

THE YAKIMA DEMOCRAT.

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THE YAKIMA DEMOCRAT,

BY J. D. MEDILL.

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF NORTH YAKIMA

A BILL has been introduced in the legislature by Representative Easterday providing for a state tax on inheritances to operate on all estates which exceed in value the sum of \$15,000. It seems to us that this measure is a very wise and just one and ought to be incorporated into law. The only point of weakness in the bill as we see it, is in the amount of exemption, which might well be made smaller in view of the juggling that can safely be anticipated in the efforts of interested parties to cheat the law. If such a law be framed that will successfully run the gauntlet of the supreme court on the ground of constitutionality it would doubtless contribute much to the revenues of the state and reduce proportionately the present onerous rates of taxation. The justice of such a law can hardly be questioned. The man who accumulates and leaves behind him a fortune when he quits this world in a moral sense cheats society if he does not in some way reimburse it for the protection it has afforded him, enabling him to accumulate wealth and holding at arms length all such as would forcibly deprive him of it. It is only by virtue of the protection that law has afforded him that he could have amassed a fortune, for with anarchy such a thing would be impossible. It is clear then that society is entitled to some recompense which it usually never gets unless it takes it from the dead man's effects under the guise of law. As a further justification for such a law it might be said with perfect truth that the great majority of wealthy men evade in various ways their fair share of taxation and thus increase the burden of the masses. The poor man or the man of moderate means can not hope to escape the exactions of the taxgather for the very good reason that his possessions are usually always in evidence. With the rich man whose means are largely invested in stocks or bonds evasion is comparatively easy and the books of assessors everywhere indicate that this advantage is usually utilized for all that it is worth. By all means let us have the inheritance tax. It is just, reasonable and rational legislation and ought to become law in this young commonwealth.

THIS paper unhesitatingly went on record in opposition to county division at this time because we believed that such a proposal was not for the best interests of the great majority of the people who pay taxes for the support of the present county government. In doing so we have endeavored to place principle above mere party advantage for none can be so blind as not to see that division from a party standpoint

would be detrimental to the interests of the party in power, as the seven precincts which it is proposed to cut off are notorious for returning republican majorities. But taxation, as we all know, is already burdensome to the people of this community and for us to aid any scheme that would mean an increase of the burden to say the least, would be reprehensible. In laying this matter before the public we have tried to do so without prejudice to the people who are desirous of setting up a county government for themselves. They are doubtless honest in their intentions and are acting from motives of self-interest which in reality is what we are all doing, so no blame can attach on that score. A local contemporary complains bitterly because of the fact that it has lost a few subscribers in the affected territory as a result of its potent opposition to division, but the probabilities are that it would not have lost any if it had wisely refrained from dragging personalities into the campaign. A newspaper assault on an individual, whether justifiable or not, is usually productive of nothing but bitterness and retaliation.

KIDNAPPING seems to be all the rage now since the successful result of the famous Cudahy case has been heralded all over the country and revealed the possibilities of profit in the nefarious business. It is a form of robbery older than the world's written history and history proves that the only intelligent and effectual way of stamping out the evil is to make the punishment fit the crime, that is the infliction of the death penalty in case of conviction. Unlike the majority of murders that we read about, kidnapping is invariably the result of premeditation and well laid plans, and few men would care to accept the risk involved with the gallows looming up before them in case of failure. The fact that this ancient criminal custom had become well nigh obsolete is probably the reason why none of the comparatively new states have rigorous laws by which to punish the crime. The Cudahy case, however, has shown so conclusively the necessity for such legislation that the law making power in nearly every state, save our own, are providing against it. The best kind of laws are not those which punish crime, but rather those which prevent it. The Washington legislature ought to promptly place such a law upon our statute books.

SENATOR TURNER'S speech in opposition to the Hannas ship subsidy graft was a masterpiece of sound logic as well as withering sarcasm and invective. In clear language and potent argument he riddled the pretensions of the advocates of this gigantic steal and showed up the scheme in all its hideousness to be just what it is, an organized raid by a few selfish multi-millionaires upon the public treasury. Senator Turner is to be congratulated and deserves the thanks of his constituents for the intelligent and vigorous opposition he has

made to this pernicious piece of legislation. The measure in fact is opposed by all the democratic and populist senators, although they are fully aware that the passage of the bill by the republican majority would put a powerful and effective club in the hands of their party. They are eminently right, however, in placing the welfare of the country before that of their party and with the aid of a few republicans who are inclined to rebel at the brutal domination of Hanna may yet succeed in killing this obnoxious measure in the senate.

MR. BRYAN'S Commoner is a bright and most interesting journal and is a welcome visitor to thousands of homes. It may be properly classed as a national journal and not as a mere news medium, as many people before its first appearance assumed. Mr. Bryan, as is well known, is not only a clear thinker and logical reasoner, but is a writer of extraordinary power. His editorials reveal not only his wonderful knowledge of the science of civil government, but his intimate acquaintance with the public men of the present era and the motives that actuate them in influencing legislation. There is every reason to hope and believe that the Commoner as an educational force will be equal to its opportunities and will aid materially in the great work that must be done to prevent the seemingly mesmerized nation from walking blindly into the pitfalls of monarchy. Good luck to the Commoner. Long may it wave.

THE secretary of the interior in his superior judgment has seen fit to abrogate or at least suspend a law of congress relative to the leasing of lands held in severalty on the Yakima Indian reservation. His supposition that these lands in a raw state of nature can or will be leased for so short a period as three years is both erroneous and absurd. Congress with a full knowledge of the situation made it possible for leases to run ten years which term is certainly short enough. And now Mr. Hitchcock steps in as though he had the powers of a supreme court and sets the law aside. His former service as minister at the court of Russia must have imbued him with the spirit that animates the Czar.

COUNCILMAN DONALD has already gained the reputation, it seems, of being the "kicker" on the new city council. We are not exactly sure that the appellation ought to apply in Mr. Donald's case, but we do know that the services of a good healthy kicker are frequently required in the honorable body of which he is a member as well as all other bodies that have the guardianship of public interests. We are also much pleased to know that the editor of this humble journal is not regarded as the only "kicker" in town.

READ our liberal club offers in this paper.

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Oliver & Son have removed their news stand to the Murchie building on the avenue.

Alex McCredy is making preparations to erect a handsome residence on Natchez avenue, as is also Lester Coffin.

A. B. Sweeny, who arrived here recently from Lewiston, Idaho, has purchased property on Third street and is erecting a new cottage thereon.

The Women of Woodcraft assembled at Allen's hall on Monday night to listen to a very interesting lecture by Mrs. C. W. Wheeler of Waitsburg, the state organizer.

The students of St. Joseph's academy have been rehearsing daily for the operatti, "The National Flower," to be given at Larson's theater on next Tuesday evening.

The most of the young folk, while not in attendance on the numerous dances during the evenings of this week, have been skating on the Sinclair pond, where jolly parties have been the rule nightly.

R. A. Grant states that, physically, he never felt better in his life than now, since his recovery from smallpox, and that he is gaining in weight every day. The same is true also of the other members of his family, all of whom were afflicted with the disease.

The officers of the State Federation of Woman's clubs have petitioned the legislature for favorable action on the pending bill to establish a state library commission, and asking for an annual appropriation of \$2,000 as a traveling library fund. The name of Mrs. Florence Hall of this city, first trustee of the organization, is attached to the petition.

The county commissioners have a force of men at work this week in repairing the Natchez wagon bridge north of town, the work being superintended by James Stuart. On close examination the bridge was found to be in a less stable condition than was supposed, and the estimated cost of the necessary repairs is now placed at \$800. The closing of the bridge to travel rather works a hardship on the people of the Wenas and Selah valleys.

Considerable criticism was passed in business circles this week over the prominence given in the columns of a local paper of the much magnified smallpox scare which developed in the city the first part of the week. The wide publicity (?) given the matter, in the judgment of a number of leading citizens cannot fail to have a bad influence on the city's business, and perhaps invite needless hardships for the community through the establishment of quarantine regulations.

Nob Hill people are considerably worked up over the proposition of the location of the new school house which it is proposed to build in that district. A large element in the district favor selling the present school house which is no longer adequate to accommodate the large attendance, and construct a handsome new building near the center of the district. The sentiment seems quite general in favor of the new school house, but those in close proximity to the present building are disposed to object to the proposed location.

Mr. Harry Livengood and Miss Anna Clark were married at high noon on Thursday in the parlors of the hotel Bartholet, Justice Taggard officiating. A large party of invited guests were present, a number of whom at the conclusion of the ceremony repaired to the residence of R. A. Grant and partook of a sumptuous wedding feast. The happy couple will probably make their home in the Cowyche, where the groom is a well-known young farmer. The bride is the daughter of the late T. J. V. Clark, and is a sister of Mrs. R. A. Grant.

An effort is being made to get out a large attendance at the city hall next Saturday afternoon (February 16th) of the parties interested in the Schanno ditch. It seems that that ditch has not for some time been under corporate management, and no system has been observed about measuring the water. As a result a number of those who believe that they are entitled to water, have been unable to secure it and now desire to reach an understanding whereby either the capacity of the stream may be increased or else a more equitable system of division observed.

Captain Scudder returned Tuesday night from Seattle, where he had been on Monday in attendance on a reunion of the veterans of the First Washington regiment. The occasion was the commemorating of the second anniversary of the battle of Santa Ana, fought February 4th, 1899. A banquet was held at the Hotel Stevens in the evening at which there was a good deal of felicitous speechmaking. Captain Scudder was down on the program for a response, but being very hoarse from having contracted a severe cold on the trip over, was obliged to secure a substitute. Every company in the regiment was represented except Co. I of Walla Walla.

The Hub Mercantile Co., of which G. S. Rankin is president, I. H. Dills, vice-president and treasurer, and C. S. Bilger, recently of Portland, manager, is now fully organized and doing business. In addition to purchasing the stock of W. H. Cline of Sunnyside, the new company has bought the stock of Postmaster Tilton S. Phillips of Mabton. Mr. Phillips, it is understood, has an interest in the new concern, and will continue as manager of the Mabton store, while that at Sunnyside will be under the supervision of Mr. Bilger, who arrived on Tuesday from Portland. The company is making large additions to its stock of merchandise.

Eggs--Hen--Eggs

Feed your Poultry soft feed once a day and you will get plenty of Eggs.

Washington - Hen - Food

is ground grains of the proper varieties.

TRY A 50C SACK

of Washington Hen Food. Warranted to give satisfaction. Sold at

FLOUR MILL COMPANY'S
Brick Warehouse, Southeast of
N. P. R. R. Depot.

Hall Caine's great novel, "The Christian," has been most successfully dramatized, and the companies presenting this great play are said to be doing a heavy business this season. In New York the first presentation was attended by over 300 ministers, the most of whom are said to have highly endorsed the play. "The Christian" is billed for Larson's theater next Wednesday night.

Keene's cut-price watch sale is a hummer. 2t

Old papers for sale at this office.

TRY US ON... WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY

Our goods are of the best manufacture and never fail to please.

..SCHINDELER..

THE JEWELER.

Fawcett Bros.

...General Agents for...

Rushford Wagons, Rock Island and Morrison Steel Plows. Buggies and Carriages.

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CENTRAL WASHINGTON NURSERY

Chas. S. Simpson & Co., Props.

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LOCAL AND PERSONAL

W. I. Lince has returned from Victoria.

Joe Ditter was a recent visitor in Portland.

Wm. Tustin of Prosser was a county-seat visitor on Friday.

H. A. York of Ritzville was a guest of the Barthelet Thursday.

John P. Clerf, the stockman of Ellensburg, was here on Tuesday.

P. Walen is laid up this week with a severe attack of erysipelas.

W. Ross Stuart, the Natchez rancher, returned Thursday from a business visit to Wisconsin.

Ex-Mayor Redman expects his family back from their visit to Missouri, about the middle of this month.

Gentry W. Wade and Miss Lucy Schaffner were granted a marriage license on Friday by Auditor Kelso.

Graham Ker has been promoted by the St. Paul Lumber Co. to the position as manager of the Toppenish yard.

Frank Hunter expects to begin work soon on a new residence he proposes building on his First street property.

All of the local employes of the railroad company were vaccinated on Monday by Dr. Gunn, the company physician.

Read the new announcements of the Yakima Hardware Co. and the New York store in this issue. They will interest you.

Miss Vernie Cox, who has been visiting relatives here for several weeks, returned on Wednesday to her home in Medical Lake.

Mrs. A. B. Vaughn of Baker City, Or., is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Haile of Ahtanum, also her sister Mrs. C. S. Hale of this city.

Judge Davidson, according to the Ellensburg Capital, has re-opened his law office in that city. His many friends in Yakima will wish him success.

Attorney John J. Rudkin on Friday evening of last week delivered a fine address to the High school pupils on the subject. "Preparation for College."

R. D. Carter of Toppenish is looking for the return of his family next week. His wife and children have been visiting for several months with relatives in Oklahoma.

E. B. Moore this week purchased from Dr. Burns the brick residence built by J. E. Ryan on Natchez avenue. In addition, Mr. Moore will erect a handsome residence this spring for his own use.

Miss Mockler, well known in this city arrived on Friday of last week from Vancouver, B. C., on a visit to her father and sister. Miss Mockler has a good position with the Canadian Pacific railroad at Vancouver.

Judge Rudkin held a short session of the superior court on Monday. Aside from the Lindsey libel case but little business of importance was considered. In that case Mr. Snively, who is Dr. Lindsey's attorney, argued the demurrer to the information. Further hearing of the case was set by the court for today. Mrs. Held of Butte, Mont., alleged to be an important witness in this case, arrived in the city on Monday.

The ladies of the M. E. church were disappointed in procuring a place in which to give their waffle supper last Saturday. They have secured for today, however, the use of Odd Fellow hall, and will give a dinner from 12 to 8 p. m.

The Commercial club on Wednesday evening held its usual fortnightly social and dance. The next social event at the club will be the entertainment given by the bachelor members on February 20, which is expected to close the season in a blaze of glory.

J. M. Brown is home again from Pendleton, Or., where he has been employed as manager of Briggs & Dam's music store for some time. Mr. Brown, both before and since his return, has been prostrated with an acute attack of heart trouble, but is now better.

The local committee opposed to county division rustled about at a pretty lively gait on Friday morning when word was received that the Riverside county bill had been made a special order in the house for the same afternoon. The committee kept the wires hot sending telegrams to influential members.

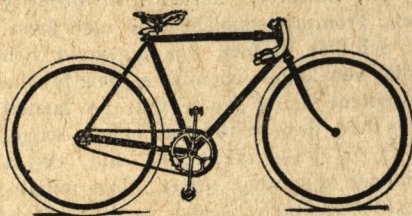
Fred Wilson, John Porter, George Williams and James Watson, four of the five men convicted at the December term of court of robbing a freight car at Kiona, were taken to the penitentiary by Sheriff Tucker and his three guards on Wednesday night. James Dillard remains here pending the appeal of his case to the supreme court by Attorney Snively.

House bill No. 220, which provides for the creation of the county of Riverside, names W. H. Brownlow of Prosser, Walter Faville of Kiona and Joseph Kunz of Sunnyside as commissioners. That feature of the bill—naming the commissioners—brought out some bitter comment in the house. Yesterday was the day set by the house for final action on the bill.

The state senate on Thursday afternoon, by a vote of 19 to 13, passed the bill that provides for the purchase of the Thurston county court house for use as a state capitol. It is claimed by the friends of the bill that it will safely pass the house by at least five majority, and that the governor is pledged to sign it. If this proves the case it kills the Tacoma idea of removal.

H. B. Scudder received a communication from Congressman Jones on Thursday in which the Yakima statesman clearly intimated that he felt favorably disposed to the idea of the appointment of Mrs. Sperry as postmistress here, and that he was of the opinion that the matter would be satisfactorily adjusted within a few days. Under existing conditions the lady's appointment, it is thought, would give pretty general satisfaction to the patrons of the office.

Marcus Graves, the drug clerk of Quigg & Ayres who is afflicted with a mild form of smallpox at the residence of W. E. Ayres, is said to be getting along nicely. The house is under strict quarantine regulations, and it is believed that the disease has no chance to spread further. The rumors flying about town that other cases had developed in the "Kangaroo," the Lillie house and other places have proved to be without foundation. In short, the facts do not at all justify the excitement and newspaper hysterics that have been indulged in this week.



Ramblers

THE BEST WHEELS
EVER MADE....

G. & J. TIRES

THE BEST TIRES
EVER MADE....

PART of our 1901 wheels have arrived. Call and see them.

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Titles Examined and Abstracts Made

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For Fruit Growing, Stock Raising and Dairying, Hops and Diversified Farming, the Lands of the Beautiful and Fertile Sunnyside Valley are unsurpassed.

An abundant supply of water for all possible demands from a canal 42 miles long, 8 feet deep, and a width at the top of 62 feet.

FINE CLIMATE.

RICH SOIL—of a phenomenal depth.

FRUIT—of the best quality and flavor.

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\$30.00 PER ACRE, ON TIME.

\$27.50 PER ACRE, CASH.

The Lands of the WASHINGTON IRRIGATION COMPANY are sold with a Perpetual Water Right, guaranteeing an ample supply of water for all crops. For further particulars apply to

H. B. SCUDDER, AGENT,

NORTH YAKIMA, WASH.

Removal Sale...

We are closing out the following lines AT ACTUAL COST.

**Crockery
Hardware
Clothing
Hats
Shoes
Plates
Cups
Saucers
Pitchers
Wash Bowls
Hammers
Hatchets
Saws
Planes
Locks
Braces
Loaded Shells
and
Ammunition.**

Also a large stock of

Files, Pruning Shears and Knives, Cutlery, Men's and Boys' Suits of Clothing and Hats, Notions. A big assortment of shoes for sale at ACTUAL COST.

Taylor & Denley

The Place for Bargains.

Toilet Articles

We have a fine line of Toilet Articles, Opal Ware and the finest line of

PERFUMERY

ever brought to the city.

Come in and look if you do not wish to buy, we are always glad to show our goods.

North Yakima Drug Store

A. D. SLOAN, PROP.

AROUND THE WORLD

On Cheek—A Sporty Young German Is Making the Attempt.

Max Schiffler, a globe trotter from Coeslin, Germany, struck this town on Saturday on his trip around the world, which he claims to be making purely on his "cheek." He has been making his way over the Northern Pacific road on a tricycle said to have been kindly lent to him by some of the eastern officials. While here he was the guest of the hotel Bartholet, which hostelry entertained him free of charge. Schiffler, who is a smart appearing and worldly-wise German apparently about 30 years of age, is full of interesting reminiscences of his trip, and while here told many peculiar experiences that he had had in attempting to travel on "cheek."

While crossing Montana, he said, night overtook him on one occasion on the Flat Head Indian reservation. He was tired and hungry and the night uncomfortably cool. Shelter and food were necessary, and as there were no white men to go to, he was obliged to apply to the Indians. He made known his wants to some bucks that he met, but on their learning that he had no money, he was turned away in every case with grunts of disapproval. At length it occurred to him that he ought to seek out the big "tyee", which he did with the result that he made so good an impression on the old chief by the judicious use of flattery that the old fellow invited him to his lodge and told him that he could stay as long as he wanted to.

It so happened that a big "pow wow" and dance was going on among the Indians at the time, and after getting his fill of pork and corn bread the traveler was told that he was expected to attend and take part in the war dance and social festivities.

In vain he protested that he could not dance, but the old chief replied that he would make his daughter, a buxom-looking young squaw, learn him. Seeing that it was useless to further protest and consoling himself with the thought that he must do in Rome as the Romans do, Schiffler finally consented to dance, and permitted the old chief to decorate him for the occasion by placing his own crown of eagles' feathers on his head and to paste the ill-smelling war paint on his hardened cheek and manly brow. He was then given a blanket and introduced to the assembled redskins as their new chief.

The Indians appreciating the joke, were all profuse in their congratulations and salutations to their "hiyu" new chief, and the weary traveler was made the recipient of more attentions than he really desired, as he realized that under the cover of so much mock politeness he was really being made sport of.

His first effort to dance with the fat daughter of the chief in his arms created great merriment among the Indians, but, nothing daunted, Schiffler went on with the dance, his greasy partner explaining to him the intricacies of the maizy waltz. In fact, the young woman began to evince (according to his story) a decided liking for the traveler and to show such a preference for his society that a young buck who was much enamored of her, began to assume an unmistakable air of hostility, and in his jealous rage attempted an assault on the subject of the Kaiser, swinging a knife in a most threatening manner. The old

chief, however, exerted his authority and promptly squelched the rash lover.

Schiffler, in fact, was so pleased with his new-found friends, especially the winsome young squaw, that he tarried for three days in the old chief's lodge, and his leave taking, he said, was a matter of mutual regret. The Indians exhibited much interest in the medals that he carries and permitted him to take snap pictures of them. While here Schiffler received some needed aid from a number of his countrymen. He started west Sunday morning and will journey by easy stages to San Francisco where he expects to secure passage on a government transport to the Philippines. He is employed by some sporty Germans, who have money wagered on the result, to make the trip on "cheek," not being permitted to handle a cent of money. He yet has about eighteen months, at the end of which time he must be back at his starting point in Germany.

City School Notes.

The regular semi-annual examinations are in progress this week in all the rooms, the present semester or term closing Friday night. The second term of eighteen weeks will open Monday, the 11th instant, at which time promotions will occur in the first seven grades, promotions from the eighth grade to the high school being held back until June. Members of the "A" classes who pass the test will be advanced to the next room and grade; those not so fortunate because of late enrollment or irregular attendance will fall into the ranks of the oncoming class and repeat the work of the half year only, instead of the work of the entire year, as heretofore.

Monday next and during the remainder of this month new pupils will be received into the first or entering grade who are six years of age or nearly so. Parents should accompany the child to the school and fill out the residence blank. Go directly to Miss Young, Miss McCarthy, Miss Hagy or Miss Rogers, as the residence would indicate, A street and the railroad being the division lines. Let the little folks be enrolled promptly.

C. W. McCURDY, Supt.

"The Eleventh Hour" is the title of a play made up mainly of strange contradictions, that was presented at Larson's theater Wednesday night. The acting for the most part was of a fairly good character and seemed to be appreciated by the balcony and gallery. The face and furniture smashing in the last act, in which the deep-dyed villain and his pals got their just deserts, was keenly enjoyed and loudly applauded. One could not help thinking, however, throughout the whole siege, that the miserable man who wrote the play ought in the interest of society, be confined in a home for the feeble minded. The scenery carried by the company was both fine and extensive.

Keene gives you the benefit of his judgment in buying a watch for a week, much less than you deserve. 2t

C. W. Liece, successor to B. N. Coe & Co., has the agency for the Seattle Evening Times, the Tacoma Daily Ledger and the San Francisco Call. Papers delivered to any part of the city.

WANTED.—A man to work on ranch. Enquire of Mrs. Rowe, residence Sixth street one block south of Yakima ave.

Good goods astonishingly cheap at Keene's. 2t

Pearson & Watt's

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Grocery....

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Cascade Rolled Oats in Bulk.

German Breakfast Cheese.

Dill Pickles, Sweet or Sour.

Queen Olives. Salt Mackerel.

Salmon. Herring.

Comb Honey.

Cream of Wheat.

Our stock is complete. Our goods fresh and pure. Give us a trial order.

The Commoner



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THE YAKIMA DEMOCRAT
both for only
\$1.75 per year.

The Commoner, which will be edited by Mr. Bryan personally will keep you posted on National politics and events. The DEMOCRAT will keep you posted on local happenings. Taken together the two papers will keep you up-to-date on the events of the day both great and small.

Now is the time to
subscribe in order to ob-

tain the first number of
THE COMMONER.

THE YAKIMA DEMOCRAT

NORTH YAKIMA.....FEBRUARY 9, 1901

The Situation No Better.

Is there to be no modification of the administration's Philippine policy? After nearly two years of war what do we see in Luzon and the other rebellious islands? The natives, though their armies have been scattered, are fighting as guerrillas with as much resolution as ever against the invader who was welcomed as a deliverer. Where it has been sought to conquer peace and order, bloody anarchy exists. How long is this to last? * * * The American republic can afford to do what is best for itself, materially and morally, even though that should involve the freedom of the Filipinos. The democrats were quite right in their campaign contention that the attempt to rule the Filipinos without their consent and in spite of their fierce and sanguinary protest does violence to the letter and spirit of the Declaration of Independence. Had "imperialism" been the only issue, Bryan and not McKinley would today be the president-elect, for there are millions of republicans who agree with the defeated rather than the successful candidate on this question.—Philadelphia North American (Rep.)

We Have Imperialism Now.

Senator Teller is right in saying that imperialism is not a fear but a realization; not a thing to be warded off, but a thing to be abandoned.

In a recent speech in the senate he administered a well-deserved rebuke to those who prate about partial liberty and conditional self-government. He said:

I have not agreed with everybody who has been in fear of imperialism. I said two years ago last month in the senate that there would not be any imperialism there, for the American people would not allow it. Since then I have seen in those islands an imperial government that has had no equal on the face of the earth, an imperial government that has not a counterpart anywhere under the heaven— an imperial government with five men, and five men only, strangers to the language, strangers to the country, unacquainted with the interests of the people, sitting there and administering government, taking the money of the people and appropriating it without their consent, ignoring the people entirely.

Mr. President, the czar of Russia is an absolute czar. He has a council of sixty men who sit with him and consider public affairs, but the sixty men are Russians. They are people of that country. They have their sympathies and their ambitions for Russia.

These men in the Philippine islands are strangers. Under the military law they have a right there undoubtedly, but under God's law, which is higher than that, they have no place there at all.

And so I take back what I said two years ago. Imperialism has come; it is there in its worst form, and what I want to know, like the senator from Maryland (Mr. Wellington), is, what are you going to do now? Are you going to keep up this imperialistic government? Are you going to continue to govern 12,000,000 people contrary to their wish, without a voice, without being heard, when your chief actor over there, General McArthur,

tells you that the people are a unit against this administration, when every Filipino in Europe today, and there are thousands of them, is against our government over there?—The Commoner.

More Gold Standard.

The Seattle P.-I., reaffirming its loyalty to the single gold standard and the political party responsible for this iniquity in this country, enters its protest against the bill now in congress providing for compulsory redemption of silver dollars in gold coin. Here is where the Seattle paper goes lame. The logical outcome of the adoption of the single gold standard is to have but one real money, and that gold. If the argument of the gold standard lunatics is sound,—that the gold dollar is the only dollar worth a hundred cents,—then all other forms of money are really not money. In order to be consistent,—which the advocate of modern goldbugism seldom is,—all "substitutes for money," such as greenbacks, bank notes, gold and silver certificates, silver money, should be redeemable in "real money," which under the present fraudulent system is gold, and gold only. The writer hereof predicted several years ago that the logical conclusion to be reached by a consistent interpretation of the single gold standard would mean as a last resort the compulsory redemption on the part of the government of silver money in gold coin. This accomplished, there is no further occasion for metal value in any other form of money except gold. Analyze the gold standard argument a step further and the retirement of all money from circulation except gold is the logical deduction to be reached. This proposition to redeem silver money in gold exposes the utter weakness of the gold standard advocates' arguments for "sound money." They are put in a hole, but they will squirm out of it, because the policy of governing the finances of the country is to be turned over to the New York bank trust, and they have a "flat" scheme of their own which they propose to work on the dear people. They know that gold is inadequate for the business needs of the country, and that paper must be used. Their argument is that a bank note is "good money," that it is "sound" and safe, but that our government is not strong enough to issue its own greenback money. If you are a gudgeon, you will accept the argument and agree that the bank trust should control this most important function of government. When you do this you discredit your own government and make a fool of yourself every time you howl about the flag of your country.—Vancouver Register-Democrat.

A Night of Terror.

"Awful anxiety was felt for the widow of the brave General Burnham of Machias, Me., when the doctors said she would die from Pneumonia before morning," writes Mrs. S. H. Lincoln, who attended her that fearful night, but she begged for Dr. King's New Discovery, which had more than once saved her life, and cured her of Consumption. After taking, she slept all night. Further use entirely cured her. This marvellous medicine is guaranteed to cure all Throat, Chest and Lung diseases. Only 50c and \$1. Trial bottles free at Quigg & Ayres' drug store.

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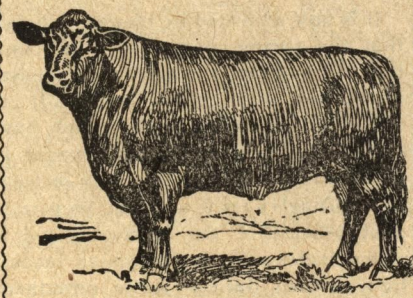
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and propose to make a desperate effort to secure it. How? you ask. Why by giving you BETTER VALUE than you can get elsewhere for your money, that's how. Our goods are always fresh and our prices reasonable. We are now especially catering to the city trade and if you are not already dealing with us respectfully request you to give us a trial. PROMPT DELIVERY.

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WE make it. We sell it. We manufacture all the candy we handle and therefore know our goods. We have in stock a large variety to select from.

Restaurant and Confectionery.

DITTER & MECHTEL.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1, 1901.

The shrewdness of the Hanna McKinley bluff in the senate by antagonizing appropriation bills with the ship subsidy bill cannot be denied. Having determined that there shall be an extra session of congress anyway, they could afford to make this bluff. If they succeed in getting the subsidy steal through by it, they will dodge the charge of arranging for the extra session just to get it through; if the subsidy bill fails to get through, it may also prevent some of the regular appropriation bills from getting through, thus furnishing other reasons for the extra session than Mr. McKinley's sudden desire to have congress provide a form of civil government for the Philippines and his anxiety lest the Cubans should have to wait a few months for congressional action on the constitution they are now making. Unless all signs are wrong, there is some partisan devilry behind this extra session plan. It is easily conceivable that if the republicans intend to do some partisan legislating in the Fifty-Seventh congress, for the purpose of perpetuating themselves in power, they would prefer doing it this spring to postponing it to the regular session, which will not close until a few months before the next congressional campaign. The large republican majority in both branches of the next congress will be a great temptation to a certain class of their leaders to indulge in partisan legislation.

There are indications that the republicans are going to try to do in the next congress what they were afraid to do in connection with the re-apportionment bill passed by the present congress—poke their fingers into the internal affairs of those southern states that have by constitutional provision curtailed negro suffrage. Enough was said when the credentials of Senator-Elect Simmons of North Carolina were presented to the senate to show that an attempt is to be made in the next congress to get the matter before congress by objecting to the seating of senators from the states that have restricted suffrage—North Carolina, South Carolina, Mississippi and Louisiana. Whether the attempt will succeed will depend upon the support it gets from the more conservative republicans, many of whom have said in private conversations that they were opposed to any agitation of this sort in congress, and would have favored the suffrage restrictions had they lived in the states that have adopted them. Democratic senators will to a man oppose any and every move to question the right of senators from the four above-named states to take their seats in the next congress.

The house judiciary committee by a vote of 10 to 5 adopted a resolution declaring that Representative Richardson of Alabama is only entitled to draw salary from August 6, 1900, the date of his election to fill the vacancy made by the resignation of Gen. Joe Wheeler. If sanctioned by the house, as it probably will be, this decision will serve as a precedent. It has been contended by some that Mr. Richardson's salary should date back to the day Gen. Wheeler resigned, and by others that it should date from March 4, 1899, the beginning of the Fifty-Sixth congress.

Senator Turner of Washington in a speech against the ship subsidy bill, characterized it as vicious in its principle

and absurd in its extravagance; one-quarter government paternalism and three-quarters a lawless, piratical raid upon the public treasury, its principal purpose being to enrich a few private individuals by giving \$270,000,000 of public money to one favored industry. Mr. Turner called particular attention to the fact that instead of operating for twenty years, as generally supposed, at a cost of \$180,000,000, the bill, if it became a law, would operate for thirty years and cost \$270,000,000.

Although the ship subsidy bill is not before the house, Representative Thayer of Massachusetts took advantage of the wide latitude allowed in the discussion of appropriation bills to make a strong speech against it, bristling with common sense arguments showing that the measure would not result in building up our merchant marine, and concluding with these words: "If the American merchant marine is to be revived and rehabilitated so as to take a prominent and commanding position among the nations of the world, it will be done in some other way than by the temporary intoxicant provided by the provisions of this bill, and we have no moral right, even if we were constrained by no other consideration, to tax 75,000,000 people that we may bestow a bounty upon seven companies or corporations."

It is now admitted by treasury officials that the greater portion of the taxes imposed nominally to meet the expenses of the war with Spain, but really to make up the deficit that would have existed long before now on account of the prohibitive nature of many sections of the Dingley tariff act, will be permanent because of the increasing public expenditures and the decreasing income from customs duties. Some prominent republicans are openly advocating the lowering of tariff duties to increase the revenue, but the rock-ribbed high protectionists, of whom Mr. McKinley is one of the chief high priests, will not consent to that as long as they have the power to prevent it. So the people can make up their minds to pay the war taxes not cut by the bill now before the senate for at least four years more.

\$100 Reward, \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address,

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The great Emperor understood that primarily the soldier is a stomach. Primarily every man is a stomach. The whole body and brain are dependent for health and life upon the orderliness and completeness of the processes which go on in the stomach and allied organs of digestion and nutrition. Food is the source of man's vital energy. In the natural processes of digestion and assimilation, the phosphates, lime, salts, etc., are distributed to blood, brain and bone, in proper proportion to supply the needs of each. But where the stomach and digestive

system is disordered or diseased, there is partial failure to extract the nutritive elements from the food, and hence the body undergoes a partial starvation. Nervousness is only a symptom of nerve starvation. In a person whose food supply is sufficient and regular, it indicates a disordered condition of the stomach; a condition in which there is a failure to extract or assimilate from the food eaten, the nerve-nourishing elements.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery owes its cures of nervous diseases, and diseases of the blood, heart, liver, lungs, and other organs, to the fact that it cures diseases of the stomach and allied organs of digestion and nutrition.

When the "Discovery" has healed the stomach and cleansed the blood, the other diseases disappear.

"Six years ago last August I was attacked with malarial fever," writes Mr. Daniel A. Carter, of Yost, Rowan Co., N. C. "My spleen became enlarged, and I was in bed off and on for four years. I went to the doctors and some of them said I had dyspepsia, others said I had liver trouble. The last doctor I had called it chronic liver and stomach disease. So I paid out money and nothing did me any good. Two years ago I commenced taking Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and used ten bottles, now I can do as big a day's work as any man."



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Cuba's Constitution.

Though modeled on the Constitution of the United States, the organic law framed by the convention in Cuba is in some respects an improvement on ours. That it is longer is due to the fact that it must provide for many things that with us were left to the independent, sub-sovereign states:

It constitutes the people of Cuba into "a sovereign and independent state under a republican form of government."

Makes liberal provision for citizenship, including negroes, Spaniards who so elect, "foreigners who have belonged to the liberating army," etc.

Imposes service in arms and contribution to public expenses as duties of citizens.

Guarantees equal rights to all Cubans, and contains many guarantees of personal liberty.

Establishes religious freedom, the privacy of correspondence, freedom of speech and the press, and decrees that the church and the state shall be separate."

Establishes a congress, to be composed of two elective bodies—the house of representatives and the senate; prescribes the qualifications of members and defines with much particularity their powers, such as are here and elsewhere possessed by sovereign and independent nations, including the right to "declare war and make treaties," to issue loans, to coin money, to "organize naval and military forces," etc. The senate is to consist of thirty-six members, elected for six years, one-third going out every two years. The house is to have one member for every 25,000 inhabitants or fraction above 12,500, elected for four years, half going out every two years.

Vests the executive power in a president, to be elected by a direct popular vote "and an absolute majority thereof cast on one single day," for a term of four years, with ineligibility to a third consecutive term. His powers and duties are substantially those of republican executives in other countries.

Provides for a vice-president similar to ours.

Vests the judicial power in a supreme court of justice and prescribes qualifications and experience calculated to secure for the bench a high order of ability. Provides that "justice shall be administered gratuitously," and that "all hearings shall be public unless in the opinion of the court and for special reasons they should be private."

Provides for department assemblies in the six provinces, with the right of independent action in all local matters "not antagonistic to the constitution, to the general laws or to international treaties"—a large degree of home rule for towns and cities.

This draft of a constitution is subject to change by the convention, but in its essential features is likely to be adopted and submitted to our congress. The Cubans and the world will then learn how President McKinley and his party purpose to keep the word of congress that "the people of the island of Cuba are and of right ought to be free and independent;" its disclaimer of "any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over said island except for the pacification thereof," and its pledge "when that is completed to leave the government and control of the island to its people."—New York World.

The Subsidy Bill.

The term, a "fluid fact," used by Mr. John Morley in his recent historical work, is one which has been, and may be aptly applied to the ship subsidy bill. This measure does not remain in a fixed condition for much more than twenty-four hours, as hardly a day passes that announcement is not received from Washington that in this, that or the other respect the Hanna-Payne bill has been amended. It is pertinent to point out that a measure susceptible to so many and such radical amendments must have been an exceedingly defective proposition at the outset, and yet all subsidy advocates were speaking of this bill a year ago, when it was filled with propositions that are now condemned as undesirable, as though it were at that time an ideal piece of legislation. There is not the least doubt that if—as we are pleased to say it seems probable—the measure goes over for another year, when it is again taken up it will be in a form less objectionable than the one it has up to this time assumed.

The chief objection against the bill is found in the fact that, under the guise of an effort to build up a great national industry by public subvention, a relatively few individuals are undertaking to enrich themselves by a proceeding which may be fairly characterized as plundering the United States treasury. That these subsidy hunters have not been willing to rest their case for the future on merit has been made evident by their insistency on having the subsidy take the form of a contract, although practically no consideration is to be given on their side. If a general law were to be passed, under which the United States granted a subsidy to merchant tonnage, and it was found, after four or five years of trial, that the outgo was unproductive of commercial advantage, or that the money went into the pockets of a few interested individuals, it would then be competent for congress to put an end to the arrangement, just as the subsidy for the Pacific Mail Steamship company was revoked when the nefarious manner under which it was obtained was made manifest. But in the Hanna-Payne bill the possibility of such subsequent congressional action is prevented by having the agreement take the form of a contract, as, under the provision of the Constitution of the United States, no obligations of a contract can be invalidated. The agreement, having once been entered into, would need to be carried out by the United States government, even though

it were made evident that the grant was obtained either by misrepresentation or fraud.

We are inclined to believe that, if the matter is laid over until another session of congress, it will, in 1902, be found that, if government grants of money are to be made for the purpose of stimulating our merchant marine, they must be made under conditions widely different from those laid down in the Hanna-Payne bill. In the next twelve months we are unquestionably to witness an unparalleled revival in our ship building industries. If Mr. Carnegie were willing to make and sell ship plates to American shipbuilders at the same price that he, or other American manufacturers, lay these plates down in the shipping yards of Scotland and England, the probabilities are that we could in a short time—and possibly can even now—build ships and steamers at such prices as to make it desirable for foreigners to purchase these products of our mechanical skill.—Boston Herald.

Looks Like Aristocracy.

The editor of Burke's Peerage, London, says that he receives more inquiries about questions of precedence from the United States than he does from England. This is significant because it reveals a tendency toward the forms and flummeries of aristocracy, which is not only surprising but alarming. And yet how can we expect to have imperialism and plutocracy without the ceremony of the court. When once we leave the broad foundation of political equality, we become involved in a never-ending controversy over relative rank and comparative importance.—The Commoner.

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Cheese, native	17c
Eggs, per doz	15c
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An Inheritance Tax.

Representative Joseph Easterday has introduced in the legislature a bill providing for an inheritance tax on estates of \$15,000 or over. It is a commendable measure, perfectly just and fundamentally correct. Government is established for the protection of man against his fellowman, who, since the world began, has been his own greatest enemy. It guarantees unto all its subjects the right to inherit or acquire wealth and to hold it. It costs vast sums of money to maintain government. This money must be derived by taxation; and it is the very essence of justice that those should contribute most who are the most able. And since the government protects a man in his acquirements and possessions against any power that may seek to wrest them from him, it is only right that he should be required to pay—for the protection which the government thus affords him—in proportion to what he has at stake.

A man dies worth \$15,000—perhaps \$15,000,000. Under anarchy such a fact would be impossible. Only under law could it be. Thus we see that only under government is a citizen's property secure against the commune. For years he has been protected by the state—has enjoyed by virtue of its power every privilege, every blessing, every safety, for which rational man could hope. Who, then, but the most unpatriotic, selfish and thankless of heirs would complain if, at death, the state should claim a meagre share of that wealth? Without the protection of government the fortune could not have been acquired; without the heirs, it could—and perhaps still more. But, however that may be, the principle is still clear that wealth, whether in the hand of its creators or inheritors, should contribute towards the support of the government which made its accumulation possible.

Moreover, in all probability the possessor of wealth in his living days escaped a fair share of the expenses of government—as those are wont to do who can; and it is only proper that the state should improve its last opportunity to get even, and at the same time collect enough to defray the cost to which the machinery of probate has been put in attending to the affairs of heirs. And there is no valid reason on earth why the beneficiaries of the estate—those who got something for nothing—should not meet this expense.

Let the legislature pass an inheritance law; and the sooner the better. For it will be more easy of accomplishment now than ever again; because the state is now young and wealth is not organized sufficiently to make a formidable fight against its passage. But from year to year it will become more so. As time goes on we shall witness all our great natural resources coming under the control of organized wealth—of syndicates and corporations, that will be able by their powerful lobbies and other influences to defeat any legislation which may be unfavorable to their wishes.—*Sumner Herald.*

The British army went to South Africa with 170,000 horses and mules. Since the beginning of the Boer war Great Britain has purchased in the United States over 100,000 horses and mules, which were carried from New Orleans to South Africa in sixty-five ships. The purchase of 50,000 more horses has been ordered, and the first ship load of the lot has just left New Orleans.

Treatment for Consumption.

Many have been the specifics offered to the victims of pulmonary consumption, and just as many have been the disappointments. Until the bacteriologist shall be able to produce cultures that will protect mankind from the assaults of the germ of tuberculosis, or until some antagonistic microscopic creature can be used to destroy the disease germ, we shall have to depend on methods of treatment which may prevent the full development of the malady, or which may mitigate the virulence and postpone the fatal termination of the attack. The best of the remedial measures are life in the open air in a warm and dry climate, nourishing food and such drugs as will give relief to certain troublesome symptoms.

An eminent Vienna physician, Professor Hoff, announced before a society of medical men recently that he had met with remarkable success in treating tuberculosis with a form of arsenic and other drugs. He has tested his remedy in 200 cases—the patients having been persons in all walks of life—and he positively affirms that the treatment will cure mild cases in two months and effect a great improvement even in advanced cases. For the benefit of physicians who may wish to try the remedy the formula is herewith given:

R—Acid arsen.....1 part
Acid cinnamic.....3 parts
Kal. carb. dep.....2 parts
Aqua distil.....5 parts
Make perfect solution and add:

Cognac.....2.5 parts
Take after meals, according to instructions of physician.

That arsenous acid is useful in consumption is indicated by the exemption from lung troubles of confirmed arsenic eaters. The carbonate of potassium is a diuretic. The prescription is worth a trial in connection with such general treatment as pure air, a dry climate and whatever will overcome debility.—*Philadelphia Record.*



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E. B. Munday, a lawyer of Henrietta, Tex., once fooled a grave-digger. He says: "My brother was very low with malarial fever and jaundice. I persuaded him to try Electric Bitters, and he was soon much better, but continued their use until he was wholly cured. I am sure Electric Bitters saved his life." This remedy expels malaria, kills disease germs and purifies the blood; aids digestion, regulates liver, kidneys and bowels, cures constipation, dyspepsia, nervous diseases, kidney troubles, female complaints; gives perfect health. Only 50c at Quiett & Ayres' drug store.

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PERSONAL MENTION

E. A. Shannafelt of Tampico was in town on Monday.

W. T. Clark was a business visitor in Seattle this week.

Col. Robertson visited the state capitol on Friday and Saturday.

Dell Hiscock is expected home from Syracuse, N. Y., on the 15th.

Attorney Whitson was on the Sound during the early part of the week.

W. A. Privett of Ellensburg was doing the town the first part of the week.

Mrs. A. J. Willis and daughter returned home from Fathaven on Thursday.

Lawyer Englehart is at Olympia this week looking after supreme court business.

Miss Heckman and sister, Mrs. Atwood of Roslyn, visited their parents here on Sunday.

S. V. Hughes, a pioneer rancher of the Ahtanum, made this office a pleasant call on Tuesday.

Doc Hare returned to Olympia on Sunday to resume the speakership of the "third house."

T. A. Davis, the marble dealer, returned home Sunday from Kittitas county with a number of fresh orders for his goods.

Mrs. J. A. Ptack left on Sunday to join her husband at Ballard, which will be their future home. Mr. Ptack has been a resident of Ballard since October last.

Wm. McMillan of Ellensburg, who has been in charge of Fawcett Bros. store here during the absence of Manager Hartung, returned to his home in the "windy city" on Monday.

Mrs. Owen Jones and two children of Hoquiam came over on Monday, and are the guests of the lady's brother, John Sawbridge. Mrs. Jones hopes that the pure air of Yakima will have a beneficial effect on her young son, who has been sorely afflicted with rheumatism.

Nick Hartung returned on Sunday morning from his three weeks' visit to his parents in the old home in Posey county, Indiana. He reports having had a most pleasant trip. Mr. Hartung, after an absence of fifteen years from his native state, says that he noted so many changes that it marred the pleasure of his visit. The report circulated during his absence that he had gone back to his native heath to procure a helpmate, Mr. Hartung says, is a hoax and a cruel canard.

W. A. Maxwell of the Daily News, announced on Wednesday that he had concluded a lease of his paper and plant to Mr. Farquhar, who for the past few weeks has been engaged on the paper as local editor. The late publisher of the News, it is said, heaved a deep sigh of relief when the deal was consummated that transferred to other shoulders the great responsibilities involved in the editing and successful management of a great daily family newspaper. It is now up to his worthy successor to demonstrate to a badly-bored though limited constituency that a daily newspaper fills a long felt want in this village.

Depend oo Much Upon the State.

The habit of dependence upon the state grows everywhere, and it grows by what it feeds on. Multitudes are coming to think they can do nothing for themselves, any more. Growth of this habit is by no means peculiar to Oregon, where man is not disposed to kill the coyote any more, unless the state hires him to do it. In Massachusetts they are having an experience entirely similar. A million dollars have been spent within a year in the endeavor to exterminate the gypsy moth, but it persistently refuses to be exterminated, and members of the legislature are beginning to express the opinion that it is time the people of the affected districts, instead of calling for more appropriations, were trying to do something for their own protection. It is said they do nothing of the kind, but rely wholly on the state, entirely willing to draw money from the treasury for fighting the pest on their own land.

This habit forces legislation, and the legislation in turn feeds the habit. The state must be the guardian and supporter of the individual, in most of the affairs of his life. He is no longer able to cut his beard without the assistance or superintendence of the state, or to buy butter for his table, or to protect his fruit from winged or creeping pests, or his flocks from the ravages of wild beasts. No one now thinks of doing anything for his own education; and the citizen puts up incessant demand for enlargement of the functions of the state, in all conceivable ways, so he may "get a job," in which the duty is but nominal and the salary secure. He thinks his services as an old citizen, or his name as the son of an old citizen, should entitle him to a pension. Next thing the state is to have is an inspector of horse-shoeing, and then perhaps next thing a state inspector of stepladders, so persons of the household may not fall and break their necks or limbs. Nobody can look out for himself any more, and we need a state inspector of rubber shoes, to see that we don't get our feet wet and gallop off into a consumption. This exercise of the care of the state is capable of infinite extension, and it is clear that in the science of multiplying officials we have made but a beginning. From several localities we hear that wild geese are in the wheat fields. What's the state going to do about that? Appoint a state commission to deal with the subject and give it power to hire the owner or the owners of the wheat fields to make war on the geese? Evidently it's "up to us," in ways innumerable.—Oregonian.

Secret Influence.

The people have nothing to fear from open enemies. The man who boldly proclaims a principle, no matter what it may be, can do but little injury. No amount of intellect, learning or eloquence can make him dangerous. As Jefferson has expressed it, "Error of opinion may be tolerated where reason is left free to combat it." Truth grows in the open field; the sunshine nourishes and strengthens it. It is secret influence which is constantly corrupting government and securing special privileges for the few at the expense of the many. The man who advocates a thing which he believes to be good for the people as a whole has no reason to conceal his purpose, but the man who tries to secure an advantage which he knows to be beneficial to some class or com-

bination but hurtful to the public naturally and necessarily employs stealth.

Would the directors of a railroad company adopt and publish a resolution designating their favorite candidate for the legislature, congress, the senate or the bench? Would they candidly set forth why they wanted him and what they expected of him after they got him? And yet it is well known that railroads often take an active part in the selection of public officials.

Would the directors of a trust adopt and publish a resolution naming the presidential candidate they would support and announcing the contribution they would make to the campaign fund? And yet it is certain that the trusts have in the past interested themselves in campaigns.

Eternal vigilance is the price of protection against bad laws and misrule as well as the price of liberty. Since laws are made, construed and enforced by public officials, it is necessary that great care should be exercised in the selection of them in order that they, when selected, shall guard the interests of the whole people and not be the mere agents of some corporation.—The Commoner.

It was a common saying in the campaign of 1898 and 1900 in this state that under the McGraw rule there was a public commission for every distinct department known to the law—and every one of them drew big salaries. The legislature of 1897 knocked out a similar grist of commissions which had grafted the state under the old McGraw ring, and a single board—that of audit and control—was substituted for the whole shooting match with a salary allowed only to the clerk. Now that the republicans are once more successfully in power, they propose to revive the old laws and add a sufficient number thereto to make up for the losses which have been sustained during the last four years—losses to the individual grafter!—Seattle Times.

Read's Steam Laundry

TELEPHONE 36,

North First and A Streets



Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. Packages called for and delivered promptly.

R. D. READ, PROPRIETOR

Draying.

Having purchased the teams and trucks of the Yakima Dray Co. and added them to my own business I am prepared to execute all orders on short notice and to give prompt service to all. Office at Pressey's feed store. B. T. MYER.

If You Want Good Goods

and at the lowest living prices, try the Parlor Grocery. Our stock is clean and well selected. We make a specialty of handling Fresh Fruit and Vegetable for the retail trade.

Try us and we will insure you good value for your money. City orders promptly delivered.

The Parlor Grocery.

LAUDERDALE & CO.

Stone Building, South First Street.

YAKIMA

..Novelty Works..

Is now in a position to turn out all kinds of work in turning, band sawing, hand railing, specialties in sash and furniture. We manufacture kitchen furniture equal to any on the market. Everything in builders' supplies.

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THE CUP THAT CHEERS.

...Hotel...

Bartholet Bar.

A pleasant resort to come to and to bring your friends.

The best brands of Liquors and Cigars. Puget Sound Brewing Co's. Beer on draught.

OUR MOTTO:

"Nothing Too Good for Our Friends."

LUND & LINDER

Proprietors.

AT LARSON'S THEATRE.

"The Christian."

Contemporaneous authors and opposition managers have all admitted that the greatest success of the modern stage is "The Christian;" moreover the continuous patronage of the public attests to its wonderful merit and vitality. The play, now in its third season, is still drawing crowded houses, and the colossal receipts dwarf into insignificance any of the so-called dramatic successes. The moneys taken at the box offices have so far reached over \$1,500,000, 20 per cent of which are admitted as net earnings. "The Christian" is doubtless



a great play, written by a great author, and produced by the most liberal management now in America. The presentation on the road is exactly the same as done in New York. Liebler & Co., who are the owners, spare no expense to give a perfect ensemble. The players are taken from the ranks of the best and most experienced in the profession. The scenic outfit is the same as used in the Knickerbocker theater, New York, and the auxiliaries, which are usually hired in big cities and not used at all in one-night stands, are carried with the company which numbers fifty people; hence the play is presented in its original perfection, and the patrons in this city will see a stage production which has never been equaled on the road. The prices of seats are high, but the enormous expense of the organization makes it necessary, and it will be well to remember that "The Christian" will never be seen cheaper or be played by a second-class company. The date in this city is Wednesday, February 15th at Larson's theater.

W. E. Bond has bought out the lease held by Messrs. Redman and Lowe on the reservation and will remove there with his family and operate the place this year.

Grain Wanted.

We will pay cash \$24 per ton for oats, \$22 for corn and \$15 for barley. Bring in your grain.

NORTH YAKIMA MILL CO.
Office in brick warehouse opposite depot.

Working Night and Day.

The busiest and mightiest little thing that ever was made is Dr. King's New Life Pills. These pills change weakness into strength, listlessness into energy, brain-fag into mental power. They're wonderful in building up the health. Only 25c per box. Sold by Quiett & Ayres, druggists.

Commercial Club's Meeting.

A Good Showing Made—Club Endorses Gold Hill Road.

The regular annual meeting of the Commercial club took place on Tuesday evening. The occasion marked the retirement of all the old officials and the accession of the new.

A large part of the membership was present, many being attracted by the announcement that had been made that George Donald, the new president, was to deliver a red hot speech, calculated to put new life and vigor in the organization, but much to the disappointment of those assembled, that gentleman failed to put in an appearance.

It was stated in behalf of the derelict official that he had not yet finished the preparation of his address, and had concluded to defer its delivery until the first meeting of the new governing board which will be tonight.

The meeting was called to order by retiring president, Horsley, who made a short but felicitous speech congratulating the club on its prosperity and bright prospects for the future. The chairman then called upon Secretary Chandler for his annual report, which that official proceeded to read.

The secretary's report shows that the club now has a membership of 121, all of whom are in good standing. The work accomplished by the organization was reviewed at some length and a good showing made of the work accomplished of a public nature.

The statement of Treasurer Lombard, which showed that the club was not only out of debt but had some \$400 drawing interest, and which was to be considered as a nucleus of a permanent building fund, was particularly gratifying to the members present.

After the reception of the reports Chairman Horsley in the absence of his successor, Mr. Donald, called First Vice-President Graham to the chair, and that gentleman thereafter presided with his usual dignity and grace.

Alex Miller then requested the secretary to read the following set of resolutions:

"WHEREAS, A bill providing for the completion of a state wagon road from Buckley, Pierce county, Washington, to North Yakima, Yakima county, said state, via Natchez pass, has been introduced in the Washington state legislature, and,

"WHEREAS, Said road would be of great value to the state of Washington by opening up a belt of land rich in minerals, and putting many men to work and cause much new capital to be invested in our state, and,

"WHEREAS, Several thousand dollars have been expended on said road by the state, which will be lost and wasted unless said road is completed, and,

"WHEREAS, The appropriation asked for will complete said road, and the amount already expended thereon will then be saved to the state. Be it

"RESOLVED, That our senator, the Hon. G. H. Baker, and our representative, the Hon. Nelson Rich, be requested to use their best efforts to cause the passage of said bill to appropriate money for the completion of said road."

Considerable discussion pertaining to the road followed the reading of the resolutions. On motion the resolutions passed by a practically unanimous vote.

If you ever expect to own a clock see Keene. 2t

Hon. T. M. Elliott, the horseman, of Elliott, N. D., was again in the city this week the guest of the Bartholet. He departed on Tuesday, going direct to Tennessee, where he will procure a car load of high-bred jacks which he will bring with him on his return to this city at the expiration of about thirty days. He will also send out here from his big Dakota ranch a splendid English Hackney stallion and a number of fine Percheron horses. This new stock on arrival may be seen at the O. K. stables. The many friends and acquaintances here of Mr. Elliott will doubtless be glad to know that he contemplates making his permanent residence here, and that he will be accompanied on his return by his family. Mr. Elliott is very favorably impressed with the promising future of this valley as an agricultural district.

Estes Dancing School.

Class nights Tuesdays and Fridays; social and dance every Wednesday evening. Private lessons given on Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday afternoons at Mason's opera house. Social dance every Friday night. 16-4t

DON'T FORGET

THAT THE

(CORNER DRUG STORE)

has always enjoyed a most enviable reputation for Prescription work. Why, you ask, is this the case? Simply because that we have always taken the necessary pains in the compounding of medicines to insure absolute accuracy and accuracy in such particular work is what the public want and appreciate.

If you are troubled with A Cold, remember that

ROAF'S

Syrup of White Pine and Tar

is the best remedy to be had and is a sure cure for colds.



Corner Drug Store,

W. J. ROAF, Proprietor.

North Yakima, Wash.

Ordinance No. 302.

An Ordinance to amend Section Nine of Ordinance No. 265, entitled "An ordinance in relation to licenses."

The City Council of the City of North Yakima do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1.—That section number 9, of the ordinance entitled, "An ordinance in relation to licenses," being ordinance number 265, be, and the same is amended to read as follows to-wit:

Every person who posts, tacks up, or distributes bills or advertisements of circuses, menageries, shows, operas, concerts, theaters, exhibitions, or other public amusements, tobacco, baking powder, or other commercial advertisements, shall pay a license fee of Ten Dollars per year, provided, however, that no advertisement shall be thrown on the public streets or highways as prohibited by the ordinances of the City of North Yakima heretofore ordained.

Passed the council Feb. 4th, 1901; approved Feb. 4th, 1901. O. A. FECHTER, Mayor. Attest—H. B. DOUST, City Clerk.

JONES & GUTHRIE,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

Will practice in all the Courts of the State and United States. Office over First National Bank, North Yakima, Washington.

P. FRANK, M. D.

C. T. DULIN, M. D.

[DRS. FRANK & DULIN,

Physicians and Surgeons.

NORTH YAKIMA, WASH.

Office over First National Bank Office hours: 11 to 12 a. m. 2 to 5 p. m. and 7 to 8 p. m. X Ray Laboratory.

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SYDNEY ARNOLD,

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Office in Dudley building.

NORTH YAKIMA, WASH

J. E. BANKS,

Dentist.

Successor to Dr. W. H. Hare. Office, room Dudley block, North Yakima.

A. N. LUESING,
Parton Residence,
North Yakima.

M. R. ELY,
Caldwell Block,
Ellensburg.

LEUSING & ELY, Osteopathic Physicians.

We solicit your investigation.
Consultation and Examination Free.

Notice to Contractors.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE City of North Yakima will let a contract, for the construction of a sidewalk between the southeast corner of lot No. 6 in block No. 210 and the southwest corner of lot No. 1 in block No. 270, and between the southeast corner of lot No. 6 in block No. 270, and the northeast corner of lot No. 11 in block No. 270, on the north side of west Yakima avenue in front of blocks 210, 230, 250 and 270. All of said lots and lands being according to the plat of said city and the additions thereto, now on file in the office of the county auditor of Yakima county, Washington.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the city clerk of said city.

Sealed proposals for the contract for the above improvement will be received by the city clerk up to the time the bids are opened, to-wit: on the 18th day of February, 1901, at 7:30 o'clock p. m.

All bidders will be required to deposit with their bids a certified check for Ten Dollars on some bank in the city of North Yakima, payable to the order of the city treasurer, as security that said bidder will enter into a contract with said city in the manner provided by law and the ordinances of said city in case such contract is awarded to him.

The contractor will be required to enter into a contract and give a bond with approved sureties, as required by laws of 1897, page 57, within three days after notice from the city clerk that the contract has been awarded to him.

The city council reserves the right to reject any and all bids.
Dated at North Yakima, Washington this 8th day of February, A. D. 1901.
H. B. DOUST, City Clerk.

THE LOCAL LEGISLATURE.

City Solons Hold a Lively Session Monday Night—Much Public Business Disposed of.

The city council met in regular session on Monday night and dispatched a large amount of business. A few scenes not on the program were enacted, which the spectators present seemed to enjoy hugely. The city dads met at the usual hour with Mayor Fechter in the chair, and all councilmen present except Reed.

The clerk read the minutes of the preceding meeting which, after some minor corrections, were approved.

A petition was read from Kellogg & Ford, saloonkeepers, asking that their license be changed from their present quarters to the Lowe building in the same block. The petition being accompanied by the signatures of the necessary property owners, the same, on motion of Sinclair was granted.

Reports of the various city officers for the month of January were then read. The reports of the outgoing and incoming city marshals were referred to police committee.

The report of Police Judge Taggard showed that \$180 had been collected in fines for the quarter. Donald suggested and the mayor ordered that such report must be itemized in the future.

The city sexton's report showed 11 burials for the month and \$51.50 collected in fees.

Clerk Doust then read the bills and salary list for the past month which, having been approved by the finance committee, were, on motion of Hall, ordered paid.

A lively hitch then ensued between Dr. Frank, health officer, and Councilman Donald, chairman of the finance committee, over the refusal of the committee to approve the bill of the former for medical services rendered ex-Marshall R. A. Grant and family during the time they were quarantined with smallpox. Dr. Frank stated that he had acted on the instruction of the chairman of the board of health, and that as Mr. Grant had contracted the disease in the discharge of his official duties, and by his (Frank's) orders he considered that the city was under both moral and legal obligations to pay the bill, and that if the council refused to pay, it that body might consider his resignation in its hands. A somewhat bitter colloquy then ensued between Frank and Donald regarding the matter, the latter insisting that the former's duties as health officer ended in the establishment and maintenance of a quarantine, and that the city was not liable for doctor bills incurred. The matter was then passed over temporarily.

Chairman Chappell of the street committee then introduced to the council W. L. Mercer, a representative of the Austin-Weston Machine Co., manufacturers of rock crushers and road-making machinery. The gentleman exhibited models of his machines, and during a fifteen-minute recess of the council, explained the workings of the different machines to the councilmen. It is understood that the salesman offered to lay down a rock crusher, a ten-ton road roller and a road-grading machine for the sum of \$2,800. Further consideration was deferred to the next meeting.

Sinclair, from the special committee on the Pressey bond matter, reported favorably on the payment of the claims of Attorneys Snyder and Whits'n &

Parker for legal services rendered in the Pressey bond cases. On motion of Donald the report was laid on the table.

A resolution of intention to improve Yakima avenue was read, but was laid over until the next meeting.

A series of resolutions were then read and passed. The first authorizes the city attorney to begin foreclosure suits against property owners for the payment of improvement taxes that have become delinquent. The second provides that all bills and claims against the city must lay over two weeks in order to allow the finance committee opportunity for close examination. The third instructs the marshal to arrest and the city judge to fine monthly all persons engaged in games of chance and inmates of houses of prostitution. The fourth requires that the reports of all city officers be made in detail.

An ordinance licensing drays was then reported and passed its first reading.

An ordinance regulating plumbing was read and laid over until the next meeting.

A sidewalk ordinance creating improvement district No. 23, providing for the construction of a sidewalk on West Yakima avenue was passed and ordered published.

The written opinion of City Attorney Snyder was then read on the power possessed by the council to demand extensions of the water mains of the city, and prescribing the legal method to be pursued. The attorney also made a number of valuable suggestions relative to the management of a number of the city offices. Some of the members of the council highly complimented the report.

The bonds of City Treasurer W. L. Lemon and City Engineer H. F. Marble signed by a surety company and in the sums respectively of \$7,000 and \$1,000 were approved by the attorney and accepted by the council.

The bond submitted by Marshal Boyle was declared illegal by the attorney, owing to the fact that a councilman's name appeared thereon, and Mr. Boyle was informed that he must file a new bond.

Contractors' bids for the construction of a sewer on Sixth street, and the grading and parking of the same thoroughfare were then opened. The Wallace-Coburn Co. were awarded the contract of laying the two blocks of sewer pipe for the sum of \$575. The bid of J. P. McCafferty was \$595. For grading that street Wm. McKivor offered to do the work for 54 cents per lineal foot, while Aumiller & Hinds fixed their bid at 85 cents per foot. The contract was let to Mr. McKivor.

Councilman Shaw then moved that Alex Starrett be employed as special night policeman at \$50 per month.

Dr. Frank then filed with the clerk his resignation as health officer, and Donald promptly moved its acceptance. A roll call being ordered Donald, Shaw, Sinclair and Lombard voted to accept the resignation, while Hall and Chappell voted nay. Dr. Frank then arose and made a statement that there were two new cases of smallpox located in the "Kangaroo" house, and that it would be necessary to appoint his successor immediately. The matter was gone over again at some length, and a better understanding arrived at between the health officer and the council, which was due mainly to the mayor's coolness and diplomacy. At any rate, on motion of Sinclair the council re-considered its action, and Dr. Frank was persuaded to withdraw his resignation, with the result that everybody felt better, and what promised to be a tempest of ill feeling soon turned into a love feast and all went home happy, the hour of adjournment being near midnight.

Use Carbolic Compound For Spraying.

The easiest to apply and the most effective spray on the market. Does not injure the trees and if properly applied will absolutely kill the scale. A sure prevention for moth.

YAKIMA HARDWARE COMPANY - AGENTS

We also Have Dunn's Solid Sprays.

If You Love Your Wife

Don't let her do without a sewing machine, especially when you can buy one cheap and on easy terms. We handle the following make of machines, which are recognized by women everywhere as the best on the market: New Home, Wheeler & Wilson and Climax.

Robt. E. Smith,
"The Stationer."

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**BUGGIES,
HACKS,
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Direct from the manufacturers. I have bought these goods for SPOT CASH and will give my customers the benefit. If you desire to save money on a new rig don't fail to call and examine these goods and get prices. Call on or address

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