

# YAKIMA DAILY DEMOCRAT

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

VOL. 1.

NORTH YAKIMA, WASHINGTON, SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 19, 1904

NO. 47

## STEAMSHIP BURNS

### Freighter Catches on Fire While Bound Down Long Island Sound—Women on Board.

NEW YORK, Friday, Nov. 18.—While bound down Long Island Sound on one of her regular passages from this city to New London, Conn., the freight steamer Mohawk of the Central Vermont Railroad took fire off Horton's Point, L. I., and was burned to the water's edge early today. The members of the crew (excepting the watchman, were rescued by a passing steamship and taken to Fall River, Mass. It is believed the Mohawk will be a total loss and that little, if any of her cargo will be saved.

The Mohawk left New York last evening with a full cargo of general merchandise. She had twenty-seven persons on board, including two women.

As the vessel passed Horton's Point, the lighthousekeeper saw flames breaking from the boat, and a few minutes later she was wrapped in flames. Assistance was near at hand in the shape of the Fall River line steamer Boston, which had closely followed the Mohawk down the Sound, and those on board the burning ship were taken off. The flames burning ship, with the one exception noted, were taken off. The flames had passed beyond control, however, and she was abandoned to her fate.

A few moments after the Boston had resumed her interrupted voyage there came the sound of a heavy explosion, and a mass of blazing debris accompanied by a burst of flames shot up from the center of the abandoned freighter.

When dawn came the steamer was lying fast on the bar off Horton's Point, and only a portion of her upper works showed above the surface. This gradually disappeared as the fire ate its way into the hull of the boat.

The lighthouse keeper was unable to make out the name of the abandoned steamer, and it was not until the rescued crew had reached Fall River that the name of the craft was made known. Attempts to send assistance from shore to the burning vessel were unsuccessful.

### Swap Luxuries With Enemies.

MUKDEN, Nov. 17.—(Via Tientsin, Nov. 18.)—Wells along the line are dry and both sides use the Shakhie river, where the soldiers approach unarmed and get water under recognized mutual sanction not to fire on a single soldier. Here the noble art of war is confined to fistfights and swapping cigarettes, jack-knives and food, all of which are prized. Familiarities are inevitable where long lines are in continuous contact. The armies have now been stationary for so long that they are drawing supplies of fuel and horse forage from the distant rear, all other supplies being exhausted.

## DRIVING OUT NEGROS

### Black Residents of the Town of Reno, Nevada, Deported by White Citizens.

CHICAGO, Friday, Nov. 18.—A dispatch to the Tribune from Reno, Nev., says:

The chief of police has issued an order that all negroes must leave town within twenty-four hours.

Already over a dozen negroes have obeyed the command and more are leaving by every train. This order is the result of a number of depredations committed by negroes in Reno during the last few weeks.

George Burns was the first offender. He attempted to assault a white girl and narrowly escaped lynching. He was sentenced to fifteen years in the penitentiary.

## SCANDAL AT COLFAX

### Sheriff Canutt Sued for Alienating Affections of Deputy's Wife.

COLFAX, Nov. 18.—The Stewart-Canutt scandal was brought to a head today, when A. L. Stewart filed a suit for \$35,000 damages against Joseph Canutt, recently re-elected sheriff of Whitman county, making sensational allegations involving Canutt and Stewart's wife.

The complaint is replete with sensations, adding some to the story made public the day before election, when charges and counter-charges were made in lengthy affidavits and newspaper articles.

Stewart was formerly a deputy sheriff under Canutt, and in his complaint he alleges that the sheriff would send him off on alleged business trips at the county's expense, in order that he, Canutt, might visit his complainant's wife.

Stewart alleges that Canutt, in order to have a free hand with Mrs. Stewart, conspired to have and succeeded in having the complainant adjudged insane and sent to the state insane asylum at Medical Lake, when, as a matter of fact, Stewart claims that he can prove that he is not now, nor never was, insane.

Stewart, besides claiming damages for the alienation of his wife's affections, asks for damages which he claims to have sustained as the result, as he alleges, of Canutt's having inspired the publication of "lies" in regard to the complainant in the Pullman Tribune.

## AID FOR THE STRIKERS.

San Francisco, Nov. 18.—At today's session the American Federation of Labor unanimously voted to levy an assessment of one cent a week per member to aid the textile workers now on strike at Fall River, Mass., and to levy additional assessments if necessary. This will immediately realize about \$75,000.

## MILLARD BOYD MUST ANSWER

### He is Held to the Superior Court on a Charge of Murder in the First Degree.

The preliminary trial of Millard Boyd, the alleged slayer of the child of Blanche McCallum, was concluded before Justice R. K. Nichols Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock. There was a large crowd of the curious who had gathered within the court house chamber to hear the decree of the court. Only the father of the defendant sat with him during the trying ordeal, the interim following the last words of the counsel for the defense and the Justice's order to hold Millard Boyd for the murder of Blanche McCallum's infant. "Murder in the first degree," said the justice.

Pursuant to adjournment the case was taken up at 10 o'clock Friday morning. Snively for the defense called Blanche McCallum, the states main witness. A strong effort was made to show that she did not tell a straight story in regard to several statements she had made on Thursday. The defense subjected her to a very rigid examination, but failed to alter her previous story to any material extent. The striking feature of the witnesses demeanor on the stand was her utter lack of feeling in regard to those horrible disclosures. She never once betrayed any feeling of regret, but submitted to Mr. Snively's scathing questions and told the whole story from beginning to end without the slightest trace of emotion.

Vestal Snyder, who assisted Fred Parker for the state was called to the stand by the defense. Mr. Snively sought to prove by him that he had told Snively just after the hearing in the seduction case against Boyd was completed before Justice Taggard that he had a charge of murder against the defendant. The state objected to this as being irrelevant. The defense wanted to introduce this testimony for the purpose of showing that although Boyd had been told what the attorney had said, yet he, knowing himself to be innocent and believing the object of such a statement to be blackmail refused to leave the country and if such a charge came up to face it without flinching. Mr. Snively said the story of the girl is made out of whole cloth. "She has falsified." The objections, however, were sustained by the Court and Mr. Snyder did not answer the question touching upon this phase.

The defense called William Biggins. He was put on the stand for the purpose of impeaching Blanche McCallum's testimony. She had previously testified to the effect, that just prior to her confinement, Boyd had brought with him to their room this man. She said he stayed in the room with them about half an hour.

The testimony of Mr. Biggins completely refuted the statements of the McCallum girl. He said he did not see Blanche McCallum in the room at the Kangaroo lodging house. He contradicted her testimony in several places. Mr. Biggins told a very straight forward story of his whereabouts about the time of the alleged birth and death of Blanche McCallum's baby. The defense rested here and Mr. Snively at once moved the dismissal of the case, because he said the state had not produced any corroborative testimony to substantiate the girl's testimony. He said that if what she said was true that unquestionably she was an accomplice and that the testimony of an accomplice was insufficient to convict. He also thought the story of the girl was a complete fabrication. Mr. Parker for the prosecution dissented from the views of his learned friend as he put it and succeeded in convincing the Justice to his way of thinking. Judge Nichols at once began a recapitulation of the case and closed by holding the defendant to the superior court on a charge of murder in the first degree, and without bail. The attorneys agreed on a day for the trial. It will begin at 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning of December 4, 1904.

### Yakima Was Defeated.

The Yakima high school football team went to Ellensburg Friday afternoon and played that team on their home grounds. Yakima was defeated by the score of 2 to 0. Ellensburg secured a safety.

## The Orpheum

NORTH YAKIMA, WASH.

The Orpheum Stock Company presenting tonight the Beautiful Five-Act Domestic Drama "East Lynne"

Illustrated Song "Where the Southern Roses Grow" Moving Pictures "Brush Between the Indians and Cowboys"

Matinee, Saturday at 2:30 p. m.

## BIG GAS EXPLOSION

### Twenty-two Gas Tanks Explode in Chicago—Eight Employees Killed, Ten More are Missing.

Chicago, Nov. 18.—Twenty-two gas tanks at the big railroad gas discharging station at Seventy-third street and South Chicago avenue exploded today. Eight dead bodies of employees were found in the ruins. Ten more are missing. The tanks were attached to railroad cars for lighting purposes. Eleven tanks exploded in rapid succession followed at short intervals by others. The fire spread among the property of the People's Gas, Light & Coke company, and threatened to reach the large storage tanks of that company. Policemen were sent about for a mile in every direction warning persons to move from their homes. To prevent the explosion of gas in the mammoth tanks the superintendent ordered waste pipes opened. These pipes run outside of the plant. In a short time the big tanks were discharging gas into the air. This was a dangerous undertaking but it was chanced, and proving successful, prevented larger destruction of property. The financial loss is heavy.

## MOTHER GOT DRUNK

### Left Son to Die but Help Comes Opportunely—Pitiful Tale of Neglect.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Nov. 18.—A pitiful case of a mother's neglect of a child was brought to light at 3 o'clock this morning when the police, on complaint of neighbors, entered the home of Mrs. John Doherty at 76 Marshall avenue, and found her 16-year old son dying with diphtheria.

The boy, it is said, was in a semi-conscious condition from the effect of the dread disease, and his mother was lying at the foot of the bed, unconscious from the effect of drink. A hurry call was sent for Dr. Archibald D. Carpenter of Parade avenue, who, when he saw the condition of the boy, ordered him removed to the Sisters' Hospital. The boy is not expected to recover.

The mother was arrested on the charge of being drunk and sent to the William street Station and locked up. This morning Judge Liewer sentenced her to sixty days in the work house. Her husband, the police say, is a hard-working man, and in the past month has made several complaints as to his wife's conduct.

## THE TREASURY NEEDS MONEY

Washington, Nov. 18.—Secretary Shaw has announced a call upon national banks carrying government deposits to the amount of 25 per cent of their holdings, 10 per cent to be paid on or before January 15, next, and 15 per cent on or before March 15. This, the secretary estimates, will bring into the treasury about \$25,000,000.

## Soldiers Driven Into Dugouts.

MUKDEN, Nov. 18.—3 p. m.—(via Tientsin, Nov. 18.)—Four days' sharp cold has silenced the artillery and infantry fire between the opposing positions, and has driven the soldiers into their dugouts along the entire entrenched line.

The apparent impossibility for either side to eject the other from their burrows, and the fact that in the event either side succeeded in advancing it could not dig the other out on account of frost, seems to mean a winter's inactivity, although the Japanese three days ago made a small reconnaissance toward the extreme east and pushed back the Russian cavalry a few miles, as though they were investigating the possibilities for a flanking movement. It seems impossible that either side in any case can do more than occupy its opponent's winter quarters.

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## "JACK THE RIPPER"

### Cincinnati has a Fiend—Has Killed Three Women—Met his Match in a Brave Woman.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Nov. 18.—But for the fact that she had a revolver concealed in the folds of her shirt waist and did not hesitate to make use of it, Miss Josephine Hewitt would have fallen a victim to Cincinnati's "Jack the Ripper," Miss Hewitt lives in Cumminsville and her encounter with the fiend was within a few rods of the place where May McDonald, Lulu Mueller and Alma Steinway were slain and a dozen other girls attacked within six months.

She was on her way home about 10 o'clock when she encountered a rough looking man, who appeared to have emerged from Spring Grove Cemetery. She was prepared, and when the man made a grab for her throat, she first landed a stiff blow on his left eye and then whipped out her revolver. When her assailant saw the revolver he turned and fled, but Miss Hewitt opened fire on him and continued blazing away until every chamber of her revolver was empty. Without waiting to see whether the bullets had found their mark she ran home as fast as she could.

This morning she was still in a state of nervous collapse as a result of her experience, but she went to the police station and reported the occurrence. Detectives were sent out, but they found no trace of the fiend.

The women of Cumminsville and Winton Place are worked up into a high pitch of excitement as a result of the ripper crimes, and all of them are armed. The police are now devoting their entire energy to locating a tall man with a lantern who is a new figure in the mystery. This man is known to have been seen in the vicinity of the crime on the night of the last two murders, and his conduct was regarded as suspicious.

## THIEF FLEES TO EUROPE

### Butler that Stole Rich Woman's Jewels Boards an Atlantic Liner.

NEW YORK, Friday, Nov. 18.—Although the butler, who is believed to have stolen \$3,000 worth of jewels from Mrs. Lorraine Beatty of Pittsburg and this city, has thus far eluded the police, he is thought to have been located on the passenger list of a steamship bound for Europe, and instructions have been cabled for his arrest.

Trace of some of the stolen jewelry has been found through the arrest of a clothing cutter, in whose possession was found a diamond brooch.

The man said he advanced \$20 to the butler on the article. He was arrested and a modiste for whom he worked was compelled to suspend operations on the costumes for a large operative production, her sixty sewing girls being unable to proceed without the help of the cutter.

## Demonstration Made by Soldiers.

ROME, Friday, Nov. 18.—In several cities, especially Milan, Turin, Bologna, Como and Spezia, reservists called to arms after the general strike recently instigated by the Socialists have tried to arrange a demonstration with the object of procuring their discharge. Only a few men answered the appeal and the demonstration was easily put down by the authorities. Some arrests were made.

## SHE WAS KILLED

### Emma Parker, an Indian Girl, Shot and Killed on the Reservation—Man Who Held Fatal Pistol is Known to Authorities.

The Daily Democrat has published exclusively the facts regarding the mysterious discovery of the body of an Indian woman supposed to have been murdered. More developments have come to light since the Democrats first account of the tragedy.

The killing of the Indian woman occurred Monday night. She was a well-known Indian girl and her name was Emma Parker. She was shot with a revolver, the bullet entering her chin and passing through her mouth coming out just above the neck in the back of the head. The name of the man who fired the shot is withheld at this time, in as much as no warrant had been sworn out or an arrest made. He is a well educated Indian, however, and was never before implicated in trouble of any kind.

The death of the Indian woman is the sequel to a drunken spree of Indians and white men at a dance near Tappanish on this fatal night. (It is intimated that several of the white men are likely to be held as accomplices. An effort will be made it is said to show that the shooting was accidental. The Indian woman was buried it seems with an effort to cover up the crime. This is the mysterious part of the case, allowing that the shooting was accidental. The dance was given at Wilson Teo's place near Tappanish, and it was here that the shooting occurred. Sheriff Grant and Deputy John Edwards are on the scene at this time looking up the latest developments. It is likely that an arrest will be made today.

## MUST BE A MISTAKE

### Nothing Known in Yakima of Such an Enterprise.

WALLA WALLA, Nov. 17.—(Special.)—With the prospects of the construction of the Celilo portage railway and the installation of a boat service in the Columbia and Snake rivers, there is now in contemplation the building of an electric railway in Yakima county to make connection with the steamer line on the river. There is a plan on foot for the construction of a line from the Homily rapids, three miles north of Wallula, into the Horse Heaven country, a distance of about forty miles.

The farmers in the Horse Heaven country and the directors of the Sunnyside Canal Company have been looking up the matter for some time, and investigations as to the feasibility of the scheme are now being made. If the railroad is constructed it will enable farmers to get their wheat to the river, where it could be loaded into boats and carried to the water. It would also be a great benefit in hauling water to the ranchers.

## For McNeils Island.

U. S. Marshal Short, accompanied by George Vance as guard left here Friday morning in charge of three prisoners for the federal penitentiary on McNeils Island. The prisoners are: George King, one year; William Spiedell, 10 months; Louis Frederickson, 9 months. They are all convicted of selling whiskey to Indians. George Nelson and Clarence Johnson, for the same charge were given sentences to serve in the Yakima jail.

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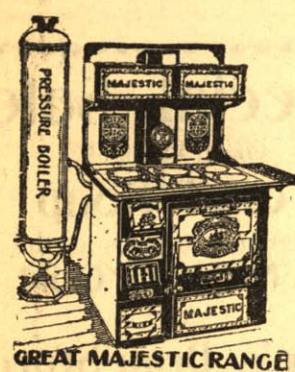
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By J. D. Medill

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## PROFIT IN SUGAR BEETS.

Every farmer within easy reach of North Yakima who has a few acres of land not devoted to a permanent crop should carefully consider the proposition now offered to grow sugar beets.

There can be no question but what there is a very handsome profit in growing sugar beets, especially where the conditions are all as highly favorable as they are in Yakima. It is estimated that a normal or average crop of beets grown in this valley on good soil would be 20 tons to the acre. The factory people will contract all the beets grown at a regular price of \$5 per ton, which means gross receipts of \$100 per acre for the crop. Roughly estimated it would cost the farmer to plant, cultivate and harvest an acre of beets about \$25 per acre. The cost of delivery at the factory may be figured at 50 cents per ton, (a very liberal estimate) which would make \$10 per acre, which added to the cost of production would make the cost of an acre of beets stand the farmer at \$35. This sum, it is said, will even include a moderate rental for the use of the land. As indicated these figures leave the farmer about \$65 per acre profit on his beet crop.

It may be possible, of course to beat such a result some years with a crop of hops or fruit but it is doubtful if either hops or fruit will make such good returns in a five or ten year average, in fact it is quite certain that neither would do as well. The prosperous Yakima valley farmer should not assume to despise the modest and lowly sugar beet, for as a wealth producer it has few equals.

## "ALPHONSO AND GASTON."

Col. Robertson felicitates himself and at the same time throws a bouquet or two to Col. Boardman on the "magnificent result" of the late election in Yakima county. Col. Boardman on his part in his Prosper Bulletin takes unto himself the principle credit for the result in "Riverside" and compliments Col. Robertson on the splendid victory that he has won for honest government in Yakima county. It is clearly a case of Alphonso and Gaston.

As a matter of fact the two eminent gentlemen named had about as much to do with the Republican victory in this neck of the woods as the mayor of Mukilteo.

The two colonels, both of whom were delegates to the railroad conference held at Tacoma last May and were therefore notoriously responsible for the unsavory ticket nominated. However, in view of the result it is a fair inference that the state and county ticket would have pulled through just the same even if the two valiant colonels had not been on the firing line. Teddy Roosevelt's popularity was drawn upon, in fact, discounted in advance to pull a lot of political misfits through and sure enough Teddy's strength proved to be the real, the most valuable asset in the campaign.

In short if it had not been for the pure cussedness exhibited by the state railroad ring and the Yakima county ring, there would have been scarcely any need of having a campaign at all.

The following is an interview with Governor-elect Folk of Missouri, published by the New York World:

Gov.-elect Folk said to day at his modest house on Delmar avenue: "I do not believe that the vote on Tuesday expresses either approval or disapproval of the present tariff policy."

"Does that mean that you think the issue was ignored?"

"Not that, but the people refused to put the seal of their disapprobation on any governmental course because they are prospering under present conditions."

"Your theory is, then, that the vote was the declaration in favor of 'standing pat'?"

"Not entirely. Mr. Roosevelt is entitled to personal credit which is not accorded him in that statement. A very large number of young Missourians, and some who are older, admire the President for his personality, regardless of all questions of national policy."

"What is your idea of the future of the Democratic party?"

"It was not Judge Parker's fault that the election resulted as it did. He made a game fight against tremendous odds, and took his defeat like a man. His conduct in defeat was such as to win the respect of the most bitter opponents. There is neither occasion nor room for ill-natured comments or criticism. I believe every one did the best he could."

"But what about the future?"

"It is too early to determine the future. Expressions along that line have very little value. The party, though is defeated, is not dead by any means. It is not an unprecedented thing for a party to be defeated overwhelmingly at one election, and to turn the tables at the next."

"But one great truth has been illustrated by the fight just ended. A political party cannot win with negative policies. It must offer something affirmative. It should not merely be against something, but it should be for something. A political contest should always be for principles and not for men, and where no principles are involved there is nothing to fight for—nothing to attract the support of voters whose change of allegiance is necessary to success. The chief trouble in the recent election was that the Democracy proposed nothing definite in substitution for the things complained of."

"Do you think the Presidential vote in Missouri shows that the people of the state indorse imperialism?"

"No, I think not. I think many men voted for Roosevelt who would not vote for imperialism, if the issue could be segregated."

"And how is the result to be interpreted in its relation to the trusts?"

"I do not believe for one moment that the people, or a majority of them, favor trusts."

"May I ask what your policy will be as Governor?"

"I shall endeavor to carry out at Jefferson City the policies and principles I have been advocating in my speeches. It is my purpose to treat all interests fairly, and to concede to corporations the rights that the laws accord them, and no more. The vote of confidence the people have given me is indeed gratifying, and shows that one may defy powerful corruptionists and still be elected. I shall give the best service of my heart and brain to my state."

John A. Johnson, Democratic Governor-elect of Minnesota, is concededly one of the most interesting products of the recent campaign. Nominated to head his state ticket because no one else would consent to lead a "forlorn hope," Mr. Johnson went into the fight determined to win, and he succeeded, to the amazement of his party opponents. He captured about 20 per cent of the Republican vote, and whereas Roosevelt swept the state by upwards of 125,000 plurality, Johnson won the Governorship by a large plurality.

Prior to his nomination the Democratic candidate was practically unknown outside the Senate district which he had represented for one term in the Legislature. His candidacy was not taken seriously until near the end, when an anonymous circular was scattered broadcast, charging that Johnson's father was an inmate of a poorhouse and that his mother took in washing. Investigation showed that the family had come up in abject poverty, that the father was shiftless and failed to provide for his own, and that the candidate's mother actually did do the neighbors' washing. At that time Johnson was but ten years old. He quit school and went to work to aid his mother in supporting the family. After a few years he worked into a good position and the real facts about his early hardships, when given to the public as an answer to the anonymous circular, won the hearts of the voters. The original circulars proved a most damaging boomerang.

During the campaign Johnson spoke all over the state, appearing most often in the smaller places. His Scandinavian descent and his frank and manly way of meeting the voters of the state cemented the victory for which the blundering of his opponents had paved the way.

## NO PEACE IN SIGHT.

The reports from the battlefields in the Orient are to the effect that Russia is disinclined to accept overtures for peace from any quarter. Several days ago it was announced that Japan had made unofficial overtures for peace and that they had been contemptuously rejected by the Czar.

With their accustomed bravado the Russians announce that Japan must fight the war to a finish. It evidently grates on the Russian pride to think that a small nation like Japan would score a point in bringing about a peace that would be appreciated by the nations.

Yet, why should a civilized nation, such as Russia pretends to be, begrudge to Japan a modicum of credit in bringing about peace? The Japanese may be of a race inferior to Caucasian Russia, but in the hostilities that have been in progress during the past year Japan has shown herself to be a nation of resources and of fighting strength; furthermore she has learned to carry on a war according to usages of modern warfare. At any rate, Russia is not in a position to speak contemptuously of what Japan has done.

The Japanese have exterminated the Russian navy on the Pacific. Port Arthur, the Russian stronghold on land, is nearly starved out, and its complete capitulation is expected in every report that the news correspondents place upon the wires. In the meantime Gen. Stoessel, the Russian commander in charge of the fort, is begging for an armistice,

while he prepares for holding the fort for a longer time than now seems possible.

Nor is the Russian army making a better record. The Japanese soldiers have secured a foothold and have steadily driven the soldiers of the Czar, mile by mile, back into Manchuria. In fact, as far as the present war forms a basis for judgment, an impartial onlooker can see no humiliation in Russia entertaining any kind of an offer made by Japan. —Seattle Times.

## HARD THINGS TO KILL.

Some of the common things, and not all of them pests and nuisances either, are remarkably tenacious of life. Among the good things, we mention blue grass, the most insistent and omnipresent as well as one of the very best of all our grasses. It wages a never ending war on all other grasses and on most of our weeds. It comes no one knows just how and pre-empt every little spot in the forest where a bit of sunlight penetrates. It mingles every roadside and makes velvety every footpath. It will cover the hummocky bog when drained, and builds little mountains of turf and creeps up every craggy hillside wherever can be found a foothold for any green thing. The more it is pastured and fed off the thicker it becomes and the faster it will grow. It is first on deck in the spring and last to give up to the frosts in the fall. When it seems dead by drought it is only resting and asleep, waiting for the first fall shower to begin business again. It keeps green and toothsome under winter snows. If it is turned over by the plow it seems to enjoy it and begins to grow to the side up with greater luxuriance than ever. It is one of the persistent good things—insect, drought, flood, blight and frost proof. On the other hand, we have some pests which exhibit the same characteristics. There is the English sparrow, the common victim of cats, owls, traps, poison guns, halltrons—a tiny mite of vitality, with a body no bigger than the end of one's thumb, always living in the very midst of his enemies, but shrewd enough and prolific enough so that his numbers constantly increase in spite of them, at home as much with the mercury at 40 below zero as 100 above, a forager and scavenger of the first order, always saucily defying man and trap and gun and indifferent to bounties placed on his head. Of the same habits are mice, rats and crows in animal and bird life, and in the vegetable kingdom certain types of weeds—purslane, pigeon grass, cocklebur, morning glory, ragweed, quack grass, thistle—a bold, lawless, indomitable band of farm pests and soil robbers which, coupled with equally tenacious forms of insect life, keep the farmer on the warpath all the time.

## READING MATTER ON THE FARM.

This is the season of the year when the selection of a supply of reading matter for the farm home comes up for consideration, and there is no one thing to which it will pay as well to give a little careful attention. There may now be obtained such a profusion of good reading matter for a trifle of money that every home in the country should be well supplied. Let us suppose that there are the father, mother and four children in the farm home. What would be a good selection? If located on a rural mail route, there should be a daily paper, preferably a state paper; then two good agricultural papers; then the best of the local or home papers, one of the good dollar magazines, a paper for the children and a woman's magazine or paper for the wife and daughters. The cost of such a selection of matter would be about \$5.50. Where one has neighbors who will do likewise a system of exchange will add to the list. No money which will be spent on the farm will bring in such large and such good returns as the money so spent. We always feel sorry to find a farm home where the reading matter is confined to an almanac, a catalogue and one or two of these trash agricultural or story papers, and there are all too many such country homes.

## THE FARM INSTITUTE.

The season of the farm institute is near at hand. The up to date farmer will all be present at the meetings—the man whom these institutes would most benefit will not be there. He thinks he knows it all. The heaven of an improved agriculture works slowly. It is surely worth while, for instance, to hear some man tell how he raised sixty-five bushels of corn to the acre, or how he fed a bunch of steers or hogs and topped the market, or some lady explain how she has an income of \$250 a year from her poultry, or how to grow an orchard which will net the owner \$70 an acre each year, or how to keep cows which will make 300 pounds of butter each year, or the how of achieving success in a hundred other lines of agriculture. Farm institutes are in no sense book farming, so called, but rather the summing up of the successful work of practical and intelligent men. Almost any farmer can well afford to pay some man \$5 to take his place on the farm for two days so that the entire session of the institute may be attended, and he will do well to take his wife and children along too. Go and ask questions if nothing more. There will be some one there to answer them intelligently.

## It's Sometimes That Way.

She was surprised when she heard of the engagement, and she showed it. "Why, I was perfectly satisfied in my own mind that you liked Tom better than George," she said. "Well, to tell the truth, I did," replied the engaged girl. "But you say you are engaged to George?" "Yes, that's true." "Well, I don't understand it at all." "Why, it's very simple. You see, George was the one who proposed."

## First award and two gold medals given the Hawes \$3.00 Hat Exhibit at the St. Louis Exposition

JOHN H. WEIGEL & CO.

Sole Agents



"SELLS GOOD CLOTHES"

## TO KEEP FRIENDS.

Be Interested In Them, but Never Descend to Curiosity.

If you would have friends be interested in them.

There is a difference between interest and curiosity. Never be curious.

Interest asks nothing, but is glad of others' joys and sorry for others' misfortunes. Curiosity seeks to find more than is written upon the surface, seeks for the purpose of distribution, for innocent slander.

One's friends like one to be interested. They detest one who is curious.

To be interested in those one meets needs but to wish them well.

To see the best of those about us will cause us to wish them well.

To our well-wishers we pour out our joys and sorrows. They are interested. They understand.

The interested friend always understands. The curious acquaintance never sees through motives. The curious one is blinded by his own interpretation of causes and his prejudiced view of results.

Don't, therefore, seek to know what is hidden. If your friend conceals something from you he has a reason for doing it. Prove your interest and your lack of vulgar curiosity by trusting him in spite of the concealment.

Those who are truly interested and never curious are surrounded by friends. —Detroit Tribune.

## A CITY WITHOUT TAXES.

All Its Expenses Are Paid by the Income From Its Property.

In the Black forest of Germany is the little city of Freudenstadt, with about 7,000 inhabitants, a busy industrial place with iron and chemical works of some importance.

Small as it is, Freudenstadt is a full fledged city, with a mayor, aldermen, half a dozen policemen and a fire engine. The public business is conducted on an economical basis, and the total expenses do not exceed \$5,000 in a year.

Freudenstadt has the distinction of being the only city in Germany and perhaps in the world which does not tax the citizens a shilling for municipal expenses. The yearly net revenue from the public property covers all the expenditure.

This property consists of about 6,000 acres of fine forest, which, being managed under the best forestry methods, is a permanent source of income. One or more trees are planted for every one that is cut down. No tree is cut till it can yield the maximum profit.

After deducting all the expenses of the industry the annual profit to the acre is about \$1.—Pearson's Weekly.

## BRIEF TWILIGHT.

At the Equator It Lasts Only a Little Over an Hour.

As twilight is caused by the refraction of the atmosphere, without which we should be instantly in darkness at sunset, all parts of the earth have twilight, though of varying duration. When the sun has sunk eighteen degrees below the horizon no more light can be refracted anywhere, but the path of the sun at the equator is so nearly vertical that its disappearance is proportionally rapid.

The shortest twilight at the equator is one hour and twelve minutes at the equinoxes in March and September; the longest is one hour and nineteen minutes at the solstices in June and December.

In London from May 22 to July 21 it is twilight all through the night. No wonder, with a disparity so great, people speak of night in the tropics as coming on almost suddenly. Farther north still, in the Shetlands and Norway, we speak of the midnight sun, where men never lose sight of the orb of day and twilight is unknown.—London Spectator.

## Hard Luck.

"Just my luck," she exclaimed, stamping her little foot angrily.

"What's the matter?" he asked.

"There's a pin," she returned, pointing to one on the floor near her foot, "and you know the superstition, of course."

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

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

## Sweet Woman's Way.

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

"Yes."

"And if I see any one I like better?"

"I'll sue you for breach of promise." —Boston Traveler.

## Often Reminded.

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

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

## His Title.

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

## Caterpillars and Grubs.

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

## Odd Old Laws.

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

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

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

## Animal and Plant Allies.

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

**The Capacity of the Lungs.** The lungs contain about one gallon of air at their usual degree of inflation. We breathe on an average 1,200 times per hour, inhaling 600 gallons of air, or 24,000 gallons per day. The aggregate surface of the air cells of the lungs exceeds 20,000 square inches, an area nearly equal to the floor of a room twelve feet square.

## Something of a Torrent.

Young Wife (sobbing)—I will not be quiet! Before we were married you said I had a charming flow of language. Young Husband—And so you have, dear. It not only flows, but dashes, leaps, bounds, roars, goes over catacombs and mill sluices, and there is an occasional waterspout as well.

## Stupid.

Perdita—It doesn't matter if this is the third installment of the story. The synopsis is printed, telling how the first chapters went, so you can start reading it from here. Penelope—Yes; but how stupid of them not to have the synopsis tell how it ends.

## Appearances Against Him.

"Do you mean to intimate that the prisoner was intoxicated?"

"Well, appearances seemed against him."

"What appearances?" "Well, for one thing he was holding a glass upside down trying to fill it from a tightly corked bottle."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

## Deficiency.

Honestman—I had to discharge my confidential man today. He didn't know enough for the position. Crookedchap—I discharged mine also. He knew too much.—Cincinnati Times-Star.

## The Attraction.

He—I'd give up all my millions to have you. She—If you did you wouldn't have me.—Smart Set.

## He Has Felt Them.

Any small boy will tell you that even leather slippers may be felt.—Philadelphia Record.

## ROBES AND BLANKETS

Without question we have the largest line and best assortment to be found anywhere.



And they are marked at prices that are sure to make them sell. Lots of new harness just in. Compare our \$12.50 harness with any other \$15.00 harness.

WYMAN & FRASEK

## SAM'S CAFE

Leading Cafe

in the City.

Open all Night

Yakima Avenue

## All the Latest

Books  
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We have the finest line ever brought to this city. . . .

Cowney's

A fresh stock just received. . . .

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## Special Sale

Of all kinds of

Toilet Soap

Under the auspices of the

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109 1/2 Yakima Avenue

## SMOKE

Nagler's Favorite

5c cigar

Sold to the retail trade only. Not Havana Cuttings, but clear Havana Filler.

Really a 10 cent CIGAR.

Manufactured only by

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## NOVELTY RUGS AND CARPETS

Rugs, Portiers, Couch Covers and Carpets.

From Old Rags, Bits, Scraps, etc.

RUG & SILK WORK SPECIALTY

109 N. Front St.

MRS. J. R. RADFORD, Prop.



# HENRY H. SCHOTT COMPANY

## The Great ANNIVERSARY SALE

You Can't Afford to Miss It!

THE most complete stock of the most thoroughly reliable merchandise, backed with our money-back guarantee. A marked saving on every line of goods. We give you exactly what we promise. That's why a sale here attracts the greatest number of people. That's why this is known as **The Busy Store**

HERE'S a reminder of the money-saving reductions made for this Anniversary Sale. Dress Goods, Silks, Fancy Goods, Notions, Linens, Dress Trimmings, Art Squares and Rugs. Lace Curtains and Portieres, Ladies' Suits and Skirts, Jackets and Shirt Waists. Flannelette Wear for Ladies and Children. Hosiery and Underwear, Golf Gloves and Mittens, Kid and Fabric Gloves, Blankets and Comforters. Ladies', Men's and Children's Shoes. Men's Furnishings and Boys' Clothing. Every department in the store offers wonderful inducements to buy here. Twenty to Fifty per cent reductions in price. Come and inspect the offerings we are making. You'll be convinced of the genuineness of the values we offer. If we can't save you money we'll not ask you to buy.

### HOPS SOLD TO McNEFF

The Moxee Company Disposes of the Balance of their Hop Crop—The Deal Involves a Sum of About \$60,000.

The biggest hop deal of the year was closed up in this city Friday morning and is reported for the first time exclusively in the columns of The Daily Democrat. Jack McNeff has bought the remainder of the Moxee company's hop crop, a deal which involves the change in ownership of 1000 bales of hops, for which must be paid a sum of not less than \$50,000 and probably \$60,000.

One week ago today a report was sent out from this city to the state papers announcing that these very same hops had been purchased jointly by Isaac Pincus & Son of Tacoma, and Hermann Klaber & Co. of Portland. This report was investigated and found to be untrue. Today the situation is entirely changed. Jack McNeff, the well-known hop buyer told a reporter for the Democrat that he had taken over the Moxee Co.'s hops. Mr. Lesh, manager of the Moxee company, was seen and he also verified the statement of Mr. McNeff, that the deal had been consummated.

The price paid per pound for the hops the contractors would not disclose. It is safe to assume, however, that not less than 29½¢ or possibly 30½¢ were the figures. At the present market price and from the fact also that the Moxee lot are prime quality a lower estimate upon the price paid per pound would be ludicrous.

This hop deal is the record for the state up to the present time. It is the largest sale ever made in Yakima county and involves in itself a handsome fortune.

### REMEDY FOR CAR SHORTAGES.

North Yakima is complaining of a car shortage, and the shippers at that point are said to be preparing to sue the Northern Pacific for damages alleged to have been sustained by reason of a failure to provide transportation for local products.

Similar complaints are often made, especially at the height of a crop movement. Sometimes the shippers are justified in finding fault because of neglect, and at other times it is a physical impossibility to provide sufficient rolling stock to meet the wants of all people who are clamoring for accommodation at the same time.

Complaint has been made by concerns desiring to ship wheat to the east that they can not get all the cars needed. This business has been large and unexpected this year, and it is probably true that the demand for the transportation of this sort of eastbound tonnage has temporarily reduced the rolling stock here below what it would ordinarily have been.

But the car shortages at a point that is anxious to ship wheat to the east that they can not get all the cars needed. This business has been large and unexpected this year, and it is probably true that the demand for the transportation of this sort of eastbound tonnage has temporarily reduced the rolling stock here below what it would ordinarily have been.

So far as traffic within a state is concerned, this is a matter which properly comes before a railroad commission, and

in states having commissions, shippers have frequently obtained relief by showing a clear case of railroad neglect in supplying cars. A commission can not of course, compel a carrier to do the impossible, but it can correct abuses in the matter of car shortages when it is shown that there is no just reason for delay in handling shipments.—Spokane-Review.

### OUR NAVAL POLICY.

The General Board of the navy has recommended the construction of three new battle-ships, five scout cruisers, six torpedo-boats, six torpedo-boat destroyers and two colliers, at an estimated cost of \$41,300,000.

It is clear that the people are not seriously opposed to a strong navy. But accepting naval increase as an established policy for the present, we may fairly consider its reasonable limits.

We have now twelve first-class battle-ships in service and thirteen under construction. We have laid down sixteen in the past six years, which is as many as England has begun in the same length of time and more than any other power has undertaken. In that period France has laid down six battle-ships, Germany twelve and Russia nine. Thus we have been building more than France and Russia, hitherto the second and third naval powers of the globe, combined, and a third more than Germany. Moreover, we are building a class of armored cruisers, substantially battle-ships, which are not matched of their kind in any other navy in the world.

We spent \$102,956,101.55 on the navy last year, which was over 50 per cent more than was spent by any other power in the world except England. France and Russia are no longer seriously in competition with us. Our only real competitor is Germany. In view of the fact that the Kaiser's navy is not now as strong as ours, it would seem as if we might be satisfied to keep pace with his rate of new construction. Germany lays down regularly two battle-ships and one large cruiser a year—all much smaller and cheaper than the corresponding ships in our own programmes. We have averaged about three of our bigger battle-ships and two of our biggest cruisers annually.

Moreover, there is no reason why we should keep all our ships in commission all the time. The creation of a regular system of reserves, both of ships and men, on the European plan, would give us all the advantages of a great navy without its intolerable cost. Under the present system every battle-ship, in addition to its first cost of \$8,000,000, involves a permanent annual expense equivalent to the interest on an investment of about \$50,000,000 more.—N. Y. World.

### Hops Are Active.

McGowan and McNeff bought a lot of 458 bales of hops Thursday from A. M. Patterson, the big hop grower of Oglequa, Cowlitz county. The price paid was 31¢. S. Huntington and company purchased Friday from Guy Grafton a lot of 100 bales of Yakima hops paying 30½¢.

### Sheep for Chicago.

There will be sent out from here Sunday morning a train load of sheep for the Chicago market.

Coffin Bros. are now loading 11 cars, and James Wright 10 cars. Both lots will be sent to Chicago. The market is expected to be brisk within the next week or ten days.

### Yakima Markets

(Corrected daily)

#### LIVE STOCK.

Steers, No. 1 .....\$2.50 @ \$2.75  
Cows, No. 1 .....\$2.00  
Fat hogs .....\$5.00 @ \$5.25  
Veal, dressed .....6c  
Hogs, dressed .....7c  
Wethers, dressed .....7c  
Ewes, dressed .....6c  
Lambs, dressed .....7c

#### POULTRY.

Chickens, old, live, per lb. ....8c  
Spring Chickens, per lb. ....10c  
Turkeys, per lb. ....12½¢ @ 13c

#### GRAIN.

Wheat, club, new .....76¢ @ 77c  
Blue Stem, new .....79¢ @ 80c  
Oats, per ton, new .....24.00  
Barley, per ton .....20.00

#### HAY.

Hay, alfalfa, per ton .....\$7.50  
Hay, clover, per ton .....\$10.00  
Timothy .....\$12.00  
Wheat hay .....\$9.00 @ \$10.00

#### PRODUCE.

Butter, ranch, per roll .....50c  
Butter, creamery, per roll .....65c  
Leaf lard .....15c  
Cheese, native .....20c  
Eggs, dozen .....30¢ @ 35c  
Onions, per lb. ....3c  
Cabbage, per lb. ....3c  
Honey, comb. ....12½¢  
Carrots, per cwt. ....75c  
Turnips .....1c  
Parsnips .....1½c

#### OTHER PRODUCTS.

Hubbard squash .....2c  
Sweet potatoes, per lb. ....4c @ 5c  
Potatoes, per ton .....\$14.00  
Apples, per box .....50¢ @ \$1.00  
Hops .....30½¢ @ 31c  
Celery, per bunch .....10c

#### Dead at 84.

At her late home on Nob Hill occurred the death of Mrs. Margaret Dooley on Friday morning, November 18, 1904. The deceased passed away at the ripe old age of 84, having been born in 1820.

The funeral will occur from Shaw & Flint's undertaking establishment this morning at 10 o'clock.

#### Mayor Mullin in Town.

Pat Mullin, mayor of Butte, Montana, and a large property owner in this city, arrived here Friday afternoon. He is on the way to Seattle and stopped off here on some business matters. Mr. Mullin contemplates making further investments in this city next spring. He recently purchased the Lowe block and the property on the corner adjoining. In the spring it is his intention to move the old frame building, in which the Fawcett Bros. hardware store is now located, and put up a fine three story brick and stone building in its place. This would enhance the value of the property and also give the corner a very dignified appearance.

#### Another Laundry Coming.

C. Thompson arrived here from Tacoma Friday. He is contemplating establishing a new laundry in this city, and with that purpose in view he has purchased a lot on the east side of south Second street just north of the smaller Cadwell block, upon which he will erect a two story building for his place of operation. It is Mr. Thompson's desire to commence on the structure as soon as the plans have been prepared.

### A MODEL OF CAUTION.

Yet an Innocent Remark Was the Cause of His Death.

The father of Gueau de Reverseaux had been a distinguished lawyer, and through his influence he held important offices under the government. When the revolution began he gave up his office at La Rochelle and retired to Chartres.

From the time that the revolution began Gueau de Reverseaux devoted his attention exclusively to preserving his own safety. He wrote no letters. He would receive no letters. He saw no visitors and paid no visits. He spoke to no person and allowed no one to come near him. It would have been impossible to be more prudent than he was.

However, he wanted some sheds built on his farm near Chartres and ventured to consult a carpenter. The carpenter told him that he could not undertake the work immediately, as Gueau de Reverseaux wished, because most of his workmen were drafted to join the army at once.

Gueau de Reverseaux replied: "The workmen need not go. They can send substitutes."

This remark was heard by the workmen, but only the first phrase made any impression on them. They reported everywhere that M. Gueau de Reverseaux, who must be good authority, had said that they need not go. The news went to headquarters that Gueau de Reverseaux declared that the drafted workmen need not obey the government. This was considered to be conspiracy, and he was condemned to death and executed.

### ODD MOON BELIEFS.

The Orb of Night as Food For the Immortal Gods.

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

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

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

#### War.

"Taking my life in my hands, I advanced into the very midst of the cannon until both my arms were shot off!" "And then?" "Sir, I took my life in my teeth and pressed on!" exclaimed the old veteran or invalid, with glowing eyes.—Puck.

### LACK OF APPETITE.

Nature's Method of Telling Us That We Should Not Eat.

A man who retires at 9 o'clock should have his dinner at 5. As our business methods prohibit this way of living, the next choice for this class is a noon-day dinner, a light meal at night and a more substantial breakfast. The man who eats a dinner well proportioned, served in courses, at 6 or half past will find a light breakfast all that is necessary. Most persons have been brought up to think it necessary to eat three good meals a day, which few Americans can do for any length of time. To prick up the stomach, to bring the gastric secretions in that it may receive the food in a welcome condition in the morning, an "appetizer" in the shape of the juice of one or two oranges is taken, or other acid fruits. At dinner, condiments or large quantities of salt are eaten. The irritation these create we call "appetite."

It must be understood that the lack of appetite is nature's way of telling us that we should not eat. Those who insist on eating without appetite live for awhile, but go about their daily toil with languid movements and an expression of stern duty, making every one around them feel that life is a burden rather than a pleasure. This class also go from place to place wishing for new dishes, new ideas, new ways of dressing the ordinary things they are so tired of eating. Their sense of taste has got into revolt, and to keep the appetite at all alert new and highly seasoned dishes must be constantly concocted. The oyster cocktail, enough to ruin the finest stomach, is seen on their tables. A natural appetite to them is but a remembrance of childhood. Their names swell the list of sufferers from dyspepsia, rheumatism, gout, Bright's disease, biliousness and "sick headache."—Woman's Home Companion.

### NATURE'S HANDIWORK.

The Wonderful Bridge That Spans a Canyon in Utah.

Writing about the colossal bridges of Utah, W. W. Dyer says in the Century: Across a canyon measuring 335 feet 7 inches from wall to wall nature has thrown a splendid arch of solid sandstone sixty feet thick in the central part and forty feet wide, leaving underneath it a clear opening 357 feet in perpendicular height. The lateral walls of the arch rise perpendicularly nearly to the top of the bridge, when they flare suddenly outward, giving the effect of an immense coping or cornice overhanging the main structure fifteen or twenty feet on each side and extending with the greatest regularity and symmetry the whole length of the bridge. The majestic proportions of this bridge may be partly realized by a few comparisons. Thus its height is more than twice and its span more than three times as great as those of the famous natural bridge of Virginia. Its buttresses are 118 feet farther apart than those of the celebrated masonry arch in the District of Columbia known as Cabin John bridge, a few miles from Washington city, which has the greatest span of any masonry bridge on this continent. This bridge would overspan the capitol at Washington and clear the top of the dome by fifty feet. And if the loftiest tree in the Calaveras grove of giant sequoias in California stood in the bottom of the canyon its topmost bough would lack thirty-two feet of reaching the underside of the arch.

This bridge is of white or very light sandstone, and, as in the case of the Caroline, filaments of green and orange tinted lichens run here and there over the mighty buttresses and along the sheltered crevices under the lofty cor-

nice, giving warmth and color to the wonderful picture.

### Jovial on the Scaffold.

Sir Thomas More, who was beheaded in 1535, was famous for his wit. "He died," says the chronicler, "with an unconcern that in others would have appeared to be levity, but in him was nature." He jested on the scaffold, and he had been just as humorous during his imprisonment. With a pathetic touch which is never absent from the true humorist he closed all his windows when they took his books from him. "It is time to shut up shop," he said, "when the wares are all gone."

### The Angel in Him.

Rev. Dogood—No man is so bad that there is not a little of the angel left in him. Bobson—Yes, that's so. Remember Spilkins? Everybody thought he was about the worst man on earth. Why, his own mother wouldn't come to his funeral. Well, sir, I've been told a thousand times a month for the last five years that Spilkins was the only real saint that ever lived. Rev. Dogood—My goodness! Bobson—I married Spilkins' widow.

### How It Hurts.

Tommy—Smokin' cigarettes is dead sure to hurt yer. Jimmy—G'on! Where did yer git dat notion? "From pop." "Aw, he wuz jist stringin' yer." "No, he wasn't stringin' me. He wuz strappin' me. Dat's how I knows it hurts."—Catholic Standard and Times.

### Ideal Laborers.

She—What gave you nervous prostration? Weary Will—Overwork, mum. She—I never heard of a tramp overworking himself. Weary Will—I s'pose not, mum. They're generally too tired to tell of it.—New York Times.

### Something to Draw On.

Jones (who is broke)—I, have one faithful friend left. Brown (also broke)—Who is it? "My pipe. I can still draw on that."—Town Topics.

### Not His Own Boss.

"It's ridiculous for a young man to get married as soon as he comes of age," said the elderly bachelor. "Think so, do you?" said Hepeck languidly.

"Of course. Why, he's scarcely old enough to be his own boss." "Well, he isn't if he gets married." Philadelphia Press.

### The Demand Was Granted.

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

### An Exposure.

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

### Forgiveness.

Little five-year-old Edith was taken to a dentist, who removed an aching tooth. That evening at prayers her mother was surprised to hear her say, "Forgive us our debts as we forgive our dentists."



## LOCAL AND PERSONAL

The Yakima County Teachers association meets today at Prosser.

Alex Miller returned Friday afternoon from a short visit to the Sound.

E. L. Boardman of the Prosser Bulletin was in the city all day Friday.

C. H. Hinman went to Kiona Friday on business connected with the land office.

Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Martin left Thursday morning for a short trip to the Sound.

Prince E. Harris and George Finn of Prosser were registered at the Bartholomew Friday.

Judge Rudkin returned from Ellensburg last night where he has been holding court.

Moser Emerson, county surveyor of Kittitas county, was in the city from Ellensburg Friday.

The Ladies Guild of the Episcopal church met in social session at the rectory Friday afternoon.

Frank N. McCandless came in last night on the 11:17 train from Tacoma and is in the city today.

W. H. Patterson and Earl Barnes returned Friday from a goose hunt in the Horse Heaven. They bagged 26 geese.

F. M. Gilbert, president of the Allen, Gilbert, Ramaker company, musical instrument dealers of Portland is in the city.

Wilfred Crompton, who spent the summer here visiting his brother Dr. Crompton, has returned to his home at Niagara Falls.

Joan Sinclair left here Thursday for Seattle. He will visit Victoria, B. C., and later leave for California to spend the winter.

E. B. Preble and Edward Whitson returned last night from Olympia at which place they have been in attendance upon the supreme court.

The Elks memorial services will be held at 4 o'clock Sunday afternoon, Dec. 4. A musical program will be gotten up and an address will be delivered by some prominent Elk.

W. A. Bell returned Friday night from Tacoma. He has been attending the Hardware Convention of the state and represented the Yakima Hardware Co.

Over 100 cars were loaded with hay here this week for shipment to the Sound and as many more would undoubtedly have been loaded if the shippers had been able to secure the cars.

The Ladies Aid of the Methodist church gave an oyster supper last night at the home of Mrs. J. E. Shannon on Nob Hill. A very good attendance was reported.

Rev. E. F. Perry will speak at the Baptist church on Sunday morning and evening. Morning subject: "The Power of Choice." Evening subject: "An Abundant Blessing." To these and all the services the public are cordially invited.

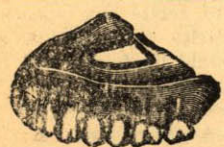
**The Yakima Hunters.**  
There are a great many hunters in Yakima county according to the books of County Auditor Newcomb. Since July 29 last the auditor's office has issued about 400 licenses to hunters. This department alone proves to be a large source of revenue and helps to keep the auditors office in the self supporting column which it has recently grown to. Every hunter in the county must take out a hunter's license at a cost of \$1 per.

All kinds of fresh fish, Olympia and Blue Point oysters can be had now at Puget Sound Fish Market. Phone No. 628. 14-1f

Plum pudding, glazed nuts and fruits and latest novelties for Thanksgiving made only at Johnson's Candy Factory. 45-3t

**Oh! Oh!! Oh, My!!!**  
An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure

**DON'T WAIT TOO LONG**  
**An Awful Toothache**  
Also a large Dental Bill can be prevented by consulting a Dentist in time. You may consult us without charge.



Painless extraction..... 50c  
Fillings..... \$1.00 up  
Gold Crowns..... 5.00 up  
Full Set Teeth..... 8.00 up

**Yakima Dental Parlors**  
Rooms 14 to 17, Sloan Building

Libby cut glass at Keene's, 40tf

## "Green Peas" From Pasco.

They made all sorts of fun of Hearst, but if he had been nominated he would have carried two states to Parker's one. Muse can consult the Muses, but will not sit with the sages.

One of the Connell imitations says that Pasco's main business houses are three saloons, and that the court house is in the suburbs. Pasco has four large stores, and does as much, except in lumber and wind, as Connell does. The court house is just where it ought to be, where the people wanted it to remain, and is on a street that in two years will be the busiest street in Franklin county.

The republicans ought to feel proud of its state ticket. Coon, called by his own party a moral leper, for lieutenant governor. Atkinson for attorney general, who must sign decisions written by his subordinates. Claussen for auditor, who was openly accused of embezzlement in Iowa. Bryan for school superintendent, said to be an incompetent by nearly every professional teacher in the state.

Meyer, one of the Montana republican candidates for the state senate, was defeated, although his district was strongly republican, because he kissed a prominent young lady on the street. Such little things don't count in this state. Coon, candidate for lieutenant governor, was openly accused by his own party of worse things than that; but he ran ahead of Mead, who was not accused of kissing anything but the dust at J. D. Farrell's feet.

Republican senatorial candidates by the half dozen are already in the field. Foster's term expires. He is a candidate for re-election, and will have to compete with Pug Wilson, the perennial, peripatetic candidate; also Piles, Campbell, Sweeney, Fairchild, and others. If Hutson and Allen from this county vote for Wilson The Express will heat itself to seven times its wonted heat, and give them the benefit of the blast. Likewise the same and ditto, if they do not work and vote for a decent railroad commission.—E. P. Greene, in Pasco Express.

## PORT ARTHUR HOLDING OUT

CHEFOO, Nov. 18.—A Russian who has just arrived from Port Arthur reports that the fortress is holding out well, despite three months of almost continuous bombardment. The active land defense is entirely in the hands of Lieutenant General Smirnov, commander of the fortress, though General Stoessel is ceaseless in his watchfulness and is frequently on the firing line. Much of the success in repelling the six-day attack it is said, is due to Lieutenant General Smirnov's handling of the artillery. As an example of his work, the Russians relate that during an attack on a hill which was already in the hands of the Japanese on three sides, General Smirnov's great quick-firing guns, under cover of darkness, got in the rear of the Japanese reserves who were waiting for the final attack, cut them up and drove them off, preventing them from participating in the final assault.

The report that the Japanese blew up fort No. 2, the Associated Press informant says, is incorrect. The Japanese attempted to take the fort, but General Smirnov personally superintended counter mining operations, blew up the Japanese tunnel and put a stop to their advance.

**MRS. MAYBRICK MAKES DENIAL.**  
NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—The Associated Press has received the following communication:

Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 18, 1904.  
"To the Associated Press: Will you kindly do me the kind favor to most emphatically contradict any and all statements to the effect that I intend to make a public appearance either on the stage or lecture platform. Permit me to add that in no instance has there been the slightest ground for such a report.

"Very truly yours,  
"FLORENCE E. MAYBRICK."

**Hunter Shoots His Wife.**  
MONONGAHELA, Pa., Friday, Nov. 18.—A wifely hug given her husband may cost Mrs. Joseph Kovah her life. She is now in the Memorial Hospital at this place, in a most serious condition.

Last evening her husband returned from a shooting trip of a few days and his wife rushed into his arms, giving him an embrace. The trigger of the gun he carried caught in her dress and the shell exploded. Mrs. Kovah was badly wounded, a portion of the charge striking her.

## D. REILLY

Plumbing, Steam and Hot Water Heating Estimates Furnished.

'Phone 924 23 N. Second St.

Keene sells watches at a fair price. 40tf

Columbia Phonograph records and supplies at Keene's, 40tf

If you want to buy something you don't see, if you want to sell anything, if you want help or if you want employment try an "ad" in The Daily Democrat.

## SIR COSSELL COMING WEST

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—(Special.)—Sir Ernest Cossell, private financial agent and secretary of King Edward, left here yesterday on a special train as a guest of Jacob H. Schiff, a big Wall street banker and representative of the biggest European financiers and investors in America, for an extended trip of inspection and investigation of the larger cities in the west and northwest, including Spokane, Tacoma, Seattle, Portland and Frisco.

The trip is purely of a business nature, according to a statement by Schiff, and the most important financial developments will result, as Sir Ernest is investigating opportunities for the investment of the king's private funds in promising territory which will produce a reliable, steady income.

The king already has large investments in Washington and Oregon, which Cossell will look over.

## KOREANS GROWING UGLY.

Possiet Bay, Siberia, Nov. 18.—According to estimates exclusive of the Yalu river fortifications, the Japanese have 25,000 soldiers in Korea. The hostility of the Koreans to the Japanese has increased and may lead to an open eruption.

## ALCOHOLIC CRIMINALS.

**The Drunken Mental State That Leads to Murder or Suicide.**

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

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

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

## STAINED GLASS.

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

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

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

## Took the First Tow.

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

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

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

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

## Compensation.

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

## LOST IN THE WOODS.

**In Such a Case Fear Is One's Most Dangerous Enemy.**

Every woodsman—yes, every Indian—gets lost at some time—that is, loses his bearings and has difficulty in getting to camp. As a matter of fact, the wild birds and beasts will sometimes get lost, although they are wonderfully equipped for finding their way home.

The worst thing a person lost in the woods can do is to get frightened. The truly dangerous enemy is not the cold or the hunger so much as the fear. It is fear that robs the wanderer of his judgment and of his limb power; it is fear that turns the passing experience into a final tragedy. Only keep cool, and all will be well.

A man of little experience usually sets out at a run when he is lost. He wishes to travel twice as fast as usual, and of course that merely wears him out and sends him farther astray. If he sits down calmly he will not only spare himself, but will help his friends to find him, and this he can do by shouting at intervals and, above all, by getting on as high and open a place as possible and there making two smoke fires, the recognized signal, "I am lost."—Ernest Thompson Seton in Country Life in America.

## ECLIPSE FORECASTS.

**The First One Was Made by Thales to the Egyptians.**

The eclipse of May 28, 585 B. C. (total in the east of Asia Minor), is the first that can be fixed with certainty. The prediction of it by Thales to the Ionians brought him lasting fame and excited among the Hellenes the love of science. Its occurrence during a great battle ended a five years' war between the Medes and the Lydians and led to a permanent peace.

The Chinese boast of a series of eclipses recorded in their annals extending over 3,858 years. But these are of very doubtful character. The Egyptians said they had accurately observed 373 eclipses of the sun and 832 of the moon before the time of Alexander the Great, who died 323 B. C.

An eclipse observed at Nineveh, June 15, 763 B. C., is recorded on an Assyrian tablet now in the British museum. A lunar eclipse, occurring at 8:40 p. m., March 19, 721 B. C., was observed, according to Ptolemy, with much accuracy at Babylon. Each central eclipse visible in our time is one of an unbroken series, extending from the earliest historic times to the present and recurring at regular intervals.

## THE FIRST ENVELOPES.

**They Were Used in a Private Penny Post in Paris.**

The first mention of envelopes occurs in 1653, when M. de Valayer set up, under royal patronage, a private penny post in Paris, and boxes were placed at street corners for the reception of letters wrapped in post paid envelopes.

The earliest uses of the word in English were by Bishop Burnet in 1714 and Dean Swift in 1726. That the "little bags called envelopes," as Rowland Hill described them, were nothing but a revival and were in use as a covering for postal purposes long before 1840, when his postal reform was established, is evident from the following: Under date July 21, 1627, Secretary Conway gives an account of his "opening a letter in the presence of the king, which contained a blank sheet." Lamb mentions them in 1825, and in "Harry Lorrequer," published by Charles Lever in 1837, we find, "The waiter entered with a small note in an envelope."

The early covers were probably rude enough, as machine made envelopes were unknown before 1840, and the "lick of the gum" did not make its appearance till the succeeding year.

## The Armenians.

The Armenians are one of the most ancient races in the world. Their country is mentioned by Xenophon and Ezekiel and in the cuneiform inscriptions of Babylon and Assyria. All the nations that surrounded them have passed away, but they remain, though their country has been harried with fire and sword for centuries. The speaker ascribed the permanence of the Armenian race to the virtue of their women and the exceptional purity and stability of their family life. Even in their heathen days polygamy was unknown to them. They have been a Christian nation for more than 1,500 years and have undergone perpetual persecution for their faith from the surrounding oriental peoples.

## Route of the Bobolink.

The amount of traveling done by some of our birds is astonishing. Dr. Cooke says that the common night hawk spends the summer in Alaska and the winter in Patagonia. The bobolink, which is the redbird of the middle states and the ricebird of the south, winters on the waving pampas of southern Brazil. It covers 700 miles from Cuba to the South American coast in a single flight, following a track not popular with other birds, which might be called the bobolink route.—Saturday Evening Post.

## Bound to Come.

Mamma—My dear, what are you doing? Little Daughter—Making a dolly for my little sister. Mamma—But you haven't any little sister. Little Daughter—No, not yet, but Sally Stuckup has just got one, and I know we always get everything the Stuckups do.

## Beat Her to the Altar.

"Why is it that Ethel has never married?" "She has too many pretty girl friends."—Cleveland Leader.

Did you ever see a car No. 1 on the railroad? What becomes of car No. 1?—Washington (Ia.) Democrat.

## CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

**WANTED**  
Fat geese and turkeys at the Ice Plant to freeze for the holidays. 43-5t

**FOR SALE**

Twenty acres of improved land in the Natches, 8 miles from town. Cheap and on easy terms.

DAVID LONGBON,  
R. D. No. 3. 43tf.

## Notice to Fruitgrowers.

Notice to all fruitgrowers. Don't forget the special meeting of the Horticultural Union called for Saturday, Nov. 19th, at Woodman hall, over the old postoffice. W. H. Paulhamus, the President of the Puget Sound fruit growers association will be present to deliver an address on that date and we have other matters of importance to attend to. Everybody invited.

J. M. Brown,  
Secretary.

42-5t

## A Story of Rossini.

In "Gossip From Paris During the Second Empire" A. B. N. Peat, the author, tells a story of Rossini, who was much dogged by the lion hunters: "Once a Russian lady outstripped the limits even of Rossini's patience and, having watched his daily promenade during several days, sent a message to his house expressive of her desire to be received by him. The reply to this strange communication was: 'I do nothing for nothing. If the lady brings me a fine bunch of asparagus she will be welcome, and she can take a view of me at her leisure.' Then, pointing to his waist, which had attained a somewhat aldermanic rotundity, he added, 'The lady may even walk round me if she pleases, but I must have my asparagus.'"

## Insect Traps.

Brazilian birds, fly catchers, display a brilliantly colored crest easily mistaken for a flower cup. Insects, attracted by what appears to be a freshly opened blossom, furnish the birds with food. An Asiatic lizard is entirely colored like the surface of the desert plains where it lives except that at each angle of the mouth blooms a brilliant red folding of the flesh exactly resembling a little flower that grows

Don't let the traveling takir sell you a watch at two prices. Its being done Buy at Keene's. 40tf

Advertise your wants in The Daily Democrat's classified "Ad" column. It brings results.

Patronize The Daily Democrat's classified "Ad" column to get what you want.

## Inland Commercial Company

DEALERS IN  
Staple and Fancy Groceries

FRUITS A SPECIALTY

DENVER BLOCK

WEST YAKIMA AVENUE.

## We do

the BEST WORK and at a more reasonable price than any other

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in the city. GIVE US A CALL and be convinced.

J. B. Williams

113 South Second Street

Near New Post Office

## J. M. PERRY & CO.

Wholesale

## Fruit and Produce

Hay, Potatoes and Apples a specialty.

## Fruit Growers Supplies

Boxes, Baskets, Nails, Duplex Paper, Picking Ladders, etc.

Warehouse on N. P. Track

Opposite N. P. Depot

## New Meat Market

123 N. Front St.

ALL KINDS OF FRESH MEATS AND FISH.

BEST PRICES PAID FOR HOGS, POULTRY AND GAME.

W. M. DAVERN, Prop.

## TIME CARD OF TRAINS

**NORTH YAKIMA.**

\*Daily +Daily except Sunday.

**WESTBOUND ARRIVE. DEPART**

No. 1—North Coast Limited via Seattle.....\*2:27 p m | \*2:27 p m

No. 3—Portland and South (via Olympia)\*6:45 a m | \*6:45 a m

No. 5—Portland, \*1:25 p m | \*1:25 a m

No. 57—Local freight..\*2:25 p m | \*2:00 p m

**EASTBOUND**

No. 2—North Coast Limited.....\*5:00 a m | \*5:00 a m

No. 4—St. Paul and east\*2:50 p m | \*2:50 p m

No. 6—St. Louis, east\*11:17 p m | \*11:17 p m

No. 58—Local freight \*9:45 a m | \*11:15 a m

Get Permit at Ticket Office for Trains 57 and 58.

## VESTIBULE TRAINS—DINING CARS

PULLMAN FIRST-CLASS

TOURIST SLEEPING CARS

M. S. MEYER, Act. | A. D. Charlton, A North Yakima, Wash. | G. P. A., Portland

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THOMAS LUND, Prop.

Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

Finest Sample Room in Central Washington.

Sole agents for Seattle Brewing and Malt Co., "RAINIER BEER"

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W. L. Steinweg, Cashier.

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Surplus.....\$80,000.00

A General Banking Business Done

Savings Department. Interest credited semi-annually. Foreign Exchange bought and sold.

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L. L. Thorp.....Vice President

J. D. Cornett.....Cashier

Frank Bartholomew.....Asst. Cashier

Capital.....\$50,000

Surplus.....\$75,000