

MATCH MAKERS ANXIOUS

Decreasing Supply of Timber Is Already Worrying Manufacturers

It is perhaps more characteristic of Americans than of any other people to hold small things in contempt, forgetting that "little drops of water, little grains of sand," constitute the planet we inhabit. A match is a small and insignificant affair, yet multiplied as it has been in this country and the rest of the civilized world, it has been one of the most potential agents of modern material development. It has come into use at a late day in the world's history. There are many living among us still who can remember when the flint and tinder were the regular means of starting a fresh fire, and the old one was carefully preserved by burying the embers night after night to be revived in the morning. It is just 80 years ago that the present lucifer match, the first genuine friction match, was invented, and even that required an attachment of bent sandpaper to produce the desired results.

It is hard for the present generation to realize the inconveniences from which the friction match emancipated their ancestors. The manufacture of this product has become a great and even a somewhat diversified industry, because every section seems to have matches peculiar to itself. A man who has been a commercial traveler for many years tells us that if he were taken up and carried to any point east of the Alleghenies he could tell within a hundred miles of where he was by the matches he should find in use. There is also a national pride in matches. A recent mayor of Manchester, England, visiting friends in Boston a few days ago, spoke very poorly of our "abominable matches," and declared that he did not see how a high-spirited, independent and enterprising people like ourselves put up with them.

The American people, however, appear to be fairly well contented with the home product, else they would not buy and consume so many with comparatively so little grumbling. They use up about 700,000,000,000 a year, or about half of all that are manufactured in the world. There are hundreds of factories scattered over the country, one plant on the Pacific Coast covering 240 acres and operating over thirty miles of railroad, over which is carried to it daily 200,000 feet of sugar pine and yellow pine logs for the match machines. Inferior lumber will not do. It must be straight grained and free from knots, and carefully treated in addition. The by-product goes into larger things. The factory on the Pacific Coast referred to turns out as this by-product 1000 doors and 800 window sashes daily. In a single year one match company in the lake region cut 225,000,000 board feet of pine, tho that was intended for more than a year's product.

It is no wonder, when we consider these figures, that the match makers are becoming anxious. And that is true in other countries as well as our own. In Germany and France there is a movement on foot to have forests planted just for match timber, and we may soon face a famine in match wood in this country, for not all kinds can be used for that purpose. It may also happen that invention may develop something that will take the place of matches. It is not probable that the limit of progress has been reached in the means of producing fire at need. There is no Promethean penalty for the man who shall make the discovery, but rather welcome and reward by his eager fellowmen.—Boston Transcript.

Trying to Ride a Free Horse

Only the other day someone asked the editor to say "that she was very much obliged to Mrs. Jones for sitting up with her while her little girl had the measles." This week we were asked to tell the public that John Jones has a place where the public could store its junk at a dollar a day. But we are not alone; hear what the editor of the Cashmere Record has to say:

"Few business men have more to contend with than an editor. The only means the editor has of making a living for himself is by selling the space in the columns of his paper. His newspaper columns are the same to him as the shelves of dry goods are to the merchant. No one thinks of asking the merchant to give him dry goods from his shelves, but few there are who hesitate to ask the editor to give them a few columns free in his paper."

COMMUNICATION

The Danger From Typhoid Fever and How to Prevent its Spreading

Leavenworth, Dec. 22, 1907.

Editor Echo—There are times or seasons when, from special causes, the health of a community is imperiled. It is then imperative that the scientist take the public into his confidence, and give, so far as possible, the causes of disease and protective means individuals may use, notwithstanding ethical considerations which look coldly on scientific discussion through the daily press—conditions that obtain in an epidemic override such considerations. From this point of view I would call the attention of the citizens of Leavenworth to a condition of the public health demanding attention and individual action in each household, to avoid the further spread of the disease now prevalent, to what may be justly termed an epidemic of typhoid germ here in Leavenworth.

As typhoid fever is a preventable disease, and preventable by very simple means, it is a reproach to the medical profession that people are not well informed regarding it, that they may protect themselves. We have the conditions and the sequence—the disease. What, then, shall be done to stamp it out? If citizens will rigorously follow a certain routine, there need not be another case in the city, aside from those at present affected through prevailing cause.

Typhoid fever can only be contracted by actual contact—that is by the introduction into the system of the typhoid germ. A short description of this germ would be in place, then the mind would be alive to the danger of neglecting to provide such prophylaxis as is within the reach of the individual. This germ, if viewed through a microscope, at say, 500 diameters, appears, and is, a terrifying animal. If the housewife were to see a specimen of the bacillus typhoedus moving about in the glass of water so cold and clear with which she was about to quench her thirst, she certainly would have a chill and be nauseated, for this animal would be seen moving about, darting from side to side with lightning-like rapidity, tentacles or feelers spread out to catch or attach to any resisting body. The bacillus typhoedus has numerous tentacles, or feelers—a microscopic octopus, is a fair comparison to convey an idea of its appearance to the general reader. This germ is the sole cause of the disease in question, and produces the disease in one way only—that is, by being taken into the stomach of the individual through drinking contaminated water, or milk. When so taken this germ finds its way into the intestinal tract, and in due time selects a special location for its habitat. There is a system of glands scattered through the intestines, called the solitary glands (Peyer). It is to these bodies the germ bacillus typhoedus elects to attach, and it becomes imbedded in the gland.

Just here is developed one of the mysteries of physiology. An immediate war is declared by nature by throwing out a secretion especially designed for the destruction of such enemies to health and life. This struggle is carried on for a time. If nature's poison, if we may so name the "vis medicatrix natura," is potent, the germ is wasted and all is well. But it so often happens that nature is not equal to the task, as is evidenced by the 50,000 to 60,000 deaths yearly from this disease, then we appeal to and invite the aid of science to bridge the terrible gulf.

Through years of careful research science has conclusively shown that this disease is caused by an individual germ, and that the destruction of this germ is absolutely preventive of the disease, and that the water supply was the usual source of contagion. Typhoid fever is really a self-limiting disease, requiring but slight medication, if treatment is conducted on scientific grounds. Consequently, patients suffering with this disease should not be lost, except as will be referred to farther on.

We will now hark back to this vicious parasite, so-called microscopical octopus, which has been contained in the glass of water imbibed—clear and cool, surely there could be no menace in its thirst-allaying power. It has withstood nature's forces sent against it. (This is no figment of the brain,

but a psychological condition, for nature is ever on the watch with a counter element to neutralize the attack of poisonous germs.) It then continues to evolve that vicious principle in which myriads of its kind are produced and are absorbed into the blood of the subject, producing in a few days the usual premonitory symptoms of fever: headache, heaviness of the limbs, backache, loss of appetite, and a general malarial feeling. It is now too late to cut out this vicious intruder; it has become master of the situation and is now prepared for a twenty-one days' siege, with death on one horn of the balance, with a further three weeks, if the termination is favorable, to the recovery of health.

And, even at this latter stage, safety is not yet, as the attack on the solitary glands induces an ulcerative inflammation which may at any time terminate in perforation—the subject may be waiting in cheerful expectancy of returning health, when suddenly he is surprised with a sharp, lacerating pain in the abdominal region. Death is here, waiting for its victim. A skilled surgeon, if near, may save, but at times no skill can avail.

Such is the cause and course of this disease. Now for its preventative: As stated above, science has discovered the cause to be, absolutely, one individual germ. The destruction of said germ means safety. Water used in the household being the usual vehicle for its introduction, a rigorous supervision of the water supply would be a logical deduction, for herein lies safety.

Filtering and boiling is destructive to the bacillus typhoedus. To remove as far as possible the causes for water contamination and thus obviate the source of contagion. In all cases of this disease, absolute vigilance is imperative. In the destruction of all emanations from the body of the subject of the disease, the dejections from the bowels should be buried or burned, and where there is no possible seepage into wells, creeks or rivers. All liquids coming from the body or used in sponging should be thoroughly disinfected. Corrosive sublimate or carbolic acid may be used properly diluted. In all cases water used in sponging the patient should also be disinfected before being spilled or otherwise disposed of.

The nurse should be circumspect, to attend to the hands and apron worn at the bedside, to often disinfect both hands and apron when giving the necessary bath to patient.

I will defer the completion of this subject to another communication, as the proper handling of the patient is a subject of interest to the laity.

Respectfully,
W. W. Elmer, M. D.

A Disgusting Man

The most disgusting man I ever knew—This is, you understand, 'twixt me and you—
Was Obadiah Jenks of Porterville—
It may be he is livin' out there still—
But headstrong! Gosh, I never see his like;
He'd talk on any subject that you'd strike;
You couldn't head him off till he was through,
He generally was right about it, too.

Some railroad people came along one day

And wanted to secure the right of way;
Obadiah said 'twould help the town;
We argued, but we couldn't talk him down;
He talked about it till the rest gave in
And let the soulless corporation win;
It seems that he was right about it, too—

The most disgustin' man I ever knew.

You couldn't make him give up in debate;

He always was cocksure, as sure as fate;

He always had opinions of his own,
And stubbornly he'd stick to them alone;

By George, it didn't matter what you'd say,

He'd talk and talk until he had his way;

As fer mistakes, he made almighty few—
The most disgustin' man I ever knew.

—Chicago News.

CARD OF THANKS.

To our many kind friends and neighbors, for their sympathy and help during our bereavement we hereby tender our sincere and heartfelt thanks.

Edward Tholin
Anna Tholin
Mary Tholin

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

As Furnished for the Week Ending Dec. 21 by the Chelan County Abstract Company

J B Fosdick to school district No. 17, lots 21 and 22, b 16, Chelan Falls, \$700.

Amanda Comer to E L Henderson, lot 9, b 17, Chelan, \$50.

T H McGough to F A Drebits, lot 3, b 5, Wenatchee cemetery, \$10.

Percy Walker to J C Tyrrell, lot 21, b 1, Belmont add Wenatchee, \$218.

C Guiney to Upper Col. Mission Society, part nw 1/4 se 1/4, sec 27, t 22, r 21, \$1.

W N Hunt to O K Bann, lots 5, 6, 7 and 8, b 15, Gibsons add Chelan, \$500.

O K Bann to W N Hunt, w 1/2 se 1/4, lots 2 and 3, sec 28, t 28, r 23, \$1500.

S S Bailey to I W Sherman, part lots 1 and 2, sec 4, t 23, r 19, \$250.

E Northup to C E Andrews, n 1/2 sw 1/4 ne 1/4, sec 7, t 25, r 18, \$1.

U S to Francis M Scheble, nw 1/4 ne 1/4, n 1/2 nw 1/4, sw 1/4 nw 1/4 sec 26, t 22, r 19.

Francis M Scheble to Wen Lumb Co, nw 1/4 ne 1/4, n 1/2 nw 1/4, sw 1/4 nw 1/4, sec 26, t 22, r 19, \$500.

W R Prowell to Wen Canning Co, e 1/2 lot 5, lot 6, b 1, Manufacturers add Wen, \$1500.

Emma K Wood to Sarah S Wood, tract 2, Chelan Orchards, \$360.

R W Starr to Emma K Wood, tract 2, Chelan Orchards, \$516.

M M Kingman to Geo Pennell, 1/4 acre in lot 4, sec 13, t 27, r 22, \$300.

A N Farmer to John Deland, nw 1/4 sec 8, t 27, r 19, \$3500.

E Northup to Chas E Northup, n 1/2 se 1/4, s 1/2 sw 1/4 se 1/4, sec 7, t 25, r 18, \$1.

H E Motteler to S O Pool, n 1/2 nw 1/4, se 1/4 ne 1/4, sec 15, t 22, r 20, \$100.

Wen Dev Co to Roy E Thayer, lots 37 and 38, b 34, and lots 9 and 10, b 41, G N plat, \$300.

REAL ESTATE CONTRACTS

Jno A. Gellatly to Geo F Begg, lots 1, 2 and 3, north 20 ft of lots 4, and lots 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, b 4; lots 3 and 4, b 2; all b 1, all b 3, Okanogan Heights add Wen, \$11,000.

Grow Potatoes on Vines

W. R. Packwood expects to evolve a variety of potatoes that will enable a man to gather instead of digging them. He is led to believe this by a strange experience he has had on his ranch in Douglas county. He has succeeded in raising immense potatoes on vines above ground, instead of by roots. One of the big fellows weighs four and three-quarters pounds. This product comes from planting potato seed that grew on top of the vines last year.—Wenatchee Republic.

A Real Wonderland

South Dakota, with its rich silver mines, bonanza farms, wide ranges and strange natural formations, is a veritable wonderland. At Mound City, in the home of Mrs. E. D. Clapp, a wonderful case of healing has lately occurred. Her son seemed near death with lung and throat trouble. "Exhausting coughing spells occurred every five minutes," writes Mrs. Clapp, "when I began giving Dr. King's New Discovery, the great medicine, that saved his life and completely cured him." Guaranteed for coughs and colds, throat and lung troubles, by the King Drug store; 50c and \$1. Trial bottle free.

In Justice Court

Before P. S. Taylor, Esq., Justice of the Peace in and for Leavenworth precinct, Chelan County, State of Washington. Michaeltschke Bros. and Company, a corporation, plaintiff, vs. Norris E. Gray and Plus Tolin, partners, as Gray and Tolin, and William Herder and William M. Hobson, partners, as Herder & Hobson, defendants. State of Washington, ss. County of Chelan. To Norris E. Gray and Plus Tolin, partners, as Gray & Tolin, a corporation, impleaded with Herder & Hobson: You are hereby notified that Michaeltschke Bros. and Company, has filed a complaint against you in said court which will come on to be heard at my office in Leavenworth, in said Chelan County, Washington, on the 15th day of January, A. D. 1908, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., and unless you appear and then there answer, the same will be taken as confessed, and the demand of the plaintiff granted. The object and demand of said complaint is to recover of you and each of you the sum of Eighty-one (\$81) dollars, upon an account for goods, wares and merchandise sold and delivered to you at your request, no part of which has been paid. Complaint filed December 20, A. D. 1907. F. S. TAYLOR, Justice of the Peace Leavenworth precinct Chelan county, Wash.

Summons for Publication

In Justice Court, Before F. S. Taylor, Justice of the Peace, in and for Leavenworth Precinct, Chelan County, State of Washington. Percy Randall: In the name of the State of Washington, you are hereby notified that J. W. Elliott has filed a claim against you in said court, which will come on to be heard at my office in Leavenworth, in the county of Chelan, in the state of Washington, on the 14th day of January, 1908, at the hour of 10 o'clock, a. m., and unless you appear and then there answer, the same will be taken as confessed and the demand of said claim is for nine and 65/100ths (\$9.65) dollars, upon an open account for merchandise furnished to defendant. Complaint filed December 11, 1907. F. S. TAYLOR, Justice of the Peace.

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SECRET SOCIETIES

A. O. U. W.
Tunwater Lodge No. 71, A. O. U. W. meets the second and fourth Wednesday evenings in their hall over the postoffice. Visiting brethren are cordially invited to attend. L. H. Ladden, M. W. John W. Ladden, Recorder. O. G. Bjork, Financier.

Fraternal Brotherhood.
Meets in Fraternal Hall every 3d and 4th Friday night G. W. Hathaway, President. E. C. Booth, Treasurer. Visiting brethren invited.

Degree of Honor
A. O. U. W.
Leavenworth Lodge No. 33, Degree of Honor, meets every first and third Wednesday evenings in Fraternal Hall, over the post office. Visiting sisters and brothers cordially invited to attend. Mrs. Ida Davis, C. of H. Mrs. Carrie Turner, Recorder. Mrs. Anna Goerner, Financier.

F. O. E.
Cascade Aerie No. 988, Fraternal Order of Eagles meets 1st and 3rd Friday evenings in Fraternal Hall. Visiting members cordially invited to attend. I. W. Faulkner, Worthy President; Geo. Blockledge, Worthy Secretary.

I. O. O. F.
Lodge meets every Saturday night at 7:30 in I. O. O. F. hall, over the Bloom building. M. A. Marley Noble Grand; J. D. Morrison, Secretary. Visitors cordially invited.

Notice for Publication
Department of the Interior
Land Office at Waterville, Wash.
Nov. 19, 1907.
Notice is hereby given that George P. Eisele of Cashmere, Wash., has filed notice of his intention to make final five-year proof in support of his claim, viz: Homestead entry No. 5623, made Dec. 8, 1902, for the ne 1/4, nw 1/4, ne 1/4 and se 1/4 ne 1/4 section 34, twp 25n, range 19, e. w. m., and that said proof will be made before A. N. Commissioner, at his office at Wenatchee, Wash., on Jan. 2, 1908.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, the land, viz: Virgil Bryan, Everett Lessenger, Sylvester Huddle, Andrew S. Burbank, all of Cashmere, Wash.
W. F. HAYNES, Register.

Final Proof Notice.
Department of the Interior
Land Office at Waterville, Wash.
Dec. 26th, 1907.
Notice is hereby given that Abraham S. Huffmaster of Leavenworth, Wash., has filed notice of his intention to make final five-year proof in support of his claim, viz: Homestead entry No. 5678, made January 10th, 1906, for the lots 1, 2 and 3, ne 1/4, section 6, township 25 N., range 18 E., W. M., and that said proof will be made before J. E. Shore, U. S. Commissioner, at his office at Leavenworth, Wash., on Wednesday, Jan. 15th, 1908.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, the land, viz: Joseph H. Mitchell, Robert E. Nickles, Hillie Green, and Wm. W. Burgess, all of Leavenworth, Wash.
W. F. HAYNES, Register.

Summons for Publication
In Justice Court, Before F. S. Taylor, Justice of the Peace in and for Leavenworth Precinct, Chelan County, State of Washington. G. W. Hathaway, Plaintiff, vs. B. C. Hutton, Defendant. State of Washington, ss. County of Chelan. To B. C. Hutton, Greeting: In the name of the State of Washington, you are hereby notified that G. W. Hathaway has filed a complaint against you in said court, which will come on to be heard at my office in the town of Leavenworth, in the county of Chelan, in the State of Washington, on the 14th day of January, 1908, at the hour of ten o'clock, a. m., and unless you appear and then there answer, the same will be taken as confessed and the demand of the plaintiff granted. The object and demand of said claim is to recover of you the sum of Forty-one dollars and fifteen cents (\$41.15) upon an account for goods, papers, ice, wood and services, no part of which has been paid. Complaint filed November 27, 1907. F. S. TAYLOR, Justice of the Peace.

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