit, all of Goldendale, Wash. 020418 GEO. H. STEVENSON, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at Vancouver, Wash., Oct. 20, 1896.—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 U. S. Circuit Court for district of Washington, at his office in Goldendale, Wash., on Dec. 10, 1896, viz:

JAMES W. OVERBAUGH, Application to purchase No. 388, under Act of March 3, 1897, for the east 1/2 of northeast 1/4 section 10, township 23 north, range 10 east, W. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his claim to said land, viz: Jacob E. Jacobson, Wm. H. Overbaugh and Charles Bancroft, all of White Salmon, Wash. 020414 GEO. H. STEVENSON, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at The Dalles, Oregon, Oct. 19, 1896.—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 November 30, 1896, viz:

JAMES ENGLISH, Hd. E. No. 4,001, for the northeast 1/4 section 23, 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: W. E. Neff, Yrigh Winchell, Hans Joehimsson and M. F. Loy, all of Hood River, Oregon. 027227 JAS. F. MOORE, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at Vancouver, Wash., Oct. 14, 1896.—Notice is hereby given that the following named settlers have filed notice of their intention to make final proof in support of their claims, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land office at Vancouver, Wash., Dec. 3, 1896, viz:

FRANK M. COATE, Application No. 33, under section 3, Forfeiture Act, September 20, 1890, for the southwest 1/4 of southwest 1/4 section 13, township 6 north, range 10 east, W. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: August Wagnitz, Harvey J. Byrket, Carl A. Pearson and Severin Benz, all of Trout Lake P. O., Washington. And HARVEY J. BYRKEFF, Application No. 579, under section 3, Forfeiture Act, September 20, 1890, for the southwest 1/4 of northwest 1/4 and west half of southwest 1/4 section 11, township 6 north, range 10 east, W. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: August Wagnitz, Frank M. Coate, Carl A. Pearson and Severin Benz, all of Trout Lake P. O., Washington. 016230 GEO. H. STEVENSON, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at The Dalles, Oregon, Oct. 6, 1896.—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 November 21, 1896, viz:

ANDREW H. TIEMAN, Hd. E. No. 4127, for the lots 14 and 15, section 15, and lots 2 and 7, section 22, township 1 north, range 10 east.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John Henrichs, W. S. Gribble, Albert McKinney and D. W. McCrory, all of Mount Hood, Oregon. 016230 JAS. F. MOORE, Register.

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Monroe's Cough Balsom A prompt and efficacious remedy for colds, coughs, influenza, croup, bronchitis, sore throat, hoarseness and all affections of the throat, lungs and bronchial tubes. Price 25c, 50c and \$1.
Child's Castor Laxative A vegetable remedy for regulating the stomach and bowels of babies and children, containing no opium, morphine or other narcotics. It is harmless, pleasant to take and a most valuable remedy. Price 25 cents.
Stanley's Celera-Kola Compound. A restorative tonic and nerve. It quiets the brain and nerves, restores vitality, renews strength, cleanses and enriches the blood, regulates the liver, bowels and kidneys. Price \$1.
Ray's Little Cathartic Pills. For constipation, headache, biliousness, indigestion, allow complexion and diseases arising from disordered liver, stomach and kidneys. Price 25 cents.
Ray's Penetrating Liniment. An efficacious remedy for rheumatism, neuralgia, swellings, lame back, sprains, sciatica, stiff joints, chilblains, sore throat and pains or bruises in any part of the body. Price 50c.
Wade's Worm Powders A pleasant, safe and efficient worm destroyer. Price 25 cents.

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