

# Hood River Glacier.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 5, 1895.

The GLACIER has received from Palmer & Rey the Portland Illustrated Annual for 1894, printed from material furnished exclusively from the Palmer & Rey type foundry. It is the neatest work of the typographic art we have ever seen come from Portland. Among the illustrations it shows the ascent of Mt Hood by the Mazamas. In a picture of the Hood River party reaching the top we can recognize Doug Langille, Miss Della Watson and Ed Williams. Published by Pensley Bros.

The state teachers' association in session at Portland closed its labors last Friday. Over 700 teachers were in attendance. Hood River was selected for the next place of meeting, August 20, 1895. Supt. Shelley thanked the association for deciding to hold their next meeting at this place. He thought most of the people living at Hood River had come here on account of its healthy feature, and suggested that the members of the association might likewise reap sound benefit in this direction.

The American Pomological Society, which meets at Sacramento January 16th, 17th and 18th, has accepted the invitation to come to Portland, and will arrive there about January 24th. It is said parties are being organized as far East as the New England states to charter cars for the trip to this meeting at Sacramento, and these parties will also visit Portland. The reports which they will take back to the East as to the character of the fruits grown upon this coast will carry more weight than tons of descriptive literature.

The following from the Yakima Republic concerning shipments of potatoes East sounds like returns made on shipments of fruit from Hood River: "The returns from certain commission houses for potato shipments from this locality are not such as to greatly encourage either growers or local dealers. As an example, Mr. Mills states that he sent fifteen tons to a St. Paul house and that his check in payment, after taking out freight and commission charges, was \$24.77, or \$1.65 per ton. We hear of another case where the amount shipped was thirty-three tons and the returns \$41.75. Yet, in both instances, news from the commission houses to which the potatoes were consigned, received but two days before shipment was made, quoted the spuds to be worth \$10 to \$14 per ton. The outcome is disheartening to Yakima citizens who had hoped much from the newly opened up markets at the East, and from the reduced railroad rates that had been granted. It is not just, perhaps, to charge that there was any 'skulduggery' on the part of the commission men in the above instances, but the growers are put to thinking that the best way to sell produce in the distant Eastern markets is to have some one at the other end who has an interest in the produce consigned and in the Yakima country, to do the selling and make the returns."

### News Items.

The state of Georgia is sending a long freight train loaded with corn to the starving people of Western Nebraska. A spell of cold weather in Florida during the last three days of December ruined the pineapple plantations and the orange and vegetable crops. The mercury went down to 14 above zero. The frost, however, killed the scale, one of the deadliest orange pests, and exterminated the white fly, which was becoming active in some groves and had threatened the state.

The issue of standard silver dollars last week was 621,480. LaGrande, Oregon, will ship one carload each of grain, flour and vegetables to the suffering people of Nebraska. The Mt. Rainier explorers have returned to Seattle. They report having reached an altitude of nearly 10,000 feet, and discovered smoke and vapor issuing from the crater. Further progress was checked by the intense cold and dangerous crevasses. The party met with no serious mishaps.

Work will soon re-commence on the union depot at Portland. It is expected to be finished by July 4th. Li Hung Chang has been removed from the command of the Chinese armies. Liu Kun Yi, his successor, is the able and popular viceroy of Liang Kiang.

Meteorologist Devoe of New Jersey predicts a storm will arise in the Pacific and play havoc along the California coast on the 8th, 9th and 10th of this month.

Fifty negro miners from Georgia have been put to work in the Beaver Hill coal mine in Coos county. They take the place of white labor.

**The Art Preservative in Texas.**  
TEXAS, Sunday, Dec. 23.—Editor GLACIER: With an exuberance of sentiment crowding the avenues of my heart at the annual approach of Christmas, I turn in memory to the land now becoming noted for its red apples, its progressive people, charming scenery and never-failing crops.  
The weather here is lovely and spring-like; nature seems to be in a kind of undecided state of mind as whether it would be best to open up

with a winter play or to bill the country for the "Midnight Summer's Dream."

The populists of this county are said to be happy, having, after two or three years of hard work, succeeded in ousting the democracy and taking possession of all the offices, except two or three minor ones, by majorities ranging from five to seven hundred. The Tyler Harpoon thus felicitously and expressively states the case: "In the 'free state of Van Zandt' the populists seized the democrats just above the bifurcation of the pantaloon and literally swiped up the earth with 'em. Blast our cats if it isn't enough to make any man move out of the county to see it turned over to a gang of pigeon-toed ninkumpoops who haven't sense enough to save beef in a salt factory, much less the county." And yet, as long as we remained republicans and democrats were "all right, hale fellows well met;" now we are the scum of the "yearth." "Sich is life."

A recent revolution in the checked life of the local newspaper, with some difficulty and a change of management, threw your humble unsophisticated servant in the office as typo and proof reader pro tem. Although I had never seen a "form" made up or distributed a type, and had not set up, all told, over three columns in my life, all of which had been done recently as a kind of recreation from other work, yet the princely bribe of a salary of fifty cents a week, with the privilege of boarding around among delinquent subscribers, was too potent an argument to resist.

Three weeks ago last Saturday I was ordered to the front to take possession and run the paper for all it was worth if I run it in the ground. I put a fresh coat of grease on my shoes, unearthed a dilapidated and long-forgotten necktie, and with great precision arranged it in taking style, loaded my pipe afresh and proceeded to the office.

As I entered I instinctively felt there was "music in the air." The former intellectual Leviathan (still in possession) was writing at the table. He never looked up, though we were good friends and well acquainted. I began to unfold my mission, but before I completed one sentence he slightly turned his head and in a very abrupt and emphatic manner said: "Go tell him that not a wheel moves in this establishment until I get my money." I began again, but was cut off shortly with a repetition of the same burning words.

I turned on my heel, commenced whistling a tune in French, and walked off. The back salary of the former chief being settled in the meantime, I entered the office Monday morning and began work. It would take too long to go into a description of surprises found in the various departments of this printing office. I only mention one of the interesting features, illustrating, perhaps, the fertility of the average typo in utilizing and arranging for comfort and speed in his laborious employment.

There were four good-sized box spittoons, each partly filled with earth, all placed at such points as would best serve the typo and editor in saving the wear and tear of life in muscular movement and thought in grouping nicotine ejections. There were several other places in the rooms where spittoons were badly wanted, but, either from a desire to add some new patterns not readily obtainable, or financial depression, the former management had not been able to introduce any more; but a study of the geography of the floor would indicate to the commonest observer locations where a number of other spittoons ought to pay running expenses from the start if not pay a small margin on the investment.

Taking in with me a boy, who had seen about as much of the inside of a printing office as myself, we went to work. We "ran in" a country boy, near by, who had seen several months of printers' work, and compelled him to throw down the first type and make out the first form, only keeping him Monday and Thursday—the regular printing day.

Thursday night, between 9 and 10 o'clock, we laid the innocent-looking form "in its little bed," and a few moments later the heavy grinding 1000-pound roller of the Mamm printing press moved clumsily over its face six times, giving us the "first edition" of the new "Roaring Thunderer." This edition was immediately exhausted by anxious readers, including the humble aforesaid, and we went home to read it with critical eye in order, perchance, to escape being the central figure in a hurried and informal "hanging bee" the next day.

The next morning we run off, after liberal corrections, another edition of 500 copies, and in the afternoon the third edition, all of which was soon exhausted, and we found ourselves "in the swim" with the "goose hanging high."

Without any further help we two boys, fresh from the outside pasture, have brought out two more weekly issues.

A new foreman of experience was added to the force last week, and now the whole establishment is being overhauled and set in order, so after Christmas week we expect to issue an all-home print. S. T. H.

Wanted—A poem on the "Beautiful Snow."

### BABY WAS WELL BAPTIZED.

Stolen for the Purpose by Pious But Pilfering Guatemala Domestic.

A San Franciscan, traveling through Central America with his wife and young babe, rented furnished apartments in Guatemala and engaged a servant to act as nurse and general housemaid, says the San Francisco Argonaut. She had been in their service less than a week when she inquired of the father if the babe was baptized. He replied in the negative, whereupon she insisted that the child, a girl, would be forever lost. Within six weeks he had tried four consecutive servants, but found that each one would pilfer small articles, and finally determined to get along without any help. One afternoon, while sauntering lazily through the plaza, he was accosted by servant No. 1, who asked if the babe was yet baptized. "No," replied the father. "Still unbaptized." "Well," she answered, "it is all right, as I stole her away one Sunday, and the good padre baptized her, calling her Maria, so her soul will be saved." "As it cannot hurt her, and may help her, I am satisfied," thought the parent, and so dismissed the subject from his mind. The next day servant No. 2, with a new charge bundled in the linen swath on her back, approached him at the market place with the oft-repeated query: "Did you have the baby baptized?" and to his reply of "No" she consoled him by explaining that she had taken the little one to the cathedral and had it named Catarina, so her soul was saved a second time. Somewhat amused, the father hunted up and interviewed the succeeding servants, and discovered that the babe had been stolen to the church by each of them and quietly baptized. Consequently the name ran Maria Catarina Margarita Cruz Eloisa Refugio, besides that of Emily given by the parents.

### LONG MATRIMONIAL CAREER.

A Couple in Hungary Celebrate Their Hundredth Anniversary.

We have all heard of tin weddings, celebrated after ten years of marriage; of crystal weddings, after fifteen years; of china weddings, after twenty; of silver weddings, after twenty-five; of gold, after fifty, and of diamond, after seventy-five, or, as some folks celebrate it, after sixty years, says the Philadelphia Press. But the scale of celebration does not seem to extend any further, and one wonders what precious thing would be selected to give its name to a wedding recently celebrated in Hungary—the one hundredth anniversary of the marriage of Sazarthmary and his wife.

This appears to be a circumstance which is entirely impossible. But the marriage of this aged pair is duly and officially recorded as having taken place in May, 1794, at which time, according to the record, they were of marriageable age. As in Hungary, at that time, a bridegroom must have reached the age of twenty and the bride that of fifteen, the pair must now be at least one hundred and twenty and one hundred and sixteen years respectively.

The one hundredth anniversary was celebrated at the town of Zsombolyi in the town of Banat, which has for a long time allowed the venerable couple a pension in recognition of their great age and fidelity to each other.

Even the oldest residents of Zsombolyi have no other recollection of Jean Sazarthmary and his wife than as old people. No one relation of either survives. Their century of wedded life is so well and concisely summed up that many notables and Hungarian officials attended the anniversary celebration and gave them many presents.

### SAVING TIMBER IN MISSISSIPPI.

Stringent State Laws for the Preservation of Forests from Extinction.

Timber depredations, according to the New York Evening Post, have been stopped practically in Mississippi by a law which punishes offenders severely. There are large areas of forest land there belonging either to the United States government or to the state, and the temptation to settlers in remote regions to enter upon them and help themselves to wood was often too strong to be resisted. When driven from federal land by deputy United States marshals, the timber thieves found refuge in the state forests, which were not so well policed, and by moving from the one territory to the other they contrived to escape arrest. The federal officers finally became so vigilant that timber stealing proved a dangerous business, and the thieves transferred all their operations to the state lands. The legislature thereupon passed the law referred to, and it has improved the morals of the people so much that some districts which formerly were the scene of wholesale depredations are now almost free from the raids of poaching woodmen. The statute imposes a fine of two dollars per acre for each acre in every forty-acre sub-division of land upon which any trespass is committed. For the protection of private owners it also provides that for every tree cut down without their consent a fine of five dollars shall be paid.

### Odd Phase of Sunstroke.

"A peculiar phase of sunstroke," said one of Philadelphia's most eminent physicians the other day, according to the Record, "is that a subject does not succumb to the attack until some hours after it occurs. The only explanation that medical science can give is that a sunstroke consists in a disintegration of the blood corpuscles, and considerable time elapses before the disintegrated blood reaches the nerve center in the brain which acts as a governor on the heat system of the body. The flow of the blood finally paralyzes the heat centers, and the heat runs riot, raising the temperature of the body to a fearful height within a few minutes. As an instance of heat prostration the doctor cited the statistics of the British army in India, where the great majority of sunstrokes take effect between seven and nine o'clock in the evening."

### Fighting the Income Tax.

New York World.

The suit brought by Mr. Moore to annul the income tax is hailed with delight by the small plutocratic class and their newspaper organs. As the constitutionality of the principle of the income tax has been affirmed by a unanimous decision of the supreme court as recently as 1880, the hope of the millionaire tax-dodgers now rests upon some small technicality or administrative feature of the new law. If the government's case is properly defended there is little doubt that the law will stand.

The attempt to overthrow it is but another sign of the cold-blooded selfishness of the Wall street crowd and its hangers-on. Moore is a stockbroker. He admits that his tax under the law would be over \$5,000, indicating an income of above \$250,000. He can obviously involve no hardship to a man with a yearly income of a quarter of a million dollars to pay \$5,000 towards the support of the national government.

The tax is not burdensome. Is it, then, unjust? Does not Mr. Moore require and receive more protection for his property and his income than his poor neighbors do? The owners of and dealers in railroad stocks were very quick to call upon the federal government to protect their property and keep their roads open at the time of the great railroad strike last summer in Chicago. Their property was protected by federal bayonets. A major general of the army was detailed by the president to suppress the disorder that interfered with interstate commerce. The strikers were enjoined and virtually subdued by processes issued by a federal judge.

What return do Mr. Moore and his corporate partners and stock-gambling customers make for this protection? The railroads have put in a claim for payment for the transportation of troops used to guard their property. The revenue of the government for the payment of these and its other expenses is now derived solely from customs duties and internal revenue taxes. Both are based on consumption, the most unequal of all taxes. Mr. Moore and his class pay little if any more than the average well-to-do farmers or workmen. The \$100,000,000 of internal revenue is collected chiefly from whisky, beer and home-grown tobacco—the luxuries or indulgences of the poor. The bulk of the revenue from the tariff is collected from the universal necessities of the people. Mr. Moore's carpenter or coachman, if he has a family as that of his employer, pays as much in taxes on sugar, for example, as the man does who enjoys an income of \$250,000.

The income tax is an attempt to distribute a small portion of the cost of the government in proportion to (1) ability to pay and (2) benefits received. In seeking to defeat this most just tax the plutocratic class is simply intensifying the popular indignation at its too-successful efforts to control its own government, in all but name.

### Digest of Land Decision.

[Furnished by W. D. Harlan, Land Attorney, Washington, D. C.]

A preference right of entry cannot be acquired through a fraudulent and collusive contest.

The purchaser of a relinquishment does not secure a preferred right to enter the land covered thereby.

A relinquishment filed after the initiation of a contest does not inure to the benefit of the contestant where it is found that it was not filed as the result of the contest.

A stone quarry of common building stone may not be entered as a placer claim. ASS'T SEC'Y SIMS.

### A Gentleman

Who formerly resided in Connecticut, but who now resides in Honolulu, writes: "For 30 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 1863, my affianced was nearly bald, and the hair kept falling out every day. I induced her to use 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**

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

The Annie Wright Seminary.  
TACOMA, WASHINGTON.  
1834. Eleventh Year. 1894.  
A Boarding School for Girls,  
with Superior Advantages.

THIS INSTITUTION GIVES CAREFUL ATTENTION TO THE MORAL INTELLECTUAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE STUDENTS. PHYSICAL

Excellent Teachers,  
Beautiful Surroundings.  
SEND FOR CATALOGUE AND PRICES,  
Address, BRAH K. WHITE, Principal.

### 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. LANGRISH.

### HARTLEY & LANGRISH,

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.

### 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. 261

### 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,  
Hd. 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.

### 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. CHEPPEL,  
Hood River, 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, 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.

no24 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.