NITROGEN IS A WEAK FACTOR

Percentage of This Valuable Plant Food in Yakima Soil Is Not Very Strong

SHOULD CONSERVE IT BY PLOWING LEGUMINE

Table of Experiments at State College Shows Amount of Chemicals of Various Sorts

Yakima farmers have, in the conservation of nitrogen in their soil, a problem before them equally as important as the proper marketing of their fruit. Productive as is the basaltic ash, and remarkable as are the crop stories, the fact remains that, according to chemical analyses carried on by the state college at Pullman, Yakima county soils show a decided shortage of that most important plant food, nitrogen. Indeed, only two counties in the state, Benton and Grant, have less. For King county the nitrogen figures are 14,990 as compared with 1,480 in Yakima.

Prof. Thatcher, of Pullman, in a bulletin just issued primarily for the benefit of the many new settlers in the state, and which is a resume of several previous bulletins along the line of soil analysis, thinks that by plowing under each year the leaves which fall from the trees, the nitrogen supply may be prolonged, since the leaves carry more than half the nitrogen taken from the soil. To replace the supply, however, in quantities sufficient to prevent the soil from becoming impoverished, it is necessary to plant and plow under leguminous, nitrogen-gathering crops.

Strong in Lime.

The chemical in which Yakima soil is stronger than any but Okanogan, Mason and Benton counties is lime. While lime is not of the highest importance as a plant food, it exercises very beneficial effects upon the physical properties of the soil and the ease of tilth and upon the processes which make plant food available. The figures for lime for Yakima are 57,640 as compared, for instance, with Spokane which has only 7,165 in certain gravelly benches. In phosphoric acid, this county has 5,320 pounds per acre, which is hardly up to the average of other counties. Of potash there are 8,920 pounds, which is only about one-half or one-third as much as is contained in the soil of nearly all the other east side counties, though generally more than is to be found on the west side. Island county has in places 27,040 pounds to the acre and Benton 15,340.

Doesn't Show Much.

While a chemical analysis shows the percentage of plant food elements in the soil, it does not show the proportion of this total plant food supply in such form as to indicate what crops are best suited for that particular section. It does not show whether there is a sufficient supply of available plant food for immediate crop needs; nor does it throw much light upon many other questions about which a land owner or prospective purchaser is concerned. The growth of any given crop upon any piece of land depends much more upon elevation, moisture supply, air and moisture drainage, physical conditions of the soil, etc., than it does upon the chemical composition of the soil.

Leaves Hearty Eaters.

Experiments, however, showing the amount of food elements taken from the ground by various crops have been made by this department and prove interesting reading. A wheat crop, fifty bushels to the acre, takes from the soil 40 pounds of potash, 30 of phosphoric acid and 100 of nitrogen. The basaltic loam of Adams county, therefore, contains enough potash to grow 430 crops of such wheat, phosphoric acid enough for 108 such crops and nitrogen enough for only 26. Obviously, therefore, nitrogen is the limiting factor in wheat production in that soil.

Similarly the fine sandy soil of the Yakima valley shows enough potash for 68 crops of 600 boxes each of apples, phosphoric acid enough for 160 crops and only nitrogen enough for 12 such crops. On the other hand the same soil, if cropped to alfalfa, which draws practically its entire nitrogen supply from the air, would be exhausted of its potash by 52 crops of 8 tons each of alfalfa hay, while carrying enough phosphoric acid for 65 such crops.

The table shows that a whole apple crop of 600 boxes of fruit per acre takes from the soil 134 pounds of potash, 33 of phosphoric acid and 112 of nitrogen. Of this the tree growth requires 7 pounds of potash, five of phosphoric acid and 6 of nitrogen; the leaves, estimated at four tons, 71 pounds of potash, 16 of phosphorus and 59 of nitrogen, leaving for the apples proper 56 pounds of potash, 12 of phosphorus and 47 of nitrogen. Potatoes, 300 bushels to the acre, exhaust the soil to the extent of 600 pounds of potash, 22 of phosphoric acid and 80 of nitrogen.

MRS. CHARBOUNEAU FOR HORSE-WHIPPING IS FINED IN SEATTLE

SEATTLE, March 20—Mrs. Belinda Charbonneau, five feet two, one of the best known women in Alaska, and chief owner of the Dome City bank, was fined $150 in police court Saturday for horsewhipping Augustus Raser, a six-foot Alaskan, six weeks ago. James Wickersham, delegate to congress from Alaska, paid the fine.

Mrs. Charbonneau's second sister married Jesse Noble, president of the Nome City bank, three years ago. She got a divorce recently. It was for this, according to Mrs. Charbonneau's attorney in his address to the court, that Noble got Raser, a former employe, to start suit against Margaret Mulrooney, the youngest sister of the Alaska woman, for embezzlement.

"You're a pretty small woman to whip so big a man," said Prosecutor White to Mrs. Charbonneau.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

REGULAR SERVICE ON NORTH COAST RAILWAY WILL BEGIN FRIDAY

Its regular passenger service will be put into effect Friday, March 24, by the O. W. R. & N. railway. There will be a train leave North Yakima every day at 8:45 o'clock a. m., which will reach Walla Walla at 2:30 o'clock p. m. A train will leave Walla Walla daily at 9:15 o'clock a. m. which will arrive at North Yakima at 3 o'clock p. m. There will be a mixed train, steam power, between North Yakima and Attalia daily, carrying passengers and freight, which will leave this city at 7:45 a. m. and arrive here at 3:45 p. m. The service between this city and Grandview will be as follows.

Going East

Lv. No. Yakima	Ar. Grandview
7:30 a. m.	9.30. a. m.
8:45 a. m.	10:30 a. m.
12:30 p. m.	2:30 p. m.
4:30 p. m.	6:35 p. m.

Going West

Lv. Grandview	Ar. No. Yakima
9:00 a. m.	11:00 a. m.
10:00 a. m.	12:15 p. m.
1:30 p. m.	3:00 p. m.
5:25 p. m	7:15 p. m

BOSS COX SUFFERS ON COURT HEARINGS

Developments Are Fast and Furious But He Loses Out in Every Instance

CINCINNATI, March 20.—Developments emanating directly from the charge of perjury against Geo. B. Cox in common pleas court here came fast today and in each instance the attorneys for Cox came out second best, at least temporarily. From the time when Presiding Judge Hunt refused to act on the affidavits declaring Judge Gorman "biased and prejudiced" until Judge Swing ended by refusing to grant injunction against Judge Gorman's trying the case there was not a quiet moment. In handing down his decision, Judge Hunt said that the statute providing for the filing of a prejudice affidavit to swear a judge off the bench is so framed that it applies to every other county in the state except Hamilton county. Hunt recommended that if there is any doubt about his decision, mandamus proceedings against him would settle the matter.

Judge Is Mandamused

Accordingly mandamus proceedings were filed in Judge Swings' court. Hardly had this been done, when Judge Gorman ordered Cox before him to plead to a perjury indictment. After considerable delay Cox appeared. His attorneys offered a motion to quash the indictment and gave notice of their intention to file a plea in abatement. Gorman set the hearing on motion for tomorrow. Next Cox's attorneys appealed to the circuit court for an injunction restraining Gorman from holding any hearings in the case until the decision Saturday on the mandamus proceeding. Judge Swing denied the application.

BRYAN IS HONORED IN HIS HOME STATE

Banquet to Reassert His Leadership Is Attended by the Big Men of Democracy

LINCOLN, March 20.—Between twelve and thirteen husdred followers of Wm. J. Bryan tonight attended a complimentary banquet tendered him by the Lincoln Bryan club. The presence of recognized democratic leaders such as Champ Clark, Governor Shafroth, of Colorado, Senator Owen of Oklahoma, Senator Elect Kern of Indiana and Senator Elect Hitchcock of Nebraska gave it interest more than state wide.

Is Still a Leader

The promoters of banquet which took the form of a dollar dinner, made no atempt to conceal that the function was in part intended as a denial of the statement that Bryan had been repudiated as a leader of his party in his own state and tonight several speakers emphasized that the guest of honor was still to them the leader of democracy.

BOXING FOR MILITIAMEN

Local Companies Will Pull off Contests in Armory in April

The local militia companies are making an effort to make both ends meet financially, although the state appropriation will not be available for some time. They plan now to pull off a boxing contest between a couple of celebrities in the armory on the west side on the evening of April 5. The top liners are Billy Ross, of Centralia, and Jack Tibbetts, of Tacomt. The former claims the middleweight championship of the northwest, which is disputed by the latter. They will weigh in at 158 pounds. Major J. M. Curry, formerly captain of company E, will look after the details. Ross has already attached his signature to the articles of agreement, and they will be at once forwarded to Tibbetts at Tacoma. The receipts of the affair will be divided evenly between the boxers and the militiamen. The former will cut up their money 60 per cent to winner and 40 per cent to loser. The affair will be staged under the management of the Red Apple Athletic club.

MIDNIGHT RIDE TO HOMESTEAD

North Yakima Men Make Entry on Lands Near Benton City Restored by Government

QUIT LIFE IN CITY TO BECOME RANCHERS

Friends Aid Them in Getting on to Property Which Is Nicely Situated and Is Under an Irrigation Ditch

At midnight Sunday night, just as the moon was rising over the hills to the southwest, and by the light of huge bonfires, two well known young residents of North Yakima, H. H. Andrews, formerly editor of the Yakima Herald, and Earl Hudler, who for some time had been connected with the Eiler Music House in this city, moved onto two homesteads just reopened for settlement by the government near Benton City, on the North Coast railroad. They intend to comply with the government regulations regarding such lands and will live on the pieces of their selection and improve the same. For some time both men had been suffering from a too close confinement to their work and they take this opportunity to regain their health and get close to nature. It is even whispered among those who know that there is a romance, and perhaps two, and that before long each claimant will have a fair partner to share his joys.

Directed by Col. Moren

The two fortunate young men did not go into the entry blindly. They had the best legal advice and every move was taken with this advice to govern their action. A score of friends acted as witnesses to the fact that their homes were put on the respective homesteads at the hour of 12 o'clock. Hon. Walker Moren, attorney for both claimants, was on the scene and directed the movements of each party with the co-operation of Frank and Edward J. Bryant, of the Bryant Investment company, who have probably located more settlers on claims in eastern Yakima than any other concern here.

The land in question was withdrawn from entry in 1903, as it was on the extension of the Sunnyside canal. Now, as it can be watered by a private company, re-entry was secured. The young men secured, through the Bryant Investment company, knowledge of the coming re-entry on the hour of midnight Sunday, March 19, and they planned to secure this and become ranchers.

Land at Benton City

The land adjoins the Kiona-Benton Highland Orchard Tracts, lying just outside the city limits of Benton City, on the north bank of the Yakima river, and on the line of the North Coast and Northern Pacific Railroad companies. This tract, which consists of 640 acres, cut into orchard tracts of from five to fifteen acres, is owned by the firm of Calhoun, Denny and Ewing, of Seattle and North Yakima. It is planted to apples of the finer quality. This is bench land, very level and well adapted to fruit raising. It will be watered from a pumping plant on the Yakima river and it was only the fact that a private plant was supplying the water for this section of the country that prompted the government to re-enter the land. The pumping plant, which is located on the Yakima river, about one and one-half miles from Benton City, will be in operation before long, making this whole section available for ranch purposes.

Andrews Is Experienced

An excursion over the North Coast took about two hundred persons to Benton City Sunday, from North Yakima and intermediate points, to see the new city and the orchard tracts of the Calhoun, Denny and Ewing company. The little town was full of strangers but few there realized, even among the residents, that there was any more government land in their vicinity that had not been filed on. There were, however, among the people there probably a score or more of young fellows who did have the knowledge that the government's bounty was not entirely exhausted. They were the friends of Hudler and Andrews and were there to help them secure the land and make their start in life.

"Harry" Andrews, as he is best known among his many friends, had been brought up on a farm back in the Wolverine state and had not lost his taste for that kind of a life. He, in fact, often spoke of the free life of the farmer and said he looked forward to the time when he might enter the lists to secure his bread by the sweat of his brow. Hudler had not tasted the delights of a rural life.

Houses Pulled on the Land

Neither realized a few weeks ago that they would soon have the opportunity of becoming land owners. As soon as they were apprised of the two tracts, and being friends, Andrews and Hudler decided these were just what they wanted, and they went after them, laying their plans for a successful filing. Quietly, so as not to excite suspicion on the part of nearby residents, the two men, with Frank Bryant, who as a practical land man, taught them the lines and showed them over every inch of the property, so that they first became thoroughly acquainted with it and the surroundings, went after the property prepared their habitation, built on skids, so that they could be readily moved over the line at the stroke of twelve. These houses, built of boards, with canvas roofs, each contain everything that will be needed for a summer sojourn on the land and later on when the winter months come, will be replaced with more permanent and warmer homes. During the warm weather that prevails in this region from March to November a canvas covered house is the most comfortable, the young men discovered from inquiry among the residents of that locality.

Party Gathers at Dusk

At dusk, after a substantial dinner, a party of the friends of the two men left Benton City for the scene of the evening's work. They found everything in readiness, for Andrews and Hudler had been at work for several hours with a number of carpenters building their homes. About an acre was cleared of the sage brush in front of each house, which was built west of the west line of section 12, township 9 north, range 26 east W. M. Hudler's house was built opposite the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section 12, which adjoins the plat of the Kiona-Benton Highland Orchard tracts on the south. Andrews' house was put up west of that same line, but opposite the west half of the southwest quarter of section 12, which abuts on the Yakima river and the North Coast and Northern Pacific railroads.

Sumptuous Banquet Served

The long hours from sunset to midnight were taken up with making every preparation for entry on the land in accordance with the government's strict requirements. Just about midnight the horses, one team to each house, were hitched up and the skids put in position for the final move. As the clock began striking the house of twelve, Andrews and Hudler, with their lines in hands gave the word to the horses, already straining under the collar, and soon they were on their promised land.

Before returning to North Yakima, the whole crowd of friends who acted as witnesses assembled at Hudler's house, and, as the society editor would say, partook of a dainty repast, consisting of boiled ham, coffee and bread and butter and plenty of it. Leaving the two claimants on their land, the crowd of friends went back to Kiona and took the train about 2:30 in the morning for North Yakima.

CITIZENS PAY WELL FOR USE OF HACK TO ATTEND A FIRE

Five dollars for twenty minutes service of a North Yakima hack was paid last night by five men who drove to the Cascade mill when, at midnight, an alarm called out the fire department to do duty there. Five citizens taking a hack at South First street drove to the mill and then back to the starting point being gone just twenty minutes. The hack driver exacted a fee of five dollars from them and against their protest they were compelled to pay. They propose to carry the matter up to the city attorney and ask him to take action. The fire was just a squib.

Clinton Himmelsbach Dies

Clinton C. Himmelsbach, the 15-year-old son of August Himmelsbach, passed away at the home of his father on Nob Hill at 12 o'clock Sunday night after a lingering illness of over a year, the cause being tuberculosis. He was born at Crookston, Minn., and came to North Yakima with his parents in the fall of 1901. He attended the Nob Hill school, where his bright, sunny disposition made him a general favorite with both teachers and schoolmates. He had shown great patience, fortitude and resignation during his long illness and his sweet, unselfish life will long be a helpful memory to his many sorrowing friends who tender their heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family. The funeral arrangements will be announced later.

CASCADE MILL FIRE CAUSES LIGHT LOSS

Alarm at Midnight Due to Flames in the Shaving House Which Is Practically Destroyed

A fire alarm at a few minutes past 12 o'clock this morning brought the fire department and many spectators to the mill of the Cascade Lumber company, North Seventh street, corner of H. The fire was located in the "shaving house," where the refuse shavings are stored previous to burning for the generation of steam power, or while awaiting sale. The fire brigade of the mill, under the leadership of W. E. Fortner, chief engineer of the company and in charge of the power department, quickly had four streams playing on the building. The fire department assisted the mill firemen, and within a few minutes there was no danger of the fire spreading to the main building. The flames had made such headway, however, that at the time the whole northern heavens were aglow, and a heavy damage appeared to be probable.

The building was gutted by fire and rendered a shell. While not destroyed it may be considered a practical wreck, with the loss close to $1200. It was a solidly constructed house, 20x20 in size, 18 feet high. It was built of heavy timber, and only a small portion of the walls, if any, can be utilized in the construction of a new house to be used for the same purpose as that for which the damaged building had been placed in commission.

TIETON LANDS ARE RESTORED TO ENTRY

Homestead Entries May be Made After April 6, According to Press Dispatch

Tieton lands, withdrawn from entry at the time of the reclamation service entered upon the Tieton project, are to be restored, according to a telegram from Washington to the Spokesman-Review, though no word to that effect has reached the United States land office here. The dispatch is to the effect that announcement has been made by the secretary of the interior that after April 6, 1911, homestead entries may be made on lands under the Tieton unit of the Yakima irrigation project for farm units shown on the following township plats: Thirteen north, range 17 east; 13 north, range 18 east; 14 north, range 16 east; 14 north, range 17 east; 14 north, range 18 east; 16 north, range 16 east.

Each entry must be accompanied by a water-right application, payment of at least one installment, building, maintenance and operation charges of not less than $10.80 per acre. Subsequent installments will be due on April 1 of each year until fully paid. All charges are payable at the land office at North Yakima. The charge for building work is $93 per acre and the number of payments is not to exceed 10.

ROOSEVELT DISCUSSES RECALL AND REFERENDUM

PHOENIX, March 20.—Speaking here today to the people of Arizona, former President Roosevelt said:

"It is difficult for me to discuss seriously the assertion that the adoption of the initiative, referendum and recall make a form of government which is not republican. Switzerland has adopted all three and to say that Switzerland is not a republic is simply a contradiction in terms. Surely no one can expect to be taken seriously if he asserts that Oregon or California in its form of government is not as absolutely republican as Connecticut or Pennsylvania or Mississippi. This being so, there can be no ground for refusing to admit a territory to statehood when its proposed constitution does not essentially differ from the actual constitutions of certain states already within the Union.

Initiative and Referendum.

"The principles of the initiative and referendum may or may not be adapted to the needs of a given state under given conditions—I believe they are useful in some communities and not in others—but to deny a territory the right of statehood because it has adopted these principles is as wrong as to say that Vermont should not be a state because its governmental system is based upon the principle of the town meeting. If the constitution of the United States forbids the use of the referendum or initiative, then the constitution should be amended without delay. According to the varying conditions in each state and action to the limitations upon the use of the initiative and referendum, this use may or may not be wise in any given instance; but the right to its use is inherent in every community, and no community should be allowed to dictate to any other community on this matter.

Principle of Recall

"It is so with the principle of the recall. I do not believe in its wisdom here in Arizona as provided in the Arizona constitution, but Arizona has an absolute right to try the experiment if it sees fit. Indeed, a system under which judges are appointed for life differs more from one under which they are elected for very short terms, than the latter does from a system which provides for the recall. Each state should have full liberty to act as it chooses in such a matter and therefore each territory desirous of being admitted as a state should have the same liberty. I am a strong nationalist, but I am not less a believer in the rights of the states wherever the rights of the states mean the rights of the people, and in this case, the rights of the people include the right of the people of any state to decide upon any course of action it deems best in this matter. The United States government is in honor bound to admit Arizona under its present constitution.

Question of Judiciary.

"Now, my friends, while in the fullest way I thus acknowledge your right to form the constitution that you have formed and to be admitted thereunder to full membership in the federal union, I also wish it distinctly understood that while there are many provisions in your proposed constitution with which I most heartily agree, there are some with which I disagree, and notably among these the recall as affecting the judiciary. I uphold your right to act as you think fit in this mater, but I do not believe the position you have seen fit to take is wise. I feel strongly the wrongfulness of the recall of the judiciary as a justification for refusing to admit you to the union, yet I also emphatically feel that under your conditions, the proposal you have made is against the interests of justice, and therefore, against your interests. I admit the melancholy fact that there are states where judges have so acted as to make it justifiable and necessary for the people to adopt measures for retiring all such judges from office. But speaking generally, and as regards most communities under normal conditions, I feel that it is to our self-interest, to the interest of decent citizens, who want nothing but justice in its broadest and truest sense not to adopt any measure which would make judges timid, which would make them fearful lest deciding rightly in some given case might arouse a storm of anger, temporarily but fatal.

Try the Experiment First.

"You should shun every measure which would deprive judges of the rugged indifference and straightforward courage which it is so pre-eminently the interest of the community to see that they preserve. Some way should be provided by which, in extreme cases and after careful deliberation, it should be possible to remove a judge even though the circumstances would not justify his impeachment; but I think that some much wiser method than that you have devised in your constitution should be adopted, some method free from the vicious effects which the adoption of your constitution would, I believe, tend to cause. In any event, a measure fraught with such possibility of mischief as the recall of judges as you have provided for it, should not be adopted until by actual experiment you are driven to it as a necessary but regrettable method of doing away with some even worse evil.

Spirit of the People.

"Do remember, my friends, that the question of the form of government, though it is important, is of infinitely less importance than the question of the spirit in which the people support and stand for the government. The initiative, referendum and recall are not in themselves ends of value and unless the results are good then no matter what the cry about them may be, they will stand as having been found wanting. No matter what your governmental form may be, your condition will be bad if you either surrender yourself to an attitude of sympathy with and support of the privileged classes who endeavor to exploit the community, or if you surrender yourself to the lead of the political quack, the extremist, the theorist, the visionary, or the sinister demagogue who seeks to reach high places by appealing to envy and malice.

TREES
direct from the nursery to the planter, enables you to buy at about wholesale prices. No agents. Two-year-old asparagus roots $2.50 per 1,000.
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GRADY RESIGNS AS MEMBER OF COUNCIL

City Fathers Not Ready to Appoint His Successor and Lay Matter Over

The resignation of Councilman Thomas E. Grady, who was appointed judge of the superior court, was presented to the council Monday evening and accepted, and the matter of appointing a successor came up but was laid over for two weeks in order to enable the members to get together on a candidate. A report from the West Side Improvement association was read, recommended the names of E. D. Fear and G. F. Blackburn for the consideration of the council.

When this was read, Mr. Ed. Parker, who said he was a member of the organization, stated that it was his understanding that the meeting had decided on Blackburn as the man to offer in recommendation to the council as he received the largest number of votes and because it had been decided to eliminate all others.

Shaw Is Suspicious

Asked by one of the councilmen to mention the names of those who had been nominated and voted on, Mr. Parker named Messrs. Shallenberger, Nichols, Follenback, Blackburn, Lynch and Pike. Councilman Shaw moved that the matter be laid over for two weeks, because he believed there was a frameup and he wanted the councilmen to get together. Dr. Carver said he believed there were at least two frameups and he would second the motion, which on roll call carried.

The mayor appointed J. M. Brown chairman of the finance committee, in place of Grady, resigned.

GROWING OF CANTS TOLD BY IRRIGATOR

H. M. Gilbert in Current Issue Gives Results of His Thirteen Years of Experience

In the current issue of "The Irrigator," H. M. Gilbert gives the results of his experience in growing cantaloupes, extending over a period of 13 years, during eight of which he managed the growing of from 30 to 80 acres.

He goes into detail in the selection of land and seed, planting, cultivation, irrigation, picking and marketing. "Over-irrigation while the plants are young is very undesirable," he states. "Remember, the important thing is to keep the soil very loose. Cantaloupes will be a failure if the soil becomes soggy or dry and hard. It is therefore exceedingly important that irrigation be attended to very carefully, so that the water gets through to the end of the rows properly, without getting the upper end too wet, and then be sure to follow irrigation with cultivation as soon as the soil will permit."

With respect to picking, he says: "It requires more skill to pick cantaloupes than it does to pick pears or apples. Cantaloupes must be picked at just the proper time, otherwise, if too ripe, they becomes oft before reaching the market. If too hard and green they are tasteless, wilt and are leathery."

There are other articles in this issue on planting and irrigating orchards.

NEW COLONIST FARES MAY CAUSE TROUBLE

Milwaukee Announces Low Fares From Seattle to Various Montana Valleys

For the purpose of forwarding the colonization of Montana with American farmers who might otherwise be led into settling in Alberta and other provinces of Canada, the Chicago Milwaukee & Puget Sound railway today announced that, beginning April 4, round-trip rate of one fare plus $2, or a trifle more than half the regular tariff, will be put into effect between Seattle and that portion of Montana lying between Three Forks and Baker, a country approximately 450 miles in width. Railroad men say that the Milwaukee course is unusual and may lead to complications and possibly rate slashing in retaliation by the Canadian Pacific and other roads.

Moreover, the new tariffs are unique in that the official notice filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission recites that the low rates will be effective during the remainder of the year. The sale of these tickets is restricted to the first and third Tuesday of each month and special equipment will be provided to carry the expected traffic.

George W. Hibbard of the passenger department of the Milwaukee, says that the new eastbound rates apply to the Judith Basin country, the Gallatin valley, the Musselshell district and Smith River valley in Montana.

MINORS FORBIDDEN TO SMOKE TOBACCO IN ANY FORM AT ALL

OLYMPIA, March 20.—Governor Hay today signed the bill repealing the anti-cigarette law. The new law makes it a misdemeanor for minors to smoke tobacco in any form.

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LEVI STRAUSS & CO.
Every garment guaranteed

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A Business Directory of each City, Town and Village in Oregon and Washington, giving a Descriptive Sketch of each place, Location, Shipping Facilities and a Classified Directory of each Business and Profession.
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How to Cure Chronic Colds and Bronchitis
Bluevale, Ont., May 4, 1910.
"I was sick for two years with a chronic cold and bronchitis and a consequent run-down condition. I received no benefit from doctors, and had to give up work. VINOL was recommended and from the second bottle I commenced to improve—I gained in weight and strength, my cold and bronchial trouble disappeared, and I am at work again. I want to recommend VINOL to anyone who is in need of such a medicine."—THOMAS HIGGINS.
It is the combined action of the curative elements of the cods' livers aided by the blood making and strength creating properties of tonic iron contained in VINOL which makes it so successful in curing stubborn colds and bronchitis.
VINOL is a constitutional remedy for chronic coughs, colds, bronchitis and pulmonary troubles, not a palliative like cough syrups.
Try a bottle of VINOL. If you don't think it helped you, we will return your money.
FRED L. JANECK, Druggist.

Creamery at Sunnyside

Mr. J. H. Fear of Toppenish, says the Observer of Sunnyside, has opened a creamery in the building formerly occupied by the Sunnyside Music company, and has nearly finished the installation of the machinery. Mr. Fear states that the patronage thus far accorded him has been very satisfactory, and that he hopes to be running to capacity, which is about 500 pounds of butter daily, within 60 days. W. M. Graves, from Joseph, Oregon, will have charge of the Sunnyside plant, and Mr. Davis, from Toppenish, will attend to the gathering of the cream. Messrs. Graves and Davis will be joined by their families at an early date and will make their homes in Sunnyside.

WOMAN HELD FOR MURDER

Chicago Police Think She Killed Her Husband During Quarral

CHICAGO, March 20.—Mrs. Charles Shenk who confessed she shot her husband Saturday morning after a night of revelry, was held today by grand jury on charge of murder.

Discovery of a second bullet found in the register on the second floor, put an entirely new phase to the shooting according to the police and gave them a theory that Mrs. Schenk shot her husband deliberately after a quarrel.

ONE OF THE FOUR BEST.

Traveling Credit Man Says North Yakima Ranks High

"The four best towns in the state today, so far as business conditions are concerned, are Wenatchee, Everett, Aberdeen and North Yakima."

This is the statement made to D. A. Duryee, of Everett, yesterday, by a traveling credit man for a Seattle wholesale association. The statement is based on the general thrift of retail business among all the cities of the state, the volume of orders and condition of collections and the reports of merchants as to the actual conditions of their trade.—Wenatchee World

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