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Fast time and through cars to Denver, Omaha, Kansas City, Chicago, St. Louis and other Eastern cities.

Through Pullman Palace Sleepers. Through Pullman Tourist Sleepers. Through Free Reclining Chair Cars. Union depots, baggage checked through to destination.

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TIME CARD OF TRAINS. SEATTLE.

IN EFFECT JULY 2, 1899.

Table with columns: Leave, Arrive, Destination (Atlantic, Walla, Portland, etc.), Time.

J. A. NADEAU, Gen'l Agent, Seattle, I. A. DEWEY, CHARLTON, A. G. F., Portland, Or.

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Seattle to all points East and Southeast via Portland, Salt Lake City and Denver. Pullman palace sleepers, upholstered tourist sleepers and free reclining chair cars, steam heat, electric light.

See the Washington state souvenir spoon, "THE RHODODENDRON."

For sale at all leading jewelers in the state of Washington. Manufactured by JOSEPH MAYER & BROS.

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Our House Care

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BLOOD POISON

How YOU cure them. Eruptions, Eczema, Scabies, etc.

DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE

Have tonic—Blood Maker. Send for descriptive pamphlet.

DR. WILLIAMS' MED. CO., Schenectady, N. Y.

Big 50 in a box—postpaid—sent for 50 cents.

DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE

Hollow Eyes and Sunken Cheeks

Tell of coming Nervous Prostration. These symptoms serve to warn you that danger threatens.

HUDYAN removes the danger, for HUDYAN cures all weak nerve conditions. HUDYAN creates bright eyes and rosy complexions.

Is your appetite poor, your digestion impaired (2), your tongue coated, your memory clouded, your skin harsh and dry? If so, take HUDYAN.

Are you weak, irritable, cross, despondent, gloomy, nervous, do you lack confidence in yourself? If so, HUDYAN is what you need.

Do you suffer with headaches (3), backache, pains in joints (6), fluttering of heart (1), a feeling of exhaustion, dizzy sensations? Get HUDYAN at once and take it according to directions.

HUDYAN cures one and all the above symptoms, because they denote nerve weakness.

HUDYAN is a nerve remedy that is recognized by scientific physicians.

HUDYAN is an unfailing specific for all such conditions as mentioned above.

Be cured by HUDYAN—don't become a nervous wreck. From your druggist. 50c a package, six packages for \$2.50. If your druggist does not keep it, send direct to HUDYAN REMEDY CO., Cor. Stockton, Ellis and Market Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

Consult Hudyan Doctors about your case free of charge—write.

Our Lights Light

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214-216 CHERRY STREET.

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DOCTOR POWELL REEVES.

For any case he fails to cure coming under his treatment by following his directions.

EAR—Deafness from catarrh, ringing or roaring noises, tickened drums, inflammation of external ear, purulent discharge from ear, etc.

HEAD—Neuralgia, sick, nervous or congestive headache, dull feeling, loss of memory, dizziness, softening of brain, tumors, eczema of scalp.

THROAT—Catarrhal sore throat, acute and chronic pharyngitis, enlarged tonsils and palatine tonsils, hoarseness, loss of voice, paralysis of the vocal cords and all forms of throat trouble.

LUNGS—Consumption in the first and second stages, hemorrhages, chronic bronchitis, dry or loose cough, pains in chest, difficult breathing, acute and chronic asthma, hepatization, etc., positively cured by our combined electro-medical treatment.

HEART—Palpitations, irregular pulsation, valvular diseases, weak and fatty heart, dropsy and rheumatism of the heart, languid circulation, etc.

STOMACH—Catarrh and ulceration, atonic and acid dyspepsia, indigestion, pain and fullness after eating, heartburn, waterbrash and difficulty of swallowing.

LIVER, SPLEEN—All diseases of the liver, spleen, bowels (constipation, chronic diarrhoea), kidney and bladder, all nervous and reflex disorders, rheumatism and all skin diseases, eczema, salt rheum, hip joint diseases, old sores, fever sores, stiff joints, hair lip, apical irritation, nervous prostration, rupture, piles, fistula, rectal ulcers, which produce pain in small of back.

Catarrh, Rupture, Throat, Varicocele, Lungs Cured, Varicocele

LOST MANHOOD and vigor quickly restored. Varicocele, weak and undeveloped parts fully restored.

LADIES who suffer from spathy, indigestion, nervous debility or other ailments, can consult Dr. Reeves with perfect confidence.

Varicocele, Stricture, Blood Poisoning, Syphilis. VARICOCELE. MEDICINES FREE

At their office, Kern block, opposite Seattle Hotel, Georgetown, Olan, Stricture, and that terrible and incurable disease, "Syphilis," and forever cured by the old doctor who has cured thousands of such cases. This old doctor furnishes all medicines at his office and guarantees a cure for life.

Dr. Powell Reeves, 115 Yesler Way, Seattle

ASKS JUSTICE FOR ALASKA.

Seattle Chamber of Commerce Addresses Congress.

A MEMORIAL FOR GOVERNMENT

Petition of Skagway Mass Meeting Enlists Active Sympathy of Local Friends—Held That Gross Injustice Is Being Done to the Citizens of the North and That They Should Elect a Delegate.

The Seattle Chamber of Commerce has responded to the appeal of the business men of Skagway who in mass meeting asked assistance in their struggle for recognition of their alleged wrongs at the hands of the government, and yesterday adopted a memorial to the senate and house of representatives, prepared by Secretary Prosch. This asks that the people of the territory have a representative to administer them, and a delegate in congress of their own choosing.

The memorial in full reads as follows: "It is hereby represented to your honorable body that the Chamber of Commerce that it has been an ordinary lifetime—thirty-three years—since the great district of the territory was acquired by the United States from Russia. As a very small price was asked for the country, it was supposed by many people that it was not worth much. Though the idea was a mistaken one, these people have never been able to get it out of their heads. They have believed that it was an uninhabitable waste of ice and rock, the debris of the earth, the worthless rubbish forever set aside by the government for the purpose of creation. It was not worth while to make a territory of it, as had been done with Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, Utah and other parts of the great west. In fact, as that of many of the states of the Union, and that people living there contentedly, happily and prosperously.

"Little by little the government has been expanding. Collectors of taxes have been added to the official machinery and the local population. There are not only the ordinary taxes of the Union, but special taxes, or licenses, of all kinds, ranging from \$10 per annum to \$2,000. In fact, the professional men, druggists, hotels, manufacturers, merchants, banks, hotels, fisheries, water works, tramways, steamboats, and other things, all pay taxes in the aggregate yield a large sum, and which as federal taxes are utterly unknown to the people of Alaska, and which it is possible to turn around in Alaska without the imposition of a tax, and if the tax is not promptly paid the delinquents are criminally punished therefor.

"Notwithstanding the adverse conditions there imposed upon the people by the government, together with its neglect of them, and its refusal to treat them as equals with other people have been treated on the frontier, the inhabitants have gained in number steadily for twenty years, until now they exceed the numbers possessed by several territories when admitted to the Union as states, and they have a trade with other parts of the world which will be worth in 1900 not less than \$30,000,000.

"When Washington was made a territory in 1852, the government was given a complete government, with congressional representation, legislature and three district judges. Alaska, with twenty times as many people, has no such representation, no congressmen and only one judge to cover its 600,000 miles of territory. It is a gross injustice to treat the people of Alaska as second class citizens, and to deprive them of the rights which other people have. They should have laws of their own, at least four judges to administer them, and a delegate to the congress, and a member of the national capital to speak for them to the executive departments and congress.

"They have long seen the necessity for this, and have long endeavored to obtain this latter boon. Failing in it they have been compelled to send, at their own expense, representatives to congress, and to present them, which citizens were always at a disadvantage, and received with more or less defeat. The Alaskan lobby is one of the best of the kind, and it is one at that which would be done away with were the people officially represented by the people of their parts of the Union.

"This chamber, being thoroughly conversant with the facts of the case, has already recommended and prays for legislation by congress of the character indicated herein, and particularly such as will secure to the people of Alaska the same rights and places for holding court and a member of congress to be chosen by themselves."

ON THE PACIFIC CABLE BILL. Representative Will Favor Route by Way of Alaska.

The Chamber of Commerce resolutions favoring the route by way of Alaska, has met with the support of Representative Jones, who in a communication to the chamber writes as follows: "This is my opinion, and I am preparing a statement at this time to submit to the interstate and foreign commerce committee showing the advantages of this route and urging the adoption of my bill, which provides that the committee should investigate and determine the route upon which the cable shall be laid. While I am emphatically in favor of the route by way of Alaska, I thought there would be more chance of getting a bill through of the kind I have introduced without providing for the route by way of Alaska. I am at present emphatically opposed to subsidizing any company to lay a cable."

In regard to the construction of the cable, the balance will be reserved for representative Cushman writes: "I am in sympathy with the tenor of your resolution on this subject, and the influence which I possess shall be used to place the provision in the bill which you suggest."

CO-OPERATION OF ST. PAUL. More Resolutions Adopted Favoring Puget Sound.

The St. Paul Chamber of Commerce is active in furthering the interests of Seattle and Puget sound, and is not content with resolutions adopted last fall stating its position favoring the Northern route for the use of the government in the Philippine business, has reinforced them with other statements. The committee on transportation of the body a few days ago presented an elaborate report

showing the advantages of this route, and later the following resolutions were adopted by the main commercial body: "Resolved, That this body favors the selection by the government of the route to the Philippines via Puget sound as the permanent military and naval route between the continent and those islands, and respectfully request congress, at its present session, to make all necessary provisions to that end."

AGAINST LEASING LANDS. Chamber of Commerce Opposed to Public Monopolies.

The Chamber of Commerce yesterday passed resolutions expressing its disapproval of the measures before congress for leasing public lands lying west of the 90th meridian, and as the said measures withdraw from settlement and threaten seriously to check the future development of the country effected thereby, and as these measures have a tendency to concentrate the control of all large tracts of the country effected thereby, and as these measures directly menace the welfare of the inhabitants of the territory lying west of the 90th meridian, and as a result thereof, therefore be it resolved, That we earnestly protest against the enactment into law of any of the pending measures, as directly contrary to the interests and development of the West, and to the policy of home building fostered by the government."

CONGRESS AND FOREST RESERVES. Senator Jones' Bill May Interfere With Cedar River Project.

The bill Representative Jones has introduced in congress prohibiting the extension of the National Forest system, except by act of congress may interfere with the proposition of having the headwaters of the Cedar river reserved so that the water supply of Seattle may be perpetuated.

Representative Jones' Bill. The bill Representative Jones has introduced at the present session of congress, for providing for the payment of \$250 to each honorably discharged volunteer soldier who served in the army of the United States, and who served in the Philippines, \$750 for the relief of settlers on public lands and to repay them money paid on lands within the National Forest, and to appropriate \$300,000 for the establishment of a fund to be used for Alaska, and the expenditure to be under the direction of the lighthouse board.

EXAMINATIONS THIS MONTH. Civil Service Commission to Decide on Eligible Lists.

The civil service commission will hold an examination February 23, to place names on the eligible lists of city employees. The examination this month will be simply for promotion, involving the position of vacant jobs in the Post-Intelligencer several days ago.

HUMBOLDT AGAIN IN SERVICE. Resumes the Alaskan Run—Klondikers Bound North.

Steamship Humboldt, after an absence of over ten months from the run, during which she was given a general overhauling, sails for Alaska again at 9 o'clock this morning. The ship had booked several passengers, among whom are several Klondikers, notably Mr. and Mrs. Charles Worden, L. L. James, and C. E. Eldorado, in which he is a principal owner. Mr. Worden will continue his journey to the north coast in July.

Fell Into a Ditch. A. W. Smith, employed at the Northern hotel cigar stand, had a narrow escape from death yesterday afternoon.

Senator Foster Favors It. Senator Foster yesterday sent a telegram to Secretary Prosch in reply to the one requesting his assistance in securing the appointment of a North Pacific coast man on the Philippine civil commission.

Park Taken by the City. F. N. Little, superintendent of streets, sewers and parks, and Foreman John Patterson, have taken formal possession of Woodland park.

Who Wants These Tickets? Owing to the great demand for first class passage on the steamship Central, this company has decided to sell but twenty-five more first class tickets to the balance will be reserved for freight patrons shipping five tons or over.

EYEGLASSES for defective sight and headaches. Consultation free. Miss Wilkey, graduate optician, 112 Cherry.

YOU never have a head in the morning from drinking these Moore "AA" whiskey. Try it.

WE sell Eastern Transplanted Oysters in bulk. The Morgan Oyster Co., 1208 Second avenue.

MASQUELADÉ hall next Saturday night. Hanks hall.

TRY Mrs. Westcott's 3c dinners at Hotel Stevens from 5 to 8 p. m. today.

GRASS AND FORAGE PLANTS.

EXPERIMENTS MADE FOR BENEFIT OF THE NORTHWEST.

Department of Agriculture Preparing Report on Plants Best Adapted to Various Soils and Conditions of Climate and Atmosphere.

Special Dispatch to the Post-Intelligencer. WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The secretary of agriculture is preparing a report upon investigations made by Special Agent A. B. Leckenby, of the division of agriculture, in regard to grasses and forage plants of the Pacific coast. The first real systematic work of this kind done from a personal visit made by Mr. Leckenby to the coast in 1888. From that time to the present investigations have been continuous and the results will be of great value to farmers and stock raisers, especially in central and Eastern Oregon and Washington. Especial attention has been given to the conditions and needs of the areas subject to the shifting sands along the coast region and at various points along the Columbia river.

Throughout the drier sections, east of the Cascades, the carrying capacity of the country has been very much reduced through drought and overstocking, and one of the questions of greatest importance in this region has to do with the improvement of the ranges and bringing it back, if possible, to its original productivity. Especial attention has been given to the conditions and needs of the areas subject to the shifting sands along the coast region and at various points along the Columbia river.

The large number of horses which have ranged over the country in the past few years has done much to do with the present depleted condition, while, in other sections, much injury has been caused by sheep. To secure the best results, the secretary is at once apparent that drought-resisting grasses and forage crops were of the utmost importance in the improved methods of range management.

Native Grasses Driven Out. In many sections the native grasses have been driven out and their places taken by weeds to such an extent that reseeding is about the only way that the lands can be restored and made productive again. To do this, grasses and forage crops capable of enduring severe drought and other hardships are necessary, and for this reason the secretary has selected some points where experiments could be conducted, having for their object the testing of native and introduced grasses and forage crops and of the range conditions. With this end in view, a number of localities were selected.

At Yakima and Walla Walla it was found that some work had already been undertaken at the former place, under the auspices of the National Railway Company, and at Walla Walla, by the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company. The department is continuing its work of testing grasses and forage crops and range conditions, and is planning to select some points where experiments could be conducted, having for their object the testing of native and introduced grasses and forage crops and of the range conditions. With this end in view, a number of localities were selected.

At North Yakima this offer included tools, team, and other appliances used at the station. These offers seem to afford a desirable opportunity for promoting the much needed investigations, their acceptance was recommended. This recommendation meeting with the approval of the secretary, the division took charge of the experimental work at these places, and special efforts were made to collect, in quantity, the seed of native grasses and forage crops, and to secure, if desirable to be tested in connection with the work of range improvement.

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In the experiments undertaken at North Yakima and at Walla Walla, a large number of grasses and forage plants were tested as to their ability to withstand drought, and in many cases, also have been tested as to their ability to resist frost. In the production of seed to be distributed to the different points of the region where their value under existing conditions is being tested. At North Yakima the land used in these experiments, although rich, is quite rocky, and hence difficult to cultivate, and the general conditions are much less favorable than those which prevail at Walla Walla. At the latter place, the soil is rich, volcanic ash, and in fine condition for the various operations connected with cultivation, and is so graded that irrigation water can be applied with ease.

In the experiments made at Walla Walla, the seed of native grasses and forage crops were tested, and the results were very satisfactory. The seed of native grasses and forage crops were tested, and the results were very satisfactory. The seed of native grasses and forage crops were tested, and the results were very satisfactory.

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same excellent results here that it has given elsewhere in the Northwest, and gives promise of being, to the drier sections of this region, what the blue grass is to Kentucky and timothy is to the Northern states. Of the more recent introductions, the Japanese millet, a grass promise to be of great value, particularly for winter pasturage, while the varieties of alfalfa, from Turkestan and Northern Africa, seem to possess great powers of adaptability to the conditions which prevail in the semi-arid regions.

Some of the early tests have been secured from our native grasses. A species of bromes, closely related to the fescue grass, has been found to be a good seed and forage, and seems likely to prove as valuable for the Pacific coast as the fescue grass is for the South. Several of the native wheat grasses show wonderful adaptability to cultivation and are destined to assume an important place on our list of forage-producing plants.

Four of these deserve especial mention, namely, western wheat grass, meadow wheat grass, slender wheat grass, and bunch wheat grass. The first three species are suitable for meadows and may be grown either with or without irrigation. The bunch wheat grass is a native of the dry uplands and is likely to prove one of the best grasses for the South. Several of the native wheat grasses show wonderful adaptability to cultivation and are destined to assume an important place on our list of forage-producing plants.

Another native grass which does well, under cultivation and which will undoubtedly prove of great value, is the blue grass, known in Montana as buffalo grass. It is perfectly hardy, responds quickly to cultivation, resists trampling of stock, and with care, will produce under conditions of soil and moisture it may also be cut for hay. This grass, however, has one drawback, in that it is difficult to handle in the various harvesting and seeding operations.

In addition to the above mentioned grasses and forage plants which may be regarded as of undoubted value to the Pacific coast region, about twenty sorts were successfully grown at Walla Walla, the present report but further experimentation is necessary to decide as to their real value. Most of these, while they made a good growth of foliage either failed to produce seeds or showed other characters which possibly exclude them from the list of varieties of practical utility for general cultivation. The Johnson grass made a good yield of forage, but is objectionable to some because of its habit of growth, which, in the South, renders it at times a serious pest in cultivated fields.

Both big blue-stem and bushy blue-stem thrive under cultivation, but it is quite difficult to secure excellent seed. The Metcalfe beam made an excellent growth, covering the ground thickly with its leaves and stems, and producing flowers, but did not mature seeds. It showed great sensitiveness to frost and stock did not seem to relish the forage obtained from it. Gram, or chick pea, and lentil produced good crops of seed and may prove valuable for use in connection with grain and other dry stuffs in fattening stock.

Of the sand-binding grasses which were tested during the season, Marram grass has made a fine growth and will, no doubt, prove as valuable as any of the grasses of the Atlantic coast. Bitter panic grass made a good growth, but failed to mature seed, and for this reason may be of less value here than it is along the coast of the Southern states. Reed canary grass has made an excellent showing, particularly in situations that are liable to be submerged for some time; for example, along the Columbia river. Even where submerged six weeks during the summer, excellent growth was made during the early spring and late in the fall, affording a large amount of forage.

In addition to serving as a sand binder, this grass has also made a good showing in the experimental plots at Walla Walla, and also at Pullman, on the grounds of the state experiment station. Small sand binder grass has made an excellent growth at Walla Walla, from roots transplanted from the same place. This grass will grow on ordinary soil as well as dry, sandy ground, where it occurs naturally. It will undoubtedly be of great value as a sand binder. Big sand grass has not given very good results and may prove unsuitable to the conditions which prevail on the Pacific coast.

Seaside blue grass has given excellent results wherever tried, and especially at the Walla Walla station, where it endures the hot, dry weather perfectly. In addition to being one of the best native sand binders of the Pacific coast, it has the promise of being of great value for seed. Seed sown on the sand dunes of the Great Sand Harbor, near the mouth of the Columbia river, indicating the possibility of introducing this grass into the sandy regions of the interior. Indian millet, although not coming very well from the seed, shows indications of being valuable as a sand binder, especially in situations where the soil is rather harsh. It is often eaten by stock which are especially fond of the rather abundantly produced seed.

As Affected By Frosts. Of the various saltmarsh tested, Australian saltbush has given the best results of any of the introduced sorts, and white of sweet sage is most promising of native sorts. The latter grows naturally on dry, steep, sandy dunes, and under conditions, producing an abundance of seed. It will undoubtedly prove of great value for use in reclaiming the worn out ranges of the Pacific coast.

In November some very interesting observations were made at the Walla Walla station regarding the behavior of different grasses and forage crops toward the early frosts. A variety of bromes grass secured at Portland and readily cultivated during the early frosts and remained fresh and green, while nearly related varieties from the Rocky mountains suffered quite severely. Seaside blue grass, meadow wheat grass, and bunch wheat grass, and the blue grasses showed little if any effects of the frosts, while the grama grasses and the bearded wheat grass remained fresher and greener than either slender wheat grass or western wheat grass.

GIANT FESCUE grass was injured while other fescue grasses, such as Canadian fescue grass and Terrestrial fescue grass, were not injured at all. Such alfalfa as was slightly injured, such alfalfa as was not injured, and the grass was not injured, indicating their possible value for fall and early winter grazing. Smooth bromes and Oregon bromes were not at all injured and were growing freely.

Suggested Varieties. Judging from the results of the experiments conducted at Walla Walla and the information acquired through personal observation of field agents and correspondents, who are cooperating with the agricultural department, the following grasses may be suggested as available for use in the lower Pacific coast region: Blue grass, meadow fescue, reed fescue, tall meadow oat grass, smooth bromes grass, smooth bromes, Kentucky blue grass, perennial fescue grass and Turkestan alfalfa.

As described by the Wild Timothly, bearded wheat grass, smooth bunch grass, mutton grass, Terrell grass, Wyoming blue grass, pale bunch grass and Oxnard alfalfa.

Hardy natives: Fescue grass, Japanese barnyard grass, Japanese millet, alfalfa, black Russian broom-corn millet, bar clover, spring vetch and hairy vetch. The following are suggested for further trial: Crossfoot or grama grass, African millet, gram and lentil.

Grasses for the dry uplands: Blue grama, side only grama, bunch wheat grass, Nevada blue grass, sweet fescue, King's fescue, white or awnee sedge, sainfoin and smooth bromes. Very dry regions: Sandbinders: Sea lyme grass, slender alfalfa and lyme grass, yellow lyme grass, Astoria blue grass and Leckenby's blue grass.