

# YAKIMA DAILY DEMOCRAT

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

VOL. 1.

NORTH YAKIMA, WASHINGTON, TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 22, 1904

NO. 49

## GERMAN STEAMER CAPTURED

**German Vessel Captured by Japs in Attempting to Run Blockade.**

TOKIO, Monday, Nov. 21.—The navy department reports the capture of the German steamship Batelan while attempting to run the Port Arthur blockade.

The departments say that at 3 a. m. November 19 a Japanese squadron cruising off Yentao sighted a vessel steaming for Port Arthur. The gunboat Tatsu pursued and overtook the steamship at 5 o'clock in the morning.

On board the vessel was found a great quantity of winter clothing, blankets, medicine and corned meats. Her captain said he was bound for Newchwang.

The route and cargo of the Batelan were considered to be suspicious and she was taken possession of and brought to Sasebo.

## GOLD MINING ON FRASER.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Monday, Nov. 21.—There is a report of C. H. Richardson and others arriving from Lilloet that old-time miners are looking for a golden harvest this winter because the Fraser river is lower than it has been for twenty years. The bars that made fortunes for the old-timers nearly a generation ago are just now peeping their heads above water, and it is reported that scores of Chinamen with the crudest methods are already making big cleanups.

The mouth of Churn Creek is spoken of as one of the most likely places. In 1886 the bars of Churn Creek were exposed and they were extremely rich, but operators were driven out by high water. They will be entirely exposed again in January and will stay so for sixty days. The Churn Creek bar yielded \$50 per day per man in the old days. It is a hundred miles by road from Ashcroft.

## They Gave Him a Beating.

Johnson, the chinaman who runs the Richeau restaurant was given a severe beating last night by three hoboes. Johnson says that he was coming along Front street about 9:30 o'clock last evening when he met three men at the corner by the Chinese laundry. They demanded money of him and when he told them he had none one of the men hit him a severe blow in the eye. This blow felled him, and while he was down one of the men kicked him several times and came near breaking a rib. Old Johnson felt pretty sore over the difficulty and at once reported the affair to police headquarters. It is known who the men are and their arrest will follow today.

A. F. Switzer is renovating the old Edison theatre which adjoins the Bartlett hotel for the purpose of converting the same into a drummers sample room.

## NOTHING DOING AT MUKDEN

**Russian and Jap Armies Both Inactive—Lay Watching Each Other.**

MUKDEN, Monday, Nov. 21.—The anticipated general attack by the Japanese has not developed as yet. The uncertainty of the present situation gives rise to conflicting rumors and speculation regarding future operations. Some expect the Japanese to attempt a wide flanking movement on Tie Pass, and others claim the armies will practically winter in their present positions. Complete inactivity prevails.

Since the Japanese failed in the attack which they made on Poutiloff Hill, November 18, the old order of affairs has been resumed.

There are frequent skirmishes particularly in the vicinity of the Russian center, where both sides have daily clashed. There was an exchange of artillery fire during the greater part of November 20.

It appears that the affair of November 18 was a reconnaissance in force, and that, had it been successful, it was to be followed by a general attack.

The Japanese got within thirty paces of the Russian outer post before being driven back. They left more than 100 dead on the field.

The Russian soldiers are quite comfortable in their dugouts. The weather continues extremely cold, the thermometer recording 35 degrees of frost. The frost is accompanied by high winds, which carry clouds of dust.

## THE PRESIDENT'S MENAGERIA

**New York Officials Get Into a Row Over Who Pays the Freight.**

NEW YORK, Monday, Nov. 21.—The United States government and the Zoological Societies of Washington and New York are in a quandary over the zebra, the two ostriches, the surviving lioness of the two and the two baboons sent over, as has been generally understood, by King Menelik of Abyssinia as a present to President Roosevelt.

W. H. Ellis who went on a mission to Abyssinia holds the key to the situation. He has the bills of lading and other papers for the beasts and refuses to give them up to the representative of the National Zoological Park at Washington, who has authority to receive them with the thanks of the President. In the meantime they were sent to the New York Zoo.

It is said that Ellis brought them over and he intends to hold the papers on account of freight charges against them amounting to some \$800.

Mrs. Guy Thompson of Ellensburg arrived here Monday afternoon to visit her aunt Mrs. James Wright.

## RUSSIANS WANT RIGHTS

**Reformers of all Kinds Rush to St. Petersburg to Encourage the Zemstvos.**

ST. PETERSBURG, Monday, Nov. 21.—The interest in the meetings of the Zemstvos representatives is intense. The war and all other questions are temporarily forgotten. Nothing else is talked of. Liberals from all parts of the empire are flocking here, including many from Poland and Finland. The hotel lobbies are crowded, almost resembling convention times in America.

The permission granted by Interior Minister Sviatopolk-Mirsky was for an assembly of 300. The participants' friends display complete confidence in the protection afforded by the minister and his most outspoken sentiments. Nothing approaching such a gathering has ever before been permitted in Russia.

## HURRICANE ON TALSUTSE ISLAND

AMSTERDAM, Monday, Nov. 21.—The Talsutse Islands, northeast of Celebes, Malay Archipelago, have been visited by a disastrous hurricane, causing the sea to rise to such an extent that it flooded the islands and left 30,000 persons destitute, their homes, boats and plantations being destroyed.

## A TOUGH GANG

**Seven Hoboes Refuse to be Driven Off From a Freight Train—**

**They are Finally Caught and Locked in a Box Car Where the City Police Capture Them.**

Seven tough characters were captured in a box car Sunday night and lodged in the city jail. Their names are William Perry, J. C. and M. C. Gray, Jacob Lechnie, Fred Vogt, Fred Peterson, and C. C. Curry. The hoboes boarded a freight train at Pasco and refused to be driven off by the trainmen. As a matter of fact they attacked the train crew and compelled the crew to abandon any effort to get them off the train. The men were armed heavily with ugly knives and pistols.

When the train arrived at Yakima the crew began another attempt to dislodge the hoboes. The seals of several cars containing merchandise were broken and the hoboes would crawl inside. The crew put them out several times, but were unable to get rid of them. They finally concluded to let them break into another car and then get help from the authorities and pull the whole bunch. This plan was carried out. The hoboes broke the seal of another car and had no sooner crawled inside than the door was locked upon them. Assistance from the police quickly landed them behind the bars.

Detective Cumming of the Northern Pacific has filed a complaint against them charging them with breaking the seals of freight cars. They will have a hearing before Justice Taggard as soon as the train crew returns to this place, which will probably be this afternoon, in order to give their testimony.

## A Trip to White Bluffs.

D. A. Kelley, an expert artesian well driller, was in the city Monday. He arrived here last Thursday night from Seattle and on Friday morning left with J. R. McKeand for the White Bluffs country over on the Columbia. Mr. Kelley's main object in making this trip was to pass an opinion upon the feasibility of trying for an artesian well in the White Bluffs country. He thinks the country offers a fine opportunity for development and the only feasible way to that development is by boring for artesian water. Mr. Kelley will be one of the bidders before the county commissioners on the proposed scheme of the county boring for water with the understanding that if water is obtained all expense will be defrayed by a company headed by J. R. McKeand.

Arthur Hathaway has purchased the meat market at No. 123 north Front street from W. N. Daverin and will continue the business under the name of the New Market.

## The Orpheum

NORTH YAKIMA, WASH.

The Orpheum Stock Company presenting tonight the Beautiful Two-Act Society Comedy

"Stubbhorn Louise"

Illustrated Song "Jennie Lee"

Moving Pictures "Hero of the Battle of Liao-Yang"

Thursday night Amateur Performances

## GAS FRANCHISE GRANTED

**City Council Also Passes Ordinances for New Water and Light Rate and the Trunk Sewer System.**

The city council convened Monday night with all councilmen present. Mayor Fechter presided. An ordinance was passed for the corner of streets 7th and G and same was referred to street and ditch committee. Chris Christianson remonstrated against the laying of a wood side walk on lots 3 and 4, block 12. He will build a house on said lots in the spring and desires to lay a cement walk. Referred to street and ditch committee. The council was petitioned to have the sewer main extended to Capitol Hill. Referred to street and ditch committee.

Nicholas McCoy petitioned the council for \$2000 damages. McCoy says he fell through a hole in the sidewalk in front of the Horseshoe saloon on the 5th day of last March. The claim was disallowed.

The contract for building a wooden sidewalk on the south side of Walnut street from 7th to Front street was awarded to Ballinger and Duvall at 37 1/2 cents per lineal foot.

The committee on public improvement reported an arrangement with Engineer Ernest McCullough who will have charge of the proposed cities drainage sewer system. Said system will be submitted to the voters at the city election on December 6. If the city votes at that time, in other words, to float \$60,000 worth of bonds for the building of the drainage system of sewers, work will be commenced at once by Engineer McCullough who is to receive \$250 per month from the city for his services.

The ordinance governing the rate on water, and the ordinance governing the rate on light as drawn up and submitted by the Northwest Light & Water Co. passed their first reading and were turned over to the city attorney. The following communication in regard to the proposed new power plant was read:

North Yakima, Wash., Nov. 18, 1904. Messrs. Rand, Dudley and Thorpe, Light and Water Committee, City of North Yakima, Wash.

Gentlemen: Referring to our conference of today and your request for a statement as to what we will do here if a final settlement of our relations with the City is made now, I will say:

1st. We will, on or before May 15th, 1905, complete a purely gravity system of water supply for this city taking the water through large mains direct from the Natches river high enough up to give a constant pressure of not less than 75 pounds. This is only providing we are not restricted by right of way difficulties, which we will of course look to you to co-operate in preventing.

2nd. We will at the same time lay large mains over Nob Hill and thoroughly cover that section, furnishing ample and constant pressure at all points without pumping. We will also make various other important extensions of the mains in other parts of the city and connect up the various "dead ends."

3rd. We will commence the construction as quickly as engineering can be done and material assembled of the 5000 horse-power plant on the Natches river about ten miles above the city, if right of way can be secured promptly. We will deliver power from said plant into the city during the year 1906, unlooked for obstacles, such as strikes, floods or legal complications, not intervening.

4th. I will add the railway matter because it is collateral to, or directly connected with, and entirely dependent upon these others. The large power scheme is the entering wedge for the electric railways, and in order to raise capital to put through the power scheme we must have settled relations on a reasonably profitable basis with the city for a period of at least 30 years from this time. We believe, with these matters settled, that we can bring about the early building of the three electric railways. In fact, I am now ready for the first time to say that as quickly as our engineers can report definitely on a few important points, we will be ready to name conditions on which these railways, radiating from North Yakima in three different directions and amounting to a total of about 75 miles of first class electric lines, will be built. This will be within a few weeks, and I believe the conditions will prove such as your people will be able to comply with.

To settle all these matters involves only the prompt passage of ordinances covering the light and water rates recently agreed upon with your Committee, by which we have conceded a reduction of from 25 to 50 per cent, the reduced rate of \$7.50 per month and a rate of \$3.75 per month per hydrant for fire protection, which is a re-

duction of \$1.25 per month per hydrant from rates recently prevailing. These ordinances to run for a total period of 30 years from now, amounting to a reduction in time of over six years from the other franchises.

As the season is rapidly passing for doing such heavy work as is proposed, it is plain that the city is as much interested as ourselves in having the whole matter promptly settled. In some phases of this work, a month's delay now practically means a year.

Yours truly,  
ROBT E. STRAHORN,  
President.

The gas ordinance of J. J. Chambers passed the third reading of the council. A 30 year franchise was granted. Work must be commenced within six months and completed by September, 1906.

The ordinance for a system of trunk sewers and the ordinance for the issuing of bonds to cover the expense of the same was passed by the council. This system of sewerage will cover the whole town including Capitol Hill. The system will not be confined to the business part of the city alone. It will take in the entire city. The council authorized the expenditure of a sum of money not exceeding \$30 for the obtaining of a cut to be printed in the newspapers of the city. The purpose of this cut or picture of the proposed system of trunk lines is to enlighten the voter so that he may know what he is voting for or against.

Election judges were appointed as follows: First Ward—C. M. Hauser, inspector; F. M. Spain and B. N. Coe, judges. Second Ward—E. E. Cleaver, inspector; H. D. Winchester and C. B. McConnell, judges. Third Ward—Robert Scott, inspector; Charles Longmire and John Gourley, judges. Fourth Ward—Hatfield, Sr., inspector; Charles Clark and A. W. Schwartz, judges. Fifth Ward—J. A. Leach, inspector; J. N. Mall and D. L. Crowder, judges. Sixth Ward—C. H. Hoffman, and P. Y. Heckman, judges; Leroy Brooker, inspector. Council adjourned.

William Stark died at the Deaconess hospital in this city on Sunday, November 20. He was brought here from Toppenish where he had been working. He died of pneumonia. The remains will be shipped to New York for interment.

Levis E. Wilson died in St. Elizabeth's hospital on Sunday, Nov. 20, 1904, at the age of 21. The deceased lived at Mabton and had been in the city under a physicians care only a short time. The funeral was held from Shaw & Flint's undertaking establishment Monday afternoon.

## DRESSED IN MAN'S CLOTHING

**Of Two Hoboes Arrested Monday One Turns Out to be a Woman.**

A couple giving their names as L. B. Mitchell and Jessie Mitchell, were arrested by the police about 3:30 Monday afternoon and lodged in the city jail. They are supposed to have come into town on a freight train and at once excited the attention of the local officers as they acted rather suspicious and appeared to be hoboes. On closer examination the police arrived at the conclusion that one of the hoboes was a woman, as the alleged man did not act the part properly. They were therefore arrested and taken to the city bastille, where the alleged man broke down and confessed to being a woman and that her home is in Seattle, where she said she was known as Jessie Morrison, this, however, is not believed to be her real name. The man in the case said his name is L. B. Mitchell and that he and the woman are just "hoboeing together." When asked by a reporter for The Democrat why the woman was tagged up in a man's clothes, he replied that the woman was troubled with weak lungs and that a doctor had advised that she seek a different climate from that of Seattle. So, being her friend, they started out, the woman on his suggestion putting on a man's clothes, because it is easier to travel that way and besides she could keep warmer that way. They had but very little money he said. The woman kept out of sight in her cell during the reporter's call and declined to show herself. The man in the case, however, put up a rather bold front and said he wanted to know the reason why that they had been gathered in by the officers, as they had violated no law that he knew of.

The couple will be taken before Police Judge Lynch today for a hearing.

Zeke Thompson was a visitor here from Prosser Monday.

A marriage license was issued Monday to William Beantrow and Miss Winnie Chapman of Capitol Hill. The wedding ceremonies will be performed Thursday morning by Rev. H. P. James, at the home of the bride's parents.

Miss Daisy Lennington had a few friends in at her home on north Ahtanum avenue last Friday evening. The evening was spent in dancing and games. Miss Lennington expects to leave very soon for California where she will make her home.

## Special for THANKSGIVING ORANGE CIDER

YAKIMA MINERAL WATER IRONBREW ROOT BEER  
GINGER ALE POPS OF ALL FLAVORS

**Yakima Bottling Works**  
Telephone 1931

Orders delivered to all parts of city

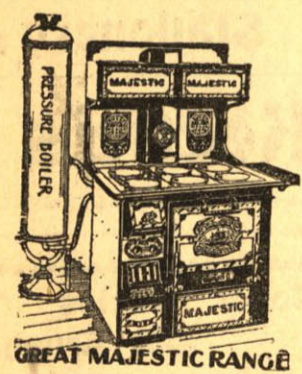
## BARGAINS IN CARVING SETS FOR THANKSGIVING

Full size 2-piece set, horn handle, worth \$2.00, our price.....	\$1.50
3-piece set, genuine Stag handle, worth \$3.25, our price.....	2.50
3-piece set, genuine Stag handle, worth \$3.50, our price.....	2.75
3-piece set, genuine Stag handle, worth \$5.50, our price.....	4.50
3-piece set, Pearl handle, worth \$10.00, our price.....	8.50

**Longuet-Abeling Hdw. Co.**  
19 E. Yakima Ave. The Low Price Hardware Store

## Appearance

Some women buy a steel range because it looks attractive as it stands on the store floor. Lots of nickel plating to show it off and catch the eye. Did you ever stop to consider how much this nickel plating cost? How hard it is to keep clean? How much it improves the Cooking Quality of the Range?



## The Majestic Manufacturers

do not believe in this nickel trimming, they spend their money on improving the inside of their range. Don't you think it worth considering such matters? : : : : : : : : :

## Yakima Hardware Co. Sole Agts

## HOME GROWN TREES

## Yakima Valley Nursery

INGALLS & CAMPBELL, Props.

Home grown stock, thoroughly ripened. Prices lower than those of traveling salesmen by about 25 per cent. Satisfaction guaranteed. No better trees for any price. Nursery located 3 1/2 miles west of North Yakima.

Address R. D. No. 4

# The Yakima Daily Democrat

By J. D. Medill

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North Yakima, Wash. Tuesday, Nov. 22, 1924

## THE GALLED JADE WINCES.

The Republic in a half column editorial violently denies that its editor is committed in any way to the latest scheme for the dismemberment of Yakima county advocated by Col. Boardman and other leading citizens of Prosser.

This paper in commenting upon the matter in Monday's issue used the following language, which was the only reference made to the belligerent and feecious editor of the Republic:

"Even the phlegmatic and obstinate Col. Robertson is represented as assenting to the deal."

We were informed by a gentleman who has a good reputation for veracity and who is himself in favor of county division, that Col. Robertson would not oppose the present proposition to divide the county. Corroborative evidence of such a statement being correct may be found in the fact that the Saturday edition of the Republic contained a very comprehensive interview with Editor Boardman of Prosser in which that gentleman stated frankly the intention of the Prosser people to bring the division question up again at the approaching session of the legislature. There would be no special significance in this however, were it not that the interview was couched in language calculated to impress the readers with the belief that the paper itself is in sympathy with the object in view of the party interviewed. However, this paper has no desire to misrepresent the evening journal in its position on the matter, nor that of its publisher if indeed he has any position on the question at all, as he does not say where he stands on the question.

The Republic refers tearfully to the time when it once opposed county division. It made some bitter enemies, it says, and no friends.

That perhaps was due to the fact that the paper itself was not fair. It supported a man violently for the legislature after the fact was established that its candidate merely desired to go to the legislature in order that he might divide the county. Then after he was elected and succeeded in getting a division bill through the house the Republic roared and damned him until its own readers called a halt.

The Democrat is not open to so much criticism on this question, no matter what the Republic may say. Our files are open to inspection and we will agree to present the Republic man with a brand new hat, such as would be suited to his dignity, if he can find a line in this paper for a period of seven years that can be tortured into meaning that we favor or ever did favor a division of the county. We have always believed that the proposition is premature and we believe so now. This paper never has been afraid to say where it stands on any question and it is not afraid now.

The Republic, on the other hand, is apparently seeking to dodge this question. Its article of last evening is made up of misrepresentation and abuse. The paper has not yet said where it stands on this newest scheme to cut the county in two and it does not mean to say until it is smoked out. If the Republic is not a party to this latest scheme to dismember Yakima county why doesn't it come out boldly and say so?

## SHOTS FROM THE COMMONER.

Fred Johnson, a resident of California, is authority for the statement that the island of Anacapa, one of the Santa Barbara channel group, is being slowly but surely washed away into the ocean in a most peculiar way. Mr. Johnson claims that this phenomenon is due to the presence of 400 sheep on the barren rocky island. These sheep, according to Johnson, are actually wearing away the rocks. On the south side of the island they run along the top of the precipitous cliffs, forming deep pathways about three feet from the edge of the cliff. Rain soaks into these ruts and from time to time parts of the bluff fall into the sea. On the north side of the island are canyons and hollows where the soil has collected. Between the rock and the upper crust the soil washes out, and caves sometimes as deep as twenty feet are formed. The sheep run over the top of these, wear ruts in the earth, which in turn is washed into the sea.

The value of one vote—what is it? A writer in the New York Tribune contributes a very interesting article on this subject, saying: "I have only one vote. What difference does it make if I use it or not? There will be no change in the result because I do not go to the polls. This is the most frequent form of excuse with which careless or indolent citizens soothe their consciences on

election day. Of course the excuse carries its own refutation with it. If everybody thought and acted thus, there would be no election at all. In the gubernatorial campaign in Massachusetts in November, 1839, Marcus Morton defeated Edward Everett by a single vote in a total poll of 100,622. This defeat interrupted the hitherto triumphant political career of Everett, and withdrew him from the field of possible presidential candidates, until 1860, when he reluctantly consented to run as vice presidential nominee on the ticket headed by John Bell, and was 'snowed out' of sight."

Another instance of the value of a single vote is given by this writer as follows: "In the spring of 1811, at the annual election in Rhode Island, there was a town precinct closely contested by the federal and the republican (the peace and war) parties. A federal farmer, hurrying down to vote just before closing time, was stopped on the way by finding one of his valuable pigs fast between the planks of a fence. He tried to pull the pig out and failed. Then with some difficulty he pried away one of the planks, releasing the pig, and started on a run for the voting place. Just as he got within a hundred feet of it the town struck six. The polls closed without his vote. The result was the war representative from that town was elected by one vote. When the general assembly met a few weeks afterward a war senator was chosen by one majority on joint ballot. In 1812 the declaration of war against England was carried in the United States senate by one vote. General Jackson was nominated as a major general and confirmed by one vote. January 8, 1815, he commanded the army at the battle of New Orleans, won a great victory, became a popular military hero, was elected and re-elected president of the United States, turned all the Whigs out of office, removed all the deposits from the national banks, vetoed the bill, and played havoc generally, and all because that pig away up in Rhode Island got fast in a plank fence."

A new fuel has been invented by Jacob Smith, a glass worker, and it has passed a satisfactory test. Speaking of this article, a writer in the Philadelphia Record says: "It is said to possess more heat units per pound than either coal or wood; it can be manufactured and sold at a profit for half the cost of coal and it does not smoke except when a strong draft is used. Its success as a fuel for domestic purposes was determined several weeks ago, when not until this week, when it was used beneath an engine boiler, was its value for manufacturing demonstrated. The fuel is made largely from the refuse of pulp mills, of which there are a number about Muncie. Each mill turns out thousands of tons of refuse annually. The refuse, a combination of soda and lime, is mixed with crude oil, and the finished product resembles putty. It may be cut with a spade and thrown into a furnace or beneath a boiler. No kindling is necessary, for a match touched to it will light readily, the material burning with an intense heat. There are no clinkers, and the ashes remaining after the fire has burned down may be made into a new compound, for which Mr. Smith has another use. A bushel basketful of the fuel beneath a 16-horse power engine, at a local factory, kept steam up for eight hours. It is manufactured as a plasterer makes his mortar. The government patent office has called it the "Smith fuel."

## THE SENATORIAL RACE.

The senatorial situation at this writing is all a guess, with Foster, Piles, Sweeney and Wilson running about in the order named. Millionaire Campbell of Spokane was entered in the race last Saturday by Patrick Clark who is also a millionaire mining magnate of Spokane. The senatorial scrap promises to develop into a very expensive game before its conclusion; it is now at the blue chip period. It is true that Mr. Campbell says he does not expect to purchase any votes or words to the effect, the only claim that Mr. Campbell has on any votes is the fact that he is able to pay the price. Aside from his ability to purchase, he is absolutely barren of the qualities that go to make a statesman. This session of the legislature is going to be a commission legislature and Mr. Campbell is one of the few men in eastern Washington who had the effrontery to bolt his instructions in the state convention in the year of our Lord, 1902. This fact should and probably will dispose of Mr. Campbell in short order. Of the candidates named above, Foster will likely lead with Piles a close second, followed by Sweeney, who will be trailed by Wilson. John L. Wilson will not have to exceed 12 votes and never to exceed 25. It was thought that he could swing the King county delegation, but it is rumored now, that he can never have all of the delegation. This would leave Foster the strongest man in the race, and if it is true that Piles cannot muster more than 40 votes and Wilson cannot have the entire King county delegation, it looks as if Foster should land. —Tacoma Forum.

## Two Coming Men.

Out of the welter of Democratic disaster rise two commanding figures, each with a message full of instruction and hope.

Joseph W. Folk has won next to President Roosevelt, the most extraordinary personal triumph of this whole bewildering election. Mr. Roosevelt has ridden on the crest of a Republican tidal wave—a wave raised, it is true, in great part by his own popularity, but still owing much to other influences. But Mr. Folk's was purely individual. He was the only man on his ticket who carried his state. He carried it purely on his own record, not on that of his party or on a general inclination to let well enough alone. He carried it against the bitter enmity of the principle leaders of his own party. He was elected as a reformer who had actually reformed things—a prosecuting attorney who had sent public rascals to the penitentiary.

Mr. Folk's career is an inspiring demonstration of the value of uncompromising, aggressive honesty to a public man. Folk personifies one of the overshadowing issues of present and future politics—crush corruption.

The triumph of William L. Douglas in Massachusetts is even more spectacular than that of Folk, although not quite so strictly personal. Stemming a Republican landslide in a state which even in normal years is a republican stronghold and which gave Roosevelt 86,000 plurality, Mr. Douglas wins the Governorship by a majority that would be a handsome one even for a candidate of the dominant party, and by this triumph commands national attention. He is individually strong with the masses, and he had the acuteness to seize upon an issue that Massachusetts clearly approves. "My election," says the Governor-elect to the World, "means the first gun in a battle for reciprocity and tariff relief." And that gun fired in Massachusetts will be heard round the world.

Mr. Douglas says: I made the fight solely on the proposition that we should have reciprocity and that all trusts which sell their products abroad cheaper than we can buy them here should not be permitted to enjoy protection. I gave them practical examples of the working of the tariff. I instanced a recent purchase of \$550,000 of leather which I bought from the trust, on which there was a duty of \$55,000. I gave concrete illustrations in the woolen, cotton and other trades.

It was an issue that touched a popular chord. They said in the national campaign that we had no issue. We had the greatest, the most vital issues. For some reason it was subordinated in our national campaign. It was the one issue of all others to have pressed. We made our people understand that the tariff and trust question is the same—that it is idle to talk of solving the trust question so long as we are sheltering these "giant paupers" under our protection system.

I told our people that Massachusetts put \$6 in the protection pool for every dollar it took out; that our 650,000 homes contributed \$65,000,000 a year to the trusts; that the Steel Trust alone reaps \$80,000,000 a year out of protection, and pockets it, selling abroad cheaper than we can buy from it. And yet they have the assurance to tell us the trust question has nothing to do with the tariff.

Two million plurality for Roosevelt will not hide the handwriting on the wall of trust protection revealed by the vote of Massachusetts for "reciprocity and tariff relief." In Folk and Douglas the Democrats have two fine examples of the type of leaders to whom the party must turn if it means to form an Opposition that will oppose—to rally a Democracy that shall be true to the historic principles and traditions of the party.—N. Y. World.

## May Pass Commission Bills.

It is now given out from railroad headquarters in Seattle that Jim Hill will allow the next legislature to pass a railway commission bill. Of course it will not be of the kind advocated by Governor McBride and Judge Turner, but it is hoped by the passage of some sort of commission bill to appease the republican bolters in eastern Washington. Men friendly to the railroads will constitute the commission and it is likely to prove about as useful as the one that Oregon was so glad to get rid of a few years ago. Jim Hill hopes in this way to disgust the people of Washington with railway commissions and settle the question for all time.

It is also announced that a tax commission in an advisory sort, having the right of supervision but no powers of inauguration or execution, will be created with the consent and approval of Jim Hill. The railroads contend that the real tax dodgers in this state are the corporations owning franchises, privileges and grants, banks holding stocks, mortgages and bonds and the big wheat growers of eastern Washington. It is thought the proposed tax commission will be able to devise plans to make all these tax dodgers toe the mark and thus relieve the railroads and other honest taxpayers from a large part of their present burdens. Governor Mead will have a permission of the railroads to sign such commission bills and he will do it without hesitating.—Walla Walla Statesman.

## The Stay-at-Home Vote.

As the returns come in it becomes evident that the result was due not so much to increasing confidence in the republican position as to dissatisfaction among the democrats with the position taken by the democratic party. While in some cases this dissatisfaction led democrats to vote the republican ticket, yet in more cases it led them to stay at home or to refuse to vote on the national ticket. For instance, in Illinois Mr. Roosevelt's vote is only about 33,000 in excess of Mr. McKinley's vote four years ago, while Judge Parker's vote is about 170,000 less than the democratic vote cast in 1900. Thirty-three thousand democratic votes cast for Mr. Roosevelt would account for the republican increase, if it is not accounted for by the natural increase in population, while if that number of democrats did actually vote for Roosevelt it would still leave more than 140,000 votes unaccounted for. The socialist vote and the populist vote are not yet obtainable, but it is evident that in Illinois the democratic party is much stronger than the returns would indicate, and it only requires a straight-forward, honest fight for reform to bring out that vote and put the party in fighting condition again in that state.

In the state of Indiana eighty-two out of ninety-two counties gave Roosevelt some eleven thousand votes less than McKinley had four years ago, while the same counties gave Parker some 75,000 less votes than the democratic candidate had in 1900. Here again it is evident that the republican strength has not been largely increased but that the democratic vote did not come out.

In Iowa the total vote this year is not as large as it was four years ago. The republicans have gained about 22,000 and the democrats have lost about 40,000. If the entire republican increase was made up from democratic votes, it would still leave about 20,000 votes unaccounted for.

In Missouri the indications point in the same direction. At the time of the writing of this editorial it is impossible to obtain the figures from all of the states, but if the situation in other states is as it is in the states already reported, the president can not regard the result as a personal vindication.—Commoner.

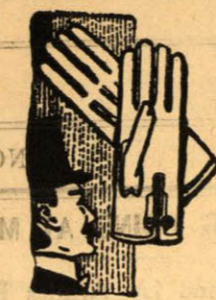
## The Pass Evil.

More and more the people are coming to realize the enormity of the pass evil. A number of bills have been introduced at various sessions of the Nebraska legislature intending to prohibit the giving of railroad passes, but these measures were not adopted. One of these bills provided that any justice or judge who used transportation in any form should be ineligible to sit in a railroad case. Another bill made similar provisions as to jurors. Judge Munger of the United States supreme court, for the district of Nebraska, has held it cause for challenge in a suit to which a railroad was a party that a juror who was drawn and summoned asked and received from such railroad a pass. The principles embodied in the bills referred to and the rule laid down by Judge Munger are undoubtedly sound. That a pass has a pecuniary value is recognized by both the donor and donee, and that a pass may have an influence upon the mind and decision of a juror or judge is understood by the railroad if not by the recipient of the pass. Corporations do not give away things of value without expecting a return in some form, and they would not continue to give passes unless they felt that this expectation had been realized in the past.

The parties to a suit are entitled to a fair and impartial trial, and a trial can not be fair or impartial if the judge or juror is under pecuniary obligations to one of the parties to the suit. As long as men can be influenced by "zeal born of benefits received and fostered by the hope of favors yet to come," as Mr. Cleveland once felicitously expressed it, they will be tempted to lean toward the side from which the benefit comes. It can not be stated as a universal or invariable rule that a pass is a bribe, nor can it be said that it always influences the person who receives it, but until a passometer is invented which will measure the influence of free transportation upon the judicial mind, the only safe plan is to prohibit the use of passes by those who are to decide controversies to which a railroad is a party. If a judge is required to travel in the discharge of official duties his expenses are provided for; if he has occasion to travel on private business he can better afford to buy a ticket than the average man. If any one will observe he will find that those who need free transportation most are unable to secure it, and that those best able to pay their fare are the ones who have the influence necessary to secure passes.

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## AN INGENIOUS BURGLAR.

How He Opened a Safe Without Tools or Explosives.

An extraordinary account is given of how a safe was opened by a robber who had at his disposal no instrument of any kind, but operated merely with his finger nail. The person who accomplished the feat revealed his intention of robbing the iron safe in a hotel to another young man, who happened to be the cousin of the hotel proprietor.

As a matter of course the proposed scheme to rob was revealed to the owner of the hotel, and a little before midnight, when it was to be put into execution, a couple of detectives were concealed behind the office counter.

A short time afterward the robber entered the office gently, without either tools or explosives wherewith to open the massive iron receptacle, the combination of which it was evident he did not know. He had, however, resorted to an ingenious plan of his own.

He had pared the nail of his index finger on the right hand until the blood vessels were exposed. Then by placing the sensitive wound on the combination lock he could distinguish the movements of the tumblers as they fell. For more than an hour did he work, and at last there came a sharp click, and he swung back the doors of the safe.

He was in the act of filling his pockets with the valuable papers it contained when a damper was thrown upon his activity by the sudden grasp of the detectives, under whose escort he was taken to prison.—London Tit-Bits.

## Danger in "Home Remedies."

"The trouble with poor persons who try to doctor themselves before coming here," said a physician in a public dispensary, "is that they do not know the first thing about the 'simple remedies,' as they call them, that they use. Oftentimes they do themselves serious injury through sheer ignorance. I had a man in here the other day who had taken half an ounce of cholera mixture. Somebody had told him to take half a teaspoonful. It is the same way with paregoric, sweet niter, ammonia and other well known household remedies. Persons who trust to their memory are likely to get mixed and either take an overdose or use the wrong medicine. A woman came in here suffering from the effects of a drug that she should never have obtained except on a physician's prescription. It was the big overdose and her prompt application for relief that saved her. When I scolded her she showed me a clipping from one of the magazines advising its use. The dose prescribed was enough to kill a horse."—New York Times.

## SPORTING RIGHTS.

Only Source of Income of Many Titled English Families.

Were it not for the enormous sums paid for fishing and shooting rights many people of ancient names and goodly title would, in the most literal sense, have no means of livelihood whatever, and only the other day one of the best known property agents of the west end of London drew up for the writer a list of a dozen people making in society of an exclusive kind every penny of whose income is derived from the letting of sporting rights.

Nearly all the money thus expended has been made in commerce, and the agent referred to above showed documentary evidence proving that there are lots of men who do not mind paying as much as £100 for every deer, £3 for every trout and £20 every salmon they kill, plus the sport of killing them. One of the most remarkable features of this letting is the fact that only about one in every hundred of the owners of ancient sporting rights ever enjoys his privileges as a sportsman. He either prefers or is compelled to part with such privileges, and those who take advantage of them are nearly all people in business.

This renting of fishing and sporting has even extended down to comparatively humble people in the provinces. Many a small Yorkshire farmer is being kept, and well kept, not by his farming, but by the letting of some comparatively insignificant sporting right.—London Tit-Bits.

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## Votes and Kisses.

In the letters of William Cowper, the poet, is an interesting description of some old fashioned political campaign tactics in England: "We were sitting yesterday after dinner, the two ladies and myself, very composedly and without the least apprehension of any such intrusion in our snug parlor, one lady knitting, the other netting, and the gentlemen winding worsted, when to our unspeakable surprise a mob appeared before the window, a smart rap was heard at the door, the boys hallooed and the maid announced Mr. Grenville. Puss—one of the tame hares—was unfortunately let out of her box, so that the candidate, with all his good friends at his heels, was refused admittance at the grand entry and referred to the back door as the only possible way of approach. In a minute the yard, the kitchen and the parlor were filled. Mr. Grenville, advancing toward me, shook me by the hand with a degree of cordiality that was extremely seducing. When the conference ended, Mr. Grenville squeezed my hand again, kissed the ladies and withdrew. He kissed likewise the maid in the kitchen and seemed upon the whole a most loving, kissing, kind hearted gentleman."

## Likes a "Nosey" Clerk.

"That new salesman," remarked a floorwalker in a Broadway haberdasher's store to the proprietor, "seems to be an inquisitive sort of fellow. When business is slack he noses about, looking at everything on the shelves, examining tags and peeping into boxes that are not strictly in his department. I think I'll speak to him."

"You will please do nothing of the sort," answered the proprietor. "Clerks who 'nose' about, as you express it, instead of posing by the door, are the young men who know exactly what goods we have in stock and where to find them. They do not keep a customer waiting while they run to you or me and risk losing a sale. There is nothing about my stock that I don't want my clerks to know. I would rather they find out for themselves than go running to you for information."—New York Press.

## A Courageous Soldier.

Admiral Wilson of the British navy won his Victoria cross at the battle of El Teb in 1884. There was a gap in the square, and five or six of the enemy made a vicious rush forward, attempting to get inside. Captain Wilson, who was present with the naval brigade, advanced to meet them alone, but his sword broke in the endeavor to cut one of the intruders down. Hereupon the officer, instead of beating a hasty retreat, stood his ground and began bowling over the enemy with his fists. Either from the nature of the ground or, as the record puts it, "the surprising nature of his attack," Captain Wilson escaped with a few wounds and was rescued by the square closing up round him. Sir Redvers Buller described the act as the most courageous he ever witnessed.

## The Human Neptune.

It is doubtful if there ever was a sturdier human Neptune than Captain Webb, whose memorable exploit in crossing the English channel will always be remembered. It was mere ill luck—a fatal chance—which tossed him against a rock in the Whirlpool rapids of the Niagara river and ended his life. Lord Byron was a marvel in the water. He equaled the feat of Leander in propelling himself across the Hellespont without aid or relief from any quarter, and before him beamed no beckoning signals, glances and smiles from an incomparably beautiful Hero. But even Byron never swam across the English channel. As the champion of the silver streak of sea Webb was the wonder of the ages.

## Wire Fire Extinguishers.

In factories where inflammable materials are made small fires are very apt to break out, and unless their progress is at once stopped the results may be serious. In varnish factories the fire extinguisher consists of a mesh of fine fire wires. Should a jar of varnish become ignited, a workman seizes the net, which is always kept ready at hand, and pops it over the vessel containing the burning liquid. The wires conduct off the heat so quickly that the flames have no time to spread and soon die out.

## Churches on Bridges.

The custom of building churches on bridges was common a hundred years and more ago. Several of these quaint old buildings are still left in Europe. The Chapel of Our Lady still stands on the bridge which spans the Don at Rotterdam. The little chapel was built in the fifteenth century and was restored about a hundred years ago. For several years, however, it has been used as a tobacco shop.

## Described.

A parent was examining his young first grade hopeful in geography. "What is land with water all around it called?" "An island." "Then what is water with land all around it?" After a pause, "A puddle."

## A Misfit.

A correspondent sends us an interesting natural history note. On opening his wardrobe the other day he found a moth in his dress coat. The effect, he declares, was ludicrous, as the coat was, of course, much too big for the moth.—Punch.

## In a Quandary.

Bessie—Oh, Mabel, I am in an awful dilemma! I've quarreled with Harry, and he wants me to send him his ring back. Mabel—That is too bad. Bessie—That isn't the worst of it. I've forgotten which is his ring.

## THE POET BURNS.

A Criticism Which Appeared in the Edinburgh Magazine in 1786.

The following brief criticism on the poems of Burns appeared in the Edinburgh Magazine, October, 1786, shortly after the second edition of his works came out: "The author is indeed a striking example of native genius bursting through the obscurities of poverty and the obstructions of laborious life. He is said to be a common plowman, and when we consider him in this light we cannot help regretting that wayward fate had not placed him in a more favored situation. Those who view with the severity of lettered criticism and judge by the fastidious rules of art will discover that he has not the Doric simplicity of Rapsley nor the brilliant imagination of Ferguson, but to those who admire the exertions of untutored fancy and are blind to many faults for the sake of numberless beauties his poems will afford singular gratification. His observations on human characters are acute and sagacious, and his descriptions are lively and just. Of rustic pleasantry he has a rich fund, and some of his softer scenes are touched with inimitable delicacy. He seems to be a boon companion and often startles us with sentiments which will keep some readers at a distance. Some of his subjects are serious, but those of the humorous kind are the best."

## ENGLISHMEN OF GENIUS.

Some Statistics as to Their Origin and Length of Life.

Havelock Ellis' studies of the origin and habits of the British men of genius show that most came from business life, many from "good families," so called, and few from the clerical profession. Of 103 men of eminence in ten centuries thirteen were the sons of carpenters, five of shoemakers, five of weavers and four of blacksmiths. Browning's father was a clerk, and so was Bradlaugh's; Turner's was a barber, Carlyle's a mason, Huxley's a schoolmaster, Keats' a livery stable man, Knox's a peasant, Wolsey's a grazier and Whitefield's an innkeeper.

Men of genius are long lived. Of those on Mr. Ellis' list more died between sixty-five and seventy-five than in any other period. Those living beyond seventy-five numbered 230, those beyond eighty 130, and twenty lived past ninety.

A genius is not often an only son. He is more likely to spring from a large family. Nor is he often the son of a distinguished father. He is sometimes a tall man. Twenty-six instances are cited of great men who were six footers and over. Among them are Darwin, Millais, Sir Walter Scott, Tennyson, Borrow, Thackeray and Fielding.

## OLD TIME COFFEE.

The Way to Brew the Beverage as They Did in 1662.

An old cookbook, published in 1662, gives what is perhaps the first English recipe for coffee. The recipe reads: "To make the drink that is now much used, called coffee:

"The coffee berries are to be bought at any druggist's, about 7 shillings the pound. Take what quantity you please, and over a charcoal fire in an old frying pan keep them always stirring until they be quite black, and when you crack one with your teeth that it is black within as it is without, yet if you exceed, then do not waste the Oyl, and if less, then will it not deliver its Oyl, and if you should continue fire till it be white it will then make no coffee, but only give you its salt. Beat and force through a lawn sieve.

"Take clear water and boil one-third of it away, and it is fit for use. Take one quart of this prepared water, put it in one ounce of your prepared coffee and boil it gently one hour, and it is for your use. Drink one quarter of a pint as hot as you can sip it. It doth abate the fury and sharpness of the Acrimony, which is the gender of the Diseases called Cronical."—Boston Cooking School Magazine.

## The Aristocracy of Pork.

When Theodore Parker first visited Cincinnati, at that time the recognized leader among western cities, he said that he had made a great discovery—namely, that while the aristocracy of Cincinnati was unquestionably founded on pork it made great difference whether a man killed pigs for himself or whether his father had killed them. The one was held plebeian, the other patrician. It was the difference, Parker said, between the stick 'ems and the stuck 'ems, and his own sympathies, he confessed, were with the present tense.—T. W. Higginson in Atlantic Monthly.

## Where Fashions Come From.

It is said that a leader of fashion was once driving in the park when her hat was blown off. The carriage wheels passing over it made it a fearful and wonderful shape, but as the wearer could afford to defy criticism she put it on and calmly continued her drive. The next week dozens of hats exactly like the damaged one appeared. This story may be true, but it sounds like a mere, malicious, masculine invention.—London Woman.

## A Financier.

Maud—Isn't the man you are engaged to a speculator?  
Clara—No, indeed! He's a financier.  
"How do you know?"  
"He didn't buy the engagement ring until after I had accepted him."

Have you a friend who does well and with whom you occasionally find fault because he doesn't do better? This is the meanest meanness in the world.—Atchison Globe.

## INGENIOUS JUSTICE

[Original.]

"Mary Easton, stand up."  
A girl of twenty arose, and the judge asked:

"Have you anything to say why sentence should not be passed upon you?"

"Only that I am innocent."

Then Judge Lester proceeded to sentence her for two years to the state prison for receiving stolen goods, the articles being a few old pieces of silver of no very great value. The girl had never offended before, and witnesses testified to her good character, but she could not or would not explain how the silver came into her possession. There was nothing for her but conviction and nothing for the judge but to pass sentence. As she stood before him there was the serene look of a martyr on her face, and the judge said mentally, "The assurance of criminals and the appearances they can assume are marvelous."

The girl was led away, and the judge left his office. Lighting a cigar, he strolled home. On the way he stopped at Sandiver's, his jeweler, to get his watch, that had been left for repairs, and while looking over the wares remembered that the anniversary of his marriage would come off in about a week. He had decided on a brooch for a present on the occasion, and went over to where these articles were displayed. While looking over them a young man at his side divided with him the attention of the salesman. The judge left the store without making a selection.

The next evening while sitting in his library before dinner there was a ring at the doorbell, and a note came in from Sandiver announcing that the day before he had got in a new lot of brooches and begging that the judge would examine some that he had sent by the bearer.

The judge read the note several times. Surely Sandiver was anxious to sell his goods; he had never sent samples to his house before. Competition seemed to be driving the drummers of reputable firms into people's homes. However, he had a little time before dinner and would look at the brooches. The salesman was brought in and produced articles that the judge had seen in Sandiver's cases the day before, besides new ones. One of those he had seen and fancied was offered at a third of the value put on it when he had first seen it.

"You are mistaken in the price of this," said the judge. "It is worth more money."

"Perhaps I am," replied the salesman, "but it is a rule of our house never to go back on a price once given."

The judge took the brooch and held it under the gaslight. There were jewels in it that sparkled beautifully.

"I will take this one," he said, "but, mind, if you are mistaken in the price and will notify me within a few days we will call the sale off."

"The price is correct," said the salesman—"that is, to you—and the sale will stand so far as we are concerned."

The brooch was left and the salesman departed.

A few days later, during a recess of the court, an inspector of police stepped up to the judge and asked him if a man purporting to be from Sandiver's had called on him with some jewelry to sell.

"Yes," replied the judge, "and I bought a brooch."

"Then, your honor," replied the inspector, smiling, "you are a receiver of stolen goods. The man was an impostor."

"Impossible! He presented a note written on Sandiver's letter head and brought jewels that I had seen in Sandiver's cases."

"Please speak lower, judge," said the inspector. "This is a very embarrassing case. The man has 'done' the police department, Sandiver and you. He came to me and offered to work for nothing till he had proved his skill. I didn't employ him, but he stayed about headquarters long enough to steal some of our letter heads. On one of these he forged a letter introducing him to Sandiver, stating that he was on the track of some of their stolen goods and if they would mark some brooches and permit him to take them over for sale he was quite sure he could recover a large amount of their property. The singular part of it is that he returned all the articles except the one sold you."

"Captain," said the judge, "you are right in not letting the world know of this trick. Come to my house after 5 o'clock, and we will talk it over."

When the inspector called he carried with him a letter he had received, which he handed to the judge to read:

Captain—Judge Lester recently sentenced a girl, Mary Easton, to whom I am engaged to be married, to state prison for receiving stolen goods. I determined to show the judge that he could readily be induced to commit the same crime, if it be a crime. On the day he sentenced Mary Easton I followed him to Sandiver's, saw him examine brooches and then laid my scheme. The honest intent of my act is established by the fact that I immediately returned through a confederate all the jewels except the one sold to Judge Lester, and the money for that is at your service. Yours truly,

CHESTER HASKELL,

No. — South Fifth street.

After reading the note the judge looked up with a singular expression. "Captain," he said, "notify the attorney who defended Mary Easton that if he will draw up an application to the governor for a pardon I will sign it."

The inspector left the judge to muse over the many defects of justice.

"Mary," said her lover the evening after her liberation, "for heaven's sake give up protecting that scapegrace brother of ours. I could never get on again."

MIRIAM BOONE.

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## A Tiger's Charge.

A writer in the Bombay Gazette describes the rare experience of seeing the charge of a famous man eating tiger which ended harmlessly. "A camel with a slipping load had," the writer says, "been halted not far from his lair, when with a 'wrouff' (once heard never to be forgotten) the tiger charged for the man leading the camel. The tiger, I have no doubt, would have carried off the camel man, but when he saw the long, and to him unfamiliar, neck of a camel coming between him and his intended victim I dare say he thought things were not quite as he had calculated. Anyway, he paused, casually surveyed the whole party and, with tail erect, calmly walked back into the jungle. The camel man was either so frightened or the whole thing from beginning to end had occupied so short a time (less than a minute, I should judge) that he did not stir from the place where he was when the tiger first made his attack."

## An Omission to Be Rectified.

A German nobleman, in course of a visit to New York, commended the wines of America. He praised especially the California red wines, which seemed, he said, to be exceedingly pure. Then, apropos of wine's purity, he narrated a recent happening in Berlin.

"A Berlin vintner," he said, "was accused of selling a wine made of chemicals. He was brought to court, found guilty and fined. After he had paid his fine he approached the chemist whose testimony had convicted him. 'How did you know,' he asked curiously, 'that my wine was manufactured?' 'Because it contained no bitartrate of potash,' said the chemist. 'In natural wines bitartrate of potash is always found.'"

## Dr. Fuller's Memory.

Among those who have performed great feats of memory may be mentioned Dr. Fuller, author of the "Worthies of England." He could repeat another man's sermon after hearing it once and could repeat 500 words in an unknown language after hearing them twice. He one day attempted to walk from Temple Bar to the farthest end of Cheapside and to repeat on his return every sign on either side of the way in the order of their occurrence, and he did it easily.—London Mail.

## Comforting.

It is very comforting to a man who is just recovering from a lingering illness and has managed to crawl out on a warm, sunshiny day to get air to have a neighbor come along and shout cheerily: "Hello! Been away, haven't you? Had a good time? You are looking well!"

Many a tongue shakes out its master's undoing.—Shakespeare.

## WRITERS' CRAMP.

It Is a Sort of Paralysis of Either the Muscles or Nerves.

Writers' cramp, which is more paralysis than cramp, is caused by excessive writing, especially when in a weak or depressed condition. It is still a matter of doubt whether this embarrassing defect is due to a failure of the central nervous system or whether it arises in the muscles involved.

Duchenne, one of the highest authorities on nerve diseases, holds that it is an affection of the great nerve centers, for local treatment of the hand does no good, and cramp rapidly appears in the left hand if the sufferer transfers the work to it. It is probably caused by the complete exhaustion of some portion of the brain which presides over the movements of the group of muscles involved.

Rest is the chief, if not the only, cure, though the substitution of a keyboard typewriter in the early stage is often of no avail. A dial machine, which must be grasped with finger and thumb, is not so successful. Pianists, violinists, telegraph clerks, tailors and many others suffer from a similar cramp.

## The Spit Snake.

There is a snake belonging to the small family caudae, inhabiting Africa, that is said to have the power of ejecting its venom to a short distance. This snake is called by the Dutch Boers "spuw slang," or spit snake. When this snake erects its teeth the pressure of the maxillary bone on the gland causes the venom to flow in drops, and it may be quite possible that by discharging air from its mouth the poison may be blown some distance.

## Stagnation Is Death.

The sun would be consumed by its own ardor if it did not shine. Nature knows nothing of hoarding. The sun gives away its gold without ostentation. The ocean gives its vapors to the clouds, the clouds return them to the earth, the rivers to the sea. There is a constant exchange between lungs and leaves. Stagnation is death. Give to get; get to give.

## Squelched.

Mr. Elder—There is something I want to say to you, Bessie—er—that is, Miss Kuteley.

Miss Kuteley—Call me Bessie if you wish.

Mr. Elder—Oh, may I?

Miss Kuteley—Of course, all old gentlemen call me Bessie.—Exchange.

## Her Business.

She—Is she a business woman?

He—Yes.

She—What business is she interested in?

He—Everybody's.—Boston Herald.

## Unknowable Russia.

Those who are permitted to speak the open truth in Russia may be counted on the fingers of one hand, and then half of them will be left unused. Why these people are tolerated is one of the secrets of state. Outside of these only those who write works of fiction, which the majority of the people cannot and do not read, are permitted to speak of things as they are. When they exceed the limits of Russian decency and speak too openly, they are given a trip to Siberia at the expense of the government. Siberia is the place where the boldest, the most courageous and most talented products of Russia are put on cold storage.

It is the coldest part of the country, and honest people are sent there when the country becomes too hot for them. When the innocent tourist asks, "Where are your honest people?" Siberia is pointed out to him. If he asks more questions, he is himself sent there. The government objects to questions on general principles. Russia refuses to be interviewed.—B. G. Richards in Reader Magazine.

## An Underground Confession.

Women are growing quite embarrassingly frank about the basis and the crown of their charms. On Saturday afternoon a pretty young married woman, with her five-year-old son—so much we could infer—jumped into a first class carriage on the underground. After her came three friends, two girls and a man. "Yes, I'd never be without my wig," said the pretty woman. "It isn't as if I hadn't enough hair of my own. Celia can vouch for that." Celia nodded—we all looked for Celia's nod. "Why, the other Sunday we were lurching at Wimbledon, one of those damp, muggy days. Margaret was there—with her fringe all over her eyes. Mine was all right, and yet Margaret has a maid and I haven't. I've worn a wig for three years, and I don't care who knows it." The rest of us—strangers—held our breath till the tale was told.—London Chronicle.

## Peril in the Handkerchief.

It is in fact a grave sanitary question whether the handkerchief does not do more harm than good as it is ordinarily used. When we assume that the healthy nose does not need to be wiped we face a reasonably broad proposition as to the danger of the handkerchief as a disease propagator. Most of nasal catarrhs are of an infectious character, notably those of grip origin.

Contrary to a general law of asepsis, the handkerchief saturated with disease germs, instead of being promptly washed, is stowed for hours in the pocket, with a result that can be easily imagined. Is it any wonder then that catarrhs are constantly fostered by a system of auto-infection?—Medical Rea-

# WE GIVE GREAT BIG VALUES

We would give away a \$500 lot, but we haven't got it.

We carry a nice line of Diamonds and other precious stones, and we are always pleased to show them. We will sell them on very close margins.

Brooches in 14K gold, all the new patterns. Everything that's new in Stick Pins, Baby Sets, Stock Pins, Bracelets in gold and filled. We handle the E. Ira Richards, Enos Richards, Carter Wilcox, the old W. & H. lines; all the late patterns in lorgnette chains.

Clocks of every conceivable design in Seth Thomas, Waterbury, New Haven and all the standard makes, in cottage, mantel and alarm.

We are opening an elegant line of Peggy Bags, Purses. Music Rolls must be seen to be appreciated.

Opera, field and marine glasses to fit the needs of the practical. Our optical department keeps growing, we are well pleased with its showing, and we are catering to the best class of trade in the city.

Cut Glass, Hand Decorated Venetian Ware, Silver Art, Silver Toilet Articles. We have the swell designs in Libbey Cut Glass, Bergens, Mt. Hood, etc.

All the Latest Games, Latest Books, Books in sets, everything to decorate with, made of paper. Swell Dinner Cards, Whist, Place Cards, and the lovely new shapes and styles in stationery.

Last year a party peddled watches all through this valley. They were selling an 18-size, 17-jeweled Rockford in a 10 to 20 year Filled Case at any price they could get—from \$25.00 to \$40.00. We are now selling and have been for the past two years at \$15.00 and \$17.50. Now I meet up with the same trouble when I go for chemicals. I don't understand them, and you don't understand watches. Again, I do not believe there is a man in this city or county that would send away or buy of a fakir if they thought they could do as well at home. Well, it's because you don't understand watches. If you did we would sell you your watch every time. We are located here and have a reputation as a watchmaker. It is second to none and came by the regular route. We know a watch a great deal better than we know other things. That more than likely, would be less trouble to convince our friends and neighbors where to expect the worst of it if they buy from outside the regular channels. We sell the watches for LESS money; we buy them cheaper; we have a complete stock. It's up to you.

## KEENE'S Jewelry-Stationery

Try Dick for Daily Papers and Periodicals.

1847 Rogers Bros.' Ware. R. Wallace Silverware. Gorham Silverware. Oneida Community Ware. International Silver Co.'s Ware. Both in Sterling and Plate; also in hollow and flat ware—nice inexpensive pieces.

Photo Supplies, Cameras, Films, Chemicals, Dry Plates—all kinds and sizes. Print Frames. Big line Amateur Mounts; Squeeze Boards, Vrip Strings, Yeogure Stad, Velox Solio, Self-toning Aristo, Film Packs, Clorides and Bromides, carrying cases, tripods.

Everything in school books, blank books, office and school supplies. Headquarters for typewriter papers of all grades and qualities. Carbon papers, Legal blanks and covers.

Foot Balls, Striking Bags, Boxing Gloves, Whitley Exercisers, Dumb Bells, Indian Clubs. Parlor card games—the new ones. We wholesale Bicycle and Bee Cards.

Leave your subscription for any periodical at Keene's. Let him make 10 cents and you save your time and postage. We take subscriptions for anything published.

We do good watch work, clock work, and we do our jewelry repairing so it looks like new. We are on to our different jobs. If you want the best that's going go to Keene's.

### Sale of First Street Property.

W. F. Jones Monday sold to D. E. Lesh lots 1 and 2, block 9 on North First street, the consideration being \$2500. These lots are situated at the corner of First and A and were the property of L. R. Freeman. On the lots stands the building occupied by the Farm & Home, is not included in the deal and will be moved off by Mr. Freeman, who is now in Idaho.

Mr. Jones also on Monday sold to S. J. Lowe lots 21 and 22 in block 10, situated just across A street from the Farm & Home office. The corner lot was owned by Mr. Freeman and the other by a gentleman in San Francisco. The consideration was \$3775. It is not known definitely what object in view the purchasers have in acquiring this property, but it is surmised that it is for the purpose of erecting business buildings.

### VIRTUES OF VIAVA

Viava cures diseases peculiar to women, and it checks insidious uterine diseases at their commencement.

Under Viava treatment obscure uterine diseases are easily handled; likewise inflammatory conditions are reduced and lacerations of the cervix are cured.

Under Viava treatment nervousness, headaches, neuralgia and other disorders that are reflexes from diseases of the uterine organs are promptly cured.

Under Viava treatment tumors of the womb, the ovaries and elsewhere, are removed without the knife. Photos of tumors dispelled on view at the Viava offices. Call and see them if interested.

Viava assists nature by absorption and enables the body to eliminate all waste product.

Viava feeds the nerves and tissues through the circulation, and is so popular because it cures.

Viava is popular because it does not unsex women; because it makes women strong and healthy; because it makes women happy and useful.

Viava is popular because it makes girls attractive by the magnetism of perfect health; because it makes husbands domestic and contented; because it brightens the home and the world.

Viava is popular because it makes women handsome; because it makes home happy; because a contented husband is a good provider; because a contented wife is a good manager.

OFFICE: Janeck Bldg., 109 Yakima Ave. Mrs. Alex Bowman, Manager.

### D. REILLY

Plumbing, Steam and Hot Water Heating Estimates Furnished.

'Phone 924 23 N. Second St.

Keene sells watches at a fair price. 40tf

All kinds of fresh fish, Olympia and Blue Point oysters can be had now at Puget Sound Fish Market. 'Phone No. 625. 14-tf

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

Don't let the traveling fakir 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.

### SECURING BEET ACERAGE

The Committee in Charge of the Matter Will Put Forth Renewed Effort—Public Meetings to be Held in a Number of County Precincts.

The Commercial club committee having in charge the securing of the acreage for the proposed beet sugar factory held a meeting at the club rooms Monday night, Messrs. Coffin, Horsley, Weed and Wyman being present and also some of the solicitors who have been working in the field.

The consensus of opinion within the committee was that a vigorous campaign would have to be carried through before the contract with farmers for the required amount of acreage could be secured. It was determined to hold meetings at the school houses in different localities, invite the farmers to come out and to hold public discussions. By this means it is believed interest can be worked up in the project and the desired contracts secured.

The aggregate acreage already signed up and in the hands of the committee is about 500. The solicitors at work expect to be able to close up this week contracts for about as much more with farmers who have had the matter under consideration for some time. G. S. Rankin, who was laboring for the cause on the reservation last week, reports that he will close up with farmers there for several hundred acres, possibly as much as 1000.

The Yakima Farming company, organized last week, will undertake to grow a thousand acres of beets, providing of course that suitable land can be secured by lease on which to cultivate the crop, which is yet to be determined.

The committee feels that it is engaged in a work of very great importance to all the people in the valley and that the public generally should take more interest in such a great industry as a sugar factory when the people are being given such an excellent opportunity to secure a large one without being asked to contribute a cent in the way of a bonus. If the present opportunity to secure a factory is lost the people here the committee thinks, will have cause to regret it.

The greatest trouble that the solicitors have met with in canvassing for the acreage is the desire to procrastinate exhibited by intending growers in signing up contracts. It is said to be a principle of common law that "time is the essence of all contracts." This is particularly true of the contract that the Commercial club has undertaken with the promoters of the sugar factory. The promoters have agreed to build the factory on condition that 4000 acres of beets will be raised to supply it with raw material, the factory to be ready for operation by September, 1905. In order that the factory be ready by that time it is necessary to place an order for 50 car loads of necessary machinery at least nine months in advance. If the factory is not ready to operate next season the company would have on its hands a mountain of beets of which it could make no use. Hence, the necessity of securing the contracts for the acreage without further loss of time.

There is a story current at Kuloang, central China, about a tiger which gave trouble in that quarter. A missionary and his wife had been worried by the tiger prowling nightly around their home. They determined to be rid of it and one night tied a cow up in the back yard and a dog at the front of the house. Then they armed themselves with guns and kept watch. The tiger appeared. The missionary fired and killed the cow. The wife rushed to see what had happened, and in her absence the tiger ate the dog.

### Confugal Repartee.

Wife—That's the third time you've stepped on my dress. I wish you were not so slow.

Husband—It's you that are slow.

Wife—Indeed, I am not.

Husband—Well, your train is behind.

—Washington Post.

### Getting Even.

Miss Passaye—I trust you will consider my criticisms, dear, as coming from a friend.

Vera Perte—Oh, I will. I look upon you as the oldest, the very oldest, friend I have.—Brooklyn Life.

### A Thin Spread.

Kwate—It's more or less true that as the old saw has it, "Charity covers a multitude of sins."

Hardhead—But never if it's our charity and other people's sins.—Philadelphia Press.

### 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 peculiar conditions, his friends congratulated him on his foresight.—New York Tribune.

### 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

### Photographer

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

J. B. Williams

113 South Second Street

Near New Post Office

### 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

FRANK X. NAGLER

No. 5, Yakima Ave.

### 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.

#### PAINTING THE WORLD.

Indian Legend of the Way Spring Came Into Existence.

Once, long before there were men in the world, all the earth was covered with snow and ice.

White and frozen lay the rivers and the seas; white and frozen lay the plains. The mountains stood tall and dead, like ghosts in white gowns. There was no color except white in all the world except in the sky, and it was almost black. At night the stars looked through it like angry eyes.

Then God sent the spring down into the world—the spring with red lips and curling yellow hair.

In his arms he bore sprays of apple blossoms and the first flowers—crocus, anemones and violets, red, pink, blue, purple, violet and yellow.

The first animal to greet the spring was the white rabbit. The spring dropped a red crocus on his head, and ever since then all white rabbits have red eyes.

Then the spring dropped a blue violet on a white bird, the first bird to greet the spring, and that is the way the bluebird was made. Ever since then it is the first bird to arrive when the spring comes down from heaven.

So the spring went through the world. Wherever he tossed the leaves from his fragrant burden the earth became green. He tossed the blossoms on the frozen seas, and the ice melted, and the fish became painted with all the tint of his flowers. That is the way the trout and the minnows and the salmon became gaudy.

Only the high mountains would not bow to the spring. So their summits remain white and dead, for they would let the spring paint only the sides.

The snow owls and the white geese and the polar bears fled from the spring, so they, too, remain white to this day.

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### 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 p.m.

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

EASTBOUND

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

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

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

No. 58—Local freight \*4:45 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, Agt. | A. D. Charlton, A. North Yakima, Wn. | G. P. A., Portland

### The Alfalfa

THOMAS LUND, Prop.

Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

Finest Sample Room in Central Washington.

Sole agents for Seattle Brewing and Malting Co.'s, "RAINIER BEER"

Corner Yakima Ave., and Front Street.

OPPOSITE DEPOT. 'Phone 131.

### A. L. Flint

### A. J. Shaw

### Funeral Directors

FLINT & SHAW

Licensed Embalmers, with Yakim Furniture Company, corner 3rd St. and Yakima Ave., opposite Hotel Yakima.

Day 'Phone 484

Night 'Phone 591.

Calls attended day or night. Lady assistant. Shipping a specialty. We have the only White Hearse in the city. Elegant Hearse Teams and Carriages.

### THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

OF NORTH YAKIMA.

W. E. Ladd, President.

Chas. Carpenter, Vice Pres.

W. I. Steinweg, Cashier.

A. B. Cline, Asst. Cashier.

Directors—W. M. Ladd, Charles Carpenter, Henry B. Scudder, W. B. Dudley and W. L. Steinweg.

Capital.....\$50,000.00

Surplus.....\$80,00.00

A General Banking Business Done

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

### YAKIMA NATIONAL BANK

NORTH YAKIMA, WASH.

George Donald.....President

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

J. D. Cornett.....Cashier

Frank Bartholomew.....Asst. Cashier

Capital.....\$50,000

Surplus.....\$75,000

Transacts a general banking business. Foreign and Domestic Exchange. We solicit correspondence.

### HOTEL YAKIMA BAR

Best Liquors & Cigars in City

Yakima Hotel Building.

### T. G. REDFIELD

Graduate Optician

Office Hours 9 to 1 and 2 to 5 p. m.

Yakima Ave., North Yakima.

### DR. P. FRANK.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

Office over First National Bank.

Office Hours: 11 to 12 a. m.; 2 to 5 p. m.

X-Ray Laboratory.

Old papers for sale at this office. 10c a bundle.

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

### LOCAL AND PERSONAL

Mrs. John H. Weigel is reported to be quite sick.

R. E. Crow of Mabton was a visitor in this city Monday.

J. T. Kunz of Prosser transacted business in this city Monday.

A. M. Jewett left Monday afternoon to spend a few days in Seattle.

Charley Gordon returned Monday from a visit to his Kennewick ranch.

Mrs. Charles McConnell went to Kennewick Monday to join her husband.

Mr. and Mrs. B. C. Eglin left here Sunday on their way to Ketchikan, Alaska.

Mr. and Mrs. George David boarded the afternoon North Coast Limited for Tacoma.

Mrs. W. L. Thompson left Monday for Tacoma to visit her children who are in school in that city.

Mrs. Charles Hatch went to Prosser Monday afternoon on a brief visit to her brother, E. R. Allen and wife.

The one year old child of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Nobak, 102 south Fourth street, died on Sunday, November 20, 1904.

A marriage license was issued Monday to Ernest V. Cox and Miss Melinda B. Walker both young people of Toppenish.

Robert Tournay of Seattle was in the city Monday. He has some holdings over here and came over to look after them.

The Firemen's ball which is to be given on Thursday night will be a big affair. It is to be a masquerade and every body is invited.

T. W. Clarke and wife left here Monday afternoon for Lind, Wash., to spend Thanksgiving with their daughter Mrs. Eugene Watts.

The King's Daughters will meet this afternoon, Tuesday, Nov. 22, at 2:30 o'clock at the home of Mrs. Abeling, 403 south Third street.

Thomas Harvey, the erstwhile sheep man, has sold his band of 3100 sheep to James Wright. He will retire from the sheep business for awhile.

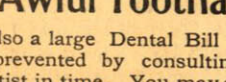
### Oh! Oh!! Oh, My!!!

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