

# Hood River Glacier.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1894.

The Mitchell Monitor is a new paper started in the town of Mitchell, Crook county, the first number of which has been received. It was started by R. B. Smith and W. E. Magee, but the first issue shows that the firm of Smith & Magee dissolved partnership the day before the paper was issued, R. B. Smith withdrawing. The Monitor will advocate the formation of a new county out of the eastern part of Crook, the north end of Grant, a portion of Gilliam and the southern corner of Wasco.

Next Tuesday the voters of Hood River will be called upon to decide whether or not the town shall be incorporated. The election will be held at the Langille house and will be governed according to the rules of the Australian ballot law. The judges of election are E. L. Smith, S. E. Bartness and L. E. Morse; clerks, James Hunt and J. E. Hanna. The ticket nominated by the citizens last Saturday evening at the school house, which appears elsewhere in these columns, is a good one, and in elected and the corporation carries, the new city will start off with a list of officials that will insure good and economical government for the first term at least. Some dissatisfaction was expressed because only one ticket was nominated at the primary, and an effort is being made to nominate another ticket, which may materialize before the day of election.

**The Corporation Question.**  
HOOD RIVER, Nov. 28, 1894.—Editor GLACIER: As many citizens of Hood River have had but little opportunity to read the "general incorporation law" passed by the last legislature, and the day for voting for or against incorporation being close at hand, a brief review of the more important points may lead to more intelligent voting.

The first howl by the anti-incorporationists is the princely salaries drawn by officials. Referring to section 11, general incorporation act, I find that the mayor and aldermen are positively prohibited from receiving any remuneration whatever for their services in such capacity. The recorder, treasurer and marshal are paid by ordinance, and generally in fees.

Howl No. 2.—street grading. The council will, at their first sitting, order the street commissioner to grade all the streets within the corporate limits and to have them paved within ninety days with either Trinidad asphalt or vitrified brick, whichever is the most expensive; also, sewers are to be run through every street, whether any one is living on such street or not. The law is that it requires a petition of a majority of the property owners residing or owning property on the street proposed to be graded, or in which it is proposed to put in a sewer system before such improvement can be made.

Howl 3.—in which Rome also howls—is the water system. The very object of all objects of incorporation is to control the water supply of the town. Without incorporation you will continue to pay the same exorbitant rates that you have always paid; no better supply and absolutely no fire protection. When incorporated, the council has the supreme control of the whole matter, even to regulating the prices at which it is sold (sec. 25).

Another point not generally understood is the control of the liquor traffic. The common supposition is that under a government license spirits—alcoholic, malt or vinous—can be sold in given quantities, corporation or no corporation. This is not so. The state law is supreme. The United States government says: "You shall not sell without you pay a given sum. When that is done you may sell, provided the state law will allow you to do so." In the case of incorporation, the state places the whole matter in the hands of the council, and the dealer may come to the corporate town with United States licenses pasted all over his back and he can neither sell a glass, gallon nor barrel without the permission of the council. This law includes also gambling, dance and bawdy houses. (See sec. 25.)

An important office is the city marshalship and the necessary police regulation. A precinct constable cannot arrest without a warrant issued on complaint of interested parties, except in certain cases. The city marshal can arrest any one without warrant who may be disturbing the peace or violating any of the city ordinances. He is brought before the recorder and promptly fined or discharged, with but little cost generally, upon the evidence of the arresting officer.

The intentions of the legislature in framing a general incorporation act were to allow a neighborhood to govern themselves as much or as little as their peculiar circumstances demand. The claim that the first acts of the mayor and council, and in fact the object of their election, is to burden the people with debts and taxes, that the board of aldermen is of necessity an organized band of thieves and robbers, is the veriest rot, unworthy of a moment's thought. Under incorporation such a place as Delk's "joint" could never have existed. In conclusion let me say that in case of failure of incorporation, all expenses incurred by rea-

son of such attempt must be paid by those signing the petition. Such is the law.

**INCORPORATOR.**  
**One or Two-Year-Olds—Which?**  
Which is the best to plant, one or two-year-old apple trees? is a question which is asked by many at each recurrence of the planting season. As there are strong advocates of both ages, would it not be instructive as well as interesting to hear the reasons given on both sides. The writer believes in setting one-year-old trees and advances some of his reasons for so doing, but hopes some "two-year-old" advocate will do as much for his side of the discussion.

A one-year-old tree (1) has considerably better and more fibrous roots, consequently (2) it grows faster and (3) lives longer. (4) Handling costs less on account of less weight and size. (5) Planting costs less; a two-year-old costs twice as much in digging the holes. (6) One-year-olds can be headed at any height desired, whereas an older tree has to be taken just as you find it. (7) Last but not least, it is cheapest, and in this case, I believe, the cheapest is the best.

**Trout Lake Valley.**  
Farmers are going into winter quarters with more feed than ever before. The range is fine up to date, and stock is in excellent condition.

John Peterson returned from Goldendale, where he has been on duty as juror.

Mrs. Wagnitz and daughter Emma will soon leave for Portland to spend the winter.

John Yost is in Portland on business.

A good many fat cattle have been driven to market lately.

The prospect for a saw mill is as bright as it was four years ago. The hope of a mill glows and wanes with the regularity of the moon.

An astonishing number of hunters and trappers are in the surrounding mountains. Game is as scarce as the hunters are plentiful.

**First Prize on Potatoes.**  
EDITOR GLACIER: In the issue of September 8th you state that you believe Mr. W. P. Watson received first prize on potatoes at Hood River fair last year. The other day I saw in Harbison Bros.' mill a bucket received by them as first prize on potatoes at the Hood River fair.

It might interest the people of the valley to know that the potato which received first prize is the "Rural No. 2," sent out to subscribers of the Rural New Yorker. It has certainly proved a superior potato, both in yield and quality. It is large and smooth and free from scab and knots.

The different Sunday schools of Hood River, through committees, sought to unite in a union Christmas entertainment, but owing to existing public sentiment of the unsafety of the armory building for a large crowd of children, the attempt has been necessarily abandoned.

The Dalles Chronicle of Wednesday said: "If three Hood River men are accepted as jurors in the Savage case it will nearly kill them if they have to agree, for such a thing was never heard of at their home."

A morning paper argues that the mortgage-tax law should not be reenacted, because its repeal has not had sufficient time to be tested; that the people should wait two years yet, at least, in order to give it a fair trial. This is a reasonable statement, but the same argument is persistently denied by the same paper when the new tariff law is considered. It argues that the results of that law were fully found out even before the law had been passed.—Welcome.

In the fifty-fourth congress there will be a republican majority of about 140 in the lower house, and the populists will have only about half a dozen members. In the Senate the political division will be close, and it may possibly be decided by the action of state legislatures that will choose senators this winter. Just now the prospect is that neither party will have a majority in the senate, and that the populists, with half a dozen members, will hold the balance of power.

It seems absolutely certain that so long as the agitation for free silver is kept up, so long will gold continue to be drawn out of the treasury as fast as it is gathered in. At this moment the treasury is being drained of gold which is paid out to redeem treasury notes to men who want to buy bonds, which are being sold for the express purpose of replenishing the gold reserve. The country is in the situation of the Illinois farmer who raises corn to feed hogs to buy land to raise corn to feed hogs, and so on ad infinitum. We have kept up the agitation for free silver till we are compelled to sell bonds to buy gold enough to enable us to continue the agitation.—Kliekkittat Republican.

Horace, the only son of Governor Pennoyer, died Nov. 24th, at Williamsburg, Mass., where he had been attending Williams college. The boy was exceptionally bright, the pride of his parents, whose hearts are broken by their loss.

A very important case has been on trial before the United States land office at Roseburg, for several months past, involving the title to a very large body of timber lands in Jackson and Josephine counties. The special agent for the government alleges in their complaints that one Julius E. Minor caused a number of settlers to secure title to timber lands with the understanding that the lands should be transferred to him upon the perfecting of title. The contract was carried out until Mr. Minor had secured title to nearly 60 claims, containing many thousand acres of valuable lands. The scheme worked well until a special agent of the United States land office from Washington took up the matter, and cited Mr. Minor to substantiate his

title. One of the cases was taken up, and it was finally determined to make it a test case, and it was fully tried, taking up the time and attention of the local officers of the land office for about four months. It is upon this case that Register Robert M. Veitch and Receiver Sheridan have just decided. In their decision they hold that the government has fully sustained their case, and that the title to the lands revert to the United States. The case will be appealed to the commissioner of the general land office, and from him, no doubt, to the secretary of the interior. That the litigation consequent upon the case will cost Mr. Minor a large sum of money, and that he will no doubt eventually lose the lands, there can hardly be a reasonable doubt.

A remarkable freak in moon phases was noted in the month of February, 1866—a month which has gone into astronomical annals as "the month without a full moon." In that year January and March each had two full moons, but February had none. A writer in a leading astronomical journal uses the following language in describing it: "Do you realize what a rare thing in nature it was? It has not happened before since the beginning of the Christian era, or probably since the creation of the world. It will not occur again, according to the computations of the Astronomer Royal of England, for—how long do you think? Not until after 2,500,000 years from 1866!"

## Only the Scars Remain.

"Among the many testimonials which I see in regard to certain medicines performing cures, cleansing the blood, etc.," writes HENRY HUBBARD, of the James Smith Woolen Machinery Co., Philadelphia, Pa., "none impress me more than my own case. Twenty years ago, at the age of 18 years, I had swellings come on my legs, which broke and became running sores. My family physician could do me no good, and it was feared that the bones would be affected. At last, my good old mother urged me to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I took three bottles, the sores healed, and I have not been troubled since. Only the scars remain, and the memory of the past, to remind me of the goodness of the good medicine. Ayer's Sarsaparilla has done me. I now weigh two hundred and twenty pounds, and am in the best of health. I have been on the road for the past twelve years, have noticed Ayer's Sarsaparilla advertised in all parts of the United States, and always take pleasure in telling what good it did for me."

For the cure of all diseases originating in impure blood, the best remedy is  
**AYER'S Sarsaparilla**  
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.  
Cures others, will cure you

## NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that I will apply to the county court of the state of Oregon for Wasco county, at the next regular term thereof, to wit: On the ninth day of January, A. D. 1895, for an order vacating the addition to the town of Hood River, in said Wasco county, known and recorded as Idlewild Annex, together with the streets and alleys thereof, and all of them. Said Idlewild Annex comprises all of that property platted and recorded as a townsite, and lying adjoining the property known as the Dr. Adams property, or "Paradise Farm," on the north. Said plat of said Idlewild Annex being recorded on pages 114 and 115 of Book 8 of the record of deeds of said Wasco county.

T. J. WATSON, Trustee.

## FOR SALE.

**40 Acres!**  
Near town, good land, plenty of water, at a bargain. Talk to me.  
T. R. COON.

## LEGAL BLANKS.

The Glacier office has received a good assortment of Legal Blanks—Deeds, Mortgages, Leases, etc.—and will hereafter have the same for sale.

## NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at The Dalles, Oregon, November 14, 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 Register and Receiver at The Dalles, Oregon, on December 27, 1894, viz:

John Wilversy, Hd. E. No. 357, for the south 1/2 southeast 1/4 section 29, township 2 north, range 10 east, W. M. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John W. Henrichs, George E. Booth, Asa E. Straight and Clarence F. Knapp, all of Hood River, Oregon. JAS. F. MOORE, Register.

## DUFUR & MENEFFEE,

Attorneys-at-Law,  
Chapman Block, over Postoffice  
THE DALLES OREGON.

## STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting for the election of officers of the Hood River Armory Association will be held in Hood River, Saturday, December 1, 1894, at 2 o'clock, P. M. Also, for amendments to By-laws, and such other business as may come before the meeting.

C. E. MARKHAM, President.  
W. H. BISHOP, Secretary.

## NOTICE TO SETTLERS.

United States Land Office, Oregon City, Oregon, October 24, 1894.—Notice is hereby given that the approved plat of survey of township 1 north, range 6 east, has been received from the surveyor general of Oregon, and on December 13, 1894, at 9 o'clock a. m. of said day, said plat will be filed in this office and the land therein embraced will be subject to entry on and after said date.

ROBERT A. MILLER, Register.  
PETER PAQUET, Receiver.

## Notice of Incorporation

Notice is hereby given that an election will be held at a building formerly known as the Langille House, in the town of Hood River, Wasco county, state of Oregon, on the 4th day of December, 1894, between the hours of 8 o'clock A. M. and 6 o'clock P. M. of said day, for the purpose of determining whether the following described territory shall become incorporated, to wit:

Commencing at a point six and sixty-eight hundredths chains east of the southwest corner of the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section thirty-one (31), township three north of range eleven east, Willamette Meridian. The same being the southwest corner of the Nat. L. Benson donation land claim, No. 37, in said township; running thence north and parallel with the west boundary line of sections thirty-one (31) and thirty-two (32) 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.

The proposed name for said corporation shall be the town of Hood River, and the number of inhabitants, residents within said proposed corporate limits, are ascertained to be four hundred. At such election voters will be required to cast ballots containing the words "for incorporation" or "against incorporation," or words equivalent thereto, and also the names of persons to fill the following elective municipal offices, prescribed by law for incorporated towns and cities, to wit: One Mayor, six Aldermen, one Recorder, one Marshal and one Treasurer.

Said election shall be conducted in accordance with the general election laws of this state, and no person shall be entitled to vote thereat unless he shall be a qualified elector of this county, and in addition shall have resided within the limits of said proposed corporation for thirty days next preceding the holding of said election.

The following named qualified electors are hereby designated judges and clerks of such election, to wit: E. L. Smith, S. E. Bartness and L. E. Morse, judges; James Hunt and J. E. Hanna, clerks; and they are required to meet at the time and place designated herein, and before entering upon the discharge of such duties they shall take and subscribe to oath prescribed by law for judges and clerks of general elections, and in all things they shall conduct said election in the manner provided for holding of general elections in this state.

Done at term time, in open court, this 7th day of November, A. D. 1894.

GEORGE C. BLAKELEY,  
County Judge.

State of Oregon, County of Wasco—S. I. A. M. Kelsay, clerk of Wasco county, Oregon, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original journal entry in the matter of the incorporation of the town of Hood River, as the same now appears of record in my office and in my custody.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said court, this 8th day of November, 1894.

A. M. KELSAY, County Clerk.

## NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at The Dalles, Oregon, November 8, 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 Register and Receiver at The Dalles, Oregon, on December 18, 1894, viz:

William Rodenhiser, Hd. E. No. 553, for the lot 1, S. E. 1/4 N. E. 1/4 and E. 1/2 S. E. 1/4 section 6, township 1 south, range 10 east, W. M. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: George Perkins, George Winner, Henry Tomlinson, Henry Ries, all of Mt. Hood P. O., Oregon. JAS. F. MOORE, Register.

## NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at The Dalles, Oregon, November 8, 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 Register and Receiver at The Dalles, Oregon, on December 18, 1894, viz:

William A. Slingerland, Hd. E. No. 347, for the west 1/2 northeast 1/4 and west 1/2 southeast 1/4 section 12, township 2 north, range 9 east, W. M. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Charles Berger, D. S. Crapper, M. P. Isenberg, W. J. Baker, all of Hood River, Oregon. JAS. F. MOORE, Register.

## NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at Vancouver, Washington, October 26, 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 of the U. S. Land Office at Vancouver, Washington, on December 15, 1894, viz:

Ann Cameron, Hd. E. 927, for the southwest 1/4 southwest 1/4 section 2, southeast 1/4 southeast 1/4 section 3, and west 1/2 northwest 1/4 section 11, township 3 north, range 10 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: F. Lane, W. Fortice and Mrs. M. Fortice of White Salmon, Wash., and Girden Palmer of Hood River, Oregon. GEO. H. STEVENSON, Register.

## NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at Vancouver, Washington, October 26, 1894.—Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before W. B. Dunbar, Commissioner U. S. circuit court for district of Washington, at Goldendale, Washington, on December 8, 1894, viz:

Richard Granville, Hd. E. No. 7819, for the S. 1/2 of N. E. 1/4, and N. 1/2 of S. E. 1/4, section 28, township 6 north, range 12 east, Will. Mer. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John F. Anderson, William McGrath, Alcide Willard and Wenzel Borde, all of Glenwood P. O., Washington.

William McGrath, Hd. E. No. 9099, for the S. E. 1/4 section 26, township 6 north, range 12 east, Will. Mer. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Alcide Willard, Wenzel Borde, John F. Anderson and Richard Granville, all of Glenwood P. O., Washington.

John F. Anderson, Pre. D. S. No. 217, for the S. E. 1/4 of S. E. 1/4 section 28, township 6 north, range 12 east, Will. Mer. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: William McGrath, Richard Granville, Alcide Willard and Wenzel Borde, all of Glenwood P. O., Washington.

GEO. H. STEVENSON, Register.

## FOR SALE.

Two choice lots, with good residence, in the town of Hood River, will be sold at a bargain. Inquire at the Glacier office. a61



**The Annie Wright Seminary.**  
TACOMA, WASHINGTON.  
1884. Eleventh Year. 1894.  
A Boarding School for Girls,  
with Superior Advantages.  
GIVEN CAREFUL ATTENTION TO THE  
MORAL INTELLECTUAL DEVELOPMENT  
PHYSICAL OF THE STUDENTS.  
**Excellent Teachers,**  
**Beautiful Surroundings.**  
SEND FOR CATALOGUE AND PRICES,  
Address,  
MRS. SARAH K. WHITE, Principal.

O. B. HARTLEY. H. D. LANGILLE.  
**HARTLEY & LANGILLE,**  
**GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**  
—DEALERS IN—  
Fresh and Cured Meats, Presh and Salt Fish,  
Grain, Hay, Fruit, Vegetables, Butter,  
Eggs, Hides, Pelts, Furs, etc., etc.  
**Business Done on a STRICTLY CASH BASIS.**

HOOD RIVER, OREGON.

**W. N. WEST,**  
**THE BUTCHER.**  
HAS 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

**HANNA & WOLFARD,**  
—DEALERS IN—  
**General Merchandise,**  
HOOD RIVER, OREGON.

—AGENTS FOR—  
**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 nozzles. Do not spray when the trees are moist. For Codlin Moth use No. 2, and spray immediately after 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.**  
Corallitos, 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.**

**COLUMBIA NURSERY**  
FOR SALE.  
The undersigned has on hand a good variety of choice  
**Fruit Trees, Plants and Vines,**  
At Hard Times Prices.  
Grafting and budding done to order.  
H. C. BATEHAM.

**LAND FOR SALE.**  
Twelve acres, 6 miles southwest of town; two acres cleared, balance scattering oak and brush, not hard to clear. Price \$300.  
JOHN KELLEY.  
**Clubbing Rates.**  
We can furnish the New York Weekly World with the Glacier, both papers, for \$2.50. The price of the World alone is \$1 a year.