

# Hood River Glacier.

HOOD RIVER, OR., AUG. 19, 1893.

## PRAYER AS A WEAPON.

Colorado has never been noted for her piety, or collective religious fervor. Indeed, the missionaries of that altitudinous and argentiferous state have heretofore, dealt with the sinner more by force than sweetness, presenting arguments to the unregenerate that were unanswerable if the arguer had the drop on the fellow being argued with. Baxter, as a conveyor of hints to the unconverted, was long since superseded by Colt, as being more persuasive, and much more forcible. But now in the time of her sore distress, the public fancy, stirred perhaps by Walte's scriptural quotation about blood up to the horses' bridle, turns to the recollections of long ago, when infantile prayers were lisped, and ere the daily stock reports had yet taken the place of the bible, Colorado is to have a season of prayer; a collective petition to the throne of grace, that the hearts of the politicians in Washington, might by divine grace be made to see, and seeing understand, that 60 cents worth of silver is really worth a dollar. It would seem proper that these fearful prayers should be fortified by those of the mechanic, the artisan and the laborer. Let Sandalphon gather the prayers of farmer that 60 cents worth of wheat be sold for a dollar; of the mechanic and laborer that their products be increased in value 80 per cent, and let the prayers be doubly fervent that the other fellow, the consumer, let the matter go by default, and neglect to put in a counter petition to the Omniscient against fictitious values. We much fear our Colorado friends have taken a large mouthful in praying for congress, yet we admire their versatility, their faith and their pluck; and with the assurance of those who are not yet ready to see "the silver cord loosed, or the golden bowl broken," we stand reverently uncovered, and wait the performance of what will be, if it comes to pass, a genuine modern miracle.

## A COMPROMISE VERDICT.

The very tiresome Behring sea dispute has finally been decided, the Commission reaching a compromise verdict that brands its members as vacillating weak kneed asses. They first decided that Behring's sea was a part of the Pacific ocean, and then provided a regulation which says, in effect, that it is not. The regulation provides that the United States and England shall forbid their subjects killing fur seal within a zone of 60 miles around the Pribilof islands. The regulation does not provide for any other nation observing these limits, and it tries to give both countries jurisdiction over a section of what it decides to be the Pacific ocean, 120 miles in diameter. It also provides a close season over the entire Pacific ocean north of latitude 55, and west of the 180th degree of longitude from Greenwich. This learned commission first decided that Behring's sea was a part of the Pacific ocean, and as such they had no jurisdiction over it, and then they proceeded to assume that jurisdiction. They have had one case presented to them, and decided another concerning which they also decided, they had no authority to act. The truth is, the commissioners did not wish to offend either country, neither having a case, and so compromised by declaring themselves the only power having control over the high seas.

## A WASTE OF TIME.

Congress is fooling away valuable time, for no purpose on earth except to allow the members thereof to make a speech to empty benches, and go on the record. It has been agreed upon that two weeks shall be devoted to this foolishness, at the end of which time a vote will be taken on the bill to repeal the Sherman bill. It is not probable that a single congressman's opinion will be changed by the debate, in fact the dispatches show that there is hardly a quorum present, the members having gone to the sea side to put in the time until the day of voting is reached. Congress has a duty before it that it cannot shirk, and the sooner it gets up to the rack, and tackles the fodder, the quicker the result will be reached. The country demands the settlement of the silver question, we believe the large majority demand this settlement by coming to a gold basis, but if this is not done, it is urgent that the uncertainty be set aside, and the certain made public, even if that certainty is to be free coinage of silver. Anything beats the present rudderless financial derelict.

In spite of dull times, there is a steady influx, small though it is, of people who intend to make their homes here. We commend their choice and judgment, for we believe Hood River is soon to be the most prominent, as it the best fruit growing section of the state. It has advantages that will make the thrifty industrious man well to do in a few years, but there are no ripe plums to drop into the mouth of the idle. Work, hard persistent work is required to gain a competence here, just as it is elsewhere, and he who expects to find the wild lands set to orchard trees, had better seek his fortune somewhere else.

## THEY WANT TO RESUME.

A proposition has been made by the closed banks of Portland to their depositors that they allow the banks to open, and agree not to call on them for their deposits for two years. The proposition is some what onerous, even for a Portland financial house to make, and the rush of depositors to accept the offer has not been hilarious enough to blockade the streets in front of the huge doors. The law provides the manner in which these banks may resume business, and it is not likely they will be allowed to resume under any other conditions. The public is pretty well satisfied to do business through the institutions that kept their doors open, and outside of those who have their money tied up in the closed banks, it does not care a continental whether the defunct banks whose assets are unsecured notes of favored relatives and employees fortified with over drafts by paper mining companies of gaudy prospectus, and cambric substance, resume their very doubtful business or not. Besides such banks as the Portland Savings, have business enough on hand in making collections to last them for a long time. A second thought, soberly taken, may enable that bank to realize on its collateral for \$24,000 on the First Thought Silver Mining Co., and a few spare months can be put in, in undoing the work of the Washington Reduction Co., which reduced the bank's coin, to the extent of \$14,544, without the use of mill or chemicals. Instead of resuming, it is high time that such institutions as the Portland Savings bank be allowed to remain in the pit in which they have fallen.

The Union Pacific's steamer, Annie Faxon burst her boiler Monday, while making a landing at Walte's, five miles below Alnora, and 40 miles below Lewiston on Snake river. Captain Harry Baughman was in command, and was in the pilot house at the time of the explosion. With him were two passengers, Tom McIntosh, and L. C. Sargent. Baughman saw McIntosh's head cleft in twain, and at the same instant was thrown ashore by the force of the explosion, regarding consciousness only after two hours. Eight persons were killed, among them Mrs. Patton, wife of the purser. The steamer Spokane was sent up from Riparia Tuesday, and conveyed the wounded to Wallula, from which place they were taken by special train to Walla Walla for treatment.

The board of lady managers of the worlds fair has adjourned *sin die, sine die*. It was a tearful parting, that strained the heart and corset strings of the members; a feast of forgiveness, a flow of tears, and then each lady manager gathered herself on her nether limbs, and said "she was glad she never said it," and the secretary expunged the records, the light went out, and a long suffering public as one man heaved a sigh and took a rest. The Lord gave, and the Lord taketh away! Blessed be the name of the Lord!

The Portland Savings Bank is just now the subject of much unfavorable comment. It seems that nearly all the directors, employees, and numberless relatives knew the crash was coming, and each out-grabbed the other in their desire for coin enough to carry them through a possibly hard winter. The cashier tries to explain this condition of affairs by saying that these parties were all already debtors to the bank, that they came forward, paid up the interest and signed new notes, a few days before the bank closed, but this is thin to gauziness. The fact seems to be that the institution was a robber's roost.

Minneapolis had a \$2,000,000 fire Sunday, and Monday the fire record was broken. Five persons lost their lives in the burning of the Senate hotel at Chicago. Denver had a \$500,000 blaze and Oakland a hotel fire costing \$250,000. Steubenville another for a like amount, Pottsville, Pa. one of \$150,000, Pontiac, Ill., \$30,000, and Buffalo capped the climax with \$4,000,000.

## A Negro Postmaster in Ohio.

The people of the town of Wilberforce, O., are the first in Ohio to know what it is to have a negro postmaster and the colored people there had to wait for a democratic administration before receiving recognition. George Harding, a colored man of some education, has been appointed postmaster at that place. The town is the seat of a college given up to the education of colored youth, and the county in which it is situated has the largest negro population in proportion to its total population of any county in the Buckeye state. Harding has been a democrat for a number of years, in fact, ever since he became of age. He has taken an active part in politics among his own people in every presidential election as well as state elections, for some years past. With the intoleration with which the average negro looks upon a colored democrat, Harding has several times narrowly escaped being mobbed by the republicans of his race.

Harding was recommended for postmaster by the democratic committee of his county and his papers were indorsed and his appointment procured by Senator Brice, John Sherman's democratic colleague. Reports from Wilberforce are to the effect that the republicans are very sore over Harding's appointment, while the democrats, looking at it from a political point of view are correspondingly jubilant.

Yellow fever has broken out in Florida, and while it is so far under pretty good control, it has caused a panic, hundreds fleeing from their homes. Cities along the line of travel have quarantined against Florida points and Nashville Tennessee was the first place the refugees found in which they could stop. Yellow fever has never been known in that city.

Cholera exists in New York, but is so far, confined to the quarantine station. The cases all came from one steamer, the Karamania.

The Character of the Tomato. Queer questions sometimes come before great tribunals. The supreme court of the United States, in a case decided just before the summer vacation, was called to determine a curious controversy in respect of the distinction between fruit and vegetables.

Under the tariff act of 1887 there was a duty of 10 per cent ad valorem on all vegetables in their natural state. Under the same statute, fruits, grown, ripe, or dried, not otherwise specially enumerated, or provided for, were on the free list. A New York merchant imported a lot of tomatoes from the West Indies, and the collector required him to pay duties upon them as vegetables. This he did under protest, and he subsequently brought an action in the circuit court of the United States to recover back the amount thus paid. He was unsuccessful in the trial court and he appealed to the supreme court at Washington.

Evidence consisted mostly of definitions read by both sides from Webster's dictionary, Worcester's dictionary and the Imperial dictionary. The plaintiff however called two witnesses who had been engaged for many years in selling fruit and vegetables, both of whom testified that no special meanings different from the dictionary definitions were assigned to the words "fruit" and "vegetables" by persons trading in the articles so named.

Upon this proof the supreme court of the United States declares that in the absence of any commercial usage giving the terms special meaning, they must be deemed to have been used by the lawmakers in their ordinary sense. Courts take judicial notice of the ordinary meaning of words without requiring or generally receiving any proof, and upon such a question, says Mr. Justice Gray, "dictionaries are admitted, not as evidence, but only as aids to the memory and understanding of the court."

Accordingly, the supreme court refuses to class tomatoes with fruit, declaring that the plaintiff's attempt to do this is like the argument of the complainant in a similar case a few years ago, in which he should be classed as seeds under the tariff act. In that case the late Mr. Justice Bradley, of New Jersey, said he was unable to see why beans should be classed as seeds any more than walnuts. As to the tomato question, the opinion of the court is summed up in this paragraph: "Botanically speaking, tomatoes are the fruit of a vine, just as are cucumbers, squashes, beans and peas. But in the common language of the people, whether sellers or consumers of provisions, all these are vegetables, which are grown in kitchen gardens, and which, when eaten cooked or raw, are like potatoes, carrots, parsnips, turnips, beets, cauliflower, cabbage, celery and lettuce, usually, served at dinner in, with, or after the soup, fish or meats which constitute the principal part of the repast, and not like fruits generally, as dessert."

The tomato was formerly known as the love apple, but the court does not refer to this fact.

## NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at Vancouver, Wash., July 29, 1893. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make claim to land in support of her claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office at Vancouver, Wash., on September 14, 1893, viz: MARY E. HOWELL. H. E. 505, for the s 1/2, sec 13 T 3 N 11 W R 2.

She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Mattie Patterson, of Portland Oregon; Henry Johnston, Mistress Chavard, Carl Miller, all of White Salmon Wash. ag29p9 JOHN D. GEOGHEGAN, Register.

## NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at Vancouver, Wash., Aug. 14, 1893. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make claim to land in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office at Vancouver, Wash., on September 19, 1893, viz: ALICE M. WOODSWORTH. H. E. 509, for the s 1/2, sec 13, and n 1/2 sec 21 T 3 N 11 W R 2.

She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Walter Bates, Richard Rowlands, Harry Shank, William Kincaid, all of White Salmon Wash. ag29p12 JOHN D. GEOGHEGAN, Register.

## THE SAINT'S REST.

at AMESVILLE.

## WINES.

## LIQUORS.

## CIGARS.

## CYRUS NOBLE WHISKY

a specialty.

Call and see me at the mouth of the White Salmon. W. Woods Proprietor.

**STOP THAT COUGH!**  
**Dr. Grant's**  
**GERMAN ELIXIR**  
 CURES  
 Croup, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Lung Fever, Pneumonia, Sore Throat, and all the ailments of the Throat and Lungs.  
 Purely Vegetable.  
 CAN'T BE BEAT FOR CHILDREN. TRY IT.  
 PREPARED BY  
 O. W. R. Manufacturing Co.,  
 PORTLAND, OREGON.  
 For sale at Hood River Pharmacy.

## NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at The Dalles, Or., August 9, 1893. 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 the Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office at The Dalles, Or., on September 18, 1893, viz: CHARLES L. MORSE. Homestead Application No. 3329 for the s 1/2, sec 13, T 3 N 11 W, R 2 and s 1/2, sec 22 T 3 N 11 W, R 2.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: M. F. Lay, Will Rand, A. J. Rand, John Dwyer, all of Hood River Oregon. ag29p15 JOHN W. LEWIS, Register.

## NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at Vancouver, Wash., July 15, 1893. 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 the Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office at Vancouver, Wash., on August 24, 1893, viz: IRE G. BILLS. H. E. 515, for the s 1/2, sec 14, and lots Land 2 sec 3 T 3 N 11 W R 2.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Anthony S. Hill, Amos Birney, Charles Meyers, Robert Hyman, all of Clatsop Co., Washington county, Wash. ag29p22 JOHN D. GEOGHEGAN, Register.

## NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at The Dalles, Or., July 15, 1893. 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 the Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office at The Dalles, Or., on Tuesday, Sept. 6, 1893, viz: ALEXANDER JONES. H. A. No. 470 for the s 1/2, sec 13, T 3 N 11 W, R 2 and lots 1, 2 and 3 of sec 13, T 3 N 11 W, R 2.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: George Booth, of Hood River Oregon; A. H. Frithman, James Graham, A. Fredberg, of Mouth Hood Oregon. ag29p25 JOHN W. LEWIS, Register.

## NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

United States Land Office, Vancouver, Wash., June 19, 1893.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 8, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," Attest: B. F. Finner, of Portland, Oregon, County of Multnomah, state of Oregon, has this day filed in this office her sworn statement No. 156 for the purchase of the south east quarter sec. No. 4 in township No. 36 North, Range No. 11 E, 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 her claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Vancouver, Wash., on Tuesday the 20th day of August, 1893. Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 20th day of August, 1893. JOHN D. GEOGHEGAN, Register.

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 O. L. STRANAHAN, President. H. C. COE, Secretary.

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