

Wenatchee Valley Land Company

PHONE 1433

YOU MIGHT FIND A REAL GOOD BUY IN THIS LIST.

\$900—\$400 as first payment takes two lots and small house on Yakima avenue; corner lots; good terms on the balance.

\$1300—\$600 down, buys two lots and small house on Orondo ave. This is worth investigating.

\$1300—\$800 down, will purchase 6-room house and lot 75x120 ft.; spring and city water; fruit trees and berries. This is a good home and a money maker.

\$1500—\$500 down, this buys three lots 90x120 feet, and a good 5-room house, close in; fine terms on the balance.

\$1750—\$600 cash, buys 4-room bungalow and two lots on Orondo street. Some one will make a good buy by taking this.

\$1700—For a close in house and lot. This cannot be beaten; only 5 minutes walk from P. O. Cash, \$800; your own terms on balance; lot 50x120 and good 8-room house.

\$1800—This is a case of someone's loss is another's gain. Look this property over and decide for yourself. 2 lots, 60x110 feet, and 7-room house, close in, with fine view of the river. First payment, \$800; your own terms on the balance.

\$2000—\$1000 cash, buys two lots and a nice 4-room house in Nob Hill Addition; good terms on the balance.

\$2200—Half cash, buys a nice home on G street; east front and good view; a nicely built 7-room house and lot 60x100 feet. Call and let us tell you more about this place.

\$2250—\$1000 down, gives you a very desirable home on Chelan avenue. Nicely built 5-room cottage with bath, cellar, barn and woodshed, lot 50x120 feet, with 12 bearing fruit trees; close to school and a few minutes walk from P. O.

\$3000—\$1000 down, for a new 6-room modern home on Okanogan avenue, across the street from the park. Think of the location!

\$3150—\$1500 cash, places you in possession of a nice home in Nob Hill addition, 5-room house, lot 50x120 feet; everything modern.

\$3200—Here is a home to please the most particular person. 3-4 of an acre, all set to bearing trees, east front on Chelan avenue; neatly built 6-room bungalow with fine view of surrounding orchards.

\$3800—Here is a nice home with 1-2 acres of bearing orchard; ten minutes walk from postoffice; has high line and spring water; \$1500 down and balance to suit.

\$4250—\$2150 cash, buys one of the nicest homes in Wenatchee. House 7 room, modern in every respect, east front, lot 75x120 feet, facing on B street.

\$6250—Cash \$4000; a fine home on Chelan ave.; east front. 8-room completely furnished, modern in every respect, lot 75x120 feet; terms to suit on balance.

We can show you some good buys in orchard land and vacant lots if you will favor us with a call.

Wenatchee Valley Land Company

PALOUSE ST., JUST BELOW WENATCHEE AVE.

EXPERT SEES FUTURE FOR ALASKAN FARMING

Important Statement by Government Agent Just Returned.

There are many thousands of miles of good tillage land in the valleys of the southern coast of Alaska, to say nothing of the great interior, according to Levi Chubbuck, special agent for the department of agriculture, who has just returned from the northland.

Mr. Chubbuck spent the entire summer making a general reconnaissance of agricultural lands that may be surveyed for homesteading by the general land office. The chief areas examined were the Sushitna basin north of Seward, the Copper river and the Tanana valleys. Concerning agricultural progress and possibilities in Alaska he makes statements that may be considered most conservative, but that will be amazing to the great majority of those "outside."

"The most obvious fact concerning nearly all the valleys of this area I have seen—from tidewater northward 150 miles—is that they are natural grazing lands. There are certainly thousands of square miles of a very high quality of wild grass, the nutritive value of which for stock seems well established. The grass often stands six and seven feet high and is of the most luxuriant growth; also it can be cured and is of good keeping quality.

A Great Dairying Country.
"Nearly all of this land except some side hill areas has more or less standing and fallen timber on it, but much is immediately available for grazing. With adequate winter protection stock thrives, and the market with the development of roads would seem assured. At present every pound of meat consumed must come from Seattle, and meat is of first importance in the dietary of so cold a country as this. In many parts of the country also it costs the consumer \$1 a pound. All dairy products, too, are brought in by steamer at high cost, and this is certainly a dairying country.
"There need be no speculation as to some present possibilities. Farming has just begun in a few localities in this region, and local conditions are most varied, but oats and barley are being successfully grown, timothy flourish, and the root crop is of high excellence.

Found Many Fine Farms.
"I have been astonished at the amount of farming under way around Seward. I had expected practically none, and instead I find half a dozen flourishing ranches on a commercial basis and dozens of home gardens. Potatoes of first quality are being grown in half a dozen neighborhoods, excellent turnips grow freely, and there seems no difficulty with beets, carrots, radishes, beans, peas and lettuce. Cabbage and cauliflower are a surprising success in some localities. I believe this list can be extended almost indefinitely with careful selection of varieties, a study of soil requirements and acclimatization by selective breeding. The possibilities are still practically unknown, but we do know that they are far greater than most people even here in Alaska imagine. Some of the most promising parts of this area have not been tried at all, and the most successful tests have generally been in the least likely locations.
"Regarding climatic conditions I have been somewhat surprised. Within a thousand feet of sea level in fairly open country the growing season is not shorter than in the mountain region of New Hampshire. Peas are safely planted in May, and danger from frost is considered over after the first few days in June. In the fall the first frosts are rarely before the second week in September. It is true that the summers are cooler than in the northern states and on the immediate coast have more rain, but there is compensation in the fifteen to eighteen hours of sunshine daily and the continuous daylight for nearly three months.

"The exact area of the tillage lands in the Sushitna group of valleys, as an example generally applicable, is still impossible even to estimate, as much of the territory is uninhabited and still because of its undeveloped state rather than because it is inaccessible. There is a total area of about 2,500 square miles along the western edge of Kenai peninsula bordering Cook inlet, the greater part of which is probably available and some small valleys in the interior of the peninsula. I roughly estimate the rest, which includes the Knik Arm region and Matanuska valley to the eastward, the Yentna to the westward, the main Sushitna valley and smaller tributaries running northward far into the interior at, say, 2,500 square miles, but it might exceed this considerably."

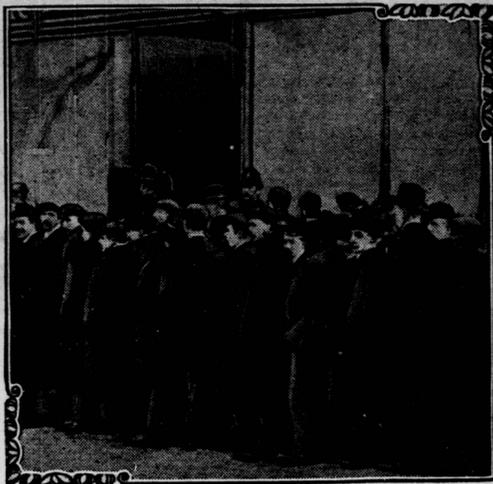
New Heavyweight Pugilist.
Joe Choyanski is boosting a new heavyweight. This man is colored, and his name is George Cotton. He is a 195 pounder, and Choyanski says he will make the best of the big ones in the near future.

PLANS NEW FOOTBALL GAME.

Gridiron Star Proposes Contest Combining Rugby and Present Codes.
New American football which combines all the advantages of Rugby and intercollegiate games now played in this country is the idea of Pat Higgins, the well known Los Angeles football star.
Higgins expects to invent a number of plays and by trying out all combinations and plays which have been devised would evolve a set of rules superior to anything heretofore adopted. By demonstrations of actual play he expects to obtain an entirely new game which will solve the present football problem.

To bring the plan to the attention of the intercollegiate rules committee Higgins recently sent an invitation to Walter Camp inviting a delegation to visit Los Angeles and investigate the new game and co-operate in its development.

GREAT BRITAIN'S LATEST ATTEMPT TO SOLVE UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM.



The latest English attempt to solve the problem of the unemployed, which has been demanding solution in Great Britain for several years, is embodied in the royal labor exchanges situated in different parts of London. Laborers out of work are asked to register their names, and employers are invited to send their wants to the government officials. The latter are taking much active interest in the workings of the exchanges.

Humane Treatment of Stock

GOVERNMENT AFTER RAILROADS WHO VIOLATE LAWS REGARDING THE CARE IN THE MAKING SHIPMENTS.

Washington, March 7.—How severe a punishment congress has provided for railroads guilty of violating the so-called "Twenty-Eight Hour Law" for punishing the unlawful confinement of live stock in transportation, was the basis for a stubborn contest today before the supreme court of the United States. Counsel for the government contended that the unit for fining railroads is the separate shipment, while the legal representatives of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad company insist that the unit is the train, no matter of how many separate shipments it is composed. Some features of the case resemble the \$29,000,000 Standard Oil case.

The outcome of the controversy will have a far-reaching effect. Many separate consignments of stock are carried frequently in one train, so the sum of the penalty, imposed by the law, will vary from \$100 to many times \$100, according to the outcome of the litigation. The Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern railroad alone appears in this case, but practically every common carrier engaged in interstate commerce in the United States will feel the effects of the decision.

This controversy was begun when the United States district attorney for the southern district of Ohio, filed eleven cases against the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad company, claiming that it had carried as many shipments of live stock from shippers in various points in Illinois to Cincinnati without unloading the stock for rest, all in violation of the twenty-eight hour law.

The railroad admitted the shipment and its detention beyond the statutory time but it averred guilty of only one offense because all the shipments were carried in one train expressed a willingness to pay a fine for one violation.

The district court consolidated the cases and assessed a single penalty. The circuit court of appeals for the sixth district reversed that decision. The case then was brought to the supreme court by the railroad. Briefs on both sides of the controversy have been filed with the court. Counsel for the railroad is headed by Judson Harmon, now governor of Ohio. Solicitor General Bowers, of the department of justice, has directed the fight on behalf of the United States.

In the brief of the railroad counsel, it is contended that the train is the factor of offenses, because live-stock is moved in trains.

"If there be a confinement in cars beyond twenty-eight hours during transit under circumstances which constitute a violation of the statute, it must be the fault of the train," says the brief. "Congress has not said whether the offenses shall be per head of stock, per shipment, per carload, or per train load. If congress had intended there should be a fine of \$500 (the maximum penalty for one offense), for each head of stock delayed, or for each shipment delayed or for each carload delayed, it was easy to say so. Bearing in mind the rule of strict interpretation of penal statutes, the only reasonable construction of the statute is that the detention of all stock on the same train constitutes but one offense.

"Congress did not deem it necessary to be so severe as to permit a fine of \$500 for each shipment in a trainload containing possibly fifty shipments, when a single fine of \$500 would answer as well."

Several routes lead to the conclusion that the separate shipment was meant as the basis, the government contends.

"Suppose cattle are loaded into cars by the carrier and kept there

more than 28 hours without unloading before the cars are put into any train," says Solicitor General Bowers in his brief. "Is the train the unit of offense, though there has been no train?"

He asked the same question where cattle had been sidetracked in cars and the train proceeded. In the case of cattle not being fed after they were unloaded, he claimed the train plainly was not meant to be the unit.

"Indeed, the word 'train' does not once occur in the act," he says. He further contends that his point is proved by means of the provisions regarding owner's consent to the extension of time from 28 to 36 hours.

"The owner's consent affects his shipment, and only his shipment, whether it is in a train with other shipments of live stock or not; and the result is that the rule of conduct for the carrier varies as to different shipments. The shipment being the unit as to which the carrier's conduct is prescribed by statute, it must equally be the unit of the carrier's misconduct through violation of the prescribed rule of conduct concerning the shipment."

The court may take some time before handing down a decision in the case.

TO TRY INDIANA BANKERS

Indianapolis, Ind., March 7.—The federal court to convene here today will take up for trial the case against Paul C. Gall, who is charged with aiding and abetting Max P. Emmerich to abstract money from the Capital National Bank of this city. Emmerich, who was the bookkeeper of the bank, has already been convicted and sentenced to five years in prison.

As soon as the case of Gall is finished the trial will begin of W. H. Marker and Noah Marker, former cashier and assistant cashier, respectively, of the First National Bank of Tipton. The Markers are charged with having embezzled \$100,000 of the funds of the bank, and with numerous other crimes against the national banking laws. As a result of the alleged embezzlement the Tipton bank closed last July, but was subsequently reopened. The bank has now brought suit against the Marker brothers for the \$100,000 which they are alleged to have taken and concealed for the purpose of defrauding their creditors.

Considerable comment has been caused by the unusually large number of Indiana bankers and bank employees who have recently run afoul of the law. At the last term of the federal court held in this city no fewer than seven alleged violators of the national banking laws were convicted and sentenced to serve terms in the federal penitentiary at Leavenworth. Among the convicted men were cashiers or other employees of national banks in Indianapolis, Terre Haute, Ft. Wayne and Auburn.

Toronto, Ont., March 7.—Everything is in readiness for the big annual tournament of the Canadian Bowling association, to be held here under the management of the Toronto City Bowling association. The event promises to be a record breaker in point of attendance and the number of entries both from the various parts of the Dominion and from the United States is exceptionally large. Among the cities represented by teams will be Montreal, Ottawa, Quebec, Winnipeg, Port Arthur and other Canadian cities and towns, Buffalo, Detroit, Rochester and several other cities in the United States. A large list of cash prizes and trophies is awaiting the victors in the tournament, which will continue for two weeks.

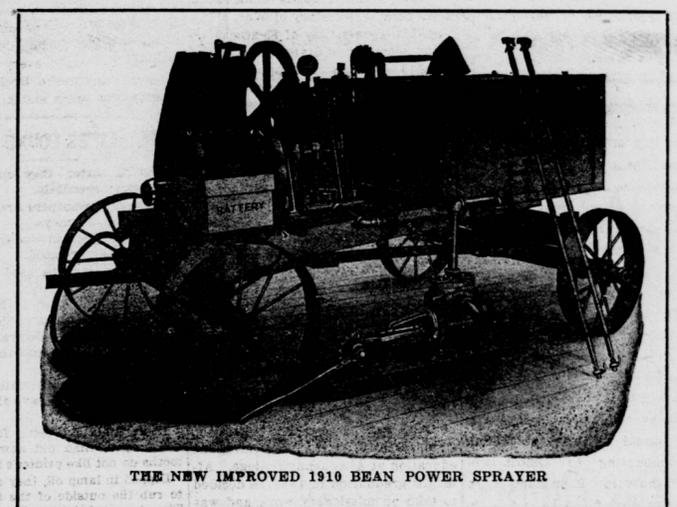
TRIED AND TRUE "Bean Sprayer"

"The Bean Giant" for 1910 and "The Bean Challenge"

are both power machines and both have been tried and found true. Also the "Bean" Hand Spraying Outfits

Nothing Better Made

Does better work; does it easier and at less expense than any other spraying outfit made.



THE NEW IMPROVED 1910 BEAN POWER SPRAYER

Don't listen to the man that offers you something just as good---there is nothing just as good. Ask the man who has used the "Bean" for the last six years---he knows.

The "Bean" spraying outfits can be seen any day at our warehouses. Come in any day and we'll prove what we say. We stake our reputation on the "Bean." You take no risk as we positively guarantee it. The "Bean" is a time-saver, a trouble-saver and a money-saver.

THEY SAVE TIME because of their large capacity; ease of operation; and compact, low down construction which enables them to be moved about the orchard quickly.

THEY SAVE TROUBLE because they're built for business; all mechanical parts are accurately machined to prevent wear; and the simplicity of the outfit makes it possible for any one to operate it. Repairs are seldom needed—and when a part becomes worn it can be replaced with a duplicate in a minute or two.

THEY SAVE MONEY because every waste of time is an expense—and Bean Power Sprayers don't waste time. Besides, a Bean will be in good operating condition when most power outfits have been consigned to the scrap heap.

Come in and let us show you one of these outfits, and explain their advantages more in detail. Or write for Catalog 22.

WAIT FOR OUR

Public Demonstration

when you can see The Bean at work and judge for yourself

WELLS & MORRIS
HARDWARE & IMPLEMENTS.