

Hood River Glacier.

HOOD RIVER, OR. MAR. 24, 1894.

WORDS BASED ON MERIT.

The following letter, coming as it does from commission merchants, who are certainly not prone to exaggerate the qualities of the products they purchase to the fellows they purchase from, is worth a hundred assertions made by our own people, because of its disinterestedness. The letter is dated March 10th, written from Colorado Springs to Messrs. Hanna & Wolford, and is as follows:

"Gentlemen: Your car of apples came in yesterday, and we must say they were a fine lot of apples, the best that has been in this market this year, or any other year. You must certainly raise very fine fruit in your valley. We thank you for sending us such a nice car, and hope we will be able to do more business with you. We unloaded the car yesterday, and they are half sold out today. They will not last so long. We control nearly all the trade in this city, and we want to handle all kinds of fruit from your place this season. I understand they have a fruit growers' association there, and we want the agency for this city. We get good prices here for all kinds of fancy fruit, such as cherries, strawberries, and all other kinds. Hoping to hear from you again, we are

"Yours very truly,
GANDY & SLAUGHTER."

QUITE INCONSISTENT.

The society known as the American Protective Association, or A. P. A., is organized for the purpose of fighting Catholics, and more particularly to keep Catholic influence out of the public schools. We agree with the society to the extent of keeping the public schools entirely non-sectarian, but we think the A. P. A. stops short of the desired end. When the effort was made to put nuns in charge of a public school in the East, a cry went up that was heard to the utmost confines of the country. At the same time, in the public schools of the United States can be found hundreds of preachers employed as teachers. If it is wrong to put one denomination in the schools as teachers it is another. As for us, we see nothing more reprehensible in employing a Catholic nun as a teacher than in employing a Protestant minister. If one is wrong the other is wrong. The public schools can be and should be run without any denominational instruction or supervision. They should be so conducted that Protestant and Catholic, Gentile and Jew, can send their children to be educated in the matters of this world, and that the question of religion and forms of worship may be left entirely to parental dictation and the ripening judgment of the student. If the A. P. A. will carry its plan of elimination to its logical conclusion, it will result in an established church of the United States, or in one church alone which will be allowed to teach its doctrines in the public schools. It will do this, or it will do nothing.

A LOGICAL CONCLUSION.

The directors of the armory association endeavored recently to make arrangements with the secret societies of the town to hire the upper stories of the armory building, the armory company to partition and finish the same ready for occupancy. The attempt failed, the principal reason advanced against the plan being that the building was "too far out of town." If it is too far for able-bodied grown people to walk to the armory once a week, we feel that it would be a crime to locate the school building on top of the hill, where children would have to travel further than to the armory, besides going up the hill and making the trip twice a day.

Eugene Protzman was appointed, Tuesday, postmaster for Portland. He is a thorough democrat, a long-time resident of Oregon and well qualified in every way. It is one of the best appointments yet made in Oregon and should be satisfactory to every democrat save and except, of course, the unsuccessful applicants.

The circulation of the New York World is now 433,167 copies a day. As the paper averages 20 pages, and the pages have an area of about two and a half square feet, each copy would contain 50 square feet of printed matter, or a total of 3,654 feet square, or a strip 5 feet high and 820 miles long.

The sensational suit of Miss Pollard against Congressman Breckinridge is drawing rapidly to a close. From the newspaper accounts of the testimony there can be no doubt but that the defendant is a white-haired old sinner who deserves to be in the penitentiary.

A California professor has been sent to the John Day country to gather fossils for his state. It is quite proper to make such a collection; but why send the professor through Portland.

NEWS NOTES.

Portland has several cases of diphtheria.

Governor Waite of Colorado seems determined to have blood shed. He called out the militia to enforce his command to the police commissioners to step down and out. The matter is now before the supreme court, but Waite declares he will abide by the decision only if it is in his favor.

Adolphe Krug, the defaulting Seattle treasurer, was convicted of using \$10,000 public money in a manner not authorized by law, and to make a profit thereby. He has 26 other indictments of a similar character against him.

Louis Kosuth, the great Hungarian patriot, died at Turin Tuesday. He was born April 27, 1802.

INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM.

A Short Explanation of an Important Reform Being Advocated in Oregon—Law-Making by the People.

No. 1.

[Published by request of the Joint Committee on Direct Legislation, W. S. U'Ren, Secretary, Milwaukee, Oregon.]

The initiative means that when a certain percentage of all the voters sign a petition in favor of the enactment of any new law, or repeal of an old one, and file their petition with the proper officer, the proposed law or repeal must be submitted to all the voters at the ballot box at the next election. If the proposal receives a majority of the votes cast it becomes a law, otherwise not. Laws made by the initiative are not presented to the legislature at all.

The referendum means that all bills passed by the legislature must be referred to the voters at the ballot box at the next election, and that no bill can become a law unless it receives a majority of the votes cast.

District, town, city or county laws are voted upon only by citizens of the locality to which the law will apply. Only general laws are referred to all citizens of the state.

The veto power is taken from the governor and placed in the hands of the people.

All laws are printed in full and with each is a short statement of the reasons for and against its enactment. A copy of the pamphlet containing these laws and reasons and a sample ballot is delivered to every voter. Making a law is purely a business proposition. The reasons for and against being plainly stated in print by the parties offering and opposing the law, only a little common sense being necessary for a wise vote.

This is not in any sense a partisan question nor the property of any party. It was proposed in Oregon and has been supported by a union of the State Farmers' Alliance, State Grange, Knights of Labor, Portland Federated Trades and Portland Central Labor Council. Money for the work has been supplied by these organizations and by republicans, democrats and people's party men individually.

In case of urgency, if enough petitioners can be obtained, a special election may be held to enact or repeal a law, but there has never been good reason for this as to a law made by the people. In our own country the only excuse for special sessions has been to correct evil class legislation.

When all the citizens make the law, and the vote of one counts for as much as any other, class legislation must cease, because no class is strong enough to over-rule all other classes at the ballot box. The mechanics and laborers on the farm and in the city will have a power in law making that must be felt.

The tax-payers instead of the tax-eaters will fix the amount of public expenses. Under the present system it is not so. When the appropriation bills come up all partisanship disappears. Republicans and democrats are almost a unit for everything in sight, from pearl-handled pocket knives to branch asylums, and a populist draws milage to go home via San Francisco. As tax-eaters they are against the tax-payers. They have the power and we foot the bills.

Some men say that the people are too ignorant to vote wisely on the laws that may be submitted, but we have yet to hear any man speak of himself as one of that ignorant class.

The progress of the Swiss under the initiative and referendum is amazing. Their experience proves that "the wisdom of the whole people is greater than that of any part." Their greatest state, Zurich, has made all her laws and appropriations of public money since 1848, in excess of a very small sum, by direct vote of all the people, and they boast that they have no beggars nor paupers, nor does any man own \$1,000,000 worth of property in their state. The city of Zurich has a population of 92,000 and makes all its laws successfully by the initiative and referendum.

Their magnificent highways are an example for the whole world, their postal facilities are unequalled and their freedom from financial panics and social disturbances is particularly noticeable. Transjurs are unknown. Their president gets only \$3,000 a year; very few other officials receive more than \$1200, while for local officers \$400 is a high salary. The low salaries and close watch over public expenditures destroys the great

thirst for public office from which we suffer.

By the referendum none of these bodies can make a law, raise their wages, or appropriate more than a very small sum for any purpose without an endorsement at the ballot box. We shall be saved from that minority rule of which the repeal of the Sherman silver law is an example. On the vote 193 congressmen voted for the repeal and 94 against it. Of the 12,000,000 votes cast when these men were elected the 193 received a trifling 3,000,000, while the 9,000,000 were cast for the minority. This is what can be done under our present system.

The initiative and referendum is the only practical plan thus far made by which the majority does really govern. It is the only peaceable way to obtain an indisputable expression of the will of the people on any question.

This system is not wholly new in the United States, as will be shown hereafter.

All kinds of insect destroyers at the Hood River Pharmacy.

Plain Facts Revised.

Mr. Hood, Mar. 20, 1894.

EDITOR GLACIER:

In your issue of March 10th there appeared a column under the head, "The Other Side." Right here, gentle reader, let us assure the Rev. S. M. Baldwin that we do not need his "heartfelt sympathy." The Hawaiian question, silver bill and low tariff does not cut any figure in the question at issue—i.e., the road, and if he is near the "starvation" point we will pass around the hat. We will reassert right here that every signer to that petition is a taxpayer and will work on the road with a will. The Rev. S. M., in his reply, failed to deny any of the complaints in the petition and left the impression with the reader that the community was not capable of understanding what a good road was; and further, while the Rev. S. M. quotes Scripture, we quote facts. The complaints and petition was meant for the honorable county court, but the Rev. S. M. has taken it all on himself. We do not need a "prerogative," but we would ask him to exercise his prerogative, do his duty, work out the tax where it is needed, collect the tax on non-resident property and expend such tax where it is most needed. Samuel (not the Samuel of old) claims to have never collected but \$1.50 taxes in all the time he has been road master. We feel sorry that such is the case, but for the benefit of the reader will give below a list of taxable property within this district that is non-resident, and leave them to judge of the correctness of his statement: Mrs. G. H. Clarke, 120 acres land; Oregon Lumber Co., 320; Fred Goodfellow, 160; Hugh Ross, 160; James Hoag, 160; A. P. Nash, 480; A. Schenck, 40; O. D. Taylor, 160; James L. Tangille, 160; Lincoln Dishrow, 40; George Jones, Jr., 120 acres, and other parties that we are unable to give the names of at present. By order of COMMITTEE.

And He Was Nominated.

Everything was progressing harmoniously in the populist's convention last week. Nominees were advanced in an enthusiastic manner and were accepted as fast as they came. The list had been brought down to the district attorney, when one of Governor Penney's adherents arose slowly from his seat and eloquently declared:

"Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of this worthy convention: A task has been imposed upon me, and I can assure you that it is a most acceptable and pleasing one. I propose to present to this convention the name of a man for the office of district attorney. It is not necessary for a lawyer to occupy that position. In fact, no brains are needed for the office. A little judgment, and that is all that is required. I now take pleasure in suggesting the name of T. A. Wood."

Mr. Wood was unanimously chosen, but he has not been able yet to understand that nominating speech.—*West-com.*

A Gentleman

Who formerly resided in Connecticut, but who now resides in Honolulu, writes: "For 20 years past, my wife and I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor, and we attribute to it the dark hair which she and I now have, while hundreds of our acquaintances, ten or a dozen years younger than we, are either gray-headed, white, or bald. When asked how our hair has retained its color and fullness, we reply, 'By the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor—nothing else.'"



"In 1868, my affianced was nearly bald, and the hair kept falling out every day. I indeed needed heretofore Ayer's Hair Vigor, and very soon, it not only checked any further loss of hair, but produced an entirely new growth, which has remained luxuriant and glossy to this day. I can recommend this preparation to all in need of a genuine hair-restorer. It is all that it is claimed to be."—Antonio Alarum, Bastrop, Tex.

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR

J. T. Flynn has written a pamphlet entitled "Stud-poker Finance." It is a sprightly handling of the financial question; is neither dry nor ancient, and is brim-full of original ideas from a very original man. Mr. Flynn understands his subject and makes his points as clear as the pellucid waters of a mountain stream. The little book can be purchased for 25 cents, and is well worth the money.

Baehlen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter Chapped Hand, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Hood River Pharmacy.

Fine line of bath sponges at the Hood River Pharmacy.

KINDNESS WELL REPAID.

How a Little Act of Consideration Won Distinction For a Traveler.

An Englishman making the grand tour about the middle of the last century, when travelers wore more objects of attention than they are now, on arriving at Turin sauntered out to see the place.

He happened to meet a regiment of infantry returning from parade and took a position to see it pass. A young captain, evidently anxious to make a display before the stranger, in crossing one of the numerous water courses with which the city is intersected, missed his footing, and in trying to save himself lost his hat.

The exhibition was truly unfortunate—the spectators laughed and looked at the Englishman, expecting to see him laugh too. On the contrary, he not only retained his composure, but promptly advanced to where the hat had rolled, and taking it up presented it with an air of unaffected kindness to its confused owner.

The officer received it with a blush of surprise and gratitude and hurried to rejoin his company; there was a murmur of applause, and the stranger passed on. Though the scene of a moment and without a word spoken, it touched every heart, not with admiration for a mere display of politeness, but with a warm feeling for a proof of that true charity "which never faileth."

On the regiment's being dismissed the captain, who was a young man of consideration, in glowing terms related the circumstance to his colonel. The colonel immediately mentioned it to the general in command, and when the Englishman returned to his hotel he found an aid-de-camp waiting to request his company to dinner at headquarters.

In the evening he was carried to court, at that time, as Lord Chesterfield tells us, the most brilliant court in Europe.

Of course during his stay at Turin he was invited everywhere, and on his departure he was loaded with letters of introduction to the different states of Italy.—*Philadelphia Times.*

What a "Push Cut" Means.

Talk about the "Queen's English!" Men get up some perplexing questions. Here is a conversation I overheard at a theater the other night. Two gentlemen were back of me. One said to the other:

"Just look around. You can't see a push cut anywhere." Push cut? What did he mean? I looked around also. Evidently there were none in sight. His friend said:

"That's so. You don't see them much now. I presume they will come back again soon. They come in fads. One fellow who is popular takes it up, and the others are sure to follow suit." Curiosity had opened my ears at first. Desperation was straining them now.

"Yes, generally one bright fellow leads the style for the swim, and the fellows in other cliques take it up. A year ago in any auditorium in the city every fellow that pretends to keep up with the day wore his hair standing up in the most decided pompadour. Now they go to the other extreme—perfectly flat."

And so "push cut" means hair cut a la pompadour.—*Chicago Tribune.*

The Tale of the Telephone.

The first telephone that was ever used was not electrical, nor was it a scientific instrument in any sense of the term. A little more than 50 years ago the employees of a large manufactory beguiled their leisure hours by kite flying. Kites large and small went up daily, and the strife was to see who could get the largest. The twine which held them was the thread spun and twisted by the ladies of the village.

One day to the tale of the largest kite was attached a kitten, sewed in a canvas bag, with a netting over the mouth to give it air. When the kite was at its greatest height—200 feet or more—the mowing could be distinctly heard by those holding the string. To the clearness of the atmosphere was attributed the hearing of the kitten's voice. This is the first account we remember of speaking along a line.—*Sheffield Telegraph.*

The most eminent English and American physicians have declared that no boy under 24 is able to stand the enormous drafts made upon his vitality by excessive training or "spurts" in athletic sports without risk of impairing his strength for life.

S. E. Bartmess.

DEALER IN FURNITURE AND ALL KINDS OF BUILDING MATERIAL.

Wall Paper, Paints, Oils etc.

A large supply of, and Exclusive Right to sell JOHN W. MASURY'S

Celebrated liquid colors and tinted leads.

Undertaking a Specialty. Not a member of a "trust" but of an association, devoted to advancing the interests of the profession, and will sell as cheap as anyone not in the association.

Mays AND Crowe,

JOBBERS AND RETAILERS IN HARDWARE, TINWARE, Etc., Etc.

Corner of Second and Federal Streets.

CELEBRATED Acorn and Charter Oak

Stoves and Ranges.

Guns, Ammunition and Sporting Goods,

Iron, Coal, Blacksmith Supplies,

Wagonmaker's Material,

Sewer Pipe, Pumps and Pipes,

Plumbing Supplies.

Studebaker Wagons and Carriages

Osborne Reapers and Mowers.

AGENTS FOR Mitchell, Lewis & Stavor

Company's Agricultural Implements and Machinery.

BARBED WIRE.

WE HAVE DECIDED

That thirty days is as long as we can credit goods, and would respectfully request our patrons to govern themselves accordingly.

Hood River Pharmacy's

Specialties!

Prescriptions and Private Formula | Accurately Compounded.

— And a Complete Line of —

DRUGS, CHEMICALS AND MEDICINES.

YOURS FOR HOOD RIVER,

WILLIAMS & BROSIUS.

O. B. Hartley,

THE BUTCHER.

HAVE CONSTANTLY ON HAND THE Choicest Meats, Ham,

Bacon, lard, Game, Poultry, Also Dealers in

VEGETABLES AND FRUITS.

Corner of Oak and Fourth Streets, - - - Hood River, Oregon.

M. H. NICKELSEN.

— DEALER IN —

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, STATIONERY, GLASSWARE,

LAMPS, BLANK-BOOKS, SCHOOL SUPPLIES,

BOOKS, PERIODICALS, NOTIONS, CANDIES AND TOBACCO.

The Prather, Building, Second & Oak Sts.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at The Dalles Or. Feb. 12, 1894. 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. L. O. at The Dalles Or. on April 25, 1894, viz:

Hd 3200 for the lots 3 and 4 and s 1/2 n 1/4 sec 4 T 1 S R 10 E W M. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: David Cooper, George Perkins, William Rodenhiser, George Winner, all of Mt. Hood Or. mehl7ap21 JOHN W. LEWIS, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. Land Office at Vancouver wash. March 1, 1894. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make commutation final proof in support of her claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver U. S. Land Office at Vancouver wash. on April 7, 1894, viz:

Mary E. Howell. H. E. 8005, for the s e 1/4 sec 15 T 5 N R 11 E W M. She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Mrs. C. F. Patterson, of Portland Oregon; Henry Johnston, Carl Miller, of White Salmon Wash. E. B. Crawford, of Cascade Locks, Oregon. me31ap7 JOHN D. GREGG, Register.

FOR SALE. House and lot in Hood River. Apply to A. S. BLOWERS.

THE SAINTS' REST, at AMESVILLE. WINES, LIQUORS CIGARS. CYRUS NOBLE WHISKY a specialty. RAW FURS. I will pay the highest market value for all kinds of raw furs during the season at Hartley's butcher shop. H. D. LANGILLER