

THE YAKIMA DEMOCRAT.

Formerly The Epigram

NO 17.

NORTH YAKIMA, WASH., SATURDAY, JANUARY, 14, 1899.

VOL. 4

THE YAKIMA DEMOCRAT,

J. D. MEDILL, Editor and Proprietor.

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF NORTH YAKIMA.

THE biennial message of Governor Rogers to the legislature is, in our judgement a most masterly and comprehensive document and it certainly will not suffer in comparison with any of the state papers that have emanated from the minds of either of his predecessors. The governors suggestions as to needed legislation, are both timely and wise and if enacted into laws by the legislature, cannot fail to reflect credit upon that body. The reference to the great necessity for railroad legislation in this state and the deserved rebuke which he administers to past legislature for having shirked their plain duty in that direction, makes the most interesting reading that has been furnished from the governor's pen for some time. The governor in his "comparative statement" of the cost of administration in the different state institutions for the past two years, compared with the two preceeding years, which were under the "McGraw regime," makes what his worst enemies must concede, is a splendid showing. The governor seems to emphatically disapprove of the outlay by the state of any more money in the realization of the visionary dreams of Gov. McGraw and other boomers of the past, who attempted to build a palace for use as a state house, out of a fund that had nothing in it, save wind. The executive admits the necessity of finding new quarters, however, and intimates that the purchase of the new Thurston county court house by the Solons and its conversion into a capitol building, would solve many a knotty question; in which view we are inclined to agree with him. To sum up, the message is clear, concise and logical and deserves a careful perusal at the hands of every citizen of the state.

THE DEMOCRAT views with regret, the disposition of certain state senators who profess to be democrats, to take sides and interfere in the nice little family row that is now on among the republicans as to whom will receive the honor of succeeding John L.

Wilson in the senate of the United States. These men were not elected to the high positions they occupy for the purpose of voting for any republican for senator and they cannot do so without stultifying, not only themselves, but the great party which they profess to represent. Some of these gentlemen are said to be desirous of delivering their votes to Mr. Ankney; a man who is generally believed to have nothing but money to back up his claim for such a high office. These gentleman cannot vote for such a man without laying themselves open to the imputation of being bought like chattles. The fight now on at Olympia is a republican affair; that party will be held responsible by the people for the choice made and the methods employed in electing the senator, and should be left to settle the matter in their own way. Any democrat or populist who interferes, will do so for mercenary reasons and will deserve to be drummed out of his party for such an "unpardonable sin."

THE Jackson day meetings, which were more generally heeded by the democrats this year than for several years past, can safely be regarded as pretty good reflection of the sentiment within the party which will guide its policy in the future. So far as we are informed by the press dispatches, the unanimous judgment of the party leaders everywhere, is, that the democracy ought not and will not recede a particle from the demands formulated in the Chicago platform. The consensus of opinion seemed to be, however, that the necessities of the situation, might in 1900 demand the insertion of a plank against the growing folly of imperialism, in case that craze should survive until next year. The brilliant speech of Mr. Bryan delivered at the Jackson banquet at Chicago, an excerpt of which appears in this paper, probably reflects the views of ninety per cent of the democracy as a whole and on the Philippine question, of a large and influential element of the republicans as well.

THE Jackson day celebration was from every point of view, a most unqualified success. The gathering was a thoroughly representative one and was typical of what is sometimes called the "new democracy," but a much better name for which, is "Jacksonian democracy." The enthusiasm and interest that was manifested at the meeting, in the great living principles enunciated by the Chicago platform and the name of the gallant leader, who so ably de-

fended it, is sufficient answer to the local wisecracks of the opposition, in their oft repeated statements, that "the democratic party of this county had disappeared" and that the "silver craze is dead." The unanimity of expression among democrats present against the "policy of imperialism," now being inaugurated in the Philippines, was one of the best results of the meeting. The democratic party, local and national, is and ever has been, favorable to the right kind of expansion, but it sharply draws the line on conquest in Asia.

THE brazen attempt of an alleged fusion newspaper of Seattle to inject itself into the senatorial fight and to attempt to flatter and cajole the democrats and populist of the legislature into voting for Levi Ankney, a man who attempts to accomplish what he seeks entirely through the use of money, will deceive nobody. The Seattle organ has reveled so long in its own filth, that it imagines all the world is on a dead level with itself. It ought to be understood by this time by all democrats and populists in the legislature that any of them who vote, for any republican candidate, especially Mr. Ankney, will be so politically dead hereafter that his carcass will not be worth skinning. The Seattle organ has evidently been getting some of Levi's gold.

PUBLIC interest in this state is centered on the legislature now in session at Olympia. The people are going to watch its action more intently than has been their custom with past legislatures, for the reason that they have been so often deceived and are now determined to locate the responsibility. The proposition in which the citizens of Yakima naturally feel the greatest interest is the old one of freight reduction, which has "bobbed up serenely" at each recurring session of the legislature since state-hood began. Like "Banquo's ghost," this question will not down until it is settled on a more equitable basis for the producers of the "inland empire."

COL. Robertson, in his initial number of the Republic, has made many radical changes, which includes the cutting out of the "patent inside," which has been a drawback to the paper in the past. We congratulate the new editor on the bright appearance of his paper and sympathize with him as well, owing to his recent misfortune.

Toppenish Items,

Thomas Robbins and wife are visiting at the Fort.

Mr. J. Lynch spent a few days here last week, on business. The duties of his office keep him very busy.

The traveling men are loud in their praise of the Toppenish hotel they say it is one of the best conducted hostelry's on the road.

Mr Lawrence and wife have moved here from Yakima, they will be a very welcome addition to our society. Miss Frances Boyle, of Moxee is staying with them.

The dance at will Robbins was a pleasant affair. We are pleased to note the presence of Mr. and Mrs. Mead, it is the first time they have joined in our social pleasures.

Miss Tessie McDonald, the daughter of our lumber merchant, made Mrs. Shears a short visit, while here she attended the New Years party at Zillah.

We are pleased to note the change of name from Epigram to DEMOCRAT. It would seem like old times, when, if we republicans got downed, we would have the satisfaction of knowing who did the job.

CITIZEN.

Yakima City News.

The young folks are enjoying themselves hugely sleighing, the snow is 18 inches deep on the level.

Mrs. Ada Smith and her sister Lillie Beeks are spending a few days with the family of Tom Butler.

Almost every family in town have had a wrestle with the la grippe but the most of them are getting better now.

Mr. Hanlin has been taken to the hospital. He moved his family in town last fall and has been quite sick all winter.

David Furguson has been confined to his room for a few days with rheumatism but is able to be out again with the assistance of a cane and crutch.

Newt Hill and Charley Adkins, two prominent young men, put in the day yesterday snow plowing trails, so the girls could get out to the parties, Good Boys.

The members of the M. E. Church have secured the services of Rev Edward Baker to preach for them for the term of one year. Mr. Baker is a brother of the Hon. G. H. Baker, our joint senator.

There is going to be a grand social given under the auspices of the Christian Endeavor. All the ladies are expected to bring baskets well filled with the good things of this earth. No admittance will be charged at the door, but the baskets will be sold at auction. We expect a large crowd, as half of the proceeds are to be donated to a very needy family. Social to be given on Friday evening.

M.

Watches, clocks, jewelry and silverware can now be bought at greatly reduced prices at Redfield's.

FOR SALE, no. 1 corn on the cob at $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢ per lb., at my residence $\frac{1}{2}$ mile north of hospital, Jacob Becker. 15-2t

That Throbbing Headache

Would quickly leave you, if you used Dr. King's New Life Pills. Thousands of sufferers have proven their matchless merit for Sick and Nervous Headaches. They make pure blood and strong nerves and build up your health. Easy to take. Try them. Only 25 cents. Sold by Druggist.

Successful Methods Practiced by Leading Farmers in the West.

Sowing pastures in the fall is an important matter to farmers, in connection with which an Iowa correspondent of The Prairie Farmer has the following to say about successful methods practiced by many of the leading grass growers in his section of the country:

We plow the ground close and deep and harrow and roll it until it is thoroughly pulverized. We sow plenty of seed and harrow it in. Farmers, as a rule, do not sow enough seed to warrant a good stand, and, as a result, many meadows and pastures are weedy. A well sodded pasture seldom has weeds in it. One reason why so many farmers sow grass seed along with wheat, oats or rye is that they are afraid of losing a crop by sowing the grass seed alone. We never follow this method. As is well known, the more rank growing grain shades and saps the ground and by so doing robs the young and tender grass of the essential plant food. It is the same whether the seed sown is timothy, clover or redtop.

In all states where hardpan is found near the surface a subsoil plow will be beneficial. Turn up the soil deep and it will retain the moisture below that is lost when only the surface is turned under. Furnish food for the roots and you will insure a good crop. Any one who has worked in the soil is well aware that ground once loosened up never returns to the solid condition it was in before it was disturbed by the plow or spade. I know of one field of 40 acres that was subsoiled 25 years ago. This was in the center of a field of 200 acres and to this day you can see the difference in any crop raised on that land. As the land is all owned by one man and receives the same care it goes to prove that subsoiling is beneficial to all land underlaid with hardpan soil. The subsoil plow should follow the common breaking plow, throwing its furrows out from the bottom of the other furrow.

Deep plowing is just as essential in preparing the ground for grasses as for corn or any other crop. Too many farmers follow the plan of sowing grass seed down on the hard and weedy stubble field and expect a good crop by harrowing it over once or twice. It is almost an accident if any of the seed receives any covering. It is left to sprout and perish from the sun and wind, not to speak of the cold of winter. This method of sowing pasture may not apply to all states, but I would not hesitate to try it in any state where there is hardpan.

One Thing and Another.

The Kansas station reports considerable damage to alfalfa in Wallace county from grasshoppers. The injury is being done by the common native species, such as the red legged and the differential locusts. An interesting feature in connection with the present attack of grasshoppers is the unusual prevalence of a fungus (the empora) which is destroying them in large numbers.

The American Agriculturist reports from every part of the corn belt complaint that there are an unusual number of barren stalks in every field, and that the ear when husked is both short and indifferently filled with grain. It places the total yield now at not more than 1,750,000,000 to 1,800,000,000 bushels, with a possibility of further shrinkage as husking proceeds, these figures of course being but tentative.

It is claimed that Australian salt bush is valuable for forage, thriving on land where nothing else will grow and highly adapted to alkali soils and all regions subject to periodical drought.

According to Idaho station experiments, the red wheats are least affected, while the white varieties, notably velvet chaff, are most subject to rust. Poor drainage and an excess of nitrogen in the soil seem also to aggravate the evil.

If soil is sour, the acid may be neutralized by a dressing of lime or wood

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The Yakima Democrat

J. D. MEDILL, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

A Bright Wide-Awake Up-To-Date Paper, Which Everyone Enjoys, When Reads.

THE DEMOCRAT as its name implies is an aggressive and vigorous advocate of old fashioned Democratic principles; in common with other Democratic Journals of the State

THE DEMOCRAT is earnestly endeavoring to re-habilitate and build up the Reform Democracy of the State in order to put it in good fighting shape for the great battle of 1900.

THE DEMOCRAT always aims to be truthful and fair and never knowingly misrepresents anyman or measure.

THE DEMOCRAT, in season and out of season, advocates the material interests of N. Yakima and Yakima County and never loses an opportunity to advance the interests of its citizens.

THE DEMOCRAT is indispensable to the city readers, on account of its excellent news service, it is invaluable to the country reader, for the same reason and in addition for the splendid articles it contains pertaining to agricultural pursuits.

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GIVE US A CALL

THE YAKIMA DEMOCRAT

Formerly the Epigram.

OPERA HOUSE BLK. - - - - - N. YAKIMA WASH

RICH IN FOSSILS.

The Bad Lands a Bonanza to the Daring Geological Student.

"The Bad Lands," said Horatio Garrett, one of the most earnest rock delvers of the party from Princeton college that recently visited the Bad Lands of North Dakota and Montana to collect fossils, to a northwest magazine representative, "are a strange combination of desolation, horror and incomprehensible freaks of the primeval world. There are lofty peaks, bare and brown—baked into spires of burning rock by the hot suns of millions of years. The valleys between are white deserts, covered with bitter, dusty and blinding alkali that has made all that country a desert worse than Sahara ever was said to be.

"The rivers run wide or turbid with this alkaline concretion in winter, and are dry and dusty channels in the summer. The peaks, the valleys, and every feature of the whole region, in fact, seems to be thrown down upon the earth in nature's angriest mood—a hideous conglomeration, in which even the geological strata are displaced and entangled. This strange region was once the salt-washed bottom of a sea, and the traces of the receding waves are visible on every hand. The fossils, which are now our main pursuit, are mostly aquatic animals. Few birds, and those mostly of the semi-reptilian character, are found among them, while innumerable bones of gigantic saurians dot the shale and sandstone of the valleys. Mingled with them are remains of bear, antelope and buffalo, and relics of an intermediate age the bones of the mastodons and elephants—not mammoths—and of a three-toed equine, one of the ancestors of the present horse.

"Some of the saurians of the eocene and miocene periods were indescribably hideous. Looking upon the remnants of those monsters and gazing on the awful scenery of the country, a bit of hades upturned to view, one might say—is it any wonder that the Indians shunned the Bad Lands and said they were the haunts of ghosts and the home of evil demons."

Nitrogen From the Air.

Sir William Crookes, the British scientist, thinks we are within 30 years of the end of our natural possibilities in wheat culture. In order to increase the average yield of wheat per acre and keep up with the increasing demand more nitrogenous fertilizer must be used. Sir William believes that the ordinary sources of nitrogen—guano, nitrate of soda, etc.—will not suffice. As to the legumes, which assimilate nitrogen from the air and convert it into available form for plant food, he predicts a limit to the period of this process, and does not find the remedy for the threatened trouble in them, but there is an unlimited store of nitrogen in the atmosphere, and Sir William's idea is that this shall be manufactured by the quick processes of electricity into artificial nitrates, and should electricity from coal and steam engines prove too costly water power, such as that from Niagara, can be utilized. Therefore, according to Sir William, "the future can take care of itself. The artificial production of nitrate is clearly within view, and by its aid the land devoted to wheat can be brought up to the 30 bushels per acre standard."

He Worked In Oil.

Mrs. Million—Oh, so you used to know the Count Macaroni in Italy. He is very attentive to my daughter, you know, and I am somewhat interested in him. He tells me that he worked for 15 years under one of the old Italian masters and that his specialty is work in oil.

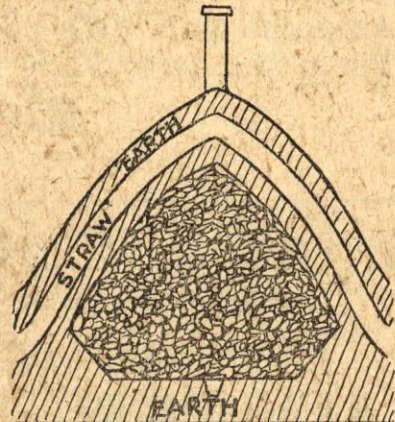
Mr. Globetrotter—Yes, that was his profession when I saw him. He was one of the most rapid sardine canners in the place.—London Answers.

STORING ROOT CROPS.

A Modified Form of a Method Used In Europe.

A method of keeping mangels, beets and turnips for stock feeding, which the one who describes it says he has never seen equaled for cheapness and convenience, has been presented in the Iowa Homestead.

Select a place that will be convenient for feeding and open a trench 6 feet wide at the bottom and 20 inches or 2 feet deep. Let the sides be sloping. A



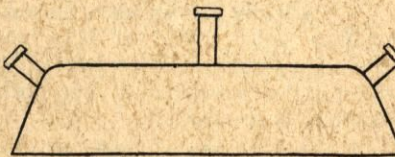
TRANSVERSE SECTION.

plow and scraper will do the work well. Leave the dirt excavated along the sides of the trench.

Take a spade and in the bottom of the trench cut a smaller one of a spade's width and a foot deep from end to end. Lay sticks or short strips of board across this narrow trench and on these lay a common fencing board. This will leave the small trench sufficiently open for ventilating purposes. In one end of the ventilating ditch put a square pipe made of boards, six inches inside, and let it slope outward from the end of the ditch at an angle of 45 degrees. Now commence piling in the mangels and fill the ditch, beginning at the ventilating pipe already set, and fill till they rise in the shape of a neat rick 3 or 3½ feet above the ground. As soon as you have a few feet in length of the trench so filled shovel on dirt sufficient to cover the mangels so that none can be seen and continue so building and so covering till all are stored.

At the last end of the rick put in a pipe set at an angle like the one above mentioned. If your rick is more than 30 feet long, set one up in the middle, connecting it also with the narrow ditch in the bottom. Use no straw or litter of any kind between the dirt and the mangels. After all are stored and covered have straw convenient, and when the ground is about to freeze for the winter put on a coat of straw that when pressed down will be about six inches thick and cover with a light coat of dirt. When the weather is cold, shove an old gunny sack down the ventilators; when warm, take them out and let the wind blow through the slanting ventilators to change the air. By this method I have kept mangels till April as fresh as when first pulled—not wilted in the least.

Commence feeding from one end when not too cold, and the dirt and straw are at hand to close it up with. It is easier to put them up in this way than to get them to and from a cellar. You have complete control of the temperature and can place them wherever it will be most convenient to use them. This is not my invention, but is a modified form of the method used in some parts of Europe for keeping sugar beets. Try it, farmers who have large quantities of mangels, beets or turnips to feed,



but let the covering dirt come in contact with the roots. Use no straw till the second covering. Have your ventilators so that a cat can go in at one end

Local Market Report

CORRECTED EVERY FRIDAY.

LIVE STOCK.

Steer Beef.....	3 50
Cow Beef.....	\$2 75 to 3 00
Veal, dressed.....	5 to 5½c
Hogs, dressed.....	\$5 00
Mutton, Prime.....	30

POULTRY.

Chickens, per doz.....	\$2 50 to 3 00
Turkeys, live.....	10c
Geese.....	9 to 10c

GRAIN.

Wheat, blue stem.....	51
Wheat, club.....	48
Oats, per ton, new.....	\$22 00
Barley, per ton.....	\$19
Corn, per bu.....	56
Flour, Puritan, per sack.....	90
Blue Bell, per sack.....	80
Flour, 3 X Bakers, per sack.....	70
Whole wheat flour.....	85c
Hay, Timothy, baled, per ton.....	\$8 00
Hay, Alfalfa, per ton.....	\$6 00
Hay, Clover per ton.....	\$7 00

PRODUCE.

Butter, Ranch, per roll.....	40c
" Creamery, per roll.....	50c
Cheese, Native.....	15c
Eggs, per doz.....	25c
Wool, per lb.....	10 to 13c
Cabbage.....	2½c
Beets, per 100.....	75c to \$1 00
Hops.....	13c
Potatoes, per ton.....	\$12 00
Dried Onions, per lb.....	1c
Apples, per box.....	65 to 75c

Notice—Sheriff's Sale of Real Estate.

In the Superior Court of Yakima county, State of Washington.

The City of North Yakima, a municipal Corporation, Plaintiff, vs. R. A. Grant and Grace Grant, his wife, and W. L. Steinweg, trustee, Debt's.

By virtue of a special writ of execution, decree of foreclosure and order of sale issued out of the above entitled Court in the above entitled cause on the 9th day of January 1899, to me directed and by me received upon said date, upon a judgement therein rendered on the 20th day of December, 1898, in favor of said plaintiff for the sum of Seventeen dollars and twenty-eight cents (\$17.28), and Fifty dollars, Attorney's fees, with interest thereon from said 20th day of December, 1898, at seven per cent per annum, with like interest on cost of suit taxed at ten dollars and fifty cents, until paid, together with increased cost; directing me to make sale of the property herein-after described; said judgement being a foreclosure of a lien for local improvements, on the following described property to-wit: Lot number thirteen (13) in Block No. eighty-nine (89), in the City of North Yakima, according to the plat on file in the office of the County Auditor, of said Yakima County, State of Washington, in which said judgement, all the right, title and interest of defendants or either of them was ordered sold and foreclosed in said premises.

Therefore, public notice is hereby given, that I will on the eleventh day of February, 1899 at the hour of two o'clock p. m. of said day in front of the court house door in said county, of Yakima, City of North Yakima state of Washington, in obedience to said writ of special execution and order of sale, sell at public auction the above described real estate, to satisfy said judgement, interest, Attorney's fees, cost afore-said and increase costs, to the highest and best bidder for cash.

Witness my hand this 9th day of January, 1899.
H. L. TUCKER,
Sheriff of Yakima county, Wash.
By J. W. SINDALL, Deputy.
John J. Rudkin, Attorney for Plaintiff,
North Yakima, Wash.

Notice of Forfeiture.

To Leonard Thorpe and Mart Schichtl
You are hereby notified that I have expended two hundred dollars in labor and improvements upon lode known as "Something Good" as will appear by certificates filed Dec 18, 1898, in the office of the auditor of Yakima county, in order to hold said premises under the provisions of section 2324 Revised Statutes of the United States, being the amount required to hold the same for the years ending January 1 1897 and 1898 respectively. And if you fail, within ninety days from the publication of this notice, to-wit January 14, 1899, to contribute your portions of such expenditures, to-wit \$10.00 each for the year 1897, and \$25.00 each for the year 1898, as co-owners, your interests in said claim will become the property of the subscriber under said section 2324.

JAMES T. SIMMONS.

Appointment of Guardian.

In the Superior Court, of the State of Washington, for Yakima County.

In the matter of the guardianship of John Miller, an insane person.

It is now here ordered on the motion of A. E. Larson, guardian herein, that said guardian cause to be published a notice of his appointment, as said guardian, for four successive weeks in THE YAKIMA DEMOCRAT, a news paper published in said county and state, in the regular weekly issue of said paper.

Done by the court. E. B. PREBLE,
Court Commissioner of said State for said County.
(SEAL.)

The Alfalfa

The Cosiest Resort in North Yakima.

Old Belmont Whisky in Stock. Sole agent Seattle Brewing & Malting Company...

THOS. LUND, PROP'R.

MATTOON'S LIVERY STABLE,

Cor. S. 1st and Walnut Sts.,

North Yakima, Wash.

We are prepared to turn out first-class rigs day or night on short notice. We solicit a fair share of the public patronage. Prices reasonable.

J. P. MATTOON, Proprietor.

HANSEN & PROBACH,
(Successors to Thos. Harvey.)

GENERAL BLACKSMITHS AND WOODWORKERS.

We make a specialty of horse-shoeing, and repair vehicles and machinery. Our work is guaranteed. Give us a trial.

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G. W. SUTTON, Contractor and Builder.

Estimates made on Brick and Stonework, Plastering, etc.

Residence at the end of the Railroad Y.

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Highest -- Prices

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KLONDIKE

First st. south of Yakima Hdq. Store

Bargains at THE Economy.

Strap hinges, 6 inch per pair	10 cts.
Good padlock, two keys	5 "
Carpenters hammer	10 "
Vaseline, per bottle	4 "
Paper napkins, per hundred	25 "
Hump hooks and eyes, per card	5 "
Cups and saucers, per set	50 "

First St. North of Hotel Barholet

Local News

Mrs. Bruce Milroy, formerly of this city, secured the important position of engrossing clerk of the house at the organization of the legislature last Monday. Dr. Hare, who was a candidate for sergeant-at arms, seemed to have been "lost in the shuffle;" that fat job going to a Chehalis man.

An epidemic of la grippe has been reigning in this vicinity for the past two or three weeks. The majority of cases however are not regarded as serious by the local physicians.

The popular dry goods firm of Ditter Bros. are holding a great moving social and are giving their customers for a time, the advantage of greatly reduced prices. See their announcement in another column.

B. N. Coe & Co. have removed to First St., next door to North Yakima drug Store, where they are in a position to supply the public at very reasonable prices with stationery of all kinds, choice cigars and newspapers. Give them a call.

The change from fusion to republican administration at the court house on Monday was without special incident. The retiring officials in each case showing their successors every possible courtesy in the transfer of the offices. The new board of commissioners organized by electing Mr. Horsley chairman.

A large party of city folk, made up principally of Odd Fellows and Rebecca's, repaired to the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Dillon on the school section Monday evening where a few hours were spent most pleasantly in card playing.

The DEMOCRAT was in error last week in stating that the public were invited to attend the joint installations of the G. A. R. and W. R. C. on the 14th. What we should have stated was, that all members of the order were invited.

August Cultum, who is superintending the construction of the piers for the new R. R. bridge at Selah, reports that he is making satisfactory progress and that it will not be interfered with by high water, will soon be able to complete the work.

Services at the Christian church on Sunday, conducted by the pastor, Elder Ira W. Kimmel. Subject at 11 o'clock—"Individual Responsibility to God." At night, 7:30—"Some Phases of Religious Thought for the Day and Age." Strangers welcome. All invited to both services.

The election of Frank Horsley as chairman of the new board of county commissioners, will we think, be as generally satisfactory to all the people, as the selection of any Republican could be. Mr. Horsley has the reputation for being level-headed and pains-taking, with a strong leaning toward economy in public affairs, - qualities to be appreciated in a commissioner.

THE DEMOCRAT man was pained on Monday to receive a telegram announcing the death of his venerable father, Thomas James Medill, at his home near Rock Island, Ills. Deceased had until recent years, been a man of strong physique, but gradually failing in health, finally succumbed to the inevitable. He was born in the north of Ireland in 1813 and immigrated to America in 1849. He was a man of strong literary taste and was all his life a devout member of the Presbyterian church.

Court convened on Thursday and was occupied most of the day hearing the case of Curry Bros. vs the owners of Strobach ditch. On Friday in the case Edmiston bondsmen, a jury was asked for and granted by the court and Sheriff Tucker instructed to procure one at once.

The DEMOCRAT this week is in receipt of a letter from J. H. Vischers, dated at Holland, Mich., on the 5th, in which that gentleman informs us that he contemplates leaving there the latter part of February for Yakima, bringing with him a colony of forty-two families who expect to settle in this county. A number of these newcomers desire to rent farm lands for the first year, while a few will in all probability purchase farms at once. Any persons having farm lands to rent are requested to leave their names at this office. Mr. Vischers is to be congratulated for the splendid work he is doing in behalf of Yakima.

To the Owners of Dogs.

I desire to give the public notice that next week, I will commence the collection of the City dog tax and strictly enforce the ordinance against dogs. People who live in the country therefore, are warned to keep their dogs at home. City people are notified that if they desire to keep a dog they must take out a license at once.

R. A. GRANT,
City Marshal.

School Board Doings.

The school board this week concluded arrangements, whereby the district becomes the possessor of five lots on N. First street, where the old Baptist church now stands. A part of the lots were purchased from B. F. Barge and the balance from non a resident, whose agent is H. B. Scudder. The price paid was \$550. It is the intention of the board next summer to erect a six room two story brick building on the premises, which the present crowded condition of the city schools demand. The board has had experts examine the Columbia building thoroughly, who reported that the house was perfectly safe.

MEETING OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The two houses of the Washington legislature convened at the Capitol in Olympia at noon on Monday. Senator High, populist, of Clarke county, was elected president pro-tem, of the senate, receiving 17 votes to 14 for Megler, republican. Dudley Eshelman, formerly of Yakima, was selected as chief clerk. In the house, F. H. Guie, republican, of Seattle, was elected speaker without opposition, the fusionists making no nomination. W. F. Dillon, of Cowlitz, was elected chief clerk and A. C. Rundell, of King, assessor-at-arms. Representative Englehart, of this county, is said to have stood in with the faction that organized the house and will receive the chairmanship of the important appropriations committee.

Statement of Business at the U. S. Land Office.

North Yakima, Wash. for the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1898.

Lands sold, 1595.28, acres. Cash received for same, \$1455.28 27. original homesteads, 3358.04, acres. Fees & Com. 474.00 11 final homesteads, 1616.57, acres, Com. 115.25. 5 final timber cultures, 720.00 acres, Com. 20.00 Testimony fees, 36.35. Total acres sold, 7283.89. total cash receipts, \$2107.48

MILES CANNON,
Receiver.

WHIPS!

WHIPS!!

WHIPS!!!

WE HAVE JUST

RECEIVED

A Consignment of the CELEBRATED DAVIS BUGGY WHIPS, Direct From the Factory Which we are Offering at Prices That Will Astonish you. We can sell you a Whip for From 10c. up to \$1.25. Call and Examine.

E. M. Harris

First St.

ST. PAUL & TACOMA LUMBER COMPANY.

Yards at North Yakima, Toppenish and Prosser.

WE CARRY A MOST COMPLETE STOCK OF

LUMBER. LUMBER.

Lath, Posts, Lime, Plaster, Hair and Cement. Shingles, Sash, Doors and Mouldings, Spruce Berry and Fruit Boxes. Prompt delivery. First class stock. Mill at Tacoma.

Special Prices on Car Lots at Suburban Points.

C. A. Anderson, Gen., Mgr. North Yakima

TELEPHONE NO. 20.

C. H. DENLEY, Res Mgr
Prosser Wash

D. R. McDONALD, Res Mgr
Toppenish, Wash,

DON'T do it.

DON'T do What?

DON'T eat Adulterated Groceries.

THEY will Poison Your Blood.

THEY will Paralyze Your Nerves.

THEY will Plant You in an Early Grave.

Buy your Groceries from PEARSON the up-to-date Grocer on First Street and get the best and purest Goods and avoid such a calamity.

Goods delivered promptly to City Customers and always guaranteed.

A. B. PEARSON,

First Street.

"HE WHO PLANTS A TREE, CONFERS A BENEFIT UPON MANKIND."

Central Washington Nursery.

Offers for the Spring Trade the Largest Stock of Choice

Fruit Trees in Central Washington

Embracing all Leading Varieties of Fruits. We Make a Specialty of Late Keeping Varieties of Apple Trees in one, two and Three Year old.

A FEW HUNDRED LARGE SIZED PEACH TREES.

Place Your order Early, for They will go Rapidly When Planting Time Begins. The Public are Invited to Call and Examine our Nursery and be convinced of the Superiority of our Stock. All Communications by Mail will be Carefully Responded to.

Call on or Address, Chas. S. Simpson & Co. North Yakima, Wash.

LOCATION.—1½ Miles South-East of the City of North Yakima, South and Adjoining Fair Grounds.

FALL TURNIPS.

The Crop May Be Put In From August to October—Popular Varieties.

Considering the turnip crop of the coming fall, Dr. A. M. Ragland writes in *Texas Farm and Ranch*: If old cultivated lands are to be used, the manuring ought to be done at once, and in many localities where no new lands are convenient on which to plant the crop there is a necessity that such preparation be made. It is well to be assured that only by preparing our plot of ground beforehand may we expect a harvest of choice turnips.

Turnips will not produce a profitable crop on poor, starved soil. Even land which will turn off a crop of corn or cotton won't necessarily grow a crop of choice, crisp turnips without previous application of fertilizers in generous quantity. Twenty-two horse loads is the minimum that should be put on an acre. As soon as it is hauled out it should at once be covered into the soil with a stirring plow so none of the volatile elements will escape. Some object to barnyard manure for turnips. Our experience is that it is perfectly safe to use it if it is applied a month or so before sowing. This should be done at once, as in August or September the crop should be put in.

Any time from Aug. 1 to Oct. 1 turnips may be sown if there is a season to bring up the seed. We have from personal experience found that if they are sown in drills in a small furrow 12 inches apart and covered with a light furrow, then rolled with a narrow, heavy iron wheel to compress the soil, they will come up with greater certainty than if sown broadcast and harrowed in.

Having tested a good many varieties, we can confidently recommend the following as of good quality and producing good crops: For early fall plant Early Purple Top and Early White Egg. These are followed by Purple Top Globe, Golden Ball, Southern Snow White Globe and Cow Horn. Early Purple Top strap leaf needs no description. It is the most popular of all varieties in the south. Early White Egg is a very handsome, egg-shaped variety, next in earliness to the Purple Top—fine, crisp and sweet. Purple Top Globe is an excellent late fall variety and should be planted for main crop. It will stand a good deal of cold weather without injury. Landreth's Southern White Globe is a most excellent sort when you can get true seed. We know of nothing finer. Robertson Golden Ball is one of the best of the yellow-fleshed turnips excellent for table use and sweeter and more reliable for Texas than the Swede, or ruta бага.

The Cow Horn is a splendid turnip to sow for stock. Its shape makes it easy to feed, cutting with a hatchet being an easy job when feeding to stock. If you have milk cows or horses, plant half an acre of Cow Horns for them. They are just as fond of a few roots in winter when green feed is scarce as the human animal.

Would you cultivate turnips? Yes, we would cultivate the ground intended for turnips before planting them—breaking, harrowing, pulverizing till the seed bed is mellow as an ash bank. Such a condition of soil assures a stand if the seeds are good. The breaking up of the soil in great clods and sowing without crushing clods or fining the soil is absurd.

Prevention of Flies.

A single stable in which a horse is kept will supply house flies for an extended neighborhood. People living in agricultural communities will probably never be rid of the pest. The entomologist of the department of agriculture has established the fact that treating a manure heap with chloride of lime or spraying it with kerosene, which is afterward washed down with water, will prevent the breeding of flies. Unfortunately he has also demonstrated

that these plans, owing to the expense and labor involved, are impracticable for a large manure pile. The following plan was found eminently satisfactory: A closet 6 by 8 feet had been built in the corner of the stable nearest the manure pile. It had a door opening into the stable proper and also a window. A door was built in the outside wall of this closet, and the stablemen were directed to throw all of the manure collected each morning into this closet, the window of which had been furnished with a wire screen. A barrel of chloride of lime was put in the corner of the closet. Every morning the manure of the stable is thrown into the closet and a small shovelful of chloride of lime is scattered over it. At the expiration of ten days or two weeks the gardeners open the outside door, shovel the manure into a cart and carry it off to be thrown upon the grounds.

Odd Mention.

In the middle cotton belt and thence northward no planting of corn later than the 1st of August is reliable—the worm is almost sure to destroy the bud, says *Southern Cultivator*.

Lucerne is said to be adapted only to the better class of limy soils, such as are commonly called good wheat lands.

Sweet potatoes and Spanish peanuts figure among the most profitable feed that can be grown for hogs in Louisiana.

A Texas grower states that in cutting tobacco, he uses the common butcher's knife, using the spud to string the tobacco on the lath, allowing one sucker to come out at root of stalk left from the growth of the first planting. After such sucker attains an established growth he cuts the original stalk close down to where the sucker comes out. This hurries up the second growth.

The Florida Farmer and Fruit Grower thinks there is very little encouragement to plant seedling pecans with the hope of harvesting a paying crop within any reasonable time that the average American can afford to wait, but budded or grafted trees, set in good soil and pushed with fertilizer and cultivation will bear nearly as early as the orange.

PREPARING FOR WHEAT.

When Wheat Follows Wheat or Oats. Plowing and After Work.

With so important a crop as wheat farmers can ill afford to be negligent in any measures that tend to produce best results. As is well known, timely preparation of the soil in a proper manner is a vital point in raising a good crop, and concerning this an Ohio correspondent of *The Prairie Farmer* offers the following suggestions: When wheat follows wheat or oats, the preparation of the soil should commence as soon as possible after the wheat or oat crop is off the land. The usual custom is to plow the land, but a question may arise as to whether this is the most advisable plan under all conditions. Sometimes the land may be too dry and hard to plow, but may be put in order by the use of disk or cutaway harrows. But we leave this plan as a suggestion, and will confine our comments to the usual custom, that of plowing and after work.

The greatest error common to farmers is in plowing the land and giving it no work till time to sow the wheat. Instead of doing all the work possible on the land, it appears to be a study as to how little can be done. In the effort to curtail labor at first the amount is often increased at seeding time.

The observing, practical farmer knows that wheat does best sown on a fine, compact seed bed, yet in most cases the plowing is rushed till done before any other work is done on the soil. If the weather is dry, the land turns up cloddy, and the clods are softer right after the plow than at any other time without rain. The rain is uncertain, and the clods are sure to get harder as they get drier; hence the best and surest time to fine them is as soon as possible after

made by following right after the plow with a roller and packing the soil as tightly as possible.

Whether or not the soil breaks cloddy, it is best to work it down as plowed, for at this time it will pack better than ever after, if the weather remains dry, and the packing will tend to hold the moisture in the soil. With a thorough rolling directly after the plow and continued surface workings with the various kinds of harrows, an ideal seed bed may be had.

The last working before drilling the wheat, we think, should be with the roller, as we then have a smooth surface to drive over and can see the drill tracks plainly and do a more perfect job with the drill. In preparing wheat land it should in no case be worked while too wet, and more satisfactory results can be obtained by working while dry.

Continued workings, while in proper condition, make plant food more available and increase the amount the plants may draw on. Reasoning in this line, the amount of work cannot be excessive, as not only the wheat, but the succeeding crops, will be benefited.

Remedies For the Horn Fly.

The entomologist of the Mississippi station is credited with the following advice about remedies for the horn fly: Remedies for this insect must be either the application to the animals of some substance to keep the flies off or some substance used to kill the flies and thus lessen their number in that particular locality. I have found that the best application to apply to the animals for keeping off the flies consists of two parts of any cheap oil and one part of thin tar, to which may be added a little crude carbolic acid. This should be applied to the backs and sides of the animals by means of a large brush and will keep off the flies for about four days. The method which we practice for killing the flies consists of a spray of kerosene mechanically mixed with water or a kerosene emulsion applied at milking time at night. The mechanical mixture is obtained by means of a special knapsack pump for such purpose. To make the emulsion take one part of sour milk and two parts of kerosene and run through a spray pump, pumping the mixture back into itself. When thoroughly mixed, dilute with nine parts of water.

Late Cultivation of Cotton.

There is nothing gained by late cultivation of cotton, which induces late growth and a late crop of bolls for the frost to destroy. In the northern portions of the cotton belt blooms after the 1st of September are not reliable. A slowing up of the plowings so as to cause a slow, not a sudden stoppage of growth is the proper thing. Hoeing may be continued as long as there is any need for it. Hoeing has little effect on growth, except in removing grass and weeds which compete with the cotton for food and moisture. Topping cotton is of doubtful utility—it sometimes does good and sometimes not. It does no good in either an extremely wet or an extremely dry season. If done at all, it should be just before the last reliable crop of blooms appears.—*Southern Cultivator*.

Flies For Poultry.

The Mark Lane Express tells of the Insectivora Food company of London, which is selling a new food product called preserved tropical flies. These flies are caught in the swamps and lakes of South American countries by spreading nets over the water during the night. The flies are then dried, pressed and shipped to England to be sold as poultry food. The eggs of these flies, which are about the size of poppy seeds, are also collected and sold as chicken food. It certainly is a remarkable state of affairs when English hens are fed upon flies taken from South America.—*Rural New Yorker*.

Notice to Subscribers.

AS THE DEMOCRAT was going to press last night, an accident occurred which resulted in piecing one of our forms, which unfortunately included some of our local news. We are therefore compelled to beg the indulgence of our patrons for this issue.

WINTER CELERY.

When and How to Store It—Late Growth and Keeping.

It is well to bear in mind that unblanched celery will withstand several degrees of frost without any bad effect, but blanched celery is very susceptible to frost. For this reason it should be stored much earlier than the other, which had better be left out until near Thanksgiving, or as late as possible, according to the weather outlook. The best time to put it in is from Oct. 20 to Nov. 20, according to latitude and section of country. To the foregoing timely suggestion from a correspondent of *American Gardening* is added the following from the same journal:

After testing the various methods of storing celery for winter use I am convinced that, for my own purpose at least, the one I herewith describe is best. I use Giant Pascal and New Rose for winter, and plant three rows close together (six or seven inches apart), and the plants about the same distance apart in the rows. The ground is heav-



SUCCESSFUL STORAGE OF CELERY.

ily manured before planting and the plants are kept well watered and cultivated. They are given but one slight withering up until slight frosts set in. Stakes are then driven in along the two outside rows, giving the tops a slight inclination toward the central row, and having the tops of the stakes about level with the tops of the celery. Earth is then banked up about two-thirds of the heights of the plants and made firm. A ten inch board is then set against the stakes on each side, and the earth is banked to a level with the top of the boards. Two more boards are nailed together at right angles to one another, and these are placed over the top.

Some straw is placed alongside of the rows and is put over the boards during a sharp freeze. In mild weather both straw and boards are removed entirely. This is all the protection that will be needed until severe winter weather sets in, when the whole bank may be covered with leaves, straw and litter of any kind. The point that appeals most strongly to my fancy is the opportunity of making what is essential to late keeping celery—viz, a late growth.

Preparing For Flax Growing.

Mr. C. R. Dodge, in his recent report on flax culture, says that undoubtedly in this country fall plowing will be advantageous with a cross plowing in the spring. Where heavy clay loams are chosen two plowings in the spring will give better results than one. The number of harrowings will depend wholly upon the lumpiness of the soil, as all clods must be broken up and soil made fine and even. The roller should be used to make the ground as smooth and level as possible and to press into the soil any small stones that may be upon the surface. Heavy lands that from their situation are liable to be more or less covered with surface water during the winter should be avoided.

Cream of the Telegraph

McMillan, the defeated republican candidate for governor of Nevada, has filed a contest for the office.

Gov. Smith, of Vermont, on the 7th appointed E. F. Fifield as U. S. senator to succeed the late Senator Morrill.

The legislature of Massachusetts on Tuesday re-elected Henry Cabot Lodge as U. S. senator.

Ex-vice President Stevenson, Ex Gov. Altgeld and Congressman Sulzer were the Jackson day orators at Omaha.

"Kid" McCoy was defeated in ten rounds in his fight with Tom Sharkey before the Lenox Athletic Club in New York on Tuesday.

By the burning of the hotel Richlieu, at Pittsburg, on the 8th, three guests lost their lives and five others were badly injured.

Trouble is anticipated over the organization of the West Virginia legislature next week, democrats and republicans being about equally divided.

At a caucus of the republicans of the Indiana legislature on the 10th, Albert J. Beveridge was nominated for U. S. senator to succeed Senator David Turpie.

At a caucus of the republicans of the N. Y. legislature on the 10th, ex-Congressman John Kean was nominated for U. S. senator to succeed Senator Smith.

In a head end collision near Knoxville, Tenn., on the morning of the 8th, four men were instantly killed and two others seriously injured.

The senate committee on foreign relations on Tuesday authorized its chairman, Senator Davis, to favorably report the "peace treaty" to the senate without amendment.

It is reported that the miners of Dawson City are preparing a memorial to congress asking for an appropriation of \$200,000 for the aid of sick and indigent miners in the Klondyke.

Speech of W. J. Bryan at the Jackson Day Banquet in Chicago.

"The democracy of the nation is still defending Jeffersonian principles with Jacksonian courage, and has no thought of departing from the principles enunciated at Chicago in 1896. That platform will live in history, and the hour of its adoption will be remembered as the hour when the money-changers were driven from the democratic temple. There will be no turning back. The platform will be added to, as new conditions force new issues into the arena of politics, but nothing will be subtracted from it. Events have vindicated every position taken in that platform.

"Some who opposed the platform in 1896 have promised to return to the party, on the condition that the party drop the money question and confine the fight to the trusts. The offer will not be accepted. What confidence would the people have in our sincerity if we should declare against trusts in general, but enter into a treaty of peace with the greatest of all trusts—the money trust? If we should attempt to center the fight upon the trusts, the republicans would adopt as strong an anti-trust plank as we, because no party would dare to defend the trusts. The gold democrats had an opportunity to crush out the trusts during Mr. Cleveland's administration, but they did not do it. The gold repub-

licans are having their opportunity now but they are not improving it. The trusts will fall when the gold standard is overthrown, and not until then.

"The second point of attack is the ratio. Who insist upon 16 to 1. they ask? I reply, first, because it is the best ratio, and, second, because its opponents have no other ratio to offer.

"Our party cannot afford to ignore the issues raised by the war. It must speak out against militarism now, or forever hold its peace. A large standing army is not only an expense to the people, but it is a menace to the nation, and the Democratic party will be a unit in opposing it.

"A word in regard to imperialism. Those who advocate the annexation of the Philippines call themselves expansionist, but they are really imperialists. The word expansion would describe the acquisition of territory to be populated by homogeneous peoples and to be carved into states like those now in existence. An empire suggests variety in race and diversity in government. The imperialists do not desire to clothe the Filipinos with all the right and privileges of American citizenship: they want to exercise sovereignty over an alien race, and they expect to rule the new subjects upon a theory entirely at variance with constitutional government. Victoria is queen of Great Britain and empress of India; shall we change the title of our executive and call him the President of the United States and emperor of the Philippines?

"What excuse can be given for the adoption of a colonial policy? Secretary Gage disclosed the secret in his Savannah speech. I think we might be justified in calling Mr. Gage the keyhole of the administration, because we look through him to learn what is going on within the executive council-chamber. He suggested that 'philanthropy and 5 per cent' would go hand in hand in the new venture. These are the two arguments which are always used in favor of conquest. Philanthropy and 5 per cent. The one chloroforms the conscience of the conqueror, and the other picks the pocket of the conquered. Some say that philanthropy demands that we govern the Filipinos for their own good, while others assert that we must hold the islands because of the pecuniary profit to be derived from them. I deny the soundness of both arguments. Forcible annexation will not only be criminal aggression (to borrow Mr. McKinley's language of a year ago), but it will cost more than it is worth, and the people will pay the cost while a few will reap all the benefits.

"Still weaker is the argument based upon religious duty. The Christian religion rests upon the doctrine of various suffering and atonement, the colonial policy rests upon the doctrine of vicarious enjoyment."

A Narrow Escape.

Thankful words written by Mrs. Ada E. Hart, of Gordon, S. D. "Was taken with a bad cold which settled on my lungs; cough set in and finally terminated in Consumption. Four Doctors gave me up, saying I could live but a short time. I gave myself up to my Savior, determined if I could not stay with my friends on earth, I would meet my absent ones above. My husband was advised to get Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. I gave it a trial, took in all eight bottles. It has cured me, and thank God, I am saved and now a well and healthy woman." Trial bottles free at Louis O. Janek's Drug Store.

Regular size 50c and \$1.00. Guaranteed or price refunded.

Keene is a watchmaker

Take your produce to Kinsey & Co. 2t-16

The DUDLEY SHOE CO. have the exclusive sale of nap-a-tan shoes.

Wanted—Dried sweet corn at Harris' grocery.

Redfield, the jeweler, is now offering goods at greatly reduced prices. 15

For sale, at a bargain, stock and fixtures of the Economy. Call quick. 1t.

All kinds of farm produce taken in exchange for trees. Yakima Nursery, J. A. Waters, Prop.

We continue to sell several of our best grades of tea at the old price. Kinsey & Co. 2t 16

Wanted—By a young unmarried man, a furnished front room, without board. Address box 36, North Yakima 1t-16

Coe's Stationery carries a fine line of cigars in addition to other useful and attractive articles. 11

Wanted—Five hundred tons of baled hay, timothy, clover or alfalfa. Call on or address P. T. Contine, Selah valley or address North Yakima. Highest market price will be paid. 11 5t

Hotel Bartholet Bar,

J. H. TIMM, Proprietor.

Operated in Connection with the Hotel Bartholet.

Wines, Liquors, Cigars.

Also Imported Goods.

Firstclass Resort. Splendid Service.

Patronage Solicited.

YAKIMA

NURSERY,

J. A. WATERS, Proprietor.

I Offer for Sale a Stock of

75,000 Choice Trees

1 and 2 Years Old,

which I guarantee absolutely true to name, as I grafted them myself from bearing trees.

Long-Keeping Winter Apples

A SPECIALTY.

Nursery located on Knob Hill. Residence one-fourth mile northeast of hospital, North Yakima, Wash.

O. K. Livery

AND

Feed Barn.

First-Class Rigs at Popular Prices. We make a Specialty of Boarding Horses by the Day or Month. Having Purchased This Barn and Its Good Will of A. R. Hughes, I Respectfully Solicit a Fair Portion of the Public Patronage.

A. J. SHAW, Prop.

Hotel Bartholet

MICHELIS & TIMM, Proprietors.

The largest hotel in the city. Large, well ventilated rooms, newly furnished. Tables furnished with all the luxuries of the season.

Rates \$1 to \$2 per day

Free bus to all trains. One block from depot.

NORTH FIRST STREET.

North Yakima, Wn.

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 to D. T. MYERS

H. GREEN,

Physician and Surgeon.

Over Wallace-Coburn Hardware Co's, North Yakima. Office hours, 9:30 to 11:30 a. m., 2 to 4:30 p. m. Rheumatic affections and diseases of women a specialty.

J. E. BANKS,

Dentist.

Successor to Dr. W. H. Hare. Over Postoffice North Yakima.

H. J. SNIVELY.

FRED MILLER, Notary Public.

SNIVELY & MILLER,

Attorneys at Law.

Practice in all of the Courts of the State, United States and Land Office. Offices at North Yakima and Ellensburg.

C. B. GRAVES.

I. P. ENGLEHART.

GRAVES & ENGLEHART,

Attorneys at Law.

Will practice in all the Courts of the State Office over First National Bank, North Yakima, Wash.

P. FRANK,

Physician and Surgeon.

Office Over First National Bank, North Yakima Wash. Office hours, 11 to 12 a. m., 2 to 5 p. m.

DR. JAS. F. STEPHENSON,

Dentist,

Operative and Mechanical Dentist Moderate Prices. Office over Jeneck's

Drug Store.

N. Yakima,

Wash.

THE FIRST ST. KEENE IS A WATCHMAKER JEWELER KEENE IS YOUR

Has Thirteen Years of Experience to sell

A MUSICAL FEAST

And the Trials and Tribulations of a Committee.

The Bernhard Walther Concert Co., which gave a musical entertainment Friday night of last week, under the auspices of the Commercial club, was voted by everyone in the select audience, who had had the good fortune to hear them, as by far the highest class attraction of its kind that ever visited Yakima.

Monsieur Walther's performances on the violin, excited the wonder and admiration of his entire audience. All of the best local musical critics were present and pronounced his bowing and execution as faultless, and as for the music itself, they were in ecstasy over it. The professor seemed to be able to produce any sound at will, a crying child, a squealing pig, a clucking hen, and all manner of outlandish sounds were produced so easy and seemed so natural that the use of one's eyes were required to undeceive the ear. After rendering especially fine classical selections, the professor in responding to encores, invariably played popular airs such as "Suwanee River," "The Last Rose of Summer" and others which completely captured the house. Madame Walther pleased the audience with her rich and strong soprano voice and Miss Eschelmann, the pianiste of the company, also won golden opinions from Yakima's critics for her splendid work at the piano. Altogether the entertainment was in every way a grand success except from a financial standpoint. The inclemency of the weather and the fact that a bowery show was presented the evening previous, probably had the effect of keeping many away. The unfortunate committee, which had the entertainment in charge for the Commercial Club, begun to have grave doubts about the financial success of their enterprise on the day previous to the show and got out and rustled the sale of tickets and by dint of hard work and much tall talk on the part of the chairman, finally succeeded in selling enough tickets to insure them against any large deficit. The guaranty and expenses incurred, amounted to something over \$100. When the doors opened, the receipts were still something like \$15 short. The committee concluded that in the interest of economy, it would again be necessary for them to pocket their dignity and do all the necessary work themselves. So accordingly Mayor Feghter was placed in the box-office where it was hoped that his past experience as a theatrical manager would aid the enterprise. Mr. Whitson was put in charge of "Nigger-heaven" to see that the "gallery-gods" did not defraud the committee out of its dues. The editor of this paper, being the third member of the committee, was accorded the more desirable place of ticket-taker, the committee considering that his good looks and reputation for honesty, would induce all to enter, who came only to "rubber-neck," as the boys say. The net result was that the entire proceeds amounted to \$100.50 while the expenses footed up to \$100.10. As the understanding was, that the club was to have the surplus for the purpose of promoting foreign emigration; the committee concluded that as the amount was small, it could be used to better advantage for the purpose of home irrigation—and it was so used.

Choice Whole Wheat Flour.

Now is the best time to use it. Manufactured by North Yakima Mill Co.

State News Items.

The recent heavy snow in the sound country has temporarily necessitated a suspension of logging.

Business at Olympia is said to be on the jump since the assembling of the legislature.

The accumulation of snow on the roof of a large warehouse at Centralia caused it to give way, incurring to the owner, Frank T. McNit, a loss of \$1000.

Arthur A. Denny, the well known pioneer of Seattle, died on Tuesday, aged 76 years. Mr. Denny was one of the founders of Seattle, having settled there in 1851.

Moran Bros., the builders of the new torpedo boat, Rowan, gave two banquets in Seattle Saturday night, to celebrate the great success of the Rowan on its trial trip.

The governor's message to the legislature was read to both houses on Wednesday. Among other things he advocates the state buying the Thurston county court house and converting it into a capital building. The message is a long and comprehensive document.

The legislature will begin balloting for an U. S. senator on the 17th. It is not believed that any caucus to nominate a candidate will be held before that time.

Spain's Greatest Need.

Mr. R. P. Olivia, of Barcelona, Spain, spends his winters at Aiken, S. C. Weak nerves had caused severe pains in the back of his head. On using Electric Bitters, America's greatest Blood and Nerve Remedy, all pain soon left him. He says this grand medicine is what his country needs. All America knows that it cures liver and kidney trouble, purifies the blood, tones up the stomach, strengthens the nerves, puts vim, vigor and new life into every muscle, nerve and organ of the body. If weak, tired or ailing you need it. Every bottle guaranteed, only 50 cents. Sold at Louis O. Janeck's Drug Store.

PURITAN patent flour gives the best of satisfaction. Do not fail to try it. 41

Go to Keene the First street jeweler or, w—d w—h w—k.

Schorn will make it to your interest to talk to him on a buggy proposition.

For a good and cheap family flour use BLUE BELL. Can't be beat for the price. 41

THE

Chicago Restaurant,

J. L. LASSWELL, Prop'r.

Having purchased the Chicago Restaurant, on Front street, I am now prepared to serve all of my old friends, as well as many new ones, with the best and most substantial

15 Cent Meal

To be had in the city. Only white help employed. Everything neat and clean. Give me a trial.

J. L. LASSWELL.

A MAN

Is often Judged by the Clothes he Wears if he dons a neat and well made Garment, people whom he meets naturally assume, that he is respectable and prosperous, when the very reverse may be the case. We are able to supply your wants in the way of Clothing, Underware, Shoe, Overshoes and Gent's Furnishing Good. We have enjoyed a large volume of trade, during the past year, for which we cordially thank our patrons. During 1899 we desire to retain all of our old customers and secure many new ones and we propose to do so by square dealing and low prices.

We are now offering Gent's, Ladie's and Children's Woolen Underwear at 20 per cent reduction

John W. Thomas.

Yakima Bakery and Restaurant

White help only employed. Clean, tasty cooking guaranteed. Regular dinner served from 11 a. m. to 2 p. m. Short orders all hours day and night. Ice Cream, Ice Cream Soda, Soda Water, Milk Shakes.

Ditter & Mechtel Proprietors.

W. S. TURNER, MANAGER.
BERT FLETCHER, SECRETARY.

Square Dealing, Our Motto

TURNER'S SALOON

Fine Club Rooms in Connection.

High Grade Liquors a Specialty

Agents for the St. Louis Brewing and Malting Co. Kingsbury Building Yakima Ave

The Richelieu Restaurant

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

The place to go to get a good square meal or short order. Our tables are furnished with all the delicacies of the season. Give us a call. Meals 25c and 50c.

YAKIMA AVENUE.

NORTH YAKIMA.

Look Here!

I Pay Highest Cash Price for Furniture, Stoves, Harness, Guns, Revolvers, Watches, Clocks, and Clothing.

Give me a call.

Boss Racket Second Store

J. B. RHOADES, Prop'r.
Street opposite Hotel Bartholet.

A. H. STRUBIN.

F. D. CLEMMER

O. K. Tonsorial Parlors.

STRUBIN & CLEMMER, Props.

Hot or Cold Baths, Only 15c.
Vapor Medical Baths, 35c.

The finest and most comfortable bath rooms in the city. Give us a call and see for yourself.

Basement Janeck building.

They Are Valuable For Any Number of Fowls.

Whatever variance of opinion there may be as regards incubators, the testimony of poultry raisers everywhere is virtually unanimous as to the great value of brooders, and they are as valuable in degree to the small trial plant, managed by one overworked woman, as they are to the most extensive business, with scores of paid employees. As pocket money poultry is pretty likely to be a thing of small beginnings and as the small beginning, if there be lack of experience, is the only reasonably safe beginning our points on this subject will be confined almost entirely to articles of home manufacture. One may buy brooders—good ones; but the good brooders when purchased necessitate capital. The indoor brooders cannot be run without a shed in which to place them, while the outdoor sort, generally having a shed as a part of their make up and commonly priced at \$10 to \$20, seem expensive to start with.

Whether the brooder is bought from the manufacturer or built in the home shop, there are certain things we must ask of it. If it does not meet our requirements, it will be a source of loss rather than of profit. The satisfactory brooder must have sufficient warmth in connection with sufficient fresh air, even under the hover—if there be a hover. It must also have room for the chicks to move away from the heat should this become too great. There must be provision for a run outside as soon as the chicks are a few days old, and there must be protection from storm, usually attained by means of a shed, as before mentioned. There must be a sufficient amount of floor space allotted to each chick or failure is certain. The \$20 brooder which we have in use on our own place is listed to carry 100 chicks. The size of the hover allows a little over seven square inches to each when it is occupied by 100. If you will make a mental picture of a small square, about 2 2-3 inches on each side, you will see how much space can be given to each chick! Inasmuch as a chick is more than 2 2-3 inches long when hatched, it is manifest that as soon as these chicks begin to grow some must either be crowded to death or crowded outside to make room for the rest, and this will be a continuous operation as growth continues. Please notice that these facts are true of a brooder which is confessedly one of the very best. What must be the case with the poor ones?—Feather.

Odd About Geese.

"Geese are peculiar," said an old poultry salesman. "Put them out in a rainstorm when they have a good thirst on and they are liable to die. About ten years ago I was engaged by a firm to go out through the west to buy live geese and chickens. I bought about ten carloads, put them in crates and started east. The geese were in the crates nearest the floor of the open car—that's the regular way to ship them—and on top of them were piled the chicken crates.

"We got about ten miles from St. Joseph, Mo., when the load on one of the cars sagged and the whole pile of crates was spilled on the side of the track. In piling the crates on again the geese were placed on top. I knew I was taking chances, because a rainstorm meant death to the geese, but there didn't seem to be any storm in sight, and I thought we could make St. Joseph and shift the load there. The train had come a short distance when a storm came so suddenly that the rain was falling almost as soon as the clouds were over. The geese had been without water for some hours, and the moment the rain fell they were reaching their necks through the open slats and holding their heads up to catch the drops. Well, I

got an old coat and laid it over as many of the crates as it would cover, so as to save as many as possible.

When I got a switch and tried to force the others to keep their heads inside the crates. They didn't mind the switch very much, and I had to give each one four or five good hits before it would pull in its head, and when I started on a new head the old one would pop up again. When we got into St. Joseph, it was still raining, and every goose in the top crates, with the exception of those under the coat, was dead. Whether they died from drinking too much or from drinking while their necks were in an unnatural position I do not know, but every man who has handled live geese knows that a thirsty goose in a rainstorm in a crate is as good as dead."

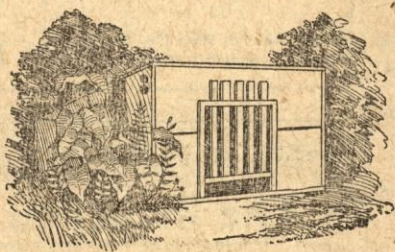
To Fumigate a Poultry House.

Remove everything, nest, perches and all. Put a pound of sulphur in an iron kettle, set it in the middle of the house, put a shovelful of hot coals into it, close the house up tight and don't open it for two or three hours. Burn all the old nest straw, paint the nest boxes inside and out with hot coal tar, and also the roosts. Whitewash the house thoroughly inside and outside and you are rid of the mites. When these pests get a start, only the most heroic measures will rid a place of them. When the house is once clean, it is easy to keep clean if properly attended to when necessary. The man who whitewashes his poultry house once a month in summer will never complain of mites in the house. A good spraying pump is very useful to get the wash in the cracks. A little carbolic acid and coal oil in the wash is beneficial. Give the inside of the house a good drenching, but don't attempt to do this with your Sunday clothes on or any suit worth wearing outside. It is hard on the mites and clothes at the same time.—Fanciers' Review.

SIMPLE COOPS BEST.

How Old Barrels and Oatmeal Boxes May Be Utilized.

The cheapest coops are, as a rule, the best. And all we need ask of a coop is that it shall be sufficiently roomy, that it shall be rainproof but airy, and that it shall have a board floor, at least in part. The despised old barrel, with a little lath run in front of it, makes a really excellent coop if raised a little at the rear so that the chicks shall crowd forward instead of backward, and cov-



COOP MADE OF OATMEAL BOXES.

ered with felt paper, or any other material that shall render it rainproof. Shoeboxes, battened and furnished with a screen or slatted front, make thoroughly effective coops at small expense. To use a coop with less than 48 square feet of floor space is cruelty itself, unless the hen has access to a run.

If one wants to do a little more work for the sake of having a sloping roof, oatmeal boxes may be so managed as to form a rather neat though not roomy coop. With a covered run in front, to which hen as well as chicks have access, these will do very good work. Three boxes will make two coops. The odd box is sawed diagonally into halves. Each half, being placed upon one of the other boxes, forms a sloping roof thereto. The front of each main box may be entirely replaced with a slatted front, or may have merely a slatted door in the center. In order to be convenient this door must be so arranged as to slide up and down, and it should be of good size in order to admit a fair amount of air. Perhaps to the wide reaching masculine mind all this work

to provide cheap coops may seem like small and fussy business, but unless time is particularly valuable the small savings which the use of time can make are no small part of the profit. Besides, few men know what it is to be absolutely lacking in pocket money and cannot, therefore, appreciate these small savings at their true worth. To a woman the time worn saying, "A penny saved is twopence earned," comes with tenfold more force than it can possibly have to any man.—Feather.

How to Distinguish Old Hens.

From an article by Mr. Edward Brown, F. L. S., a renowned author and authority on poultry matters in Great Britain, I condense the following: Fowls should be killed off after they have completed their second year. Birds may be marked so as to be easily distinguished by putting a ring on one leg when they are pullets. The best time is when pullets are from 5 to 6 months old. A round india rubber, such as those used for umbrellas, or a ring of copper or any soft flexible metal, is suitable. The ring should be put on to fit fairly close, but not tight enough to injure the leg. An examination should be made of every fowl a fortnight after the ring has been put on. In order to distinguish between the fowls 1 and 2 years old it is a good plan to put the rings on the left legs only in one year and the rings on the right legs only next year, and so on in the alternate years. If the rings are put on the right legs in 1898, then all hens in the flock with rings on the right legs will be ready for killing in 1900. If the rings are put on the left legs in the autumn of 1899, then those hens will be ready for killing in the autumn of 1901. It is desirable that written record should be made of the facts, as the memory is apt to be faulty. The advantage to the poultry keeper from marking the fowls far more than compensates for the trouble which is involved.—Canadian Commissioner of Agriculture.

Effects of Thunder on Eggs.

Not long ago a lady told the writer that she had had very bad luck with her eggs, because the heavy thunder while they were in process of incubation killed so many of them. There is a good deal of rank nonsense in this theory that thunder kills eggs during the hatching process. We do not believe in it at all. For a good many years we have been hatching chickens and other poultry and have watched the process pretty closely. During that time we have never had any reason to think the heaviest thunder ever killed a single embryo chick. Last summer a neighbor complained that all her chicks were killed in the egg because at a stone quarry half a mile away heavy charges of dynamite were exploded in blasting the rock. This blasting was of the kind that makes the windows rattle and was kept up day after day for months. The earth fairly shook at times, so great was the concussion, and we might have believed the blasting had something to do with the neighbor's bad luck had it not been that our chicks, just the same distance from the quarry, kept right on hatching as if thunder and dynamite were things unknown. If a thunderbolt should strike a building in which hens were sitting, it is likely that the concussion might kill the chicks, but not one lightning stroke in a thousand is heavy enough to produce any distinct jar, even if the eggs were on a solid foundation, and cushioned, as they always are in a nest, they are not affected one way or another.—Farmer's Voice.

Red Oak Bark For Cholera.

A strong solution of red oak bark is said to be an excellent cure for cholera. It can be mixed with the food or put in the drinking water.

Look Out For Lice.

Lice will always attack ill conditioned, sickly fowls. A flock neglected and poorly fed will breed lice faster than anything else.

A Grape Carrier.

Last fall a good many grapes came to New York from western New York state in packages like that shown in the figure, holding something over 80 pounds of grapes.

This is called a loop tray. The end pieces and one piece in the middle are made of half inch stuff, the lower corners being rounded off as shown. The sides and bottoms are made of a thin veneer of wood, and the whole is finish-



LOOP TRAY FOR GRAPES.

ed with a handle and covered with a slatted cover. Some wholesalers say that the new packages seem to please dealers, and they think highly of them, but a writer in The Rural New Yorker, from which the cut and information are derived, thinks some of the packages seen by him were apparently not strong enough for the handling they received. He therefore advises that the sides and bottoms be a little thicker and be nailed on more firmly, and the handles should be a little heavier and more securely fastened.

Moving Rhododendrons.

American Gardening gives this advice to an inquirer about moving rhododendrons: Simply prepare the soil thoroughly in the new position by digging out from three to four feet and blending the disturbed soil with wood muck. The transplanting may be done any time from September to May—the preference would be fall, and thus save a season's bloom, which spring planting usually sacrifices, although at that season the trees' chances of growing are just as good, as it happens immediately before new growth begins.

Blanching Celery.

Boards set up on each side of a row, or inclosing several rows, will accomplish more than any known method in blanching celery perhaps with the least labor and will during a spell of cool, dry weather do the work nicely, and if your plants are thrifty and in condition to send up strong stems the result will be fair if not entirely satisfactory. If, however, there come a wet spell followed by a hot sun, you may expect some decayed stems and occasionally a total loss of the weaker plants—such at least has been the experience of a writer in American Gardening.