

Hood River Glacier.

HOOD RIVER, OR., MAY 21, 1892.

THE SUPREME JUDGESHIP.

In California the necessity of keeping the judiciary as much as possible out of the range of politics is recognized in the new constitution of that state, which provides for the election of its judges separate and apart from the general election, so that, as far as possible, political prejudice and the urgings of partisan strife may not influence the citizens in selecting their judicial officers. It is a wise provision and one that should be copied in every state. Politics should not enter into the selection of a judicial officer, and especially is this true of the supreme court. Judge O'neal, at the republican state convention, spoke slightly of the Oregon supreme court, saying that its opinions were not in esteem in other states. This may or may not be true, but it is the evident duty of every good citizen to lay political prejudices aside in selecting a man for this high position. The GLACIER has studiously avoided the discussion of political questions, and only mentions this because it considers it entirely non-political. Grave charges have been made against the republican candidate, in effect that he had been guilty of conduct that would disbar him from practice. We know nothing of the matter, only that Mr. Moore, the candidate, has not denied the charge. Be that as it may, in the democratic candidate, the Hon. S. Bennett of The Dalles, the people have one of the leading lawyers of the state, a man of marked ability, of sterling integrity, and one who would be an ornament to the bench and an honor to the state. Judge Bennett is a self-made man, working on a farm in the manner to acquire the means to educate himself during the winter months, and by indefatigable industry he has pushed himself to the front rank and stands the peer of any lawyer in the state. The democracy made a wise selection and the people will do their duty and their whole duty as good citizens by placing Judge Bennett on the supreme bench.

AUSTRALIAN BALLOT LAW.

The following shows the operation of the Australian ballot system, section 50, containing the instructions to the voter as to the manner of preparing his ticket and casting his ballots:

"Section 50. On receipt of his white ballot, as aforesaid, the elector shall forthwith, and without leaving the enclosed space, retire alone to one of the compartments or places provided, and shall there prepare his ballot by cancelling, crossing or marking out the names of the candidates he does not wish to vote for, which shall be done with an indelible 'copying' pencil, to be furnished for the purpose, or by scratching with a pen and ink, for each office to be voted for, which he is qualified to vote, and if necessary he may write into the blank space provided therefor the name of the person of his choice for each of any such office; and in case of a question submitted to the vote of the people, by cancelling, crossing or scratching out the answer he does not wish to make or give. Before leaving the compartment or place provided, the elector shall fold his ballot so that the face thereof will be concealed, without displaying the ballot or informing any person how he prepared it; and he shall fold the ballot so that the initials of the first clerk may be seen on the back of the ballot, and so that the remaining stub may be readily torn off, without exposing the contents of the ballot or the marks or crosses thereon. He shall then deliver the ballot to the chairman and state his name and residence."

The delegates to the Presbyterian General Assembly in Portland passed down on three special trains Wednesday. The first passed here about 10:30 and stopped for a quarter of an hour for the purpose of allowing the visitors to take a glimpse at our beautiful surroundings, but the other sections pulled by without stopping, much to the chagrin of those who were on hand to welcome them.

Farming in Japan.

Tokio Letter in the New York Times: The land under cultivation in Japan is about 18,000,000 acres, upon the product of which 41,000,000 must be fed. It is unnecessary to add that the farms are small. The average farm is but one to three acres, and a ten-acre plot is considered a large farm. So many things are done on the diminutive scale in Japan. Space utilizing and territory saving have been reduced to a fine art. After surveying the Japanese fields and gardens it is easy to understand how dwarfing horticulture originated ages ago in this country.

The method, so long regarded by other nations as a secret, was resorted to as a matter of expedience, if not of necessity. For the limited space would not otherwise have permitted a variety of growths. If the physical aspect of a country affects the intellectual life of the people, then the nearness of view of everything in Japan may be one influencing element that tends to eradicate the range of perspective in the mental vision. At any rate we find in Japan a people who particularize rather than generalize, and who dwell with infinite nicety upon the details and minutiae of everything they contemplate or undertake, from the writing of a poem to the planting of a field. That extreme cleverness and manual skill are the expression of certain intellectual traits that fall

in the same category and help to prove the theory.

Farming is not regarded by the Japanese in the light of science, subject to fluctuating modifications of new improvements, but as an art whose scope was measured and whose limitations were conceded long ago. The methods of cultivation, the succession of crops, and even the kind of machinery used, are the same as they were nearly 2,000 years ago. In spite of the agricultural limitations, no country in the world produces so much per acre as Japan. The limit of cultivation was reached long ago, but by a judicious use of fertilizers, and a skill in farming that amounts almost to a genius, the same average yield is obtainable year after year.

The land is well suited to irrigation, and the water, which is regarded as impure by fastidious Europeans, is abundant. Most of the land is made up of plains, whose surface is well drained, being washed by the water falling upon the hills and ranges from the back. The numerous rivers and water-courses which cross the plains on their way to the sea are utilized for purposes of irrigation. The water is drawn to high elevations, from which it overflows the land in channels.

In April the crops are in a flourishing condition, and wheat, barley, rape, and corn form the principal part. All the fields are planted with mathematical precision, for the elements of accuracy enters into the art of the farmer, and the fields must be pleasing in appearance. The cereals are astonishingly regular in position and growth. And even the ears of corn appear in line as they come out. The cereals, whether planted in single or double rows, grow in clusters of several stems, each cluster being exactly in line, so that the eye detects no irregularities whatever. Seed is too valuable to waste, and only rice is scattered broadcast. Four or five grains of corn are planted together upon ridges equal distances apart, and generally in rows. The intervening space is utilized for growing beans, which are so planted that they can get space and light without injury to the other crops.

Land is so valuable that no space is allowed for grass-plots, and it is a curious thing that no weeds are to be seen in any of the cultivated plots in Japan. Every inch of ground must be put to the most profitable use, and a seed borne by the current of dropped by a bird stands little show of growing to maturity. So thoroughly have the Japanese got the mastery of these pests that the soil is entirely free from every trace of them.

The climate and the warm, humid atmosphere are particularly favorable to the growth of rusts and other parasitic forms, but they have also entirely disappeared from the fields of Japan. A few narrow paths are made in the fields where absolutely necessary, but there are no roads, and consequently no room for wheeled vehicles or machines. Almost all the work of cultivation is done by hand, and the tools are models of simplicity. The tool used for cutting barley or wheat consists of a sharp blade placed at right angles to the shaft, which is about two feet long. The corn is cut very carefully, so that the adjoining plants are not injured.

Threshing, too, is a tedious process. There is no room in the fields for drying sheaves, for the ground must be used immediately after harvest for other crops. The corn sheaves are tied up in bunches and securely fastened to houses, fences, and trees. The ears are always placed downward so that the rain may run off. During the harvest season the eaves and verandas of every village house are stacked about with neat bundles of grain that will be beaten out as soon as dry. The ears are knocked against a pole placed a few feet above the ground, and the grain falls upon the mats placed below to receive it. The cereals are put through a sort of primitive winnowing or thrown up for the wind to carry away the husks. Bunches of corn or rice straw are drawn through hickies and gathered upon mats. The rice straw is used in the manufacture of rough paper that has a great sale in Japan.

In July the fields are made ready for the rice, after being properly banked up and irrigated. Rice is a staple, but is regarded as a luxury among the farmers, being used only on holidays or in case of illness. If a patient is in a critical condition he is permitted to have rice. "What, so ill that he must have rice?" is asked in sympathy, and the patient's case is indeed alarming when this grain is resorted to as a diet.

Before the fields are hoed the surface is covered with vegetables or straw, such as bean, haulm or bamboo grass, which decay in time and make excellent fertilizers. This coating is turned under the mud by means of hoes a little larger than ordinary spades. Sometimes subsoil plow is used to accomplish the same result. The coating of vegetation keeps the muddy earth open and in a porous condition the first season and furnishes fertilization for the second season.

After the surface is carefully smoothed it is covered for a depth of six inches with water. This process of irrigation is very particular, although simple enough. Water is conducted into the field of the highest elevation in the neighborhood, which it overflows, and then is carried to the next field, a few inches lower, and on through the whole series of fields to the lowest. Water at the uniform depth of six inches is allowed to stand in each. If by chance any of the fields cannot be watered in this way, another method is used. Water is thrown up to the required level by means of treadwheels, placed in the channels built for the purpose. The weight of the men who tread the wheels is sufficient to throw the water up to a considerable height.

An Explanation.

At the time of first arranging for the meetings in Hood River I had overlooked the fact that this would interfere with my presence at the Farmers' Institute at Wasco. Being unable to find either Mr. Wells or Mr. Rigby, I wrote to Mr. Rigby at Hood River the circumstance, asking him to change the appointments to Monday and Tuesday, May 16th and 17th, and felt assured that everything would be all right. I was very sorry when I found upon my arrival yesterday, 16th inst., that my letter had not been received and that I had failed to come as advertised. This will, I think, set matters right. Very respectfully,

C. J. BRIGHT.

REPUBLICAN State, District and County Ticket

For Supreme Judge, F. A. MOORE.
For Attorney General, LIONEL R. WEBSTER.
For member of Congress, Second District, W. R. ELLIS.
For Circuit Judge, Seventh District, GEORGE WATKINS.
For Prosecuting Attorney, Seventh District, W. H. WILSON.
For Member State Board Equalization, Seventh District, JOHN L. LUCKY.
For Joint Senator, Seventeenth District, consisting of Sherman and Wasco counties, H. S. McDANIELS.
For Joint Senator, Eighteenth District, consisting of Gilliam, Sherman and Wasco counties, W. W. STEINER.
For Joint Representative, Eighteenth Representative District, consisting of Sherman and Wasco counties, E. X. CHANDLER.
For County Judge, C. N. THORNHURST.
For County Clerk, J. M. HUNTINGTON.
For County Sheriff, G. P. BALCH.
For County Commissioner, H. A. LEAVENS.
For County Treasurer, WM. MICHELL.
For County Assessor, JOEL W. KOONTZ.
For County School Superintendent, TROY SHEPHERD.
For County Surveyor, E. F. SHARP.
For County Coroner, N. M. EASTWOOD.

Beatty's Organs

Are the BEST. Write for catalogue. Address Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, New Jersey.

Does S. B. get there? Well I should smile. S. B.

Papering neatly done. 25cts per roll and upwards. Kennard & Emmerson.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. Land Office at Vancouver, Wash., May 10, 1892.

To William Gilbert Peter Thrum and all whom it may concern.

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 W. C. Dunbar, Commissioner, United States Circuit Court for District of Washington at Goldendale Wash., on Wednesday July 20th 1892, viz:

Williams Frazer.
Homestead Entry No. 5881 for the n 1/2 of s w 1/4 section 34 T 9 n R 12 e w m.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: William Wright, Henry H. Havens, Herbert Hewitt, Robert Barker, all of Gilmer Washington.

Nancy A. Wilson.
Widow of William S. Wilson deceased.
Homestead Entry No. 784 for the n 1/2 of n w 1/4 and n 1/2 of n e 1/4 sec 21 T 9 n R 12 e w m.

She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Henry M. Trenner, Chester W. Bell, John B. Cochran of Glenwood, E. G. Washington, William Frazier of Paida P.O. Wash.

Knut S. Knutson.
Pre-emption D. S. No. 2413 for the e 1/2 of s w 1/4 sec 12 T 9 n R 10 e w m.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: James H. Butler, Jacob E. Jacobson, Christian E. Larson, Samuel Walton all of white Salmon, P.O., Washington, and John D. Geoghegan, Register.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been duly appointed by the county court of the State of Oregon for Wasco County, in probate, administrator of the estate of Esther Backus deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby required to present them to me, with proper vouchers as to their residence near Hood River, Wasco County, Oregon, within six months from the date of this notice. JOHN D. GEOGHEGAN, Register.

Dated this 21st day of May 1892.

THE MOUNT HOOD HOTEL,

Has been thoroughly renovated, and a large ell added doubling its CAPACITY.

Everything will be found neat and clean — AND THE — Tables will be supplied with the best the MARKET AFFORDS.

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Fine Watch Repairing a Specialty.

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A complete line of Heating and Cook Stoves, Pumps, Pipe Plumbers and Steam Fitters's Supplies; also a complete stock of Carpenter's, Blacksmith's and Farmer's Tools.

AND SHELF HARDWARE.

All tinning, Plumbing and pipe work will be done on short notice.

SECOND ST., THE DALLES OR.

DEMOCRATIC State, District and County Ticket

For Supreme Judge, ALFRED S. BENNETT.
For Attorney General, GEO. E. CHAMBERLAIN.
For Member of Congress, Second District, JAMES H. SLATER.
For Circuit Judge, 7th District, W. L. BRADSHAW.
For Prosecuting Attorney Seventh District, A. H. MOORE.
For Member of State Board Equalization, Seventh District, WILLIAM HUGHES.
For Joint Senator, 17th District, Sherman and Wasco Counties, J. A. SMITH.
For Joint Senator, 18th District, Gilliam, Sherman and Wasco Counties, G. W. BINEHART.
For Joint Representatives, 18th Representative District, Sherman and Wasco Counties, H. EMORY MOORE, S. F. BLYTHE.
For County Judge, GEORGE C. BLAKELEY.
For County Clerk, JAMES B. CROSSIN.
For County Sheriff, THOMAS A. WARD.
For County Treasurer, WILLIAM K. CORSON.
For County Assessor, GEORGE T. PRATHER.
For County Surveyor, F. S. GORDON.
For School Superintendent, E. P. FITZGERALD.
For County Commissioner, JAMES DARNIELLE.
For County Coroner, JOHN W. MOORE.

\$500,000

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Millinery.

The ladies of Hood River and country about are invited to call and see my stock. I am determined to please you in quality and prices. I am here to stay, and respectfully ask your patronage if my goods and prices suit you.

Mrs. R. S. HOWELLS.

"MIDNIGHT"

'Till make e the spring season of 1892 at F. H. Patton's farm at Hood River.

Description and Pedigree.

"Midnight" is a coal-black Hambledonian, 5 years old; weight 1300 pounds; sired by Shaw's Hambledonian; dam, a Copper-bottom mare. "Midnight" is a good dispositioned horse, a topy driver and quite a trotter for a horse of his size.

"Midnight's" service fee will be \$10 for single service, due at time of service, or \$15 for the season. Persons breeding by single service and mare milking to catch, can breed by the season by the payment of \$5. Season to close July 15, 1892.

F. H. WUTTON, Hood River, Or.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

To Victoria E. Johnston, William R. Overbaugh, William J. Smith and all whom it may concern.

Land Office at Vancouver, Wash., May 1, 1892.

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 U. S. Land Office at Vancouver, Wash., on July 20, 1892, viz:

William M. Lacker.
Pre. D. S. 2405 for the e 1/2 s w 1/4 sec 2 T 9 n R 11 e w m.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Frank Laine, Peter Greshong, Frank Greshong, Nathan Wood, all of white Salmon, Klickitat county Wash. may 14-18 1892 JOHN D. GEOGHEGAN, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at Vancouver, Wash., May 9, 1892.

To Howard C. Cook and John Barnett and all whom it may concern.

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 U. S. Land Office at Vancouver, Wash., on July 7, 1892, viz:

Amos Underwood.
Application No. 40 to purchase under sec. 3 act Sept. 21 1890, for the s 1/2 n w 1/4 and lots 1 and 2 sec 21 T 9 n R 10 e w m.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: William Drano, and David K. Ordway, both of Chenoweth Wash., Jonas Tanner, of white Salmon, Wash., Joseph Purser, of Hood River Oregon.

also Edward Underwood.
Application No. 41 to purchase under sec. 3 act Sept. 21 1890 for the e 1/2 s w 1/4 s w 1/4 s e 1/4 s e 1/4 s e 1/4 sec 10 T 9 n R 10 e w m.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: William Drano, David K. Ordway, both of Chenoweth Wash., Joseph Purser, of Hood River Oregon, and William Drano.

Application No. 42 to purchase under sec. 3 act Sept. 21 1890, for the lots 2 & 4 and 5 sec 25 T 9 n R 9 e w m.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Edward Underwood, Amos Underwood, both of white Salmon, Wash., David K. Ordway, of Chenoweth Wash., Joseph Purser, of Hood River Oregon, and John D. Geoghegan, Register.

(Timber Land, Act June 3, 1878).

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

United States Land Office, VANCOUVER WASH., March, 7 1892.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the states of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," Edward G. Jones of White Salmon county of Klickitat state of Wash., has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 125, for the purchase of the e 1/2 n w 1/4 and e 1/2 s w 1/4 of sec. 20 in township no. 5 north, range no. 10 east, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Vancouver Washington on Saturday, the 29th day of May, 1892.

He names as witnesses: Ronald D. Cameron, James Brown, Jacob Hamaker, all of white Salmon, Washington, and A. B. Jones, of Hood River Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 29th day of May, 1892.

mc19-mv21 JOHN D. GEOGHEGAN, Register.

The undersigned being located near Hood River, wishes to inform parties who may be desirous of having surveying done, that he is a practical surveyor of many years experience, and that work entrusted to him will be performed with dispatch and correctness. He takes pleasure in referring to Mr. A. S. Blythe, (who for years was county commissioner in Minnesota,) and for whom he did county work as county surveyor, as to his ability. Parties writing me at Hood will receive prompt attention.

C. J. HAYES.
Dated Hood River April 6th, 1891.

FOR SALE CHEAP.

New single harness. Enquire at Crowell's store.

HOOD RIVER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

—DEALERS IN—

HOUSE BUILDERS GOODS, MOULDINGS, Brackets and Wood Turnings, Coffins & Caskets.

We are prepared to furnish finished coffins and caskets at reasonable prices, and on shortest notice. A full stock will be kept constantly on hand.

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Meat Market.

Having purchased the business of PERRY & JONES, I am prepared to furnish the very choicest quality of.

BEEF, PORK AND MUTTON

At the Very Lowest Rates.

I have constantly on hand a fine stock of

Hams, Bacon and Lard,

In fact, everything in my line.

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Corner Oak and Fourth Sts., Hood River, Oregon

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Be sure to get our prices before purchasing elsewhere. Remember our trees are grown strictly without irrigation.

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W. A. SLINGERLAND, Local Agent.

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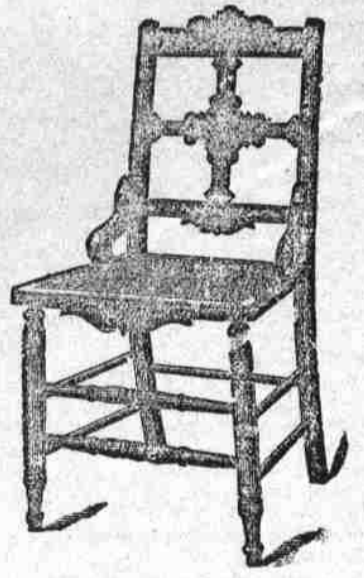
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