

FARMERS WILL MEET

Institute Convened at Colfax and Holds Over Tomorrow.

Successful Meetings Were Held at Both Tekoa and Garfield—Good Talks Made.

On the insufficient notice of less than a week, a farmers' institute is to be held at Colfax today and tomorrow, Friday and Saturday, February 9 and 10. This was decided upon at the Garfield institute held last week. The Colfax institute, as those recently held at Tekoa and Garfield, is to be under the auspices of the Washington Agricultural College, and will be conducted by a selected corps of professors from that institution. Many things of the country will be discussed in an intelligent way and by specialists who have made exhaustive and practical studies of the subjects which they will present.

Program for Colfax Meeting
Following is the program for the farmers' institute at Colfax:

FRIDAY—AT COLFAX OPERA HOUSE.

10 a. m.—What Dairying has done for Minnesota.—Hon. C. L. Smith, of Minnesota.

11 a. m.—Grasses and Forage Plants in the Palouse Country.—Prof. W. J. Spillman.

12:30 p. m.—The Codlin Moth.—Prof. R. W. Doane.

2:30 p. m.—The Structure and Care of the Horse's Foot.—Dr. S. B. Nelson.

3:30 p. m.—Mutton Sheep in the Palouse Country.—Prof. E. E. Elliott.

SATURDAY—AT THE COURT HOUSE.

10 a. m.—The Horse's Mouth.—Dr. S. B. Nelson.

11 a. m.—The Dairy Cow.—Prof. W. J. Spillman.

1:30 p. m.—The Woolly Aphis and the Green Aphis.—Prof. R. W. Doane.

2:30 p. m.—The Ideal Farm Home.—Hon. C. L. Smith.

3:30 p. m.—(Subject and speaker to be assigned.)

As the poultry show, now open, will continue over Saturday, there will be a double attraction for the people during the two days' meeting.

THE TEKOA INSTITUTE.

Meeting Was Well Attended and Practical Talks Made.

The Tekoa farmers' institute opened January 29 and was well attended by farmers who took a deep interest in the proceedings. The meeting had been well advertised and the hustling citizens of the town showed their enterprise by banqueting free of charge everybody who attended.

Dr. S. B. Nelson, state veterinarian at the Agricultural college, was the first speaker. His subject was "The structure and care of the horse's teeth." The lecture was an able one, throwing new light to many present upon the care and sufferings of man's best friend. The lecture was illustrated by various osseous substances comprising all the bones of the horse's head. The professor demonstrated that all horses are more or less subject to toothache, and said equal care should be taken to preserve the teeth of the horse that is shown in the preservation of the human teeth, not only as a matter of economy and profit, but from a humanitarian standpoint.

Fulmer On Sugar Beets.

Elton Fulmer, professor of chemistry at the Agricultural college, spoke instructively on the "Sugar Beet Industry in Washington." Prof. Fulmer was the first to advocate the sugar industry in the Palouse country, and from his lectures delivered at different points five years ago a few farmers were induced to experiment with beets, and were surprised to find in the fall that they carried 14 per cent sugar. From this beginning has grown the Waverly sugar factory which this year consumed 6,000 tons of beets, for which an average price of \$4.25 a ton were paid the growers, and manufactured 600,000 lbs of sugar of the first grade. He said a few years ago the beet industry in the United States was in its infancy and but few factories were in operation. Now there are 30 in this country, all on a paying basis, and with a daily capacity of 19,450 tons of beets. This growth has been attained in six years. He thought the Palouse country a great field for sugar operations.

The professor recited several instances coming under his personal observation which showed conclusively that the crop can be made a most profitable one in the Palouse country.

When the professor concluded Mr. Jamison and F. P. Connell, farmers who raised beets this year, gave the results of their experiments. Mr. Jamison said that on 10 acres he came out about even, but another year he would know how to greatly reduce expenses in connection with cultivating and harvesting the crop.

Mr. Connell's experience was about to the same effect. A small portion of his crop, however, to which he gave his personal attention, paid him a good dividend.

Talk On Mutton Sheep.

E. E. Elliott, assistant professor of agriculture at the college, spoke on "Mutton Sheep in the Palouse Country." He said the sheep was the advance guard of civilization and had reclaimed more land than was previously unfit for cultivation than almost any other agency. He believed sheep on the Palouse farms to be more profitable than any other branch of farming, but that they should be raised either for wool or mutton, in either of which they are profitable. Some objected to raising them here, he said, on account of there being no market for them. This he proved to be false, showing that all mutton consumed here is shipped in from Snake river and other points, and extravagant prices were paid for same.

Prof. Darro spoke in the evening on "Modern Applications of Electricity." He demonstrated the remarkable advancements made in the past 10 or 15 years and gave an illustration of the workings of wireless telegraphy.

The Second Day.

The second day's attendance was from 500 to 700. Prof. Fulmer spoke on "Pure Food." He said the cost of the food supply in the United States was about \$5,000,000,000 annually. The Massachusetts food law was the means of saving annually 5 per cent of the food consumed—a general saving of 5 per cent would amount to \$250,000,000 a year. On the basis of 500,000 population, the saving to Washington would be \$1,785,700 each year.

He then devoted his attention to several articles of diet which are used in this state and designated the amount of adulteration they each contained. These were from 10 different samples examined at college.

A few of the more striking ones which he cited are here given: Vinegar, 5 per cent pure, 16 per cent adulterated; maple syrup, 8 per cent pure, 5 per cent adulterated; syrup, all adulterated; honey 2 parts pure, 9 per cent adulterated, etc. Mince meat was the only article of the samples examined which proved absolutely pure.

Balmer on Orchards.

Prof. J. A. Balmer of the Agricultural college made an instructive address on "Orchard Planting and Cultivation." Cherries of the sweet variety, he said, were not a profitable crop to grow in this country for market. They are only fit for the early spring market, and California cherries enter into such close competition with them as to make them unprofitable. Sour cherries were better for all purposes, especially for canning. Those who begin cherry raising for the market with this variety, he said, would realize handsome profits.

In apples he recommended the Ben Davis as unquestionably the best to grow, although he did not himself consider them fit to eat; but they possessed a market value far beyond all competitors and would stand treatment to which all other varieties would succumb. They could be carried into the mountains by pack trains, get frozen and thrown about carelessly and still people would buy them and pronounce them good.

Apple trees, he said, should be planted about 30 feet apart, but between the trees "fillers" of some small variety of useful fruit might be placed.

He believed that many farmers were making serious mistakes by the system of summer-fallowing which they have introduced. In this summer-fallowed and they would raise peas or some other light crop he thought the theory would prove all right, but without that the practice will eventually prove injurious to the soil. It destroys the humus or vegetable fibre, and robs the land of tremendous power.

Money in the Dairy.

Hon. C. L. Smith, a leading farmer and dairyman of Minnesota, was furnished as a speaker by the enterprise of the O. R. & N. Company. He made an eloquent address on the subject of dairying in Minnesota.

Not unlike the people of eastern Washington, he said, at one time the farmers of Minnesota were under the impression that they could raise nothing but wheat. In a measure, he claimed, that the pioneers of a new country were compelled to raise something from which they could realize profits in a few months and that is one reason that they practically all began wheat raising. But when their financial condition becomes such as to allow them to engage in other branches of farming he had no patience with them if they did not avail themselves of the opportunity. He said that the people of Minnesota were compelled to engage in diversified farming on account of the chinch bugs which destroyed their wheat in a measure, but that they were compelled to raise something from which they could realize profits in a few months and that is one reason that they practically all began wheat raising. But when their financial condition becomes such as to allow them to engage in other branches of farming he had no patience with them if they did not avail themselves of the opportunity. He said that the people of Minnesota were compelled to engage in diversified farming on account of the chinch bugs which destroyed their wheat in a measure, but that they were compelled to raise something from which they could realize profits in a few months and that is one reason that they practically all began wheat raising. But when their financial condition becomes such as to allow them to engage in other branches of farming he had no patience with them if they did not avail themselves of the opportunity.

Prof. Nelson lectured on the "Structure and Care of the Horse's Foot," showing the necessity and utility of keeping the hoof in proper condition and exhibiting the bones of which it is made.

Cheese Making in Oregon.

Professor Townsend of Oregon, who has a successful cheese factory in operation told of the benefits accruing from the enterprise to the farmers of his section. He cited several instances coming under his observation where farmers had accumulated considerable wealth by devoting their whole time and energy to the task of supplying the factory with what product they could. Previous to the establishment of the factory, he said, they were unable to "make both ends meet." Many of their homes were mortgaged, and they were in desperate straits. The enterprise had proved entirely successful there, and he believed that it would prove equally so here. He thought that this is a great field for the establishment of several cheese factories.

President Bryan on Diversity.

President Bryan of the Agricultural college spoke interestingly on "Diversified Farming." He said, in part:

"Farmers are a conservative class of people. They are conservative in politics, in business and in religion. If a democrat remains true to the party; if a Baptist he abides by that faith, and if he has been reared to adopt and believe in one branch of farming he is loth to give it up and begin the practice of a new system. This shows a stability of purpose and firmness of character which I admire, but it is not wise to shut our eyes to facts revealed to us by science and knowledge."

Further on the speaker said that 20 years ago the conditions and environments were such in this country as to make exclusive stock raising profitable. Ten years later exclusive wheat growing possessed the leading attractions, but now that period has passed. From now on diversified interests will claim the farmers' attention. As the population of a new country increases it becomes necessary for farmers to turn their attention to new industries, as it is almost impossible for them to advance without diversified interests. He advised a gradual engagement into new branches of farming and "make haste slowly." He closed by stating that eventually he believed the Palouse country would be the greatest agricultural district in America.

THE GARFIELD INSTITUTE.

A Most Successful Meeting and Is Well Attended.

Farmers went from a distance of 30 miles to attend the farmers' institute held at Garfield January 31 and February 1. Chas. E. Whisler was chairman and G. W. Nye, secretary. The same speakers were present as at the Tekoa meeting and made addresses on the same

subjects, but in different veins. In addition J. B. Evans, an under-graduate of the Agricultural college read an interesting paper on beef cattle, and J. S. Klemgard of Klemgard & Metsker, extensive farmers and fine stock raisers near Pullman, demonstrated the feasibility and profit of the latter branch of their industry, declaring that stock growing on the farm added to the wheat yield by fertilization. Secretary Whisler also made a short talk on the care, uses and disposition of the horse, and Prof. Doane gave an instructive lecture on "Insect Pests."

The two days' meeting was a most interesting and instructive one, and the system of holding institutes at the various centers of the agricultural districts, instead of the winter school for farmers heretofore held at the college and but indifferently attended, is a great success.

New Horticultural Society.

The Garfield meeting closed with the organization of a horticultural society for eastern Washington and northern Idaho, with headquarters at Spokane. This was effected at the meeting of the Whitman County Horticultural Society. Fruit Inspector Harrison first read an interesting report of his labors during the season in Whitman county orchards, and told at length of the fruit pests of the county and the efforts to destroy them and his success. Several shipments of diseased nursery stock shipped in had been destroyed by him. President Tannatt followed and told of the work of the society and the object of the meeting. R. C. McCroskey moved the organization of a horticultural society for eastern Washington and northern Idaho and introduced resolutions providing for such an organization, election of officers and the adoption of a constitution and bylaws. C. E. Whisler seconded and the organization was urged by Prof. Doane and R. H. Lacey of Colfax. The resolutions provided for preliminary work only at present, and the results are to be presented at a meeting called for Spokane a year hence for permanent organization. R. H. Lacey of Colfax, R. C. McCroskey of Garfield and Prof. Doane of Pullman were appointed a committee to draft constitution and bylaws. President Tannatt was later included.

The county society then adjourned until the first Saturday in March, when its annual meeting will be held at Garfield. A number of new members were added to the county association.

For a Farmers' Club at Tekoa.

On the suggestion of E. J. Flint, a farmer, a committee consisting of F. P. Connell, S. L. Jamieson and County Commissioner A. B. Willard was appointed to conduct the necessary preliminaries for the organization of a local farmers' club and set a date for its organization.

CONTRACTOR WANTS DAMAGES.

Brick Was Not Furnished on Time for College Buildings.

The board of regents of the Agricultural college adjourned Saturday evening, after a two days' session. The board had been at work on the proposition of accepting Ferry hall, the boys' dormitory, and the settlement of the account with A. E. Barrett, the contractor who erected this and Science hall.

Contractor Barrett put in a claim for \$5095 for damages caused by delay in furnishing the brick for the buildings. No action was taken on this bill by the board.

The full contract price for Ferry hall, \$33,000, was allowed, and a warrant was ordered drawn for the remainder due on this contract. Claims for extras amounting to \$301.80, less \$15.30 for lintels furnished by the state, was allowed. The bill of G. H. Sullivan & Co., for heating and plumbing, was allowed in full, with \$11.30 for extras.

President Bryan took immediate charge of the new dormitory. The young men will move in today, and thus have a college home once more.

While the building has been accepted so far as taking possession is concerned, all questions of claims for damages between the board and contractors are left open, and there is a possibility that the courts may yet be appealed to in settlement of the different claims.

Palouse Pottery Changed Hands.

The Pioneer Pottery plant changed hands this week, says the Palouse Republic. The new proprietors are Stevens & Collins, builders and brickmakers of Lewiston and Kendrick, Idaho. The capacity of the plant will be increased and a brick-making machine added at once to make the plant up-to-date and modern in its equipment. The excellent quality of the clay makes it especially adapted for making a superior quality of white ornamental and fire brick, a new brick and tile machine, having a capacity of 15,000 brick daily and apparatus for manufacturing all sizes of tile, up to 12 inches, and making a hollow-block ware for foundations, has been ordered and will be installed in the next few weeks. The hollow-block ware which is being quite extensively manufactured in the east and an unknown factor in western markets, at this time will be made the principal product of the enterprise for a time. Along with this vitrified brick for paving purposes will be made.

An Editor's Life Saved by Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.

During the early part of October, 1896, I contracted a bad cold which settled on my lungs and was neglected until I feared that consumption had appeared in an incipient state. I was constantly coughing and trying to expel something which I could not. I became alarmed and after giving the local doctor a trial bought a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and the result was immediate improvement, and after I had used three bottles my lungs were restored to their healthy state.—B. S. EDWARDS, Publisher of the Review, Wyant, Ill. For sale by all druggists.

Experience is the best teacher, use Acker's English Remedy in any case of coughs, colds or croup. Should it fail to give immediate relief money refunded. 25 cts and 50 cts. The Elk Drugstore.

Farm for Rent.

160-acre farm, five miles from Colfax, up South Palouse river. Good improvements. Plenty of good spring water. Terms reasonable. Call at Palmer's Livery Stable, in Colfax.

Take Dr. Buck's Celery, Sarsaparilla and Dandelion Compound. As a blood and liver tonic it has no equal. Sold only at The Elk Drug Store.

J. A. Perkins & Co. have money to loan on farm and city property at low rate and on easy terms of payment.

BOUGHT BAD CHECKS

Smooth Young Forger Worked His Swindle Easily.

Bilked Walla Walla and Pullman Men With Paper That Was Spurious.

A smooth forger has been operating successfully in eastern Washington towns during the past two weeks. He is described as a thin, hatch-faced man of about 30 years, of pleasing address and arrayed chiefly in a dark mackintosh and cap and moustache. His modus operandi is quite original, and his scheme worked at Walla Walla to the tune of \$40 and at Pullman he got away with about the same.

At Walla Walla he operated under the name of Geo. E. Allen. He claimed to be an employe at Dement's mill and presented checks for \$12 each at a number of saloons, where he bought bottles of port wine and received the change in cash. The checks presented appeared regular in every respect to the victims. They were gotten up with due regard for form, numbered, signed "Dement Bros. Co.," with a rubber stamp, by W. D. Church, secretary, in ink. The amount of the check was regularly punched in the paper, the job being done with a regular bank punch, which the forger carries with him.

The fellow appeared at Pullman last week and worked exactly the same game. After banking hours he appeared at the saloons of M. C. Hogue and John Hull and purchased in each case a bottle of whiskey, presenting in each case a check for \$10, purporting to be drawn by Archie White, the druggist and miller, payable to "Ed. Roberts." He received in ex \$9.50 at each place and the liquor.

Then he visited Ferd Krenz at a meat market and bought a bucket of lard, presenting in payment a similar \$10 check, representing, as at the other places, that he was working at the mill for Mr. White, and had been given the check too late for banking hours.

The checks were promptly pronounced spurious when they found their way to the First National Bank the following morning, but the smooth young man had disappeared with the whiskey either in his pockets or his interior. The bucket of lard was found near the depot, where he had thrown it away, it not even being saved to grease his track out of town.

Deaths from Smallpox.

Spokane had two deaths from smallpox last week. One of the victims was a Whitman county young man, Arthur Goldey, aged 25 years, a son of George W. Goldey, a well known farmer who lives near Oakesdale. When J. A. Morrow with whom he had been rooming, fell ill with a mild type of smallpox nearly a month ago, Goldey was vaccinated, but without effect and Wednesday of last week he took down with a malignant case. His father went to Spokane, but was not allowed to see his dying son. The other victim was Jobe Copson, a laborer of 20 years.

Stood Death Off.

E. B. Munday, a lawyer of Henrietta, Tex., once fooled a grave-digger. He says: "My brother was very low with malarial fever and jaundice. I persuaded him to try Electric Bitters, and he was soon much better, but continued their use until he was wholly cured. I am sure Electric Bitters saved his life." This remedy expels malaria, kills disease germs and purifies the blood; aids digestion, regulates liver, kidneys and bowels, cures constipation, dyspepsia, nervous diseases, kidney troubles, female complaints; gives perfect health. Only 50c at the Elk drug store, F. J. Stone, proprietor.

J. B. Brown, the enterprising plumber, has moved his shop from the corner of Canyon and Main streets to the building next door to Dingle's brick blacksmith shop, on Main street, south of Canyon. He is now fixed up better than ever to supply the wants of his customers.

A pure whiskey agrees with any food, in fact aids digestion. It tones the stomach, increases the flow of the gastric juices and so promotes strength and flesh. A pure whiskey like HARPER Whiskey. Sold by W. J. Hamilton, Colfax, Wash.

For Sale.

Fifteen or twenty head of high grade Percheron horses, suitable for heavy work. Call on or address James Woodley, Colfax.

For Sale.

20,000 cedar fence posts. Carload lots a specialty. Joseph Fisher, St. Maries, Idaho.

For Rent—Front room, well furnished, first floor, suitable for one or two gentlemen, central location. Inquire at Gazette office.

Miss Maud Anderson, eye specialist, at the jewelry store of T. Lomasson. Eyes tested free.

Stone's Cough-Not cures coughs and colds. 25 and 50c, only at The Elk Drug Store.

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For every day of every month, A panacea for human ill; A harmless, refreshing, cheering drink, When the blasts of winter chill.

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Full weight pound and half pound packages.

Leave orders at Barroll & Mohny's Hardware Store.

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is essential in drugs and should be the first consideration with the purchaser or user. Poor drugs are worse than none. My drugs are the best that money can buy.

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Some were taken under mortgage and must be sold.
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Houses and Lots in Colfax, Pullman, Palouse and Moscow.
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The Plumber

Leave orders at Barroll & Mohny's Hardware Store.

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is essential in drugs and should be the first consideration with the purchaser or user. Poor drugs are worse than none. My drugs are the best that money can buy.

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