

The Story of Our States

By JONATHAN BRACE
XXIX.—IOWA

THE State of Iowa was originally occupied by the Iowa Indians. The actual meaning of the word has been interpreted in several ways. Some say it means "beautiful land," but the more likely derivation is the Algonquin word "ajawa" which means "across" or "beyond." This was probably applied to this tribe of Indians by the Illinois tribes who were hostile to them, and resided on the eastern side of the Mississippi river. The early white visitors to this region included Marquette and Joliet, who headed their expeditions on the Mississippi in 1773.

The first settlement was made by a French Canadian named Julien Dubuque. He obtained in 1788 a large grant of land from the Indians, where the city which was named after him now stands. Here he flourished, mining lead and trading with the Indians, until his death in 1810, when this settlement was given up.

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XXXIII.—OREGON

IT WAS the Spanish who laid claim to the discovery of our Pacific coast. In 1548 Ferrero possibly sailed as far North as the Oregon boundary. In 1579 Sir Francis Drake explored for England the coast considerably north of this. Other Spaniards made further explorations and Captain Cook, the English navigator, in 1783 landed at Nootka Sound and gave it its name. Thus both Spain and England laid claim to this region.

The American rights to this territory were based on the discovery of the Columbia river in 1792 by Captain Robert Gray, who sailed from Boston in the ship Columbia to open up fur trade. Many American fur traders followed and in 1811 John Jacob Astor, the head of the Pacific Fur company, established a settlement called Astoria at the mouth of the Columbia.

The real opening of the Northwest was the result of the famous Lewis and Clark expedition. By 1843 a decided flow of emigrants from the East travelled over the Oregon Trail from Kansas City to the Columbia river, and thus into Oregon. The trip over this route occupied about three months and the settlers generally travelled in large parties to withstand any possible attacks from Indians. American settlers became so numerous that the United States actively laid claim to this region. Spain had been forced to withdraw any rights she may have had when Florida was ceded in 1819. This left England and America quarrelling over this section of the country. Final boundaries between the United States and Canada, was made in 1846.

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HERB FARMS TO BE COMMON

Comparatively New Branch of Horticulture is Becoming Popular in England.

Without doubt herb culture is the coming science. One of the most arresting facts in the domain of medicine today is the progress made in pharmacy, London T.H. Bits states.

Herbs, from having been used as lib. in medieval times, fell into disrepute, and in modern times herbal remedies, apart from drugs which could be numbered on the fingers of one hand, were tabooed, save by the enthusiasts few.

Herb farming is a new branch of horticulture, writes A. R. Horwood, F. L. S., in the Homeopathic World. It is an interesting and intellectual pursuit specially suited for women. Before the war there were numerous herb farms run on commercial lines by firms of manufacturing chemists. But there were no schools for the training of amateurs. Since the war, however, a school and herb farm has been started at Chalfont St. Peter, 1792 by Captain Robert Gray, who sailed from Boston in the ship Columbia to open up fur trade.

One of the main objects of herb farming is to cultivate plants of medicinal value. Besides the drug plants in general use, such as belladonna, henbane, fox-glove, aconite, datura and so on, a vast number of herbs whose real value is known are used in medicine, including such common plants as dandelion, couch grass, poppy, colchicum, barberry, chamomile, dill, fennel, blessed thistle, valerian and male fern.

TO PROTECT SACRED SNUFF

Reason Given for the High Bench Behind Which Supreme Court Judges Have Their Seats.

The Federal Supreme court is celebrating its centenary of "the high bench." Originally the justices sat behind a long bench on the floor of the court—on a level with the lawyers who tried their cases before them. This tradition had set into it a saff box opposite each justice's seat. Henry Clay was arguing a case before the court. During a pause in his argument one of the justices reached forward, took a pinch of snuff and settled the court with the morsel carefully reasoning presented. In his next pause Mr. Clay reached over and with a "Thank you" took a pinch himself. The court was indignant. That afternoon they met to decide what could be done to preclude the possibility of a second breach of the etiquette of the court and decided to have a bench made of such height that no mere practitioner could reach their pet snuff. Since then they have sat behind the high bench that is in use today.—New York Tribune.

What He Wanted.

A little Washington boy was dining at a friend's house with his mother not so very long ago when charlotte ruses in paper collars were one of the features of the dinner. The fluffy delicacies tasted very much like "more" to the hungry little chap.

Is there anything else you'll have, dear?" asked the hostess, solicitously. "Yes, ma'am," eagerly assented the child. "I want another of them pretty little Charlotte Russes."

One of the nouveau riche women with which Washington abounds said at a tea the other afternoon, with a consequential air, that really her neuritis was getting so bad she was at her wit's end; she'd tried everything except a chiropractic! Did any of us have any faith in the ministrations of chiropractics?

It is not at all infrequent to hear the Hotel Raleigh in Washington spoken of as the "Hotel Red Edge," or Higley's candy place as "Hulyer's."

An innocent local dame boasts of the bed of scarlet "saliva" that bloomed in her garden all through the autumn.—Washington Star.

Forgers Use New Method.

An original touch in forgery is reported by the Paris correspondent of the London Daily Mail. The forger notes dirty in order that they might look real. It is said to have been the method adopted by four men who have just been arrested at Limoges on a charge of counterfeiting the small brown one-franc notes (nominally 10c.) which are in circulation in France owing to the shortage of silver owing to the shortage of silver.

After printing off bundles of notes of a face value of 47,000, the men, it is stated, buried them in the ground for a fortnight. The notes then had a crumpled and dirty appearance as if they had been a long time in use, and were readily accepted. In some cases the forged notes were accepted in bundles of 50 at local banks.

We pay cash for your old furniture or make a liberal allowance on new goods. Call Hackett 8411, Kelly Bros. Co. Furniture Exchange. m17f

HISTORY COOPERATIVE MARKETING

(Continued from first page) The union had a small building on the O. R. & N. track opposite the passenger depot which they operated up to the advent of the Hood River Apple Growers Union which was incorporated May 16, 1903, by E. L. Smith, J. L. Carter, C. Dehman, T. Steinbiller and C. H. Sprout.

The first stock in the Hood River Apple Growers Union was issued January 1, 1904. Marketing drawings holding Certificate No. 1 and M. H. Benberg, Certificate No. 10. The first board of directors consisted of J. L. Carter, F. G. Church, Wm. Davidson, Chris Dehman and A. L. Mason. The first officers were: A. L. Mason, president; Wm. Davidson, vice-president; Butler Banking Company, treasurer; and J. L. Carter, secretary.

The first year apple crop handled by the Apple Growers Union consisted of 22,500 boxes. Sealed bids were presented to the board of directors by Page & Son and H. P. Davidson. Prospects were to buy from the Union all their first class 4-tier Newtown and Spitzenburg apples and "that those persons be requested to submit bids for these apples and for 3,000 boxes Ben Davis apples." H. P. Davidson was the highest bidder and he bought

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Welcome 1926! Adieu 1925!

With the festivities of a joyous Christmas season ended, we join you in looking forward to a new year—a year which we trust will be filled with an abundance of good health, happiness and prosperity for all.

In extending our hearty New Year greeting, we are mindful of your liberality to us during the past 12 months. We indeed would be ungrateful were we not to appreciate it.

We part with the old year feeling that we did our best to deserve the support of our friends and patrons, and we have been suitably rewarded.

During the coming year we pledge our utmost to perform justly and with equality to all, our responsible position of distributors to the public.

J. C. Penney Co.

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XXX.—WISCONSIN

THE many cities in Wisconsin with French names show the French influence in its early settlement. The first white man to penetrate this region was Jean Nicolet, who was sent out in 1634 by Champlain to open trade with the Indians. He landed at Green Bay and probably traversed the country to Chicago. Fur traders and missionaries followed and the latter built a mission where Ashland now stands. This was the first church erected in the state and around it sprang the first permanent settlement. Joliet and Father Marquette descended the Wisconsin river, and La Salle explored a great deal of Wisconsin before he took his famous trip down the Mississippi. Among the fur traders to come to Wisconsin shores was Daniel du Lhut, after whom the city of Duluth, Minn., was named.

During the Revolution Wisconsin remained loyal to the British and, though Wisconsin became a part of the United States by the Treaty of Paris in 1783, it was not until 1816 that federal troops really established authority there. Indian uprisings continued for some time ending only with the Black Hawk war in 1832. Then followed extensive immigration from the New England States.

Wisconsin had formed a part of the Northwest territory until 1800, when it became a part of Michigan territory, under which jurisdiction it remained until 1836, with the exception of nine years, when it was considered a part of Illinois territory. With the admission of Michigan as a state, the Wisconsin territory was created, which included also the present states of Iowa and Minnesota and portions of North and South Dakota.

In 1848 Wisconsin was taken into the Union as the thirtieth state. Its area is 52,000 square miles and it has thirteen electoral votes for president.

The state is named after the Wisconsin river. This is an Ojibwa phrase which means "gathering waters." It is sometimes called the Badger State. (© by McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

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XXXIV.—KANSAS

WAY back in 1541 Coronado, the Spanish explorer, is reported to have penetrated to Kansas in search of a mythical wealthy Indian tribe. It was not again visited, however, by white men until nearly one hundred and seventy-five years later, when the French in Louisiana sent out an expedition to investigate the remote portions of what was then their territory. Most of the present State of Kansas was a part of the Louisiana Purchase and so passed from French hands to the United States in 1803.

A small additional part was later added in 1850, being ceded by Texas. The Lewis and Clark party traversed this region in 1804, and Lieutenant Pike passed through Kansas two years later. Kansas history really becomes interesting in the middle of the century, when the slavery agitation gave it the name of "Bleeding Kansas." It had been an organized territory since 1821, at which time it had been considered a portion of the Territory of Missouri. According to the Missouri Compromise, if Kansas became a state it could not be a slavery state. The opposition of the South was so strong the Kansas-Nebraska bill was passed in 1854, making this vital question optional with the inhabitants in each proposed state. With this law in force, the two factions actively started colonizing Kansas. Immigrants from the slave states of Arkansas and Missouri immediately founded Leavenworth. The Massachusetts Emigrant Aid society sent out anti-slavery settlers, who founded Lawrence, Topeka and other towns. Conflict between these two parties broke out at once, and it was only put down by the intervention of federal troops. The Northern settlers came in such numbers that they soon were in the majority and in 1861 an anti-slavery constitution was adopted, so Kansas was admitted to the Union in that year.

The political dispute over Kansas was the cause of the formation of the present Republican party. (© by McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

Whistle Easy to Play. "So simple that even a child can use it" is a phrase commonly seen and heard these days, and which is applied with ease to a new whistle instrument, described with illustration in Popular Mechanics Magazine. By pulling and pushing a lever attached on the inside of its barrel to a small piston, the tones of the whistle are caused to change. This lever terminates on the outside in a triangular-shaped finger-piece running through a slotted plate. Markings representative of musical notes appear on the plate, and as the triangular lever moves into place before the markings, a correspondingly pitched musical tone issues from the whistle.

Japanese Judicial Regalia. Speaking of robes, that worn by the first judge of the Japanese Supreme court is a work of art and heavy with embroidery as the vestments of the padres of the little San German church in Porto Rico. The color is black and the texture fine. Around the neck is a collar, woven into the gown itself and not worn separately, as is the collar of the chief justice of England. The color of the embroidery of this collar is royal purple, and is called the "crest of the seven flowers of ponidawa." The cap, something after the order of the very smart sport hats worn by the American women, is also black, with a design of "clustered clouds" around the top and sides.—New York Tribune.

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\$14.75

\$1.80 per box for Newtown Pippins and 85 cents per box for Ben Davis.

In view of present day prices and the stories of the good old days, these prices do not seem very remarkable since it left the union with the least desirable sizes and grades to dispose of as best they could. It was even found that it was impossible to deliver the 3,000 boxes of Ben Davis and the purchaser, even as in the present day, wanted to be reimbursed 25 cents per box, loss of profit, that portion of the Ben Davis not delivered.

Apple boxes were then "10 cents each" and the scale paid for packing was five cents per box. Of course in those days the packer did not pack so many boxes as he does at present. We find the union under date of August 23, 1904, quoting prices to Page & Son—Gravenstein \$1.15 per box; Baldwin \$1.25 and Ben Davis \$1.10, and even as today, Page & Son made a counter offer which the union board accepted—Baldwin \$1 per box, King of Tompkins \$1 per box.

From what the writer can learn, the Fruit Growers Union and the Apple Growers Union were both in existence at this time and the same general manager ran both unions.

The first building constructed by the Apple Growers Union was in 1905. It was 100 feet by 40 feet by 16 feet high. The board opened bids and rejected them and called for more bids. The final figure on the bid accepted was \$2,500. Elevator, porch, steps and railing in the office were extras.

The Hood River Apple Growers Union carried on until the formation of the Apple Growers Association which was incorporated April 12, 1913. The incorporators were W. B. Dickerson, H. P. Davidson and C. H. Sprout. The subscribers to the capital stock of the Apple Growers Association were: W. B. Dickerson as trustee for the Hood River Apple Growers Union; C. W. Hooker, as trustee for the Hood River Apple Growers Union, and H. P. Davidson as trustee for the Davidson Fruit Company. The first board of directors consisted of H. P. Davidson, P. S. Davidson, J. G. Porter, W. B. Dickerson, C. W. Hooker, A. W. Stone and L. E. Clark. The first officers were: P. S. Davidson, president; W. B. Dickerson, vice-president; and C. W. Hooker, secretary. The history of the Apple Growers Association from that which we now consider the extra fancy

called for "bearing trees" and some enumerators reported only those trees which actually bore fruit during the census year. During the same two years, the population of this country (the apple consumers) has increased about 41 per cent.

It would appear to the writer as if the production of apples and pears would continue to be profitable to the growers of this valley who produce standard varieties of apples and take the infinite pains that the majority of them do.

1925-1926 GOOD BYE! HELLO!

HERE we are, all of us, ready to wave "Good Bye" to Old Year Twenty Five—smile "Hello" to Young Twenty Six. Before we leave the one and turn to the other, let's pause a minute or so. Twenty Five shows this: People are living longer than ever before; their health is better; their "pop" is greater.

Some of the credit for this improvement goes to plumbing and heating men. For better sanitation, better plumbing, better heating, promote better living and longer life.

During Twenty Five our friends have been good to us, and we have tried to be good to them, thanks—and may Twenty Six bring you increased health and prosperity.

M. P. GIBBON 12th and Taylor Streets On the Heights