

THE VOTING MACHINE.

H. A. Clifford of San Francisco has patented a voting machine. It is said to comprise all the good features of the Australian ballot, with the added advantage of great expeditionness both in recording votes and ascertaining election results.

"The voter, upon entering the room in which he is to vote, finds one portion of the room curtained off. Only the voter is allowed behind this curtain, and he only while in the act of voting. Passing behind the curtain, he finds a long box with the names of the various candidates arranged like the keys of a piano. Each candidate has a peculiar number, and back of each is a key with a corresponding number. The party designation is printed upon the slip containing the candidate's name, and a further distinction may be made by printing the candidates of each party on paper of a particular color; thus, republican candidates on blue paper, democrats on red and populists on yellow.

"As will be seen, the process of voting is as simple as under present methods, while the opportunities for fraud are reduced to a minimum. The voter may use a memorandum to assist him in voting, but he cannot vote a ballot already prepared; he cannot mark his ballot for subsequent identification, nor can he take out of the booth any record to show how he has voted. He cannot vote for any candidate more than once, and his ballot cannot be tampered with after he has voted it. Absolute secrecy and accuracy are secured. Thus the voting machine achieves the purpose of the Australian ballot more effectively than that method can. But it has another advantage that recommends it. As each button is pressed down, it cuts a circular hole in a strip of paper running underneath it, and as the button is released, the strip of paper is advanced a half-inch, and is thus ready for the next voter. At the same time an automatic numbering machine at the back and covered from view is advanced one number. When the polls are closed, the back of the machine is opened, and the vote for each candidate appears opposite his number. The holes in the paper-tapes may be counted to verify this vote.

"The time occupied in voting would be somewhat less than with the Australian ballot. In one town in New York, there were three tickets and a total of ninety candidates. Three machines were used and the total vote cast was thirteen hundred and fifty-nine, or about four hundred and fifty to each machine. The time occupied by the individual voters ranged from five seconds to one and three-quarter minutes—the longest interval being considerably less than that allowed under the reformed ballot laws for the voter to mark his ballot. In another town one machine was sufficient for five hundred and fifty-one voters, but in this case there were only forty-four candidates and the work of voting would be simpler. In this state one machine in each precinct would be ample, and the result could be announced within ten minutes after the polls close. The work of collecting the returns at the city hall and tabulating them would require more time, but two hours ought to be enough to ascertain the result as to every candidate.

"The advantages gained by the machine are absolute secrecy, the impossibility of tampering with the voter's ballot, the rapidity with which the result is known, the accuracy of this result, and the economy of the system. The machine takes up far less room than the booths of the Australian system, and the automatic counting eliminates the expense of election officers for two or three days while the result is being ascertained under the present system."

THE SCHOOL BOOK QUESTION.

Prof. P. A. Snyder, principal of the Wasco public schools, writes a lengthy communication to The Dalles Chronicle in which he takes issue with those opposed to a change in text books for the public schools. This subject is being discussed pretty thoroughly by the press and teachers of the state. The question, it seems to us, should be left as far as possible with the teachers to decide. As Mr. Snyder says, "the workman is the best judge of his tools." We quote a portion of his article, as follows:

"If there is no need of a change now

in some of the school books used in this state, may I ask when there ever will be need of a change? If these books are good enough for the pupils and teachers of the schools of Oregon for the present and for the next six years, they are good enough for all eternity, and by all means let the state board of education enter into a contract with the publishers to that effect. To re-adopt the present series of books in use in the state is to handicap every progressive teacher in the state, and to inflict a wrong on every pupil in our public schools. I will go a little further and say that the re-adoption of the present series of text books will in many instances result in many of our pupils leaving our schools with a very imperfect knowledge of the branches studied. In fact, the pupils are the injured parties directly, and indirectly, the parents of those pupils.

"Let me draw a homely illustration: Suppose a farmer to be feeding stock for market and profit. After he has been feeding his stock for some time, he finds they are not thriving, and on investigating he finds the food at fault. Would not that farmer be exceedingly unwise if he did not at once substitute a different kind of food, even though the substituted food cost a trifle more? If this illustration is just and applicable to dumb brutes and the money-getting side of life, how infinitely more should it be true with regard to the mental food which is given our bright boys and girls of this state.

"It is hardly fair to presume that the present financial stringency will remain with us for the next six years; whereas if this present series of books is re-adopted, we are 'lato it' for the next six years. Moreover, as I am informed, the bids of different publishing houses run all the way from an even exchange to one-third the retail price of the present books now in use. This being the case, I cannot see that it will be a very grievous burden to the parents. Besides, parents have from January 1st prox. to next October to provide for this change.

"I challenge any person to deny the truth of this statement, namely: That the language series in this state is regarded in all the most progressive schools as a lamentable failure. It consists of three books—The Barnes Language Lessons, which has some merit; Sill's Grammar, which seems to have been written without any definite aim, a ship without a rudder in the language sea; and last, Clark's Grammar, a grammar of nearly fifty years ago; a grammar of theory and no practice. There is no connection whatever between the books. This alone is a vital defect. A state language series should be one continuous chain from the lowest work to the highest, if such a thing is possible. Next in defectiveness is the Watson Speller, details of which need not to be entered into, after which come these books, in about the order of their merit, Monteth's Geography, Barnes' National Series of readers, and the Fish Arithmetic, the first mentioned having the least merit.

"This article appears in the interest of no one, except the schools of Oregon, with their bright boys and girls, with whom the writer has had to work for the past four or five years, and his own personal interests as a teacher."

A correspondent of the Sun, writing from Oregon City and claiming to be a republican, says the GLACIER "strongly supports Senator Dolph for re-election." It is very unkind in this correspondent to insinuate that we belong to the same party he belongs to.

The state teachers' association will meet in Portland next Wednesday, continuing in session three days. The railroad companies will give the teachers special rates, and a large attendance is anticipated.

The St. Louis Republic Free.

The "twice-a-week" St. Louis Republic will be sent FREE FOR ONE YEAR to any person sending, before January 31, 1895, a club of three NEW yearly subscribers, with \$3 to pay for the same. Already the clubs are gathering for the fray in 1896, and 1895 will be full of interesting events. The skirmish lines will be thrown out, the maneuvering done and the plans of campaign arranged for the great contest in '96. The remaining short session of the democratic congress, to be followed shortly by a republican congress with a democrat in the presidential chair will be productive of events of incalculable interest. In fact, more political history will be constructed during 1895 than in any year since the foundation of the government, and a man without a newspaper will be like a useless lumid in the movements of public opinion. You can get three subscribers for the Republic by a few minutes' effort. Remember in the Republic subscribers get a paper twice a week for the price of a weekly—only \$1 a year. Try it, AT ONCE, and see how easily it can be done. If you wish a package of sample copies, write for them. Cut out this advertisement and send with your order. Address the St. Louis Republic, St. Louis, Mo.

The Oregonian asks if our experience with free trade has been encouraging? We have not tried free trade, and are not likely to. Our experience with reduced tariff has been encouraging to the people generally. The farmer who cannot sell his wheat except in competition with the world, does not relish enriching any class of manufacturers or producers at the expense of himself, and is "encouraged" in having the burden reduced.—Forest Grove Times.

A Brilliant Scheme.

HOOD RIVER, Dec. 20, 1894.—Editor GLACIER: As there has been considerable talk about building mills, factories, etc., in our village, and none of the proposed schemes have yet materialized, I wish to call the attention of the people in the valley to a project now under consideration which, if carried out, will change this dull little town from what it is now to a bustling city. The scheme is to build a large flume, say twenty feet wide and ten feet deep, from up the river somewhere near Van Johnson's place to a point here near the railroad track, then turn the whole (or what is needed) of Hood river into the flume; then sell power at this end to saw mills, flouring mills, woolen mills, electric light plants, or any other plant that wants to start; also furnish the residents of the city free water.

Skeptics may ask where the cash is to come from to build this flume, and how right of way is to be obtained, and how can we use the water out of the river, etc., to which I will answer: In the first place, the whole thing was started and will be managed by the same parties who have been building irrigating ditches all over this valley every winter for the last ten or twelve years. This should satisfy any one that it will be a success. Besides all this, the city can be bonded for fifteen or twenty thousand dollars to start with, and as it will not cost over fifty thousand dollars, the balance could be picked up easily. As to right of way, every one should be willing to give that, and when it comes to changing the course of all or a part of any stream in this valley, we claim prior right. Some of us have been here a long time and believe we have a right to run things our own way, and if we can't we will make a big kick.

Now, I think this should settle the question satisfactorily to every one's mind, and there should be no objection to so grand an undertaking. A few years since I would have hesitated before advocating such a scheme, but as man grows old the brain expands, and what looked like an elephant in middle age now appears like nothing. I am anxious to see this matter under way at once. Delays are dangerous. DeLussups and many other great men are gone and many great undertakings thereby left unfinished. I think it best to accomplish great undertakings while we are blessed with great heads among us; so let us get to work before something happens. I am not feeling very well myself. ONE OF 'EM.

Portland Universal Exposition.

The management of the Portland Universal Exhibition has been assumed by a committee of Portland business men, composed of Van B. DeLashmutt, General Manager; G. E. Sturgis, Julius Lang, J. F. O'Shea and E. W. McConnell, and henceforth the fair will be strictly a Portland and Pacific northwest enterprise. A great many changes will be made in policy and methods of management, and in many respects the fair will be made more attractive to visitors from outside the city. The admission to the fair is 25 cents, and this gives free range to visitors except into the special shows of the midway, all of which charge but 10 cents each, except the \$100,000 cyclorama of the battle of Missionary Ridge, which is 50 cents. These special shows are all well worth the price charged, and among them are some of the best attractions of the midway pleasure of the world's fair. The difficulty of the old management with the labor unions has been settled, and the superb Portland military band is now delighting visitors with its splendid music. The band concert alone is worth the price of admission. Special excursions will be run from all the cities along the railroad lines, ample notice of which will be given.

Important Land Information.

(Furnished by W. D. Harlan, Land Attorney, Washington, D. C.)

Under the sundry civil appropriation act, approved August 18, 1894, all soldiers' additional homestead certificates heretofore issued are declared valid, notwithstanding any attempted sale or transfer thereof; sales or transfers of such certificates heretofore or hereafter made shall not be regarded as invalidating the right, but the same shall be good and valid in the hands of bona fide purchasers for value; and all entries made or hereafter made with such certificates by such purchasers shall be approved and patent shall issue in the name of the assignees.

Recertified certificates under the law are 50 per cent more valuable than the old certificates. Entries heretofore made by soldiers under certificates may be patented, on proper proof of ownership, to the assignee.

The United States grand jury failed to find a bill against Gibbons, Savage or Klein for robbing the postoffice here. There was no testimony except that of Klein, and that unsupported would not be sufficient to convict. Besides the testimony coming from a person already convicted of a crime had but little weight.—Chronicle.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank McFarland arrived from Portland on Wednesday morning. Mr. McFarland is rapidly recovering from the effects of his recent illness, caused by appendicitis, which is quite gratifying to his many friends in this and other counties. His entire recovery is but a matter of time.—Heppner Gazette.

May Locate Here.

OAKLAND, Or., Dec. 17, 1894.—Capt. A. S. Blowers, Hood River, Or.—Dear Sir: In answer to yours of the 15th inst., since receiving Mr. Winans' proposition, I think best not to ask Hood River to give me the mill site, but would be glad of its good will and influence.

Mr. Davenport thinks a friend of his will trade me lumber for my engine and boiler, and I am waiting his answer. If we make the trade I will make Mrs. Oiler and A. Winans an offer for the mill site, and if they accept it the mill goes to Hood River; if not, it does not. The reason for hinging Hood River on the lumber trade with Mr. Davenport is that Hood River requires about 150,000 feet of lumber to improve it and Deschutes about 60,000, and you know lumber runs in a few years in flume and on ground. Were it not for the good society and fine climate and boat and railroad privileges I would not think of going to Hood River, as the site is a very expensive one to improve and under high water, but with these in its favor I prefer Hood River.

W. E. CHAMBERLAIN.

Only the Scars Remain.

"Among the many testimonials which I see in regard to certain medicines performing cures, cleansing the blood, etc.," writes HENRY HUDSON, 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. Our 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 good that has been done."

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

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.

DUFUR & MENEFFEE,

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

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.

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 Blowers.

H. E. No. 3587, for the south 1/2 southeast 1/4 section 24, 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. Henriels, George E. Booth, Asa E. Straight and Clarence P. Knapp, all of Hood River, Oregon. JAS. F. MOORE, Register.

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NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at The Dalles, Oregon, December 10, 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 January 23, 1895, viz:

Clarence P. Knapp.

H. E. No. 4148, for lots 1 and 2, and south 1/2 northeast quarter section 2, township 1 north, range 10 east, W. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

S. M. Baldwin, George Booth, John Lentz, J. N. Lentz, all of Hood River, Oregon. JAS. F. MOORE, Register.

d15

20 Acres of Fruit Land

for Sale.

I have for sale 20 acres of unimproved land that I will sell on reasonable terms. It is of the best quality for apples and other fruit. The land is easily cleared and can be watered from the Hood River Supply Co.'s ditch. For further particulars, call on or address H. L. CRAPPER, Hood River, Oregon.

GRAND Military Ball!

TO BE GIVEN BY Co. D, Third Reg. O. N. G. AT THEIR ARMORY, New Year's Eve, December 31, 1894.

Music by the CASCADE ORCHESTRA. Supper will be served in the Hall.

Tickets \$1 - - - Militia Boys 50c. On sale at the Drug Store.

Committee on Arrangements, D. E. RAND, H. D. LANGILLE, E. V. HUSBANDS, C. E. MARKHAM, and H. A. ELLSWORTH.

Reception Committee, F. E. JONES, W. D. MCCRORY, W. C. STRANAHAN, H. A. SHUTE and G. W. GRAHAM.

Floor Committee, JAMES COOK, M. F. LOY, C. A. MORGAN, GEORGE STRANAHAN and C. E. MARKHAM. "Our Dances are always a Success."

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.

NOVELTIES IN PERFUMES

And a fine line of bulk goods just arrived.

Toilet Soaps!

Try a box of the Four Seasons, elegantly perfumed, at 25 cents. Colgate's superb 2-bit Soaps and the old standard PEARS and CUTICURA in any quantity.

Quality rather than Quantity Our motto in every line.

WILLIAMS & BROSIUS.

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.

O. B. HARTLEY. H. D. LANGILLE.

HARTLEY & LANGILLE,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

—DEALERS IN—

Fresh and Cured Meats, Fresh 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.

The Annie Wright Seminary.

TACOMA, WASHINGTON. 1884. Eleventh Year. 1894.

A Boarding School for Girls, with Superior Advantages.

THIS INSTITUTION } MORAL } DEVELOPMENT } OF THE } ATTENTION TO THE } INTELLECTUAL } SOUTHERN }

Excellent Teachers, Beautiful Surroundings.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE AND PRICES, Address, MRS. SARAH K. WHITE, Principal.