

YAKIMA DAILY DEMOCRAT

"Hew to the Line, Let the Chips Fall Where They May."

NO. 6.

NORTH YAKIMA, WASHINGTON, MONDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 3, 1904.

VOL. 1.

STATE FAIR CLOSED

Saturday Not a Very Large Day at the Grounds—Stock Exhibit Fine

—The Women's Department—Horse Races.

The ninth annual Washington state fair closed last Saturday after a most successful week. The consensus of opinion locally is that the exhibits in all departments surpassed all efforts of previous years.

The women's department in the pavilion under the supervision of Mrs. A. E. Linn was more elaborate and attractive in quality and in the number of things on exhibition than was ever before shown.

The pavilion presented a most attractive appearance in its entirety.

On Saturday the stock of registered breeds on exhibition was paraded before the grand stand and the names of the prize winners announced. These will be given later.

The races in the afternoon were good while they lasted, but there were only two of these events.

The free for all trot was won in two straight heats by Briney K. Mack. Mack was the favorite in both heats.

but he seemed to be in bad form, else had too much to pull.

The one-half mile dash was won by Modder, Hercules second. This race was the best of the day and was very close between the first and second horses. The biggest betting was done on a 300-yard match race between two Indian horses. A good deal of money changed hands.

Mrs. Burns Entertains.

Mrs. J. B. Burns at her home on North Third street, entertained a few friends Saturday evening. Cards were played and the prizes were won by Mrs. Bracketts of Seattle and Mr. McGillicuddy; Mrs. Frank Wheeler and Mr. Steinwig, the two latter winning the booby honors. The prizes were choice.

For refreshments a Welsh rarebit was served, made by Dr. J. B. Burns.

Those present were: Mrs. Murray B. Miles, Mrs. C. C. Case, Mrs. Frank Wheeler, Mrs. Mayme Bracketts of Seattle, Miss Sengfelder of Seattle, Miss Ethel Burns; Messrs. McGillicuddy, Steinweg, DeHassite, Erwin, Case, Alfred Burns and Dr. and Mrs. J. B. Burns.

Senator R. M. Kinnear of Seattle and wife spent the last day of the fair here.

SUNDAY'S RACES

Nine Horse Races at the Fair Grounds Yesterday Bring Out About 500 People.

Yesterday afternoon was a gala day at the fair grounds. There were pulled off nine match races at the race track and it is estimated that more than \$1000 changed hands on the results.

There were a great many Indians on the ground and the races were principally between the Indians and the white men. The former as a rule carried off the money. It has always been the custom heretofore for a few sports and racehorse Indians to gather at the race track on the Sunday following the fair to match their favorite horses and back them heavily.

Yesterday, however, was the biggest day of this kind ever known here. More money changed hands yesterday than at any afternoon of the fair week.

The Small Fraction to be Won.

Those supporters of Judge Parker who are discouraged by the odds against them as shown by the figures of recent elections will do well to reflect upon the fact that there are a great many voters in this country, and that a very slight change in sentiment is enough to produce tremendous effects in the election returns.

At least 15,000,000 votes will be cast for president this year. The states of New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Delaware, West Virginia and Colorado, added to those carried by the Democrats in the last state elections, would be enough to elect Judge Parker. A change of 33,904 votes, or a little over one-fifth of one per cent. of the total vote of the Union, would carry these six states. A change of less than one-third of one per cent. of the vote of this state alone would wipe out Odell's last plurality in New York.

If Judge Parker's strength does not represent more than these minute margins of votes, the influence of a just cause and a good candidacy on elections has been greatly exaggerated.—New York World.

FUNERAL OF SENATOR HOAR

Arrangements Perfected for Services Monday Afternoon.

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 2.—The arrangements for the funeral of Senator Hoar were perfected tonight. The services are to be at 2:30 o'clock Monday afternoon in the Church of Unity, which Senator Hoar had attended for more than 50 years. Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale of Boston, the first pastor of the church and one of the senator's closest personal friends, will officiate and deliver the eulogy.

Over 5000 requests for seats have been received, but these requests have all been refused, owing to the limited seating capacity of the church. After the funeral the body will lie in state in the city hall from 4 to 8 o'clock. Burial will be at Concord.

Sale of Fine Cattle.

Senator Spawm last Saturday sold seven yearling Hereford bulls to Messrs. McCormick and Bair of the Natches Cattle company. The animals sold for an average of \$100 per head. Senator Spawm on the same day made a present of a thoroughbred bull calf to the stock department of the state agriculture department. Mr. Spawm shipped his show herd to the Spokane fair Sunday, leaving himself that afternoon for Spokane.

Mayor Wendt and A. E. Fisk returned Saturday from their eastern trip. Mr. Wendt spent the greater part of his time while in the east at his old home near Buffalo, New York. He says that Parker is sure to carry the Empire state. Mr. Fisk visited with his relatives at Topeka, Kansas, besides taking in the sights at the world's fair. He says he hadn't the nerve to tell quite as big yarns as the mayor, but he thinks he has started some people toward Sunnyside, nevertheless.—Sunnyside Sun.

Political Frosts.

It is to be noted that the very week Turner could not get a crowd to talk to at North Yakima, and Mead having as bad luck in other parts of the state, Socialist Candidate Debs spoke to audiences in Tacoma, Seattle and Spokane that taxed the capacity of the halls and theaters secured for the speaking.—Prosser Record.

The Record, as usual, is way off. Judge Turner has not yet appeared in Yakima during this campaign, but he will be here October 14. It was our republican friends who caught the frost here last week.

A COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

The Official Records of the Sheriff's Office Showing the Number of Prisoners Incarcerated, the Cost of Prosecutions and the Expense of Running the Office for 10 Years Under Four Administrations.

The Yakima Republic has had much to say regarding the expense of conducting the sheriff's office under R. A. Grant's administration. The Democrat, in discussing this matter, has been free to admit that Sheriff Grant's administration has thus far cost the county more than for any like period in any preceding administration. This fact, however, is not to be charged to extravagance on the part of the present incumbent but to the additional amount of work that he has been required to do. The present sheriff has hunted down criminals and dragged them to the bar of justice. Not all of them have been convicted, perhaps, but more of them have been cinched and sent over the road than was ever the case before in this county. It has cost the county something to ferret these criminals out, but who will say but that the money thus spent has not been well expended? This statement is not published for the sake of making any invidious comparisons between the methods of the present sheriff and any of his predecessors for they were, we believe, all conscientious officials in the discharge of their duty. We publish the statement without the knowledge of Mr. Grant. The Republic has been free in its criticism of the present sheriff on account of the increased cost of the office under his management, but it has never offered its readers any information as to the real reason for the increased cost, evidently preferring to have them think that this increased cost of conducting the office under Grant's administration is due to wilful extravagance on the part of the sheriff. The comparative statement follows:

Total number of prisoners convicted and sent to Walla Walla penitentiary during the two years of Sheriff A. L. Dilley's administration	8
Total expense of sheriff's office during the two years of Sheriff Dilley's administration	\$ 7,943.22
Average cost of prosecution per criminal	993.00
Total number of prisoners convicted and sent to Walla Walla penitentiary during the two years of Sheriff A. J. Shaw's administration	8
Total expense of sheriff's office during the two years of Sheriff Shaw's administration	\$ 6,122.94
Average cost of prosecution per criminal	765.57
Total number of prisoners incarcerated in the county jail during the four years of Sheriff H. L. Tucker's administration, from January, 1899, to January, 1903	245
Total number convicted and sent to Walla Walla penitentiary during the four years	28
Total expense of sheriff's office during the four years of Sheriff Tucker's administration	\$21,727.79
Average cost of prosecution per criminal	776.00
Total number of prisoners incarcerated in the county jail during the first 18 months of Sheriff R. A. Grant's administration	252
Total number convicted and sent to Walla Walla penitentiary during the 18 months	35
Total expense of sheriff's office during the 18 months of Sheriff Grant's administration	\$12,557.86
Average cost of prosecution per criminal	358.80
Total number of insane patients taken to Medical Lake hospital during the four years of Sheriff H. L. Tucker's administration	37
Total number of insane patients taken to Medical Lake hospital during the 18 months of Sheriff R. A. Grant's administration	22

TRY TO WRECK BATTLESHIP

Hole Found Bored Through Keel Plate of the Battleship Connecticut.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—The Herald tomorrow will say:

"Three times in a half year has the hand of treachery been foiled in attempts to wreck the United States battleship Connecticut, launched at the New York navy yard on Thursday. Only yesterday (Saturday) was the last drop of water pumped from a compartment which filled from a hole bored through the half-inch steel keel plates on the ship's bottom.

"Three thousand workmen at the New York navy yard have been informed of these attempts to seriously injure and permanently damage the powerful fighting craft.

"The guards on the Connecticut have been strengthened, and the sentinels understand that if they kill a man in the act of trying to injure the ship they will receive the thanks of the navy department."

The story also says that six months ago it was found that holes had been bored through the center of the rivets in the hull, allowing a leakage. This act was discovered and new rivets inserted.

The second attempt was made when the ways were obstructed with a belt an inch and a half in diameter before the launching.

The third attempt to disable the ship was discovered soon after the vessel touched the water. In one of the compartments water was discovered. It entered through a hole bored straight through the keel plate instead of the rivets. The compartment quickly filled, and immediate steps were taken to pump it out. So far as is now known the battleship is intact.

There is no clue to the identity of the perpetrators of these outrages. That they may be discovered is considered almost hopeless if they do not again renew their attacks on the ship.

State Board Adjourned.

The Washington state board of health which met here in session Friday, finished their business and adjourned at noon Saturday. Most of the doctors left that afternoon for their respective homes. The board accepted 29 applications for undertakers' licenses. The examination of these applicants required most of their time. They also conferred with the city board of health in regard to the city's health and the general sanitary condition of affairs.

If not Flavor, What?

E. L. Stewart has closed contract with Newhalls of Chicago, one of the largest apple buying firms of the world, for his entire crop of winter apples. These apples go to New York and will cost the buyers \$6 per barrel delivered in New York. In view of the fact that the state of New York is the largest grower of apples in the United States, and the further fact that they have a "bumper" crop this year that growers are offering at \$1.50 per barrel, we would like to ask if this is not sufficient answer to those who imagine that apples grown by irrigation are inferior in quality to eastern grown.

Mr. Stewart has just begun to haul to market the first of a 2,000-box lot of apples.—Prosser Record.

Middleton-Mains.

At the home of Rev. McLean in Ellensburg last Thursday evening occurred the marriage of Mr. Harry H. Middleton and Miss Ida Louise Mains. The bride was a young lady highly esteemed in this city with a host of friends. Mr. Middleton, who formerly clerked for Ditter Brothers, is now a traveling salesman for the Spokane Cloak and Suit house. They will make their future home in Spokane. The young people have the best wishes of the entire community. It was stated by the Democrat of Friday morning that the young people had gone to Seattle. They stopped off at Ellensburg instead and were married that evening.

G. A. De Haseth of Seattle spent several days last week with Alfred Burns.

CLEARED \$15,000

H. H. Schott Sells His Hop Crop of 70,000 Pounds to McNeff Bros.—Realized Oyer Thirty Cents.

The biggest hop deal of the season was made Saturday afternoon. It goes to prove that hops will bring more than 30c this year.

Henry H. Schott sold his crop of 70,000 pounds last Saturday to McNeff Bros. for a fraction over 30c per pound. Mr. Schott would not inform the Democrat just what fraction this was as he had promised not to divulge this part of the contract. The gross receipts of the sale will total over \$21,000. Figuring that it costs about 8c a pound to raise hops Mr. Schott's net profit should be over \$15,000. The farm upon which Mr. Schott has realized such a handsome profit was purchased from the Yakima National Bank of this city about the middle of the summer. He paid them \$25,000 for 120 acres of land but only one-half of this land was in hops. He has now realized \$15,000 on the first year's production. At fair rate he will have gotten back \$5,000 more than he gave for the property in another year and have the land unencumbered.

This looks like a pretty longheaded deal.

GROWERS SELLING

Saturday Was a Big Day in Hops—The Outlook.

A good many hop deals were consummated last Saturday. A report from Oregon that 32c had been offered and refused in that state caused a flurry among the local buyers and the long expected offer of 30c per pound was made by them to the Yakima county grower. Milton Shearer of the Ahtanum sold his crop for 30 cents to E. C. Mitcull.

Arthur Poole bought Ed Hackett's crop paying 30 cents for the lot. McNeff Brothers bought 250 bales from D. E. Lesh for which he paid only 27½ cents. These were not a choice lot.

Joe Keffer let go to A. E. Poole for 30 cents.

H. H. Schott received a fraction over 30 cents for his 70,000 pounds.

The belief in many quarters that the price of hops will reach 35 and 40 cents is gaining precedence all over the country. There is a big shortage of this year's crop the world over. From every hop center comes reports of a decreased output. The situation is beginning to change and the change seems to be bulging the market.

BATTLESHIP NEBRASKA

To be Launched at Seattle Friday, October 7.

SEATTLE, Oct. 2.—Next Friday will occur the launching of the United States battleship Nebraska, which the Moran Brothers Company is building for the government. Fifty thousand people, from this state and others, it is estimated, will be present. The great fighting piece is now practically ready to slide down the greased ways into the water.

The Nebraska is great in many respects. She weighs now 7,000 tons, from 1,000 to 1,500 more than any war vessel ever launched for the American government. She is designed as the highest type of a naval fighting machine. Her fighting equipment is surpassed by no vessel afloat.

The Nebraska has been kept on the ways longer than naval vessels usually are when building, from the fact that the work of construction could be carried on to better advantage there than in the water. But she has risen from the keel to such a great height towards the top of the mammoth shed under which her construction has been prosecuted that the further work can be more conveniently pursued after she is afloat. There is scarcely any more room now remaining for the army of skilled mechanics to continue their building.

A number of Roslyn and Cle Elum citizens took in the state fair and the consensus of opinion is that the management is to be congratulated on having the best fair in the history of state fairs. Yakima was crowded yet a way was found to care for all, and even such as had to sleep in chairs express themselves as glad they were there.—Cle Elum Echo.

Cranberries are in the market, reminding one of Christmas. At the same time, however, the second crop of string beans are being sold, which reminds us of early summer. We will not be surprised if some one invites us to go orange picking in January.—Prosser Record.

SADDLES



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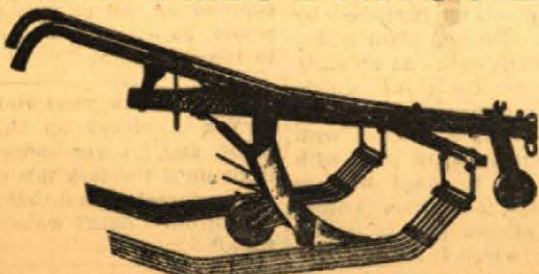
Homesteads and Desert Claims

160 acres under Sunnyside Canal at \$30.00 per acre on 10 years time. For information regarding Sunnyside country call on

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THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET

NATIONAL

For President,
ALTON B. PARKER
of New York.

For Vice-President,
HENRY G. DAVIS
of West Virginia.

STATE

Governor—
GEORGE TURNER of Spokane
Lieutenant Governor—
STEPHEN JUDSON of Pierce
Secretary of State—
PATRICK HOUGH of Clark
Auditor—
R. LEE PURDIN of Kittitas
Treasurer—
GEORGE MUDGETT of Spokane
Supreme Judge—
ALFRED BATTLE of King
Land Commissioner—
VAN R. PIERSON of King
State Supt. of Public Instruction—
W. D. GERARD of Kinz
Attorney General—
C. H. NEAL of Lincoln
Congressmen—
HOWARD HATHAWAY of Snohomish
J. J. ANDERSON of Pierce
W. T. BECK of Ferry
Presidential Electors—
FRED THIEL of Adams
J. J. CARNEY of Chelan
S. P. RICHARDSON of Mason
J. J. DARNELL of Cowlitz
JOHN TRUMBULL of Clallam

JUDICIAL AND COUNTY

Superior Judge—
Hon. E. B. PREBLE of North Yakima
State Senator—
Hon. A. J. SPLAWN of Cowlitz
Representatives—
H. W. CREASON of Prosser
J. D. MEDILL of North Yakima
Sheriff—
R. A. GRANT of North Yakima
Treasurer—
C. C. CASE of North Yakima
Prosecuting Attorney—
G. F. McLAULAY of North Yakima
Auditor—
JOHN D. MORRISSEY of Natches
School Superintendent—
GEORGE STEPHENSON of Toppenish
Surveyor—
W. J. MARBLE of North Yakima
Commissioner, First District—
GEORGE BIEHN of Selah
Commissioner, Second District—
H. E. CROSON of Ahtanum
Commissioner, Third District—
L. G. MOORE of Kennewick

NORTH YAKIMA PRECINCT

For Justice of the Peace—
JAMES R. COE.
For Constable—
JOHN M. EDWARDS.

Insofar as the political fight in this state is concerned it is really not a contest between the Democratic and Republican parties so much as it is between the people and the corporations.

Shuffling, slippery politicians may seek to disguise the issue, as they are doing, but they will not deceive the intelligent voters. The issue is as to whether the people will retain control over their state government or whether they will turn over that authority to the railroads. Stripped of all subterfuge and verbiage, that is the plain, naked issue presented to the voters of this state to decide. Will they decide it right? We have faith enough in the virtue and the honesty of the people to believe that they will.

The convention that met at Tacoma on the 11th day of last May and masqueraded as Republican was in reality merely a railroad gathering. It was controlled and dominated at every stage of its proceedings by a select little coterie of men who draw high salaries from the railroads, at the head of whom stood J. D. Farrell, the personal representative in this state of James J. Hill. This man, Farrell, said to be a Democrat, issued a decree that under no circumstances should Governor McBride be nominated as his own successor. Farrell not only issued this order, but he saw to it that it was obeyed. He not only defeated McBride, but he named the man whom he wished to succeed the present governor. He not only did this but he O.K.'d the nomination of every man whose name went upon the state ticket.

Is it any wonder that the people feel that they have been outraged by such

high handed procedure? Who is this man, Farrell, that he should assume the right to dictate to the people of this sovereign state who shall be their governor? He is merely a sleek, well fed gentleman who is paid a princely salary to look after the interests of the Great Northern road and its kindred corporations.

The average delegate who attended the Tacoma convention in reality had no more to do with naming the ticket nominated than the traditional man in the moon. It was a railroad convention and the ticket put forth is a railroad ticket. That fact was frankly admitted at the time by a number of politicians who are strenuously denying it now.

If the people, the producers, of this state, elect this ticket they will do so with a full knowledge of what it is and what it stands for. If they elect it they will get no relief from railroad extortion and railroad bossism and they would deserve none.

Reform in expenditures must be had in both the civil, military and naval establishments in order that the national expenditures may be brought to a basis of peace and the government maintained without recourse to the taxes of war.

I have put aside a congenial work, to which I had expected to devote my life, in order to assume, as best I can, the responsibilities your convention put upon me.

I solicit the cordial co-operation and generous assistance of every man who believes that a change of measures and of men at this time would be wise, and urge harmony of endeavor as well as vigorous action on the part of all so minded.

The issues are joined and the people must render the verdict.

Shall economy of administration be demanded or shall extravagance be encouraged?

Shall the wrongdoer be brought to bay by the people, or must justice wait upon political oligarchy?

Shall our government stand for equal opportunity or for special privilege?

Shall it remain a government of law or become one of individual caprice?

Shall we cling to the rule of the people, or shall we embrace beneficent despotism?

With calmness and confidence, we await the people's verdict.

If called to the office of president, I shall consider myself the chief magistrate of all the people and not of any faction, and shall never be mindful of the fact that on many questions of national policy there are honest differences of opinion. I believe in the patriotism, good sense and absolute sincerity of all the people. I shall strive to remember that he may serve his party best who serves his country best.

If it be the wish of the people that I undertake the duties of the presidency, I pledge myself, with God's help, to devote all my powers and energy to the duties of this exalted office.—Alton B. Parker in his letter of acceptance.

The Tacoma Forum, a Republican paper, says that there is no longer a question of a doubt but that A. E. McMeade and John L. Wilson have entered into a hard and fast alliance. The object of this alliance is, of course, to elect Mr. Mead governor and John L. Wilson to the United States senate in place of Senator Foster.

Everybody in the state knows, continues the Forum, that Wilson is running Mead's campaign and that Chairman Palmer is simply Wilson's man Friday. A majority of the state committee is believed to be hostile to Wilson's aspirations and for that reason is not consulted by the chairman in the conduct of the campaign. In fact, Palmer refuses to call the committee together for fear that that body may take the campaign out of his hands.

As for Wilson, he has gone east to tell National Chairman Cortelyou that he must have money as things are in a bad way in this state. With a corruption fund at his disposal Wilson thinks that he can succeed in electing Mead, and with Mead in the governor's chair to dole out state patronage in exchange for legislative votes for Wilson the pugilist statesman feels that he would have a good chance to get back his senatorial toga now worn by Foster.

It is a pretty scheme, but it will hardly work. Wilson's support was what beat J. M. Frink four years ago.

The Republican convention of Whatcom county, held last Saturday, made a desperate effort to bolster up the failing political fortunes of Albert E. Mead. The platform adopted denounces the Democratic press of the state, aided and abetted by a "renegade Republican sheet," meaning the Spokesman-Review, for proclaiming the fact that Candidate Mead is a railroad man. According to the Whatcom county platform he is as good, as pure and as unsullied a character as ever dabbled in politics in this state.

It is quite a concession to make on the part of Mr. Mead's home friends that that gentleman is so much in need of a clean bill of health, which his local supporters see fit to furnish him. He does need it and he has needed it badly for some time. The chances are that

it has come too late now to do Mr. Mead much good. The people are already quite familiar with his record and they have taken his measure. It is needless to add that he fails to measure up to the gubernatorial standard.

"The state fair, all things considered, was more successful this year than ever before. The fair commission, we are informed, will be able to meet its financial obligations and have a small surplus left over.

The people of this state and particularly of this county should pay more attention to the state fair. There is great possibilities in this institution if our home people will nurture and support it. A great state fair is a big thing for the city in which it is located. Springfield, Ill., wouldn't take \$100,000 a year and allow the Illinois state fair to go elsewhere, for it is worth that much to her as a business proposition.

Our fair ground needs improvement and needs it badly. A new pavilion must be built the grand stand should be added to, the track needs repairing and more room for stock should be provided. A concerted effort should be made to induce the next legislature to appropriate at least \$30,000 for the maintenance of the state fair.

If the republican state convention had acted in good faith they would have nominated Henry McBride for governor of Washington, and he would have been elected by the greatest majority ever given a candidate in the state of Washington. McBride, though, did not suit the machine politicians and the railroad crowd, so he was ruthlessly turned down, and with him went the best interests of the people of this state, as far as the republican state ticket is concerned. Mr. Mead may be a saintly character, but he can never make the people of the state of Washington believe that he would be a free agent if elected governor. George Turner is a man whom the people of this state honor and respect, regardless of party politics; President Roosevelt respected him, and honored him. He did not seek nor did he desire the nomination for governor; the people through the democratic party demanded him, and the people, independent of political prejudice will certainly elect him, so phistry, slander and abuse to the contrary notwithstanding.—Prescott Spectator, (Rep).

So far as we have heard the Democrats of this county are well satisfied with their state and local tickets and are supporting the nominees enthusiastically. This is as it should be. Every man, we believe, on both tickets, is worthy of their support and ought to and must get it as well as a considerable more. The Democratic ticket is the people's ticket and don't you forget it.

North Yakima now has two daily newspapers, the latest addition to the field being The Daily Democrat. From the support that is being given the new venture there is every reason to believe Brother Medill will be as successful in the daily field as he has been in the weekly, and that is saying enough.—Kennewick Courier.

The crowds that came here to visit the state fair were much better taken care of this year than ever before. That is to say, North Yakima had more room for the visitors. A larger hotel capacity and more eating houses tells the tale. The bureau of information still had rooms to assign after all applicants had been accommodated.

Democratic voters in all the incorporated towns of this county should remember that they must register or they can not vote on the 8th day of November. The registration books close on Oct. 18. It is unwise to put this duty of registering off until the last day. While the subject is on your mind go and register.

Words are Good.

Under date of August 30, Mr. Roosevelt wrote to General Boynton, representing the army of the Cumberland, a letter in which he paid a high tribute to the services of the volunteer soldiery during the civil war, adding: "In any great crisis of war this nation must rely mainly upon its volunteer soldiery, and the veterans of the civil war have left us forever the model of what such a soldiery should be. We of the younger generation owe you a debt greater than we can ever pay, alike in the lessons you taught us in war, and for the lessons you taught in peace."

Mr. Roosevelt seems to have become suddenly impressed with the importance of the part the volunteer soldiery plays. During the Spanish-American war, under date of Santiago, July 25, 1898, Mr. Roosevelt sent to Secretary of War Alger, the following letter: "We earnestly hope you will send most of the regulars and at any rate the cavalry division, including the Rough Riders, who are as good as any regulars and three times as good as any state troops, to Porto Rico. There are 1,800 effective men in this division. If those who were left behind were joined to them, we could land at Porto Rico in this caval-

ry division close to 4,000 men who would be worth, easily, any 10,000 national guards, armed with black powder, Springfield, or other archaic weapons."

Secretary Alger, under date of Washington, August 4, 1898, sent by cable the following reply:

"Col. Theodore Roosevelt, Santiago: Your letter of the 23d is received. The regular army, the volunteer army and the Rough Riders have done well, but I suggest that unless you want to spoil the effects and glory of your victory, you make no invidious comparisons. The Rough Riders are no better than other volunteers. They had an advantage in their arms, for which they ought to be very grateful. R. A. Alger, Secretary of War."

Mr. Roosevelt seems now to be greatly impressed because off he great debt that "we of the younger generation" owe to the men who on land and on sea, proved their devotion to their country.

But, without making, to use Mr. Alger's term, "invidious comparisons," we can not forget that this same Theodore Roosevelt lost no opportunity to administer snubs to Admiral Dewey, the hero of Manila bay. We can not forget that this same Theodore Roosevelt undertook to place the brand of cowardice upon Admiral Schley, the hero of Santiago bay. We can not overlook the fact that this same Theodore Roosevelt permitted General Nelson A. Miles to retire from his place at the head of the army after forty years of faithful service to the American people with nothing more by way of recognition than the brief and cold-blooded order written by one of General Miles' discredited subordinates.

One of Mr. Roosevelt's favorite sayings is "Words are good when backed up by deeds and only so." It is difficult to escape the suspicion that Mr. Roosevelt's profession of sympathy for the American soldiery has a distinct campaign flavor.—Commoner.

Rebuke the Lobby.

If the people of the state would administer an effective rebuke to the railroad lobby they should not content themselves with voting against Mead and Coon, the railroad candidates for governor and lieutenant governor. The entire republican ticket with the exception of Fullerton for justice of the supreme court, was nominated through railroad influence and to reward the candidates for work done or votes delivered against Governor McBride and his proposed railway commission plank.

The secretary of state, the state auditor and the state land commissioner constitute the state board of equalization, which has the power to raise or lower railroad assessments so far as the state is concerned. It is important that these officers should not be the tools of the lobby. There is abundant proof that the republican nominees for these offices are all subservient to railroad influence.

When Sam Nichols, who was renominated for secretary of state, took his seat as a member of the board of equalization in 1901, he opened the proceedings by saying to his colleagues:

"Well, gentlemen, I am frank to say that I am with the railroads." His subsequent official conduct proved that Nichols had spoken the truth. At the state convention of assessors at Spokane last February Nichols made a speech advocating the taxation of the farmer's growing crops as a means of increasing revenue without adding to the taxes of the railroads.

H. W. Ross, nominee for land commissioner, is an uncompromising opponent of a railway commission. He was an active member of the railroad lobby at the legislative session of 1901 and openly consorted with George Stevenson and other lobbyists at Temple Flat.

C. W. Clausen, the railroad nominee for state auditor, named the Kitsap county delegates to the Tacoma convention and they went down the line against McBride and a railway commission.

With the exception of Judge Fullerton the entire railroad ticket deserves overwhelmingly defeat and preindications are that it will get all it deserves.—Spokesman Review.

Judge Parker's Letter of Acceptance.

Judge Parker's letter of acceptance is received with pleasure by the Democrats. By comparing it with that of his opponent one can not fail to be impressed with the cleanness of the document. There is no braggadocio, no great "I am"; simply a candid and comprehensive statement of facts that today face the American people. Judge Parker is greater today in the eyes of the American people than at any time since his nomination. Economy tempered with good government is the keynote of his contention. His frankness on all leading questions is refreshing. There is no vaunting of partisanship, but he does not fail to tell the country how he views the grave problems of statecraft which confront the nation. His sincerity on all questions stamps him as a safe man for president. In these stormy days when the country may at any moment be brought face to face with serious international questions, such calm deliberate thought which Judge Parker displays in his entire letter is sufficient assurance that the United States will not be hastily

entangled in foreign complications. While some may admire President Roosevelt's strenuous administration, his blustering self adulation, the majority of our people would prefer a conscientious, calm, deliberate statesman at the head of the government. President Roosevelt intends, as he says in his letter, to let the trusts still have their own way as they have had during his term of office; the tariff with all of its unfairness to the consumer is to be let alone in the future as it has during his term of office. In fact, his letter pleads the justification of all his acts while serving as chief executive and pronounces his intention if again elected to govern on the same lines. In contrast, Judge Parker promises the nation to right the wrongs of maladministration, and conduct the office on the broad lines of economy beneficial to the masses and not the favored few.—Washington Standard.

Of Great Importance.

The advocates of the railroad commission policy should not forget that it is almost as important to elect a lieutenant governor, who is favorable to the measure, as it is to have a governor who will use his influence to help the bill, says Goodyear's Commoner. The railroads will put up a hard fight against the measure in the legislature and if they have the help of the lieutenant governor it is almost certain that they will win. As presiding officer of the senate, the lieutenant governor has the power to appoint all the committees. The committees have a tremendous influence in deciding the fate of bills, and if they should be appointed in the interest of the railroads they will use this power as a club to defeat the commission.

Stephen Judson, the democratic nominee for lieutenant governor, is heart and soul in favor of the commission policy. Charles E. Coon, the republican candidate, has not stated his position on the issue, but as he owes his nomination to the combination which defeated McBride and the railroad commission plank, it is safe to assume that he will stand in with the railroads.

If either Mead is elected governor or Coon lieutenant governor the commission advocates might as well abandon all hope of accomplishing anything during the next four years.—Waipa Walla Statesman.

Caterpillars and Grubs.

It is altogether surprising what caterpillars and grubs can survive and appear to like it. Some miles live on strychnine, eating it with avidity. Professor Atfield tried the same fare on cheese mites, and up to 50 per cent of strychnine they lived and thrived as perhaps only mites can be expected to do. Over 50 per cent of poison they found to be an error of diet and promptly died. There is a sort of caterpillar which lives on magnesia; one wonders vaguely whether a perpetual course of magnesia is not found somewhat enervating. But, then, the caterpillar is a being wholly depraved, which nothing can kill. The grub of the fur moth particularly is an indiscriminate feeder, liking wool as readily as fur and a horse's hide as well as either, and will dine heartily on such poetic fare as butterflies' wings. And it is destruction personified, taking a wondrous pleasure in cutting off a multitude of hairs more than it can possibly require, and nothing seemingly can kill it. Turpentine, sea salt, tobacco and sulphur fumes—these "remedies" only drive it away, that is all, as the passengers in Hans Andersen's coach used a sprig of myrtle to drive away the flies.—London Globe.

Odd Old Laws.

In an old set of laws of the Choctaw Nation there is a clause which relates to the killing of witches. For witchcraft the penalty was death, and for alleging oneself to be a witch or for saying that any other person was one was punishable by sixty lashes on the bare back.

Another declared that no doctor could take money or any of the belongings of a patient he treated if the patient died. If the patient were raised up from a sick bed the doctor could accept what was offered to him, and if nothing was offered, then he could take in goods what was his just compensation.

In 1834 the Choctaw council passed an act which made a person who bargained to sell any of the Choctaw land a traitor and punishable by death. Any white man who encouraged such action was deported. An Indian who sold or disposed of land either to individuals or to the United States in toto should be considered a traitor and shot on conviction. This was just preceding the beginning of the work of the Dawes commission.

Animal and Plant Allies.

An interesting instance of the manner in which insects sometimes assist the growth of plants is furnished by the history of a climbing plant which grows in the Philippines. At an early stage in its career the plant, which, like other plants, begins to grow from the ground, severs its connection with the soil and thenceforward lives with its roots attached to dead bamboo canes. It develops, in addition to other leaves, certain pitcher shaped leaves, into the cups of which it sends a second set of roots. A species of small black ant frequents the pitchers and incidentally carries into them minute fragments of decaying wood and leaf mold, from which the roots derive a constant supply of food for the support of the plant.

Coaches in France.

As regards the history of coaches in France, Henry IV. was assassinated in 1610. Soon after his death some engravings were published representing him being murdered in his carriage by Ravallac. It is from these that we get a fair idea of the coaches.

They are simply square boxes, measuring by scale six feet in length by three and a half feet in width, on four wheels of the same diameter, without any springs or straps and seating six persons in all—namely, two with their backs to the horses, two facing them and two more, one on each side of the two "boots" at the side. Each vehicle had a roof, resting on light columns, and curtains to draw or to let down.

This agrees well with the recorded accounts of the incident, according to one version of which Henry rode in an open carriage, and according to another that as soon as the fatal blow was delivered by the assassin the king's attendant who rode with him in the carriage drew the curtains, and, hiding the king from public view, assured the enraged people that he was only wounded.—Notes and Queries.

Cuban Women.

The Cuban women—and the men as well—are intensely affectionate. They say much in words, often more than their hearts feel. But they are very warm hearted. Every letter that I get from girl friends of six months' acquaintance is a love letter, full of passionate expressions of endearment. The Cuban women mature quickly, and a girl of fourteen in Cuba is as mature as a girl of seventeen here. Early marriages are the rule. The Cuban women are dainty, pretty and very like the French women, with many of the French ways and ideals. They care little for forming themselves into clubs for literary culture, and woman suffrage doesn't agitate them. They are vastly more interested in being clever needlewomen, good musicians, good housekeepers, charming sweethearts, than in running the government.—Cor. Cincinnati Times-Star.

Farragut's Death.

Admiral Farragut's death was due to the selfishness of a woman. The admiral and his wife were coming from California, when a woman occupying a seat in front of them in the car opened a window. Admiral Farragut was ill, and the strong draft of wind which blew directly upon him chilled him. Mrs. Farragut asked the woman courteously if she would not kindly close the window, as it was annoying to her husband. The woman snapped out: "No, I won't close the window. I don't care if it does annoy him. I am not going to smother for him." Admiral Farragut thus caught a severe cold, which resulted in his death. A few days before the end came he said, "If I die, that woman will be held accountable."—Exchange.

Easy to Keep Afloat.

If every person knew that it is impossible to sink if one keeps his arms under water and moves his legs as if he were going upstairs, and that one may keep this motion up for hours before fatigue ends it, there would be few casualties. Such is the fact. Except where cramp renders motion impossible, the man who gets an involuntary ducking has small chance of drowning. He can generally keep afloat until rescuers appear. The people who drown are those who frantically wave their arms out of water and lose their self possession.—Chicago Journal.

The Castle in Chess.

The castle in chess owes its shape and name to a misunderstanding of its old Italian name, "rocco," as if it were "rocca" a castle or fortress. The words rocco, rook and roc (French) come from rokh, the old Persian name of the piece, which was in the shape of an elephant. Curiously enough, the elephant carried a little castle on his back, and the position of the piece on the board seemed suitable for a castle.

By Jupiter, Take This.

The letter "R" at the head of all prescriptions is derived from the Latin word recipe, the imperative meaning "take." The little dart over the tail of the "R" is the symbol of Jove, or the Latin god Jupiter, and invests the writer with his authority—by the power of Jupiter. Therefore the sign properly reads, "By Jupiter, take this."

Yourself.

Man's greatest enemy is himself. If every man in the world should be as careful of deserving an honest opinion of himself as he is of getting the good opinion of others there would be a vast difference in the standing of the majority of mankind.—Lynn News.

On Duty.

"Hello!" cried the policeman. "Reading a paper, eh? I thought you were a blind man!" "So I am during business hours," the blind man replied, "but I'm off duty now."—Philadelphia Press.

Might Be, but Not Wisely.

"Do you consider him a man who can be trusted?" "Well," replied the Boston purist, "I suppose he can be trusted, but there would be considerable risk attached to the proceeding."

The Book That Held Him.

"Yes, I picked up this book last night, and I never budged out of my chair until 4 o'clock this morning." "Goodness! Was it that interesting?" "No; but I didn't wake up until that time."

Willing to Listen.

Tess—She was boasting that she is a very good listener. Jess—Yes. She's what you might call a fluent listener. She loves to hear herself talk.—Exchange.

ALCOHOLIC CRIMINALS.

The Dreamy Mental State That Leads to Murder or Suicide.

In a paper on the criminal responsibility of the alcoholic the medical officer of Pentonville prison said that "no one becomes mad when drunk who is wholly sane when sober."

Referring to the dreamy mental state of morbid drunkenness, the doctor said that what ordinarily happened was that after many years of intoxication the individual acquired a peculiar susceptibility to alcohol, so that relatively small doses led to more or less lengthy dream states, in which the patient might seem to speak and act pretty coherently, though in reality he was in a sort of somnambulistic state and knew nothing at all afterward of what he had done or had only a hazy recollection of it. In one of these phases he will probably murder his family or attempt suicide.

The admission of morbid drunkenness as a condition excluding full responsibility was especially desirable in that it would further the trend of public opinion to adopt preventive measures against the criminal alcoholic. When, therefore, the chronic alcoholic had once shown the disposition to dream states with impulsive tendencies, especially homicidal or suicidal, he ought to be dealt with on the same footing as the impulsive epileptic—immune from ordinary punishment, but unfit for ordinary freedom.—London Globe.

STAINED GLASS.

That Old Makers Got by Accident We Now Get by Design.

There are no lost secrets in the art of making stained glass, though at one time the art itself was in abeyance, so that when Winston, with the aid of Messrs. Powell & Sons, sought to revive it they found that much of its tradition had died out.

Modern science proved equal to the task of solving the mystery. It was soon discovered that the artistic merit of old glass was due to its chemically imperfect composition, for it was irregular in thickness and color and also striated and flecked with air bubbles. The light coming through it was therefore broken up and deflected, as if by an infinite number of tiny prisms, and hence came its lustrous richness of tone in comparison with the crudity of chemically perfect material. What the old makers got by accident the modern get by design.

Old glass has one advantage due to its age and its lack of uniformity. Some particles, being more alkaline than the rest, have been washed out of it by the rains of ages, and it has been left on the weather side rough and "fritted," hence have come more prisms, more refraction and softer, mellower colors.—London Standard.

Took the First Tow.

John H. Hamline of Chicago was one of the foremost advocates of civil service reform in that city, says the Outlook, and was instrumental in securing the passage of the law that established the merit system there. Although the mayor who appointed the first civil service commission was notoriously hostile to the measure and planned to render it useless, Mr. Hamline did not hesitate to accept a place on it.

"How can you compromise with the opposition," he was asked, "by getting on a commission like that, which will have no power?"

"When I am going anywhere," he replied, "I do not wait for a star. I hitch my cart to anything which happens to be going my way."

It is worthy of note that, having climbed aboard his cart, he managed, to the mayor's amazement, to keep it straight in the path of municipal reform and made the law effective despite all opposition.

How Horace Walpole Dressed.

In the early part of the eighteenth century, says the author of "Social England," a fashionable gentleman ordinarily wore a toupee of curls raised high over his forehead. For daily wear most gentlemen were dressed like George I., dark tie, wig, plain coat, waistcoat and breeches of snuff colored cloth and stockings of the same color; for ceremony, like Horace Walpole, in a lavender suit, the waistcoat embroidered with a little silver or of white silk embroidered in the tambour frame, partridge silk stockings, gold buckles, ruffles, lace frill and powdered wig. The linen for shirts was bought in Holland, costing from 10 to 14 shillings the English ell.

Corelli and Calne.

Marie Corelli's first story, "A Romance of Two Worlds," which made her name, was sent to the London publishing house of Bentley. Hall Calne was the principal reader of that house, and his report condemned the book so strenuously that it was rejected. Miss Corelli was deeply discouraged, but after some time she was persuaded to send the manuscript to another publisher. He accepted it eagerly and made a big fortune out of it and out of her later novels.

Letter Perfect.

Rustle poets do not always find rhymes come easily and naturally. At least the following epitaph in a country district would seem to suggest it: Here lies the body of William Lee. This was him, this was he, A B C D E F G.

Nevertheless there is no fault to be found with the actual rhyme as such.—London Globe.

Now They Are Strangers.

Edyth-Jack proposed last night, and after I accepted him I thought he would never stop kissing me. Mayme—How nice of him! But, then, that's the way he always does.

CONFIDENCE UNDER WATER.

How This First Essential in Swimming May Be Acquired.

A person who is timid about the water can overcome the greatest part of the difficulty of learning to swim by the proper use of a wash basin.

The obstacle that nervous persons meet in the water is not the conscious fear of drowning, but an involuntary nervous shock that causes them to gasp for air even before their faces are under water. It is this gasping for breath that drowns people.

They cannot control the gasping, and consequently they often snap for breath when their mouths are under water. As the buoyancy of a human body is easily disturbed, a few pints or quarts of water swallowed in these involuntary gasping acts serve to sink a person who otherwise would float long enough for help to arrive.

Now, if a person afflicted with this involuntary fear of getting under water will thrust the whole face gently into an ordinary basin full of water every day and stay there as long as possible it will be only a short time before the gasping sensation begins to disappear.

Then the bathtub should be used, so that the bather, lying full length, can immerse the entire head. At first this will bring back all the old frightening sensations of suffocation, but the attacks will be of short duration, and within a few days it will be found that the total immersion can be maintained for almost a full minute without discomfort of any kind.

Once a person has learned how perfectly comfortable one can be under water the first great step has been taken toward learning to swim.

Many otherwise good swimmers have never really acquired this calmness under water. The result is that when such a swimmer is caught in an undertow or a swirling current his confidence leaves him as soon as he feels himself dragged under the surface. Instead of diving or remaining motionless and so preserving his breath he gasps involuntarily and naturally swallows water, and the choking sensation at once forces him to exhale what breath he has left and gasp again.

Confidence under water should be the first lesson in swimming.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

There is a type of man who doesn't know he's a fool. He is always a fool. This is finally said of every secret: "I don't see how in the world it ever got out."

You sometimes hear people say they do not hear gossip. It's a fib. We all hear gossip.

If you discover something important for yourself the doctors say they knew it all the time.

It is hard to get a good washer-woman, but then it is mighty hard to wash for a living.

If you do not label your good will in your intercourse with some people they accuse you of being disagreeable.

Give a boy a toy, and the first night he takes it to bed with him, and the second night he leaves it on the stairs so that some one falls over it.—Aitchison Globe.

Famous Physician's Diplomacy.

Some Philadelphia physicians recently were playfully discussing the diplomacy to be employed with young mothers.

"When I am called to a house where is a baby whose sex I do not know," said one, "I am always embarrassed as to how to speak of it. A mother always feels better if you ask her, 'How is the little girl?' or 'How is the little boy?' as the case may be, as she usually takes pride in the sex of the child, whichever it is."

One of the most famous physicians in the world remarked:

"I never have any trouble in that regard. I make it a rule to call all babies whose sex is unknown to me 'Francis.' The mother doesn't know whether I spell it with an 'f' or an 'e.'"—Philadelphia Ledger.

A Legal Antiquity.

The feeling upon the subject of oaths among the earlier colonists of Maryland is shown by the following extract from a petition of assemblymen of the province, addressed to the lord proprietor in 1649 and "signed by all the members present."

"We do further humbly request your lordship that hereafter such things as your lordship may desire of us may be done with as little swearing as conveniently may be, experience teaching us that a great occasion is given to much perjury when swearing becometh common."

Quick Turn.

"Did you ever make any money on the board of trade?"

"Yes, I made \$175 there one day in less than twenty minutes."

"Whew! What did you do with it?"

"Oh, they got it back before I had a chance to see it."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Another Fool Question Nailed.

"That policeman at the second crossing is a misplaced humorist."

"What makes you think so?"

"I asked him today if he wore gloves on Sunday. He said no; he wore 'em on his hands."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Rather.

"Would you permit your daughter to marry a titled roue?" asked Mrs. Oldcastle.

"I don't know," replied the hostess. "Do the Roovers belong to a very old family?"—Exchange.

Money is never safe in a safe to which an unsafe person has the combination.—Providence News.

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ODD MOON BELIEFS.

The Orb of Night as Food For the Immortal Gods.

Certain it is that a belief in the moon as the abode of the fathers was widely spread among the people speaking the Aryan languages. To the present day the peasants in Swabia are heard to say, "May I go to the moon if I did it." Instead of "May I die if I did it." Nay, people who work on the Sabbath day are threatening even now that they will go to the moon—that is, that they will die and be punished in the moon.

A more startling idea—peculiar, it would seem, to India—was that of the moon serving as the food of the gods. And yet, though it sounds strange to us, it was not so very unnatural an idea after all. The gods, though invisible, had been located in the sky. In the same sky the golden moon, often compared to a round of golden butter, was seen regularly to decrease. And if it were being consumed by anybody by whom could it be consumed if not by the gods? Hence the ready conclusion that it was so and that it was, in fact, this food which secured to the gods their immortal life.

If so much had once been granted, then came the question, How was the moon gradually increased and restored to its fullness? And here the old superstition came in that the souls of the departed entered the moon, so that the waxing of the moon might readily be accounted for by this more ancient article of faith. Hence the systematized belief that the moon waxes while it is being eaten by the gods and that it waxes while it is being filled by the departed souls entering it. A last conclusion was that the gods when feeding on the moon were really feeding on the souls of the departed.

TOMB OF CONFUCIUS.

One of the Chief Spots of Interest in the Orient.

The city of Chufahnsien, the Mecca of the believers in Confucianism, is in the province of Shangtung, one of the most populous districts of the orient. Here Confucius was born, and here his sacred bones lie buried. The tomb, which is located in one of the largest cemeteries in the province, about three miles out from the city above mentioned, is one of the most imposing in the whole empire.

The grave itself is surmounted by an earth mound about twelve feet in height, the whole surrounded by a cluster of guarded oaks and stately cypress trees. Before the mound is a tablet about six feet broad and twenty feet high, upon which are inscribed the names and deeds of the great founder of Confucianism, a religion adhered to by over 400,000,000 human beings. The burden of this inscription, according to reliable translation, is "Perfect One."

"Absolutely Pure," "Perfect Sage," "First Teacher," "Great Philosopher," etc.

The avenue which leads up to the philosopher's tomb is even more interesting than the actual place of burial itself. On each side of the avenue are rows of figures of huge animals cut in stone—lions, tigers, elephants and horses, besides numerous mythical creatures, such as animals half dog and half frog, beasts with four legs and twice as many wings, besides a multitude of unnamable monsters that never lived on the earth, in the water or in the air. Taken altogether, the burial place of Confucius is one of the chief spots of interest in the orient.

The Curse of Money.

A negro was arrested for stealing. He had been caught helping himself to the contents of the cash drawer in the store of a Mr. Appleton. The magistrate before whom the negro was brought knew him and was much surprised to learn the charge against the prisoner. Looking at the negro earnestly, he said: "Sam, I'm sorry to see you here. Didn't you know that no good could come from stolen money? There's a curse on it."

"Well, judge," replied the prisoner, "I didn't know Mistah Appleton stole dat money. I couldn't tell dat by jest lookin' at it."—Harper's Weekly.

Hard Luck.

"Just my luck!" she exclaimed, stamping her little foot angrily. "What's the matter?" he asked. "There's a pin," she returned, pointing to one on the floor near her foot, "and you know the superstition, of course."

"See a pin and pick it up, through all the day you'll have good luck," he quoted.

"Exactly," she said. "Through all the day," and here it is evening when I see it."—Pittsburg Press.

Sweet Woman's Way.

Sweet Maid—You must remember that ours was a summer engagement. The Man—That means if you see any one you like better you'll break it.

"Yes." "And if I see any one I like better?" "I'll sue you for breach of promise."—Boston Traveler.

Often Reminded.

"How often," said the philosopher, "a man is reminded of his own littleness in this great world?"

"Yes," answered Mr. Cumrox, "especially if he has three daughters who have been to boarding school."—Washington Star.

His Title.

"Did Edith marry a title?" "Well, she married Rounders, who is known about town as a prince of good fellows."—Cleveland Leader.

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Lost—A black collarette on the fair grounds Thursday. Finder please leave at this office and receive reward. 4-tf

The Northern Pacific will sell round trip tickets to world's fair at St. Louis at \$62.70, or to Chicago and return for \$67.70. Going limit 10 days; limit returning until Dec. 31st, 1904. On the following dates: October 3rd, 4th and 5th, and October 27th, 28th and 29th. Chicago and return via St. Louis, \$68.95.

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Sept 20/14

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E. H. KOHLHASE.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL

G. C. Meyer of Prosser was in town Saturday.

L. R. Freeman left for Spokane Sunday to visit the Interstate fair.

Alex Kinnear of western Oregon is in the city to visit his son George.

Dr. French of Elma, Wash., spent fair week with his sister, Mrs. C. C. Case.

Dr. and Mrs. T. F. Smith of Tacoma visited friends here Saturday and Sunday.

Martin Goemmer of Fruitvale died Saturday morning, September 30th. He was in his 82nd year.

G. C. Cooking of Chicago arrived here Saturday. He will establish a private class in physical culture.

Mrs. Frank Wheeler of Seattle, who had been the guest of Mrs. J. B. Burns, returned home Sunday.

The Cascade Lumber company has a new employe in the person of P. C. Palmer of Dayton, Miss.

Miss Mattie McKean of Walla Walla spent a few days here last week with Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Thomas.

Miss Margie Fulkerson was over from Ritzville to attend the fair and visit her parents. She returned home Sunday.

A. W. Rinehart and wife, who had been visiting Mr. Rinehart's parents during the fair, returned to Seattle Sunday.

Mrs. Sarah Lowery, Miss Minnie Carman, Maude Dickson, Etta Wise and Ruth McCown formed a party that came to the city Saturday.

Mrs. James D. Brackett and Miss Edna Sengfelder, who visited Mrs. Murray B. Miles during fair week, returned to their homes in Seattle Sunday afternoon.

Deputy Marshal Short arrested Geo. Martin of Zillah Sunday on the charge of selling whisky to Indians. The prisoner will probably be given an examination today.

A young man by the name of Cook, who lives on North Third street, claims to have been held up and robbed Saturday night. He reported to the police, but no arrest was made.

The limit on all state fair excursion tickets expired Sunday. The trains that went out Saturday night and Sunday, particularly the westbound, were loaded down with passengers homeward bound.

Miss Leila Carpenter of Tacoma, daughter of the late O. V. Carpenter, has been spending her two weeks' vacation with friends in this city. Miss Carpenter is employed in the office of the Morris Grass store at Tacoma.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Lesh of Everett stopped off here Sunday morning on their way home from the east, to visit Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Lesh, leaving for their home at Everett this morning. They visited relatives in Iowa and Kansas City and also took in the world's fair.

Pickles, olives, kraut and Dill pickles in bulk at John Ditter's. 3-31

See the Carbon Platino finish pictures at Tickner's Studio. 1-51

Board will be furnished cheap for two good, steady boys who attend school. Apply to 108 North 10th St. 3-21

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Sunday.

Yakima—B. M. McKinskey and wife, Seattle; B. H. Cooper, Chicago; Ray S. Parker, Cincinnati; W. A. Peters, wife and three children, Seattle; David Evans, wife and children, Tacoma; Mrs. Mary Lewis, Tacoma; Jay Lynch, Fort Simcoe; F. A. Williams, Toppenish; H. B. Madison, Kent; Mrs. Hugh Fish, Miss Kate Lanigan, Cle Elum; Bessie and F. Wilbur, Jr., Tacoma; Lelia Douty, Ashland, Wis.; H. C. Hills, Seattle.

Bartholet—G. W. Todd, Chicago; W. F. Paul, Winthrop; Geil Gernon, Walla Walla; Ford Wilson, Seattle; Mrs. N. C. Reid and two children, Tacoma; Lester Pearne, Fort Simcoe; Ivan Macy, Zillah; Hugh D. Smith, Kent; Jim Wyllie and R. Lichty, Sunnyside; Thomas Fitzgerald, Seattle; J. T. Brown, Tacoma; C. W. Haley, Goldendale.

Pacific—F. L. Ross, Denver; H. W. Mantz, Spokane; F. O. Harvey, Denver; Charles Carter, Spokane; W. B. Weigel, Toppenish; E. M. Lambson, Walla Walla; F. L. Tittsworth, Seattle; L. Flayman, San Francisco.

THE SLY WEASEL.

How He Finally Trapped and Killed a Monster Rat.

A sawmill in an Iowa town was infested with rats, which, being unmolested, became very numerous and bold and played round the mill among the men while they worked during the day. But one day a weasel came upon the scene and at once declared war on the rats.

One by one the rats became victims of the weasel's superior strength until only one very large, strong fellow was left of the once numerous colony. The weasel attacked the big rat several times, but each time the rat proved more than a match for his slender antagonist and chased the weasel to a hiding place.

One day the weasel was seen busily digging under a lumber pile near the mill. He was engaged for some time, but later appeared again in the mill, seeking his old enemy. He soon found him and at once renewed hostilities. As usual, after a lively tussle, the rat proved too much for him, and he ran, pursued closely by the rat, straight to the hole under the lumber pile.

He ran in, still followed by the rat, almost immediately reappeared round the end of the pile and again dodged into the hole behind the rat. Neither was seen again for some time, but the weasel finally reappeared, looking no worse for the fight.

The curiosity of the men in the mill was aroused, and they proceeded to investigate the hole under the lumber pile. They found that the weasel had dug the hole sufficiently large at the first end to admit the rat, but had gradually tapered it as he proceeded until at the other end it barely allowed his own slender body to pass.

When the rat chased him into the large end of this underground funnel he quickly slipped on through, and while the rat was trying to squeeze his large body into the smaller part of the hole the weasel dodged in behind him and, catching him in the rear and in a place where he could not turn round, finished him at his leisure.

HUSBANDS AND WIVES.

A reserved lover, it is said, always makes a suspicious husband. — Goldsmith.

Certainly wife and children are a kind of discipline of humanity. — Lord Bacon.

When a man should marry—a young man not yet, an elder man not at all. — Thales.

He that loves not his wife and children feeds a lioness at home and broods a nest of sorrows. — Jeremy Taylor.

I have hardly ever observed the married condition unhappy but for want of judgment or temper in the man. — Richard Steele.

ard Steele.

He that bath wife and children bath given hostages to fortune, for they are impediments to great enterprises, either of virtue or mischief. — Lord Bacon.

After treating her like a goddess the husband uses her like a woman. What is worse, the most abject flatterers degenerate into the greatest tyrants. — Addison.

Altering Stamps.

No change or alteration of any sort should be made by a collector in his stamps. It was a custom some years ago among collectors to erase cancellation marks from their stamps in order to make their stamps better. The effect of the attempt was not all that could be desired. The erasures were not perfect, and the stamps in the changed condition, being neither canceled nor uncanceled, were simply inferior damaged specimens. One of the most common ways of altering stamps at the present time is to erase the word "specimen" from a stamp having this overprint. It cannot be done so that it will not be detected, and the stamp in the altered condition is worthless, while as a "specimen" it had some value. It has frequently happened that stamps, valuable in their original condition, have been made worthless by attempts to increase their value by alteration. — St. Nicholas.

The Koreans' White Dress.

As the Koreans are obliged to dress in white for three years for every case of death and as once three kings died within ten years, by which deaths mourning was imposed on the whole nation, the majority of people chose rather to dress continually in white in order to avoid the great expense involved by repeated change of clothing. The women make these garments, and every time they have to be washed they are entirely taken to pieces and beaten for hours with a wooden paddle in order to obtain the metallic gloss which is considered particularly beautiful.

Compensation.

Head of Family—I want to leave my property to my two sons—one-tenth to my elder son, John Butts, and nine-tenths to my younger son, Royal Chesterfield Montgomery de Peyster Butts. Family Lawyer—H'm! Do you think that's quite fair? Head of Family—Yes. I want to make some kind of reparation to Royal for allowing his mother to give him such a name. — London Mail.

An Eventful Day.

"Well, well," exclaimed the editor, "if that wasn't a queer experience!" "What was that?" said the foreman. "There was a man in here just now who didn't seem to know any more about how a newspaper should be run than I do."

"When something is very difficult to understand," said the distinguished professor of biology, "it is called science; when it is impossible, it is called philosophy."

The Demand Was Granted.

A certain city in England sent a deputation to Charles II., who was very ill, soliciting some favor. The orator, without any mercy to the sick man, made a long, tedious discourse. "Have you anything more to say?" asked the merry monarch impatiently. "Nothing," replied the orator, "except that if you do not grant our request I am instructed to recite my speech over again." Charles ordered that all his demands should be freely and instantaneously complied with.

An Exposure.

"Johnny," said the teacher, "a lie can be acted as well as told. Now, if your father was to put sand in his sugar and sell it he would be acting a lie and doing very wrong." "That's what mother told him," said Johnny impudently. "But he said he didn't care." — London Tit-Bits.

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Auction Sale of Lots.

E. H. Kohlase of Seattle, who recently purchased Thomas Lund's addition to North Yakima, located in the southeast part of the city, has concluded to offer the lots for sale in this addition at public auction on Wednesday, Oct. 14. Read his announcement on the last page of this paper.

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No. 5—Portland, *1:25 p m | *1:25 p m
No. 57—Local freight... *2:25 p m | *2:00 p m

EASTBOUND
No. 2—North Coast Limited... *5:00 a m | *5:00 a m
No. 4—St. Paul and east *2:50 p m | *2:50 p m
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