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R. M. REED, Editor and Business Manager.

THE BEGINNING OF THE END.

Sir William Gordon Cumming has been dropped from the army list and is out of all the clubs of England, which means out of society; but a loyal American girl, in the face of all this, has shown her belief in him by marriage. There are more than this young woman who think that Cumming has been wronged and that he has been made a scapegoat to protect royalty. Although the Prince of Wales may have through the disgrace which has attached to him and all who were at Transvaal, there is no question but what this episode will hasten the downfall of the monarchical form of government in Great Britain. On top of the boresome scandal comes the divorce suit of Lord and Lady Brooks, wherein it is rumored that the Prince of Wales will be the co-respondent, and that there are incriminating letters in which the line between platonic affection and the infraction of the seventh commandment is most clearly drawn. The English public has long questioned the actions of the heir to the throne, but while scandal has been rife the English, as a people, are slow to take action unless the proof is positive. The monarchical form of government has withstood many shocks, but it is now losing its prestige at a rate heretofore unknown. Religious bodies have taken occasion to renege on the prince, and his mother, as well as her subjects, have shown their displeasure.

It is not likely that the warnings will be unheeded, and the dispatches have stated that Albert Edward has promised to sin no more. It is time for a change. The prince is now 32 years of age and a grandfather, and follows a path which youth becomes odious in maturity. The culprit is popular, but it will not do for him to draw too deeply at the wellspring of popularity, for public sentiment is against the course he has been pursuing, and while the attachment to the monarchy is deep rooted among all classes, the people are beginning to ask themselves the reason why they should look up to and support in luxury, idleness and dissipation one whose selfish thoughts are only centered in himself or his own pleasure through questionable associates. The age is not ripe for another George IV., and when the people have their thoughts directed in this channel the tottering of the throne has begun.

THE RUSSIAN PHAROAH.

The persecution of Jews in Russia is the most cruel and disgraceful spectacle of the century. No excuse can palliate the inhuman scenes in Moscow. It is enough to know that men are being marched through the streets in fetters, not because they are criminals or accused of crime, but because they are born of a certain race. The facts are too well corroborated to be denied. They are not denied. By a coincidence just at this time Russia has invited the civilized world to Moscow to see an exhibition of art, and the visitors have seen quite a different exhibition, one that takes away all taste for art under such patronage.

The czar has deliberately chosen to be the modern Pharaoh of the Jews; and he is dealing with multitudes vastly greater than those that excited the hate and jealousy of the Egyptian oppressor. They are helpless to resist his overwhelming power, but in a broader sense than the term was used of old there is a God in Israel, and such inhumanity cannot fail, in the course of Divine Providence, to be followed by exemplary retribution.

SLAVIN is king. His fight with Jake Kilrain at Hoboken Tuesday night for a purse of \$10,000 was settled in the ninth round, when Kilrain had to be carried to his corner. The first two rounds were in favor of the Baltimore boy, but after that he wasn't in it. He went down repeatedly before Slavin's powerful body blows, and when the fight was over he was not being but a mass of helpless. Curiously, it has been said, was only waiting for the termination of this contest before challenging the winner, but he will probably hesitate when he thinks over this recent slugging match. The latest report is that Sullivan can control himself no more, but will at once challenge the successful Australian.

PHILADELPHIA may have reasons for being called the City of Brotherly Love, but all amorous lassies and laddies had better steer clear of that place. A pair of lovers kissed each other in the street in Philadelphia the other day and the vigilantes gathered them in on the charge of assault and battery. Why this charge should be preferred against them is hard to imagine, unless the young people of the Keystone state are even more vigorous in their oscillatory demonstrations than those of the wild and woolly northwest.

AERIAL navigation has had a fresh impetus through the incorporation of a ten million dollar company at Burlington, Iowa, which it is supposed will infuse the Pennington airship. The ship is now perfected is billed to carry four passengers, and its initial flight from Burlington to New York City is expected to take place on the 4th of July.

An inventor in Paris has patented a new kind of corset, especially for young ladies. The corset has a whistle attachment, and when pressure is applied from the outside it shrieks loudly. Just now the inventor is wondering why his corset doesn't sell. Inventors are usually very simple minded men.

Forty-five years ago Monday occurred the treaty of Washington, by which the boundary line to the Pacific ocean was agreed upon by the English and American governments, and the Puget Sound country became actually a part of the United States.

At Brooklyn recently an enterprising medium materialized a spook with eight hands and an electric light in its stomach. That medium deserves praise for her desire to give the spectators the full worth of their money.

Editorial Correspondence.

TACOMA, June 14, 1891.

Tacoma is in the heat of internal strife, which is indigenous to financial stress. When business is bad and money scarce the extremists, who are the very, very good, always push their views to the fore and endeavor to bring about a condition which they look upon as akin to the millennium, and which those opposed to them assert is little less than ruinous. The local leaders of the A. S. S. A., which, I believe, stands for the American Sunday School Association, have been pushing the Sunday closing movement against the saloons, and in a test case have obtained a conviction under the state law. This conviction was brought about several days ago, after which the Liquor Dealers' Association was notified that every saloon keeper who violated the law, either openly or covertly, would be prosecuted vigorously. Neither side doors, back rooms or traps would be countenanced, and the traffic must absolutely cease from 12 o'clock Saturday night for a period of twenty-four hours.

The liquor dealers held meetings and employed the ablest and sharpest attorneys to find a way around the difficulty, but without avail. The only thing that could be suggested was to lock their doors and under no consideration to furnish liquor to anyone, and not only abide by the law in their own line, but to insist and assist in enforcing it in all other lines, thereby making the movement as odious as possible to the community. This plan was adopted, and a fund of \$5,000 was raised for the prosecuting of those who violated the law, which reads as follows: "It shall be unlawful for any person or persons of this state to open for the purposes of trade or sale of goods, wares and merchandise, any shop, store or building or place of business whatever; provided, that this section shall apply to hotels in so far as the sale of intoxicating liquors is concerned, and shall not apply to drug stores, livery stables or undertakers."

Saturday a committee, representing the liquor dealers, went around to all places of business not exempt under this act—including restaurants—and notified the proprietors that they must, close or their warrants for their arrest would be sworn out Monday morning and that a rigorous prosecution would be commenced. The result was that these mandatory notifications were obeyed in every instance excepting by restaurants, and many of the smaller fry of these failed to open this morning according to custom.

The result was that those who were accustomed to a nip had to provide themselves with a bottle the night previous, go without or make a trip to Seattle and spend good hard-earned Tacoma dollars to enrich the merchants of a rival town. Those who were in the habit of having their bread fresh from the bakery on Sunday as well as other mornings either went breadless or had to put up with the remains from previous bakings. And so in every line. Not a cigar could be bought, and there were more villainous-looking, ill-smelling old dunces around on this, the Lord's day, than one would usually encounter in a whole week. The fruit stores were closed up tight, while the mournful-looking proprietors hovered around and noted their berries and other fruits decay, while hundreds of would-be purchasers jingled their coin in their pockets and asked that an exception be made in their favor; but it was no go. These were spotters everywhere, and the fear of the law was greater than the desire for gain. Clerks were out in force with their best girls, but they could buy them no confessions nor fill them up on lemonade, and in some way the day seemed incomplete, and the people either mugged or were snatched, and jibes aimed at those who had brought about this condition were the only things that were well received. E. M. R.

At the meeting of the grand commander Knights Templar at Seattle Monday the following officers were elected: S. H. Rush, eminent grand commander; Ed Hare, of Tacoma, eminent deputy grand commander; E. T. Wilson, of Ellensburg, grand general commander; G. N. Alexander, of Seattle, grand captain general; D. R. MacPherson, of Spokane, grand senior warden; H. W. Taylor, of Spokane, grand junior warden; Rev. H. Egan, of Walla Walla, grand priest; T. M. Reed, of Olympia, grand treasurer; Nancy Blalock, of Walla Walla, grand recorder.

McKinley, the author of the tariff bill, has been nominated for governor of Ohio. The republicans will doubtless throw much money into the canvass to uphold the author of the pet theory of the party.

In this way we pass from what we see, in the heavens as patches of milk-white light called nebulae to other bodies, ever hotter than our sun, and when the stage is reached in which we see specks of light merely and deal with "stars" properly so-called, we get a hot body which increases in temperature as all the little particles arrive at the center, until the motion of all of them has been changed into heat, and a ball of vapor results, very, very hot.

As soon as the supply of heat ceases the mass begins to cool. Our sun is such a cooling mass. The cooling goes on until at last a body such as our own earth is formed. This is why it is that the chemical composition of the sun and earth are so familiar. If this is what really happens, we can easily explain the colors of all the stars. Each stage of heat in a star has its own

A ROMANCE OF ASTRONOMY.

What is Known of 30,000,000 Stars—Some Hotter Than the Sun.

J. Norman Lockyer in the Youth's Companion writes: By the increased power of telescopes the number of stars within our ken has been increased from 6000, the number which may be seen in both hemispheres by the naked eye, to probably about 80,000,000. The star nearest to the earth, a Centaur, is about 275,000 times as far from us as the sun is, and Sirius is about twice as far away as that; if, however, we could view these bodies at an equal distance, a Centaur would appear nearly twice as bright as our sun, and Sirius forty times as bright.

Further, we know that all these bodies, although they are called fixed stars in astronomy books, so far from being fixed are all in rapid movement, and the rate in some cases fills us with astonishment. Thus, one star (1830 Groombridge) has a velocity of not less than 200 miles a second. This would carry it from New York to Constantinople in about a minute, and from the earth to the sun in five days. Another star (61 Cygni) has a velocity of not less than 30 miles a second, or 3,000,000 miles a day. So far, then, we find that the stars are at different distances, that they are of different sizes, and that instead of being fixed they are all in movement.

We have come to another question. Why do these bodies, whether near or distant, give light? They give out light because they are hot, and some of them are hotter than almost anything we can imagine. By the use of the prism, the child's wonder as to what the stars may be has been changed into a certain knowledge of what stars like the sun really are. Such bodies are masses of glowing gas, the materials of which are for the most part precisely the same as those of which our earth is built up; the great difference between such stars and the earth at the present time being that they are hot while the earth is cold.

All the metals, or nearly all of them, which we read of in books of chemistry, have been found in the sun; and it is quite possible that some of the non-metals may exist in a part of the sun which we cannot get at by our methods of work. However this may be, we may be sure that the nonmetals will be in the sun some day, and that, when the sun is as cool as the earth, its chemical composition will resemble our own essentially.

The sun is so hot at present that its outer atmosphere, instead of being composed of oxygen and nitrogen and water vapor, as happens with our own, consists of brightly shining hydrogen gas and iron vapor chiefly. The iron is not solid, and it is not molten, but exists as iron steam, at, perhaps, a distance of 200,000 miles above the shining orb that we see and call the sun. This, I think, may be taken as a fair indication that the sun is, indeed, a very hot body, especially when we remember that as its center is approached the temperature must always increase.

I have said this much about the sun because it is very natural to ask whether all stars are like the sun. It used to be thought that they were, but I for one do not think this is so. When we come to examine the bodies which shine in the sky, those dim patches of gray light called nebulae as well as many of the stars themselves, the prism tells us that the light which they send to us is very different from the light sent to us by the sun, and by other stars, the light of which is exactly like sunlight.

It is fair to suppose that if the light sent out is different the body which sends it out must also be different in some way or another. A great deal of work recently done shows that probably many stars, instead of being like the sun, are built up as the comets are, of enormous clouds or swarms of little bodies, some of them perhaps, no bigger than grains of dust, the different quantities and qualities of the light given out depending upon the motion of these little particles and the average distance between them. So when we have a great many of these little masses closely packed together and moving rapidly they will have an opportunity to strike one another and thus produce light and heat in a greater degree than can happen in these other so-called "stars," where the dust is sparser and the motion less rapid.

This is an idea which has lately been suggested. The idea, in its most general form, is that the bodies, which shine in space, whether nebulae, comets, stars, planets or moons, all start in the same way. For the starting point, it is imagined that they all consist of the little particles to which I have referred, far apart, and not in very rapid movement. Collisions take place between these particles, and give rise to light as the striking of a flint against a steel gives rise to light. The light at first is dim, because the collisions are not numerous, but in time the little particles condense toward a center which, therefore, becomes brighter because the particles are then nearer together, clashing together oftener, and, therefore, developing a larger amount of heat and light.

In this way we pass from what we see, in the heavens as patches of milk-white light called nebulae to other bodies, ever hotter than our sun, and when the stage is reached in which we see specks of light merely and deal with "stars" properly so-called, we get a hot body which increases in temperature as all the little particles arrive at the center, until the motion of all of them has been changed into heat, and a ball of vapor results, very, very hot.

As soon as the supply of heat ceases the mass begins to cool. Our sun is such a cooling mass. The cooling goes on until at last a body such as our own earth is formed. This is why it is that the chemical composition of the sun and earth are so familiar. If this is what really happens, we can easily explain the colors of all the stars. Each stage of heat in a star has its own

special color. It is true that sometimes very nearly the same color is produced at two different stages of heat, and apart from this, we know that very white stars are at the condition of their greatest heat, and that yellow stars are cooler, though some are old, some young; and that very red, but specially blood-red, stars are tottering on the verge of invisibility, having run through all their changes.

So far we have considered that the quantity of light given out by a star depends upon its age, so to speak. But this is not all. In some cases stars, although we do not see them as double stars, are really double, and this causes them to vary their light. We may imagine one swarm of colliding and light-giving bodies going around another; and if the swarms are not always the same distance apart, and there is good reason why they should not be, they will at times, so to speak, intermingle, and then there will be more opportunity for clashing, and, therefore, more light will be given out. The star will be what is called a "variable star," and the waxing and waning of the light will be regular, if we are dealing with two swarms only, or irregular, if we are dealing with more.

Not only so, the two swarms which consisted of separate particles in the first instance will eventually become bodies like the sun, and go on until both have become cooling bodies, one of them, perhaps, cooler than the other. Then it may so happen that the cooler body will come between our earth and the brighter one, and stop some of its light, in the same way that our moon stops the light of the sun from reaching the earth in a solar eclipse.

Suggestions as to Forestry.

Mr. A. M. Miller recently wrote to B. F. Fernow, chief of the forestry division of the department of agriculture, in response to a request for suggestions. The letter, which contained a number of good ideas, was as follows:

DEAR SIR: Your letters and accompanying documents relating to the public interests in your charge have received what attention I was able to give them, and so far as they go they have my entire approval.

Forty years of my life has been spent west of the Rocky mountains. Over thirty of these years have been passed in the mountains and valleys of Idaho and Washington. It has long been my opinion that it would conserve the best interests of the American people if all the mountain, or at least all the natural forest lands on the mountain ranges, were under the control of the general government.

Forest fires prevented; waste and destruction from other causes reduced to a minimum; the timber on such lands, when fit to harvest, should be sold, not the land, is the language of the California State Board of Forestry in its memorial to the congress of the United States. Table lands in the arid belt hills, vales and mountain sides, once covered keen deep with nutritious grasses of all kinds, interspersed with flowering plants from golden headed to purple, are now barren wastes, roamed over by bands of horses all the year round, grazed off by cattle, herded over by sheep, each animal in its turn gnawing into the ground such scattering stunted vegetation as dares to show itself. The common sage-brush not being edible, fills the space formerly occupied by grass and flowers.

If any doubt the truth of this picture positive proof is at hand. Those lands should be cared for by the government as much as any other property. No stock should be allowed to graze on them in the early spring until the rehabilitation of the herbage had become completely established and then alternate years and in no case to such excess that the grass, or a part at least, cannot seed later, and when the grass has matured but little injury can be done to such land by moderate grazing.

The settlers near the ranges should be allowed pasture for a limited amount of stock. Beyond that limit they, in common with stock owners of larger properties, should pay a reasonable price for the benefits received. No range stock should be allowed within a reasonable distance of any settlement, and any encroachment of sheep or other stock upon land adjacent to settlement, and convenient grazing ground for milk cows, etc., should be made unlawful and punished.

An officer under the control of the forestry division of the department of agriculture should be appointed for each land district, and have charge of the government plate of surveys in the district where a register and receiver are no longer needed, or where a register and receiver's office was occupied by them, a desk in their office and access to all information required to enable him to control intelligently the timber and pasture lands belonging to the people of the United States in his district. The proceeds, above expenses, to be used for extending the timber area, building ditches and reservoirs, and otherwise conserving the interests of the people.

Had the Knights of the Rope and Branding Iron, and those who have helped them to make desolate this once fair portion of our land, possessed a little of the genuine intelligence, integrity and patriotism accredited to the average American citizen, the forests on our mountain streams would not have been given to the woodman's ax, the fire brand of the sheep herder, prospector and straggling Indian, shortening our water supply, and leaving the hills brown, and barren beyond any former season.

Very Respectfully,
A. M. MILLER.

OSWEGO OTR.—James Sherwood has written a communication to the HERALD regarding the injustice he claims to have been subjected to by land officers in his application for a homestead. The letter was unavoidably crowded out this week but will appear in the next issue.

—Scan THE HERALD'S "want" column. It will pay you to do so.

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Fresh & Pickled Meats,
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THE NOVELTY STORE,
5, 10 & 20 CENT COUNTERS,
Containing only articles of common utility, and which have heretofore commanded prices ranging from 25 cents to \$1. Call and see these wonderful bargains.
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Cor. First and A Streets.

Notice of County Auditor, Sealer of Weights and Measures.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN ACCORDANCE WITH AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO ESTABLISH A Uniform Standard of Weights and Measures in this State, and for a State Sealer and Inspector of the Same," and by virtue of instructions received from the secretary of the state, I have prepared for the use of this county a set of weights and measures, in accordance with section 1 of said act, and the same having been tested and sealed by the state sealer of weights and measures, I am now, by authority of said act, ready to act as inspector and sealer of weights and measures.
The law in regard to weights and measures, as set forth in said act, is substantially as follows: Sec. 1. That any person in this state who shall, after thirty-days subsequent to published notice from the county sealer of weights and measures, as provided in section four of this act, be found using any false or fraudulent beam, scale, weight or measure, and who shall fail or neglect, on written notice of the same from any person aggrieved or in any way complain thereof, to have said imperfect beam, scale, weight or measure duly inspected and by proper authority adjusted and sealed, or who shall use the same without correction or adjustment as provided in this act, any person so offending shall be liable to an action in law and penalty of twenty dollars for each and every offense, to be paid into the county fund.
Witness my hand and official seal this 9th day (month) of June, 1891.
MYRON H. ELLIS, County Auditor.

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Are now prepared to furnish to the Public Superior Varieties of
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Recorded with Pedigree in the Percheron Stud-Books of France and America.
TALMAN
Is a redish dapple-gray; 16½ hands high; weighs 1854 lbs; foaled May 9, 1885; imported by M. W. Dunham, Wayne, Ill.
For full pedigree see posters.
Will be in North Yakima Fridays, Saturdays and Mondays; at Walter Griffiths, on the Ahtanum, Tuesdays and Wednesdays; and at my farm, in Moxee, Sundays and Thursdays.
TERMS.
Single Service, due at time of Service, \$10.00
Season, due at end of Season, - - - 16.00
Insurance, due when Mare is known to be with Foal, - - - 20.00
GEORGE
Is a beautiful bay, 16½ hands; black points, stripe in face; 4 years old. Sired by Fish's Percheron George; dam, Percha, by a son of Meyers' White Prince, of Oregon.
TERMS.
Single service, due at time of Service, - \$5
Season, due at end of Season, - - - 8
Insurance, due when Mare is known to be with Foal, - - - 10

I have secured for the Season a good Meadow Pasture near town, and Mares to be bred to my Horses only, will be pastured at \$2 per month.
For further information address
W. F. JONES,
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NEW YORK OF THE CODE

Is Henry for Gordon Cummings in Bedlam? The Baron Was Not Barren in Resources.

Lord Bennet, who is at the Richelieu, relates an experience that Sir Gordon Cummings had not long ago. Lord Bennet and Sir Gordon were in a cafe enjoying a bottle of wine. At the next table sat a well dressed young man, apparently deeply interested in a book. Presently he closed the book, paid his bill and started out of the room. When passing Sir Gordon he kicked his foot quite hard. "Sir!" exclaimed the young Englishman.

"You wouldn't have done that had you been sober," curtly replied the stranger. "What do you mean?" "You attempted to trip me up."

"That is an insult and I shall challenge you. Here is my card," and he presented a card upon which was printed: "Baron von Amberg, Belgium."

Sir Gordon immediately handed the man his card and the fellow walked away. "The whole affair happened in a moment," said Lord Bennet last evening, "and it was quite exciting. We soon left the cafe for home, and I was to meet my friend the next day and arrange matters for the affair. When Sir Gordon looked over his cashier's books the next noon he found an item of \$2,000 given for special use."

"What's this?" asked Sir Gordon. "That amount is what you sent for last night."

"What?"

"While playing cards."

"But I didn't play cards last night," exclaimed the excited man.

"You certainly did, sir, for Baron von Amberg came here for \$400 and left his card as well as your order written on one of your cards."

Then the cashier showed this card:

Pay Baron von Amberg 400 pounds. Sir Gordon Cummings.

"Would you believe it," concluded Lord Bennet, "that the challenge was only a clever dodge to get one of Cummings' cards, and the scheme worked beautifully."—Chicago Herald.

Ancient and Modern Jags.

Bacchus was the inventor of the Jag. One time Bacchus spent the day on the Island of Dia, experimenting with a little private jag of his own. It was very hard work to make it fit properly, and in the afternoon he sleep asleep overcome by his exertions. While unconscious he was captured by a body of sailors, commanded by a skipper named Alcetes. These sailors thought it would be an excellent idea to carry Bacchus off to Egypt and sell him into slavery. They did not go very far, though, before Bacchus presented each of them with a nice hand-painted jag, which induced the sailors to abandon their dire purpose. While they were amusing themselves with their respective jags, they all became possessed and with the idea that they were dolphins, and jumped into the sea. This is not remarkable because they were no other place for them to jump to. Bacchus and Alcetes being left in charge of the ship, sailed to the Island of Naxos. Here Bacchus had a large plant for the manufacture of jags and was extensively patronized by the nobility and gentry of the neighborhood.

Bacchus' patent expired a good many years ago, and the infant industry which he established now furnishes employment to a great many people. Although Kentucky is a grazing state, it is said to manufacture jags of a very superior quality, and New Jersey's jags, constructed largely of apple-jack, are said to outwear any other in the market.

Among sea-faring men, jags have always been popular. When Noah, the most ancient mariner known to history, sailed his famous 150 day cruise, he immediately came ashore and secured for himself as fine a jag as could be had in those primitive times, a precedent which has been followed by sailors ever since.

In Maine and Iowa, the manufacture of jags has been prohibited by law, but the native of these provinces have, on several occasions, in mysterious ways, managed to evade these laws, and under no circumstances is the appeal to Bacchus made in vain; which leads the modern observer to believe that although the other gods of mythology may be dead, Bacchus still lives, and is the object of constant worship.—Life.

Her Opportunity.

Senator Ingalls has written a very fine poem on opportunity. I agreed with his philosophy, but it is not every man who knows when his opportunity comes. In my mind the getting of a good wife may be a man's opportunity.

She—I agree with you in that, of course.

He—Now I think you are my opportunity.

She—You think so?

He—I do. What do you think?

She (blushing)—Well, if you have found your opportunity you should embrace it.

Hints For Housekeepers.

Meat that has become slightly tainted or sour can be made sweet by simply placing in a wire broiler and holding it over the fumes of a handful of ground coffee strewn on a hot stove lid. Turn the broiler, allowing the parts of the meat to be exposed to the fumes. Chickens and other fowls can be treated in the same manner. In the country, where ice is not always obtained, it is well to remember this simple remedy.

The best hair wash is made by adding to a pint of bay rum about one ounce of ammonia; shake well before using. Rub this "sea foam" well into the roots

of the hair and wash out very thoroughly with plenty of water, either cold or warm, as desired, only wash very thoroughly, and the hair will be soft and clean and the scalp white. Dry in the usual manner with soft towels and by brushing and fanning. Sit in a warm place while the hair is wet and avoid colds.

Another excellent mode of cleaning the hair is by the use of raw eggs. Beat up one or two eggs and rub well into the roots of the hair, then wash out in several waters. The eggs make a lather like soap and are very cleansing. An egg is particularly nice to wash a child's hair, as children often object to soap or sea-foam. Blondes who wish to retain fair hair will find cooking soda a nice wash—it keeps the hair light and is pleasant to use.

A bottle of ammonia is a great help in the kitchen. Many pots and pans are hard to clean; the grease seems to adhere so persistently. A little ammonia added to the dishwasher cuts the grease and saves much labor. Washing soda is also very useful. It is a good plan to dissolve a handful of washing soda in a pan of boiling water to clean the kitchen sink. It also keeps the pipes free from grease, and should be used quite frequently for that purpose.

The ice box should receive much care and attention to keep it sweet. Wash frequently and wipe dry; cleanse the waste pipe often with washing soda and do not let bits of stale food accumulate. Fresh meat should be put carefully upon earthen dishes. The butter jar should always be covered with a close cloth and a plate or other cover laid over that. A few lumps of charcoal in the ice box are a good thing; put fresh bits in now and then; they absorb odors quickly.

Joseph K. Emmet, the well known comedian, died at Cornwall-on-the-Hudson, N. Y., June 15. He won recognition by his German songs, with accompanying dances, but his greatest hit was made in "Fritz." Of late years his bibulous habits got the better of him; but he died worth several hundred thousand dollars.

Bucklen'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 Janeck's Pharmacy.

The Man Who Record Deals.

The meanest man on record is said to live in Center county, Pennsylvania. He sold his son-in-law one-half a cow, and then refused to divide the milk, maintaining that he sold only the front half. The buyer was also required to provide the feed the cow consumed, and compelled to carry water to her three times a day. Recently the cow looked the old man, and now he is suing his son-in-law for damages.

The Puttip and the Stage.

Rev. F. M. Shroet, Pastor United Brethren Church, Elise Mounds, Kan., says: "I feel it my duty to tell what wonders, Dr. King's New Discovery has done for me. My lungs were badly diseased, and my parishioners thought I could live only a few weeks. I took five bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery and an amount well, gaining 26 lbs. in weight."

Arthur Love, Manager Love's Funny Folk Combination, writes: "After a thorough trial and convincing evidence, I am confident Dr. King's New Discovery of Consumption, beats 'em all, and cures when every thing else fails. The greatest kindness I can do many thousand friends is to urge them to try it." Free trial bottles at Janeck's Pharmacy. Regular sizes 50c. and \$1.00.

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

—Why pay rent when you can apply on purchase price of a house of your own from Fechter & Ross? 12-11

—Buy at Ditter's. Buy now. You can't do any better by waiting. Why wait? 14-11

—Just received an order from President U. S. Harrison to keep his family in con black hosiery for the coming season. Every pair warranted, at Henry Ditter's.

—Fruit jars, jelly glasses, stone jars, extra tops and rubbers. 19-11 H. A. GAFFIN.

—Why pay rent when you can apply on purchase price of a house of your own from Fechter & Ross? 12-11

—Those who save money make money. That's a strong argument for trading at Ditter's. 14-11

—Why pay rent when you can apply on purchase price of a house of your own from Fechter & Ross? 12-11

C. E. McEwen takes a pride in turning out good work. This is the reason his harness, saddles, bridles, &c., give such satisfaction and outlast all others.

—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.

—A fine new line of saddles, harness, etc., just received at C. E. McEwen's shop, Yakima avenue.

Specimen Cases.

S. H. Offord, New Camel, Wis., was troubled with Neuralgia, Rheumatism, his stomach was disordered, his liver was affected to an alarming degree, appetite fell away, and he was terribly reduced in flesh and strength. Three bottles of Electric Bitters cured him.

Edward Sheperd, Harrisburg, Ill., had a running sore on his leg for eight years standing. Used three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and his leg is sound and well. John Speaker, Catawba, O., had five large fever sores on his leg, doctors said he was incurable. One bottle Electric Bitters and one box Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured him entirely. Sold by Janeck's Pharmacy.

Lombard & Horsley, FURNITURE! SYNDICATE BLOCK.

THE CENTENNIAL HOUSE, SECOND STREET, BET. YAKIMA AVE. & CHESTNUT ST. Day Board, \$4.50 per Week. Board and Lodging, \$5.50 per Week. THE ROOMS

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