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GEORGE PUTNAM, Editor and Manager

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CAPTAIN SPIKES COLONEL'S GUNS

Captain Deane of the "Sleepy Seventh" sukked the guns of Colonel Tengwald's oratory at the meeting of the company Tuesday night, by forcing an adjournment just as he and his aides were getting ready to plead against his reduction to the ranks from the sergeantcy. Colonel Tengwald handed Captain Deane a letter asking for a court of inquiry and had his epistle handed back with the advice to present it to Adjutant General Finzer. Clarence R. Boyd was named to fill the place Tengwald was ousted from.

The largest drill attendance in six months was present, including the militia's best speakers, who came to plead the cause of Colonel Tengwald. They were all silenced by adjournment.

Colonel Tengwald said he was going to write Adjutant General Finzer today demanding a court of inquiry into the charges against him. One wing of the company threatens to head a mutiny unless an entire new batch of officers from captain down are selected.

AUCTION PRICES IN EASTERN MARKETS

Chicago—Through auction, half car Winesaps, extra fancy, \$1.84; fancy, \$1.56; few Ganos, extra fancy, \$1.43.

Philadelphia—Sold by J. P. Wilson, account Rose Bros., Wenatchee, Wash., Stayton Winesaps, extra fancy 64s, \$2.25; 72s-88s, \$2.20; 90s, \$2.15; 113s, \$2.15; 125s-138s, \$2.20; fancy 64s-88s, \$2.10; 96s-100s, \$2.05; 113s-125s, \$2.10.

Chicago—Sold by the Central Fruit Auction company, account S. T. Fish & Co., Lakeside, Wash. (Chelan county), 72s, No. 1 G. Golden, \$1.65; 124s, No. 2, \$1.35 to \$1.50; average, \$1.38; 57s, No. 1 Rome Beauty, \$1.25 to \$2.20; average \$1.51; 77s, No. 2, \$1.20 to \$1.55; average \$1.42; 74s, No. 1, N. Y. Pippins, \$1.15 to \$1.85; average \$1.38; 45s, No. 2, \$1.05 to \$1.65; average \$1.34; 42s, No. 2 Jonathans, \$1.70 to \$1.80; average \$1.72; 59s, No. 1 King Davis, \$1.10 to \$1.35; average \$1.32.

New York—There were 835 half boxes E. Buere pears offered today, from storage; 60 of these were sold at \$1.60, the balance being withdrawn. They were from Canfield Switch, Cal., receiver G. H. Anderson, G. H. Anderson brand.

New York—Arrivals of apples on Borelay street dock today were 21 cars. Market active, though no change in prices. Fancy Greenings are selling up to \$5. However, few arriving of this class. Most of the stock drawing from \$4 to \$4.50; No. 2s from \$2.75 to \$3.25. Baldwins are in good demand and are selling from \$4 to \$4.50 per barrel.

Pears—Arrivals light. Market stronger; Kieifers from \$3.25 to \$3.50.

Boston—87 boxes Spitzenberg apples, extra fancy, \$2; standard, \$1.75 (43 boxes); 218 boxes extra fancy Stayton Winesaps, \$1.75 to \$2; average, \$1.77; 74 boxes extra fancy Black Twigs, \$1.60; car shipped by the Wenatchee Valley Fruit Growers' association.

DODGE PURCHASES HOME ON GENEVA AVENUE

W. P. Dodge has purchased the new eight room residence just erected by C. A. Knight at No. 19 Geneva avenue and after a trip to their former home in Akron, Ohio, Mr. and Mrs. Dodge will take up their residence there. The house is one of the finest in the city, is furnace heated, finished in hard wood, with every modern convenience, and while no announcement of the price was made it is believed to be in the neighborhood of \$10,000.

THE THAW FARCE

AT the present rate of progress, Harry K. Thaw will probably die an old man before the courts render a final decision as to whether or not he shall go back to Matteawan—that is, if his money holds out.

No case now before the public so clearly demonstrates the absurdities of the law and what a farce courts sometimes are when confronted by a simple question of justice.

From court to court, each with its ceremonial hoens pocus, the Thaw case has been dragged. It is now in the federal court, and it is announced that it will be at least three years before a decision can be rendered. And then it will have to be gone all over again on some technicality.

The case is reminiscent of Dickens' celebrated satire on the law, Jarndyce vs. Jarndyce, and like the latter, will be brought to a halt only when the principals run out of money. As long as the Thaw millions last, attorneys of both sides will co-operate to keep the case in court.

Thaw's case proves that it is sometimes a laborious and expensive proposition for a rich man to get justice and that wealth, like poverty, can be a handicap in the courts. Had Thaw been a poor nobody he would have been freed at once or ruthlessly clapped back in the asylum. The probabilities are that long ago he would have been released from Matteawan as cured, to save the state needless expense.

Thaw killed a notorious and wealthy white-slaver for having been the ruin of his wife. In the west he would have been acquitted on the unwritten law. In the east he was adjudged insane. Years passed and he escaped. If still insane, he should be returned. If not, he should be freed. It is a simple matter to determine. But it is the one thing the lawyers on both sides do not want settled—it would end their graft.

So we see the bandage kept on the eyes of justice for attorneys to get the gold from the balance scales and the law made a weary farce.

PUGS AND BOXERS

OUR esteemed contemporary, the Sun, after three years' effort, has at last found what it considers a reputable indorsement for prize fighting. It quotes the master of modern mysticism, Maurice Maeterlinck, in the following dispatch:

PARIS—Maurice Maeterlinck, the Belgian author, concluded an interview yesterday on the subject of boxing by donning the gloves and giving his caller a lively three rounds.

Maeterlinck ridiculed the idea that boxing was degrading, saying: "It is the discipline of violence. It is violence civilized by conventions that are almost courteous. The boxer never is rowdy. On the contrary, his knowledge gives him self-confidence. Combative instincts are an integral part of our natures; the man who lacks them lacks mental energy."

Maeterlinck spoke of boxing, not of prize ring. Boxing, like all other sport, is clean as long as it is amateur, but, like all other sport, is degraded by professionalism. It ceases to be a sport when it becomes tainted with commercialism, and becomes a business.

The prize ring is doomed because it is crooked, and seemingly hopelessly so. When the professional pugilist is finally barred, boxing may come again into its own as a manly art, beneficial to the participants as strenuous physical exercise.

Maeterlinck referred to the amateur when he said the boxer was never a rowdy, for the pugilist frequently is. And it develops no man's self-confidence to watch a prize fight. It merely appeals to surviving primeval instincts of the brute latent in all men—hence is an appeal to the lower passions, and therefore degrading.

The Menace of the Rat

By P. J. O'Gara

Until quite recently it was thought there were no rats in this valley. It is not known how long this destructive animal has been here, but it is quite certain that at least two species, namely, the black rat and the brown rat, have quite a wide distribution throughout the valley. Reports have been received where these species have been killed or trapped in many parts of the valley. The presence of rats in any district is of more than passing interest, and while it is almost impossible to completely eradicate them, it is always well to keep their numbers reduced to the lowest possible limit.

Destructiveness of the Rat

In the past interest in the rat has been from the economic and financial standpoint rather than that he is a carrier of some of the gravest human diseases. From the economic point of view, it is estimated that the rat causes an annual loss of perhaps of \$50,000,000 in the United States. There seems to be nothing that he will not destroy; he will not only destroy all sorts of food products and fabrics, but he will even eat through lead pipes. Fires have often been started by rats gnawing through lead pipes leading to gas meters. Instances of asphyxiation by gas from openings in pipes made by rats have been recorded. Many fires are also started by rats gnawing matches. Fires by spontaneous ignition of oily or fatty rags and wastes carried under floors by rats have been recorded in numerous instances. These animals also do much damage by gnawing the insulation or the coverings of telephone and electric wires. Rats seem to be able to gnaw through any common material, except stone, hard brick, cement, glass and iron; neither wood nor mortar will keep them out of any place they wish to enter. They will eat almost anything and are particularly fond of leather. Dealers in harness and leather goods suffer great losses; on ship board they have been known to eat the shoes belong-

ing to the crew, leaving them without footwear.

Famines Caused by Rats

The cost of feeding a rat on grain will vary from 60c to \$2.00 a year according to Dr. D. E. Lantz, biologist U. S. department of agriculture. On the farm the actual amount of grain eaten and destroyed by a single rat will cause a loss of over 50c a year. In the cities the loss among hotel, store and produce men is estimated at \$5.00 per year for every rat. In passing, it may be said that rats have become so numerous in parts of India as to be directly responsible for severe famines. 1616, rats caused a two year's famine in the Bermudas; in the southern Deccan and Maharashtra districts of India, rats ate a large part of the scant crops of 1878-1879 and were regarded as, in a great measure, responsible for the severe famine which followed. In 1610, the Dutch abandoned the Isle of France because of the great abundance of rats.

Rats Destructive to Animal Life

As stated above, there seems to be nothing that the rat will not attempt to destroy or eat. Carl Hagenbeck, the noted animal trainer, states that he once had to kill three young African elephants because rats had gnawed their feet inflicting incurable wounds. Rats often gnaw the hoofs of horses until they bleed. They kill young lambs and pigs; chickens and other fowl are also killed and eaten. They have been known to gnaw holes in the bodies of very fat swine causing death.

(To be continued.)

Iodine is a crude alkaline matter, produced by the combustion of seaweed.

John A. Perl UNDERTAKER Lady Assistant 28 S. BARTLETT Phones M. 47 and 47-J2 Ambulance Service Deputy Coroner

What Is Soluble Sulphur?

Fruitgrowers are generally interested in any new spray which will lessen the amount of labor and expense, and which will, at the same time, be as effective as the older and thoroughly demonstrated sprays. This office has received numerous letters, as well as calls, from fruit growers who have received advertising matter from the Chas. H. Lilly Co. regarding what is termed "Soluble Sulphur Compound."

This so-called soluble sulphur is designed to take the place of the lime-sulphur which is used as a dormant spray in this district during the spring just before the buds have opened. It is by no means a new compound, as we have historical evidence of its being used in a small way in the early fifties. The U. S. Bureau of Entomology, a good many years ago, made experiments with this compound to determine its relative value as compared with lime-sulphur. It is claimed that the spray has been patented in the United States, and that letters patent have been granted by the U. S. patent office. I have seen these letters and will say that, while a patent has been granted, it is more the process of manufacture than the article itself that has been patented. The compound which the manufacturers call soluble sulphur has been known for a long time and is nothing more or less than a mixture of approximately equal parts by weight of sulphur and sodium carbonate, this mixture being caused to unite chemically at a certain temperature. No water is used as in the case of making the lime-sulphur, but the sulphur and sodium carbonate are fused by heat. This fused mass is then ground up and put upon the market as "Soluble Sulphur Compound." The compound is known technically as "sodium-poly-sulphide" and if properly made consists largely of sodium, tetrasulphide and sodium pentasulphide, these compounds being the active part of the spray. In breaking down, these compounds liberate free sulphur in just

the same way as the calcium tetrasulphide and calcium pentasulphide of the old lime-sulphur compound do. It will be readily seen that the reactions are exactly the same.

The one great difference between the sodium polysulphide (soluble sulphur) and the calcium polysulphide (lime-sulphur) is that the former is much more caustic, and must be used with greater care. Those who have carefully studied the action of lime-sulphur on trees know that it has a retarding effect upon blossoming and, in general, the opening of all the buds on the tree. Trees sprayed with lime-sulphur will bloom somewhat later than those left unsprayed. As it has been the practice to spray as late as possible just before the buds open, there is always some slight injury due to the causticity of the lime-sulphur. The amount of injury, however, is never great enough to warrant one not to spray. Since the soluble sulphur (sodium polysulphide) is much more caustic than lime-sulphur (calcium polysulphide) care must be exercised in spraying too late in the season. If it were put on as late as the lime-sulphur, the caustic effect would be more noticeable than in the case of lime-sulphur. As sprays act differently under different climatic conditions, it is always well to make some careful tests before advising the general use of any new spray. While good results have been secured in many sections, according to reports from reliable sources, I would not advise our fruit growers to be too hasty in using it to the exclusion of the lime-sulphur until it has been fully tested in this district. Thorough tests will be made the coming season by this office. The great causticity of the spray if used as late as we are accustomed to use the lime-sulphur might result in some damage, especially in bearing orchards. Young orchards, not yet in bearing, would not be so readily injured.

P. J. O'GARA, Pathologist in Charge.

Man, Monkey and Their Parasites

The investigations into many diseases which have been carried on in recent years have emphasized some unusual relationships among animal species. In blood studies, for instance, the same results are obtained in some cases in monkeys as in man. A recent writer remarks that embryology, paleontology, and comparative anatomy may have taught the same general facts, but it comes as somewhat of a shock to many to realize that man's kinship to the monkey goes so far as a "blood relationship."

Few persons are as yet aware of the fact that this relationship of man by no means applies to all of the monkey tribe, but only to that group including such examples as the chimpanzee, orang, gorilla and gibbon, and not to the more common monkeys. This distinction is of unusual scientific interest.

V. L. Kellogg, entomologist of Leland Stanford University, has furnished a new and somewhat startling kind of evidence of the relationship of man to the anthropoid group of apes in distinction from others of the monkey tribe. It is based on the contention that the presence of parasites of the higher animals, including birds and mammals, is governed more by the relationships of the animals than by geographic range or any other environmental condition. If this is correct the kinds of parasites found on individual animals will indicate in some measure their relationship.

According to Kellogg the parasites of birds and mammals are of two groups, namely, the biting lice, feeding on the feathers and hair, and the sucking lice, feeding on blood. Certain mites may perhaps also be assigned to this category, but the fleas cannot be, for they hop on and off their host, and all their immature life is non-parasitic and wholly apart from their future hosts. The biting lice, of which nearly two thousand species are now known, occur chiefly on birds, while the sucking lice, of which less than a hundred are known so far, are confined to mammals. No

biting lice have been found on man or on any anthropoid ape. Sucking lice occur on man. Representative likewise have been found on the anthropoid gibbons and chimpanzees. The other tailed monkeys which, in contrast with the man-like apes, are shown by the "blood relationship" tests to be unrelated to man, harbor parasites of an entirely distinct kind. The resemblance of man to his kind, man contains crops out in this most unexpected fashion.

How these remarkable affinities of host and parasite are preserved is not easy to explain. The California entomologist responsible for the facts recited states that he has often become, in the course of collection, the temporary host of various bird and mammal-infesting biting lice, but these parasites all seemed as anxious to escape as he was to have them. And they did escape; or if they did not, they did in a few hours. There is, indeed, says the Journal of the American Medical Association, an extraordinarily exact fitting of parasites to host in the case of biting and sucking lice. It is hard to understand of just what details this fitting consists, but it would seem to indicate a certain relationship between animals similarly infested.

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