

SOCIETIES

HOOD RIVER COMMERCIAL CLUB—Meets second Monday in each month at 8 p. m. in the club rooms over Jackson's store. H. F. DAVIDSON, Pres. A. D. MOE, Secretary.

HOOD RIVER LODGE NO. 106, A. F. & A. M.—Meets Saturday evening at 8 o'clock on or before each full moon. A. S. BLOWERS, W. M. D. McDONALD, Secretary.

HOOD RIVER CHAPTER NO. 27, R. A. M.—Meets first and third Friday nights of each month. H. C. COOK, W. M. A. D. MOE, Secretary.

HOOD RIVER CHAPTER NO. 20, O. E. S.—Meets second and fourth Tuesday evening of each month. Visitors cordially welcomed. Mrs. T. J. KINSAID, W. M. Mrs. THELMA CARTER, Secretary.

IDLEWILDE LODGE NO. 17, L. O. O. F.—Meets in Fraternal hall, every Thursday night. J. H. HENRI, Secretary. H. C. COOK, N. G.

KOON ENCAMPMENT NO. 45, I. O. O. F.—Regular meeting second and fourth Monday of each month. H. C. COOK, C. P. H. C. SMITH, Scribe.

LAUREL BEBEKAK DEGREE LODGE NO. 10, K. O. T.—Meets first and third Friday in each month. Mrs. E. W. UDELL, N. G. Mrs. DORA THOMSON, Secretary.

WATCOMA LODGE NO. 30, K. O. P.—Meets in R. of F. hall every Tuesday night. THOMAS F. JOHNSON, C. C. V. C. HOOK, K. E. B. and E.

HOOD RIVER CAMP NO. 730, W. M. W. A.—Meets in R. of F. hall every Wednesday night. C. Y. DAKIN, Clerk.

HOOD RIVER CIRCLE NO. 24, WOMEN OF WOODRUFF—Meets at K. of P. hall on the first and third Fridays of each month. LOU MCKENZIE, G. N. F. W. McLEYSKY, Secy.

RIVERSIDE LODGE NO. 68, A. O. U. W.—Meets first and third Saturdays of each month. E. H. BRADLEY, F. H. BLAGO, W. M. W. CHURCHER, Recorder.

DELTA ASSEMBLY NO. 108, UNITED ARTISANS—Meets first and third Wednesdays, work; second and fourth Wednesdays, social. W. W. THOMPSON, W. M. C. H. HENRI, Secretary.

COUNTY HOOD RIVER NO. 42, FORESTERS OF AMERICA—Meets second and fourth Monday in each month in K. of P. hall. S. A. SKENNER, F. J. FOUTS, C. R. F. C. HOBBS, F. C.

CANBY POST NO. 16, G. A. R.—MEETS AT A. O. U. W. hall, second and fourth Saturdays of each month at 8 o'clock p. m. All G. A. R. members invited to meet with us. S. A. SKENNER, Commander. THOMAS GOSS, 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. E. H. BLAGO, President. GERTRUDE B. INGLES, Secretary.

MOUNTAIN HOME CAMP NO. 2408, R. N. A.—Meets at the K. of P. Hall on the second and fourth Fridays of each month. M. EARLE BROWN, O. Mrs. ELLA DAKIN, Recorder.

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Age 17-21. Young men and women of this vicinity should not fail to write for catalogue, stating what course they prefer.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

United States Land Office, The Dalles, Oregon, Aug. 19, 1906.—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.

PAUL M. HALL-LEWIS, of Hood River, county of Wasco, state of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 3009, for the purchase of the following described lands to-wit: Township 11 north range 10 e., W. M. and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver, at the Dalles, Ore., on November 22, 1906.

He names as witnesses William F. Rand, J. E. Morgan, and J. Heilbronner, all of Hood River, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely any of the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before the 15th day of September, 1906.

MICHAEL T. NOLAN, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

United States Land Office, The Dalles, Ore., Aug. 20, 1906.—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, 1902, the following named persons have on April 1, 1906, filed in this office their sworn statements, to-wit:

MAUDE A. FAIRBANKS, of Seattle, county of King, in the state of Washington, sworn statement No. 2966, for the purchase of the SE 1/4 of section 35, township 11 north, range 10 e., W. M.

CHARLES J. FAIRBANKS, of Seattle, county of King, state of Washington, sworn statement No. 2967, for the purchase of the W 1/2 of section 35, township 11 north, range 10 e., W. M.

That they will offer proof to show that the lands described are more valuable for agricultural purposes, and to establish their claims to said lands before the Register and Receiver at the land office in The Dalles, Oregon, on November 22, 1906.

They name the following witnesses: Nils C. Olson, of Portland, Oregon; Maude A. Fairbanks and Charles J. Fairbanks, of Seattle, Washington.

Any and all persons claiming adversely any of the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before the 15th day of September, 1906.

MICHAEL T. NOLAN, Register.

SUMMONS.

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for Wasco county.

Emma Robinson, Plaintiff.

Chas. O. B. Robinson, Defendant.

To Chas. O. B. Robinson, defendant above named.

In the name of the state of Oregon, you are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled cause on or before the expiration of six weeks from the date of the first publication of this summons, at the county court of the state of Oregon, in and for the county of Wasco, at the hour of ten o'clock a. m. of said day of the month of October, 1906, at the court house at the city of Hood River, Oregon, as the place for the hearing of said final report. All persons having objections to said complaint are notified to be present at said time and place and present such objections, if any there be, on or before the 15th day of September, 1906.

E. O. BLANCHARD, Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

The undersigned has filed his final account of the estate of David Wisbart, deceased, in the county court of the state of Oregon, in and for the county of Wasco, at the hour of ten o'clock a. m. of said day of the month of October, 1906, at the court house at the city of Hood River, Oregon, as the place for the hearing of said final report. All persons having objections to said account are notified to be present at said time and place and present such objections, if any there be, on or before the 15th day of September, 1906.

ROSWELL SHELLEY, Administrator of the estate of David Wisbart, deceased.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been ordered by the Honorable County Court of the state of Oregon, in and for the county of Wasco, to administer the estate of Chas. Rosey, deceased, and all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present the same to me at the Little White store at Hood River, Oregon, on or before the 15th day of September, 1906, at the hour of ten o'clock a. m. of said day of the month of September, 1906.

ROSWELL SHELLEY, Administrator of the estate of Chas. M. Rosey, deceased.

Dated Sept. 15th, 1906.

THE OREGON FIRE RELIEF ASSOCIATION

of McMinnville, Oregon, will insure your property at 60 per cent less cost than any other ins. Co.

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WOULD START A CREAMERY

GOOD SIDE LINE TO FRUIT GROWING

Creamery Man Canvassing the Valley in Interest of a Co-operative Creamery.

Thos. J. Davidson, of Helona, Mont., is in the valley canvassing the business men and farmers as to the advisability of starting a co-operative creamery in Hood River. He represents the Hastings Industrial company, of Chicago, who manufacture and establish creamery plants. Mr. Thomas has just finished putting in a creamery at Dufur, and says that he is well pleased with the prospects at that place. There is no question as to the profits of a good creamery in Hood River. The price of butter is always high here, and the bulk of it has to be shipped in from creameries in other parts of the state. It would take at least 200 cows to furnish cream enough to keep a moderate sized plant running at a profit, and there may be some question as to whether there is that many cows in the valley that could be made tributary to a creamery, whose product could be secured for a creamery. The Mount Hood country is more interested in a proposition of the kind than the lower valley, as they have considerable hay and pasture land in the upper valley that is not given up exclusively to raising fruit. However, there are many farmers near town who keep one or more cows, and could spare more or less cream, and many make their own butter who would no doubt be glad to get rid of that trouble if they could get about as much for their cream as for their butter after it had been brought to market.

The merchants are heartily in favor of a creamery here, if it can be shown that it would be operated at a profit. The sale of creamery butter is much more satisfactory than the ranch but, which is of a constantly varying quantity and quality.

Many of the farmers of the Mount Hood country are sending their cream to Portland, and it is claimed that much better returns can be secured from a creamery near at home, saving the express on the cream to Portland, and an express back on the butter, while there is a saving of 10 to 20 per cent in butter fat that goes to the Portland creamery.

The following advantages are claimed by the advocates of the co-operative creamery:

Co-operative factories are owned and controlled by farmers who furnish the milk.

From 20 to 40 farmers and business men of the town each owning from \$100 to \$500 of the stock, combine to form a factory and run it on the principle of making cows pay as much as possible.

Private or individual factories are run on the opposite principle, viz: Big profits for the factory, and obtaining their milk from the farmers as cheap as possible.

Patrons of co-operative factories realize from 88 to 92 per cent more than do the patrons of private creameries.

Each patron's milk is delivered in his own can or cans, and is separately weighed and also tested, to determine the quantity of butter that it contains.

The cream is immediately separated from the milk by running the whole milk through a machine called a "centrifugal separator." The sweet skim milk is returned at once to the patron free of charge.

The cream is made up into fancy butter and sold by the manager of the factory at the highest market price.

At the end of each month a full settlement is made with the patrons. From 2 to 3 cents per pound of butter made is taken out to pay the expense of making, packing, selling and shipping the butter, as well as the profits of the factory; the balance of the money is divided among the patrons in proportion to the amount of butter contained in each one's milk.

They are convenient. Milk can be delivered at any time between 6 and 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to suit the convenience of patrons in warm weather, and every other day in cold weather. Hence milk can be hauled six miles to a butter factory as conveniently as three miles to a cheese factory or one mile to a depot for shipment. No ice is required, as the milk is not how warm the milk is delivered as long as it is not curdled.

They will relieve you householders and families of nearly one-half of their household labors by taking care of milk and the drudgery of butter-making entirely out of the house.

They bring cash every month, supplying the farmer with ready money for his immediate wants, keeping him on a "pay as you go" basis, teaching him the true road to independence and affluence, and besides the ready money, he has produced his own fertilizer for his land, and is growing rich in a two-fold way.

Take home-made butter from fifty different farms and you will have fifty different kinds. If made in a factory, uniform color, salting and packing, and will bring a much better price.

Butter factories get the farmer into dairying, which practically takes no fertility from the farm, but will always improve it.

There is nothing produced on the farm that sells for more per pound than butter.

There is no product that can be gotten to market as cheaply as butter.

If your cows give rich milk the test shows it and you are paid for rich milk.

By the separator process practically all the cream is taken from the milk, and all the butter obtained from the cream, by which from 10 to 25 per cent more pounds of butter are obtained, which sells in the market for a much higher price than does farmers' butter.

Well Worth Trying

W. H. Brown, the popular pension attorney of Pittsfield, Vt., says: "Next to matrimony, the best thing to get is Dr. King's New Life Pills." He writes: "They keep my family in splendid health, and under their care much is expected in the way of results."

A. H. Jewett, of White Salmon, in company with several other gentlemen from that place, made a business visit to Hood River Tuesday.

GETTING READY FOR FRUIT FAIR

COMMITTEES MEET WITH SUCCESS

Exhibit Will Have Larger Space and Will Be Placed in Center of Town.

Arrangements that are being made by exhibitors and officers of the fruit fair indicate that more interest is being taken in the fair this year than ever before and that it will eclipse all previous efforts of this kind at Hood River.

After looking the matter over carefully the executive committee of the fair association decided to have the exhibit held in the same place but that it was two years ago and will provide a larger and better space for it than ever before. The fair building will be built up against the Davidson building and extend out to First street. The selection of the Davidson lot was agreed on after thinking the matter over carefully and it is thought that the fair will be far more successful and secure a great many more admissions by having it placed in a central location.

If possible arrangements will be made with the O. R. & N. Co. to have daylight trains stopped here for a few minutes during the exhibition in order to allow tourists and passengers the opportunity of seeing what Hood River fruit looks like when seen to an advantage and attractive advertising matter will also be distributed.

Invitations to visit the fair and cards of admission will be issued to prominent people throughout the state and it is expected that a good many of those invited will attend.

Officers and committees, who have the work in hand of soliciting exhibits say that they have found a williness on the part of growers to exhibit, but that it has been suggested that they be given a season pass, as the fruit requires a good deal of care and attention in order to have it make the best display. This they say necessitates having some one constantly in attendance and as they are forced to go in and out of the fair building frequently, compelling them to pay admission, makes it considerably more expensive. They also say that it is necessary to provide a close watch on their exhibits to keep them from being depleted by those who cannot resist the temptation to "sweep" Hood River fruit, and that with a season pass the matter could be soon arranged as to keep their exhibits under surveillance without an additional expense. The matter will be placed before the executive committee and it is thought that it can be satisfactorily adjusted.

While the premium list committee has not yet decided the question of premiums it is expected that the display will be governed very much by former ones. In order that those who have not exhibited before may have some idea of what they will be required of them we give below the list of premiums and winners at the last fair.

Sweetstakes—Best five boxes apples, (different varieties) commercial pack, \$10 won by J. L. Carter; second, \$5, won by R. K. Tucker.

Best five plates apples, any varieties, \$3, won by A. F. Bateham; second, \$1.50, won by H. C. Hengst.

Special \$5 prize offered by E. H. Shepard or best commercially packed box of apples won by A. C. Statten.

Best box of Spitzbergen, \$2, won by C. Dethman; second, \$1, A. F. Bateham.

Best box of Jonathans, \$2, Henry Avery; second, \$1, J. L. Carter.

Best box of Newtowns, \$2, Miss Dollie Mosier; second, \$1, William Kennedy.

Best box Ortley, \$1, A. O. Seiverkropp; second, \$50, William Ehrke.

Best box Hydes King, \$50, F. C. Church.

Best box Wagner, \$1, Oscar Vandenberg; second, \$50, J. L. Carter.

Best box Winesap, \$1, L. E. Clarke; second, \$50, Campbell Bros.

Best box Baldwin, \$1, F. M. Jackson; second, \$50, G. C. Huff.

Best plate display Spitzbergen, \$1, Miss Dollie Mosier; second, \$50, James Lacey.

Best plate display Newtowns, \$1, A. L. Mason; second, \$50, G. Vandenberg.

Best plate display Jonathans, \$50, H. C. Hengst; second, \$50, C. Dethman.

Best plate display Gravenstein, \$50, William Kennedy; second, \$25, J. N. Knight. No other entry.

Best plate display Northern Spy, \$50, A. F. Bateham; second, \$25, Troy Shelley.

Best plate display Grimes Golden, \$50, A. L. Mason; second, \$25, W. K. Winans.

Best display of vegetables, \$2, J. M. Holl-well, second, \$1, G. L. Robinson.

Best display of pears, \$2, William Kennedy; second, \$1, J. L. Carter.

Best display of peaches, \$2, Jack Rand; second, \$1, Oscar Vandenberg.

In addition to the fruit display there will be one of vegetables and any other products that it is thought will add interest to the fair including one of flowers and fancy work which will be in charge of a committee of ladies. It is urged by the management of the fair that anybody who has anything they think will be of interest place it on exhibition.

Invest in Mosier Land Co.

A. P. Bateham has sold a large block of stock in the East Hood River Fruit Company at Mosier to Portland parties, and will make extensive improvements to the big Mosier ranch. This is the ranch that had on exhibition the fine box of 3-tier Spitzbergen apples at the Hood River Fruit fair two years ago, and is being developed into one of the finest fruit farms in this famous country. The developing of this place on a large scale also means what to Mosier, as it will demonstrate what can be done in that valley. Mr. Bateham, it is understood, will continue to manage the property, and under his care much is expected in the way of results.

Potatoes First Came to Ireland From America.

When the Spaniards under Pizarro came to Peru, early in the sixteenth century, they found the potato both growing wild in the fields and cultivated by the natives for food.

Quickly coming to relish the new vegetable, they called it in their own language batata, or potato, from its resemblance to the sweet potato, which was used in the same manner. It was introduced into Spain, having been one of the presents brought to Queen Isabella by Columbus, on his return from his first voyage of discovery to the new world.

Humboldt states that at the time of the discovery of America the potato was found growing wild in all the temperate portions of the southern continent from Chile to New Granada, but not in Mexico.

Hieronymus Cardon, a monk, is credited with having been the first to introduce it from Peru into Spain, while from Spain it was carried into Italy, and gradually spread into other parts of continental Europe.

In 1586 potatoes were brought from Virginia and North Carolina to Ireland by the colonists sent out by Sir Walter Raleigh, and were first cultivated on Raleigh's estate near Cork.

The Irish soon developed a special fondness for the excellent vegetable and made it a staple article of diet; so much so that it is everywhere known as the Irish potato.

Some authorities state that it was brought from Santa Fe, in New Mexico, to England, by John Hawkins in 1562; but others claim, and apparently with good reason, that this was not the common potato, but the sweet potato, and there is no evidence that it was known to any of the aborigines of the North American continent, it is further believed that its occurrence in Virginia and Carolina was due to an earlier introduction by the Spaniards.

In a work published in 1537, entitled "Girard's Herbal," the potato is pictured in a way to show that there can be no mistake concerning its identity, and is described as follows, under the name of "Batata Virginia, sur Virginianorum, vel Populie" (potatoes of Virginia):

"The root is thick, fat and tuberosous, not much differing either in shape, color or taste from the common potatoes (or sweet potatoes), saving from the roots hereof are not so great nor long; some of them as round as a ball, some oval or egg-shaped, some longer and others shorter which knobbed roots are fastened into the stalk with an infinite number of thread-like lines. It grows best naturally in America, where it was first discovered, as reported by C. Clusius, since which time I have received roots hereof from Virginia, otherwise called Norembega, which grow and prosper in my garden as in their own native country."

But though the potato was a native of America and had been cultivated to some extent in the southern states, it was unknown in New England until the early part of the eighteenth century, when it was introduced from Ireland, where it had already become one of the staple articles of diet.

In the year 1718 a company of about 120 families from the north of Ireland came to New England, and after wandering for several months in search of a home, the larger part of the company located in the southern part of New Hampshire, at a place which they called Londonderry, after the principal city in the country they had left.

They were known as Scotch-Irish, because they and their ancestors, who came from the adjoining portions of Scotland, had lived in Ireland for 100 years or more. But they were of nearly pure Scotch blood, having but little with their Irish neighbors, with whom, indeed, they were on anything but good terms. Finding themselves persecuted by their neighbors and our of favor with the followers of the Church of England, which was then the state religion, they like the Puritans 100 years earlier, sought "freedom to worship God" in a home beyond the sea. With them they brought the potato as a part of the legacy from Ireland.

The story is told that some of them, their wanderings, made their way for a few months in a neighboring township in Massachusetts.

In the spring they planted their gardens with potatoes, as they had been accustomed to do in their mother country; but before the time for harvesting them had come they had joined their friends in Londonderry, leaving the potatoes to the fostering care of their Puritan neighbors.

When the autumn came and the stalks and leaves had withered, the Puritan seeing nothing which looked as though it could be any possibility be eaten, save the little round seed-balls that hung from the stalks, and apparently not having learned that the best things of life often lie below the surface, carefully harvested the crop of potato balls, and stove by all the various methods of cooking with which they were acquainted to make them edible, but all to no avail.

"And so," says one, "they gave it up that those Scotch-Irish had unaccountable tastes."—Globe Democrat.

Onthank & Otten

HOOD RIVER, OREGON

Large lot to select from, including good orchard land and farm property. Come and see us.