

Hood River Glacier.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1894.

A New York man broke his neck some weeks ago, but is alive yet. That is somewhat the case with the democratic party.—Welcome.

A Mexican named Moderios died at Ingram, Texas, September 28th. His relatives and intimate friends assert most positively that he was 150 years old. He had been married five times, marrying his first wife 100 years ago. He had three grown sons in the war of 1812.

A. Noltner is again in charge of the Portland Dispatch. The paper was sold by Mr. Noltner about the first of the year, and about a month ago suspended publication. It has a good circulation, and being the only straight-out democratic paper in Portland, it ought to succeed, and it is safe to say it will under Mr. Noltner's management.

A Condon man has solved the wheat and other farm product questions. He would have the government carry it at a uniform rate, as mail matter is now carried. Thus the farmer in Oregon could ship to New York for the same price that the farmer in New York paid. It would be a fine thing for railroads, however, as it would increase their business immensely. A bushel of wheat would be worth just the same price in any part of the United States.—Condon Globe.

Major Post, United States engineer, has been notified that by authority of the secretary of war, a board of engineers, consisting of Colonel G. H. Mendell, Colonel William P. Craigbill and Captain William L. Marshall, will assemble in Portland about October 15th, to consider and report upon proposed modifications for Cascades locks and canal. These modifications consist principally of a change of the locks in order to accommodate boats at higher stages of water than was originally contemplated.

The Corvallis Times says that a report has it that the Herron brothers, who have a prune orchard in Irish Bend have received an offer of 2 cents per pound for a car load of Italian prunes, green. The offer came from the Portland Fruit Union, and the fruit was for shipment east. The offer was not accepted as the crop had already been contracted to H. M. Stone. The boys will realize \$80 per acre for the crop, which is the first the orchard has turned off.—Dispatch. This is better than we can do with prunes in Hood River. Who constitutes the Portland "Fruit Union?"

The Arlington Record says: Mr. Pat Cahill informs us that on last Saturday he was alarmed by the earth rising and sinking at Quinn's station, which reminded him of earthquakes in California. But what frightened him most was the sudden sinking of about 100 feet square of earth to an indefinite depth, no bottom being visible. The next morning the hole was filled with water. Pat says he was never frightened so in his life. He described the motions of the earth with his arms going up and down like a "teeter in quick motion." The hole is on the river bank close to his cabin, and we would think from the manner of his description that it would have frightened the stoutest heart.

Does it not seem quite remarkable that the decision of the court of appeals at Chicago reversing the tyrannical order of Judge Jenkins should cause such widespread interest? The opinion delivered on Monday by Justice Harlan only states a few commonplaces about personal liberty, which have been understood from the foundation of the government. He declared that employees have the right to quit work whenever they choose, which means that they may strike. This has always been known and was never denied till Judge Jenkins issued his odious order last spring. He seemed to understand the necessities of the Northern Pacific officials better than he did the constitution of the United States. His decision practically defined a strike as a conspiracy, and Justice Harlan says that it is not. It is rather unusual to find persons that believed any other opinion would be delivered by the court of appeals. That a man or any number of men have the right to quit work whenever he or they choose, is a very self-evident truth.—Tomahawk.

The city of Portland is in a bad way, financially. The city has been building free bridges and water works and city buildings and so forth, and selling bonds, till the people find they cannot pay interest on the indebtedness. Consolidation was expensive also. The city council passed an ordinance, with the object of raising revenue, taxing about all occupations except professional, but it was vetoed by the mayor. They should try an income tax on all incomes above \$500, and exempt no one. Portland has the reputation of being a badly governed city, but is probably no worse in this respect than other cities. All large cities seem to be misgoverned, for the reason that they are governed too much. Until the system of city government is more simplified these complaints will be heard.

It has got to be so in Portland that a poor man can't afford to own his own home; a person owning a house and lot must have a good income to be able to pay taxes. When he has paid the state and county tax, city tax, school tax, road tax, water tax, and kept up his street improvements, he has paid out about as much money as the average farmer takes in in cash in the course of a year.

Some of Our Resources.

HOOD RIVER, Oct. 1, 1894.—Editor GLACIER: It is the opinion of those competent to judge, that there is not a valley nestled within the embrace of the range of mountains from Alaska to Mexico that is more picturesque in scenery than ours; more genial in climate, avoiding extremes of heat and cold; where the invalid, youthful and middle-aged, are made strong, the aged take a new lease of life, and, strange to say, the asthmatical sleep soundly upon arrival; where Pomology sports in all her glory, more particularly in her perfect long-keeping apples and strawberries—the former first bearing in 1853, and never a failure since; the two varieties above mentioned leading the world at the fair at Chicago. And while it is not an acknowledged corn country, the writer can show ninety bushels per acre of the Ohio yellow dent variety and some very large specimens of white and yellow Mammoth, brought from the midwinter fair in California; also, several varieties of tomatoes, peppers and sweet potatoes.

But, Mr. Editor, the specific object of this article is to call the attention, through the columns of your paper, of capitalists to the fact (but little known) that we have twice the water power that Spokane has, and an easy railroad grade to veins of coal from five to twenty feet wide twelve miles distant, said by experts in the coal interest to be spurs, but with all the surroundings, to be sure indications of immense coal beds near at hand. Close by is a most wonderful sight in the way of cube building stone—evidently a slide from Mt. Hood—from one to three hundred feet high and a mile long, piled upon each other from one foot to four feet square, and as long as desired; so square and perfect in form and shape as to be ready to be placed in a building wall. There is an easy grade to the O. R. & N. Co's depot from this stone, without power, and there is abundance of water power to produce electricity to draw back empty cars. At hand is twelve by fifteen miles of the most valuable timber on this coast. Great inducements will be given capitalists to develop the same. W. P. WATSON.

Mrs. Additon's Lecture.

Last Monday evening Mrs. L. H. Additon addressed a fair audience at the U. B. church. Mrs. Additon is on her way to the national convention of the W. C. T. U., which meets in Cleveland, Ohio, October 18th. The lady is an earnest and forcible speaker, and her solution of the vexed question, "How to settle the conflict between labor and capital," is not an original answer, for it is as old as the Master's commandment to be mindful one of another, but she does present her answer in new and unique illustrations, and many who hear her must be convinced that "the greatest thing in the world is love."

On Tuesday afternoon Mrs. Additon met the ladies of Hood River at the Congregational church. She explained the work which is being prosecuted by the Union for the cause of temperance throughout the state, and earnestly urged the Hood River union to adopt energetic measures to reach the laboring men isolated from towns and furnish them good reading matter and temperance literature. Mrs. Additon carries with her the kind wishes of her Hood River friends and their earnest hope that she may have a profitable and pleasant meeting with the representatives of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of the United States of America.

Warning.

EDITOR GLACIER: The recent arrest of parties for allowing the road to be damaged should be a warning to those who put in the little one-plank bridges over the numerous irrigating ditches through the valley. Any one hauling wood or hay knows the nuisance of jolting over a bridge built above the grade of the road, or over a plank and into a mud hole, where a bridge has been insufficiently covered. Such places cause a serious annoyance to pleasure riding also, as one has to slow up in crossing, or perhaps wait for some one else to cross on account of the narrowness of the bridge. The roads were laid out sixty feet wide, for the purpose of turning around and passing teams, and no one has a right, for their own convenience, to narrow it down so as to make a bare crossing for one team. Now that these ditches are becoming more numerous, it is to be hoped that care will be taken to have the bridge work done well. TEAMSTER.

Buckler'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.

BOILER PLATE COFFINS.

An Invention to Thwart the Purpose of Grave Robbers.

During the past few weeks Washington has been canvassed by the agent of one of the most peculiar pieces of funeral paraphernalia ever invented, says the News of that city. It is a burglar and fire-proof coffin, with so many strange adjuncts that a person seeing it for the first time would throw up his hands in holy horror at the audacity of the inventor and the admirable nerve of a manufacturer that will place such an article on the market. Despite the many ghastly features in connection with these coffins and the almost blasphemous talk of the enterprising agent, this city has proved to be a lucrative field for him to work, and now a number of citizens are equipped with the strangest burial appliance of the decade. The description of the coffin, as given by the agent, is as follows:

"Primarily the coffin is fire and burglar-proof. The case is made out of boiler iron, hardened with old bone, spruce bark and leather, which forms an enamel that cannot be penetrated by chisel or drill. It is put together with angle iron and flush rivets. The locks are all on the inside, so constructed with hooks and staples with a spring behind them that when a pin is drawn out from the outside the bolts spring down and lock automatically and the coffin is then locked so that it cannot be opened from the outside. The only person who can unlock the strange coffin is the person inside."

There are two grades of coffins—those for vaults and those to be interred in graves. The coffin to be placed in a vault is equipped with torpedoes that can be exploded from the inside. The theory of this is that in case a person is buried alive he can throw back the bolts, explode the torpedoes and warn the sexton, and thus escape. The coffin to be placed in a grave has attached a strong spring and arm. In case the person inside finds that he wishes to get out, all he has to do is to throw back the spring, and this arm is thereby released and cuts its way to the top, exploding a torpedo and warning the keeper of the graveyard.

These coffins are sold at so much per pound, and the first purchaser does not have to pay anything down. He simply gives a written guarantee to the manufacturer that he will pay for the coffin from his estate within fifteen days after death, or, failing to do this, the manufacturer can claim his body to do what he may wish with it. The coffins were originally invented at Ypsilanti, Mich., and the invention was due to necessity. At the time that the company gained its inception Ypsilanti and Ann Arbor and other Michigan towns were being overrun with grave robbers. It was to counteract the effects of this that the coffins were made. The scare had become so bad there that the people had got in the habit of placing a body in a receiving vault guarded by an armed sentry. Then it was this company began operations.

SPARROWS IN TEXAS.

Driving Out the Mocking Birds and Attacking Anything in Sight.

The little English sparrow is becoming so numerous that there is considerable discussion on about adopting methods of getting rid of the pest. They are here, says the Galveston News, by the thousands and are remarkable for their fecundity, as they lay from five to six eggs each sitting and raise three broods a year. They are no longer considered insectivorous, and owing to their pugnacious habits, making war upon the birds that are desired and destroying their eggs, as well as making themselves obnoxious in a great many ways, and with their rapidly increasing numbers, their extermination will be a matter of a serious nature here at an early date. Other towns are doubtless experiencing trouble with them, as the bird is migratory in pairs, settling only where there is habitation and springing into the thousands like a mushroom. A prominent citizen here who has a number of mocking birds in the trees and shrubbery in his yard, and who has time and again watched the onslaughts of this vicious little bird with an invincible victory, states that it will be a question sooner or later of state legislation by offering a bounty for them. They were introduced into Australia about the same time as their introduction into the United States for the same purpose of destroying the tree caterpillar, and that country eventually had to use the same method to get rid of them.

DIVORCES ARE RARE.

Wisconsin Women Marry and Separate by Their Own Laws.

"Divorces are rare in Panama, and everywhere else on the isthmus," said the old traveler, as he threw away his Mazatlan cigar and lighted a fresh one. "Why?" asked a New York Journal man. "Because marriages are rare." "People live celibate lives there?" "By no means. Large families are the rule there. I at the women have peculiar notions. They find that husbands to whom they are legally tied are apt to be an and tyrannical, so they decide not to marry. Instead, they simply take up their abode with the man of their choice, minister to his wants and rear his children, all without the aid of the priest. "Immoral? Perhaps, but they don't mean it to be. They simply want to be in a condition to be free, if freedom becomes necessary. So long as the man is kind they remain with him, and the point I wish to make is that as a rule these irregular unions last during life. It is only when one party or the other is grossly unsatisfactory that a separation takes place. Such separations on the isthmus are comparatively rare—much rarer than legal divorces in our states. "United States judges, you know, are appointed, for life or during good behavior. Among the masses on the isthmus husbands are chosen the same way."

China's Weak Organization.

The war between China and Japan is exploding a good deal of popular notion as to the value of numbers and the strength of the Chinese government.

Americans have been told, through many generations, of the power of the Celestial empire, its riches and its possibilities in a great war. The viceroy not many years ago told an American that China did not regard the United States as a first-class nation, and that for a little he would send over a fleet to attack us just for the fun of the thing.

Japan has shattered whatever respect the world has held for the strength of the Mongolian empire.

It has developed that in the provinces the trusted Mandarins have stolen all the revenues of years, so that when the government at Peking turned to find the millions of aid that it expected there was not a tael in sight.

A lack of organization is everywhere apparent. There is no patriotism and no personal courage. Thousands of soldiers are throwing their arms away and deserting the ranks where an opposing power is most needed.

The remarkable state of general dishonesty is well illustrated by the statement just made that a commander of a Chinese man-of-war sold not only all of the ammunition of his ship a few months ago, but that he also parted with an Armstrong gun for a consideration. It was with this sort of equipment that the Chinese fought the Japs at the Yalu's mouth. China's organization is as primeval as that of the tribes of Africa.—St. Louis Republic.

J. O. Hoffman, of the firm of Hoffman, Alexander & Co., manufacturers and importers of clothing and proprietors of the Oregon Woolen Mills, in Salem, who has been making a thorough study of the tariff on wool and the effect of its removal, says: "Congress has at least done some good by admitting wool free—good that will not only be felt by the manufacturers, but by the consumer, inasmuch as wool is now about as cheap as cotton, and instead of putting shoddy material in clothing, the best imported wool will be mixed with American wool, and the result will be a much better class of goods for the same price now paid for an inferior article. This will naturally create competition and will have the effect of establishing new houses all over the United States."

Friday was pension day at the soldiers' home, Dayton, Ohio, and the veterans were paid \$150,000. A few of them visited the dives in the vicinity of the institution and were robbed. Next morning three of the old soldiers were found, robbed and murdered and their bodies lying in the road. Their names are Adolphus Curgan, Cornelius Legon and John Barrett. The city police and detectives have 50 suspects locked up. A number of veterans are missing from the home.

Petition to Incorporate.

To the Honorable, the County Court of the State of Oregon for Wasco County: We, the undersigned, being qualified electors residing within that portion of Wasco county herein described and bounded, do respectfully show that there are about four hundred, and not less than one hundred and fifty inhabitants residing within the territory bounded as follows, to wit: Commencing at the southeast corner of the Nat. L. Benson Donation Land claim, in section thirty-one (31), township 3 north, range 11 east, W. M., running thence north along the east boundary line of said claim to a point where the same intersects the north boundary line of Wasco county; thence westerly along the said north boundary line to a point where the same is intersected by the north and south half section line of section twenty-six (26), township 3 north, range 10 east, W. M.; thence south to the southwest corner of the northeast quarter of section thirty-five (35), township 3 north, range 10 east, W. M.; thence east to the southeast corner of the northeast quarter of section thirty-six (36), township 3 north, range 10 east, W. M.; thence north eighty (80) rods to a point; thence east to the point of beginning, being situated in Wasco county, state of Oregon; and that said territory is not incorporated as a municipal corporation.

Wherefore, we, the said petitioners, do respectfully petition and pray the county court of said county that said territory may be incorporated as the town of Hood River, in accordance with the provisions of an Act of the Laws of Oregon, entitled "An Act for a General Law for the Incorporation of Cities and Towns in the State of Oregon." (Signed) Geo T. Prather, C J Hayes, W M Yates, H C Coe, L Neff, W S West, Edgar W Winters, R O Evans, J B Hunt, John B Nickelsen, J T Bell, A B Jones, J H Cradobaugh, J A Soesbe, J A Soesbe, G S Evans, M V Harrison, E V Husband, O L Stranahan, W Haynes, H A York, T C Pierce, W B Strowbridge, L E Morse, J E Hanna, M H Nickelsen, R E Kaufman, Geo P Crowell, O C Bartmess, C M Wolfard, M D Morgan, J H Ferguson, S E Bartmess, T J Brisendine, S C Smith, E S Olinger, J H Gardes, O B Hartle, C P Heald, L Henry, L N Blowers, E E Williams, G A Bell, C L Gilbert, W C Stranahan, Her Stranahan, T C Dallas, H L Howe, B H Husband, G W Graham, W P Watson, J F Watt.

To Whom It May Concern: The above petition will be presented to the County Court of Wasco county, state of Oregon, for its action thereon, at the next regular term of said court, on Wednesday, the 7th day of November, 1894.



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TACOMA, WASHINGTON.

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A Boarding School for Girls, with Superior Advantages.

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VEGETABLES AND FRUITS.

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Woonsocket Rubber Boots and Shoes.

The Best in the World.

We have a large line in stock. Call and examine goods.

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

Directions for Mixing the Acme Compound.

Weigh out ten pounds of the Compound and put it in a barrel or large kettle; then pour on five gallons of boiling water gradually, until the mixture is of the consistency of soft soap—stirring it all the time. After it is thoroughly dissolved add the balance of the water (forty-five gallons), hot or cold—hot preferred. Do not boil the mixture. It is then ready to apply. Be sure and have your kettles or barrel clean (also your spraying tank) and free from other mixtures, in order to avoid clogging your spraying nozzles. Do not spray when the blossoms drop, then again four weeks after, which will destroy all other insects that may appear. Apply by means of a spray pump or a florist's syringe.

Testimonials.

Corralitos, Cal., March 26, 1894.—Watson, Erwin & Co.: I used one hundred pounds of your Acme No. 1, and it had the desired effect; it not only gets away with the insect but it cleans up the tree and leaves it in a healthy condition. I will guarantee it will do just what it is recommended to do. Yours truly, J. E. MORTIMER.

Niles, March 14, 1894.—I have had six years' experience spraying, and used various washes to quite an extent. For the last two seasons I have used Acme insecticide, and find it the best wash, and that it gives the best results of any I ever used. It is a very pleasant wash to use, and easily prepared. JOE TYSON.

WILLIAMS & BROSIUS.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

Stockholders of the Hood River Fruit Growers' Union, take notice: An assessment of 10 per cent (or 50 cts a share) on the capital stock of the corporation has been levied by the Board of Directors and is now due. Leave the amount and get your receipt at the store of A. S. Blowers & Co. H. F. DAVIDSON, Secretary.

FOR SALE.

Eighty acres, five miles from town; 40 acres in cultivation; 600 trees, principally apple, in full bearing. All fenced. Good house and barn. Three shares of water in Hood River Supply Co. go with the place. Good well and spring. HARVEY CRAPPER.

FOR SALE.

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

C. J. HAYES, SURVEYOR.

All work given him will be done correctly and promptly. He has a few good claims upon which he can locate parties; both farming and timber lands. February, 1894.

Land for Rent.

25 acres on shares. 18 ready for sowing to wheat. Apply to J. E. Feak, Hood River.



Saved Her Life.

Mrs. C. J. Woodhouse, of Wortham, Texas, saved the life of her child by the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. "One of my children had Croup. The case was attended by our physician, and was supposed to be well under control. One night I was started by the child's hard breathing, and on going to it found it struggling. It had nearly ceased to breathe. Realizing that the child's alarming condition had become possible in spite of the medicines given, I reasoned that such remedies would be of no avail. Having part of a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in the house, I gave the child three doses, at short intervals, and anxiously waited results. From the moment the Pectoral was given, the child's breathing grew easier, and in a short time, she was sleeping quietly and breathing naturally. The child is alive and well today, and I do not hesitate to say that Ayer's Cherry Pectoral saved her life."

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Prompt to act, sure to cure