The Hood River Glacier.

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HOOD RIVER GLACIER

Issued every Thursday by ARTHUR D. MOE, Publisher.

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SOCIETIES.

OAK GROVE COUNCIL No. 142, ORDER OF PENDO.—Meets the Second and Fourth Fridays of the month. Visitors cordially welcomed. F. U. BROSIUS, Counsellor. MISS NELLIE CLARK, Secretary.

ORDER OF WASHINGTON.—Hood River Union No. 142, meets in Odd Fellows' hall second and fourth Saturdays in each month, 7:30 o'clock. E. L. ROOD, President. C. U. DAKIN, Secretary.

HOOD RIVER CAMP, No. 7,702, M. W. A., meets in K. of P. Hall every Wednesday night. M. M. RUSSELL, V. C. C. U. DAKIN, Clerk.

HOOD RIVER CAMP, No. 770, W. O. W., meets on first and third Tuesday of each month in Odd Fellow Hall. A. C. STATEN, C. C. F. H. BLAGG, Clerk.

WAUCOMA LODGE, No. 30, K. of P., meets in K. of P. Hall every Tuesday night. H. M. DUKES, C. C. C. E. HEMMAN, K. of R. & S.

HOOD RIVER CHAPTER, No. 25, O. E. S., meets second and fourth Tuesday evenings of each month. Visitors cordially welcomed. THERESE CASTNER, W. M. MRS. MARY B. DAVIDSON, Secretary.

HOOD RIVER CIRCLE, No. 524, Women of Woodcraft, meets at K. of P. Hall on the first and third Fridays of each month. HELEN NORTON, Guardian Neighbor. NELLIE HOLLOWELL, Clerk.

CANBY POST, No. 16, G. A. R., meets at A. O. U. W. Hall, second and fourth Saturdays of each month at 2 o'clock p. m. All G. A. R. members invited to meet with us. H. H. BAILEY, Commander. T. J. CUNNING, Adjutant.

CANBY W. R. C., No. 16, meets second and fourth Saturdays of each month in A. O. U. W. Hall at 2 p. m. MRS. ALIDA SHOEMAKER, President. MRS. T. J. CUNNING, Secretary.

EDEN ENCAMPMENT, No. 48, I. O. O. F.—Regular meeting second and fourth Mondays of each month. A. J. GATCHELL, C. P. BERT ENTRICAN, Scribe.

IDLEWILD LODGE, No. 107, I. O. O. F., meets in Fraternal Hall, every Thursday night. ED. MAYES, N. G. H. C. SMITH, Secretary.

HOOD RIVER CHAPTER, No. 27, R. A. M., meets third Friday night of each month. G. R. CASTNER, H. P. D. MCDONALD, Secretary.

COURT HOOD RIVER No. 42, Foresters of America, meets second and fourth Mondays in each month in K. of P. Hall. H. T. DEWITT, C. R. F. C. BROSIUS, Financial Secretary.

LAUREL REBEKAH DEGREE LODGE, No. 87, I. O. O. F., meets first and third Fridays in each month. FRANCIS MORSE, N. G. THERESE CASTNER, Secretary.

HOOD RIVER LODGE No. 105, A. F. and A. M., meets Saturday evening on or before each full moon. D. MCDONALD, W. M. R. B. SAVAGE, Secretary.

OLETA ASSEMBLY No. 103, United Artisans, meets first and third Wednesdays, work; second and fourth Wednesdays, social; Artisans hall. D. MCDONALD, M. A. E. M. MCCARTY, Secretary.

RIVERSIDE LODGE No. 68, A. O. U. W., meets first and third Saturdays of each month. E. R. BRADLEY, Financier. W. B. SHUTE, W. M. J. O. HAYNES, Recorder.

RIVERSIDE LODGE, NO. 40, Degree of Honor, A. O. U. W., meets first and third Saturdays at 8 p. m. [illegible] MISS CORA COPPLE, Recorder. MRS. LUCRETIA PRATHER, Financier.

MOUNTAIN HOME CAMP No. 3,469, R. N. A. Meets at K. of P. hall on the second and fourth Friday of each month. MRS. EMMA JONES, Oracle. MRS. ELLA DAKIN, Recorder.

WAUNA TEMPLE, No. 6, Rathbone Sisters, meets every second and fourth Thursday of each month. AMANDA WHITEHEAD, M. E. C. STELLA RICHARDSON, M. of R. and C.

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ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

HOOD RIVER.

The postoffice is open daily between 8 a. m. and 7 p. m.; Sunday from 12 to 1 o'clock. Mails for the East close at 11:20 a. m., 5:30 p. m. and 9 p. m.; for the West at 2:40 p. m. and 9 p. m.

The carriers on R. F. D. routes No. 1 and No. 2 leave the postoffice at 8:30 daily. Mail leaves

For Mt. Hood, daily at 12:00 m.; arrives, 10:30 a. m.

For Chenoweth, Wash., at 7:30 a. m. Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays; arrives same days at 6 p. m.

For Underwood, Wash., at 7:30 a. m. Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays; arrives same days at 6 p. m.

For White Salmon, Wash., daily at 2:45 p. m.; arrives at 11 a. m.

WHITE SALMON.

For Hood River daily at 9 a. m.; arrives at 4:45 p. m.

For Husum, Trout Lake and Guler, Wash., daily at 7:30 a. m.; arrives at 12 m.

For Glenwood, Gilmer and Fulda, Wash., daily at 7:30 a. m.; arrives at 5 p. m.

For Pineflat and Snowden, Wash., at 11:30 a. m. Tuesdays and Saturdays; arrives same days, 10:30 a. m.

For Bingen, Wash., daily at 4:45 p. m.; arrives at 8:45 a. m.

[Timber Land Act June 3, 1878.]

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

United States Land Office, The Dalles, Oregon, Dec. 12, 1904.—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," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892,

ANDREW L. CARMICHAEL

of Hood River, county of Wasco, state of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 2457, for the purchase of the E½SE¼, SENE¼ of section No. 20, and SW¼NW¼ of Section Number 21, in township No. 2 north, range No 9 E., W.M., 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 George T. Prather, United States commissioner, at his office at Hood River, Oregon, on the 4th day of March, 1905.

He names as witnesses: Hugh A. Moore, James Moore, Charles J. Hayes, and William F. Rand, all of Hood River, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 4th day of March, 1905.

d22 f23 MICHAEL T. NOLAN, Register.

[Timber Land, Act June 3, 1878.]

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

United States Land Office, The Dalles, Oregon, Nov. 21, 1904.—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," as extended to all the public land states by act of August 4, 1892,

ARTHUR R. FRENCH

of Waynoka, county of Woods, territory of Oklahoma, has on June 2 1903, filed in this office his sworn statement No. 1908, for the purchase of the W½NE¼ and E½NW¼ of section No. 20 in township No. 1 north, range No. 11 east W.M. 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 Geo. T. Prather, U. S. Commissioner at his office in Hood River, Oregon, on the 3d day of March 1905.

He names as witnesses: Archie C. French, Bert L. Wooley and Albert M. Caldwell, all of Waynoka, Oklahoma, Warren Miller, Edmond C. Miller and Ralph French, all of Hood River, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before the said 3d day of March, 1905.

d29 mch2 MICHAEL T. NOLAN, Register.

Bids Wanted

with 35 ricks of 16-inch wood, 20 of pine or fir, 15 of oak; to be delivered and piled in the wood house on or before the 15th day of August 1905. All bids to be in before January 14, 1905.

j12 WILLIAM DAVIDSON, Clerk.

THE HOOD RIVER

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WILL SET TYPE WITH MACHINE

GLACIER INSTALLS A SIMPLEX

Another Milestone in the March of Progress for Hood River—Come See the New Typesetter.

Last week the Glacier installed a late style Simplex Type Setter. The addition of this new and expensive machinrey is necessary to more fully meet the requirements for publishing a newspaper such as the enterprise and progressiveness of this community demands. The largest possible amount of news matter must be handled, and hand composition is becoming too slow in this rushing age. With the Simplex, we will not only be able to handle a larger amount of news but do it easier and better, holding the forms open later and getting the best of the news of the day—that which comes in late in the day.

We cordially invite the readers of this paper to call at the office any time during the day and witness the operation of the machine. Believing our friends will be interested in knowing something of this fine piece of mechanism, we present herewith a cut of the Simplex, and a description which will enable any one to understand its working.

The body of the Simplex consists of two cylinders, one above and rotating on the other, having a common axis. In both cylinders, extending vertically their full length, are 90 parallel channels, those in the lower cylinder forming the magazine into which type distributes from the channels of the upper, and is stored for resetting. The channels are slightly wider than the body of the type which the machine is made to set.

On the forward side of each channel in the lower cylinder a series of steel strips are inserted and project part way across. They are called "wards", as they perform the same functions as the wards of a lock. The combination of wards in each channel differs from that in every other channel. Each type character in a font is given a combination of nicks corresponding with the combination of wards in one particular channel, and can enter this channel only. The central ward extends the full length of the channel, and is cut off just short enough to permit one type to be pushed out at the bottom when the key is touched.

The channels in the upper cylinder have no wards, so that lines containing all characters in the font will enter any channel in this cylinder freely. In each channel is a sliding weight, the function of which is to press lightly down on the line of dead type contained in the channel, so that when the pottom type comes to its proper channel in the lower cylinder it will drop quickly. These weights are lifted up when the channel is to be loaded, the line of dead type inserted into the channel and the weights lowered again on top of the line.

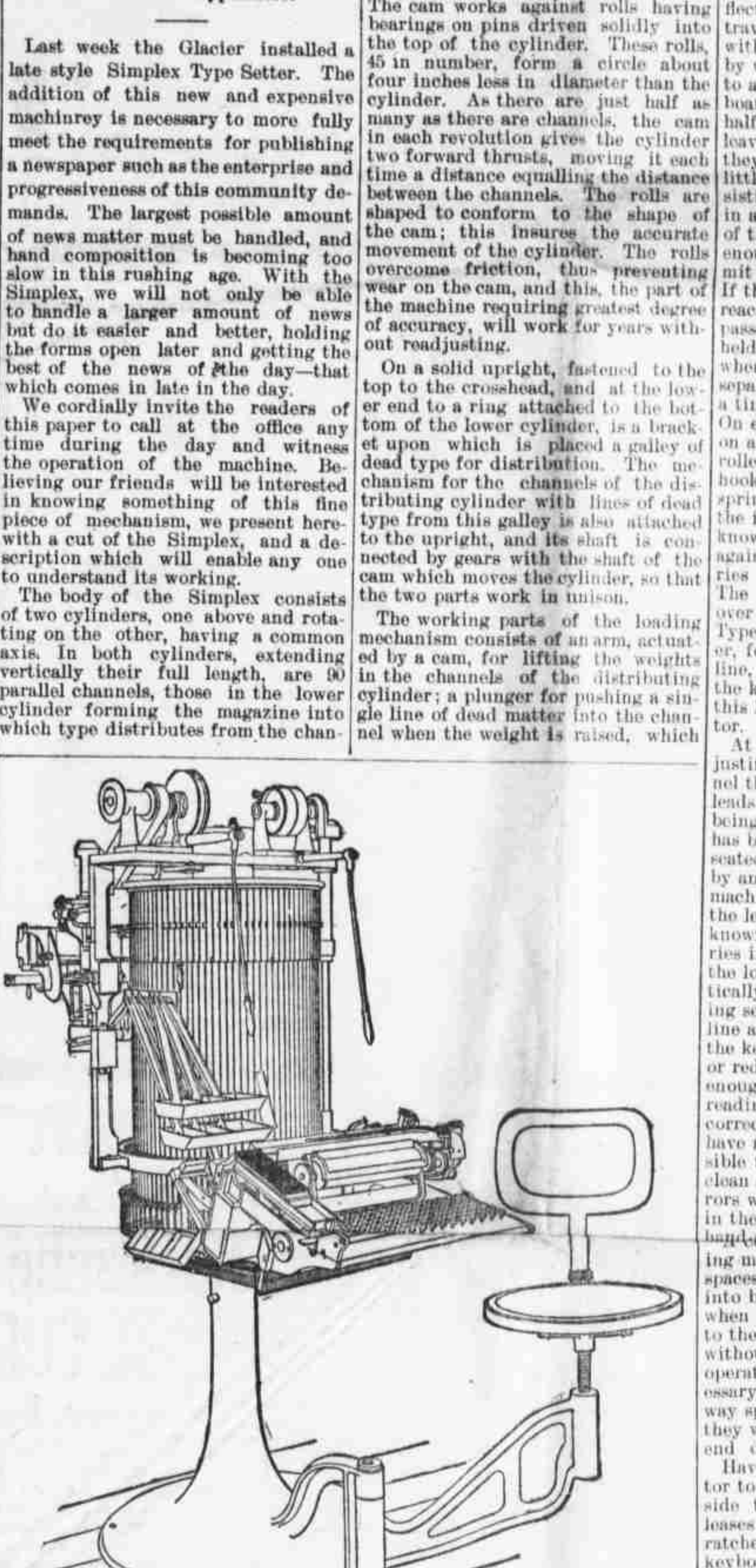
The channels in the upper cylinder are filled with lines of dead type and the cylinder is revolved step by step, bringing each of its channels in turn directly over each channel in the lower cylinder. At each step or movement of the distributer the bottom type of each line of dead type is tested by the wards in the channels of the cylinder. Every type with a combination of nicks matching the combinations of wards in the channel over which it is brought drops down, while those differing in combination rests on the tops of the wards, they in turn dropping when the cylinder in its revolution brings them to their own channels. As the distriputer can supply type much faster than operators can set it up, it is not necessary to keep it working all the time.

The mechanism by which all this is accomplished is accurately made, and is wonderfully simple in its construction. When it is understood that each of the 90 channels in the upper cylinder matches perfectly with each of the channels of the lower cylinder, this accuracy will be appreciated. This in itself would not secure proper distribution unless the upper cylinder were moved positively at each step to the point where the channels all coincide as described, held there rigidly an instant to permit the dropping of any type which may have found its channel.

This accuracy of movement is obtained by employing a cam to impart the step-by-step movement to the revolving. The cam revolves on a shaft, the bearings of which are rigidly attached to the crosshead of the machine, which in turn is firmly attached to a main shaft extending through both cylinders. Motion is imparted to the cam through gears extending back to a shaft on the crosshead driven by a belt or a motor. The cam works against rolls having bearings on pins driven solidly into the top of the cylinder. These rolls, 45 in number, form a circle about four inches less in diameter than the cylinder. As there are just half as many as there are channels, the cam in each revolution gives the cylinder two forward thrusts, moving it each time a distance equalling the distance between the channels. The rolls are shaped to conform to the shape of the cam; this insures the accurate movement of the cylinder. The rolls overcome friction, thus preventing wear on the cam, and this, the part of the machine requiring greatest degree of accuracy, will work for years without readjusting.

On a solid upright, fastened to the top to the crosshead, and at the lower end to a ring attached to the bottom of the lower cylinder, is a bracket upon which is placed a galley of dead type for distribution. The mechanism for the channels of the distributing cylinder with lines of dead type from this galley is also attached to the upright, and its shaft is connected by gears with the shaft of the cam which moves the cylinder, so that the two parts work in unison.

The working parts of the loading mechanism consists of an arm, actuated by a cam, for lifting the weights in the channels of the distributing cylinder; a plunger for pushing a single line of dead matter into the channel when the weight is raised, which plunger is operated by an arm connected with a sceond cam; and a devise for making the parts operate whenever an empty channel comes to the loading point as the distributing cylinder revolves. These parts are all driven by a single shaft, on which are two cams and the releasing mechanism.



OUR NEW SIMPLEX TYPESETTING MACHINE.

A galley of dead type being placed on the bracket, with the face of the type outward, the distributer is started. If the matter being distributed is leaded the leads are withdrawn by the plunger as it returns, and are dropped into a receptacle below the loader. The pawl being disengaged, as before described, the vertical shaft now rests until another empty channel presents itself to be loaded. The column of dead matter is moved forward by a spring, bringing the next line in the galley into position to be loaded. All these movements are performed during the interval between each forward step of the cylinder. They are made quietly, and without strain upon the type, each line being separate from the column in the galley before being carried into the channel by the plunger.

The distributer is not delayed by the loading, but rotates at its normal speed. If every channel in the distributing cylinder should be empty when it is started, the loader would fill all in three-quarters of a minute.

In practice, however, there are generally but a few lines to be loaded in each revolution of the cylinder. The lower case letters and other characters principally used are located in front of the operator, and as they become filled or emptied he stops or starts the distributer by moving a conveniently located lever. When the galley of dead type becomes empty, it is the work of but a moment to take it off and substitute a full one of either leaded or solid matter.

The sorts in the different channels distribute in about the proportion required by the operator. This depends somewhat upon the character of the matter which is being set and distributed; so provision is made for quickly removing from its channel in the lower cylinder any sorts which distribute faster than required, or for replenishing the supply of sorts which do not distribute rapidly enough. Galleys for containing a reserve supply of sorts are kept in a cabinet sent with machine.

On the setting mechanism is a keyboard with ninety keys—one for each channel in the cylinder—each key being connected by levers and wires with a small plunger at the bottom of its particular channel. The front end of the plunger rests immediately behind the foot of the bottom type in its channel, and when a key is depressed on the board, its corresponding plunger is moved forward carrying one type out ahead of it. The keys work very lightly, and their action is practically instantaneous.

When ejected by the plungers, as described, the type is pushed upon the flat surface of the disc which encircles the bottom of the channels.

The disc revolves rapidly, and the type ejected upon it are swiftly carried to the right hand side of the machine, where a switch or guide deflects the type off the disc and upon a traveling flat belt, running parallel with the edge of the disc at this point, by which the type is carried forward to a point directly back of the keyboard and somewhat above it. About half way between where the type leaves the disc and the point to which they are conveyed to the belt, is a little device called the separator, consisting of two rolls revolving rapidly in a direction opposite to the motion of the belt. There is just distance enough between the two rolls to permit the free passage of a single type. If the operator plays two type which reach this point side by side, one passes between the rolls, the other is held back until this channel is clear, when it follows. After passing the separators the type are guided, one at a time, to what is called the packer. On entering the packer the type run on a cam, by which they are lifted; a roller, bearing on a piece called the hook, which is pressed forward by a spring, holds the type lightly against the inner wall of the channel. A part known as the hammer now pushes against the foot of the type and carries it forward to proper position. The packer is capable of handling over six hundred type per minute. Type succeed each other in the packer, forming words in a continuous line, which extends across the back of the keyboard, the face of the type in this line being in view of the operator.

At the left of the keyboard is the justifying mechanism, and the channel through which the long line passes leads to this, the type in the line now being on its feet. When the long line has been filled, the operator, who is seated on a chair, which is supported by an arm attached to the base of the machine, swings his chair around to the left, and with a small instrument known as the "grab," which he carries in his left hand, separates from the long line enough matter to practically fill a width of the column being set. Between each word in the line a three-em space was played from the keyboard. The operator increases or reduces the width of these spaces enough to properly justify the line, reading the line as he does so and correcting any errors which he may have made in setting. It is thus possible to produce matter remarkably clean and free from errors. Any errors which may be overlooked appear in the proof are corrected just as in hand set matter, and without delaying [illegible]ing mechanism is the fact that the spaces and quads distribute directly into boxes located within easy reach when justifying. These sorts return to the point where they are needed without handling or attention of the operator. In justifying, it is not necessary to pay any attention to the way spaces and quads are put in, as they will dstribute no matter which end or which side around.

Having justified the line the operator touches a thumb lever located beside the galley. The thumb lever releases a pawl which engages with a ratchet on a rotating wheel under the keyboard. In one revolution of the wheel, the rule which stands behind the type line is drawn down below it while a line pusher comes up in front of the line and carries it into the galley, which rests on a support behind the rule. The pusher now returns to its position of rest, and the rule comes back into position ready to support the succeeding line while being justified, the whole movement of these parts occupying but a moment.

On top of the line pusher, which carries the line of type into the galley as above described, is a receptacle for leads. The mechanism is so arranged that a supply of leads can quickly be inserted, and, being in full view, the operator can tell when the supply is becoming exhausted and replenish it without disturbing any other part of the machine. If the matter being set is to be leaded, the operator moves a small thumb-nut to position and a lead is delivered behind each line as the line pusher carries it into the galley. If more than one lead is required between the lines, the thumb lever referred to before is held out and the pusher will continue to deliver leads until the desired number has been delivered. If, however, the matter is to be set solid, the thumbnut is returned to its original position, an the line pusher will convey the lines into the galley without delivering any leads. This devise has been found to be a great convenience, as the operator is relieved from inserting the leads between the lines by hand, and the output of the machine is thus increased. When a galley has been filled it is removed from the support by moving back the latch, and an empty galley substituted—the type of the galleys being all ready for proving, etc., when removed from the machine, without further lock-up or other handling. Beside the justifier, and within easy reach, is a partitioned shelf, for containing rules, dashes, heads, etc. Every need of the operator has been carefully studied and means provided by which he can perform his duties without inconvenience or loss of time.

All parts of the machine have been designed in the most simple and substantial form, particular attention haing been given to making them accessible and interchangeable. Duplicates of parts subject to wear are sent with machines, and can easily be substituted by the operator when those on the machine are worn. The average compositor quickly learns the requirements of the machine and how to meet them, and will soon attain average speed in operating.

Mrs. H. M. Huxley and children, accompanied by Mrs. D. Jackson, left just before the storm last week for California, where they will spend the winter for the benefit of Mrs. Huxley's health. Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Ash accompanied them on the same train for Los Angeles. Mrs. Huxley expects to visit at Sacramento.

WILL CARE FOR FAIR VISITORS

REASONABLE RATES FOR ROOMS

Exposition Management Arranges for Bureau of Accommodation at Portland.

Special to the Glacier.

Portland, Jan. 18—Until quite recently one of the most perplexing questions in connection with the general plan of the Lewis and Clark exposition was that of providing visitors with suitable accommodations at reasonable rates and preventing extortion. This question has been solved by the organization of a bureau of accommodation incorporated under the general laws of the state of Oregon, a separate corporation from that of the Lewis and Clark fair but under the supervision and control of the latter.

While this association acts independently of the fair corporation in the general management of its business is bound nevertheless under the terms of a special contract to make reasonable terms with all visitors who may become patrons of he bureau and by every means in its power protect their interests during their sojourn in the city of Portland.

It has been the experience of other cities where great expositions have been held in the past that visitors have been held up by the unscrupulous landlords in spite of all that has peen done to prevent it. The primary purpose of this bureau will be to offer rooms in the better class of private homes, convenient to car lines, but it is in the field to provide any and all kinds of respectable and suitable accommodations, so that no person need visit Portland's great fair and complain of any dereliction of duty on the part of the citizens in the matter of providing accommodations in keeping with their needs.

The brueau will make reservations of whatever accommodatiouns may be desired at any time before or after the fair opens. A technical description of rooms offered or reserved will be given with price. Those contemplating a visit to the great western fair will do well to make their reservations as far ahead as possible even into the fall of the year. The bureau will maintain a central office with branch offices distributed about the city all in the most convenient and accessable locale ities.

Among these branches will be one at the Union railway station and another at the exposition grounds. This organization, which has the title of the Exposition Accommodation Bureau, is in the hands of some of Port[illegible] are equally interested with the fair management and the commercial interests of the city not only in according fair treatment of its guests but in extending a cordial welcome and in making them feel that Portland's hospitality is worth the trip across the continent to enjoy.

Portland's street car lines are as good in equipment and service as any in the United States today and very numerous, and the bureau controls rooms which can be reached for a five cent fare from the exposition grounds or from any part of the city of Portland.

FAVOR A COUNTY FRUIT INSPECTOR

"The Hood River apples exhibited at the meeting of the State Horticultural society in Portland last week loomed up like a mogul engine on a down grade in the fog," remarked E. H. Shepard after his return from the meeting. The apples were from the orchard of R. B. Tucker, and were Hydes King, Arkansas Black, Spitzenbergs and Newtowns.

The horticultural meeting was well attended by apple men from different parts of the state. Among those from Hood River were F. P. Friday, E. N. Benson, Brock Bros., D. H. Sears, E. H. Shepard, A. I. Mason, E. L. Smith and C. K. Marshall.

The resolutions adopted at the recent mass meeting of Hood River apple growers were passed by the society, among them the resolution calling for county inspectors. There was a strong sentiment in favor of keeping wormy apples off the markets.

The society extended an invitation to the American Pomological society to meet in Portland this summer. At the same time there will be an extra session of the Horticultural society, the time for which is to be set by the executive committee. At this meeting President J. R. Cardwell expects to have the best exhibit of Oregon fruit ever shown in the state. On account of the fair he believes the Pomological society will gladly choose Portland for its annual convention.

James H. Reid, of Milwaukie, announced he would present a silver cup to the exhibitor of the best plate of apples at the next meeting of the society.

The awards in the apple display were made as follows: Hubbardston and Rome Beauty, Jas. Cartrell, Okanogan, B. C.; Northern Spy, Monte Vista and Baldwin, Asa Haladay, Scapoose; Arkansas Black and Newton Pippin, R. B. Tucker, Hood River; Spitzenberg, L. Boyd, Hood River. Honorable mention was made of the apples and pears displayod by Hon. John Minto from trees grafted half a century ago.

On motion of E. L. Smith, Dr. J. R. Cardwell was re-elected president of the society to serve his seventeenth consecutive year, and Professor E. R. Lake, secretary-treasurer, to serve his thirteenth year. Col. Harry Haynes, of Forest Grove, was elected first vice president and James H. Reid, second vice-president. Loyd Reynolds, of Marion coutny, was elected fifth member of the executive committee.

Wreck That Was No Joke.

The accident to the steamer Dalles City recalls to the minds of the people who were here eight years ago, the night of November 27 of that year when the same little steamer (at least the hull of the same steamer) struck a rock just this side of Sprague, almost competely wrecking her, remarks The Dalles Chronicle.

Thel night was one of the roughest known on the river; it was snowing hard and the river was full of floating ice. She left the Cascades at 5:30, with Captains Johnson and McNulty both in the pilot house. At 6:30 the blackness of the night, wind and ice caused her to veer from her course and stirke a rock, making a hole a foot wide and eight feet long in her hull.

Two minutes after she struck she had sunk in about seven feet of water.

The deck aft was under water about a foot and cattle on board were standing in six to ten inches of water.

At daylight Truman Butler, who was purser, and two of the crew, took a small boat and went to Cascades for help, when Day Bros.' boat, Maria, was brought up and took the passengers to Cascades.

The Dalles City was built in the fall of 1891, costing altogether about $24,000. After the accident her house was put on a new hull, and she has since done splendid service. She will soon be repaired and plowing the waters of the Columbia again.

Bill to Create Jefferson County.

Representative Burgess of Wasco introduced bills in the house last week for the amendment of Dalles City charter and also to create the county of Jefferson from portions of Crook and Wasco. Antelope is to be the county seat until 1906, when the locaton is to be determined by an election in which the successful town must obtain a majority of the vote cast. If no town receives a majority the two highest in the election will be voted out in 1908. The new county is to be in a representative and a senatorial district with Wasco in the Seventh judicial district with Wasco, Crook, Gilliam, Sherman and Wheeler. The first county officers are to be chosen by the governor, secretary of state, and state treasurer, but in 1906 and thereafter are to be elected by the people. Salaries are to be the same as in Wheeler county. The law as to trespass in force in Wasco and Crook as to sheep and other animals are to be in force in Jefferson. The indebtedness of Wasco and Crook to be assumed by Jefferson is to be determined by the county judges of Wasco and Crook and Max Lueddeman, of Jefferson.

Florida People Pleased With Oregon.

W. C. Martin, writing to the Ocala (Fla.) Star, says:

Winter is here again, and rubber boots, rain coats and snow shovels are in demand. We are having rain and snow alternately, and mud all the time. But in most instances the pantries and cellars and wood sheds are well stocked. We have plenty of stock feed under cover, so we do not consider them any great hardship [illegible] else. He has to go, rain or shine. When Albert Graham came to Oregon he said that he wanted to see snow. I suppose that he is satisfied by this time; if not, he will be before next spring. We have telephone connections with the city where he is and can say "hello" to him at any time, when he is not too busy. He appears to be well pleased with this country. As a matter of fact, his business keeps him so continually on the jump that he appears to have no time to get homesick.

The Hood River fruit growers won two gold medals at the World's fair at St. Louis; one for apples and one for cherries. Oregon won two grand prizes; one for a collective exibit and one to this county, Wasco county, for a county exhibit.

The success attending the efforts of the apple growers during the last few years has encouraged them to the extent that a great many new orchards are being planted and old ones enlarged.

Will Raise Dalles City.

H. C. Campbell, general manager of the Regulator line of boats, has made an inspection of the steamer Dalles City, which ran on a rock above the Cascade Locks and was beached near Stevenson last Tuesday. Mr. Campbell thinks the vessel can be raised with little difficulty. Her freight was taken to Portland.

"There was no excitement on board when the vessel strck the rock," says Mr. Campbell. "When Captain Scammon saw she was leaking he headed her for the shore, and many of the passengers did not know anything was wrong until they were landed. How large a hole was torn in her hull will be impossble to say until the vessel has been raised. Her stern is pretty well under water."

Until another steamer can can be secured to replace the Dalles City, while undergoing repairs, the Regulator will look after the business, making alternate trips.

Van Horn Will Have no Kraut.

Burt Van Horn, well known in this city, lost 70 tons of cabbage by fire a couple of weeks ago. The fire started in the early hours of the morning, and but for the strenuous efforts of neighbors other than of Mr. Van Horn's cold storage plants would have gone up in flames. Mr. Van Horn was in New York at the time.

The Niagara Falls Journal says: "The fire burned until five o'clock in the morning. For miles around it smelled as if every housewife was cooking cabbage for breakfast. No insurance."

Prize-Packed Fruit.

La Grande—The Oregonian Produce company, of La Grande, has been awarded first honors by a committee of over 50 commission men and dealers in San Francisco, for the best packed fruit, competing with Colorado, California, Washington and Idaho. A. A. Gust, manager of the company in this city has just returned from San Francisco.

Every two years the county courts of the counties of Umatilla, Gilliam, Morrow, Wheeler, Sherman, Wasco, and Crook, which compose the second Eastern Oregon agricultural society appoint a commissioner for their various counties to serve for the coming two years. Last week Judge Lake appointed J. L. Kelly as commissioner for Wasco county.