

**Hood River Glacier.**

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1897.

Official reports from Germany to the state department in Washington show an enormous increase in the receipts of American apples during the year 1896. German agricultural papers assert that the imports reached a total of 6,000,000 centners, or fully twenty times as much as for any previous season. It is said the German growers are alarmed at this showing, and especially at the keeping qualities of the American apples, which are much better than those grown in Germany. The great objection found to Eastern apples shipped to this coast last fall was that they were not good keepers.

A sensational newspaper of New York made the discovery that a number of women passengers on a boat between Cuba and Florida were searched by Spanish officers and submitted to gross indignities. An investigation of the matter proves that, instead of a boat load of Cuban women being searched by rude men, one woman only was examined, and she by a person of her own sex.

The first number of the Whitman College Quarterly is received. It is published at Walla Walla by the college faculty and will give illustrations of life at the college and articles pertaining to the early history of the Northwest. One dollar a year.

Part of the legislature has adjourned and gone home; the other part is still running. Fourteen members of the senate and the Davis house are still holding on, hoping to secure a quorum for business.

The Pacific Empire has changed proprietors and has been enlarged and otherwise improved. Mrs. Abigail Scott Dunway remains as editor.

**Injury to Fruit Trees.**

Some of the apple orchards of Hood River seem to have been considerably injured by the freezing weather in November last, but we do not believe the damage is as great as has been reported during the past week. The Yellow Newtown and Spitzenberg apple trees seem to be the most affected. The following from the report of Dr. Cardwell, late president of the State Board of Horticulture, will be of interest:

In February, 1893, as happens occasionally in these latter days after the warm winter rains, and occasional sunshine, the rise of sap swelled the fruit buds and started our trees into growth, the weather turned cold enough to freeze the sap and stop circulation. This lasted several days; the warm afternoon sun was too sudden a change of temperature; some young trees died, and many were sun-scalded on the south-west side. The bark was entirely loosened and burst open in others; trees thus affected all died. The white sapwood (cambium) in all young trees turned a light brown. Nearly all started to grow in the spring, a few of these died during the season of what we now call our sap. Apples showed what we now call dead spot, and stone fruit gummy, particularly cherries. This was precisely what we now call gummosis. The remedy then for this was to split the bark and give free vent to the exuding gum, and in bad cases to cut back the tops one half or more; most trees thus treated entirely recovered from dead spot and gummosis, and made vigorous and healthy growth. We had no green or woolly weevil this year. Often in olden times we said our trees took cold and in the following growing season exuded gum, and occasionally we lost cherry trees, the Royal Anne being most affected. Those not dying the first year, however, entirely recovered under treatment. In the winter of 1879 and '80, after a warm season, the thermometer fell below zero, with results just mentioned, all over the valley. In my own young orchard, near Portland, more than half the trees were sun-scalded, some burst open and the sap-wood in all turned dark; only 5 per cent. were lost and today the remainder bear no signs of the damage, and have made vigorous and healthy growth.

**Letter from Grand Forks, B. C.**

GRAND FORKS, B. C., Feb. 17, 1897.—EDITOR GLACIER: Will you give me space in your paper to answer a few of the many inquiries about this wonderful mining country, and save me the trouble of writing a descriptive letter to each inquirer? To start with, from the Columbia river west to the Okanogan country, a distance of over 100 miles, is what is known as the Kettle River country. This district covers an area of about 300 miles square and is known as the Yale mining division. All records and legal transactions are kept at Midway, where the government has an office. Included in this area are three districts, known as Kettle River, Boundary Creek and the North Fork. I shall speak only of the mines on the North Fork, as they are the only ones I have had time to look up in the short time I have been here.

Grand Forks, B. C., is located at the forks of the Kettle river, in a beautiful little valley, and so situated that no railroad can be built to these rich mines without passing through it. Property is very cheap yet in the town. There is probably 3,000 claims staked off within five miles of this point. Many of them are being worked this winter. When spring comes there will be a rush for new claims, besides the work on old ones staked last season. On the North Fork claims are staked out wherever you go. About ten miles

from Grand Forks, which is the only place accessible to it, is the famous Volcanic; also, Seattle, Pathfinder, Volcanic, R. Bill, Minnie, French and Hardy Mountain mines. There is probably hundreds of others which are equally as rich, which I have not time to mention. There is probably 300 mines in this district that are considered paying mines. Of all these, the Volcanic and Seattle are probably the largest. The Volcanic is really a mountain of ore; the vein can be seen on the surface for 3,000 feet, 1,200 feet wide. Looking from the opposite side of the river, this great body of ore can be seen at a distance of eight miles, and as one man said, it looks like a large red blanket spread out on the mountain side. It is considered low grade, though it grows richer as they go down. It is staked for \$20,000,000, and is considered by mining men to be the largest body of ore ever discovered. With railroads, which will be built the coming summer, large smelters will be built, and a rush for this country will come. Several mines have already been sold, others bonded, and capitalists are on the ground picking up all good claims as fast as developed enough to show what they are.

Grand Forks has a population of about 600 and is well supplied with all kinds of business houses. At present the ground is covered with snow and there is fine sleighing. There is less windy weather here than in any place I ever lived. Snow never drifts; the air is dry, and it must be a very healthy place. Grand Forks is three miles north of the boundary line. It is the outlet as well as inlet for this entire mining country and is so situated that no railroad can be built from the coast, through or the south without coming through this pass.

And now a word to those who may think of coming to this country. Do not come unless you have money enough to start some business or to work for yourself, or enough to keep you till you can strike something that will pay. There is common laborers enough here now to do all the work. This is a bad country to get broke in, as a beggar or tramp is picked up and placed where he will not trouble any one or be troubled by others. If this finds space in your paper, I may send you more news about the mines as I see them.

**The Mt. Hood Toll Road.**

PORTLAND, Or., Feb. 18, 1897.—Mr. W. A. Langille, Hood River, Or.—Dear Sir: I understand that there is considerable feeling in your county against our toll road, and that an effort will be made to have the charter declared forfeited, and to appropriate the road as public property. I believe that such agitators usually spring from a lack of understanding or knowledge as to the actual facts of the case; and while, personally, I am utterly indifferent as to what is done, I will briefly suggest to you my views of the matter. And you are at liberty to use this letter in any way you may see fit, for the information of our fellow-citizens.

Mr. W. M. Ladd and I went into the Cloud Camp Inn enterprise at the earnest solicitation of settlers and others interested in the Hood River valley,—not so much because we believed that it would be a good investment financially as in the hope that it would attract tourist travel to Portland and be of general benefit to this entire region. Of course, we did hope that our money would not be entirely lost, as it has been.

In clearing out the old trail, repairing the county road, and cutting a first-class mountain wagon road to the top of the mountain, we expended over twenty thousand dollars. This was all spent on the road, and the citizens of Hood River valley got the benefit of a good deal of it. In building the inn, and attempting to operate a stage line, we sank about nineteen thousand dollars more; and the Hood River valley people also got the benefit of a large part of this. We made it a point, so far as we could, to buy all supplies for the inn, and for the horses and stage stations, from the settlers in the valley. Not one cent of this money has ever come back to us, with the exception of twenty-two dollars, in all, received as tolls. I do not think, therefore, that the people can proceed against us on the ground that we are a wealthy and bloated corporation, or a grinding monopoly.

Since we abandoned the expensive experiment of keeping the Inn ourselves, the only rent we have ever extracted from you, as you know, has been that you keep the road in good condition. Besides being the incorporators of the Mt. Hood Stage Co., we are the owners of the stock of the old wagon road and trail company,—the Coe company. Relying upon the good faith and good wishes, as we thought, of the citizens of Hood River valley, we have not been particular about recording and keeping technically correct the history of the new corporation, the Mt. Hood Stage Co.; but our rights under the old trail company are in my opinion perfect. And I think that, with regard to the new corporation, also, there exists no actual ground for forfeiture of our rights. But I understand that it is intended to attempt such a forfeiture.

**Representative Huntington's Course in the Legislature.**

Following is the petition of Hood River citizens to Representative B. S. Huntington, and his reply thereto, which arrived too late for last week's issue:

HOOD RIVER, Or., Feb. 15, 1897.—To Hon. B. S. Huntington, Salem, Or.—Dear Sir: The people of Hood River valley and of Wasco county generally favor the election of Senator John H. Mitchell, and you secured a great many votes here on the supposition that you were favorable to his election. We, the undersigned, call upon you to do your duty, as you have sworn to do, and attend the daily meetings of the joint convention. You have no right to wait for others to attend. You should be there at all times, ready to vote when a quorum is present. [Here follows 56 names.]

**MR. HUNTINGTON'S REPLY.**

SALEM, Feb. 17, 1897.—Messrs. A. S. Blowers and others, Hood River, Or.—Gentlemen: I am just in receipt of your petition and am pleased in stating to you my position relative to the subject of the same.

During the June campaign a large number of my constituents in Wasco and Sherman counties, who are now strenuously opposed to the reelection of Senator Mitchell, were striving to obtain from myself and other nominees for the legislature a pledge that we would support him. I always said he was not my first choice, but that I expected to support him. At that time I fully expected to do so, unless my first choice should be a candidate, a condition I did not expect would happen. Just before election I was threatened with defeat through the candidacy of T. R. Coon, who was then running as an independent candidate, unless I pledged unconditionally to vote for Mr. Mitchell. Such pledge I never made, though I did assure some of Mr. Mitchell's friends that I expected to vote for him if he placed himself squarely upon the St. Louis platform. This Mr. Mitchell never did do, although he did construct a platform of his own out of a portion of the republican platform and placed himself squarely upon that Mitchell platform.

When I came to Salem I found the opponents of Senator Mitchell, among whom are many men who were elected through the influence of Mr. Mitchell, opposing the organization of the house. His friends were all favoring organization, and not a single anti-Mitchell man was disposed to hasten the organization. Notwithstanding I felt that a majority of my constituents were now opposed to Mr. Mitchell, there being a marked change in the sentiment of the people since last June in this respect, I felt it my duty to do all in my power to effect organization and let the senatorial question and all other questions be determined in a lawful way, and therefore I did all I could to organize the house. After organization I favored voting for senator, and on the second Tuesday after organization I joined in casting a vote and voted for the man who was always my first choice. On the day following the law requires the members to meet in joint assembly and ballot, "and the person who receives a majority of all the votes of the joint assembly, a majority of all the members elected to both houses being present and voting, shall be declared duly elected. If no person receives such majority on the first day, the joint assembly shall meet at twelve o'clock meridian of each succeeding day during the session of the legislature, and shall take at least one vote, until a senator is elected." I met with the joint assembly three times; no vote was taken as the law directs, and no result of roll call was announced. I thereupon withdrew, not because there were less than a majority present, but because the joint assembly was not conducted as the law plainly directs.

The purpose of not taking a ballot, as the friends of Mr. Mitchell informed me, was because, after balloting, a number of the members who were pledged to Mr. Mitchell would leave him for other candidates. Thus, in the face of the law, it was proposed to delay the settlement of the senatorial question, and incidentally all other questions, until Mr. Mitchell could be elected. I refused to approve this course and withdrew. I shall not return until the men who are controlling the proceedings are willing to conform to the law. When they do so in good faith, I shall return, regardless of the numbers present. I am always glad to comply with the wishes of a majority of my constituents when I can do so properly and comply with the law. But I must use my own discretion as to my course with respect to the irregularly conducted joint assembly. Yours very respectfully,

B. S. HUNTINGTON.

**Cleveland's Pension Policy.**

A delegation from G. A. R. posts, Nos. 88 and 41 of Alleghany City and Pittsburgh, Pa., presented resolutions of thanks to Commissioner of Pensions Murphy for his humane administration of the bureau. Commissioner Murphy in responding expressed his appreciation of the endorsement and quoted the instructions given him by President Cleveland, which, he said, had never been published, as follows: "Mr. Murphy, I think you know my ideas of the pension bureau and the pension system. They are these: In claims coming up for the action of the bureau, where you find the case of a worthy soldier who served his country faithfully in her hour of danger, you will be lenient with him and give him the benefit of a reasonable doubt. In settling the claims of the widows and the orphans you will act in the same manner, but will waste no sympathy on the unworthy."

Mr. Ward L. Smith, of Fredericks-town, Mo., was troubled with chronic diarrhea for over thirty years. He had become fully satisfied that it was only a question of a short time until he would have to give up. He had been treated by some of the best physicians in Europe and America but got no permanent relief. One day he picked up a newspaper and chanced to read an advertisement of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. He got a bottle of it, the first dose helped him and its continued use cured him. For sale by Williams & Brosius.

**Americans Drink Coffee.**

St. Louis Republic. The Americans are the greatest coffee drinkers in the world, and the English are the greatest tea drinkers outside of Asia. The consumption of coffee in the United States has increased from 5.01 pounds per capita in 1867 to 8.04 pounds in 1896, while the consumption of tea has increased only from 1.09 pounds per capita in 1867 to 1.31 pounds in 1895. In the same time the annual consumption of sugar has increased from 24.1 pounds to about 65 pounds per capita. The use of distilled spirits has decreased from 1.69 gallons in 1869 to 1.12 gallons in 1895, while the use of beer and other malt liquors has increased threefold, the figures being 5.31 gallons per capita in 1867, against 16 gallons in 1893 and 15 gallons in 1895. The consumption of wines in the United States has remained nearly stationary during the last 30 years, the average being one-third to one-half gallon per capita per annum, which means that the great majority of the people drink no wine at all. The importation of coffee into the United States in 1895 was 625,208,975 pounds, valued at \$96,130,717. For the same year our importations of tea amounted to 97,253,458 pounds, valued at \$13,171,379. These are wholesale import valuations and represent probably less than half the retail cost to the consumer. So it seems that the people of the United States spend every year for tea and coffee fully half as much as it costs to run the big machine of the federal government.

**The President's Daily Routine.**

Ex-President Harrison has written of "A Day With the President at His Desk" for the March Ladies Home Journal. The article is said to be singularly interesting in the detail with which it describes the wearisome routine of the president. It is said that General Harrison, in this article, has delivered himself with great directness and vigor, relative to the annoyances that are visited upon a chief executive by persistent office-seekers, and he suggests a unique plan, by which the president's burdens in that direction could be greatly lightened, and he be enabled to devote more of his time to more important matters. A feature of the article that will have a timely interest to those ambitious to serve the country under the incoming administration, describes very fully how the president makes appointments to office. "A Day With the President at His Desk" is unique in being the first time that the daily life of the president has been described by one who has filled the exalted office. Articles upon the social and domestic life of the president by General Harrison will follow in successive issues of the Journal.

Judge Geary is expected home from California in time for court next week. Mrs. Susan Wigans of Santa Anna, Cal., is said to be the only known survivor of the Fort Dearborn massacre in 1812. The Chicago Historical Society has asked the United States Government to give her a pension.

The new Christian church at Heppner was dedicated on Sunday, Feb. 7th. It seats four hundred and cost \$1656; is heated with a furnace; is modern, commodious and beautiful. The indebtedness Sunday morning was \$761, and in thirty minutes the audience subscribed \$825 and gave \$27 in the plate collection.

Mrs. George A. Clark of Pasco roasted her house cat in the oven of her cook stove while preparing dinner, says the News. Kettle had a habit of sleeping in the oven between meal hours, and was quietly snoring there when Mrs. Clark lighted the fire preparatory to cooking dinner. After the dinner had been all arranged, she sat down awaiting the arrival of her husband, when she missed pussy, and it occurred to her that perhaps she had closed the oven door on kitty after lighting the fire. On opening the oven door she was horrified to find she had roasted her poor cat alive.

For those who believe in the fatality of the number 13, the American quarter-dollar is about the most unlucky article they can carry on their person. On this coin there are 13 stars, 13 letters on the scroll which the eagle holds in its claws, 13 feathers in its wings, 13 feathers in its tail; there are 13 parallel lines on the shield, 13 horizontal stripes, 13 arrowheads and 13 letters in the words "quarter-dollar."

The appointment of pension examiners, under a recent order, has been placed under civil service regulations. Vacancies will hereafter be filled in this way, and applicants will be compelled to undergo rigid examinations themselves.

Of the 17 applicants for teachers' certificates in Sherman county only 3 were successful.

In the Wenatchee valley black walnuts and almonds are grown on thrifty trees by the side of water courses. Some of the bearing trees have been planted six to eight years, the walnut trees having attained a height of 20 to 30 feet.

Mrs. Frank Shaw died at Glenwood, Wash., February 12th, aged 31. February 21st there was born to the wife of ex-president Harrison, a daughter.

A few months ago, Mr. Byron Every, of Woodstock, Mich., was badly afflicted with rheumatism. His right leg was swollen the full length, causing him great suffering. He was advised to try Chamberlain's Pain Balm. The first bottle of it helped him considerably and the second bottle effected a cure. The 25 and 50 cent sizes are for sale by Williams & Brosius.

**Save Your Fruit and Grain.** Few realize that each squirrel destroys \$1.50 worth of grain annually. Wakelee's Squirrel and Gopher Exterminator is the most effective and economical poison known. Price reduced to 30 cents. For sale by Williams & Brosius, agents.

**WANTED—SEVERAL FAITHFUL MEN** or women to travel for responsible established house in Oregon. Salary \$750, payable \$15 weekly and expenses. Position permanent. References given. Addressed to post office 250, The National Star Building, Chicago.

**Satisfactory** tea coffee baking powder flavoring extracts and spices **Schilling's Best.** For sale by Wolfard & Bone

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**Taken Up.**  
Came to my place, about November 15th, a cayuse mare and colt. Bay mare with blazed face. No marks nor brands. Owner may come and prove property, pay charges and take them away. J2 JEROME WELLS.

**Water for 1897.**

The board of Directors of the Water Supply Company of Hood River Valley will be at the office of H. F. Davidson, opposite Mt. Hood Hotel, on Saturday, February 27th, for the purpose of contracting for water for the coming season and taking securities for same. By order of the board. J. F. ARMOUR, Secretary.

**To Lease on Shares.**

Five acres of No. 1 strawberry land to lease on shares for a term of five years. Land plowed, harrowed, leveled ready for planting in spring; with refusal of five acres more in spring of 1897. Plenty water free. References required. Apply at this office. J22

**The Glacier**

**BARBER SHOP,**  
GRANT EVANS, Prop'r,  
Post Office Building, Hood River, Or.

**NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.**

Land Office at Vancouver, Wash., Jan. 15, 1897.—Notice is hereby given that the following-mentioned settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before C. G. Green, Clerk Superior Court for Skamania county, Wash., at Stevenson, Wash., on March 2, 1897, viz: SAMUEL WALTON, H. E. No. 7708, for the southwest 1/4 section 11, township 37 north, range 10 east, W. M. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Henry Kellenborn, Harry Olson, Amos Underwood and John Darks, all of Hood River, Oregon. JOHN H. STEVENSON, J2229 Register.