

# Hood River Glacier.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1896.

We publish today a communication from Mr. Ross Winans, who favors throwing open the Cascade reserve to stockmen. He undertakes to answer Mr. H. D. Langille's article in last week's GLACIER. Mr. Winans seems to be alone among Hood River citizens in the position he takes in regard to sheep pasturing on the reserve. The reason for this may be that he is engaged in locating persons on government land, and the reserve may some day curtail his business. We think he greatly overestimates the acreage of fillable land in the reserve that would be tributary to Hood River. We never heard of more than a township or two mentioned that would be desirable to have thrown open for settlement for the benefit of Hood River. The destruction of the forests on the great water shed of Mount Hood would subject our valley to floods in winter and in the summer we might be left without sufficient water to irrigate our fruit lands. The "mine of wealth" in our timber interests will not benefit Hood River when the timber is gone. The people of Hood River are not fighting the sheep men, any further than we want them to keep out of our valley with their flocks. We raise fruit and have no use for sheep. The Cascade reserve protects our water supply, and it comes to us unpolluted by sheep. Let us endeavor to have it remain as it is rather than be overrun with sheep belonging to outsiders.

The death of Maseo, the Cuban general, has aroused the country something akin to the firing on Sumter. If the tragic report of his death proves true, volunteers will leave the United States to join the Cubans in such numbers that their going will not be restrained.

Editor Shutt of the Antelope Herald will be a candidate for the office of register of the land office at The Dalles. Mr. Shutt would fill the position with ability, and we know of no reason why he shouldn't be rewarded with an office for his services to his party.

**The Sheepmen's Petition.**  
Following is the petition of the sheepmen of the eastern end of Wasco county and vicinity to the legislature, asking that body to memorialize congress to restore to them their "vested rights" in the reserve:

We, the undersigned stock owners and others directly or indirectly interested in the stock industry of the state, respectfully present to your honorable body the following facts for your consideration:

1. That the stock industry is one of the largest and most important industries carried on in the state of Oregon, bringing in a large amount of money annually, and furnishing a livelihood to a large number of our population; and as such, needs, and should have, all possible and proper aid for its utmost development, so far as it does not interfere with or jeopardize other interests.

That in accordance with a proclamation issued by the government, a tract of land, some 20 miles wide, and the whole length of the state of Oregon, embracing over 5,000,000 acres of land, has been withdrawn into a reserve, and the rights of common pasturage, which the people have enjoyed on unfenced government land from time immemorial, have been denied to them, being a very material injury and curtailment to the stock industry, and without any corresponding benefit to any other interest.

That many misleading statements have been promulgated as to the facts and conditions of the Cascade forest reserve, and the effects of the free ranging of domestic animals thereon; we therefore assert, and can substantiate, that while many large bodies of valuable timber are to be found on this reserve, much the larger portion thereof is devoid of merchantable timber, and what there is, generally inaccessible and cannot be commercially available for years, and while so much larger bodies outside of the reserve, on both the east and west slopes, are as yet hardly touched, inquiry will show if any of the sawmills of the state obtain their supply of logs from this reserve, or need to do so in the approximate future.

2. That the only valuable timber trees growing in this reserve are of resinous and cone-bearing varieties, no part of which at any stage of their growth, are eaten by sheep or any other domestic animal. The grazing of domestic animals therefore, is not a menace to the development of the timber, but on the contrary—by reducing the growth of underbrush and weeds, their propagation and growth is enhanced directly, by admitting more room, light and air, and indirectly, by reducing the very material which causes the spread of forest fires.

3. That those engaged in herding or attending sheep in the mountains, though generally accredited with being the cause of mountain fires, are of their own interests, most careful about their camp fires, as a forest fire not only destroys their range for that and the succeeding two or three years, but is a present menace to their flocks and camp equipage. The hunter or other transient camper, who is there tonight and 20 miles from there the next, often cares little whether the camp-fire he is leaving threatens to start a conflagration or not.

4. That it is imperatively necessary under present conditions, for owners of sheep to take their flocks away from the open hills and prairies during three or four of the summer months, and find mountain pasturage for them; that to deprive them of 5,000,000 acres of such range would necessarily overcrowd the available mountain range, and cause them to have to return their flocks to their winter ranges before the proper season, and in poor condition at that.

5. That the alleged diminution of deer and other game animals, due to the free ranging of domestic animals in the reserve, is theoretical, and not borne out by facts; that such diminution is more to be attributed to the violation of the game laws by Indians and other hunters than by the ranging of stock.

Therefore, we the undersigned, hereby respectfully request that your honorable body shall address a proper memorial to the United States congress, urging the authorities to so amend the limits of the Cascade forest reserve

that, while having and allowing every consideration to the preservation of the purity of the water supplies of cities and towns; to the propagation of the timber supplies; to the reservation of suitable parks including objects of interest, as snow peaks, lakes, etc.—shall, at the same time, restore to the people their vested rights of pasturage, to the most of the large domain from which they are now excluded, and for this we shall ever pray.

## Care of Horses.

HOOD RIVER, Dec. 9, 1896.—Editor GLACIER: As the time of year that horses are troubled with the disease commonly called "mountain fever" is approaching, I herewith submit to your patrons my observations of the disease during the past two winters; also, a letter received from the state veterinarian, whose advice, if properly followed, will almost invariably prevent the trouble. But sometimes the horse will become affected even when receiving the best of care. Horses, even after they get to staggering, and the quicker treatment is commenced the easier the horse is cured. I would warn all to not think that, because all other conditions appear normal, the horse is all right; but on the contrary, the moment he commences staggering he needs vigorous treatment. E. L. ROOD.

Hillsboro, Or., Oct. 19.—E. L. Rood, Hood River—Dear Sir: The trouble you refer to in your letter is quite prevalent in high altitudes, especially so where fern grows. It is a dietetic trouble, and prevention is far better than cure. Animals that are fed, watered and occasionally exercised seldom become affected. Some roods fed occasionally, or scalded bran mash once or twice a week, is a good preventive. A little flaxseed or oil-meal is good. When horses are not worked they should be turned out in a lot every day; when very stormy, a short time will do. The primary cause is indigestion, then cerebral spinal meningitis ensues, or some other kindred trouble. Your treatment is good, probably as good as anything I could suggest, but the most important thing to observe is to try and prevent the trouble. JAMES WITCOMB, State Veterinarian.

## Coyote Hunting Geese.

HOOD RIVER, Dec. 9.—Editor GLACIER: The great wheat fields in Eastern Washington and Oregon are the feeding grounds for millions of wild geese that come from their breeding grounds in the far north, bound for their unknown southern haunts. They fill the air like clouds, and their noise is like that which comes to the ear when near some great city. When the geese alight, the fields are white, as with snow, and in a very short time they pull up and destroy many acres of young grain. Boys on horseback, armed with shotguns, are often kept to herd them off the fields. So bold are these fowl, a rider can dash right among them before they will rise, and while he is firing, his trained cayuse pony will follow their flight across the fields. Hundreds are killed, but they are as nothing to the countless thousands that remain. It keeps one rider busy to keep them stirred up on a 200-acre field. They can not be kept off entirely, if they choose to remain, for when one flock is frightened from the ground another alights in its place.

While traveling through Eastern Washington I heard, early one morning, the noise of wild geese not far ahead. Rounding the foot of a butte, I saw them busily engaged getting their morning feed from a wheat field that lay on the right of the road. While watching them I noticed a coyote come stealing around the curve of the butte. Taking a few steps, he would then crouch low and in a moment go forward again; his ears pricked up and his nose close to the ground, and his furtive, evil eyes fixed on the geese. When about fifty yards from the flock he was discovered. The geese instantly gathered in a close body, quacking and hissing; while the coyote lay low, licking his chops and waiting developments. Directly, four large ganders, walking abreast, heads up, and defiance in every step, came toward the coyote. I could almost see the sly, wicked grin on his face, for it looked as if things were coming his way. He got up and cautiously advanced, willing to meet so choice a breakfast at least half way. When within ten feet of the ganders he made a bound, and as he did so they arose with a loud konk, konk, konk! The coyote snapped viciously at the eight legs dangling just out of reach, and missed them. Rushing on, he jumped right into the midst of the flock, which arose, parting right and left. Three times he bounded in the air, snapping viciously on every side, but without avail. The geese circled above him, uttering loud, deriding konks and shrill, laughing cries at his defeat. Realizing that he had missed a fine breakfast and made a fool of himself, he stood a moment, half crouching, looking with a side long, shame-faced glance upward over his shoulder, then sticking his tail between his legs, like a whipped cur, his long, gaunt, gray body was soon lost to sight in the distance.

## Come and Get Your Pumpkin Seed.

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 9, 1896.—Editor GLACIER: I see by the paper you offer to furnish pumpkin seed and premium to subscriber raising the biggest pumpkin over 60 lbs. Now, fire on you, seed. I want it here by 1st of January, that I may commence raising that big pumpkin, and if I can't raise one larger than 60 lbs., having six months the start of you snow-bound Hood Riverites, then I will send you your seed, back as good as I got it. Yours for pumpkin, T.

**Stockholders' Meeting.**  
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Hood River Fruit Growers' Union will be held at A. O. U. W. hall, on Saturday, January 9, 1896, at 10 o'clock a. m. for the purpose of electing a board of directors for the ensuing year, amending the by-laws, and transacting such other business as may legally come before the meeting. By order of the president, H. P. DAVIDSON, Secretary.

## From Our Exchanges.

Assessor Coffey has his family at work on the Marion county assessment roll, each member drawing a per diem from the county, says the state board of equalization. The members of the state board of equalization sit in the state capital drawing their breath and \$10 a day from the state, waiting for a chance to change the valuation of property they know nothing about, says Assessor Coffey.—Dalles Dispatch.

James Hamilton Lewis, congressman-elect from the state of Washington, is thus described by the Washington Post: "He is of slight build, has fine features, clear cut as a cameo, and is Chesterfieldian in manner. As an orator he is said to have no superior west of the Rockies."

Oregonian: "State Senator John Mitchell of Wasco county is one of the stalwart sound-money republicans of the state, who accepts no 'ifs' or 'ands' in the selection of an United States senator. He stands on the St. Louis platform and expects others of his party to do likewise."

The Dufur Dispatch remarks: "The political liars who scribble for the editorial columns of many of our country exchanges, after gloating over an alleged prosperity since the election, turn to the local columns and write: 'We cannot run a paper on wind. We must have more business. We want some wood, we want some potatoes and meat. Will some charitably inclined subscriber bring us something before we perish with cold and hunger.'"

E. W. Bingham of Portland has drafted a registry law, which, in the form of a bill, will come before the legislature. Mr. Bingham is the man who did more than any other to secure the Australian ballot law for Oregon, and a registry law from his hands is worthy of consideration. A registry law is needed and the prospects are bright for one.—Heppner Gazette.

Governor Lord has appointed the members of the state board of agriculture, as follows: Ex-Gov. Moody of The Dalles, to succeed J. H. Gray of Crook county; H. S. Holt of Lane, to succeed himself; and Frank C. Baker of Portland, to succeed Wm. Galloway.

The editor of one of our exchanges encourages his delinquent subscribers to use less tobacco and not drink so much whisky until they pay up what they owe him, and adds that they should lose no time in doing so, as the hog cholera is liable to strike that section any time.

## Chinook Wind.

This name is applied to warm southerly winds which almost always follow cold periods, especially snowfalls, and is peculiar to Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana and the British possessions on the north of Montana; it is a warm wind, in a comparative sense, and is produced by an area of low barometric pressure, or storm area, passing eastward from the Pacific ocean, in about latitude 50 degs. north, and the air from an area of high barometric pressure central about Salt Lake City, flowing northward into the storm area. The air is cold when it leaves the starting place, but flowing downward from the higher elevation it is heated dynamically, and warmer air results therefrom, due to the difference in the barometric pressure the velocity of the wind depends, hence warm southerly winds of varying velocity result, which are called chinook winds. The word chinook had its origin from a title of Indians of that name, and from usage has become attached to the warm winds of winter which at times prevail over the northwestern portion of the United States.—Oregon Weather Bulletin.

## From Mount Hood.

Miss Elva Gribble and her brother Walter left last Friday for Portland, where they will visit for awhile.

A dance is given out for Christmas eve at the residence of Robert Leasure. Everybody invited.

The Mount Hood lodge of Patriots of America is still growing; W. S. Gribble, first patriot.

The chinook has taken off the snow so that one can put his foot down on terra firma occasionally.

There are 21 candidates for the Mt Hood post office and two for the road supervisorship. God help the incoming administration and Mark Hanna!

Chickens were frozen to death on their roosts during the recent cold snap. A social hop was given on the 9th inst., under the management of Messrs. E. W. Gribble and James Cooper, in honor of Grandpa Cooper's 52d birthday. A nice crowd was present, considering the inclement weather and the condition of the roads. All present report an enjoyable evening.

The county bridge that went out in the recent freshet, and which separates the "gold chaff" from the silver wheat, is being replaced by a new one that is nearing completion, and ere long we can pass over to the other side, dry shod.

The Times-Mountaineer has started a subscription for the Cubans.

According to the Oregon game law, it is unlawful, during the months of November, December, January, February and March of any year to "catch, kill or have in possession, sell or offer for sale, any mountain, lake, brook or speckled trout caught from any fresh water." The fine is from \$25 to \$200.

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## In Favor of the Reservation.

WINANS, Or., Dec. 13, 1896.—Editor GLACIER: Many times I have read references to Hood River's interest in the perpetuation of the Cascade reserve. As citizens of Hood River, having the best interest of the valley in view, let us not deceive ourselves through prejudice against the stockmen who wish to occupy some of the unused vast tract comprising the reserve. I think that Hood River's best interest lies in having the reservation opened to settlement as well as to stock, because Hood River valley needs every acre of land that can be settled upon that is tributary to the valley, and this reservation reduces the acreage fully one-third, most of which is first-class apple land when cleared, covered now with valuable timber. Hood River's timber interest is a mine of wealth and will be one of the first elements for the development of the valley and should not be crippled by this reservation, and what applies to Hood River will no doubt apply all along the line. One writer charges the recent rise in Hood River to denudation of the high hills by stock and fires, losing sight of the real cause—a heavy, soft snow, followed by warm winds and rains. I have lived at the forks of Hood River since 1887, and while the recent high water was the highest I have seen in Hood River, it did not reach old drift logs that are to be seen along the East Fork, placed there by some former high water, probably in 1883, which said high water could hardly be charged to the stock on the hills. The fact is, said hills are as nude on the average as they were a thousand years ago, and where an occasional patch of brush is burned out, it springs up immediately and is soon as rank as ever. For my part, the best use I can see to make of these hills is to pasture them with the most practical business animal known to man—sheep—thereby gathering wealth that would otherwise be a total loss. The industry is open to all, and I would like to have the sheep and other stock that pasture on the ranges owned by Hood River citizens; but if they do not care to take advantage of their opportunities, I see no good reason why other citizens of the county or state should not make use of the waste ranges. If a settler is damaged by a band of sheep destroying his crop, etc., he can easily reclaim the damages by suit and attachment of the sheep.

The same writer seems to think that the East Fork rises higher and quicker than the West Fork, giving as a reason that the East Fork headwaters have been denuded to a certain extent by stock and fires, while the West Fork has its source in the heavy forests. He no doubt sees the East Fork more frequently than the West Fork. Now, as I have written, I live at the forks of Hood River, and during the last high water, while the East Fork did not dislodge all drift logs placed there probably in 1883, the West Fork was much the highest and did dislodge all drift logs, which many have seen in the gorge just above the falls, and put a new one in the place, and while it is true that the two bridges spoken of were washed away or badly damaged, and it was because they were partly "built upon the sands." We have built two bridges at the forks, one on each fork, and they are with us yet. Why? Simply because we examined the banks of the streams and placed said bridges above all indications of former high water, and we do not have to charge their loss to the pestiferous stockmen. As I have written before, let us not deceive ourselves as to Hood River's best interests in this matter. Let us not take on any very great scare as to getting out of water as long as that eternal reservoir, Mt. Hood, is in sight—the perpetual feeder and source of our springs and rivers. It looks about as ludicrous as a drowning man worrying about dying from thirst.

While the main trouble seems to be between the Mazamas (goats) and sheep, let Hood River see to it that we do not have the acreage of our valley cut down by a practically useless reservation. To make said reservation of any practical good it would have to be thoroughly guarded, which would be a heavy expense to the United States government, and without guards it is and will be overrun by careless, irresponsible tourists and camping parties, who are the cause of most of the forest fires.

W. R. WINANS.

## Thanksgiving on String Street.

Golden Gate Sentinel.  
On Thanksgiving day the people living in the Billington neighborhood met at the school house and observed the day by rendering a literary program in honor of the "close of Mrs. Inez Broadbent's school," which, by the way, has been one of the best ever taught in the neighborhood. After the literary part the seats were cleared away and an improvised table put in; and say, Mr. Editor, my pen fails to act when I think of those turkeys, chickens, hams, pigs' feet and "hot sassaengers," with all the other things necessary for a Thanksgiving dinner. There were present the families of Dan Finlayson, Al Graham, John Smith, Ben Fairley, George Billington, John Harding, K. W. Wilcox, Charles McKillip, Alvin Axtel, Mr. Grady and Mr. Armstrong, as well as representatives from other families in ones and twos. To show the esteem in which Mrs. Broadbent was held by her pupils, she was presented by them with a valuable gold pen and pen holder. Mr. Editor, I could tell you a great deal more about this dinner, but the fact is I am too full for utterance. HOD.

**WANTED—SEVERAL FAITHFUL MEN** or women to travel for responsible established house Oregon. Salary \$750, payable \$15 weekly and expenses. Position permanent. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The National Star Building, Chicago.

## Taken Up.

Came to my place, about October 10th, a little pig. Owner will please come and prove property, pay for this notice and the feed and take him away. JOHN A. MORRIS.

## Estray.

At my place, one 2-year-old steer, pale red, split in right ear, branded MD on right hip. TROY SHELLEY.

## \$20 an Acre.

Eighty acres of land in Hood River valley for sale at \$20 an acre. Good improvements; 2 1/2 acres in strawberries; 400 apple trees, and plenty of other fruit to supply family; 100 acres in cultivation. Plenty of water for irrigation from private ditch. This place is one of the earliest in the valley for strawberries. For further particulars address the Glacier.

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|                               | 1/2 oz. fancy bottles. | 1 oz. fancy bottles. | Per oz. 4 oz. bulk bottles. |
|-------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| Mento Violet.....             | 25                     | 50                   | 40                          |
| English Violet.....           | 25                     | 50                   | 40                          |
| Santa Barbara Heliotrope..... | 25                     | 50                   | 40                          |
| Crab Apple Blossom.....       | 25                     | 50                   | 40                          |
| White Rose.....               | 25                     | 50                   | 40                          |
| Ylang Ylang.....              | 25                     | 50                   | 40                          |
| New Mown Hay.....             | 25                     | 50                   | 40                          |
| Jockey Club.....              | 25                     | 50                   | 40                          |
| Oregon Bouquet.....           | 25                     | 50                   | 40                          |
| Amosella.....                 | 25                     | 50                   | 40                          |
| Ermifine.....                 | 25                     | 50                   | 40                          |
| Persian Breezes.....          | 25                     | 50                   | 40                          |

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## 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. 29, 1896, viz:

PETER CONROY,  
Purchase Application No. 578, under section 3 Foreclosure Act, September 29, 1896, for the southwest 1/4 of northwest 1/4 section 25, township 9 north, range 13 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 Hood P. O., Washington.  
120522 GEO. H. STEVENSON, Register.