

Hood River Glacier.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1895.

HOOD RIVER INCORPORATED.

The county commissioners, at their meeting last week, allowed a rehearing of the Hood River incorporation question. The corporation was represented by H. S. Wilson of The Dalles, who showed that the county court had no authority to order proceedings of incorporation to stop; that if the proceedings were in any manner irregular the higher courts only can be called upon to interfere. The former order of the county court, denying the petition for incorporation, was therefore withdrawn. The trouble arose from the fact that the farming lands of F. H. Button and others on the east side of Hood river were included in the boundaries voted on, when at the same time the county court had allowed the remonstrance of these parties against being included within the boundaries of the incorporation. It is expected these parties can find relief through the courts, but the incorporation will hold. It is unfortunate that these lands were included in the boundaries of the town. It is not right that they should be, and we hope they will be allowed to withdraw. For the town proper incorporation is needed for a good many reasons, but it is not necessary to incorporate the whole valley.

The senatorial fight at Salem still continues, with no more prospect of an election than when it began. Representative Cooper of Benton county has again deserted Dolph, leaving him with 42 votes. Dolph is holding his forces well together. But two weeks more of the session remain, and if he can hold twenty-eight or thirty votes till its close there will be no election. In the meantime about the only bill that has been enacted is the one appropriating money for the expense of the session, which of course includes the pay of legislators and their army of clerks. Some legislation is much needed and some laws should be repealed, but if the senatorial deadlock blocks all legislation, it may be that this reform legislature will not be such a costly affair after all.

If Binger Hermann is elected to the senate it will necessitate the holding of a special election in the second congressional district to fill the seat he now occupies. Is it possible that senatorial timber in the republican party of Oregon is so scarce that our legislators cannot vote for some one not now in office? Elections are expensive, and our reform legislature should not vote the expense of an extra election upon the state. If Herman is elected senator, his place in the lower house of congress will most likely be filled by a populist.

Senator Butler of Polk county has introduced a bill to exempt farm and pasture lands inside corporate limits from municipal taxation.

The Fruit Growers' Meeting.

The horticulturalists met in Portland Wednesday. The display of green and evaporated fruit at the assembly hall in the Chamber of Commerce building was very fine. The Hood River delegation was on hand and their exhibit of fruits received first mention in the Portland papers. A resolution was passed endorsing the bill in the legislature looking toward the perpetuation of the state board of horticulture. Sam Clarke, the secretary of the Northwest Fruit Growers Association, was the only one present to speak and vote against the resolution.

The GLACIER correspondent sends the following:

Hood Riverites in attendance—E. L. Smith, Mrs. E. L. Smith, Mrs. D. Watt, M. V. Harrison, H. C. Braham, M. V. Rand, T. J. Watson, W. R. Tillett, W. A. Slingerland, E. Locke, W. J. Baker, N. C. Evans and Henry Prigge.

The Hood River display of apples, although not as large as some, is unquestionably the finest in quality and is creating a very favorable impression, and not a few have promised to come and invest, or at least investigate.

The railroad officials, at the meeting Wednesday, promised to do all in their power to further the fruit industry by low rates.

Protect Our Game.

The Hood River Rod and Gun club held a meeting Friday evening, February 1st. A resolution was adopted requesting our representative to do all in his power for the bill to protect our game, which no doubt will receive proper attention.

In order to have the assistance of the entire valley, the membership fee, which heretofore has been \$1, is dispensed with, and now all that is required to become a member is the sending of your name to the secretary. The time has come when we should make a decided effort to perpetuate the existence of all our game, and in order to accomplish this let us all take hold of the wheel together.

J. B. HUNT, Sec'y pro tem.

The state circuit court will meet at The Dalles next Monday. The jurors drawn from Hood River are J. W. Wallace, Peter Hards and Stimpson Copple.

Estray Laws.

Any one taking up an estray shall immediately post three notices in conspicuous places, giving as correct a description of natural or artificial marks, age, etc., as possible. If the owner shall then prove said estray to be his, within 10 days from the date of taking up, he shall be entitled to the possession of the same by paying \$1 for taking up and posting and a reasonable charge for keeping and feeding.

If no owner shall apply within 10 days the takerup shall make a statement under oath, to the nearest justice of the peace, and the justice of the peace shall immediately advertise said estray and notify the county clerk.

The owner shall be entitled to possession of said estray, by proving property and paying charges, any time within six months, but if no owner applies and pays charges within that time said estray shall be sold by the constable at public auction, at the request of the finder, who shall be entitled to bid thereon.

If any person shall take up an estray and keep the same, without complying with the estray laws, he shall be liable to damages in double the value of such estray, to be sued for and recovered in any court having competent jurisdiction.

Library Report.

EDITOR GLACIER: The Library Association of Hood River being duly organized and in running order, we ask you to kindly publish the following:

Books can now be had of the librarian, Mr. Nickelsen, subject to the regulations governing the same. All who are intending to contribute books are earnestly solicited to do so before the 15th inst., and any moneys given for the library fund can be handed Mr. Nickelsen, treasurer and librarian. This should be done as soon as possible, so that the money can be expended for books, magazines, etc.

We have reason as citizens to feel justly proud of the undertaking, and can truthfully say that the public library of Hood River is an established fact; for proof, see treasurer's report below:

Books received, 89 volumes; cash received, \$30.

M. H. NICKELSEN, Treasurer.
C. J. HAYES, Secretary.
E. L. SMITH, President.

Hood River Cherries.

A correspondent of the Rural Northwest thus speaks of Hood River cherries.

"The conditions which have made the Hood River strawberry so noted and profitable are the same that will, in the early future, cause large settings and shipments of cherries. One who has raised cherries by the acre back in Ohio, but who is now putting out large cherry orchards here, predicts that cherry growing will soon be as large an industry as strawberry growing is at present, and that in a few years carloads of cherries will be shipped from Hood River of better quality and raised at less expense than the California article. The cherry makes a rapid growth and comes into bearing earlier than almost any other fruit tree.

"The only drawback that has kept this luscious fruit from more extensive setting is the liability of the bodies of the trees to gum or crack open, but now that experience has taught that this trouble can be avoided by proper care the settings of cherry are already being considerably increased and in several instances large orchards are being set. The methods used to prevent gumming are: Set the tree at quite an angle toward the sun and wind; head low so as to protect the trunk from the sun; protect the body on the sunny side by a board or stake; avoid crotches or bunches of branches growing out at the same place, but make them come out alternately and only one in a place. When the tree is three or four years old slit the crotches, not too deep, from the limbs to the ground. If the tree has cracked make a box around the body up to the limbs and fill with earth.

"The cherry worm is unknown here, and as there are already enough cherries grown to supply the robins and a few over, any greater production will be a clear gain. So with a little care our best growers think they have conquered the only real difficulty in the way of cherry growing. As for demand, it may be stated that it is unlimited. Orders for carloads were often received by Pacific coast commission houses which could not be filled at any price because the cherries were not to be had."

Letter from Levy & Spiegl.

PORTLAND, Jan. 30, 1895.—Editor GLACIER: In your issue of January 19th there appeared, under the heading of "Returns on Fruit," an article written by H. D. Langille that does us a serious injustice. It is our belief that newspaper men are always willing and ready to allow both parties to any question the privilege of their columns, especially to answer an article that appears to us to be in the nature of an attack on our business methods and honesty. We wrote to Mr. Langille on January 24th concerning this article, and have his reply dated 25th; but as he insists on maintaining a view that we claim to be entirely wrong, we ask you to print the following, our explanation and reply.

During the fall and winter of 1894 and previous to December 20th, we had bought a good many apples from Hartley & Langille, paying them as high as \$1 per box for fancy stock f. o. b., Hood River. During December Mr. Langille came to Portland. The six boxes referred to in his article came consigned to him, not to us, and we know Mr. Langille tried to dispose of them to

certain retail dealers here, but could not do so, because, as we believe, the apples were not fancy enough. Realizing his position, he finally turned them over to us, with the understanding that we should do the best we could with them. Mr. Slingerland and Mr. Baker were both in Portland at the time, and both gentlemen will bear us out in our assertion that \$1.25 per box was the top of the market for fancy 4-tier apples only. Mr. Langille's apples did not come up to that standard as both Mr. Slingerland and Baker can testify if he is asked. Consequently we sold Mr. Langille's three boxes of red apples at \$1.10 per box, and the three boxes of green apples at 85 cents per box—all they were worth, and we rendered sales accordingly. Mr. Slingerland, who is in every way a capable and thorough business man, had looked over the market situation here at the time that Mr. Langille did, and when we told him we would get him \$1.25 per box for his 4-tier Baldwins and \$1 for his 5-tier Baldwins, he appreciated the fact that we agreed to get him all his 80 odd boxes over to us and we sold them just as we agreed to. Our account sales to Mr. Slingerland will prove our claim.

Now this brings out another point that needs reply. In the article under discussion it is claimed that your representative while in Portland called at our store and priced Mr. Slingerland's apples, and that we quoted them at \$1.50 per box. This we do not deny, but it needs the following explanation: Our orders to our salesmen are strict that they should sell goods to the trade only. Consumers often make a practice of pricing fruit at the commission houses and then telling the retail dealers with whom they trade that they can buy certain goods from certain wholesale houses for much less than the retailer asks. This causes much trouble between the retailer and the jobber, and we wish to avoid that. Consequently our strict orders not to sell to consumers. Your representative, dressed like a man of leisure and not like a hard-working grower or retailer, was looked upon by our salesmen as a consumer, and a price was named by him sufficiently in advance of the wholesale price to leave the retailer's margin. We leave it to your conception of justice if we were not right in doing so. We want the consumers to buy of the retailer and the retailer in return to buy of the jobber.

We feel that this reply is due our many friends who are among the readers of Hood River fruit growers, and from one of whom we first received the notice of this attack upon us. Very respectfully yours, LEVY & SPIEGL.

[Timber Land, Act June 3, 1878.]
NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

United States Land Office, The Dalles, Oregon, January 25, 1895.—Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the states of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," Harry B. Campbell of The Dalles, county of Wasco, state of Oregon, has filed in this office his sworn statement No. 119, for the purchase of the southwest 1/4 of section No. 19, in township No. 1 south, range No. 11 east, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at The Dalles, Oregon, on Wednesday, the 10th day of April, 1895.

He names as witnesses: Perry Van Kamp, N. H. Fagan, George Belries and L. J. Norman, all of The Dalles, Oregon.
Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 10th day of April, 1895.
JAS. F. MOORE, Register.

Ripans

ONE GIVES RELIEF.

To Water Consumers.

Owing to hard times I have decided to make a reduction in water rates, but as some have paid up to March 1, 1895, new rates will not take effect until that date. For all water rents paid promptly the first day of the month, the following rates will be accepted: Present rates of \$1.50 reduced to \$1.25; bath tubs, now 50 cents, reduced to 35 cents; livery stables, \$2.50, reduced to \$2; hotels, \$4, reduced to \$2.50; rates now \$1, no change; irrigation, reduced 50 per cent from old price.

Above prices apply to those only who pay promptly first of each month.
J. S. A. S. BLOWERS.

NOTICE OF FILING PLAT.

United States Land Office, The Dalles, Oregon, Jan. 16, 1895.—Pursuant to circular instructions of the General Land Office, issued at Washington, D. C., February 4, 1892, notice is hereby given that the survey and plat made and approved by John C. Arnold, surveyor general for Oregon, on the 8th day of November, 1894, of township 2 north, of range 11 east of the Willamette Meridian, Oregon, has been received at this United States land office, and will be filed in this office on the 25th day of February, 1895, at 9 o'clock a. m. of said day, and we will be prepared on and after said day of filing said plat, to receive applications for the entry of lands in such township.
JAS. F. MOORE, Register.
WILLIAM H. BIGGS, Receiver.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at The Dalles, Oregon, January 22, 1895.—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 March 9, 1895, viz:

Robert B. Lindsay,
Hd. E. No. 3429, for the northeast 1/4 section 18, 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:
Antonio Wise, Henry Prigge, H. C. Stranahan and John Parker, all of Hood River, Oregon.
JAS. F. MOORE, 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.

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,
415 Hood River, Oregon.

OUTDRANK PRINCE BISMARCK.

A Frenchman Whose Head Was Stronger Than the German Had Supposed.
The orators of the French chamber of deputies are in the habit of sipping as they speak some sort of beverage which varies according to the temperament of each one, says Harper's Weekly. M. Floquet used to drink tepid sirup; M. Ribot takes sweetened coffee; M. Rouvier, seltzer water with lemon; M. de Mun, pure water; M. Deroulede, brandy. M. de Freycinet and M. Constant never drink anything while speaking. M. Pouyer-Quertier, who was finance minister at the time of the national assembly and who preferred the juice of the grape to every other beverage, drank Bordeaux wine in almost any quantity; he has been known to speak for three hours and to absorb eleven glasses of his favorite wine without the slightest inconvenience. It was M. Pouyer-Quertier who settled with Prince Bismarck the conditions for the payment of the five billion francs which France, after the war, had to pay over to Germany. The story is told that one day while the two plenipotentiaries were discussing at table the details of those conditions Prince Bismarck conceived the idea of trying to make M. Pouyer-Quertier drink too much. The latter had scarcely emptied his glass when the prince replenished it, and the French plenipotentiary tossed it off immediately. Prince Bismarck, however, had to keep up with him and drink in his turn, so that after an hour the great chancellor felt his head grow rather heavy. He gave up the bout and said to M. Pouyer-Quertier: "I see that the wine has no great effect upon you." "Oh," replied the other, who had noticed Bismarck's attempt to fuddle him: "I can absorb almost any quantity; I can even swallow the glass itself." And suiting the action to the word he ground Prince Bismarck's crystal glass between his teeth without even cutting his lips.

LORE OF THE WOODPECKER.

Sometimes Notions Entertained in Ancient Times Regarding the Bird.

The beliefs and convictions that constitute the folklore of the woodpecker, or sapsucker, as it is sometimes erroneously called—for its boisterous operations occur solely in quest of insects that lie concealed beneath the bark, and are never injurious to the trees—are, in fact, very many and varied, and many of them can be traced back to a somewhat more venerable antiquity than is usual in such matters. Probably, says an English journal, every one remembers having read or heard, at one time or another, the story of the transformation of the pagan god Picus, the son of Saturnus, to the woodpecker by the witch goddess, Circe, in revenge for his coldness and nonrequital of her love. The tale of itself is of little importance, and is but one of the countless fairy legends that compose the lesser and more extremely poetic mythologies of the Greeks and Romans. But it happily serves the purpose of illustrating the connection that evidently existed in the Roman mind between birds and the supernatural and the unknown in general. And it would seem that the relation in different forms was almost universal in ancient times, for the image of the bird which was used by the Romans to represent the persecuted deity already mentioned—after whom the family is named incidentally, in ornithology—and by the augurs and priests of the city as a sort of symbol in foretelling coming events, abounds in many of the marvelous and complicated sculptures and carvings of Central America and Peru, and has even been found in some of the South Sea islands and other parts of the world in the form of wooden charms and fetiches.

GAME OF THE DEVIL.

It Hails Originally from China and Used to Be Played in Europe.

What is called the "Game of the Devil" dates back to China, where it is called Kou-en-gen, to a very remote antiquity, and has been played in France at different epochs of modern times, especially at the beginning of the present century.

The "devil" is thrown into the air by means of a string which the player keeps taut by the skillful use of two sticks, and upon which he is to catch it. "I remember having often seen this game in the halls of one of my friends," says a contributor to a French periodical. "According to him, the game was in great favor in Belgium in his boyhood, about fifteen years ago, especially at colleges, where the young men often got up genuine matches between two and even three players. "The devil's form varies a little from that of the 'Kou-en-gen.' It is made of two tin cones connected by their apices, and provided with apertures for the production of a humming sound when the devil revolves very fast. A good strong player can easily throw it to a height of more than forty feet."

Something less than a quarter of a century ago this game was much played at Paris. The devil was made of two hollow boxwood balls.

The Chinese Sailor.

The Chinese sailor is not a lover of discipline. He prefers perfect freedom, especially when the question of leave is concerned. When Capt. Lang had charge of the Chinese navy he discovered this weakness, and it gave him a considerable amount of trouble. He found ordinary methods of enforcing regularity utterly useless. Officers and men alike showed a total indifference to his orders where leave of absence was concerned. Following the example of the emperor of Germany, he determined on a series of surprise visits, and on one of these occasions he found that many of the officers and men were on shore without leave. Determined to enforce discipline at any cost, he ordered all the delinquents to be placed under arrest when they returned. This was too much for the easy-going Chinamen. That night every man jumped overboard and went home, utterly disgusted with the service.

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The Famous C. M. HENDERSON & CO.'S

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For MEN, WOMEN and CHILDREN. All sizes and large variety. My motto is "Possibly not the Cheapest, but the Best," and the Henderson Shoes are the cheapest in the long run.

Don't Fail

To call and examine and price these goods. They will please you. No trouble to show them.

Hand-made Double Team Harness, \$20!

With Boston Team Collars. All other kinds of harness cheap for 1895. If you doubt it, call and price them. I propose to keep Hood River trade at home if price is an object.

D. F. PIERCE, Hood River, Or.

WE HAVE DECIDED

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

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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-lb Soap and the old standard PEARS and CUTICURA in any quantity.

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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.

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