

# Records of Whitman County

Record of instruments filed for record in the office of the auditor of Whitman county, Saturday, August, 20, 1910.

## Deeds

G W Ford to P W Kimball, lots 1, 2, blk 44, Pullman, agreement, \$3000.

## Real Mortgages

Thos. E Shaughnessy and wife to Alfred Hawkes, pt lot 11, lot 12, blk 22, Steptoe, \$225.

## Chattel Mortgages

I. P. Newton et al to J I Case Threshing Machine co., machinery, \$838.

Homer D Gladden et al to J R. Hughes, livestock, etc., \$750.

O. B. Johnson et al to Oscar Shear livestock, etc., \$400.

## Releases

J. R. Hughes to J. W. Smiley, chat.

## Miscellaneous

Kolb & Bruhn vs. Palouse Irrigation and Power Co., neq 34-15-37, lien, \$66.

Geo. H. Watt to the public, affidavit.

## MONDAY, AUGUST 22, 1910

## Deeds

Thos D Lynch and wife to Jno A Polson, neq neq, nh seq neq, nh sh seq neq 26, nh nwq 25, nh sh swq nwq 25 in 20-39, \$8000.

Burton C. Rowe and wife to C J Dilts, blk 18, Sunnyside add, Palouse, \$4000.

O. D. Mathews and wife to Wm. Wagner, pt lot 1, blk 11, Pullman, \$10.

M C True and wife to Jno R Swall, part lots 1, 2, blk 11, Pullman, \$10.

J E Wallace and wife to Jos. Krone wh 32-17-44, \$1.

J D Ellis and wife to J Floyd Tiff, tract in Colfax, lease.

## Real Mortgages

Clara Sparks to Tekoa State Bank, seq 3-19-45, \$200.

## Chattel Mortgages

Jas E Solomon to J K Webster, barber shop supplies, etc., \$395.

G F Hinton to Minneapolis Threshing Machine Co., machinery, \$18.45.

Arnot & Huyck to First National bank of Walla Walla, derrick, etc., \$1510.

Henry Kirck and wife to Advance Thresher Co., machinery, \$900.

## Releases

P M Sheaman to Wm P Smith, real mtg.

## Conditional Bills of Sale

Oliver Typewriter Co. to A W Salisbury, typewriter, \$100.

## Miscellaneous

In the matter of the estate of Alma Marsch, order of court confirming sale.

## TUESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1910

## Deeds

Walter H Baymiller to Chas Coleman, lot 1, blk B, Holbrook's add, Pullman, \$1.

Chas Coleman to J E Backus et al, lot 1, blk B, Holbrook's add, Pullman, \$1.

E A Kampen and wife to A F Copenhaver et al, lot 3, neq swq 18-14-45 \$1.

Wm T Brown and wife to Jas S Faires, lot 3, blk 9, Endicott, \$1200.

F F Sheridan and wife to J E Brown lots 5, 6, 7, blk 27, Mrs. Elizabeth Sheehan's add, Farmington, \$1.

## Real Mortgages

Gertie Ingham to Pullman Savings and Loan Association, pt lot 1, blk 37, Pullman, \$300.

## Releases

W Layton to Jos Scribner et al, conditional bill of sale.

## Miscellaneous

L M Lynch to Advance Thresher Co., affidavit of renewal of chattel mtg.

## THURSDAY, AUGUST 25, 1910

## Gov. Patents and Receipts

United States to Crockett A. Divine, neq seq, nh seq 28-19-40, receiver's receipt.

## Deeds

J W Henkle and wife to Geo. Engelland, lots 10, 11, 12, blk 2, College add, Tekoa, contract, \$4300.

Ulysses S G Story to Benj. Henderson, ch seq 23-14-43, \$4300.

W W Davis and wife to Earl W Chamberlain, tract in Garfield, \$350.

Walter Hayfield and wife to J W Ellis, lot 2, blk 35, Farmington, \$30.

Geo D McNear and wife to Patrick J Money, lots 22, 23, 24, blk 3, Tekoa, \$10.

Crockett A Divine and wife to Harry E. Jordan, nwq swq, nh seq 28-19-40, \$600.

## Real Mortgages

Chas. A. Hagen and wife to Pacific Loan and Investment Co., Ltd., lots 1, 2, seq neq, 6-19-39, swq 32-20-39, \$4000.

## Chattel Mortgages

R P Mudget to A H Averill Mch. Co., machinery, \$1500.

C E Robinson et al, to Advance Thresher Co., machinery, \$1215.

G C Miller et al to J I Case Threshing Mch. Co., machinery, \$1117.

## Conditional Bills of Sale

Broadway Dairy Co., to R E Matlock, 16 cows, \$825.

## Miscellaneous

F J Mahoney to the public, affidavit.

## FRIDAY, AUGUST 26, 1910

## Deeds

Walter Hayfield and wife to L H Ross nh lot 5, blk 20, Farmington, \$50.

Thos. J Hastings and wife to Robt H Young et al lots 4, 5, blk 9, Thornton, \$1.

B B Carter, sheriff, to Jno Neirtz, lot 14, blk 5, LaCrosse, \$1389.

## Real Mortgages

Helena Fleischman to Wm. Luy, neq nwq nh seq nwq 16-12-46, \$600.

## Chattel Mortgages

W M Wielman to Chas. Ashton, livestock, \$5111.

## Releases

Farmers & Merchants State bank to A E Cook et ux, real mtg.

Jno W Raymond to R C Piper et al, real mtg.

Malden Plumbing Co., to H J Nason, lien.

## Bills of Sale

R W Carter et al, to T F Taylor, buggy, \$—

## WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1910

## Deeds

J W Ellis and wife to Martha A Winslow et al, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, blk 36, Farmington, \$800.

Jno W Deeds and wife to Alfred P Johnson, tract in Garfield, \$125.

H C Wod and wife to G G Thatcher, lots 4, 5, blk 4, Syndicate add, Guy, \$30.

Sarah C McClanahan and husband to Martha J Davis, lots 3, 4, 5, 6, 12, 13, blk 32, 2nd Syndicate add, Guy, \$1250.

Jno T McAllister to Elbert L McAllister et al, eh lots 1, 2, blk 4, Chambers' add, Pullman, pt lot 1, blk 24, Farr's add, Pullman, lots 14, 15, blk 59, Pullman, tract in Pullman, love.

N H Lonsbury an dwife to Mary Critchfield, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 11, 12 blk 5, Sunset \$1650.

Jno. P. O'Dell to Niles Champlain, neq sh, 10-14-51, except \$2880.

## Real Mortgages

Raymond Armstrong and wife to C A Randall, lots 9, 10, 11, 12, blk 3, Powers' add, Palouse, \$150.

Hiram Hull, Jr., to A J Day, lot 11, pt lot 10, blk 42, Colfax, \$500.

## Chattel Mortgages

Gordon Hickey to Clarke & Eaton Co., livestock, etc., \$70.

Jno. Heidenger to Farmers State bank of Colfax, crop on 116 acres \$70.

## Releases

Security State bank to Anna R Boyd et al, real mtg.

Jamacia Savings bank to Frederick Bollinger, real mtg.

W B Silkworth to Susanna Steen, real mtg.

Pacific Land Co. to F J Mahoney, partial real mtg.

## Conditional Bills of Sale

Clark & Eaton Co., to Joel R Hearle, buggy, \$150.

## Miscellaneous

Jno T McAllister to the public, affidavit.

## Second Choice Voting

Olympia, Wash.—Although the supreme court said in the second choice senatorial decision "the form of ballot there given follows literally the provisions of the section preceding it," the judges had in mind solely the senatorial matter, for, as a matter of fact, the form of ballot provided in the primary law omits most of the important provisions. Because of the fact that second choice provision is something new to the voters and that a mistake such as failure to vote for both choices renders the entire vote void, the legislature in the written portion of the law in the section immediately preceding the ballot form declared that on the ballot where there are two choices should be distinctly printed the following directions to the voter. "To vote for a person for first choice mark a cross (X) in the first square at the right of the name of the person for whom you desire to vote; to vote for a person for second choice mark a cross (X) in the second square after the name of the person for whom you desire to vote."

The sample ballot shown in the law simply says: "To vote for a person make a cross (X) in the square at the right of the name of the person for whom you desire to vote." If such a form were used and a voter follows this direction and marks a cross to the right in both the first and second choice columns for one person the vote is void and similarly is it void if he fails to indicate both first and second choice.

When a lamp wick gets tight in the burner and is hard to move, draw one or two threads of the wick from one end. This will remedy the tightness.

## COMMERCIAL CHERRY GROWING

W. S. Thornber, Horticulturist  
Washington State College

Only recently have the possibilities of the cherry as a commercial crop been realized in the Pacific Northwest. With the coming into use of refrigerator cars for soft fruits, the Pony refrigerator, the erection of canneries, and the origin of several particularly firm, good shipping high quality western varieties, cherry growing has received an impetus that placed it at once with the foremost fruit crops.

The cherry tree is generally hardy and readily adapts itself to varied conditions. However, it is extremely susceptible to early fall injury if caught by a hard freeze before the new wood has had a chance to ripen thoroughly or mature. This injury is frequently called "winter killing" but in reality is due to poor location, unsatisfactory site or late summer or fall growth.

Probably the most critical time in cherry culture is that period preceding, during, and immediately following the blooming of the trees. Heavy losses occur annually during this time of year which possibly might have been avoided if proper judgement had been used in the selection of the site or location for the orchard. Cherry trees bloom from two to eight days later on northern slopes than they do on southern slopes and are always less subject to frost injury on rolling, slightly elevated or sloping lands than on flat lands. Good atmospheric drainage is one of the essentials of successful cherry culture.

The cherry can be profitably grown on a variety of soils, but for long life of tree and large, regular crops it should have rather dry, sandy loam to light clay loam, rich in mineral plant foods but poor in nitrogen. The subsoil should be porous, well drained, and neither clay, hard pan nor dry gravel. A stiff, clay soil, rich in nitrogenous plant food produces a woody, rarely-productive, short-lived tree, while a poorly drained soil rarely ever produces a healthy, productive tree. The cherry is a heavy feeder, and should be encouraged in growth while young, but the wood growth should be discouraged in old or bearing trees.

A first-class cherry soil should contain abundance of free moisture during the early spring months and up to the time of the ripening of the fruit; afterward only enough moisture to keep the tree growing slowly or keep the wood plump.

With reference to distance for planting, the variety, soil, climate and rainfall or irrigation all combine as factors in governing the distance apart that trees should be planted. The sweet cherry on rich soil with a reasonable amount of moisture, requires from thirty to forty feet; while sour cherries under the same conditions will not require more than twenty to twenty-five feet. On the rich, moist soils of Western Washington the sweet cherry should be given plenty of room for full development and will require from thirty-five to forty feet. The irrigated valleys with light, sandy soils and more or less of a scarcity of nitrogen will produce good cherries at from twenty-five to twenty-eight feet, while sweet cherries on the rich uplands should have from twenty-eight to thirty-two feet in order to be sure of sufficient moisture.

Heavy fruit production at the expense of wood growth is common in the valleys, while the reverse is true on the Pacific coast slopes.

The cherry should always be planted alone and never as a filler or with a filler for any other orchard tree, since it requires an entirely different method of cultivation. It is a late spring and early summer grower and mature its crop very early in the season and should naturally take the remainder of the season for the development of fruit spurs and buds and the maturing of the wood. It is wrong to expect it to maintain a growing activity for a period as long as the apple or peach and for this reason it should never be planted with these trees.

Before planting the trees the soil should be thoroughly subdued, properly graded, if irrigation is necessary, and placed in perfect surface tillage.

It matters little whether the square or hexagonal plan be used. Each has its advantage. The most important advantage of each is that the square places the rows a little farther apart, while the hexagonal permits the planting of from six to eight more trees to the acre.

With reference to time for planting, in sections where spring comes on early, the winters are mild and rain continues until late in the season, so that the working of the soil is retarded, fall planting may be practiced to advantage, provided the soil can be properly prepared and well ripened stock secured. In practically all other sections of the northwest, and especially where there is danger of very cold weather, early spring

planting is best for cherry trees. Secure the stock in the fall, carefully heel in near to where it is to be planted, cover the tops if necessary, and plant as soon as the soil can be properly worked in the spring.

Dig the holes wide enough so that the roots will go in without crowding and deep enough so that the transplanted tree will stand from one to two inches deeper than it formerly stood in the nursery. Prune back all bruised or broken roots with a sharp pruner or knife, cutting in such a manner as to have the cut surfaces rest on the bottom of the hole. Lean the top slightly toward the south or southwest if the prevailing winds come from that direction; otherwise plant straight, or at least never lean the tree away from the two o'clock sun or there will be danger of sun-scald. Fill the hole from one-third to one-half full of moist, rich soil, or at least cover the roots and tramp it until firm. Fill remainder of the hole with loose earth, tramp lightly, and leave the top smooth and level if planting in the spring, but slightly high if planting in the fall. If water is used at all in transplanting of trees, it should be applied to the holes the day before planting and permitted to soak away thoroughly before being disturbed, unless it is used to firm the soil instead of so much tramping, as is commonly practiced in irrigated sections. As soon as the surface dries it should be gone over with an iron rake and carefully loosened up or leveled, as is necessary.

First-class, one-year-old trees are best for planting. However, low-headed two-year-olds may be satisfactorily used, provided they are not overgrown and their root systems are good. A one-year-old tree is easier to transplant, as it can be headed as desired, and usually develops into a better and longer-lived tree than the older one.

## J. J. BROWN STATES VIEWS

Of Western Conservation League in Regard to Public Lands and Water Powers.

"We believe in conservation, but we are also in favor of progress and development. Our public lands should be used for the purposes to which they are best adapted, but not abused; the mines should be made to give up their wealth, but not destroyed; the timber should be cut in such a manner as not to wipe out our forests, and our water powers should be developed as we need them for the hundreds of civilizing purposes all over the Rocky mountains and Pacific states."

J. J. Brown of Spokane, president of the Western Conservation League, and head of a chain of banks in Washington and Idaho, appointed by Mayor Pratt as chairman of a delegation of five prominent business men to represent the city of Spokane at the sessions of the National Conservation congress in St. Paul Sept. 5 to 9, said this in discussing the question of jurisdiction over public lands and water powers.

"To carry out the ideas of the ultra conservationists in this matter of federal control of our public lands and water powers, forest and other natural resources," he added "would greatly retard the development of the Northwestern and Pacific states and Alaska, without adequate compensation to the nation as a whole. The average conservationist has been made to take an extreme high position on this important question, owing largely to having only one-sided information, but there is another side which, in fairness, ought to be understood."

"The total horsepower of water in the United States is estimated at 66,518,500, and of this more than one-third is in Washington, Idaho, Oregon and western Montana. Less than 500,000 horse power is developed. It may also be noted that nearly all the remaining public lands are located in the Rocky Mountain and Pacific states and Alaska. East of the Mississippi river are 20,000,000 horse power of water and only 4,000,000 developed."

"In the Columbia river valley, between the Rocky Mountains on the east and the Cascades on the west, there is sufficient water for all purposes of the present day and for generations to come, including the operation of all the railroads and irrigation projects we shall ever need, all the manufacturing we shall ever do and all the cities we shall ever build. That water power is so great that if 10,000 horsepower of it on an average should be developed every year, it would take 2400 years before all of it would be in use, and when in use it would be so for all time. If we were to harness 100,000 horsepower a year it would require more than 240 years to develop it."

"Water powers are local and are confined in their operations to comparatively small areas. Each community needs power to manufacture its raw materials. If this land upon which these powers are located is restored to entry under existing laws, the titles for the most part will go to bona

fide settlers living in the several communities, and will largely be developed by local capital. Water powers on public lands are not located in the cities, but in the wilderness or in sparsely settled districts, and if the power should be a large one, it will take many years for its full development. No man can afford to devote his time and money developing such a power under a lease-hold. He needs the title in fee simple. He is not building for himself alone, but for posterity.

"The government should cancel its withdrawal of those lands and dispose of them to the people who need them and will use them. In the very nature of the case there can be no monopoly in this matter. The states respectively own the water in the rivers within their boundaries, subject only to the right of navigation, which is controlled by the federal government. This principle is so generally recognized that every well read lawyer is familiar with the decisions of the courts justifying it.

"Each state has full power to regulate the water powers within its boundaries, and the federal government should give the containing water powers, coal and minerals over to the states. The present system is retarding development and progress must soon cease unless it can be changed. The people should be given every opportunity to develop the country in which they live. As the state already owns the water why should it not own the land also? All these lands with coal and mineral should be turned over to the states, which can alone regulate the industries that may result from these mineral resources.

"Many water powers in our territory, including a large number along the Snake river, have been withdrawn by the government lately, and the result today is that numerous projects to establish manufactures are held up. Capitalists and owners of factories in the New England states would operate more mills and plants in our country, but under existing regulations, which I hold are unlawful, these men cannot secure the land they must have if they are to develop the power. Under the old law, which gave any person the right to select land and develop power, the water power of the east has all been developed. It is in private hands and has been from the beginning.

"What we desire is opportunity for any man in the United States to come to our country and get water and otherwise assist in developing our resources. We do not want the country standing idle, and the water running to the ocean as it has been doing for countless thousands of years. The way to get the population, wealth, revenue, cities, manufacturing establishments, churches and schools is to develop these water powers. We should have cities of from 50,000 to 150,000 all over the western country and we would have them if permitted to develop the wealth at our doors."

## The Apple and How to Grow It.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 113, U. S. Department of agriculture, is entitled "The Apple and How to Grow It." G. B. Brackett, pomologist, Bureau of Plant Industry, the writer of this bulletin, closes it with the following summary:

1. Gentle eastern or northeastern slope, as a rule, is the most desirable for an orchard site, but this may vary in different sections.
2. Soils such as are found in timber regions should afford the best results, but outside of such districts clayey loams having a free surface and subsoil drainage are best.
3. Well rotted barnyard manure is the most valuable for apple orchards. The next best fertilizer is crops of red clover grown among the trees and allowed to fall and rot on the ground or turned under and the ground reseeded.
4. Thorough surface tillage is required to obtain the best results in the orchard, and when needing fertility the land should be properly manured before plowing.
5. Trees are more safely set in early spring. They should be strong, vigorous, one or two-year olds, having a well developed root system and, at the time of setting, their tops should be cut back to the height at which the main branches for the future top are to be formed. All broken and mutilated roots should be cut off. For easy planting, open a deep furrow with a two-horse plow along the line where the rows are to be made, and cross check at the distance apart at which the trees are to stand. At the crosses level off the ground at the bottom of the furrow to receive the tree with its roots in the natural position, fill in the dirt among them and tramp down, leaning the tree slightly to the southeast.
6. Thorough tillage with a cultivator during the growing season and plowing the land each spring, turning it each time toward the trees, are recommended.
7. Prune each year in the early spring before the growth starts, removing all cross branches and thin-

ning out where too densely grown, so as to balance the tops and afford free air circulation and admit sunlight to all parts of the tree.

8. All classes, summer, autumn, and winter apples, must be carefully picked, without loosening the stems from the fruit, handled carefully to avoid bruises or breakage of the skin and placed under the protection from sun and wind until final disposition is made of them. Apples for home use should be stored in some place where the temperature can be kept as low as possible without danger from the frost.

9. Summer and autumn sorts, if for market, require an immediate disposition, as they are exceedingly perishable. Winter varieties may be held for a while during a glut on the market and in seasons of a shortage generally. At other times it is a question of good judgement and business policy for the producer to consider the best way of disposing of his crop.

## SUPERIOR COURT NEWS

North Coast R. R. Co. vs. Palouse Irrigation and Power Co. et al—Sept. 2, 1910, set as time of hearing preliminary proof.

North Coast R. R. Co. vs. Sam Vigneaux et al—Sept. 2, 1910, set as time for hearing preliminary proof.

State vs. James Roberts—Defendant arraigned and case continued to Aug. 25, 1910.

## New Cases Filed

A. L. Hill vs Walter S. Dart et ux.

H. C. Jordan et ux vs. B. Bailey, Sr. et al—Ejectment.

State vs. James Patten—Vagrancy appeal from J. P. court.

State vs. Andrew Benson—Vagrancy; appeal from J. P. court.

State vs. James Roberts—Murder in the first degree.

## Probate Matters

Estate of Julia E. Pate—Order confirming appraisal and decree of solvency.

Guardianship of Glen William Hundley et al—Florence B Hundley appointed guardian, with a bond fixed at \$6000.

Estate of Frank Rider—Order directing notice to creditors.

Estate of Drusilla S. Badley—Aug. 30, at 11 a. m., set as time for proof of will.

## Economics of the Poultry Yard

"How can you let all this manure go to waste?" asked an enthusiastic gardener of a farmer's wife whose poultry house was full of several years' accumulation of droppings.

"Think of the beautiful roses, peonies, gladioli and other perennials which are starved for what is going to waste here."

It is a fact that we do not value hen manure on the farm as we should as poultry manure is especially valuable to the garden, and even a delicate woman can so care for it as to give the best results as a fertilizer to the benefit of the fowls and flowers as well. She need not exclaim, as did one well-to-do lady gardener, "All I want for a birthday present is a load of well rotted manure," but may have a compost heap with feed for flowers and plants in abundance.

To start the heap make a bed of loam on a well drained lot, and throw in this the droppings from the poultry yard, carcasses of dead chickens, any refuse animal or vegetable matter, covering such additions with loam. Wash day suds should be thrown over the mass each week. Two heaps should be in secluded places on every farm. It takes about a year for a heap to be well ripened, and no new substance should be thrown on a ripened heap. Before using shovel the mass thoroughly from top to bottom. Sufficient loam must always be thrown over the droppings to absorb the odors and retain the fertilizing elements. Fresh droppings should never be used about plants or flowers.

If a sprig of parsley dipped in vinegar is eaten after an onion, no unpleasant odor from the breath can be detected.

A teaspoonful of lemon juice to a quart of water will make rice very white and keep the grains separate when boiled.

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# MIKE WRIGHT

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