

# CITIZENS FORM A UNION

## Prominent Seattle Men Want Higher Civic Morality

### Agitation Against Low Standard of Morals Develops a Strong Permanent Organization

Seventy-five earnest, thoughtful, quiet men, many of them prominent in their respective professions, trades and occupations in this city, met in the Columbia building Monday evening to register an emphatic protest against the low condition of the civic morals in Seattle, and to organize themselves into a Civic Union for the promotion of better standards of thought among citizens, and the greater application of business methods to municipal government.

It was the outgrowth of the meeting which was held at the rooms of the chamber of commerce some two weeks ago, and the purpose of the call was accomplished to the extent of organizing such a movement, and adopting a ringing and determined, though conservative declaration of principles for continued action.

**Declaration of Principles.**  
The provisional declaration of principles and purposes of the organization adopted at the meeting is as follows:

"In order to arouse greater interest in public matters and in high standards of civic life, and in order to secure an administration of municipal affairs which shall be efficient and business-like, we hereby form an organization to be known as the Civic Union of the City of Seattle.

"More specifically, the objects of this association shall be to promote:

"The application of honest business methods in all branches of the city government.  
"The enforcement of the law; and for the stimulation of a wholesome respect therefor.  
"The procurement of a wise and economical use of all public funds.  
"The separation of municipal politics from complicity with crime and vice.

"The participation of all voters in the caucuses and primaries of their respective political parties.

"The establishment of municipal administration on a purely business basis of securing the greatest practicable separation of municipal issues from state and national politics.

"The election of efficient, honest and trustworthy men to fill the public offices.

"The liberal publication of all facts connected with the city government and acts of its officials.

"The encouragement of improvements along all lines, and for the moral support of efficient officers and employees.

"The means through which civic pride and municipal patriotism may be fostered and expressed.

"Any bona fide citizen of Seattle of legal age and of approved character, in sympathy with the purposes of this organization, if recommended by the committee on membership, shall be admitted to this association."

**List of Members.**  
Those who enrolled their names as subscribing to this declaration of principles were:

A. S. Allen, H. L. Sizer, K. Winslow, D. N. ... E. Clayton, Sr., Edward H. James, Richard Gown, E. Kirkpatrick, W. H. Cary, H. F. Killian, J. A. Calhoun, Watson Allen, D. B. Ward, B. W. ... Dr. J. J. Thomas, W. P. White, T. ... W. D. Wood, R. H. McKee, Jr., J. B. Combs, W. S. Kimball, W. B. Patten, James McNoy, C. W. ... W. B. Herr, F. M. Roberts, Thomas H. Bain, E. Shorrock, H. Glavin, A. S. Burwell, Robert P. Oidham, J. S. Bushnell, Clint W. Lee, ... W. Jones, J. C. Dillon, C.

**50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE**

# PATENTS

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Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free of charge. We advise promptly. We can also advise you on the merits of your invention. Our office is in the Scientific American Building, 375 Broadway, New York.

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MUNN & Co., 375 Broadway, New York

# SENATOR DIETRICH ON TRIAL

## Prosecuting Attorney Claims He Will Prove Case

### Says Dietrich Secured Appointment of Postmaster Getting \$200 a Year Therefor

Omaha, Jan. 7.—At noon a jury was secured to try Senator Dietrich on the charge of accepting \$1300 as a bribe from Postmaster Fisher, of Hastings, Neb. District Attorney Summers made the opening argument to the jury. He declared he would show that Dietrich gave Fisher the place because the latter agreed to pay \$200 per year for four years, so that Dietrich would get the rental to which he believed himself entitled from his building, and also remuneration for purchasing the Grand Army postoffice fixtures for \$500, with which to fit the new quarters.

**A Dirty Schwab.**  
New York, Jan. 7.—Schwab was on the stand today in the shipbuilding case. He was given a particularly severe examination regarding the Bethlehem Steel Company's share in the shipyard trust. The room was crowded with brokers and financiers. Schwab was represented by Guthrie. He denied that there was a period of great inflation of the steel industry, but said there was a good demand. He believed the proportion in which he was interested suffered no inflation of value.

**Ports Blocked.**  
Washington, Jan. 7.—Powell cables the state department, from San Domingo, that the provisional government has established a blockade of all ports, save San Domingo city, by means of sailing vessels, capable of firing solid shots only. Ships sailing from the West Indies are given 20 days in which to clear, while those from the United States and European ports may take 45 days. It is believed in Washington that this government won't recognize the blockade.

**Steamer Turned Turtle.**  
London, Jan. 7.—Reuters reports that the steamer Lopaley, belonging to the American Presbyterian church, turned turtle opposite Kwamouth, at the junction of the Congo and Kasai rivers, in the Congo state. The accident was the result of an error in navigation. It is not known whether any lives were lost.

**Russians in Seoul.**  
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**Holding an Inquest.**  
Topeka, Jan. 7.—The coroner's jury of Wauhsau county convened this morning, and began investigation of yesterday's Rock Island wreck. It met in the office over the undertaker's, where there are 10 victims. There were 20 witnesses, including the engineer of the ill-fated train, on whom the blame is cast by his superiors.

**Milk For Hens.**  
I have fed thousands of cans of milk to hens and chickens and never but once suspected that it injured them, says O. W. Mapes, "the Hen Man." In this case a number of remnants of cans, some of them much older than others, were mixed together. This apparently poisoned the hens, so that a number of them died. The first few feeds of milk will often have a laxative effect on the bowels, but I do not believe this is injurious any more than is the laxative effect of the first few feeds of fresh grass upon a cow. We would hardly think of refraining from turning our cows out to grass because of the laxative effect sure to follow. Sweet milk seems to have a more pronounced effect than thick or lopped milk. With young chicks in brooders any looseness of bowels is objectionable if it can be avoided. We use no medicine of any kind.

**Alfalfa For Soiling.**  
Seeing considerable inquiry for a soiling crop, I beg to say to all who have any suitable land try alfalfa, says P. Clawson of Ohio in Stockman and Farmer. If properly handled, it has no equal in the quality of feed, in the ease with which it is harvested, in the value of the residue, if any, and last, but not least, it is perpetual and easy to have it always at its best. It is ready here (latitude 39) by May 15 for the mow, and a good crop should cut six tons to the acre, ready again June 20 with an equal crop, again Aug. 30 with half as much, again Oct. 10 three tons, and it will still make a good growth. By beginning a little early you can get it so you will have it always just at its best. Try a small plot. As hay it has no equal.

**Winter Wheat.**  
The Modern Miller in its crop summary says: "The latest returns indicate no change in the condition of winter wheat. The outlook in general is excellent. At the meeting of the Southwestern Missouri Millers' association it was the opinion of the crop in the territory whence these millers draw their supplies was 105 compared with last year. A high average condition is also reported from elsewhere. There is no confirmation of damage by bugs in Texas or in other sections, and the only menace is the present freezing weather. Stocks of wheat in country elevators are the smallest of the season, as farmers are unable to make deliveries because of bad roads."

**Asparagus From Seed.**  
By starting with rooted plants a year is gained, but with some farmers a little money counts more than a great deal of time, and rather than pay a couple of dollars for the root they will go without. Sow seed early in spring in a bed by itself, making the ground rich, but avoiding weedy manure. Keep down the weeds and transplant the asparagus the following year, setting them a good distance apart and deep enough so that harrows and cultivators can be run over the surface.

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The stopping of the Corbett-Hanlon bout when the latter was on the verge of collapse was equivalent to a knockout. Young Corbett is still cock of the walk, with an extra supply of feathers showing.

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An Animal Story For Little Folks

## The Foolish Bears

There had been a great time in the Bear family deciding where to spend the summer. They at last decided to go to the mountains and wrote to the hotel kept by Mr. Monk for board. "The terms are cheap," said Mr. Bear, "but I see they don't take children. Whatever should we do about Tiny?" "Oh, leave that to me," said the wife. "There is no reason why they should not take our baby. He is so very good. If we could get him in once, I know they'd let him stay." "Yes, and it says," continued Mr. Bear, reading, "that no pets are allowed in the rooms, and you know we have to take Mr. Dooley, the parrot, with us." "Oh, I'll fix all that," answered his clever wife. "This is the plan: We will put Tiny in your dress suit case and



"BACK TO THE WOODS!" get him up to the room, and it will be all right. Then, if we have to, we can leave Dooley in the hall at the hotel." "No, you don't," thought Dooley, who was listening. "If they don't take me in their room, I will give the whole thing away." Well, the day was set, and after a long journey they all reached Coontown and went up to Mr. Monk's hotel. Mr. Bear took the pen and registered. "Mr. and Mrs. Bear." "Any children?" asked the clerk. "None whatever," answered Mr. Bear. "Well, you can't take that parrot upstairs," said the clerk. "Oh, no, of course not," said Mr. Bear sweetly. "We expect to leave him on the porch." "Leave nothin' on the porch!" yelled Dooley. "Take that kid out of the bag." "Shut up!" yelled Tiny from inside. It was all spoiled. The secret was out. Mrs. Bear took Tiny out of the bag, while the clerk leaned over the counter and grinned. "Back to the woods!" yelled the parrot. "What did I tell you!" said Mr. Bear sadly. "It pays best to be honest." "I think so too."—Pittsburg Dispatch.

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## Fair Play

Little Bill had got the craze for using a slung shot. He had played hooky from school one day to cut the "crotch." He had crept softly into his father's library, opened the table drawer and extracted a rubber band to furnish the shooting force. He had cut the palm out of his sister's kid glove to make the "stone holder," and now he had left the schoolhouse behind him once more and was off in the green meadow after some frogs to shoot. "Jug-a-rum, jug-a-rum!" croaked the frogs along the bank. "Knee-deep, knee-deep!" piped the "peepers." Bill lay upon the bank and waited.



"WHY DON'T YOU SHOOT?" "Hope they's a big bummer here," wished Bill to himself. "I've got a dinky round stone here to soak him with." Presently a green head and two big eyes appeared above the green acorn on the brook. Bill turned to get his "dinky stone" to put it in the slung shot; then he turned. But what a sight met his eyes! These eyes nearly popped out of his head. He dropped the stone and tried to scream, but couldn't. There sat the frog, as large as a cow, looking severely at Bill with his big eyes. Presently it said: "Why don't you soak him?" Bill's tongue seemed tied. "Better shoot before he jumps," continued the frog, with a horrible grin. "His legs will make a fine supper." Bill tried to stammer out something about "Reg p-p-pardon; I didn't ec-come out f-for you." "No; you came for the little fellows who couldn't hit back," said the frog. "Why don't you take some one of your own size? Why don't you shoot at me now? I'm all ready." "I couldn't kill you; you're too big," said Bill, getting a little used to things. "That's just it," answered the frog. "It's because we're little things. Do you think, my brave boy, that if you were always little and I was always big you would shoot me? I guess not. Why don't you take a fellow of your size? But just give me that shooter, I guess you'll have no use for it farther." With a great gulp he swallowed the shooter, crotch and all, and dived into the brook kerchunk! At least this is the tale Bill told the teacher next day.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

# HINTS FOR FARMERS

**Seed Corn.**  
Recent experiments at the Iowa experiment station show that the current opinion of farmers that the butts and tips of the ears should be rejected in selecting seed corn was correct. In this test the result was a percentage of germination of 62.9 for tips, 88.9 for middles and 62.2 for butts. This shows plainly a less degree of vitality in the misshapen butt and tip kernels than in the symmetrical and uniform kernels from the middle of the ear. A further continuation of the test showed a similar difference in early growth in favor of the kernels from the middle of the ear.

The best way to select seed corn is in the ear, for the conformation of the ear is as important as that of the kernel. Long, close fitting kernels are wanted. So also are ears well filled at the ends and as nearly as possible cylindrical in form, which gives a larger per cent of normal sized kernels, for as the taper increases the length and size of the kernels decrease. Seedmen rarely ship seed corn long distances in the ear, but when they do they ship better corn than that which is shelled. This advice, therefore, applies to home selection of seed rather than to that shipped in from long distances.

**Mulch For Orchards.**  
Trees usually cannot grow and ripen a crop of apples and fruit buds at the same time. Especially if suffering from drought they often do not mature the crop of apples. If this be true, which every observing man must admit, why not mulch? I fear that our great advisers have strayed away from nature—at any rate, in regard to trees. Nature is a great teacher. If any one will go into the primitive forests, he will see how nature has provided for the trees—mulch in abundance six to eight inches deep, humus and moisture, with fertility inexhaustible. The armies of trees have flourished for thousands of years and will continue if not disturbed. This is my ideal condition—to have it under my trees at least out to the area of the branches. Anything will answer for mulch that grows out of the ground if so decomposed as not to be coarse enough to be in the way about the orchard. If the ground is poor, spread manure over it first.—T. P. Vergore in Rural New Yorker.

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# THE OLD RELIABLE



**Absolutely Pure**  
**THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE**

# NOT A GOOD INDIAN

Any one having use for a nice, new grave and box in which to be interred may strike a bargain by calling on County Judge Blakeley, for the judge has a grave and coffin on hand that he has no use for. Yesterday morning it was reported to the judge, on what seemed to be good authority, that an Indian had died in his hut at the Indian settlement across Mill creek, west of town, and the judge ordered a box made and a grave dug for the brave. But when Ike Perry went after the corpse for the purpose of depositing it in the grave he found Mr. Indian not dead, but very much alive, and strenuously objecting to having his funeral celebrated. Since the Indian is not dead, and shows no inclination to die, Judge Blakeley has a grave and a coffin on hand to sell at a bargain.—Times-Mountaineer.

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**Not the Robbers.**  
Who robbed the Owl saloon on the morning of December 23d is still a mystery after the robbery, though a few days ago the authorities thought they had figured out the guilty parties, and last Friday made two arrests. The parties taken in charge were a man named Davis and Charles Morrison, who, for several months prior to the robbery, was a bartender in the Owl. Several days before the robbery Morrison was taken down with smallpox and sent to the pesthouse. Davis came to wait on him. The supposition was that while in the pesthouse Morrison and Davis concocted a plan for robbing the saloon, and sent for a friend to do the job; that he arrived here on the evening of the 23d, held up the saloon and got out on the train the next morning. But, on investigation, it was found there was no definite proof against Morrison or Davis, and both were dismissed, Davis being turned loose Saturday and Morrison yesterday. It is now up to the fellow who "turned the trick" to make a confession.—Times-Mountaineer.

# DIAMOND

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# GUESSING

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# CONTEST

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