

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

NORTH YAKIMA, WASHINGTON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1904.

VOL. 11.

No. 17.

A Mighty Sale

OF

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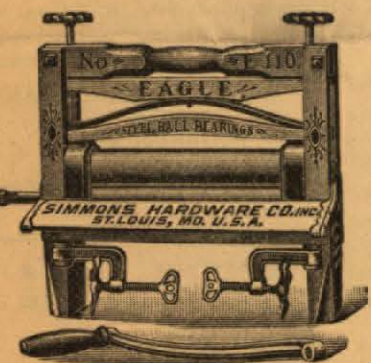
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MAYOR FECHTER'S MESSAGE

His Honor Reviews the City's
Financial Condition at Length
and Goes After the Water
and Light Company.

Mayor Fechter's message to the city council follows:

The principal factor in the late city election was the action of the retiring council in granting a new franchise to the Yakima Water, Light & Power company for an additional period of twenty-five years, and twelve years before the old franchise had expired. There are, I think many objections to this action; in fact the matter has been discussed so thoroughly, that there is not much need of going into further detail. I shall only say that it is quite possible that the city's growth and increase in population in a period of twelve years would make the franchise at least so valuable to any company proposing to furnish the city with water at that time that the water needed for fire protection would be furnished free, instead of at a cost to the public treasury of three thousand dollars and an increased cost with an increase of population; and that at that time, the improvements in lighting systems may be such as to render the cost of lighting the streets a mere fraction of the charges allowed by the ordinance.

The recent transfer of the plant to a new company should have the effect of changing our attitude towards this matter, in so far as an effort should be made to obtain concessions from this new concern in the way of a reduction in the charges for water and lights, of maintaining a greater fire pressure, of reducing the charges for fire protection and providing a decreasing scale instead of an increasing one with the growth of the city and of supplying a purer quality of water by means of filtration if necessary. If such reasonable concessions can not be obtained I consider it the duty of this council to repeal the ordinance passed by the last council, extending the franchise of the company, and to place the new company on the same basis as the old one has been in the past.

I shall, therefore, as soon as possible, with the consent of the council, appoint a committee, whose duty it shall be to obtain figures of the comparative cost of water and light in other cities, and to confer with the officers of the new company in regard to such concessions as may be deemed equitable and just, and to report the results of their efforts as soon as possible to this council, whose future actions will depend entirely on the issue of this conference.

It is in the power of this council to establish such conditions as will render this one of the healthiest communities in the state and the necessary steps must be taken, whatever the cost; because there is little sickness now, we are apt to overlook the importance of this matter.

The contagion that has prevailed here at certain seasons for several years, is due either to an impure water supply, a filthy and unsanitary condition of the town, or a lack of drainage and the consequent accumulation of surface water which becomes stagnant and breeds disease, or to any one or all of them. I am inclined to think that the two latter causes are principally responsible; but it should be established beyond a doubt that our water supply is pure, and if it is found not to be, the water company should be compelled to place a filter in its reservoir.

Absolute cleanliness of the city must hereafter be maintained. This can only be done by providing means at public expense for keeping streets and alleys clean and by passing ordinances or enforcing existing ones or state laws that govern the sanitary conditions of private premises. I would suggest that we provide for fewer police officers and more scavengers; that the city attorney be instructed to report what the powers of the council are, by ordinance or otherwise, to enforce cleanliness and that every possible effort be made to enforce it; that if any ordinance are necessary to carry out such measures, he be instructed to draw them and submit them to the council.

I believe that a drainage system is absolutely essential to the good health of this community. This opinion was set forth in the report of the state board of health. It is held by the sanitary engineer of our state agricultural college, and by the government drainage expert, who was sent here by the interior department to investigate this matter. This gentleman, by the way, suggested a method that would involve comparatively little cost, and that would demonstrate its efficiency and the wisdom of continuing the work, if necessary, without the expenditure of a

large sum of money. This system provides for a ditch beginning at or near the northwest corner of the ne 1/4 of the ne 1/4 of section 13, northwest of the city, and extending in a southerly direction through the alley in the Columbia school block, and continuing down that alley to near the southern limits of the city, where it deviates in a southeasterly direction and emptying in the Schanno ditch. In this ditch will be placed a rectangular box, two or three feet high and of the same width, being open on the under side and the ditch will then be filled. It is the opinion of Mr. Elliott, the expert referred to, that the effect of this ditch will be to drain off all of the surface water that finds its way to this level from the higher irrigation ditches and that it will probably be sufficient to do this for many years to come, and this at a cost of probably not to exceed seven or eight thousand dollars. This will at least demonstrate the efficiency of such work and at a cost that the city can well afford to pay.

To insure sanitary conditions it is essential that the sewer system be extended to every portion of the city that is thickly settled. To this end, bonds will probably have to be issued to cover the cost. I would suggest that a competent engineer be engaged at once to prepare plans and specifications for this work and to make an estimate of the cost and of the drainage system referred to as well. After this is done we can act intelligently, and until it is done, not much can be said on the subject, except that it cannot be done too soon. The extension of the water mains will also have to be insisted on to make available the lines of new sewers and the sewer and water pipes should hereafter be laid in the alleys only. All of this will avail but little, however, if the sewers are not generally used, and some provision must be made compelling such connection, making the burden upon the individual as light as possible.

There does not seem to be much further present need for street grading. Many miles of sidewalk have been constructed as well. It would seem that our macadamized streets have not stood the test of time as well as was expected. In a measure this is true. It is a fact, however, that macadamized streets must be renewed and repaired and that they improve with age if they are kept up. On Yakima avenue and on First and Front streets another coat of hard crushed rock should be placed. By this means the surface will be renewed and with better material than was used in the first instance, and I have no doubt that the result will warrant the cost, which should be paid by the property owners. On all our macadamized streets constant repairs must be maintained. The duty of repairing these streets falls upon the street commissioner. If he does this on these and our other streets and keeps all of them clean, he will earn his salary, and if he doesn't, the salary should be paid to some one who will.

The city has now reached a stage in its growth that there should be some supervision over the building of all public buildings and business blocks, and there should be a prohibition against the erection of certain classes of buildings and occupancies in localities that are apt to be injured by such objectionable structures; and ordinances providing for a building inspector and governing the construction of such buildings should be passed.

The board of trustees of the free library will appear before this council requesting an annual appropriation of one thousand dollars for maintaining the library and building which is about to be erected through the generosity of Andrew Carnegie. We have reason to congratulate ourselves upon the successful issue of Mr. H. M. Bartlett's efforts to secure this appropriation and should lend him every reasonable aid to make it available.

I shall request the marshal to enforce the ordinance providing that saloons be closed at midnight, and the state law against gambling in so far as the slot machines are concerned, assuming that no other public gambling is now being carried on in the city.

In view of the fact that the late council saw fit to reduce the tax rate, the last report of the city clerk is of especial interest. I have understood and it was represented that this reduction in the tax rate was made on account of the excellent financial condition of the city. Let us see what this is: The clerk's statement shows that the warrants drawn on the current expense fund during the year 1903 amounted to \$40,684.19. This does not include \$5400 paid for interest on the sewer and funding bonds. The two items make a total expenditure of exceeding forty-six thousand dollars. The statement shows out-

(Continued on third page.)

COUNTY TEACHERS INSTITUTE

A Pleasant and Profitable Session Is Held With a Large Attendance and a Number of Able Instructors.

The Yakima County Teachers' institute assembled Monday morning at the Lincoln school in this city. There is a large attendance of teachers, over 150 in all, and a number of the leading educators of the state present to give instruction. The official program which was published in this paper last week was adhered to except as to one or two minor details. Among the state educators of note present are State Superintendent Bryan, Supt. Hartranft of King county, Prof. Yoder of the state university, Prof. Shafer of the Cheney normal school and a number of others. All of these gentlemen delivered lectures during the course of the week. During the progress of the institute several functions of a social nature were given by the teachers and citizens in honor of the visiting teachers and instructors. The work of the institute was finished and final adjournment taken Friday. The following is a list of the teachers present:

Mrs. Lizzie Foraker, Grace Parrish, C. M. Beardsley, Ruby Vertner, H. A. Bowler, H. A. Cryder, Lottie Scott, Roberta McPhee, A. W. Curtis, Anna R. Nichols, Ernest Woodcock, D. L. Marsh, A. R. Jolley, Ella S. Stair, W. L. McClure, Lula Meeds, Carl Vertrees, Jennie Sherwood, Ella L. Patterson, F. Berde Moore, Ethel Burns, Grace Shannon, Ella Howland, Florence McWain, Gertrude Harmeling, Mary Odell, Effie D. Jones, Lula Craig, Minnie Larson, Charlotte Lum, Minnie Scott Anna Koontz, Emma J. Grant, Allie Miller, Daisy Owen, Bessie O. Needham, Carrie Young, Nellie Rodgers, Kate McKinney, Emily Spaulka, Harriet B. Freeman, Elizabeth Prior, Ursula L. Kenyon, Edna H. Miller, Jessie E. Fretz, D. W. Hunsinger, Janie Young, Clara E. Bullen, Jessie M. Parrott, Alice Marble, Margaret Mullan, Ida Towne, Maymie Dry, Kate Williams, Althea Hopkins, E. Bowles, E. H. Evans, Mabel Carscadden, Maudie Dickson, Laura Rodgers, Minnie M. Carnahan, Myrtle Haney, Fay Pierce, R. S. Johnson, Velma E. Chapman, Lottie Bedker, J. B. Bowers, Guala Martin, Mrs. H. H. Nagle, J. R. Schwartz, Emma Pihl, Ethelyn Young, T. W. Johnson, Minnie Jewell, Eva Green, Elizabeth Jenkins, S. S. Busch, Ossie Laughlin, E. Grace Laughlin, Jessie M. Cobb, John Dempsey, Alma Flourney, Anna Argent, Mary McKay, J. W. Gilkey, Dora Lemay, George Stephenson, Winifred Merriman, J. D. McIntosh, E. G. Kinzie, Carrie Morgan, Ward Penning, Ethel Eastman, Alice Burke, D. T. Monroe, Harold Lawrence, Kate Hitz, Alice Clark, L. H. Cox, Harriet E. Sawyer, Edith Zediker, Linda Thompson, Eulalia Burr, Elma Slavens, H. S. Karscher, C. H. Shrader, G. O. Smunate, Lottie Shelly, Merle Adamson, J. L. Willett, Nellie E. Roberts, Lois E. Hall, Alice Marble, K. Lucile Brown, E. M. Douglass, Genevieve P. Searle, Mary Jacobs, Grace L. Snyder, Rose Adams.

W. H. Cline Elected Commissioner.

At the meeting of the board of county commissioners last Monday W. H. Cline of Sunnyside was elected county commissioner to succeed the late Lafayette Pace. The selection was made by Commissioners Lince and Kandle, Judge Rudkin having rendered a decision that the two commissioners could legally elect a third member of the board in the case of a vacancy.

It is said that the decision to elect Mr. Cline over the other two candidates was not reached by the two commissioners until the petitions favoring the different candidates were compared and it appearing that Mr. Cline having the longest petition received the appointment. The two other candidates were Dr. C. W. Chamberlain of Sunnyside and S. H. Amon of Kennewick, both of whom were present when the election was announced. A good deal of disappointment was felt over the selection among the friends of the latter candidate.

The board adjourned until next Monday in order to give the newly elected commissioner time to secure the necessary bond.

John W. Dooly.

John W. Dooly, a well known resident of this county, died at his home near Zillah Monday, Jan. 4, after a six weeks' illness, resulting in a runaway accident, which necessitated the amputation of a limb. The funeral was held in this city Wednesday afternoon, the services being conducted from the Baptist church under the auspices of the local lodge of Masons.

Mr. Dooly had been a resident of this county since 1892. He was a man of sterling character and had many warm friends. The unfortunate accident which caused his death has been fully noted in this paper. Besides a widow, Mr. Dooly leaves eight children, as follows: Mrs. J. Saterwhite, Ellensburg; Mrs. J. Watson, Mrs. G. T. Baker, Joplin, Mo., who with her family are now on a visit and may make their home here; Mrs. Thomas Dingle, Mrs. H. F. Marble, Emmett W. Dooly, William H. Dooly of this city, and James N. Dooly at home.

Moore Bridge Repaired.

The temporary repairs on the Moore bridge were finished Wednesday which permitted the resumption of traffic on that day. The permanent repairs on the structure will begin at once or just as soon as the necessary timbers and iron can be delivered on the ground. Until the bridge is further strengthened loads of over two tons will not be permitted to cross the bridge. The aggregate cost of the repairs will probably be not less than \$1400.

Mrs. Maggie Johnson.

Mrs. Maggie Johnson, aged 33 years, wife of S. E. Johnson, died at her home on the Natches, Saturday, Jan. 2 from consumption. The funeral was held on the 4th from the Natches Congregational church, O. W. Burrell, officiating. Deceased leaves a husband and six young children to mourn her loss.

A New Home Corporation.

The Yakima-Washington Fruit company is the name of a new corporation that has recently filed articles with the county auditor and secretary of state, brief mention of which was made in the Democrat of last week. The officers of the company are as follows: President, Earl G. Peck, county treasurer; first vice president, Jay Yordy of Tacoma; second vice president, Geo. F. McAuley; secretary, O. A. Clark; treasurer, B. F. Kunkler, all the officers being local men with the exception of Mr. Yordy.

In a handsome prospectus just issued, the company sets forth that its object is to engage in the growing and sale of fruit in Yakima county. An option has been secured on 200 acres of land near this city under the Congdon canal which this new company contemplates buying and planting to a commercial orchard, the varieties of fruit to be planted to be limited to peaches, pears and winter apples. The members of the company are enthusiastic over their project and are satisfied that it will prove to be a permanently profitable investment.

The prospectus contains affidavits from T. W. Clark, J. Howard Wright and J. D. Nichols setting forth the returns they have received from the cultivation of orchard and melon crops in this vicinity. Mr. Clark states that during the season of 1903 from his five acre peach orchard on Nob Hill he sold 4480 boxes, an average of over eleven boxes to the tree. This crop was sold in this city at 62 1/2 cents per box, making a total of \$2800, an average of \$7 to the tree.

Mr. Wright says that from five acres planted to cantaloupes last year he sold 1200 crates at an average price of 75 cents per crate, net. Mr. Nichols is his affidavit swears that during the season of 1903 from his pear orchard in Parker Bottom, he picked 8500 boxes of fruit, of which amount 6500 boxes were sold at an average price of \$2 per box. The orchard consists of 6 1/4 acres.

The company is capitalized at \$110,000. Of this amount \$54,000 represents treasury stock, which is being offered for sale at the par value of \$10 per share. E. S. Price, at room 24, Sloan block, is now engaged in the sale of stock.

What a Country!

At the time when Anacortes was having its land boom, Patrick Henry Winston, afterwards attorney general of the state, and now editor of Winston's Weekly, dropped into the highly inflated burg and was promptly taken in hand by the enthusiastic citizens, who took him out where the various additions to the city were for sale in lots and blocks. Near the shore line of Anacortes was an expanse of water changing into land at low tide, which had been dubbed "Broadway." When Winston and his loving friends reached the suburbs one of the party spied a spouting whale over on "Broadway" and excitedly called upon the others to look. Winston looked. Then, throwing up his hands toward heaven he apostrophized thus: "Great heavens! What a country! What a country! Whales on Broadway, sharks on all the corners, and suckers everywhere!" Needless to say, no further attempt was made to unload any real estate on him. As an example of quick wit, it is worthy of lasting record. —Puyallup Tribune.

THE YAKIMA DEMOCRAT
JOHN DAVID MEDILL,
Editor and Publisher.
Entered at the North Yakima Postoffice as
Second-Class Matter.
One Dollar Per Year—In Advance.
Published every Saturday morning at the
Democrat Printing House on First
Street, North Yakima, Washington.
OFFICIAL PAPER OF NORTH YAKIMA.

Mayor Fechter in his message lays great stress on what he regards as the most deplorable condition of the city's finances. He admonished the council that "the situation confronting us is a most difficult one. We cannot economize in essentials we must use the pruning knife on non-essentials."

Yet, in almost the same breath the mayor said: "The board of trustees of the free library will appear before this council requesting an annual appropriation of one thousand dollars for maintaining the library and building which is about to be erected through the generosity of Andrew Carnegie. We have reason to congratulate ourselves upon the successful issue of Rev. H. M. Bartlett's efforts to secure this appropriation and should lend him every reasonable aid to make it available."

If the city is in such a really deplorable condition as the mayor alleges, warranting the cutting out of all "non-essentials," why does he recommend that the sum of \$1000 be appropriated from the city treasury annually and guaranteed for all time to come, for the support of a public library, a proposition by the way that a number of other communities have turned down. A free public library is a nice thing to have and ought to exist in every civilized community, but not even the mayor, we fancy, would claim that it is an absolute necessity.

The Democrat does not wish to be understood as being opposed to the building of a free public library in this city. Not at all. We confess that we are not quite so enamored perhaps as some people are of the Carnegie system of philanthropy, but we are willing to let that pass as we were taught in our youth the gross impropriety of looking a gift horse in the mouth. Mr. Carnegie has laid down the law and the conditions and we can either comply with them or let him alone. He probably does not care a rap which we do. We will either accept his proposition or we will get no library.

The Democrat refers to this matter not for the purpose of harming the library project, for we are in sympathy with that, but merely to point to a trifling inconsistency on the part of the mayor.

The Democrat believes with the mayor that the city's current expenses are to heavy and ought to be curtailed along reasonable lines, now that its revenues have been largely reduced. Yet we do not take as pessimistic a view of the situation as does his honor. The city debt is more than it should be but it is not particularly onerous for a town of North Yakima's wealth and assessed valuation. The debt has been increased some in the past year, so it was in preceding years when Mayor Fechter was pretty nearly the whole "push" in the city government. The Shaw regime has had no monopoly in the matter of debt making. The city bought no gold brick during the past administration as it did under previous ones, and it is therefore unjust as well as uncharitable for the present mayor to throw stones.

He is not ill-natured about it, but is seemingly actuated by a desire to make political capital. Between the lines of his vigorous paper one familiar with the eccentricities of our genial mayor cannot but read the additional message that "you can't run the town without me, for you've tried it and failed."

The Shaw administration, it must be admitted, played in rather hard luck. The city in the flood tide of its prosperity demanded a large amount of improvement which it got and for which the municipality had to stand its share. On the other hand the state stepped in and through the stoppage of public gambling quite largely reduced the revenues. These same things would probably have happened had Mr. Fechter been mayor. Therefore the necessity of being reasonable as well as charitable.

The editor of the Sunside Sun is almost daft on the question of irrigation, so much so in fact that he is apparently threatened with that peculiar ailment known as water on the brain. He is determined to carry the surplus waters of the Yakima into the Columbia watershed and there build up a peaceful, prosperous agricultural community under the patronage of the Washington Irrigation company. In his mind's eye Editor Hitchcock can already see lovely homes and fine farms dotted across the great expanse of desert that slopes away gently to the mighty Columbia and in his soul he cries "Eureka."

The position of the Democrat in the matter of reclaiming the Columbia river lands has been very much misrepresented

by the Sunside Sun editor, but we would willingly forgive the brother for that if he would but open his mind to reason. In the first place this paper wishes it to be thoroughly understood that it is opposed to the reclamation of Columbia river lands with Yakima river water, just so long as there remains any body of land in the Yakima valley that can be profitably irrigated. When all the lands in this valley have been irrigated, and should there be a surplus left we won't kick if Brother Granger and Brother Blaine should take the balance into the Columbia basin and make good use of it. In fact we would applaud them for doing so.

And mark you, brother, when we say the Yakima valley, we don't mean North Yakima, or that section of it situated above Union gap. We mean all of that vast stretch of land drained by the Yakima river and that includes your own beautiful town of Sunnyside. The people who live on these lands or who own them are by every moral right entitled to the first use of the water. If they are not, justice is a blind and abstract quantity.

Now, we will admit that there is some selfishness in all this, but it is enlightened selfishness, and not "hoggishness," as the Sun claims. Enlightened selfishness is the main spring of all intelligent action and ever has been among men of all ages, and all nations.

Our brother of the quill does not see things as they are, but as he wishes them to be. It has probably never occurred to him that the managers of the Washington Irrigation company are guilty of "hoggishness" in threatening to take this water away from people who need it and who are best entitled to it, into a different watershed, but that is what some people think about it.

What motive can the editor of the Sun possibly have in desiring to "knock" the interest of his own community, his own neighbors? Of what possible benefit would the building of the extension into the Columbia valley be to the town of Sunnyside? We have never yet talked with any intelligent man who has ever claimed that there would be any direct benefit. If on the contrary, a high line canal would be taken out that would cover even 50,000 acres of new land above the present Sunnyside ditch, much of which would be tributary to the town of Sunnyside, wouldn't that help some? It certainly would. Sunnyside, instead of as now, a village of 700 people, might in a few years, have ten times that number. And our benighted brother of the Sun instead of kicking, might, perchance, become one of the financial pillars of the town; wearing diamonds and clipping coupons.

His honor, the mayor, stated in his inaugural address in commenting on the cost bill for city printing during the administration of his predecessor, just closed, that the item shows an expenditure of \$995.32 for the year 1903, as compared with the sum of \$450 for 1902, and \$399 for 1901, two years when he, himself, was mayor of the city. "In the light of these facts," said his honor, with a bland smile, "it is not surprising that the official city paper was opposed to a change of administration."

Without examination and on the assumption that the mayor received his information from the city clerk's report, we assume that the figures are correct, however, it proves nothing except that the administration of Mayor Shaw was very much more enterprising than was that of his predecessor in office. The mayor knows as well as anybody that probably ninety per cent of the total of the city's bill for advertising is incident to public improvement such as street grading, sidewalk construction and the laying of sewers on the assessment plan. In the organization of improvement districts certain forms of law must be complied with in the way of advertising. The business created for the printer by the city council outside of this amounts to very little and would not aggregate enough in the course of a year to pay the salary of the "devil" in this office, which it is needless to say is not a munificent one.

During the past year seven miles of streets were graded and six miles of new sidewalks built, all of which was done on petition of abutting property owners or a majority thereof. This is about twice as much public improvement as was done in this city during any preceding year.

The people wanted the work done, however, and outside of the expense for advertising, the interested property owners paid on must pay the greater part of the bills. There has been some grounds for kicking perhaps, but the Democrat believes that the street improvements made during the past year are worth all they cost and even more. We have heard but little fault finding with street improvements, in fact, outside of certain streets macadamized in 1901, which work we note that the mayor in his really able address suggested must be done over again.

As to the rate that the city has paid for the legal advertising in 1903, it is the same as was paid in 1902, 50 cents per inch for first and 25 cents for subsequent publications. In 1901 the rate paid was 45 and 25 cents respectively. Yakima county pays for the same service, 70 and 35 cents, while the state pays 75 and 37½.

His honor is to be commended for his zealous efforts in looking after the city's interests, but in this case he seems to have discovered a mare's nest.

The Yakima Republic speaks of Judge Alton B. Parker as "a mediocrity, a commonplace lawyer who wandered a little way out of obscurity."

The Democrat does not pretend to have any very large fund of information regarding either the personal or political history of Judge Parker, but from what we have learned of him through newspaper comment, we are inclined to regard him as a pretty good sort of man. He does not seem to pose as does Mr. Roosevelt, for instance, as a particularly brilliant man, but even his political enemies in his own state of New York give him credit for being safe and reliable and a man whose word is always as good as his bond. As lawyer and judge he unquestionably ranks high, having sat continuously on the bench for a period of seventeen years, being now chief justice of the New York court of appeals. In politics Judge Parker undoubtedly belongs to the conservative wing of the democratic party but in spite of his affiliations he demonstrated his thorough going democracy by supporting the candidacy of W. J. Bryan in both his campaigns when other leading democrats like Cleveland, Hill and Gorman were either supporting McKinley or sulking in their tents.

While Mr. Bryan is, of course, not favorable to the nomination of Judge Parker to the presidency, there is every reason to believe that that gentleman would be much more acceptable to him than Senator Gorman or any other eastern man mentioned as a candidate for the presidency. The Commener, it may be noted, has never had a word of unfriendly comment in relation to Judge Parker since that gentleman was first suggested as a suitable compromise candidate.

Senator Turner, who a few weeks ago met Judge Parker, says that the New York jurist impressed him as being a well developed, scholarly man of ripe experience and ability who is unquestionably of presidential stature. We do not know that Senator Turner is at all favorable to the nomination of Judge Parker, for he has not to our knowledge declared himself, but his recommendation of the New York man will unquestionably be given due weight by the democratic voters of this state.

Judging from party sentiment, as we see it expressed, the democracy of this state will again when it meets in convention declare unequivocally for the principles enunciated in the Kansas City platform and for the nomination of candidates for the presidency and vice-presidency in harmony therewith. It is not to be presumed that the party in Washington will do less nor can it afford to do so. The gentlemen who formerly called themselves democrats, but who in late years have been crowding about the republican pie counter, will not be permitted on returning to assume the role of party leadership. Seats may be provided for them, however, on the mourner's bench.

The new city administration starts out on its course rather smoothly. It has undertaken to do a good deal in the interest of the town and the Democrat hopes that it will succeed, for we are all interested in the welfare of our little city, and wish to see it grow and prosper. Mr. Fechter, the incoming mayor, in his inaugural address, takes very decided grounds in favor of a drainage system for the city to consist of a canal constructed at a sufficient depth to intercept and carry off the seepage water that is believed to percolate through the gravel beds underlying the town from the irrigating ditches on the higher ground. He also recommends additions to the city's sewerage system by means of a bond issue which, of course, must be finally paid through general taxation. It is to be noted, also, that the mayor appointed a special committee consisting of Councilmen Rand, Thorpe and Dudley to confer with the Yakima Water, Light & Power company, with the avowed purpose of securing concessions from that corporation under the threat of repealing the ordinance passed by the last council granting the Water and Light company an extension of its franchise.

This method of taking the bull by the horns in dealing with the Water and Light company, as outlined by the mayor, may be good policy, but this paper is inclined to doubt it. It is safe to assume that Mayor Fechter in his private capacity of a real estate dealer and a loan broker, would not first threaten to leave a brick at a prospective customer before even entering into negotiations with him. Of course, he wouldn't, nor would any other sane man. If this city has any differences to settle with the Yakima Water, Light & Power company, every effort should first be made to settle such difference in an amicable spirit, and in fairness to both parties to the contract. The people of this city do not want anything but what is fair and right from the company and they will not welcome the prospect of interminable and costly litigation over a matter that might, we fancy, be quite easily settled if approached in the right spirit by the representatives of both parties in interest.

It is well to remember that both the company that sought this franchise and the council that granted it have already passed into history. New men on both sides are now at the helm. In common fairness, therefore, if there are any differences to settle the matter should be approached in a conciliatory spirit. If the mayor has a trump card to play, he would do well to keep it up his sleeve for the present.

The law against anarchists that passed congress March 3, 1902, is soon to be tested in a U. S. court at New York. John Turner, an avowed English anarchist who landed in this country last October, was arrested recently by the inspector of immigration for being in the United States contrary to that law. The inspector, accompanied by a number of officers dressed in citizens clothes, attended an anarchist meeting at which Turner delivered a fiery speech in which he bitterly denounced all governments in general, and that of the United States in particular. After he had concluded his savage speech, the officers quietly placed the orator under arrest. Turner was adjudged an anarchist by U. S. Commissioner Williams and ordered deported. The case has been appealed, however, and Turner and his friends say that they are determined to test the constitutionality of the law. The new law provides that no person shall be permitted to enter the United States "who disbelieves in or who is opposed to all organized government."

Turner's counsel argued that he is not the kind of an anarchist that the law objects to, inasmuch as the prisoner is a "spouter," or as he calls himself, an intellectual anarchist in distinction to the kind that openly preach murder and assassination.

Pettifoggish lawyers, intent on earning a fee, may be able to see the distinction between the so-called intellectual anarchist and the creature who actually commits murder, but the great mass of American people are not able to do so. Any man who preaches the doctrine of violence and murder and thereby incites another man of a lower order of intelligence to commit murder, is certainly, according to all the laws of justice, the worst criminal of the two by reason of his greater mentality. The fool, Czolgosz, in all probability, would have never entertained the idea of slaying President McKinley if it had not been for the rancorous, murderous speeches that he had heard from the lips of Emma Goldman and other anarchists. Czolgosz paid the penalty with his worthless life, but his teachers are left to continue sowing the seed that yields nothing but a harvest of death and destruction.

The constitution of the United States guarantees the right of free speech, which no right minded citizen wishes to see abridged. Yet when our constitution was made that enemy of society, the modern anarchist, was a practically unknown quantity. If our constitution is so extremely liberal as to admit of foreigners coming to our shores to advise the weak minded and the vicious to destroy our form of government by violence and murder it is high time that it was being amended.

The interesting feature of the recent and still progressing process of "liquidation" has been the extraordinary number of very rich and very much looked-up-to leaders of finance and industry caught and savagely squeezed; and the further the public sees into the enterprises upon which these men embarked the greater becomes the wonder. Who would have believed that men of business sense and experience could be so pitifully gulled?

But there are three excellent reasons. The first is the delusion among men of this class that they were of superhuman intelligence, that they couldn't possibly make a mistake, that whatever they attempted must be successful. The second reason is the illusion among them that the mass of their fellowmen were fools and failures and could, therefore, be cozened and "unloaded" upon indefinitely. The third reason is the hallucination among these men that the number of a man's millions was the measure of his greatness, that the one prize of life was multiplied millions. When a man thinks he is infallible, thinks his fellowmen are fools, and, to cap the climax, of insanity, is stark mad to be as rich as the richest, his only hope of safety is in the appointment of a guardian for him.—Saturday Evening Post.

The Republic bewails the fact that certain democrats are getting salaried jobs from the new city administration and weeps bitter tears because a straight ticket was not put up and elected. Such a course would have not only pleased the colonel, but would have made so much easier shedding for the Republic. But the advice was not taken, hence these tears. "Poor Poll!" "Poor Poll!"

The new city administration inducted into office this week is apparently Jacksonian in one sense at least, and that is a belief in the immortal doctrine that "to the victors belong the spoils." This paper, however, has no fault to find with the new administration on that score, for we profess to be something of a Jacksonian ourselves.

It is to be hoped that the board of county commissioners at its forthcoming session will take some decided action relative to bettering the condition of the road that leads to Yakima City. That road through the most of the year is an abomination. People will not travel it if they can avoid it, but those who live along it are compelled to. It is bad in winter but is usually worse, if possible, in summer, when the farmers allow their waste water to flood the low places.

There has been a good deal of talk this winter in favor of straightening the road. This would be quite desirable, but it is not nearly so important as it is to fix the road so that the public can use it. From motives of self-interest, if nothing else, the merchants of North Yakima should take a keen interest in the condition of the road from the Old Town and the reservation for that is the highway over which much of their trade must come to them.

Dave Larrimer, "the politician" of the Spokesman-Review, says that Hugh Wallace of Tacoma wants to go as a delegate to the next democratic national convention and also wishes to again hold the office of National Committeeman from this state. Such nerve, if this report be true, is really refreshing. Mr. Wallace, it will be remembered sat as a delegate nearly eight years ago in the Chicago convention and on that occasion was re-elected to the office of National Committeeman. Then Judas like, he went out and betrayed his party, even before he saw the propriety of resigning his office.

If war comes this year as the result of the badly strained relations that exist between Japan and Russia, business on this coast will be bound to receive a decided impetus. Especially will the price of farmer's produce such as hay, wheat and potatoes go bounding upward. A ready market would soon also develop for American horses for the armies of both nations would be in dire need of them. The latest advices from the Orient, however, indicate the possibility of peace, although it is not likely that a patched up peace will last long.

Hon. R. K. Nichols after doing yeoman service in the cause of the "People's" ticket in the late city campaign, received but one vote out of six for the office of police judge in the council, after having been nominated by the mayor. It is evident that Mr. Nichols would have fared equally as well, if not better, in the hands of his enemies, than in those of his friends. That pained look in the face of the mayor when the vote was announced, seemed to make every person in the city hall at the time feel uncomfortable.

The Hon. Legh Richmond Freeman has just issued an 86 page special edition of his Northwest Farm and Home. The edition is handsomely illustrated with numerous half tone cuts representing local scenes principally. The descriptive matter is very good and includes a number of original stories of frontier life by the senior editor, which make very racy reading.

The Republic says of W. H. Cline, the newly appointed county commissioner, that he has always been a republican and that he has never before held public office. This is an error. Mr. Cline held the office of postmaster at Sunnyside during the last Cleveland administration, at which time he was regarded as a democrat. If he hadn't been so regarded it is not very likely that he would have held such an office in this county.

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The Sentence of the Court.

Former Senator Mason, of Illinois,
was waiting for a train in one of the
villages near Chicago. To pass the time
away he went into the office of the local
justice of the peace. The justice was an
old fellow, good-natured, and with little
knowledge of law.

A young man was brought in charged
with disturbing a religious meeting.
Evidence was presented to show that he
did disturb the meeting. After the evidence
was in the young man told the justice
he was very sorry, that he would never
do it again and begged to be let off.

The justice of the peace wiped his
spectacles and cleared his throat. "Bay,"
he said, "I have known you since you
were a baby, but—but—" The old
man broke down and cried. When he
had recovered himself he continued:
"But justice is blind. I sentence you to
two years in the penitentiary."

Senator Mason then arose and said
he had no interest in the case, but he
did not want the court to make an error.
He told the justice he had no jurisdiction,
that he could not impose such a
sentence.

"No juris what?" asked the old man
between sobs.

Mason explained what he meant.
"Well," said the old man, smiling
broadly, "I'm glad I haven't. Johnny,
you can go. Skedaddle!"—Ex

Discrediting an Astrologer.

A certain king, says a tale from the
Persian, asked an astrologer, "How
many years of life remain to me?" The
wise man replied, "Ten." The king
became very despondent and betook
himself, as one stricken with a sickness,
to his bed. His vizier, who possessed
great wisdom, sent for the seer and
in the king's presence asked him, "How
many years have you to live?" He
replied, "Twenty." The vizier ordered
that he should that very hour be
executed in the king's presence. The
king was satisfied and commended the
sagacity of his minister, and no longer
attached any importance to the astrologer's
saying.

Eggs and Fairies.

A writer in the Chicago Tribune
says: "My people came from the north
of Ireland. My great grandfather always
stuck his knife through the bottom
of his eggshells after he had eaten
breakfast. My grandfather and father
followed his example through force of
habit, and now I have contracted it. If
you don't break the shells the fairies
can use them for boats and can cross
bodies of water thus. In the north of
Ireland there are good fairies and bad
fairies. The bad fairies will play
tricks on you if they can reach you.
You can hamper their movements by
breaking their boats."

Poetical Concession.

Sir Walter Scott was asked why he
had made Ellen Douglass the lady of
the lake.

"Because," he replied, "if I had made
her the lady of the river there might
have been a run on the bank."

Realizing the poet's pecuniary conditions,
his friends congratulated him on his
foresight.—New York Tribune.

The Absurdity of It.

Mrs. Skrapp—It seems to me to be so
ridiculous to refer to a tugboat as "she."
Mr. Skrapp—That's so; tugboats do
actually accomplish some good in the
world.

Mrs. Skrapp—Yes, and they puff and
blow about it so.—Philadelphia Press.

Under Water.

"What was the trouble?"

"He couldn't swim."

"What has that to do with his fallure?"

"He got into a company where the
stock was all water."—Exchange.

MAYOR FECHTER'S MESSAGE

(Continued from first page.)

standing warrants to the amount of
\$23,070.40, less cash on hand of \$2825.86,
leaving a net indebtedness exceeding
twenty thousand dollars. The clerk's
statement for 1902 shows the warrants
outstanding to have been \$17,924.52 and
the cash on hand to have been \$5773.93,
or a net indebtedness of a little in excess
of \$11,000. The expenditures for this
year including all interest payments
were \$31,561.23 as compared with
more than \$46,000 or nearly \$15,000 less,
notwithstanding the fact that the chemical
engine was purchased that year at a
cost of nearly twenty-five hundred
dollars and that the smallpox epidemic
cost the city more than \$3900.

At the expiration of the year 1901
the city's expenditures were \$32,478.54.
This includes the rock crusher that recently
acquired so much fame, which was
purchased at a cost of \$2600. The
outstanding warrants then only amounted
to \$7876.33 and the cash on hand
was \$3149.61, leaving a net indebtedness,
exclusive of the debt created by the
purchase of the new cemetery at a
cost of \$6000, of less than \$4000.

We therefore see that the cost of running
the city during the last year was about
\$15,000 greater than during each
of the two previous years; that the
warrant indebtedness is fully \$16,000
larger than at the expiration of the
year 1901 and nearly \$10,000 larger than
at the end of the year 1902. Some of
the items of expenditure, in view of this
increase are of interest. I find for instance
that street crossings cost \$7710 in
addition to the lumber that was used
in them, which amounts to \$2752.68;
that in addition to the cost of the streets
and ditches cost \$6304.79. The total
expenditure on streets and ditches and
crossings was in excess of \$16,500. No
doubt the improvement in our street
crossings is worth the cost. The item
of printing amounts to \$995.32. It is
not surprising that the official city paper
was opposed to a change in administration.
The cost last year was \$450, and the
previous year \$399. However it is
needless to go into further detail. It
is sufficient to say that we are confronted
with a largely increased floating
indebtedness, with the necessity of
paying a large sum into the state treasury
on account of saloon licenses, with the
further necessity of making large and
expensive public improvements, on a
decreased rate of taxation. The city's
revenues for the next year will approximately
be \$19,000, on taxation; \$12,000
for saloon licenses and \$3000 from other
licenses, fines, etc., or a total of about
\$34,000. If our expenditures equal those
of last year we shall then have incurred
an indebtedness of \$12,000 in excess of
that at present or more than \$32,000.

Nothing more need be said. The situation
confronting us is a difficult one. We
cannot economize in essential matters.
It is in the non-essentials that we
must use the pruning knife. We should
exercise no false economy, but we must
devise ways and means of relieving the
city of this burden of floating indebtedness,
and I leave this task to you, confident
that it will be well performed.

New Year's Resolutions.

Here is 1904! New Year's day was
set apart by the last generation for
making friendly calls and good resolutions.
Nobody makes calls now—the
custom fell to often into a daylight
orgie, and so into disrepute. A rational
man now makes no good resolutions
to take effect on a certain day. He
knows too well that he will break them,
and why add to the load of shortcomings
which 1904 will have to carry for him?

Yet we have an uneasy sense that the
first day of the year should be celebrated
by some extra display of virtue. The
easiest and most effective thing to do,
perhaps, would be to pay our debts.
Nothing carries light into so many dark
corners of life as the dollar that you owe.
You pay it to Byles, the butcher, an
dit goes on its way for a hundred
medicines to countless honest folk who
pay their way. You would have, no
doubt, a heroic glow at heart if you
gave it to your pretty neighbor for her
favorite mission in Japan. But if you
have but one dollar in your pocket pay
it to Byles.

There are other debts, too that it
would be wise to pay on this first day
of the year. The folk who have helped
us on the way, who are not to be reached
with money, do we owe them nothing?
The man behind your chair who is
making a hard fight to be decent and
honest, to make a man of his boy, do
you owe him no help? Nothing but the
tips at dinner?

You think every day that your wife
is the kindest of women, the nearest
right of any human soul. Do you tell
her so?

There is a pitiful story of an old woman
in New England dying in the arms
of her son, himself a gray-haired man.
"You've been a good mother to me!"
he cried.

She turned and looked at him. "Oh,
John, why did you never say it before?"
she said.

Our Puritan and Scotch blood has
made us stingy of praise and kindness,
of the little words that help our neighbor
on his way. This is a good time to
count up such debts.—Saturday Evening
Post.

THE FIRST STOVES.

They Superseded the Roman Stuba
In the Eighteenth Century.

A heating apparatus called a "stuba"
(stove) was widely used among the
higher class of Romans before the beginning
of the Christian era. This class of heaters
was fixed and immovable, besides being
in several other respects wholly different
from the modern stove. In Germany and
Scandinavia they were used in bath rooms
and bathhouses during the middle ages.
They were usually constructed of brick,
stone or tile and were of immense size.
They sometimes covered the whole side of
a twenty or thirty foot room and often
extended out into the room as much as
ten feet, in which case the smooth, flat top
was used for a bedstead, the heated surface
imparting an agreeable feeling of warmth
during those cold nights of long ago
when such things as covers were quite
rare.

Cardinal Polignac of France was perhaps
the first to attempt the construction of
a stove wholly of iron, this at about the
beginning of the eighteenth century. The
first real improvement over the old Roman
"stuba" was brought about by Franklin in
the year 1745. One of his efforts produced
a typical base burner, almost perfect and
a model of workmanship. Stoves were
not used in private houses to any great
extent prior to the year 1830.

A Piscatorial Gunner.

The jaculator fish, the piscatorial
gunner of the Javan lakes, uses his
mouth as a squirt gun and is a marksman
of no mean ability. Go to a small lake
or pond filled with specimens of jaculators,
place a stake or pole in the water with
the end projecting from one to three feet
above the surface, place a beetle or fly on
top of the pole and await developments.
Soon the water will be swarming with
finny gunners, each anxious for a shot at
the tender morsel which the experimenter
has placed in full view. Presently one
comes to the surface, steadily observes his
prey and measures the distance. Instantly
he screws his mouth into the funniest
shapes imaginable, discharges a stream of
water with precision equal to any sharpshooter,
knocks the fly or beetle into the water, where
he is instantly devoured by the successful
Nimrod or some of his hungry horde.
This sport may be kept up as long as the
supply of beetles and flies holds out.

Odors of Flowers.

It is a remarkable fact that although
there are nearly or quite 100,000 flowering
plants known the relative number having
odor is wonderfully small, not more than
10 per cent, in fact. In connection with
this it is noteworthy that because one
species of flower is endowed with sweet
odor it does not necessarily follow that all
or nearly all or even a fair proportion of
the other species of the same family will
be as favorably endowed. An illustration
of this is found in the familiar mignonette.
There are some fifty species of this genus
known, and of them all, but one has any
fragrance. Nor is it certain that the most
insignificant looking flower has the greatest
fragrance or the most gorgeously colored
likely to be without odor, thus seemingly
disproving the theory that color and
fragrance are given flowers for the purpose
of attracting insects to assist in cross fertilization.

Buying a Wife.

In Uganda a man can buy a hand-
some wife for four bulls, a box of cartridges
and six needles, and if he has the luck to
go a-wooing when woman happens to be
a drug in the market he can buy a suitable
damsel for a pair of shoes. A Kafir girl is
worth, according to the rank of her family,
from four to ten cows, and in Tartary no
father will surrender his daughter unless
he gets a good quantity of butter in return,
and in certain parts of India no girl can
marry unless her father has been pacified
by a present of rice and a few rupees.

How the Orient Gets Its Flour.

"Two women shall be grinding at the
mill." In the east the day's supply of
meal is ground each morning by two
women, who sit opposite each other on a
large, clean cloth, with the small millstones
between them. They push the upper stone
around and around by means of a stick
standing upright in a hole in one side, both
women holding it. They usually sing as they
grind.

The Trouble With Him.

"Well, sub," said Brother Dickey, "I
'fraid Br'er Jinkins will never git
along in de worl!"

"Why, what de matter with him?"
"Ohs, dis: He skered or thunder en
he can't dodge lightning!"—Atlanta
Constitution.

The Logical Woman.

Euphemia—Professor, I suppose you
would be afraid to marry a logical woman?

Professor—Oh, no; if she was really
logical I could convince her once in
awhile.—Exchange.

Filing It.

Wantanno—Why did Mrs. Enpeck
speak in such a rasping tone to her husband?

Duzno—She was simply filing her
answer.—Baltimore American.

Fell Short.

"Mamma, mamma, George struck
me on the chin!"

"Why did he do that?"

"'Cause he couldn't reach my nose."
—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Dog Very Much Stuck Up.

"What is the matter with Fido?"
"Oh, isn't it horrid? I gave him to
the laundress to wash, and she starched
him."—Stray Stories.

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"I was much afflicted with sciatica,"
writes Ed C. Nud lowaville, Sedgwick
Co., Kan., "going about on crutches
and suffering a deal of pain. I was
induced to try Ballard's Snow Liniment
which relieved me. I used three 50c
bottles. It is the greatest liniment I
ever used; have recommended it to a
number of persons; all express themselves
as being benefited by it. I now
walk without crutches, able to perform
a great deal of light labor on the farm.
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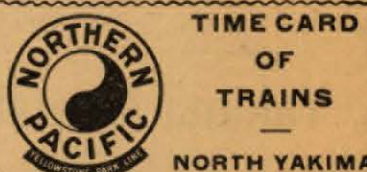
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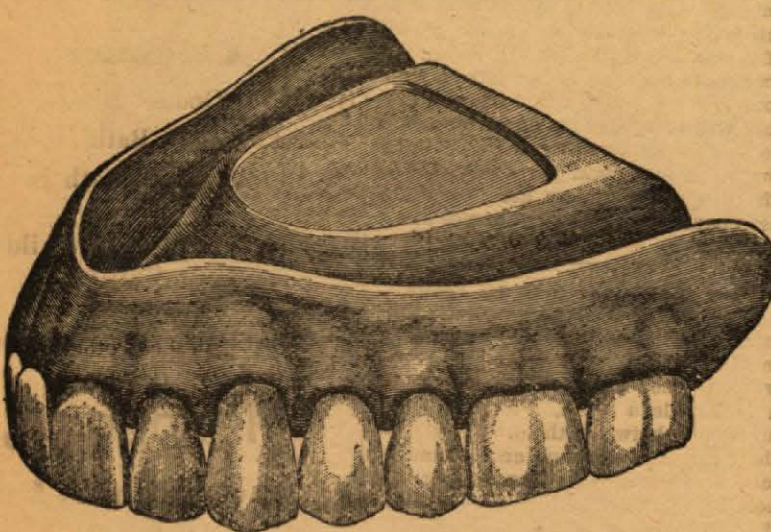
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REMEMBER THE PLACE.

THE NEW COUNCIL

The Newly Elected Body Organizes and the Mayor Appoints Committees.

On Tuesday evening promptly at 7.30 the new council was called to order by Mayor Fechter and the following councilmen responded to roll call: Sinclair, Rand, Dudley, Thorpe, Bull, and Fisher, Switzer, a hold-over, being the only absentee. Former Clerk Doust acted until the bond of his successor, J. C. Brooker had been approved.

The bonds of the city officers were then presented and approved. City Attorney Cull's was for \$1000. Treasurer Donovan's \$7000. The bonds of Clerk Brooker \$1000 and Marshal James Curran in the same amount were likewise approved.

Mayor Fechter then made the following nominations subject to the approval of the council: Marshal, James Curran; police judge, R. K. Nichols; street commissioner, J. F. Kauffman; sexton, R. J. Carvoso; scavenger, S. Washburn; The nominations were all confirmed with the exception of R. K. Nichols for police judge who received but one vote out of the six, said to be that of Fisher. A good deal of surprise was manifested among the spectators over the hard turn down given Mr. Nichols.

The council then proceeded to the election of a plumbing inspector. Three candidates were announced. J. P. McCafferty, W. D. Walker, the present incumbent nominated by Fisher, and Ben Innes, the latter having made a written application. Mr. McCafferty received 5 votes and Walker 1.

The following officials of the fire department were confirmed by the council: Chief, C. M. Hauser; asst. chief, J. E. Merwin; secretary J. C. Liggett; treasurer, F. L. Chandler.

The mayor said that it was important that a special committee be appointed from the council to meet with and confer with the new owners of the water and light plant with the object of securing reasonable reductions in the price of both water and light. Failing in this, the mayor said, that the council should promptly repeal the franchise extension ordinances. No motion was passed for the appointment of such a committee but the mayor appointed Councilmen Rand, Thorpe and Dudley as such a committee.

The city attorney was requested by the mayor to draw an ordinance providing for the offices of policemen as there is some question at present regarding the right of the mayor to appoint such officers.

The following are the committees of the council named by the mayor:

Finance—Dudley, Sinclair, Thorpe, Street and Ditches—Sinclair, Rand, Bull, Police—Thorpe, Bull, Switzer, Fire and Fire Limits—Rand, Fisher, Switzer, Cemetery—Bull, Fisher, Sinclair, Public Improvements—Switzer, Fisher, Bull, Taxations—Thorpe, Dudley, Rand, Printing—Fisher, Switzer, Bull, Board of Health—Sinclair, Rand, Dudley, Purchasing—Dudley, Thorpe, Rand.

The council then adjourned. The mayor's message appears elsewhere in this paper.

Dunham-Carmack

At seven o'clock Monday evening, Jan. 4, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Orlando Beck in the presence of relatives and a few intimate friends occurred the marriage of George Manley Dunham and Miss Maria Edith Carmack, Rev. A. C. Vail of the Christain church officiating. The bride was attended by Miss Mamie Stevens of the Natches while Mr. Ed Stevens stood up with the bridegroom. The happy couple left Wednesday for Zillah which will be their future home.

AMONG THE CHURCHES

Prayer services are being held each night this week at the Baptist church. Revival meetings will commence Sunday night and continue through the week conducted by Pastor Tickner assisted by Rev. J. L. Smith D. D. pastor of the First Baptist church of Tacoma.

Interest in the revival meetings at the Methodist church seems to be on the increase. The house is well filled every evening, on next Sunday evening Mrs. L. H. Roberts will sing the solo "Angel land" and Dr. Henry will preach on "Paul before Agrippa" Dr. S. W. Gamble will preach on Sunday morning and will assist another week.

The revival services being held at the Christian church this week are attended by large and attentive audiences. The services are being conducted by Rev. A. C. Vail, the popular pastor, while the splendid song service is being led by Prof. George A. Webb and wife of Portland who are singers of national fame. Everybody invited.

Picnic Hams 15c per lb. at Enterprise Cash Grocery, 106 S. Second St. St

Kuppenheimer's Clothing Finest made and perfect fit. Coffin Bros. 4-11

ADDITIONAL PERSONAL AND LOCAL

Jesse W. Thornton is now able to be about again after a long sick spell.

Architect E. W. Sankey returned home this week from a protracted visit to Seattle.

Spuds were quoted at from \$12 to \$13 per ton Thursday and firm at that price. The firm of Mignery & Cousins shipped out seven cars this week.

George F. King and Miss Margaret McIntyre were granted license to wed this week, also George Manley Dunham and Miss Marie E. Carmack.

Mrs. E. F. McCurdy who has been here on a visit to her husband's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. V. McCurdy, has returned to her home at Iron Mountain, Montana.

John Linder of this city, a Cayuse Indian war veteran, received a draft this week for \$5200 from the pension office at Washington for services rendered in the Indian war of '55 to '56.

The Gun club held a meeting at the Yakima Hardware store Thursday evening and discussed the matter of protection for the 300 pair of Mongolian pheasants soon to be brought into this valley from Oregon.

The Summit View school building on Nob Hill was furnished this week and school will be opened in the new building next Monday. Three teachers will be employed there and the new school will accommodate about 200 pupils. The addition to the Columbia building is also now ready for occupancy.

A number of local democrats held a meeting Monday night and decided to abandon the effort to observe Jackson day, which was yesterday, by giving a banquet, as the time was to short. The sentiment expressed was favorable to the proper observance of Jefferson's birthday April 13, although that point was not definitely decided.

Death of J. W. Downer

J. W. Downer, a well known pioneer of this city, died suddenly in the Christian church Thursday evening soon after the services had begun, death being due to heart trouble. As the song service was in progress, parties near the old gentleman noticed that he suddenly uttered a gurgling sound and sank to the floor. He was picked up and carried into the ante room where he soon expired. The remains were taken to the undertaking parlors of Shaw & Flint and will be shipped to Olympia for burial.

The deceased had resided in this and Klickitat county for many years and was well known among the old settlers. He was a veteran of the Cayuse Indian war and only a few months ago had been allowed a pension for that service. He was a wagon maker by trade and had been a hard working man all his life. He was about 78 years of age. His only relative, so far as known, is a daughter, Mrs. Rinehart of Olympia, wife of the clerk of the supreme court, who arrived here Friday.

Investigating Land Officers.

E. B. Linnen, a special agent of the U. S. land office, arrived in this city Sunday and the following morning began an investigation of charges said to have been made some time ago against Register Hinman and Receiver Miles Cannon. It is not generally known who the authors of the charges are but it is presumed to be persons pretty close to home.

The register is charged with incompetency and of pursuing a policy designed to favor the practice of a near relative before the office. The register is also charged with having been a janitor previous to his appointment.

The receiver is not charged with incompetency but is accused of not devoting his entire time to the service of the government, the complaint setting forth that the most of his time is spent in the service of the Yakima Valley Bank of which organization he is president, as well as being employed by the St. Paul & Tacoma Lumber company in the capacity of general manager for Eastern Washington. The two officials state that they are not losing any sleep over the investigation and intimate that the charges are the result of spite work. As for Special Agent Linnen, he is sawing wood, figuratively speaking, and saying nothing.

Cured Lumbago.

A. B. Canman, Chicago, writes March 4, 1903: "Having been troubled with Lumbago at different times and tried one physician after another; then different ointments and liniments, gave it up altogether. So I tried once more and got a bottle of Ballard's Snow Liniment, which gave me almost instant relief. I can cheerfully recommend it, and will add my name to your list of former sufferers." 25c, 50c and \$1. Sold by F. L. Janek's drug store.

Imperfect Digestion.

Means less nutrition and in consequence less vitality. When the liver fails to secrete bile, the blood becomes loaded with bilious properties, the digestion becomes impaired and the bowels constipated. Herbine will rectify this; it gives tone to the stomach, liver and kidneys, strengthens the appetite, clears and improves the complexion, infuses new life and vigor to the whole system. 50 cents a bottle. F. L. Janek's drug store.

The Progress of Science.

In the past few months something little short of confusion has been wrought in the ranks of science by the revelations of the metal radium. The atomic theory, long established, was upset; the principle of the conservation of energy, which seemed impregnable, was threatened; and a general insecurity in scientific beliefs began to be felt. But a great hope also arose, the hope that humanity was on the verge of some marvellous discovery of the true constitution of things and perhaps of the meaning of life and nature. That hope has not yet been fulfilled, and it is gradually subsiding again. But radium reserved at least one other surprise for the scientists. Sir William Ramsay, professor of chemistry at University College, London, has made the discovery that this mysterious element has the power of changing by some subtle process into another element, namely, helium. He found that, besides its other manifestations, radium constantly gives off an emanation which seems to behave in all respects like heavy gas. It can be collected in flasks, measured, weighed, but in about a month it entirely disappears. What becomes of it? By the aid of the spectroscope, Sir William Ramsay found that it changes into helium. Thus, is it claimed, one element has been detected in the very process of transformation into another. This realization of one of the oldest of human dreams, says Professor Ramsay, is very suggestive of transmutation. It has been pointed out by critics, however, that the phenomenon is one which admits of several explanations without involving the unqualified acceptance of the theory of transmutation. Radium may not be an element at all. Indeed, there is much to warrant the conclusion that it is a highly complex and very unstable compound, and if it is a compound one of its components may very well be helium.

Science has given the human race only a limited span of existence. This was one of the prospects which distressed Darwin, and it has weighed on many other sensitive minds. Some three millions of years or so is about the average estimate. The discovery of radium naturally led to the question whether the existence of the metal in the sun might not indefinitely prolong that luminary's life. Much disappointment was therefore felt at the results of investigations undertaken by a Cambridge scientist. After some months' exposure of very sensitive solutions to the sun, he was unable to discover any of the signs characteristic of radium rays. The verdict, therefore, was that the discovery of radium affords no reason for altering the cosmical time scale. But Sir William Ramsay's proof of the transformation of radium gas into helium revives the hope that radium may, after all, be a constituent of the sun. It is well known that the spectroscope reveals the abundant existence in the sun of helium—this metal, indeed, was discovered in the sun before it was known to be a terrestrial property—and it seems possible that all this helium may be transformed radium gas. So that once more it appears premature to limit the existence of the human race to any definite number of million years.

For a number of years electrical experts, among them notably Professor Crookes and Mr. Nikola Tesla have been trying to produce for practical purposes, a cold, wireless, electric light—a light that does not consume. Mr. D. McF. Moore, of this country, it is claimed, has now solved the problem by perfecting his invention of electric tube lighting. The system is based on the projection of a converted current of electricity through a length of glass tubing which has been exhausted. The current in flowing through the ultragaseous matter in the tube gives off a brilliant phosphorescent light all along its path. This light is hardly distinguishable from daylight in color and quality; it is said to be at least twenty-five per cent. cheaper than incandescent light; it has no disagreeable or injurious effect on the eyes; and it is perfectly safe.—Harper's Weekly.

When Baby was sick we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

The Telegram, Syracuse, N. Y.—The Smith Premier Typewriter works shut down on the 19th inst. The report is current among the employees of the company that no definite time has been set for reopening the big plant. Over 700 men are thrown out of employment and there is little hopes of their being re-engaged in the near future. Many of the employees of the company are exceedingly low spirited at the thought of being out of employment during the holidays with small prospects of going back to work at all during the next two or three months. The impression prevails that a lull in business is the real cause of the lay off.—The Visible writing machines are making great inroads in the blind writers' business.

Pleasant and Most Effective.

T. J. Chambers Ed. Vindicator, Liberty Texas, writes Dec., 25, 1902: "With pleasure and unsolicited by you, I bear testimony to the curative power of Ballard's Horehound Syrup. I have used it in my family and can cheerfully affirm it the most effective and pleasant remedy for coughs and colds I have ever used." 25c, 50c, and \$1.00. Sold by F. L. Janek's Drug Store.

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Everything Strictly New and Up-to-Date

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The school where thorough work is done; where the reason is always given; where confidence is developed; where BOOKKEEPING is taught exactly as books are kept in business; where SHORTHAND is scientific; where penmanship is at its best; where merit is the standard; where the training in CIVIL SERVICE, TELEGRAPHY, ENGLISH and CARTOONING wakes up students, develops their powers and teaches them how to be successful. No argument is so eloquent as the record of things well done.

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Up-To-Date Jeweler.

208 Yakima Avenue.

North Yakima, Wash.

TREATY WILL BE RATIFIED

The South Wants the Canal and Will Furnish Votes Sufficient to Pass the Treaty Through the Senate—Quality of Democratic Statesmanship Improving in the Senate.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

Washington D. C., Jan. 2, 1904.

It looks at this writing as if the republican senators would receive enough foreclosures from the south next week to ratify the Panama treaty, illegitimate as was its birth. These gulf state accessions will denounce the accouchment of the infant republic but will not unite in strangling it. They will let it live—perhaps to become a disgrace and torment to its dotting parent. For the ratification of the treaty is no assurance of the building of the canal. North and South America—the Siamese twins of this hemisphere—are connected by a granite ligament. In the effort to break this ligament by a waterway at Panama, France has already expended twenty years of time, and in cash and bonds the enormous sum of \$426,000,000 to the terrible affliction and distress of her people. She has found that there are lions in the way. The Chagres river sweeps twice across its path with a torrential fury, that bears everything before it and the Culba mountains possess vast ravines to cross which with a canal would be like constructing a viaduct across the Colorado canyon. It may be possible after duplicating the years and putting into it other millions of dollars, but its completion at last will be the highest tribute ever yet paid to the indomitable genius of the people of the United States.

Yesterday I met in the lobby of the house of representatives, Representative Richardson of Tennessee, formerly democratic leader of that body, now superseded by John Sharp Williams of Mississippi. He leaned heavily on a cane and had lost ten or fifteen pounds since his electric car accident. Replying to my question he said: "Oh, there will be issues enough this year, even if our friends in the senate should vote to ratify the Panama treaty, and now it looks as if they would. From the south comes up the whirlwind of approval of it. They are chasing the woodchuck of prosperity, and perhaps they think in some indefinite way that it justifies the principals of secession. But do you suppose the American people like the confidence game by which Columbia is being robbed of her possessions? Will they forgive such an offence against justice and decency? And what will have become of the Monroe doctrine?"

For many years democrats in the senate have been at a striking disadvantage when compared in ability or distinction with their republican colleagues. But they now seem to be recovering their ancient prestige. Senator Carmack as speaker on a question on which his feelings are interested, exhibits the satire the irony, the felicitous use of words and the picturesque brilliancy of Ingalls, and the announcement that he is to speak draws great audiences. Bailey, though almost the youngest member, is by tacit consent the constitutional lawyer of the senate, and a republican senator, even Allison, Foraker, or Dooliver, hesitates to question his conclusions. His personal appearance is also attractive, young, tall, and very comely, when standing by the side of such a man as Spooner, he seems colossal. He has dark eyes, a dark and shaggy mane, a firm set mouth and aggressive chin and a high forehead like a panel of white marble. He would not don a swallow-tail to go to the president's reception, but during the day he uniformly wears a Prince Albert. His immense voice would reach acres of voters and was evidently intended for Texas. Like Spooner he indulges too much in spitting his hands to emphasize his periods, which seems to an amused listener a sort of self-applause; but he will get over this. In his recent contest with Spooner on Cuban reciprocity he so completely triumphed that Lodge, Frye and Platt sprang to the assistance of his opponent and covered his retreat to the cloak room.

Between five and six hundred children of the flower of Washington, were entertained at the White House the day after Christmas by the President and Mrs. Roosevelt. There was a musical program, given by the young folks, followed by refreshments set forth in the state dining room. The president helped to distribute the cake and ice cream, had a pleasant word for each of the little tots, and was "a boy again" for the occasion.

The Cuban congress, in an effort to prevent the reduction of the revenues of the new republic, is considering a bill increasing duties on imports 25 per cent. Should this bill discriminate against the United States in any important manner, it would perhaps cause the abrogation of the new reciprocity treaty. The Cuban senate has voted down the

increase and it is thought the lower house will do the same.

Two United States senators are to be chosen this winter, one, probably, Hanna from Ohio, and a democrat from Maryland, either Governor John Walter Smith or Isidor Rayner, the eminent counsel and friend of Admiral Schley. If the prevalent talk may be relied on, Maryland will send a solid democratic delegation to the fifty-ninth congress.

The Christmas cycle passed merrily in Washington this year as usual. Jacob Riis, the bosom friend of the president, has been in Washington and expresses great alarm at the condition of alleys; but lamentations of that sort are in his line of business, and as a matter of fact the sanitary condition of Washington is better than that of any other city in the country. Probably there were more turkeys eaten on Christmas here than in any other city in the world in proportion to the population. Uncle Sam pours into the pockets of an army of clerks two or three hundred thousand dollars a week. This competency tends strongly to comfort.

The president has exhibited to his guests this week, with much pride and complacency, a silk flag of his fifteen minute republic, Panama. He seems to have accepted this from some admiring Panamanian, though his conscience compelled him to decline a little American flag sent him by a thoughtless little school girl of Boston. The Panama flag is red, white and blue, and has a blue field containing a white star and a white field containing a red star.

The Underwood Typewriter is making the greatest strides of all typewriters on the market. This is a full line visible writer; tabulator on every machine without extra cost. Perfect alignment in manifolding, and all other conveniences to make it the leading machine. Write for catalogue. E. H. Hoover & Co., 718 3rd Ave Seattle. 1109 Commerce St. Tacoma. 17-1t

CASH paid for Poultry. J. S. Tylee, at Hulse & Sons' blacksmith shop, Front and A streets. 10tf

Our Clubbing Offer.

Until further notice the YAKIMA DEMOCRAT will club with the following papers at the rates annexed. Delinquent subscribers to the DEMOCRAT in order to take advantage of any of these offers must first pay up to date.

The DEMOCRAT and The Commoner, \$1.65	
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Keeps the largest and best selected stock of

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To be found in central Washington.

Watch Repairing a Specialty

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We are now located at 104 So. Second St., North Yakima.

MASTERS OF MUSIC.

THE GREAT COMPOSERS AND THEIR PECULIAR METHODS OF WORK.

Eccentric Habits, as a Rule, Are Linked With This Phase of Genius. Haydn's Dress Suit and Saphire Ring and Beethoven's Wild Walks.

All the great musical composers had their own peculiar ideas and manner of working. They had their peculiar traits, their moods, their eccentric habits, such as are generally said to mark the genius. In "Musical Education" M. Lavignac tells of their peculiarities. "Haydn was a very early riser," he writes, "and yet he never worked except in full dress, in which he was like Buffon. He began by shaving himself carefully, powdered himself and put on his finger a certain ring, a sapphire, I believe, surrounded with brilliant, which had been given him by the great Frederick, unless it was Prince Esterhazy. That done, he shut himself up in a quiet room and wrote for several consecutive hours, five or six, without stopping.

"Mozart, the gentle and pious Mozart, was sometimes less particular and composed a little everywhere and under all conditions. Happily the ideas came often enough and pursued him even into the restaurants of Vienna, Prague and Munich, where he was very fond of playing billiards and smoking a pipe and composing in his head.

"Rossini composed almost constantly and in all ways, rarely at the piano, most often in the evening or at night, and, like Mozart, often found inspiration in a carriage or post chaise. In the irregular jottings of these vehicles he perceived rhythm, and of these rhythms melodies were born. There is no doubt that he would have found them in the trepidation of the railroad if he had dared to try, but he had such a dread of this mode of locomotion that no one was ever able to induce him to set foot in a car.

"Gluck composed violently gesticulating, walking up and down and acting all his characters, often in the open air, on the lawn, in a garden.

"Beethoven also undoubtedly found a powerful auxiliary to inspiration in motion and walking. Whatever the season, every day after dinner, which was at 1 o'clock, according to the Viennese custom, he set out for a walk, and with big strides twice made the circuit of the city of Vienna. Neither cold nor heat nor rain nor hail was able to stop him. Then it was that his heat of fancy attained its full ardor. He would enter a restaurant, sit down for an instant and ask the stupefied waiter for the bill, without having ordered anything. His clumsiness was prodigious. He usually broke everything he touched. Not a single piece of furniture in his house, and any article of value less than anything else, was safe from his attacks, and many times his ink pot fell into the piano by which he was working, which, religiously preserved in the museum at Bonn, still retains its indelible traces. Although he had always lived in the midst of the high Viennese aristocracy, in which drawing room dances were held in high honor, he never succeeded in dancing in time.

"Herold composed while walking, humming or singing, often in the Champs Elysees, and often passed his best friends by without recognizing them.

"Gounod composed especially at the table, or at least in his head. When he wrote, everything was absolutely clear in his brain. His manuscripts prove this.

"Wagner liked to write standing up before a large table desk like the cash desks in the shops. His scores were written without erasures, in a superb calligraphic hand, admirable for its clearness and firmness and worthy of a professional copyist.

"Berlioz, who played no instruments but the guitar, flute and flageolet, necessarily worked at the table.

"Franck, who was the head of a school, scarcely composed at all till after 9 o'clock in the evening.

"Meyerbeer wrote in a regular manner in the evening, and his servant had orders to drag him away from the piano at the stroke of midnight. Schumann would not admit that any one could write otherwise than at a table. Mendelssohn made much use of the piano and preferred to work in the morning. Auber generally worked at night and very late, till 2 or 3 o'clock in the morning, in order to avoid outside noises.

"Halévy had a table piano that had been made for him by Pleyel. From time to time he would draw out his keyboard, strike a few chords on it, and then push it back like a simple drawer and continue to write.

"Boieldieu also wrote at the piano. Felicien David, not being much of a pianist, sometimes sought the aid of his violin. Adolphe Adam almost always worked at his grand piano, the right hand side of whose keyboard was stained with innumerable splashes of ink. He played eight, ten or twelve bars, and then wrote them down. Bizet worked especially in the evening and still more at night; he often made use of a piano bureau by Pleyel, like Gounod and Halévy."

His Guess.

"Where were they married?" "I ain't jest sure," answered the small boy, "cause they left me home, but I guess it was in the steeple." "In the steeple?" "Well, I heard 'em say it was a high church wedding."—Chicago Post.

There are two kinds of unhappy people in the world—those who are sad because they are not known and those who are miserable because they are known too well.

KITCHEN SUPERSTITIONS.

Why Most Cooks Always Stir Their Batter One Way Only.

"Take a good lump of fresh butter and roll it in flour, place it in a lined saucepan with a half pint of good, rich cream, stir it gently over a low fire, always the same way, till it begins to simmer."

This recipe for the making of melted butter is quoted from an old fashioned cookery book of a century ago, but the direction to stir "always the same way" is observed as religiously today as it was then, and probably will be for a thousand years to come.

All cooks of all nations stir not only the same way, but also from east to west, a sure indication that the practice originated with sun worshippers.

Speaking of stirring brings to mind that in most English households—country ones at least—the practice of the whole family joining to stir the Christmas plum pudding is still in vogue.

There are many peculiar, old fashioned superstitions connected with cooking.

For instance, in Scotland, when oatcakes are being baked, it is still customary to break off a little piece and throw it into the fire.

At one time, whenever a baking was made—which was perhaps once a month only—a cake was made with nine knobs on it. Each of the company broke one off, and throwing it behind him, said, "This I give to thee; preserve thou my sheep," mentioning the name of a noxious animal—fox, wolf or eagle.

A roast pheasant is usually sent up with the tail feathers. This practice is a memorial of the days when a peacock was skinned before roasting and when cooked was sewed into its plumage again, its beak gilded and so served.

Tossing the pancake is another interesting food superstition. Formerly the master of the house was always called upon to toss the Shrove Tuesday pancake. Usually he did it so clumsily that the contents of the pan found their way to the floor, when a fine was demanded by the cook. The custom is still kept up at Westminster school, where a pancake is tossed over the bar and scrambled for. The one who secures it is rewarded with a guinea.

The origin of the cross on hot cross buns is a matter of dispute. There is little doubt that cakes partly divided into four quarters were made long before the Christian era. At one time it was believed that bread baked on Good Friday would never grow moldy, and a piece of it grated was kept in every house, being supposed to be a sovereign remedy for almost any kind of ailment to which man is subject.

In many parts of England it is considered unlucky to offer a tance pie to a guest. It must be asked for.—Boston Journal.

Ancient Beds.

In ancient times the beds we read about were simply rugs, skins or thin mattresses which could be rolled up and carried away in the morning. At night they were spread on the floor, which in the better class of houses was of tile or plaster, and as the shoes were not worn in the house and the feet were washed before entering a room the floors were cleaner than ours. After a time a sort of bench, three feet wide, was built around two or three sides of the room about a foot above the floor and, covered with a soft cushion, was used during the day to sit or lounge on and as a sleeping place at night. The bench was sometimes made like a settle, movable and of carved wood or ivory.—London Standard.

No Sense of Proportion.

The young man who had spent his efforts for several years without result in studying art was talking with his practical uncle, who had patiently paid the bills.

"Of course," said the young artist, "I know I haven't made much of a go of it, but I don't think you ought to advise me to try something else. You know it's best to put all your eggs in one basket and watch that basket." "Um! That may be, Charlie; but did you ever think how foolish it is to put so many baskets around one bantam egg?"—Youth's Companion.

The Great Porcelain Tower.

In 1430 A. D., after nineteen years of ceaseless labor and an expenditure of about \$800,000, the Chinese government finished the wonderful porcelain tower at Nankin, which stood for nearly four and a quarter centuries, until 1856, the most marvelous building ever erected by human hands. It was of octagonal form, 260 feet in height, with nine stories, each having a cornice and a gallery without.

Cholly's Repartee.

"Cholly is so clever at repartee!" exclaimed Clarence. "Isn't he?" said Reginald. "What's his latest?" "A great, howdiddly brute said to him, 'You are the biggest fool in this state.' And Cholly answered right off, 'I don't agree with you!'"—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

Two Effects.

"I never send out a story for publication," said Dullpath, the realist, "without first having slept over it." "I don't believe I've ever read one of them either without doing the same thing," returned Hawley.

Sweet Content.

Blobbs—Sillicus is very proud of his lineage, isn't he? Blobbs—Yes; he would rather have ancestry than make a name for himself.—Philadelphia Record.

People would be more willing to take their whipping if the fact could be concealed that they were getting one.—Atchison Globe.

Summons.

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

The City of North Yakima, a municipal corporation, Plaintiff, vs. John Reis and his wife, Defendants.

The State of Washington to the said John Reis and his wife, defendants: You and each of you are hereby summoned to appear within 60 days after the date of the first publication of this summons, to wit: within 60 days from the 5th day of December, 1903, and defend the above entitled action in the above court, and answer the complaint of plaintiff and serve a copy of your answer on the undersigned, attorney for plaintiff, at his office below stated, and in case of your failure so to do judgment will be rendered against you according to the demands of the complaint, which has been filed with the clerk of the above entitled court. The object of said action is to recover judgment foreclosing a special assessment tax and lien against lot seventeen in block thirty-two (32) according to the original plat of the city of North Yakima, for the grading of a street in the city of North Yakima upon which said lot abuts, and for costs in said action.

VISTAL SNYDER, Attorney for plaintiff, North Yakima, Yakima Co., Wash.

Postoffice address, North Yakima, Yakima county, Washington.

Summons.

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

STATE OF WASHINGTON, ss. COUNTY OF YAKIMA. LAURA E. CRAVER, Plaintiff, vs. WILLIAM CRAVER, Defendant.

The State of Washington to the said William Craver, Defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to appear within sixty days after the date of the first publication of this summons, to wit: within sixty days after the 26th day of December, 1903, and defend the above entitled action in the above court, and answer the complaint of the plaintiff, and serve a copy of your answer upon the undersigned attorneys for plaintiff at their office below stated; and in case of your failure so to do, judgment will be rendered against you according to the demand of the complaint, which has been filed with the clerk of the above entitled court. The object of the action is to obtain a divorce and the custody and control of Melvyn A. Craver.

P. O. address, SNYDER & PREBLE, Attorneys for Plaintiff, North Yakima, Yakima Co., Washington. Dec. 26-7t

Notice of Final Hearing.

In the superior court of the state of Washington for Yakima county.

In the matter of the estate of J. Notice of Final Hearing. J. E. Shannon and Guy McL. Richards, administrators of the above named estate, having filed therein and with the clerk of the said court their final account, as such administrators, together with a petition for a distribution of the residue of said estate, and the court having appointed Saturday, January 30th, 1904, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, in the court room in the court house in said county, as the time and place for the hearing and determination of said petition for distribution, now therefore notice is hereby given that at the court room in the court house at North Yakima, Washington, on January 30th, 1904, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, the said account will be heard and settled and said petition heard and determined, and that all persons interested may file their exception with the said court which will be at the time and place aforesaid.

J. E. SHANNON, GUY McL. RICHARDS, Administrators

Jan 25t

Notice to Creditors.

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

In the matter of the estate of J. Notice to Creditors. Charles F. Fossett, deceased. Creditors. Notice is hereby given to all persons being creditors of the above named Charles F. Fossett, deceased, or having claims against his estate to present their said claims with the necessary vouchers to the undersigned, Olive M. Fossett, administrator of the said estate, at the law office of C. E. Woods, in Sunnyside, Washington, being the place where the business of the said estate is transacted, and to present said claims and vouchers within one year from the date of the first publication of this notice, to wit, within one year from January 2, 1904. Dated January 2, 1904.

OLIVE M. FOSSETT, Administrator of the estate of Charles F. Fossett, deceased.

Jan. 2-5t

Notice to Creditors.

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

In the matter of the estate of J. Notice to Creditors. James S. Ferson, deceased. Creditors. Notice is hereby given to all persons being creditors of the above named James S. Ferson, or having claims against his estate are hereby notified to present their claims, with the necessary vouchers, to the undersigned, E. E. Ferson, administrator of the said estate, at the law office of C. E. Woods, in Sunnyside, Washington, being the place where the business of said estate is transacted, and to present their said claims within one year from the date of the first publication of this notice, to wit, within one year from January 2, 1904. Dated January 2, 1904.

E. E. FERSON, Administrator.

Jan 2-5t

NOTICE OF FINAL HEARING

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

In the matter of the estate of Jennie Kuebel, deceased. C. G. Fletcher, administrator with the will annexed of said estate, having filed with the clerk of the said court his final account, as such administrator, together with his petition for distribution of the residue of said estate, notice is hereby given that the said court has appointed the 10th day of January, 1904, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and the court room in the court house in said county as the time and place for the hearing and settlement of said account, and the hearing and disposition of said petition, and that all persons taking exceptions to said account or petition will then and there be heard.

Dated December 19, 1903.

C. G. FLETCHER, Administrator with will annexed of said estate.

Dec. 19.

The 2nd Hand Store Men.

We have some special bargains in HEATING STOVES for a few days.

We carry a full line of House Furnishings.

Remember the place, 112 and 113 South Second St.

J. N. Mull & Son.

buy and sell every thing, Both New and Second Hand

WE HAVE SOME SPECIAL BARGAINS IN HEATING STOVES for a few days

We carry a full line of House Furnishings.

Remember the place, 112 and 113 South Second St.

J. N. Mull & Son.

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WE HAVE SOME SPECIAL BARGAINS IN HEATING STOVES for a few days

We carry a full line of House Furnishings.

Remember the place, 112 and 113 South Second St.

YAKIMA

NATIONAL BANK

NORTH YAKIMA, WASH.

GEO. DONALD, President
L. L. THORPE, Vice President
J. D. CORNETT, Cashier
F. BARTHOLOMEW, Asst. Cashier

CAPITAL, \$50,000; SURPLUS, \$65,000

Safety boxes for rent. Transacts a general banking business. Special attention given to collections.

THE

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

NORTH YAKIMA, WASHINGTON.

W. M. LADD, President.
CHARLES CARPENTER, Vice Pres.
W. L. STEINWEG, Cashier.
A. B. CLINE, Asst. Cashier.

Capital and Surplus, \$100,000.00

DIRECTORS: W. M. Ladd, Charles Carpenter, Henry B. Scudder, W. B. Dudley and W. L. Steinweg.

Domestic and foreign Exchange bought and sold. Interest on time deposits

The

YAKIMA VALLEY BANK.

NORTH YAKIMA, WASH.

Ward Block, Corner First and Yakima Avenue. Telephone 1481.

Capital - - - - \$75,000

Miles Cannon, President
H. Stanley Coffin, Cashier
E. E. Streitz, Assistant Cashier
F. C. Hall, Second Assistant Cashier

Directors—Miles Cannon, A. W. Coffin, J. E. Shannon, Jno. S. Baker, Walter J. Reed, H. Stanley Coffin, M. N. Richards, E. O. Keck, R. N. Harrison.

Incorporated under the Laws of Washington, and owned by Citizens of Yakima County.

Receives deposits, makes collections, sells exchange, loans money, executes trusts, makes investments, examines titles, pays taxes. Interest will be paid on time deposits.

Diamond

Transfer.

Drawing of all kinds.

Piano moving a specialty.

Passenger

and

Baggage

Transfer.

Leave orders at Hotel Yakima or Dooly's Stable.

J. E. MINNER, Prop.

Olympia Hotel

And Bar.

This house has just been thoroughly renovated and refurnished throughout.

The house is conducted on the European plan. Nice clean rooms by the day or week at reasonable rates.

The Bar

Before taking inventory we will
—sell all—

Holiday Goods At Actual Cost!

Longuet, Kreader & Abeling,

The Low Priced Hardware Store,

304 Yakima avenue

Opposite Coffin Bros.

THE PLACE

To secure a JUICY STEAK or a Tooth-
some Roast is at the

COMUMBIA MARKET

H. RAND, Proprietor.

We are also headquarters for Oysters, Fish,
Poultry and game in season.

City Bottling Works,

NO. 4 WEST YAKIMA AVE.

Pure Bottled Beer

Made from the Best Malt and Yakima Hops

We make a specialty of supplying the family trade. Goods
delivered promptly to any part of the city. Give us a trial order.

Ring up
Phone 1404

GEO. TAYLOR, Prop.

Chas. F. Kraus,

With Fawcett Bros.

I make a Specialty of putting on

Asphalt, Tin and Sheet Iron Roofs.

Estimates made on Water Pipe and
Tin Work of all descriptions.

● Shop Rear of Fawcett Bros. Store, ●

North Yakima, Wash.

LISTEN!

Did You Hear About It?

Moran & Siegel are selling the
finest, cheapest Meats, Poultry and
Sausages to be found in the city.
Our Holiday birds are corn fed.
Call or phone your order and you
shall have the best of selection.

Moran & Siegel,

Butchers and Packers.

RANIER MARKET, 13 W. Yakima Ave. PHONE 1671.
NATCHEZ MARKET, 20 S. Second St. PHONE 701.

Be Merciful to Your Horse

By providing the best that patient
plods for you in this winter weather
with a

**Good, Comfortable
BLANKET**

And also provide for your own com-
fort and protection by securing one
of my WARM PLUSH ROBES of
which I have a large assortment.

T. R. FISHER,

Horse and Mule Milliner,
South Second St. North Yakima

YOUNG MEN DO NOT HESITATE

Secure a practical education in the

North Yakima Business College

YAKIMA VALLEY BUSINESS SCHOOL.

Local and Personal.

Ronald McArthur and Fraser Pollock
are now the baby elks in the local herd,
having been permitted to sprout horns
at the meeting of the lodge Thursday
night.

Mrs. J. H. Weigel returned Wednes-
day from a visit with her parents at
Tacoma.

Dave Ferguson, the well known pio-
neer of Yakima City, is reported to be
seriously ill.

The merchants of this city have very
generally been engaged during the past
week in taking stock.

Miss Alice Remy returned home Thurs-
day after a two weeks' holiday visit
with friends on the Sound.

J. C. Brooker, the new city clerk, will
make his office in the council room of
the city hall for the present.

Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Wilcox left the
first of the week for a two months'
visit with friends in Southern Califor-
nia.

Mrs. R. A. Cook returned home this
week from a visit with old friends in
Ohio. She had been gone since August
last.

F. G. Drew retired this week from all
connection with the Star Clothing house,
having sold his interest in the business
to I. H. Dills.

Timothy L. Lynch and bride arrived
here Wednesday from their wedding
trip. The happy couple will soon begin
housekeeping in this city.

Miss Fremantle of the high school, who
has been in attendance at the meeting
of the State Teachers' institute at Ta-
coma, returned home the first of the
week.

E. O. Keck left here Monday for
points in Oregon and California to be
absent about 30 days. He will probably
visit the Imperial country before re-
turning.

The names of Geo. Bosdet, Attorney
Geo. F. McAuley and Attorney Lee C.
Delle are, it is said, being considered for
the office of police judge by Mayor
Fechter.

James Harvey this week purchased
from C. S. Mead a 15 acre hop yard on
the school section, the consideration be-
ing \$4350. The deal was made through
the Yakima Commercial company.

The jury term of superior court will
meet Tuesday, Feb. 1, the names of the
jurors will be drawn next Monday. The
criminal docket is quite a long one,
made up in the main of petty cases.

The Herald this week sold its Camp-
bell press to the Cle Elum Echo and
shipped it Thursday. The local paper
will hereafter be printed on the Cottrell
press formerly used by the Washing-
tonian.

Four Yakima boys, namely, Frank
Schorn, Frank and George Schreiner,
and a son of Geo. La Bissoniere of Nob
Hill, all left here Sunday night for Spo-
kane to resume their studies in Gonzaga
college.

Mayor Fechter left Tuesday for Spo-
kane with the object, it is said, of con-
sulting the new manager of the Yakima
Water, Light & Power company, relative
to securing a reduction of the present
rates on water and light.

Dr. Frank Lemon, wife and child ar-
rived here Wednesday from their home
at Elk Creek, Cal., to spend a month
in visiting relatives. Dr. Lemon is a
brother of Postmaster Will Lemon.
Mrs. Lemon is a daughter of Hon. D. E.
Lesh.

J. T. Handsaker and wife of San
Francisco, Cal., are here to find a home
near the city. Mr. Handsaker has been
a school teacher the most of his life.
He says that the Yakima valley looks
good to him and that he is going to
settle down here.

Jack Oldham, the late publisher of
the Washingtonian, left here Sunday for
Seattle. Mr. Oldham expected to go to
Valdez, Alaska, to look at a newspaper
proposition which he had in view there.
Mrs. Oldham will probably remain in
Seattle during her husband's absence.

The Wool growers' association is
meeting as the Democrat goes to press
at the court house. Officers will be se-
lected for the ensuing year and dele-
gates selected to attend the convention
of the National Wool Growers' associa-
tion, which meets in Portland on the
12th.

Tuesday evening the local camp of
Modern Woodmen, assisted by members
of the auxiliary order, the Royal Neigh-
bors, gave an entertainment at the hall
in the Syndicate block, which is said to
have been a particularly pleasant af-
fair. Before the social program was be-
gun several candidates were obligated
and the officers elected for the ensuing
year installed.

The Modern Woodmen camp at Top-
penish, which has recently been resusci-
tated, had a big blowout Wednesday
night, on which occasion 19 new mem-
bers were taken in and put through the
paces. A delegation of Woodmen was
in attendance from this city, consisting
of W. H. Alsbury, Geo. Stephenson, Geo.

Van Buskirk, Lloyd Purdin, Paul Kr-
uger, Ralph Ferrill and H. W. Vance.

The Democrat office has been
pretty badly torn up this week as the
result of the changes being made to ac-
commodate the Washingtonian outfit and
to increase the capacity of the plant.
The boiler and engine which has done
duty for several years in furnishing the
necessary power has been discarded and
a three horse power electric motor in-
stalled instead to propel the presses.
After this week the Democrat will ap-
pear as an eight page paper and we ex-
pect to make it a 'hummer.'

Irrigation Needs.

Irrigationists throughout the state
should begin to consider the subject to
be discussed at the convention which, as
our local columns show, the chamber of
commerce has just decided to call here
on February 13.

Every irrigationist in the state should
be vitally interested in the subject mat-
ter. This is to recommend legislation to
cure the defects of our state laws. With-
out such curative legislation the federal
officials refuse to act. All the benefits
which should even now be accruing to
the state from beginning a systematic
irrigation project under federal conduct
will be very greatly delayed and some
may be lost.

Attention of the state press and all in-
terested in irrigation is called to the
clear and forcible statement of Mr. E.
F. Blaine in our local columns today.
The subject is the greatest now before
the public of Washington. It is to be
hoped that all interested will do what
they can to make the convention a suc-
cess.—Seattle P.-I.

John D. Will Shake It Up.

It is said that the control of the Unit-
ed States Steel company has passed from
J. Pierpont Morgan and associates to
the Rockefeller group of capitalists and
Henry C. Frick. If the report be true,
it means the elimination of the Mor-
gan-Perkins-Schwab-Carnegie authori-
ty and the substitution of the Standard
Oil people as the directing power in the
largest industrial concern in the world.

It has been announced in New York
that under the new regime the steel
company will be run according to Stand-
ard Oil methods; that it will be managed
in the interest of the stockholders and
not for the personal friends of the con-
trolling interests. This is said to mean
that no employee will get more than the
actual value of his services and that
fancy salaries will be lopped off at once.
The first to feel the effects of the
change will be the men who have been
darning from \$12,000 to \$25,000 a year.
These are the friends of those who have
dominated the management heretofore.
It is now said that they must accept a
reduction or get out.

Perhaps the most significant incident
of the change is the return of Mr. Frick
to a probable position of influence in
the management of the old Carnegie
companies. He was for years the di-
recting head of those companies and was
the first to centralize the different
branches of the Carnegie coal, coke, iron,
steel and transportation business and to
convert them into a harmonious whole.
Although Mr. Frick was admittedly the
ablest manager the Carnegie companies
ever had, he was thrown out because of
a quarrel with Mr. Carnegie. This was
not accomplished, however, until Frick
had brought suit and disclosed to a
startled world the enormous profits of
the Carnegie concerns for a period of 20
years. Of course, it made Carnegie and
Frick enemies, and the fact that the lat-
ter has once more attained to power in
the old concern must be regarded as
something of a triumph for the deposed
manager.—Spokesman-Review.

The Real Reason.

Colonel P. H. Winston recently assert-
ed in his paper that most of the country
newspapers of the state were in the em-
ploy of the railroads and did not dare
to print articles hostile to the lobby. The
Commoner doubts if any of the country
weeklies of eastern Washington have di-
rectly sold out to the railroads or have
received a penny to champion the cause
of the lobby. Few of them dare, how-
ever, to take sides against the corpora-
tions for political reasons. Nine out of
ten of the weekly papers are republican
organs. Their editors realize that the
republican party in the state is con-
trolled by railroad influences. They
realize that in all probability the rail-
roads will in the future, as in the past,
dominate the republican state conven-
tions and name the candidates for office.

Realizing this fact and believing that
they will either have to support a ticket
named by the railroads, or change their
politics and thereby lose the campaign
contributions of the machine, they do
not dare to attack the men and methods
which they will subsequently be called
upon to support. The Commoner be-
lieves that nearly all the republican
editors of Whitman county are at heart
with Gov. McBride in his fight against
railroad domination of his party, but
only one, Mr. Gibbs, of the Colton
News-Letter, has the courage to come
out openly and attack the railroad po-
liticians and lobbyists. The others put
party name above principle. They feel
bound to support the republican nomi-
nee, whether he be a creature of the rail-
roads or a representative of the people,
and so try to stand in with both sides by

Perfection Oil Heater, Great Western Oak Heater, Steel Ranges,

And everything in the stove line. Also a full line of

Granite and Tinware

Agents for REED'S ANTI-RUST TINWARE, also agents for
U. S. Cream Separator, the best Separator on earth.

Fawcett Bros.

Dudley Shoe Co.

FOR FINE SHOES.

During 1903 our trade was quite satisfactory, for which
we thank our customers. During 1904 we shall push it a
notch higher and shall do it on the merit of the goods we
handle. We have been careful to buy none but the best,
and everything we sell we will guarantee to be just as rep-
resented. Remember we sell nothing but

Good Shoes!

Dudley Shoe Co.

The Yakima-Washington Fruit Co.,

E. G. PECK, President, J. YARDY, 1st Vice-President,
G. F. McAULEY, 2nd Vice-President, O. A. CLARK, Secretary,
B. F. KUMLER, Treasurer.

5000 shares of preferred stock in this company, par value
\$10 per share, fully paid and non-assessable, is placed on the
market for investors. Prospectus and full information fur-
nished on request.

Write on call upon any of the officers of the company, or

E. S. PRICE, Investment Broker, Room 24, Sloan Building

saying nothing. This is the real reason
for their silence and not the cold silent
cash disbursed by the railroad lobby-
ists.—Colfax Commoner.

They Underestimate Japan.

A critic informs the world at large,
through the New York Press that it
is all a mistake to call Japan "little" or
regard her as in any way an infant
among nations. She has a population
of 42,000,000 and an area greater than
that of the British Isles, and she is in
much the same temper just now that
Great Britain was at the dawn of her
career of conquest—the investigating,
independent, patriotic state of mind in
which nothing seems too difficult to
accomplish. Her people, homogeneous,
brave and intensely devoted to their
country, would be no mean antagonists
in war, and are no inconsiderable fac-
tors in time of peace.

It is quite true that the average per-
son is likely to underestimate the size
and importance of Oriental countries,
since the atlases do not devote as much
space to them as to European countries
really much smaller and less important.
The population of Japan is greater than
the population of France, and her peo-
ple have infinitely more to do with the
affairs of that large fraction of the
world called the Orient than France
ever will have. Yet most people, one
cannot deny it, have the idea that Japan
is a one-horse power, while France be-
longs in the first ranks.

No people in the world, perhaps, can
be said to be as truly homogeneous as
the Japanese. They all have the same
traditions in the main, and by their
long seclusion from the world they have
become welded into a compact and
available weapon for any ambitious gov-
erning body. It is worth while to watch
Japan.—Washington Times.

FOR SALE—A set of 32 volumes of
the history of the various nations and
other books, for sale cheap. Apply at
this office. 11-1f

If in need of a bill of lumber don't
fail to call at Scott's new lumber yard
located on R. R. right-of-way, two blocks
south of depot, North Yakima, Wash.
28tf

Horse Feed

Cleaned steam rolled barley—oats and
hay at Flour Mill Co's warehouse, west
Yakima avenue, Phone 321. 36tf

First-Class Feed.

Wheat, Rolled Barley, Oats, Chop and
Mill Feed sold at North Yakima Milling
Co's warehouse west of depot. 26tf

LAUDERDALE & CO.,

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