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SABER AGAINST PISTOL. THE GRAND CAVALRY ACCOMPANIMENT TO PICKETT'S CHARGE.

Now Gen. Gregg and "Job" Stuart Disputed the Road to Meade's Rear While Lee's Infantry Charged His Front—A Thrilling Fight.

EN. GREGG'S cavalry battle with Stuart (Gettysburg, July 3, 1863) is often called "the one cavalry fight of the war."

The combat, though brief, was desperate; the losses, comparatively light, were inflicted at close quarters with pistol and saber. The result was inconclusive. An ideal cavalry action is where a mounted force makes a charge upon a disorganized infantry, and cutting right and left

wavering into a disastrous panic. In the affair between Stuart and Gregg cavalry met cavalry and struggled hard to hand for the mastery. The hour was simultaneous and his lips remained closed until he met the Count of Paris on the battlefield last autumn and recounted the particulars.

About 1 o'clock on the 31st of July, 1863, Stuart was attempting to lead Pickett by a fire in the rear of the Union line. Since that time Gen. Gregg has remained upon what he reported about his position and his lips remained closed until he met the Count of Paris on the battlefield last autumn and recounted the particulars.

Gregg's force consisted of two brigades of the First Michigan, the Second United States, and a section of the Third Pennsylvania artillery, were attached to the Second division. The second brigade, Third division, was also serving with Gregg. It consisted of the First, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Michigan. The troops with Gregg, including Custer, numbered 5,000 men.

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COL FORSYTH'S FIGHT. DESPERATE STRUGGLE WITH REDSKINS BACK IN THE SIXTIES.

Nine Hundred Savages Against Fifty Volunteer Scouts—Death of a Hero. Killed, Beecher—A Cheyenne War Chief Lined While Leading a Grand Charge.

ATTLES with Indians were taken for granted in the development of the wild west. In fact historical literature, from the time of the earliest settlements, is filled with thrilling stories of encounters with savages.

Now a day's employment of the fighting men with novel force to our appreciation of the daring and endurance of the fighting men of the border, and one such was the gallant struggle of Col. G. A. Forsyth and a band of fifty scouts with the terrible Cheyenne and Sioux warriors and their bandit allies on the line of the Kansas Pacific in 1865.

In August of that year there was an outbreak of savage warfare along the line of the Kansas, Colorado and Nebraska east of Denver. The tribes of the region opposed the construction of the railroad, and began to raid, ravish and kill over a widespread territory of straggling settlements. Their deeds were such that no white man able to handle a weapon could stay the passion of revenge.

Among the officers at Fort Wallace was Col. G. A. Forsyth, a Kansas veteran who had served with Sheridan. He was on staff duty and had no followers, but in the excitement of the hour drummed up a company of volunteers, and equipped in their own wild fashion, and placed himself and men under military orders. The second in command was a hero of the Civil War, a veteran of the Mexican war, and a member of the famous "Fighting 100."

The command started for the scene of the trouble on the morning of the 14th of September. They followed the trail two days without seeing a redskin, but the Indians pointed their presence in the vicinity. They were trying to mislead and ambush the daring party. On the afternoon of the 16th Col. Forsyth halted and established camp on Dry Fork, a stream with but a few inches of water. He was in the center of a plain skirted with hills and dotted with clumps of stunted trees. Late in the afternoon a band of several hundred Indians rushed from cover and attempted to stampede the animals that were grazing near the camp. They were repulsed, and Col. Forsyth, assuming the charge, moved his force to an island in the middle of the water course. The island bore a few trees and a few bushes, and every man was armed with a rifle, and every man was a hero.

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TO VICTORY OR DEATH. BENEDICT ARNOLD'S RIDE ON HIS BLACK WAR HORSE.

He Turned the Scale at the Battle of Saratoga by Heroic Exposure of His Person and Stirring Appeals to the Soldiers.

AD ARNOLD died in harness at Saratoga one dark page of American annals would not have appeared. He was too great a man to be ignored in awarding the honors of history to Revolutionary heroes, and that very great a man to be ignored in awarding the honors of history to Revolutionary heroes, and that very great a man to be ignored in awarding the honors of history to Revolutionary heroes.

The 7th of October, 1777, sealed the doom of British rule in the colonies. On that day Burgoyne set out to crush the Revolutionists on his front, and crown his victorious march from Canada to the interior by attacking Albany and a junction with Gen. Clinton, who was making quick successful progress up the Hudson. No foreign power had as yet recognized American independence, and the eyes of the world were literally turned upon military events then passing on the line of the Hudson and the little lakes. Burgoyne was a leader fitted for his task, and had the flower of British regular and German auxiliaries. His opponent, Gates, had the superior force in numbers, but many of his troops were militia and volunteers for the campaign—fair weather soldiers, whose efficiency depended upon their being kept at a white heat of enthusiasm.

Burgoyne moved a column forward to flank Gates on the left, but the attempt failed through the sagacity of the latter. He was discovered in the American camp, and was foiled by sharp tactics and by a counter attack. Arnold was in his tent, a general without a command. Gates had deprived him of his soldiers by detaching a division he had previously commanded, so as to bring it under Gen. Lincoln, and without displacing Arnold by positive orders had ignored his presence in camp in a manner to indicate that the commanding general would gladly be rid of him.

When the battle began in earnest Arnold said to his aide: "No man shall keep me in my tent today. If I am without a horse in ten days I will fight in the ranks; but the soldiers God bless them! will follow my lead. Come on, victory or death!" Then leaping into his saddle on the back of his black war horse Warren, named for the hero of Bunker Hill, he galloped, or rather flew, on his thoroughbred steed across the field to the rear of Burgoyne's camp, and bravely dispatched an aid after the impetuous soldier, with a peremptory order for him to return to camp. "He might do some rash thing," was the explanation accompanying the order. Arnold said he had aid approaching him across the field, and giving Warren the rein he sped on out of reach and found one of his own brigades. The soldiers received his news with shouts of shouting orders and appealing to men, and so rapid were his movements and changes of position that Gates' aid was unable to get within speaking distance of the hero of the inspired war back to his tent. Fortunately for the cause of American freedom, no other aid had better luck, and Arnold and his black horse kept in the van of the American line.

The foe in front of Arnold were the Hessians under Bissel and British regulars under Phillips. Burgoyne's right and left flanks had been broken, but his center was made firm by a line of his best German troops under able commanders. Arnold was repulsed in his first charge and went down on his hands and knees, and was in the face of that paralyzing volley Arnold was disabled as Quebec, and his horse fell dead at the same instant. The contest lasted a few minutes, the German leader attempting to hold out, and his life in the effort. It was nightfall, the point was gained, and although the space intervening between the light and the main line was but a few minutes, the German leader attempted to hold out, and his life in the effort. It was nightfall, the point was gained, and although the space intervening between the light and the main line was but a few minutes, the German leader attempted to hold out, and his life in the effort.

Arnold's conspicuous figure on his foaming black horse had attracted the attention of the opposing soldiers at various periods of the conflict, and his sudden appearance in the rear of their fortifications for the moment had thrown the British into confusion. He was seen by the British, and his appearance in their ranks, and firing one volley they fled the other way, only to be received in that direction by the troops Arnold had ordered to act in concert on the front. In the face of that paralyzing volley Arnold was disabled as Quebec, and his horse fell dead at the same instant. The contest lasted a few minutes, the German leader attempting to hold out, and his life in the effort. It was nightfall, the point was gained, and although the space intervening between the light and the main line was but a few minutes, the German leader attempted to hold out, and his life in the effort.

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BOISE MET HORSE. HORSE MET HORSE.

The Confederates rode on unmindful of the canister and shell that soon plowed the ground in front of them. The canister, the shells, the officers admonished and encouraged their men. "Keep to your sabers!" was the caution in the south ranks overhead by Gregg's marching line. "Keep to your sabers!" was the caution in the south ranks overhead by Gregg's marching line.

Wade Hampton rode at the head of the column, his well known banner in the van. Under the combined power of the pepper and canister fire from either side, the marching line of the Confederates at artillery missiles in front, the Confederates at artillery missiles in front, the Confederates at artillery missiles in front.

The brigade of Col. McIntosh had taken position on the ground vacated by that of Custer on retiring, and the carbine ammunition of these men was being used by the fighting line. When Custer's men returned to relieve McIntosh and resume their place on the front line the Confederates began to fire. The fighting line of the Virginia was separated in the middle, swinging backward like double gates, and left a gap for the enemy to dash through.

At the moment Custer was drawing toward this very spot with the Seventh Michigan, and seeing the emergency he hastily formed the regiment in close columns and advanced to meet the Virginians. The latter were already between two fires, the Fifth Michigan and First New Jersey having deployed parallel to the route of march of the enemy and opened upon them. Custer swept on with the Seventh until he found his way barred by a stone fence. Across this barrier his men opened with carbines, and the Confederates gallantly faced the music, forced their way to the opposite side of the wall, and returned the fire with pistols. The battle waged for some time at arm's length, but the Confederates were quickly re-enforced, and Custer had to give ground, followed by the Virginians. The Confederates were all over half way across the open space, but they were drawing nearer to Gregg's cannon as every step, and were made to suffer terribly for their holdmen. They were, in fact, running a gantlet of fire on both sides and facing a fire on the front, something human nature cannot endure forever, and at last they had to give it up and retire. Thus far the fighting had been only a byplay on the part of the Confederates. "Stuart intended to copy my situation here with only one of his brigades,"

Stuart intended to copy my situation here with only one of his brigades, and the battle of Gettysburg was over. GEORGE T. KYLER.

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CHARGE OF THE CHEYENNE. HE WAS NEARLY MIDWAY, AND COL. FORSYTH WAS NOT LONG IN DIVING THE TRUSSATION.

He was surrounded by immense numbers of bloodthirsty redskins, which afterwards proved to be Cheyennes and Sioux over 900 strong, led on in all the fury of their race by Roman Nose. This royal savage had boasted that only once had he taken a white man's hand in friendship, and then it was as a council when the red men had demanded the cessation of railroad building by the whites under the alternative of bloody war. Gen. Hancock, who was commanding the department at the time, had answered that if war was what the Indians wanted they could have it, and Forsyth and his men were realizing that the promise was being observed all around. There was a line of dead Indians and ponies keeping company with the silent body of the Cheyenne

THE YAKIMA HERALD.

Official Paper of Yakima County.

READ & COE, Proprietors.

ISSUED EVERY THURSDAY.

\$2.00 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

Advertising Rates Upon Application.

E. M. REED, Editor and Business Manager.

THE NEXT COUNCIL.

There is a yearning to indicate that this will be a year of unexampled prosperity for Yakima. Our prospects, based on uncontroverted merit, are good for securing the agricultural college; preparations are now being made to begin active excavation work on the big irrigation ditch that will, when completed, have required an expenditure of a million and a half of money; the outlook for a big fruit and general crop are most flattering; and lastly, North Yakima has voted to put in a complete system of sewerage, at an estimated cost of \$60,000. The decision was well made, and even those who opposed it will have no cause for regret at its adoption if the money is honestly and judiciously expended. To secure this end, the aim of our people should be to make no mistakes in the selection of the next council. Men should be chosen who are permanently identified with the best interests of the city; who are known to be honest and shrewd business men, as well as being possessors of advanced ideas. Such men should be elected, and in order that the choice may be well made, no ticket should be put up until every man on it has been carefully canvassed and it is found that he will fill the bill beyond peradventure.

THE COUNTRY'S PRUDES.

An era of prudery seems to have struck the country. Philadelphia objects to exhibitions of undraped statuary and the nude in paintings. Wyoming insists that the female adorning the state seal be clothed sufficiently to withstand one of the blizzards which are indigenous to that land, and now it appears that a Pennsylvania legislator has introduced a bill prohibiting the wearing of lights on any stage within the confines of that state. Under such a law few if any of Shakespeare's great plays could be produced in that commonwealth. Imagine Hamlet in pantaloons and Rosalind in breeches, and the absurdity of the proposition will become instantly apparent, while the suggestion of bloomers for a whole ballet is enough to make even the staid Quakers of the Quaker City go into convulsions of laughter.

There is, of course, no more possibility of the passage of the bill than there was that the Philadelphia women would succeed in banishing the nude in art from that city, but it will strike students of the philosophy and action of the mind that prudes are engaged in a crusade which will promote rather than check prudency. There is nothing wrong about nature except as seen by distorted imagination.

Tax hanging of the members of Mafia seems to be kicking up a decidedly rank odor just at present. The Italian government demanded reparation, which wasn't conceded them, at least action wasn't taken as speedily as was desired, and to show its displeasure the Italian minister has been recalled from Washington. Secretary Blaine is suffering from the gout and is not in a very amiable frame of mind, and he has notified King Humbert that this government will not permit itself to be buried. The press dispatches are full of the affair and some war talk has resulted, but the administration has no fear of any serious difficulty resulting.

The members of both houses of the Minnesota legislature were sounded recently on their presidential preferences. Only representative Wilson favored Mr. Harrison, and Senator McMillin alone championed David B. Hill. Blaine received 56 votes; Cleveland 57, Gresham 2, Hill 1, Harrison 1, Palmer 1 and Carlisle 1. The Alliance men divided their vote among S. M. Owen, late candidate for governor of Minnesota; Ignatius Donnelly, the Snakeheadian iconoclast; James B. Weaver, the Iowa greenbacker, and John P. St. John, the Kansas prohibitionist.

The action of citizens of this county in organizing a fair association on a broad and substantial basis is an excellent move and will result in not only calling the attention of the outside world to this favored locality, but will stimulate and increase the agricultural production of this section, induce the making of experiments in the way of growing untried crops, and incite stockmen to the upbreeding of their horses, cattle and other stock, to the benefit of the country and the enrichment of themselves.

MAYOR E. K. NICHOLS, who has repeatedly refused to make the run for reelection, is said to have been persuaded into changing his mind on this question. At this period of the city's existence no one can afford to allow their individual preferences to interfere if they are called. The citizens have determined that the council to be elected in May shall be composed of the best material that the city can furnish.

The Cincinnati Enquirer has taken the opinions of a great number among the chief republicans of Ohio, and comes to the conclusion that the Hon. William McKinley will be the republican candidate for governor at the next election. It will be an interesting contest. After it is done we shall know whether the state of Ohio is in favor of the McKinley bill or against it.

NORTH YAKIMA has had the pleasure of witnessing two excellent shows within the past week, and both entertainments were well patronized. The days when barn-stoppers would draw good houses here are over, but talent will always receive its meed of recognition.

PERSONAL.

R. W. Starr, of Waterville, is in the city. Hon. N. T. Cason is in the city on legal business.

Sheriff Dan Simmons spent several days in Seattle this week.

Joseph Lee, father of Mrs. F. B. Shallow, returned to Colfax Tuesday.

Mrs. Harry Moran and daughter left Tuesday on a visit to Walla Walla.

Ex-County Commissioner J. M. Brown, of Prosser, was in the city this week.

J. C. Lloyd, of Ellensburg, was the guest of the Hotel Yakima Wednesday.

E. A. Mahan, the bright young representative of the San Francisco Examiner, was in the city this week.

Miss Maude Thomas returned Wednesday from school at Tacoma, to spend the Easter holidays with her family.

Harold Preston, of the legal firm of Preston, Carr & Preston, Seattle, is in the city, the guest of Col. L. S. Howlett.

T. M. Vance returned on Friday last from Olympia, where he was in attendance on a meeting of the world's fair commissioners.

G. A. Bachrodt returned from Portland on Monday. Mrs. Bachrodt continued on to San Francisco, where she will visit friends and relatives.

Timothy Lynch and wife left on Friday last for Lewis county on a visit to Mrs. Lynch's mother. Mr. Lynch was a former resident of Lewis county, having settled there twenty-five years ago.

Charles Helm, the well known horseman of Kittitas county, was in the city several days during the past week. One of the results of his visit here was the sale to Wesley F. Jones of a thoroughbred Percheron stallion.

Fred H. Reed was back from the Sound for several days this week assisting in forwarding those projects which are to transform Yakima into a hive of industry and contentment. He left for South Bend today to be gone a week.

Judge Hill and wife are again back from Medical lake. They expect to leave for Seattle in a few days. The judge is a firm believer in the bright future in store for Yakima and will watch her forward progress with much interest.

George Livesley and family left for California Wednesday, called there by the dangerous condition of Mr. Livesley's son, who is afflicted with consumption, and who made the trip to the Golden State last fall in hopes that the change of climate would prove beneficial.

Lieutenant A. B. Wyckoff, of the bureau of yards and docks, U. S. navy, is in the city visiting Hon. Edward Whitson and family. Lieutenant Wyckoff is one of the commission that recently selected Port Orchard as a site for the navy yard and dry docks to be established on the northwest coast.

FACTS ABOUT HOLY WEEK.

A Summary of the Important Events Which Have Occurred in the Week Christian People So Commemorate.

Last Sunday was Easter, and the week previous was kept by the Christian world in solemn commemoration of the passion and death of our Lord Jesus Christ. The following is a summary of the events which have occurred in Holy Week:

SUNDAY—Called Palm Sunday, because on this day our Lord made his triumphal entry into Jerusalem, and the people strewed branches of palm trees in His way.—(St. Mark, xi, 12-20.)

MONDAY—Jesus curses the barren fig tree; drives the buyers and sellers from the temple; the chief priest and Scribes conspire against Him.—(St. Mark, xi, 12-20.)

TUESDAY—Jesus teaches in the Temple; answers the questions of His enemies; speaks many parables; denounces woe on Scribes and Pharisees; foretells the destruction of Jerusalem.—(St. Luke, xi, 20, xii, xiii.)

WEDNESDAY—Jesus foretells his betrayal. The chief priest's covenant with Judas for thirty pieces of silver.—(St. Luke, xiii, 1-7.)

THURSDAY—The last supper. Jesus washed the disciples' feet; gives the sop to Judas; warns Peter. He institutes the sacrament of the holy communion.—(St. Matthew, xxvi, 17-31.) "He comforts the disciples; promises the Holy Ghost; prays to the Father.—(St. John, xiv-xvii.)

FRIDAY—In the garden of Gethsemane; the agony and bloody sweat. Judas betrays Him with a kiss; Jesus is taken; forsaken by all the disciples; led before the high priest; denied by Peter; condemned to death.—(St. Matthew, xxvi, 48 to end.) This is called Maundy-Thursdays because of the mandates or commandments "Love one another, and 'Do this in remembrance of Me.'" i. e., celebrated the holy communion.—(St. John, xiii, 34; St. Luke, xiii, 19.)

GOOD FRIDAY—6 a. m. Jesus examined before Pilate; sent to Herod; mocked; arrayed in a "gorgeous" robe; sent back to Pilate.—(St. Luke, xxiii, 2.) Barabbas preferred before Him. The strugling; the purple robe; the reed and crown of thorns; the spitting, buffeting and mocking. Jesus is given over to death and led to crucifixion; bearing His cross.—(St. Matthew, xxvii, 1-34.)

9 A. M. Jesus is crucified between two thieves. The soldier spart His garments and cast lots. He is reviled. The penitent thief. The seven sayings on the cross. They give him vinegar and gall.

12 Noon. The sun is darkened.

3 P. M. Jesus dies. The veil of the temple rent. Graves opened. His side pierced; blood and water flowed from it.—(St. Luke, xxiii, 33-50; St. John, xix, 31-38.)

Joseph and Nicodemus take his body from the cross and lay it in the tomb.—(St. Matt., xxvii, 57-61.)

SATURDAY—EASTER EVEN.—The rest of the Sabbath. The sepulchre sealed; the guard of soldiers placed. Jesus' body in

the tomb. His soul in the place of the departed.—(St. Luke, xxiii, 50 to end; I. S. Peter, iii, 18-19.)

THE EASTER-EVEN PRAYER.—Grant, O Lord, that as we are baptized into the death of thy blessed son our Savior Jesus Christ, so by continual mortifying our corrupt affections we may be buried with him; and that through the grave, the gate of death, we may pass to our joyful resurrection; for His merits, who died, and was buried, and rose again for us, thy Son Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

For Protection of Feathered Game.

The last legislature passed a new law for the protection of all feathered game (house bill 167), which in substance provides:

It shall be unlawful for any person in the state of Washington to kill, trap or in any way take or kill any feathered game for the market or sale in any month in the year except December.

Such game shall be of the several kinds as follows: Swan, Geese, Brants, sandhill cranes, grouse, pheasants, partridges, prairie chickens, snipe and all the various and different kinds of ducks.

It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to sell or dispose of, except in the month of December, or have in their possession, for the purpose of sale, any of the game mentioned for money or for any pay whatever.

It shall be unlawful to ship any kind or kinds of game out of this state for the market any month in the year.

It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to kill, trap or in any way take or kill any wild and golden and silver China or Mongolian pheasants for the period of five years after this act becomes a law.

All fines or moneys collected under this act to be paid to the county treasurer and held in and made a sinking fund for a game commissioner.

Any person violating any of the provisions of the act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction thereof shall be fined for each offense in a sum not less than \$10 nor more than \$100.

Advertised Letter List.

Letters un-called for at the Postoffice at North Yakima for the week ending March 31, 1891:

Burns, E. Baker, J. P. 2 Cobb, Miss Cora Gray, Hugh Morrison, J. D. McLenn, Mrs. C. Purkin, F. M. Tinbrook, Edwin Waten, Will

Persons calling for any of the above letters please give the date on which advertised.

R. DUNN, P. M.

YAKIMA CITY LIST.

Barrows, Edward J. Dickson, W. M. Haskell, Geo Myers, Ed Gray, Hugh Morrison, J. D. McLenn, Mrs. C. Purkin, F. M. Tinbrook, Edwin Waten, Will

ROSA POULTRY YARDS.

Eggs for Hatching.

Light Brahmas..... \$2.50 per 13 Single Comb Brown Leghorns 2.50 per 13 Plymouth Rocks..... 1.50 per 13 My Light Brahmas are simply perfect. My Leghorns are direct from importers' stock in the east. Each bird is carefully selected. My Plymouth Rocks are the largest of the kind. Dark barred pullets to light barred cockerels. File orders for eggs now. Orders not booked unless accompanied by price. Address all orders to G. A. WEAVER, 8-11

Bar-Box 67, North Yakima.

For Sale—Bar-Box Fixtures and Stock.

As administratrix of the estate of the late Alvah Churchill, I desire to make sale of the bar fixtures, furniture and stock situated in the saloon building on Yakima avenue across from the Lowe block.

For further particulars inquire of Mrs. Dora Churchill, Residence on Second street. 10-41*

Bicycles.

Wait for Fred T. Merrill's illustrated catalogue. Out in a few days. Over 400 fine ball bearing, hollow frame, warranted, steel bicycles, from \$35 up, cash or installments. Tyres, cranks, skates, etc., in stock and bought, sold and exchanged. 127 Washington St., Portland, Or. 11*

Furnished Rooms to Rent.

I have two comfortably furnished rooms to rent to proper party, ladies preferred. Apply to Mrs. W. E. Jones, Cor. Second and Spruce sts. 10-41

Wanted.

Position as bookkeeper. Well acquainted with general office work and mortgage loan business. 10-41

T. W. TULLY, with I X L Co. Buckle's Arnica Salve,

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cts per box. For sale at Janek's Pharmacy.

For Sale.

Four-foot dry slab wood at \$4 per cord. Apply to John Reed. 11

For Sale.

Registered Holstein-Friesian bulls and Poland China boars. 11

H. B. SCUDDER, Moxee.

The finest of smokers' goods, choice cigars and tobaccos, and fine pipes, at W. H. Chapman's new drug store.

Leave orders for ice at the 12 1/2 cent store. 10-41

The best ice in town at the 12 1/2 cent store. 10-41

Argument for the Location of the Agricultural College and School of Science at Yakima.

THE LOCATION OF THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE is a matter of the highest importance to this State. Washington must always be an agricultural State. Indeed, the Eastern portion must rely on agriculture almost entirely. In this section, therefore, the Legislature has wisely decided that the college shall be located. Certain counties, too, have been thrown out by the Legislature, as they already have State institutions within their borders. This was also a wise decision, provided that the remaining counties offer advantages of fitness equal to any of the others. It is a wise provision to distribute State institutions, so that no particular section may have its possibly superior claims overlooked for those of its more populous and stronger rivals. The State, like an impartial judge, should know no favor—like a wise parent, should treat her children alike—and should so distribute her favors as to develop all sections and gain the greatest good to the greatest number.

The Commission named by the Governor is an admirable one, and may be trusted to weigh well the conflicting claims of the rival Counties, and come to a just and wise conclusion. The Counties from which the choice will undoubtedly be made, are Whitman, Lincoln, Adams and Yakima; and of these, Yakima, for many reasons, would seem to be the best location. It is the most central—indeed, is the connecting link between the East and West, and its County Seat is the central point, to a mile, between the two divisions of the State. Its climate and soil are noted for their agricultural possibilities. It is but stating a known truth to say that in no other County of Washington can such a wonderful variety of products be shown. The cereals, fruits and vegetables produced in other Counties, are here produced in yield as large or larger, and in quality as good or better. Her peaches are considered by the connoisseurs of the west as superior in flavor to those of California. Her melons are celebrated from Spokane to the Straits. Her vineyards are yet in their infancy, but are most promising. Her tobacco is of undoubted excellence. Her hops have been preferred by the European market to any grown on the coast. Her cotton, raised experimentally in limited quantities, has brought to her farmers handsome offers and inducements from the largest brokers of New York to engage in the cultivation of that staple. Her roots from beets to potatoes are unrivaled. Her vines from grapes and peanuts to tomatoes are unequaled elsewhere in the State.

While these are facts which are in the knowledge of many and can be verified by all who choose to make careful and candid inquiry, one great drawback hampers the agriculturalist of this otherwise wonderfully favored County. It has, practically, no rain, and must depend on irrigation for the production of even one blade of grass. But herein lies her strongest, her unanswerable, claim for the Agricultural College. There are many such colleges throughout the country, which are located under ordinary farming conditions. From these scientific methods applicable to ordinary farming can at all times be learned. But there is no such school anywhere in the arid irrigating belt. Such a college located in Yakima County would benefit not only that County, but all similar districts in our own and in sister States. It would acquire a national and eventually an European reputation. It would draw students from Idaho, Montana, Utah, Colorado and California. It would teach the methods by which millions of acres of the most productive land on this continent could be made the support of hundreds of thousands of farmers. It would do more than any other one thing to build up, and that rapidly, the population of our State, and increase her wealth. It would create wealth in the purest sense of the expression. It would be clear gain, because (to use a hackneyed but very expressive phrase) it would teach the methods by which "the desert is made to blossom as the rose," and by which much can be produced from nothing.

And this can not be achieved by private enterprise; the contract is too large. In Moxee, Yakima County, the largest and most successful private experimental farm in the State is located. While its results have been extensive and most useful, they have, relatively to the magnitude of the problem, left almost untouched the thousand questions of scientific farming under irrigation. The only two known methods of irrigation are by diverting water from natural streams and by artesian wells. The first method is divided into three sub methods—canals which distribute the water by gravitation, wheels which raise the water from the natural stream-level below the land to be watered, and irrigation pumps which convey the water to even higher levels. All these methods are now in operation in Yakima, and an artesian well is under contract and already down several hundred feet. These experiments and methods are in use, taken all together, in no other County in the State, and so far as data at hand indicate, in no other County in the United States.

And, since the institution to be located contemplates a scientific education which shall go into the ground not alone for what it will give to the tiller of the soil, but as well for the base and precious metals, for coal and for building and precious stone, it is proper to call attention to the fact that Yakima County has for its western boundary the summit of the Cascade range of mountains—a range which has yielded its stores of wealth to all countries for ages. It has, too, several spurs from the main range which have been shown, by even ordinary unscientific prospecting, to abound in iron, coal, gold, silver and copper. There have recently been discovered large deposits of onyx, jasper and moss-agate, in the County, between the Yakima and Columbia rivers. There are, too, exhaustless deposits of mineral fire-proof paint, and the best known clay for making fire-brick in the world. Operations looking to the teaching of science as it bears upon the developing of the earth's mineral stores can, as will be seen by the foregoing statement, be conducted in Yakima with far greater advantage than in any other County in the State coming within the range of possibility, considering all requirements of the institution. In fact, the Counties possible as competitors from an agricultural standpoint cannot lay claim to these mineral requisites for a scientific education.

To summarize: 1st. Less is known of irrigation farming than of farming under ordinary conditions. 2nd. The products raised under irrigation in warm districts are higher class, more valuable and greater in quantity than under ordinary farming conditions. 3rd. It follows on this that a greater production of wealth per acre results, and that a given amount of land will support a greater number of people. 4th. There is no such institution in an arid irrigating district; hence the utility of this school would be of no only State but National scope, and its reputation correspondingly wide-spread. 5th. Yakima more than any other County possesses the required conditions of soil and climate, is in close business connection with the Sound, is most central and accessible, and is the pioneer in irrigation experiments. 6th. It is the only County in this or any State having in operation all approved methods of irrigation. 7th. All requisites for a scientific education exist in the mineral deposits of Yakima County.

We Rank as Follows

- 1. Good Goods. 2. Low Prices. 3. Square Dealing.

COME IN AND GET ACQUAINTED.

Farmers' & Traders' Co-Op. Store, M. J. UNGER, Prop.

YAKIMA MARKET

(TELEPHONE NO. 38).

ALL KINDS OF FRESH AND SALTED MEATS. GRAIN-FED PORK, LIVER WORST Bolognas and Sausages a specialty.

All accounts must be paid weekly. No delivery in this, as it is a compact of local butchers.

Orders taken at Residences and Delivered Free of Charge.

FEAR & CARPENTER.

M. G. WILLS

HAS REMOVED HIS

SALOON

And Billiard Parlors

To New Beck Block, Yakima Ave.

The new fittings and furnishings, comfortable quarters and courteous treatment are held out to the public as inducements for patronage, and the most popular and purest makes of fine

Wines, Liquors and Cigars

Are always to be had at his Bar.

The second story of the building has been fitted up and partitioned off into

Elegant Billiard and Club Rooms,

Where customers so disposed can retire in seclusion for a sociable time, "far from the maddening crowd's ignoble strife." A sideboard will also be found conveniently located to appease the thirst of upstairs guests.

Drop in and "Smile!"

CHANGE OF QUARTERS.

A. J. Krastolt has removed the

YAKIMA BAKERY

From Front Street to the building recently vacated by Win. Shearer

On Yakima Avenue.

Coffee, Tea, Chocolate and Milk, with Cake, 10c.

Fresh Bread, Cakes, Pies and Buns Every Day.

STARRETT'S GARDEN SEEDS!

The Best Because Always Reliable!

ESTABLISHED 1874.

Special Prices to Market Gardeners

Send for Catalogue for 1891.

ADDRESS

Geo. Starrett,

42nd Walla Walla, Wash.

FROM TERMINAL OR INTERIOR POINTS THE

Northern Pacific R.R.

is the line to take

To all Points East and South.

It is the DINING CAR ROUTE. IT RUNS THROUGH VENTURED TRAINS EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR

ST. PAUL AND CHICAGO (No Change of Cars.)

Composed of Dining Cars Unsurpassed, Pullman Drawing-Room Sleepers (of Latest Equipment), TOURISTS' SLEEPING CARS,

Best that can be constructed and in which accommodations are both FREE and FURNISHED for holders of First or Second-class tickets—and

Elegant Day Coaches.

A CONTINUOUS LINE connecting with ALL LINES, affording DIRECT AND UNINTER- RUPTED SERVICE.

Pullman Sleeper reservations can be secured in advance through any Agent of the road.

Through Tickets

To and from all points in America, England and Europe can be purchased at any Ticket Office of this Company.

Full information concerning rates, time of trains, routes and other details furnished on application to any agent, or

Asst. General Passenger Agent, No. 121 First street, cor. Washington, Portland, Oregon.

H. C. HICKMAN, Agent, North Yakima.

East Bound. West Bound. Atlantic Mail, 10.2 p. m. Pacific Mail, 2.00 p. m. Exp., 2.35 p. m. Exp., 2.40 a. m.

WAR ON HIGH PRICES!

In View of the Dull Times, and in order to—

Make Room for Spring Stock

I will for the Next 30 Days give a Reduction of 10 Per Cent. on All Marked Prices in

Crockery, Glassware, Cutlery, &c.

I MEAN BUSINESS! As an Examination of Goods and Prices will Verify.

12 1/2 c. Store. Strictly Cash!

F. E. CRAIG, Proprietor.

Matt Bartholet---the Cash Grocer.



THE PUGILISTS BREAK JAIL.—The pugilists, Carroll and Allen, worried with their incarceration in the county jail, have left for other fields without even bidding the authorities good-bye. They were locked in the main room of the jail at 9 o'clock Tuesday night by Deputy Sheriff Lincoln Dilley and in the morning they were not to be found. It is supposed that by means of false keys they let themselves out through the sheriff's office and then took to their heels. They had been given considerable freedom and were frequently to be seen about the court-house yard and building doing odd jobs of work. The belief is that while thus employed they arranged with friends on the outside for the necessary keys to effect their escape. They were considered enough to lock the doors after them. Sheriff Simmons, who returned from Seattle Wednesday, believes that some outsider crawled over the transom of his office during the absence of Deputy Dilley, secured the jail keys that were hanging in the office and then let the prisoners out.

YAKIMA FAIR ASSOCIATION.—A well attended meeting was held Wednesday afternoon at the city hall to complete the organization of the Yakima Fair Association. While not definitely settled, it was plainly the wish of the assembly that of propositions submitted for the lease or sale of the Gilson tract the latter be accepted. Mr. Gilson offers to sell fifty-eight acres of land with buildings, sprinkler and tools for \$5,000, and a committee, consisting of Joseph Baxter, S. J. Lowe and H. B. Scudder, was appointed by Chairman W. F. Jones to thoroughly investigate the propositions and report at a meeting to be held at the same place Saturday afternoon. The incorporation papers were completed and signed and will be forwarded at once to the auditor of state. The capital stock is placed at \$10,000, divided into 2000 shares of \$5 each. The directors elected, to hold until the first annual meeting on the second Saturday in June, are H. B. Scudder, J. M. Baxter, George Dorrell, S. J. Lowe, H. D. Cock, Wm. Splawn and John Bartholet.

A CELESTIAL MINER MURDERED.—Word was brought to this city the other day of the murder of a Chinaman who had been successfully mining along the Columbia river for some time past. He had succeeded in accumulating several hundred dollars worth of dust, which aroused the cupidity of a countryman and led to the murder, which was of the most brutal character, the victim being hacked to pieces with some dull weapon. After the crime the murderer fled, but was overtaken by an Indian and forced to surrender. Under a strong guard he was escorted to Pasco, it being the impression that the murder was committed within the limits of Franklin county. The murdered man was the cousin of Wong, a well known Chinese resident of Yakima.

THE CITY VOTES FOR SEWERAGE.—The city election, which was held on Monday for the purpose of voting on the question of bonding the city for sewerage and for the election of a councilman to succeed B. F. Young, was hotly contested. The question of sewerage was the main issue, a three-fifths vote being necessary for its carriage. Many citizens failed to register, which accounts for the small vote. In the first ward there were 32 votes in favor of sewerage and 21 against. In the second ward there were 64 votes for and 35 against, resulting in the success of the proposition by 5-4-5 votes in excess of the necessary number. For councilman Fred Parker received 69 votes to 35 for B. F. Young.

CITY BONDS ALL RIGHT.—A report was circulated about town this week to the effect that a telegram had been received that the sale of the city bonds was off, owing to some technicality. The report was probably circulated for speculative purposes, as a letter, and afterwards a telegram, was received from Harris & Co., the purchasers, stating that everything had been found to be in satisfactory shape and that the blank bonds had been expressed to receive the necessary signature of the mayor. The bonds were received Wednesday and are now being signed. The money will be placed to the credit of North Yakima as soon as the bonds are returned to Chicago.

THE LITTLE ONE PASSED.—Charley Bessner, of the Walla Walla Journal, gives the public the following as gospel truth: "A four-year-old boy in this city was amusing himself one recent evening by imitating his father and mother, who were playing a little game of progressive euchre. The child held a pack of cards and would lay a card on the floor every time his mother laid one on the table and would say 'I pass,' etc., when she did. Bed time came, and with it the usual child's prayer with the common ending, but this time the youngster wound up thus: 'God bless papa, mamma and baby—I pass—clubs trump. Amen! That boy will get there.'"

YAKIMA SECURES GLEN DUDLEY.—Chas. Campbell, of Yakima City, has purchased from Mr. Alexander the thoroughbred stallion Glen Dudley, by imported Glenelg; first dam, Madame Dudley, by Lexington. Glen Dudley will arrive here on the 4th instant from Hillsborough, Oregon. Mr. Campbell feels greatly elated at securing this celebrated and valuable animal, and the stockmen of Yakima are to be congratulated over so great an addition to the stud of the county.

DEATH OF AN OLD CITIZEN.—D. F. McClelland, one of the oldest citizens of Yakima county, died at 2 o'clock Tuesday morning after a long sickness. The deceased was a member of the Odd Fellows, and his funeral was conducted today under the auspices of that order. Mr. McClelland leaves a wife to mourn his loss. He was afflicted with paralysis, and this, complicated with the grip, caused his death.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

—A telephone has been placed in the saloon of M. G. Willis. Ring up 64.

—Born, Yakima county, March 17th, to the wife of L. E. Cormack, a son.

—Mrs. Andrew Gervais, of Yakima City, died this morning after a long illness.

—A number of Klona lots were sold last week to members of the John Dillon troupe.

—The contest case of Cary vs. Thornton is occupying the attention of the land officers.

—Born, at North Yakima, April 1, to the wife of J. J. Smith, a daughter, weight 10 pounds.

—The new white mail trains on the Northern Pacific are dubbed by trahsmen "Whitewings."

—J. G. Lawrence has shipped twenty carloads of hay to the Sound during the past thirty days.

—Andrew Wilson last week sold to Joseph M. Baxter his Clydesdale stallion "Scottish Chief."

—School will be opened on the upper Natchez, Monday, with Miss Addie E. Coombs as teacher.

—Mrs. M. W. Wallace has been seriously ill for some time past, but is now reported to be improving.

—Scott & Co. are arranging for building two houses on Sixth street, one to contain five and the other six rooms.

—A. B. Nutt has returned from Canada, satisfied that Yakima offers inducements sufficient to cause him to locate here.

—Mrs. J. C. Ritter, mother of A. P. Van Doren and Newt Ritter, of the Wenas, died Friday, March 27, at the age of 76.

—Harry Spinning has closed the contract with Scott & Co. for an attractive residence in the eastern part of the city.

—The ten-year-old daughter of Mr. Simpson, of the Moxee, fell from a fence on Friday last, resulting in a fractured arm.

—J. T. Eshelman is furnishing offices over Golden & Stratton's store for the transaction of real estate and insurance business.

—Paul Mohr passed through Yakima on Friday last going west. He occupied a special car and was accompanied by his bride.

—Rev. (?) J. A. Walker, of Roslyn, was acquitted of the charge of burglary. The court maintained that criminal intent was lacking.

—Kiona promises to contain a very heterogeneous population. Several of the darkey members of the Georgia minstrels have invested in lots.

—There is much sickness on the Cowlitz at present, due mainly to la grippe. Two children of Louis Lanch have died recently from this cause.

—Mrs. R. K. Nichols is seriously ill, and at one or two periods during the past week her life was despaired of. She is now reported on the mend.

—Harold Preston, Mrs. A. A. Boyers, and the Misses Zons and Myra Howlett, spent a couple of days at Amasa Walker's Sunnyside ranch this week.

—Denman Thompson and troupe have written to secure a date here some time during the latter part of this month. The "Two Sisters" will be played.

—Stockmen should not forget that THE HERALD office is well supplied with stock cuts and is prepared to do job work, posters or cards in the very best style.

—The juvenile temple, an auxiliary of the I. O. G. T., will give a literary entertainment at Mason's opera house Friday evening, April 10, for the benefit of the order.

—J. R. Peter received four carloads of timber for the Natchez railroad bridge today. He has thirty-five men at work at present and will increase the force on Monday.

—Engineers have again been put in the field by the N. P. & Yakima Irrigation company to complete the surveys. It is claimed that dirt will begin to fly very shortly now.

—A number of fishermen seem to be unaware of the fact that the open season for trout fishing will not arrive until April 15. The date has been changed from April 1.

—G. A. Bachrodt is collecting data for his brother-in-law, an experienced brewer, who proposes to put in an extensive brewery here if the information he is seeking is satisfactory.

—R. B. Bryan, state school superintendent, has called a convention of county school superintendents to meet at Olympia on the 7th inst. Prof. J. G. Lawrence will represent Yakima county.

—The marriage of D. E. Ball and Miss Maggie Goodwin, daughter of C. C. Goodwin, was celebrated Sunday by Rev. J. T. Eshelman. The newly wedded couple left the same day for the Sound country.

—The family of Henry S. Price, of the Moxee, is especially afflicted. The family consisted of eleven members, two of whom died during the past week from la grippe, followed by pneumonia, and seven others are confined to their beds with the prevailing epidemic.

—J. B. Reavis, attorney of the N. P. & Yakima Irrigation company, spent a couple of days along the line of the ditch this week securing the right-of-way. His efforts were mainly successful, the settlers, with few exceptions, ceding the right-of-way cheerfully.

—The twenty-fifth or silver anniversary of the organization of the G. A. R. will be observed Monday evening by Lincoln Post at their hall over H. H. Allen's drug store. There will be music, recitations and an account of the organization of the society. The Sons of Veterans, Woman's Relief Corps and the public generally are invited to be present on this occasion.

YAKIMA IS THE FAVORITE.

Unbiased Views Regarding the Location of the Agricultural College.

The Advantages of Soil and Climate Are Here—The Best Interests of All Served in Selecting Yakima.

Morning Olympian: In favor of Yakima, it can be said that she is nearer the center of the state, is on the line of the Northern Pacific, and is in the midst of the great irrigation ditches of the east side. She is in a land where almost everything can be grown when irrigated and grown to perfection. For agricultural experiments it is probably the best point beyond the Cascades. Whitman county may dispute this announcement, and the commissioners may not formally admit its correctness, but it is nevertheless correct.

Walla Walla Union: It is the desire of the Union to see the agricultural college located in Yakima county for many reasons. The college is intended for the best interests of agriculture in the entire state. It is not to take the limited area of ground that will be cultivated, and raise as much as possible on that ground, though incidentally that will be the result of the work done, but it is to so cultivate that ground that the farmers of the state may learn best how to raise the greatest amount of all crops from a circumscribed area. In other words, the duty of the college is to further production by ascertaining through experiment the most perfect method of cultivating all farm crops on all varieties of soil and in finding an agricultural use for lands now declared desert and abandoned to use as a roaming ground for wandering herds. The latter, in the opinion of the Union, is its most important duty. Agriculture is not a trade, but a science. The most successful farmer is the scientific farmer. Under former and present conditions all farmers succeeded because lands of good quality were easy to obtain. But the future will not tell the same story. The lessons that will be taught by the work of the agricultural college can be exemplified by a glance at the possibilities of agricultural development in Walla Walla county. This county, with its 1296 square miles, has only about 300,000 acres in cultivation out of a total of over 800,000 acres of area. Of this acreage at least 750,000 acres is by nature of a character that could be cultivated with success. But a large part of this area is comprised in lands, like the lower Eureka flat and the Touchet hills, composed of sand and ashes, needing water to make anything grow, but which with irrigation could not be excelled in productiveness by any land, even in this prolific country. In our opinion, this is the business of the college, to teach the coming generation of farmers how best to apply science to the reclamation of what would otherwise be waste lands. In the case of this county, the productive area could be largely increased, and the productivity of that in cultivation at the present time could be very nearly doubled. With other agricultural counties of the state this ratio could be made much larger. But a lesson of this kind can not be taught if the college is located in Whitman county, where the land is of one grade and the climate rather rigorous. But with the college in Yakima county, this important work of experimenting on the reclamation of land could be prosecuted successfully. Another lesson that future experiment must teach is the best method of destroying fruit pests. It is a common expression among the orchardists that if the codlin moth and other fruit and tree pests grow in destructiveness as they have within the past ten years that a future generation will have no way of raising good fruit. It is a duty of an agricultural college, by experiment, ascertain the best method of exterminating these pests and of cultivation of small and other fruits. If the college is located in Whitman county this branch of agricultural science can not be investigated, that section, though wonderfully prolific in wheat, not producing much of anything else. It is not a fruit country, and consequently this most important duty of the college would be neglected. With the college in Yakima, one of the first fruit countries on the coast, all the experiments in fruit culture can be prosecuted with the greatest success. Besides the cultivation of hops, tobacco, flax and cotton can be conducted in Yakima county, thereby opening other channels of industry for the farming population of the state. The locating commission, if they take into consideration what the needs of the state are, will not hesitate between Yakima and Whitman counties, the former being in every way the proper place for this institution.

Seattle Post-Intelligencer: The Walla Walla Union believes that the most important work of the state agricultural college and experiment station, soon to be established, will be to study the problem of turning the dry regions of eastern Washington into productive fields. With this idea in view it urges that the establishment be located at Yakima, where there are special opportunities for studying the irrigation problem in all its phases.

Ellensburg Localizer: Another attempt is to be made to locate the agricultural college and school of science in this state. It has been decided to locate it east of the mountains. Several places have been spoken of in this connection, and several others have been named as not eligible. Of course, it is desirable to locate it in the place that offers the most advantages so as to insure the objects sought to be accomplished for the benefit of the state at large. Climate, soil and capabilities of growth for the greatest number of varieties of cereals, vegetables, etc., should be the great aim of those who have the matter in charge. They should locate in a country that can grow these products with and without irrigation. There are many things in the vegetable line that cannot be grown in the higher altitudes. It is important that a

that does not exceed one thousand feet in altitude should be selected; but few of the counties named combine the advantages thus desired. In places, peanuts and sweet potatoes are grown to great perfection. The high lands of Douglas, Lincoln and Whitman cannot grow corn, tobacco, peaches, apricots and grapes. Of course, these things can be grown in this county on the Wenatchie; but this county is ruled out and cannot be considered in the list, no matter how suitable the location may be. The location that embraces the most qualifications for its variety of products is Yakima county. The great ditch that is being taken out from the Yakima river, and the large district it will cover, gives that county unequalled facilities for gaining the information that is so much desired. Some of the best fruit raised in the state is produced in Yakima county, and its vegetables are rarely equaled anywhere, to say nothing of the mammoth watermelons that grow to such prodigious proportions. Hence we believe the best interests of the state will be subserved by locating the said schools in Yakima county. It is centrally located, and is in many other respects the best of all the counties named by the legislature.

H. C. Kreiger, of Philo, Ill., who is one of THE HERALD's many eastern subscribers, writes that he has determined to leave for Yakima shortly to make his home here. THE HERALD is one of the best immigration documents that can be sent out, and has been the means of locating many settlers in this county. Send it to your eastern relatives and friends and help build up the country.

Washington's world's fair commissioners met at Olympia March 25 and effected a permanent organization by the election of N. G. Blalock, of Walla Walla, president; S. B. Conover, Port Townsend, vice president; P. C. Kaufman, Vancouver, secretary, and S. Collyer, Tacoma, treasurer. A meeting will be held in Ellensburg May 20 for the election of a commissioner to go to Chicago.

Richard Anderson, the colored man who has been under sentence of death for the past two years for murder committed at Roslyn, has been granted a new trial by the supreme court. He will probably go free next time, as the witnesses for the prosecution are scattered and the whereabouts of many are unknown.

Advices from St. Paul state that W. T. Small, general master mechanic of the Northern Pacific railroad, has tendered his resignation, to take effect on the first of next month. His successor will be John Hicks, who is at present with the Milwaukee road.

Four additional water hydrants have been located on the four corners surrounding the corner of First street and Yakima avenue. There is now no good reason why the streets shouldn't be given a good soaking occasionally.

Yakima was entertained for several days during the past week by a phonograph. There was no drop-a-nickel-in-the-slot business about this affair, and the proprietor make a killing at twenty-five cents a head.

Henry Ditter's Announcement. The best stock of Hosiery just arrived at Henry Ditter's.

Finest line of Embroidery and Ladies' Muslin Underwear at Ditter's. Ditter can furnish you with the cheapest and best line of Dry Goods and Notions in the city.

Broadhead Dress Goods at Ditter's—larger stock than ever.

Orrier ice from the 12 1/2 cent store.

Remember that W. H. Chapman keeps the purest of drugs for prescription purposes. No old drugs to work off.

The thoroughbred stallion, "J. M. R.," the property of R. W. Donac, will make the season of 1891 at North Yakima and Ellensburg. All persons wishing to breed to him will contract with H. L. Tucker, as I have appointed him my agent here to attend to my business. For pedigree see posters.

—20 and 40 acre tracts at low figures and no money down. J. B. PUGSLEY.

—You will be well repaid in trading with W. H. Chapman. Call and see his neat and choice line of goods.

—Don't forget that the 12 1/2 cent store furnishes and delivers ice anywhere in the city.

—20 and 40 acre tracts at low figures and no money down.

—Two dozen of bottled beer at the North Yakima Bottling Works.

—The only man who can get money for you on farm and city property is J. B. Pugsley.

—When you want anything in groceries, or boots and shoes, call on J. H. Carpenter. He don't sell anything only for cash, and that means small profits.

—The only man who can get money for you on farm and city property is J. B. Pugsley.

—20 and 40 acre tracts at low figures and no money down. J. B. PUGSLEY.

—M. H. Ellis & Co. have a new line of late style stiff hats and ties.

—Mrs. W. M. Ross has taken possession of the lodging house across from the court house on Second street, which has been refitted and newly furnished throughout to accommodate those who are seeking comfortable and quiet quarters.

—The only man who can get money for you on farm and city property is J. B. Pugsley.

—You can supply yourself with Weinhardt's celebrated lager beer in two dozen cases. It is just the thing for this hot weather. Call at the North Yakima Bottling Works.

—20 and 40 acre tracts at low figures and no money down. J. B. PUGSLEY.

—Two dozen of bottled beer at the North Yakima Bottling Works.

—C. E. McEwen is now offering saddles, bridles, harness and everything in his line at prices not to be duplicated this side of Portland.

—20 and 40 acre tracts at low figures and no money down. J. B. PUGSLEY.

—The only man who can get money for you on farm and city property is J. B. Pugsley.

—The ladies of the M. E. church will open an exchange on First street, three doors north of Mrs. May's store, March 7, 1901. Lunch and supper served on Saturday and Wednesday. Leave your orders for brown bread, home-made pies and cakes, baked beans and boiled ham.

—The only man who can get money for you on farm and city property is J. B. Pugsley.

—S. J. Lowe is now contracting to do all plumbing and piping, hot and cold, in the city.

—20 and 40 acre tracts at low figures and no money down.

—The only man who can get money for you on farm and city property is J. B. Pugsley.

—Having secured the services of an expert plumber and fitter, I am now prepared to do anything in that line. All persons desiring plumbing or pipe fitting in any of its branches can have work done on short notice.

—The only man who can get money for you on farm and city property is J. B. Pugsley.

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Having Just Received a Large Assortment of

Dry Goods and Fancy Goods

—OF THE—

Very Latest Styles and Designs,

WE ARE OFFERING THEM 10 PER CENT

Cheaper than Any House in Yakima.

—WE CARRY THE—

Largest Stock to Select from

OUR GOODS ARE MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES,

—AND ARE—

Strictly One Price to All!

WE EXTEND AN INVITATION TO ALL TO

INSPECT OUR GOODS!

Ladies, Do Not Miss This Opportunity!

We are Sole Agents for

Burley & Usher's Ladies and Childrens Shoes

Robinson Shoe Co.'s Mens and Boy's Boots and Shoes.

Keith Bros. & Co.'s Tiger Hats.

Kohn, bine & Co.'s Imported Dress Goods.

Richelieu Ladies' Kid Gloves—Every Pair Warranted.

Kohn Bros'. Men's and Boys' Clothing.

Sylvester, Bell & Co.'s Ladies' and children's Fast Black Hose.

Butterick Patterns.

GREAT I-X-L COMPANY,

Hyman Harris.

Simpson Bros.

Are now prepared to furnish to the Public Superior Varieties of

Fruit, Shade and Ornamental Trees.

NURSERY A MILE AND A HALF SOUTH EAST OF CITY

P. O. Box 300

All Orders by Mail or delivered in Person receive prompt and careful attention.

Hay or Grain taken in Exchange for Trees.

THREE BIG ALLIANCE MEN.

Kyle, Peffer and Simpson Make Speeches to a Washington Audience.

Not a Single White Shirt Visible in the Convention that Re-nominated the Kansas Statesman.

Extracts from a report of speeches recently made in Washington, D. C., by three Alliance men:

Senator Peffer started off with the oft-repeated statement made by his predecessor in the senate some twelve years ago when he said: "Old issues are dead. The people are arraying themselves on one side or the other of a portentous contest." This quotation from Senator Ingalls' speech furnished the speaker with a text to which he stuck closely for upwards of an hour—the new third party, or revolutionary movement. He drew a vivid word painting of the scenes in a farmer's life and condition fifty years ago and then compared it with the condition of farmers and laborers of to-day. Then the farmer raised and made nearly everything he needed. Now the farmer sold his wheat and bought flour, sold his cattle and bought beef, sold his hogs and bought pork, sold his sheep and bought wool. He illustrated the progress of the four great industries of the country—farming, manufacturing, banking, and railroading—according to his description farming was at the foot of the scale while railroading was in the lead. This order of things was to be remedied by the Farmers' Alliance (long continued applause). The great question of the day was the money question, and one of the purposes of the Alliance was to have the volume of currency increased. He spoke of the prosperous times immediately after the war when there was in circulation nearly \$2,000,000,000 in paper money, and then compared the present depression with that period, and attributed the financial trouble to the contraction of currency.

One of his arguments against present financial laws he drew from the amount of farm and real estate mortgages on record at present. He made the statement that fifty years ago a farm could not be found mortgaged for money borrowed. In these good old days little money was required, the farmer taking everything almost out in barter and trade. Now there are 9,000,000 mortgages on record, or 2352 mortgages to each county in the United States. In Alabama the amount was \$20 to the head of population, and in Iowa \$104. These were the things that touched the homes and caused the great uprising. Every body of organized workers has asked for more money. They have asked for free silver, but the American congress had turned its back on the people who made it and refused them free silver. It stood in the attitude of grasping with one hand the hand of capital and slapping the people of the country in the face with the other. He paid his respects to the reciprocity idea as embodied in the McKinley bill, and said that it did not amount to much, as the exportations to the South American was but \$98,000,000, while those to England were \$302,000,000, the latter composed largely of agricultural products.

Before he closed Senator Peffer indulged in a little political prophecy to this effect, that it was not at all unlikely that in 1892 Grover Cleveland would be the candidate of both old parties east of the Allegheny mountains, and that west of that the democrats and republicans would combine on another candidate. It would be a contest of the west against the east. In continuing his explanation of the objects of the Alliance, he said that in addition to plenty of money the people wanted means of transportation. He advocated the building of a double track railroad from Manitoba to the gulf of Mexico. This work should be done by the government, and would cost about \$60,000,000, and freight rates would be put at a minimum. In conclusion, he said that the pressing political need was to get rid of party rule, and to restore the rule to the people.

Senator-elect J. H. Kyle, of South Dakota, was next introduced. Senator Kyle is a tall, fair-haired gentleman, with a thin sandy moustache. In appearance he betrays his profession, that of a minister of the Gospel. He is way above the average height and is a pleasant talker. He was not prepared with an elaborate address, and confined himself to a description of the movement in South Dakota. He told how many of the members of the legislature that sent them to the senate had to borrow money to take them from their homes to the capital city of the state. Notwithstanding their poverty they refused every bribe that was offered. A coalition followed Senator Kyle's address, after which the orator of the evening, Jerry Simpson, was introduced. In presenting him to the audience, Mr. Beaumont referred to him as the man whom newspapers had made famous as the "sockless statesman." Mr. Simpson smiled good-humoredly at this allusion to that prevalent fiction about his foot-ware.

Mr. Simpson opened his address by stating that of the men comprising the convention that nominated him for congress in the seventh district of Kansas only one man wore a white collar, and not one of them wore a white shirt, and there was not a lawyer in the convention. "When we hold a convention in Kansas without a lawyer we think that the millennium is dawning," he said. People can get anything they set their minds on in this country, was his next statement. The Alliance did not pretend to have solved all the ins and outs of legislation, but that would come later on. They had set the people thinking. There would be two great parties in his opinion—the Alliance and the democratic. The conservatives would naturally drift to the democratic ranks. The republican party was as dead as was the Whig party in 1850, and had only been kept alive of late by

the leaders keeping up the old sectional hate between the north and south.

He repeated the arguments that have been made for the necessity of a third party, and interspersed his remarks with illustrations and stories that set the audience in a roar. He protested against legislation that allowed one-half of the wealth of the country to be held by one two-thousandth part of the population. He drew a pathetic picture of the poverty that existed among the farmers of the west and the laboring classes of the east, and deplored the apathy of law makers who set such conditions exist. He spoke of having visited the woman's convention which met in the city last week. He had seen fine ladies dressed in silks and wearing fortunes in diamonds and precious stones on their persons, reading fine essays on education and woman's sphere, but he had not heard them say a word about the 20,000 young women in New York who are driven to crime to obtain a livelihood, nor propose a plan for their redemption.

Mr. Simpson described his first visit to the capitol; how he had viewed it from all sides, and looking at the figure that surmounts the dome, thought he saw in it the representation of a workman carrying a hod. He thought how appropriate such a statue was. He timidly inquired of a bystander what the figure represented, and was informed that it was the Goddess of Liberty. Then he began to think, and seeing that the face of the image was turned to the east, he said: "How appropriate. She can look over to New York and see the 10,000 little children that die annually for lack of proper protection. She can see the 20,000 young women doomed to degradation; she can look on the thousands of oppressed in factories, mines and mills ground down by greedy capital, and I said to myself, if this is a free country, and this is liberty then give me death."

He was applauded to the echo as he finished his address, and the audience dispersed to the tune of "Dixie" played by the band.

THE VEGETABLE FLY.

Buries Itself in the Ground, Sprouts and Grows Into a Tree.

One of the most curious natural productions of the West Indies is the famed vegetable fly, an insect about the size and color of a drone bee, but without wings. In the month of May it buries itself in the earth and begins to vegetate. By the beginning of June a sprout has issued from the creature's back and made its appearance above the surface of the ground. By the end of July the tiny tree (known on the island as the fly tree) has attained its full size, being then about three inches high, but a perfect tree in every particular, much resembling a delicate coral branch. Pods appear on its branches as soon as it arrives at its full growth; these ripen and drop off in August. Instead of containing seeds, as one would naturally suppose, these pods have from three to six small, hard worms upon their interior. The pod soon shrivels up in the hot sun and bursts open on about the third day after becoming detached from the parent stem. The little worms roll out and bury themselves in the sand, and, after undergoing the changing incident to all caterpillars, become flies, which, when the proper time come, bury themselves in the ground to furnish nourishment for another miniature "fly tree."

Dr. Martinique, of the Royal Institute, who has received several boxes of these flies, upon which he has made repeated experiments, gives a long scientific explanation for the seeming impossibilities attributed to the insect, which is, at best, wholly unsatisfactory to the general reader, even though his co-workers in that branch of science may consider it explanatory and conclusive.

Our National Cash.

Uncle Sam has made a good deal of money by his paper cash that has been accidentally destroyed. Of course, every penny of it that is not handed in at the treasury for redemption is so much in his pocket. In this way he has found his issue of fractional currency most profitable. These small notes—for 5 cents, 10 cents, 25 cents and 50 cents—were easily destroyed, especially during war times. The first issue was made in 1863, and of the 5-cent notes then put forth nearly one-half—more than 45 per cent., accurately speaking—has never been asked payment for.

The same thing is true of 30 per cent. of the 10-cent notes, 25 per cent. of the 25-cent notes at 11 per cent. of the 50-cent notes. It is shown by the figured treasury total that of the \$20,000,000 worth of these little notes first issued more than \$4,000,000 still remains in the clothes of the government.

There were four more subsequent issues of fractional currency—some of their output in 3 and 15-cent notes—aggregating about \$447,000,000, and of this lump some more than \$11,000,000 has not been called for. This leaves Uncle Sam "on velvet" to the extent of \$15,000,000, so far as his fractional notes are concerned. In other words, he seems to have made about this amount of money clear on the five issues.

Chauncey Depeu's Latest Yarn.

Dr. Chauncey Depeu told of a little conversation he overheard while in the Berkshire hills the other day. They were all gathered in the parlor to help the widow mourn, when a late comer, glancing around the darkened room, said to the widow:

"Where did you get that new eight-day clock?"

"We ain't got no new eight-day clock."

"You ain't? Well, what's that in the corner?"

"That ain't no eight-day clock; that's him. We stole him on end to make more room."

OF GREAT IMPORTANCE.

Text of a Decision in Kittitas Which Applies to Yakima.

Riparian Rights of Settlers—Judge Upton Says Priority of Appropriation Regulates the Question.

The following decision was rendered by Judge Upton at Ellensburg March 17: This action was brought to establish the rights of plaintiffs, Grey and Geddis, to part of the waters of Manastash creek, and to restrain the defendants, Johnson and others, from interference therewith. The case is one of the utmost importance. The questions of law raised were numerous, many of them being new in this state.

Judge Upton, after mildly scolding the counsel for contentions with which the alleged facts were presented and telling why certain testimony was admitted, says:

The greatest question involved in this case is, does the common law doctrine of riparian rights prevail in this state? and if so, does it prevail in the locality affected by this action? This law has subsisted in the lands of its origin practically unmodified since pre-historic times. So admirably adapted is the doctrine of riparian rights to meet all requirements of a country like that bordering on Puget Sound that had it never existed elsewhere I doubt not that it would have been invented here.

Throughout the matchless Walla Walla and Palouse country, and other districts of this state, any other system of water rights would be so inapplicable as to be intolerable. The common law was that one person whose land was washed by the stream might make reasonable use of it for stock and domestic purposes, but beyond this he must not precipitately diminish its quantity, but must permit it to flow by him into the low riparian proprietors.

The application of this doctrine to certain portions of our state would work the greatest hardship. One of these sections is the west end of Kittitas, through which Manastash creek flows. Throughout this region natural streams are few and small and their waters are hardly sufficient to satisfy the needs of the thirsty soil. Throughout these regions, from their first settlement, another doctrine of water rights than that which the common law has provided—the doctrine of appropriation—exists. Its principle and scope have been abundantly discussed by the courts. Under this system the lands have been settled and reclaimed. If the common law doctrine prevailed here, the homes established upon these lands would have been worthless, for, under the common law, even the riparian proprietors can not consume in irrigation water from so small a stream without violating the rights of its neighbor.

If the common law doctrine does not prevail in West Kittitas, I think it is not because it never prevailed there. This doctrine is so manifestly inapplicable to the physical condition of West Kittitas that I can not believe it ever prevailed there, so am content to hold that the soil of West Kittitas is so arid that the riparian doctrine never took root in it; and that the several parties of this action are entitled to portions of the waters of Manastash creek, which they appropriated to beneficial uses.

So far as regards the determining of the amounts to be appropriated by each the statutes distinctly say that the rights of parties shall be determined by the dates of their appropriation. The term appropriation has been variously defined, but it is clear from all authorities that it is an intent to take for some beneficial use, accompanied by some open and positive demonstration of the intent.

The adoption of this principle not only interrupts the acts of the settler by the rules of common sense, but incorporates in the doctrine of appropriations the most valuable feature of common law doctrine of riparian rights without its hardships. It is now settled that the titles acquired under United States patent date back to the time the first step was taken toward acquiring title, so we must believe the appropriation of the riparian proprietor or settler back to the same date. In the case at issue I have dated the appropriation of the riparian proprietors from the time when they instituted proceedings to acquire title, but except in the case of Hanson. I have found no evidence that the lands of any of them require more water than has been actually used upon them. Another principle of the law of appropriation applicable to the facts in the case is that where one having land requiring a certain amount of water for its irrigation takes certain steps which clearly indicate his purpose to irrigate his whole farm and continues his work with reasonable diligence until the whole farm is irrigated, his hole appropriation dates from beginning of his work, notwithstanding the fact that, by reason of poverty, or for the great labor of clearing his land (as in the case of Hanson), or of the great length of the ditch necessary to be built (as in case of each ditch), he actually used little or no water during the first few years, but where several farms are acquired and began to be irrigated at different times (as in the case of plaintiff Geddis), or where (as in the case of Watt) the ditch having been made for one appropriation, afterward makes another one, entirely distinct from the first, each appropriation stands upon its own merits.

It remains to speak only of evaporation. Many of the ditches used by the parties to this action are several miles long. There is no evidence before the court to show what proportions of the water taken is lost in transit by evaporation and leakage. It is evident that much of this waste can be saved by the use of pipes or other water-tight aqueducts. The expense of these should fall upon those who are to use them.

I have, therefore, found that the water each party is to take must be measured by him at the place where it leaves Manastash creek. A decree will be entered distributing the waters of Manastash creek among the parties according to their several priorities, as determined in the findings of the facts and conclusions of the law, and, inasmuch as parties have been more or less at fault in interfering with the rights of others, and, as all have joined in seeking the determination of their right, the decree may provide that each party pay his own costs and disbursements.

THE LATER MAP.

From a Patriotic Order It Becomes an Association of Brigands.

The Mafia, which has earned so much notoriety of late and whose deeds undoubtedly led up to the shame and crime which overshadow New Orleans, like many another organization that has since degenerated, was begotten with high and worthy objects in view. Noblemen and patriots who formed and nurtured it in Sicily in the stormy days of the first quarter of this century, have given way to robbers and murderers, and the institution that was designed for the enforcing of natural rights and the uprooting of the pretensions of the tyrant, has deteriorated into a band of criminals who know no law but the dictation of chiefs whose general qualification and fitness consist in ability to plan for the attaining of objects which cannot be reached legitimately.

The Mafia was originally a political and semi-revolutionary organization, and embraced within it many of Sicily's noblemen, who resented the repeated encroachments which were being put upon the rights of the citizens under the excuse of the divine right of kings to have everything which it was possible for them to see or desire. They had sapped the lovely island of its wealth and had taxed its people beyond the limit of passive endurance. They were too few in number and the resources of the government too great to enable them to battle openly against the oppression, so the only thing left them to do was to band together in secret, and while openly loyal, to sow the seeds of dissension in places where they would bear most fruit.

POLITICAL CONSPIRACY.

Soon, however, the society grew to dimensions too large for its founders to control. There was a fascination in the secret meetings and conspiracies which appealed peculiarly to the romantic and but illy balanced moral condition of the Sicilian. Political conspiracy was too lofty for their understanding or contemplation. They formed a little government of their own, held their own trials, selected their own judges, drew their own juries, passed sentence in accordance with their ideas of what they wished, and then carried it out. Sometimes it was pillage, and frequently it was murder.

From 1800 no man of moral worth has belonged to the Mafia. Whatever excuse existed for the formation of the society ceased when the political aspiration or necessities upon which it was founded were satisfied. The patriots had left it, but the criminal mercenaries who always flock to secret societies in which opposition to the established form of government is one of the objects, remained and resolved to stay in it and to perpetuate it for the sake of the pillage, which was in it for the opportunities which it afforded of possessing wealth or influence without the straddles necessary to their legitimate attainments.

THE REPTILE OF CRIMINALS.

The society became a menace to the public administration of justice and the refuge of criminals of all classes. To be sought after by the regularly constituted authorities was all the passport needed to become a member of the Mafia. The deeper the crime charged and the more guilty the individual, the greater would be his welcome into the ranks. He could be depended upon to carry out the commands of the society, for in it he would find his only refuge. The world outside was hostile to him. He was at the mercy of the Mafia, and the tasks perhaps assigned him gave him personal knowledge that neither law nor human life ever stayed its march.

Sicily became honeycombed with branches of the organization, until finally the government had practically to combat them as it would a hostile force. It succeeded in driving many of them away, but not in stamping them out. The authorities were well content to banish them, and many of them escaped to exile. America in 1800-65 was beginning to first experience Italian emigration, and thither some of the Mafia came, as distinct, however, from their respectable countrymen as though they had lived thousands of leagues away. They were not recognized by them, but the Mafia knew one another. Their secret signs and passwords were the open sesame to companionship. Their old lives clung about them still. They had plotted and conspired for years, had forgotten what it was to live decently or work honestly, and began in this land the perpetration of the order that had been the curse of their own.

THEY ARE LOYAL ONLY TO THEMSELVES.

They are loyal only to themselves. Into their ranks are received the men who are refugees from justice, and protection is there given them. They redress all violations of their own laws, and neither know nor respect any other. A betrayal of their secrets or of one of their members, it is their boast, has never yet gone unpunished. New York City had an experience of it in the fall of 1888, when Antonio Placconio was murdered on a Sunday evening in the shadow of Cooper Union. He had succeeded in bringing to justice one of their member in Italy, and paid the penalty of it with his life in that city nearly fifteen years afterward. No one was punished for it, for the Mafia keeps its secrets well. Nearly every city in the union contains a Mafia organization.

THE AIR IS FULL OF IT.

A Chicago Scientist Has a New Theory of the Grippe.

Has Just Made of Microbes—Quarter of a Billion People Sick—Nine Hundred Deaths Last Week.

CHICAGO, March 27.—Dr. W. G. Gentry, of this city, has succeeded in developing what he thinks is undoubtedly the microbe of the grippe. The doctor has been studying the peculiar influenza since its appearance over a year ago. He found that thirty-four years ago, and again sixteen years ago, the grippe was epidemic among human beings, and that seventeen years ago it attacked horses, causing the well-remembered epizootic epidemic. Dr. Gentry was inclined to believe that the earth at intervals passed through a stretch of space impregnated with what astronomers call "star dust," and several days ago it occurred to him he might trap some of the dust of the microbes. Carefully polishing a blank microbe slide he took it outdoors and passed it through the air, and placing the slide under his microscope he counted seven unidentified microbes in the field of the instrument. He had the slide mounted, and then obtaining some mucus from a patient afflicted with the grippe, found in it microbes identical in every respect with those caught in the air. The microbes, as described by Dr. Gentry, are generally of round form, varying occasionally in outlines, but always distinctly marked by a series of lines surrounding them. Radiating from the lines are others which resemble fine irregular hairs.

The grippe has taken a fearful hold upon Chicago, and the fury of the disease is not abating in the least. If there had been as many deaths in Chicago during the past month from the smallpox as there have been from pneumonia and kindred ailments the city would be in a panic. The deaths reported this week will be about 900 against 430 for the same time last year, probably the largest number ever recorded in this city. From the number of fatal cases the prevalence of the sickness can be appreciated, for those who are under the care of the physicians only a small percentage die. A careful estimate justifies the statement that nearly a quarter of a million people in this city are today under medical treatment. Every branch of business is crippled by the prevailing sickness.

Some Smart Students.

Professor—We must change our marking system.
Tutor—Why?
Professor—So many students get 100 per cent. I think there should be something higher and harder to attain—say 150 per cent.

Tutor—But no man could get more than 100 per cent.
Professor—Oh, yes, they could. I know several students who now know a great deal more than there is to know.—*New York Herald.*

Electric Bitters.

This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise.—A purer medicine does not exist and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, will remove Pimples, Boils, Salt Rheum and other affections caused by impure blood.—Will drive Malaria from the system and prevent as well as cure all Malarial fevers.—For cure of Headache, Constipation and Indigestion try Electric Bitters.—Electric satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded.—Price 50c and 40¢ per bottle at Janek's Pharmacy.

From Boston.

Housewife—You say you are from Boston?
Wearly Watkins—Yes.
Housewife—Your language does not indicate it. I have not heard a five-syllabled word from you yet.
Wearly Watkins—No'm; I never learned none. That's why I had to leave. *Annapolis Journal.*

A Wonder Worker.

Mr. Frank Huffman, a young man of Burlington, Ohio, states that he had been under the care of two prominent physicians, and used their treatment until he was not able to get around. They pronounced his case to be Consumption and incurable. He was persuaded to try Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, and at that time was not able to walk across the street without resting. He found before he had used half a dollar bottle, that he was much better; he continued to use it and is to-day enjoying good health. If you have any Throat, Lung or Chest Trouble try it. We guarantee satisfaction. Trial bottle free at Janek's Pharmacy.

J. H. Carpenter's is the only cash store in the city.

—Two dozen of bottled beer at the North Yakima Bottling Works.

—The only man who can get money for you on farm and city property is J. B. Pugsley.

—The only man who can get money for you on farm and city property is J. B. Pugsley.

—The stock of harness, saddles, etc., at C. E. McEwen's is the best in the city, and his prices are the lowest.

—Cheap money to loan on improved farm lands. When you want a loan, call and see us. WHITSON & PARKER.

—Prices down, profits small, and no jawbone taken at J. H. Carpenter's. If

—The only man who can get money for you on farm and city property is J. B. Pugsley.

—50 and 60 more tracts at low figures and no money down. J. B. PUGSLEY.

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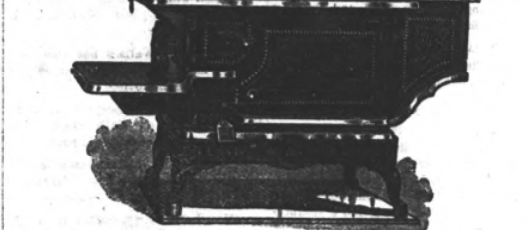
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THE ROOMS.—Are comfortably furnished, and the surroundings quiet and home-like. Price of Rooms: 3 and 10 cents for a single night; \$1.50 to \$5 by the week, and \$5 to \$12 by the month. W. A. ALEX, Proprietor.

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