

The reports of the census enumerators show that our own state—Washington—is already ahead of the web-foot state.

The fact that we are already, numerically, leading Oregon, is but one of the many proofs that this is soon to be the most populous and richest of the Pacific states.

WHERE IS MY BOY TO-NIGHT? The conclusion is forced upon us, by scores of too frequent occurrences, that if there is one duty more imperative upon parents than another it is that their children should be home at night; or that, if allowed to go out, their guardians should be abroad with them.

Nothing is more certain, or more frequently proven, than that to permit the child to go out into the darkness of the night, away from the advice, counsel and restraint of the home hearthstone is not dangerous, but bad, absolutely bad.

Ninety per cent. of our criminals are levied from the number of those children who are allowed to go out alone at night seeking their own companions and places of amusement.

We do not intend to inflict upon our readers a homily on the proper rearing of children. We have too many "beans" in our own eyes.

Permit, however, the suggestion that sometimes, when in the prayer meeting, the lecture room, or devoting ways and means to regenerate the Hindoo or sanctify the Hottentot, we may bring our thoughts and attention from "across the sea" and perhaps fearfully, certainly wearily, propound the parental and pertinent inquiry that entitles this article.

HAY MAKING.

We overheard some of our farmer patrons, the other day, in talking about this year's wonderful hay crop in Yakima, complain about the "shrinkage" of hay. In fact, it seems to be a prevalent impression that hay shrinks very considerably in weight after being stored in the mow.

This is, however, an error, as there is a certain condition in which hay can be stored so that it will not only keep better, but the loss from drying and shrinkage is almost nothing, and absolutely so for purposes of trade.

To demonstrate this. A few years since experiments were made on a government farm with several different samples of hay, each sample being carefully weighed in the meadow, enclosed in muslin bags and then thrust into a hay mow to remain until the succeeding winter.

On their being taken out and weighed one sample only had lost ten per cent. in weight; in another there was an actual gain, and the rest remained about as they were at the first weighing.

Evidently the losing parcel had been stored when too green and the gainer when too dry.

From this it is obvious that the shrinkage of hay, if properly cured, amounts to nothing. Our farmers, in handling their marvelous crops this year, should strive to cure their hay to this profitable condition.

COAL! COAL! ANTHRACITE COAL!

The prevailing impression that there is no anthracite coal on the Pacific coast is erroneous. The state of Washington contains large beds of it. Moreover, it is number one anthracite, and it will be put on the market some time next January.

It will not be sooner put on sale, because two miles of railroad, very difficult and expensive, has yet to be constructed before the coal can be transported. The anthracite, so soon to be put on the market, is situated thirty-five miles east of Tacoma, and belongs to the Washington Improvement company, with Mr. A. R. French as its able manager.

The Washington Improvement company's anthracite contains 88 per cent. of fixed carbon, hence it is as high grade anthracite as the best in the world, which is mined in Pennsylvania.

The largest beds of anthracite in this state are in the Cascade mountains at the Cowlitz pass, sixty miles from North Yakima to the west. Some thirty individuals have taken up this coal land. The beds have recently been investigated by C. C. Woodhouse, a prominent mining engineer, for the millionaire, Mr. Ryan, of St. Paul; by Mining Engineer Wood for the Northern Pacific R. R.; by Mr. Davies, superintendent of the Carbonado mines, for the Southern Pacific, and by a mining engineer for the Union Pacific. The coal is pronounced by all to be a full-blooded anthracite and to be in vast quantities.

The largest vein, with only about six inches of waste in it, is seven feet across and seven feet thick. There is no bituminous and lignite coal to be found in this Cowlitz region. There are large quantities of bituminous coal now being mined and marketed from the neighborhood of the Washington Improvement company's anthracite. It is in that region of country that the South Prairie and the Wilkeson coal mines are. It is but two miles from the Washington Improvement company's anthracite that the same company mines a bituminous coal called the "Pittsburg," a very fine domestic coal, said to

be the best domestic coal in the state. The striking characteristic of this "Pittsburg" coal is the large blaze it makes, sending up a flame as bright and long as pitch-pine would give, which lights up a room, if burned in a grate, so brilliantly as to make gas or other light almost unnecessary. Reed & Co., a prominent grain and flour commission firm of Tacoma, have the handling of the Washington Improvement company's coal, and are making a great success of it. The "Pittsburg" coal, however, would sell itself. When Mr. French, through Reed & Co., brings out the anthracite of the Washington Improvement company next January the iron mine owners of the state will begin to hump themselves, and iron furnaces will start up all over the Sound, and to be infinitely multiplied when the railroad from North Yakima to South Bend, a future rival of Tacoma and Seattle, is completed and through the vast beds of anthracite of the Cowlitz.

SOME LUCK.

The speculative interests of the entire country have had a season of disappointment, this far, yet this fact has operated as a stimulant to capital, in one way. It has set men to looking the entire field over to find some spot where investments may safely be made in a dull season. It appears to be about as dull in one part of the country as another. From north, south, east and west we have the same story; and it will continue so until the crops are moved. Where the crops are best, times will be best; though, as stated at the outset, the dullness does not as a general proposition affect any but speculative interests.

Of course, these are closely connected with other more substantial interests, and the crop movement will revive everything along the line, if we may judge by the past. When the revival comes then those regions where crops are best and where the prying eyes of capital have discovered the best opportunities, will be first to come forward with activity. The state of Washington has been greatly favored in both crops and good results from the investigation mentioned. Wheat, hops, hay, fruit, and, in fact, all the staple products show a large yield, with the harvest just beginning.

In the matter of comparison with other sections, we are in great luck as a state. Nearly every one of the notable men who do summer traveling come to our state, and in reporting what they have seen and found they invariably give us a name that places Washington at the head of the list for opportunities. This has been notably the case with the expressions of Postmaster General Clarkson and Assistant Commissioner Stone, of the general land office. To read what they say in the dispatches from them (and there are read everywhere) one would think there is no other place than Washington for energy, enterprise and capital to look for good returns—and surely there can be no better place. These fortunate and far-reaching expressions come without solicitation, without personal interest and from keen observers who are blessed with good and mature judgments. We shall see results of this sort of thing right here in Yakima before October, and this in addition to the crops and the enterprises already under way, will make a prosperous autumn.

OUR WATERWORKS. The citizens of North Yakima are disposed to endure the heated term very philosophically; and well they may, for certain and permanent relief is near. In a few weeks more the pure, cold waters of the glaciers on Mount Tacoma and Aik will be at hand for the use of every living being in our city. The Yakima waterworks are almost completed; and already evidence that the character may be a monument of engineering skill, persistent labor and financial pluck. An old water engineer, who lately inspected the whole plant, pronounced it the most complete system of its size on the coast. The promoters have stinted neither money, material nor labor. They were not building for the city of to-day, but the North Yakima of a few short years, with her miles of commercial marts, her block after block of factories, her ornate mansions and beautiful homes.

And now the work is about over—the long line of canal from the Natchez river; the thousands of feet of flume; the huge reservoir on the hill; the immense "cut" the power house; the miles upon miles of iron mains in our streets; and the long waterway on the north side of the city—while last, in spite of the growls of a few old cranks, will yet be lined on both sides with trees, shading the driveways, one of the most attractive features of the place—all together speak volumes for the town and the confidence it has given capitalists as to its future development.

We do not wish to forestall. After the completion of the entire works Tus Herald will devote the space and endeavor to publish a suitable description of this great undertaking; but we feel so delighted at our speedy prospective release from using stagnant well water, our entire immunity from hazard by fire, (may we suggest to our sapient city council that hydrants are cheaper than fire departments, with their losses, engineers, clerks, etc?) the beautiful green lawns about every dwelling; our streets well watered and free from dust, that we could not refrain from adulating ourselves just a little, even if it is premature.

And if our city fathers will only supplement the waterworks by a wise, judicious system of sewerage, assuredly North Yakima will be the healthiest and most favored city in the state, as she is now the prettiest.

YAKIMA should by all means enter the lists at Spokane for the wheat prize. There are really two big wheat prizes offered; but one of them is circumscribed by a radius of one hundred and twenty-five miles from the fair, which shuts us out. The other, however, not only lets us in, but gives us a chance to go in and win. It is a prize of \$500, \$300 for the first prize and \$100 for the second, and it is to

be given to the two farmers growing the largest quantity of wheat upon any one acre of land. It is offered by a prominent business man of Spokane Falls, and is calculated to let the world know how great a state Washington is in the wheat line, even on a year when the crop will be a failure in many localities. It is in a general way a matter of great importance, and in a special way gives Yakima the opportunity to take the first place in the best wheat state. Any farmer having a field of wheat that will show an especially large yield should at once notify one of their county commissioners, or address C. W. Robinson, general manager of the Northwestern Industrial Exposition, Spokane Falls, Washington, who will give proper instructions as to what steps are to be taken, in order to compete for this prize.

—Just received by Ellis a large and attractive stock of all silk, all wool and silk mixed shirts for gentlemen. Consult your own interests and visit Ellis' furnishing emporium before making your purchases for the season.

—There is one medicine that will cure immediately. We refer to De Witt's Colic and Cholera Cure for all summer complaints. No delay, no disappointment, no failure. We sell it. C. J. Taft.

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

—The stock of dry goods, clothing, notions, hats and caps, boots and shoes, at Bartholot Bros' old stand, will be sold at cost for cash. Call and be convinced.

—We recommend De Witt's Colic and Cholera Cure because we believe it a safe and reliable remedy. Its good effects are shown at once in cases of cholera morbus and similar complaints. C. J. Taft.

—You can supply your self 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. FRED MENZIE, Prop.

—No griping, no nausea, no pain, when De Witt's Little Early Risers are taken. Small pill. Sale pill. Best pill. We sell them. C. J. Taft.

—All styles of job printing at the Herald office.

—A large line of hosiery on special sale at VANCE & McFARLAND'S.

—The finest line of neckwear ever shown in North Yakima just received at Myron H. Ellis'.

—The most complete line of dress goods and notions at Ditter's.

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

—De Witt's Little Early Risers. Best liver pill ever made. Cure constipation every time. None equal. Use them now. C. J. Taft.

—New goods arriving daily at Henry Ditter's, direct from the east. Great preparations have been made for the holidays. Call and see the latest in the line of dry goods and clothing.

—Mrs. Leander Wright informs us that she was cured of chronic constipation by De Witt's Little Early Risers. Sold by C. J. Taft.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve Is 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 cents per box. For sale at Janek's Pharmacy.

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 cure 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, indigestion, try Electric Bitters. Entire satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded. Price 50 cents, and \$1 per bottle at Janek's Pharmacy.

Advertisement Letter List. The following letters remain uncalled for at the postoffice at North Yakima for the week ending August 20, 1890. Persons calling for the same will please say "advertised."

Andriner, I. Burlingame, I. Blair, R. A. Cheary, C. Carothers, Mrs. W. H. Crawford, A. G. Clarke, C. Castleman, P. F. Davidson, J. Elopian, G. Franco, E. P. Gardner, F. H. Gilman, C. W. Hoxie, Miss C. Hall, M. Hays, J. Johnson, D. W. Johnson, Miss B. Jensen, J. Kavanagh, F. Morris, Mrs. H. Martin, W. Mabton, A. O. McClinton, G. W. McCormick, J. McKinley, Miss J. Payne, W. E. Potter, Mrs. J. Quirk, J. Rannels, A. D. Sturby, A. Sexsmith, G. C. Vinsel, G. W. Wren, J. R. K. ROBERT DEXEN, P. M.

—Man was made to mourn, but need he suffer unnecessarily? For every poison there is an antidote and happily Blind-bider is the antidote to many evils that poison man's existence. This great vegetable specific is the most valuable that medical research has succeeded in wresting from the secret depths of science. It is a surprisingly controlling power in cases of cancer and tumors, it reduces glandular swellings, alleviates epilepsy, regulates the bowels, promotes digestion, tones the stomach, induces sleep, sustains against fatigue and expels scrofulous and all other blood derangements. Price \$1. Sold by all druggists.

Is Consumption Incurable? Read the following: Mr. C. H. Morris, Newark, Ark., says: "Was down with a cough of lungs, and friends and physicians pronounced me an incurable consumptive. Began taking Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, an new on my third bottle, and able to overtake the work on my farm. It is the finest medicine ever made." Jesse Middlerard, Decatur, Ohio, says: "Had it not been for Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption I would have died of lung troubles. Was given up by doctors. Am now in best of health." Try it. Sample bottles free at Janek's Pharmacy.

A Good Bargain. As we are about to engage in another business we hereby offer our stock of cigars, candles, fruits, etc., for sale at a low figure. If GOODWIN BROS.

Eschbach & Hamel, (SUCCESSORS TO F. E. CRAIG) North Yakima Transfer Line. Wood, Coal and Lumber Delivered. Fine Spring Trucks for moving Planks, Organs and Furniture. Office at Hotel Barthelet.

PEOPLE'S MEAT MARKET One Door North of Opera House. Fresh & Pickled Meats, BEEF, PORK, SAUSAGES, ETC. Orders Delivered to any part of the City. TELEPHONE NO. 20. ALL BILLS PAYABLE WEEKLY. Accounts Rendered Every Monday.

W. M. H. KERSHAW. To the Public. On and after this date we will be prepared to serve the people of North Yakima with everything in the way of FRESH CANDIES, FRUITS of all kinds, CIGARS and TOBACCOS.

Ice Cream. GOODWIN BROS., Props. Now occupies a portion of F. R. Reed & Co.'s Real Estate office where he will be pleased to see his customers and friends.

Boyers & Co., Howlett Block, Family Groceries. CORNER SECOND AND CHESTNUT STS. FRESH STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND, Goods Delivered to any part of City.

SHE WAS POISONED! Not by anything but the drink or food, but by bad blood. Is it any wonder she feels "blue"? In most cases blues are only another name for bad blood. A man or woman feels unhappy. Life seems dark. The heart is heavy. Bad blood is carrying its poison all over the body, and we call it "blues."

Read these experiences: Mrs. C. C. Hutchinson, of Pittston, Pa., says: "I consider Dr. Acker's English Blood Elixir the best medicine in the world, not only for blood troubles, but also for dyspepsia, with which I have been afflicted."

"Both my wife and myself firmly believe that Dr. Acker's English Blood Elixir is the best of all blood medicines, and will remove all impurities of the blood." G. M. V. BROOKER, Valley City, Dak.

This grand Elixir is sold by druggists in all parts of America. It is a pure, honest medicine; not a cheap swindle. Try it to-day.

ORDINANCE NO. 128. An ordinance amending section two (2) of ordinance No. eighty-seven (87) entitled "An ordinance amending section two (2) of ordinance No. fifty-nine (59), entitled "An ordinance to license the sale or disposal of spirituous, fermented, malt or other intoxicating liquors in the city of North Yakima." Approved February 21st, 1890.

The city of North Yakima does ordain as follows: SECTION 1. That section two (2) of ordinance No. eighty-seven (87) entitled "An ordinance to amend section two (2) of ordinance No. fifty-nine (59), entitled "An ordinance to license the sale or disposal of spirituous, fermented, malt or other intoxicating liquors in the city of North Yakima," be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

SEC. 2. Any person desiring to obtain a license to sell or dispose of spirituous, fermented, malt, or other intoxicating liquors, in the city of North Yakima, shall file his application therewith with the city clerk, who shall present such application to the city council at the first meeting of said council held for general business purposes. Thereafter such application shall specify the house in which the business of the applicant is to be conducted, and must show that the applicant is the owner of such house, or the applicant must file with his application the consent of the owner of such house, if owned by another person than the applicant, in writing. The council shall consider the application for license and if, in their judgment, the applicant is a suitable person to whom to grant such license, then the applicant shall file his bond in the sum of one thousand dollars (\$1,000), payable to the city of North Yakima, with surety, to the satisfaction of the mayor; conditioned, that the applicant will keep an orderly house and will not sell or dispose of intoxicating or other liquors to minors. The council shall then, by order entered on the journal, direct the clerk to issue a license to the applicant for the term of one year, when the applicant shall have filed with the clerk the treasurer's receipt for the sum of one thousand dollars (\$1,000).

SEC. 3. All ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

SEC. 4. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after September 15th, 1890. Passed July 26th, 1890.

F. M. SPAIN, City Clerk. R. K. NICHOLS, Mayor.

A. H. REYNOLDS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN FURNITURE! Everything New and First-Class. Call and Examine our Goods, whether you wish to Purchase or not. LEWIS & ENGLE BLOCK, YAKIMA AVE.

REDFIELD, The Jeweler. Is the place to get your Spectacles and Eye Glasses. He has the most scientific Optometer now in use. It measures accurately every optical defect—measures each eye separately, and avoids the error so often made in giving the same strength glass for each eye. This very largely accounts for so many who complain that their eyes become tired and have headache after using their glasses constantly for an hour or two.

No Case Too Complicated that Requires Glasses. Glasses ground, if necessary, to fit every optical defect, and satisfaction guaranteed.

STOVES, PUMPS, Builders' Hardware. A Full Stock of Tin and Graniteware, Guns and Ammunition. PRICES THE LOWEST. Call and examine our goods and get our prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.

LIVESLEY & SON. H. KEUCLER, The Leading Jeweler. Now occupies a portion of F. R. Reed & Co.'s Real Estate office where he will be pleased to see his customers and friends.

He will soon occupy the New Ward Brick Block. And now offers his old stock very cheap, as he wishes to enter his new store WITH A COMPLETE NEW OUTFIT!

Lombard & Horsley, FURNITURE! Have Moved into Syndicate Block, Second St.

THE ELITE. HEADQUARTERS FOR BEST BRANDS OF IMPORTED, KEY WEST AND DOMESTIC CIGARS. You will always find a Full Line and Fresh Stock. Try them. Also a Complete Assortment of SMOKERS' ARTICLES, STATIONERY, NOTIONS, CUTLERY, FRUITS, NUTS. ROBERTS FINE CONFECTIONERY. Comfortable Ice Cream Parlors in Connection. OUR GOODS ARE FIRST-CLASS AND PRICES REASONABLE. A Share of Patronage Solicited. S. ARENDT, Manager.

THE FIRE FIEND FOILED. M. G. WILLS, Who was burned out in the recent fire has reopened his SALOON AND BILLIARD HALL IN THE SWITZER BUILDING, NEXT TO HOTEL BARTHOLET, ON FIRST ST. Where he proposes to dispense only the Best Goods, and promises Good Treatment to all his Old Patrons and as many New Customers as will afford him patronage. To benefit the Public and increase business will sell Beer 5c. a Glass And 25c. by the Quart.

SAWYER & PENNINGTON (SUCCESSORS TO A. R. WEED.) Hardware, Stoves, Farm Machinery, Wagons. Superior Barbed Wire. Wheeling Steel Nails. The Largest Assortment of Builders' Material in Central Washington, and Prices Lower than the Lowest. We Make a Specialty of Putting in Hot Air Furnaces. SAWYER & PENNINGTON, Southeast Corner First Street and Yakima Avenue, North Yakima, Washington.

North Yakima LUMBER YARD! G. O. NEVIN, Proprietor. LUMBER, DOORS, SASH AND BLINDS, LATHS, SHINGLES, &c. Agent for the Celebrated Averill Paints, the best Paints on the Market. AND A LARGE SUPPLY ALWAYS ON HAND. Office and Yard, West Side of Railroad Track, North of Depot, North Yakima, W. T.

Teachers' Examination. Teachers' examination will be held at the court house, beginning August 13th, 1890, at 9 o'clock a. m. HILDA ENGLISH, County School Superintendent.

Horses. PARTIES who have HORSES to SELL OR trade will do well to call on G. W. Jones, agent for Yakima Station, Yakima, who will trade city property, farms or acreage for horses three years old and upwards—either broken or unbroken. Will be pleased to receive from you two or two w. G. W. JONES.

Notice. THE REAL ESTATE, INSURANCE AND Loan business of G. W. Jones, formerly of North Yakima, has been sold to J. A. Pfeiffer, formerly Pfeiffer & Law, have been consolidated, and are succeeded by the undersigned who will be pleased to receive from you two or two w. J. A. PFEIFFER & ROSS, North Yakima, Wash., July 1st, 1890.

Notice. TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: THIS IS TO certify that the co-partnership existing between G. A. Pfeiffer and F. W. Law, doing business as real estate, loan and insurance agents in Yakima Co., state of Washington, under the firm name and style of Pfeiffer & Law, was on the 1st day of June, 1890, dissolved by mutual consent of the said G. A. PFEIFFER, F. W. LAW, and J. A. PFEIFFER. Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of July, 1890. R. K. NICHOLS, Notary Public, residing at North Yakima, Wash. North Yakima, Wash., July 1st, 1890.

Notice to Contractors. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT BIDS will be received by J. T. Stewart, Secretary of School District No. 25, Yakima county, state of Washington, for the building of a school house in said district. Plans and specifications can be seen at the residence of Chas. L. Hanson or William Lines, of Knappton, in the office of the clerk of said city at the city hall from and after the 25th day of July, 1890, to 4 p. m. of each day until further notice. Dated at North Yakima Washington July 10th 1890. J. T. STEWART, Clerk of said Dist.

NOTICE. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE QUALIFIED voters of the city of North Yakima, Yakima County State of Washington that under and by virtue of the provisions an act, of the legislature of the state of Washington, entitled "an act to provide for and to regulate the registration of voters, and to provide for the registration of voters having a voting population of two hundred and fifty (250) or more," approved March 27, 1890. The poll-books in the city of North Yakima will be open for the registration of voters at the office of the clerk of said city at the city hall from and after the 25th day of July, 1890 from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. of each day until further notice. Dated at North Yakima Washington July 10th 1890. P. M. SPAIN, City Clerk.

Roofing. GUM-ELASTIC ROOFING FELT costs only \$2.00 per 100 square feet. Makes a good roof for years, and anyone can put it on. Send stamp for sample and full particulars. GUM ELASTIC ROOFING CO., 30 and 11 West Broadway, New York.

Local Agents Wanted. In the Superior Court of Yakima County, State of Washington. STATE OF WASHINGTON,) ss. COUNTY OF YAKIMA,) THOMAS G. REDFIELD, Petitioner,) Order of the court of said county, do hereby certify that the said Alice V. Goodwin, Administratrix of the estate of George W. Goodwin, deceased, and all persons interested in said estate, are hereby notified that the said Alice V. Goodwin, Administratrix of the estate of George W. Goodwin, deceased, has filed in the office of the clerk of said county, a petition for the appointment of an administrator of the estate of the said George W. Goodwin, deceased, and that the said Alice V. Goodwin, Administratrix of the estate of the said George W. Goodwin, deceased, has filed in the office of the clerk of said county, a petition for the appointment of an administrator of the estate of the said George W. Goodwin, deceased, and that the said Alice V. Goodwin, Administratrix of the estate of the said George W. 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YAKIMA HERALD SUPPLEMENT.

VOL. 2.

NORTH YAKIMA, WASHINGTON, JULY 31, 1890.

NO. 27.

THE DELINQUENT TAX SALE

Notice of Sale of Real Property for Delinquent Taxes for the year 1889.

Notice is hereby given that on Monday, the 4th day of August, 1890, at the east door of the court house in North Yakima, Yakima county, Washington, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon and 3 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, and from day to day thereafter until all lands are disposed of upon which taxes are due, by virtue of the authority vested in me by law as sheriff and ex-officio tax collector of the delinquent taxes of Yakima county, and by virtue of the warrant of the auditor of said county commanding me to collect the taxes delinquent and charged in the triplicate assessment roll of said county for the year 1889, I will sell at public auction all the following real estate situated in Yakima Co. upon which taxes have been levied and not paid for the year 1889, or a sufficient portion thereof to satisfy all the taxes, penalties, interests and costs due to the said county of Yakima from the owners thereof for said year.

The names of the persons to whom the lands is assessed is placed in this notice immediately before the description of the lands assessed to such persons in each paragraph respectively, immediately followed by the amounts due.

D. E. LEWIS,

Sheriff and ex-officio tax collector of Yakima county, Washington.
Dated this 10th day of July, 1890.

Adams, W M— all of blk 29 Lauber's Add Y City	25 65
Adkins, L H estate of— Schanno's townsite to Y City, lots 8 and 9 blk 25 and lots 5 and 6 blk 13	15 90
Arnold, L K— lots 6 & 7 blk 27 N Y	13 78
Adkins, L H estate of— lot 7 blk 30 in Schanno's Add Y City lot 8 blk 30 do do lot 9 blk 30 do do	40 40 40
Adams, Lewis— lot 12 blk 30 Schanno's Add Y City	40
Adkins and Imbrie— lot 5 blk 32 Schanno's Add Y City	40
Adams, J M— n hf lot 8 blk 17 Schanno's Add Y City lot 9 blk 17 do do n hf lot 10 blk 17 do do	40 40 40
Adams, W I— lot 7 blk 10 N Y	40
Ahola, Maggie K— lot 11 blk 44 N Y	3 00
Allyn, Frank— lot 9 blk 46 N Y lot 10 blk 46 do lot 15 blk 50 do lot 16 blk 50 do lot 21 blk 51 do	1 36 3 00 21 90 21 90 21 90
Applegate, S W— se qr sw qr sw qr sec 24 twp 13 r 18	20 50
Allen, H H— lots 1 and 2 sec 21 twp 11 r 20	1 17
Allyn, Frank— lot 19 blk 29 N Y lot 20 blk 29 do lot 21 blk 29 do lot 22 blk 29 do	8 40 8 40 8 40 8 40
Bailey, G A— nw qr sec 15 twp 11 r 17	32 01
Barnes, J W— n hf s hf sec 28 twp 7 r 30	4 80
Bartholet, Matt— lot 4 blk 38 Schanno's Add to Y City lot 2 blk 32 do do do do lot 3 blk 32 do do do do lot 4 blk 32 do do do do lot 5 blk 32 do do do do lot 6 blk 32 do do do do lot 7 blk 32 do do do do lot 8 blk 32 do do do do lot 9 blk 32 do do do do lot 10 blk 32 do do do do lot 11 blk 32 do do do do lot 12 blk 32 do do do do	40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40
Bates, Robt W, nw qr sec 2, twp 7, r 26	11 00
Baxter, J M, w hf se qr, and lots 5, 6, 7 and 8, sec 5, twp 9, r 28	9 99
Beach, C J, nw qr sec 6, twp 8, r 30	9 62
Beard, F K, all of sec 35, twp 9, r 28, sw qr sec 25, twp 9, r 26, all of sec 1, twp 8, r 26, nw qr sec 12, twp 8, r 26	56 57
Benton, H M, n hf se qr and ne qr sw qr and lots 6, 7 and 8, sec 4, twp 12, r 18	38 37
Bounds, T L, lot 16, block 74, N Yakima	9 87
Boyd, W, nw qr sec 13, twp 14, r 17	6 55
Boyd, Jacob M, w hf nw qr, and lots 1, 2 and 3, sec 17, twp 7, r 31, and lots 1 and 2, sec 31, twp 8, r 31	17 31
Bartholet, Matt, lot 12, block 34, Schanno's addition to Yakima City	40
Bartholet, Matt, lot 1, block 26, Schanno's addition to Yakima City	40
Bartholet, Matt, lot 8, block 19, Schanno's addition to Yakima City	40
Bartholet, Matt, lot 11, block 19, Schanno's addition to Yakima City	40
Bartholet, Matt, lot 2, block 19, Schanno's addition to Yakima City	40
Beck, James A, lot 23, block 29, N Yakima	8 40
Beck, James A, lot 24, block 29, N Yakima	8 40
Bowen, D W, lot 23, block 31, N Yakima	37 31
lot 24, block 31, do	27 31
lot 25, block 31, do	27 31
lot 26, block 31, do	27 31
Barlow, Byron, lot 8, block 46, N Yakima	4 36
Barlow, Byron, lot 9, block 65, N Yakima	4 36
lot 10, block 65, do	3 09
lot 11, block 65, do	3 09
Barlow, Byron, lot 12, block 65, N Yakima	3 09
Brannin, E H, lot 5, block 36, N Yakima	3 09
lot 6, block 36, do	3 09
lot 7, block 36, do	3 09
lot 8, block 36, do	4 36
Herry, William A, lot 1, block 36, N Yakima	4 36
lot 2, block 36, do	3 09
lot 3, block 36, do	3 09
lot 4, block 36, do	3 09
Raleb, Geo W, lot 15, block 94, N Yakima	3 09
lot 16, block 94, do	1 36

Bogue, V G, lot 13, block 129, N Yakima	3 09
lot 14, block 129, do	4 09
lot 15, block 129, do	4 09
Baleb, G W, lot 1, block 249, N Yakima	4 36
lot 2, block 249, do	3 09
Buchanan, Mrs Nellie, lot 4, block 250, North Yakima	4 09
lot 5, block 250, do	3 09
lot 6, block 250, do	4 36
Boebe, C F, lot 1, block 129, Huson's addi- tion to North Yakima	4 36
lot 2, block 129, do	3 09
lot 5, block 129, do	3 09
lot 6, block 129, do	4 09
Bogue, V G, lot 16, block 129, Huson's addi- tion to North Yakima	4 36
lot 1, block 130, do	7 05
lot 2, block 130, do	5 70
lot 3, block 130, do	5 70
Boebe, C F, lot 13, block 150, Huson's addi- tion to North Yakima	4 09
lot 14, block 150, do	4 09
lot 15, do	4 36
Bushell, Jonas, lot 2, block 149, Huson's addition to North Yakima	3 09
lot 4, block 149, do	4 09
Boebe, C F, lot 13, block 169, Huson's addi- tion to North Yakima	4 09
lot 16, block 169, do	1 36
Beck, J A, sw qr sw qr sw qr sec 24, twp 13, r 18, and n hf sw qr sw qr sec 24, twp 13, r 18	61 15
Borne, V G, lot 4, block 149, N Yakima	3 09
Barnes, John W, w hf nw qr sec 25, twp 7, r 30	1 97
sw qr sec 27, twp 7, r 30	4 06
Bower, George W, n hf ne qr sec 25, twp 9, r 28	1 97
ne qr sw qr sec 25, twp 9, r 28	1 13
Burch, Ella E, nw qr sw qr sec 35, twp 13, r 17	16 30
Burke, P Sanford, lot 1, block 35, N Yakima	9 74
Burwick, J A, s hf sw qr sec 2, twp 12, r 18, and sw qr ne qr sec 2, twp 12, r 18, and nw qr sw qr sec 2, twp 12, r 18	14 14
Butler, Ed, sw qr sec 12, twp 13, r 17	28 32
Carpenter, Charles W, lot 9, block 270, North Yakima	10 35
Clark, T J V, lot 25, block 10, N Yakima	4 09
lot 24, do	4 09
lot 18, do	4 09
lot 11, do	4 09
lot 13, do	4 09
lot 10, do	4 09
lot 12, do	4 09
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lot 95, do	4 09
lot 96, do	4 09
lot 97, do	4 09
lot 98, do	4 09
lot 99, do	4 09
lot 100, do	4 09

Schanno's addition to Yakima City	40
lot 11, block 30, do	40
Gervais, P T, lot 12, block 32, Schanno's addition to Yakima City	40
Guillard, David, lot 3, block 26, Schanno's addition to Yakima City	40
lot 10, block 26, do	40
Gibson, Andrew G, lot 14, blk 25, N Yakima	4 09
Grafton, C E, and G W Baleb, lot 3, block 108, N Yakima	3 09
lot 6, block 108, do	4 09
Germain, William, lot 18, block 163, East- ern addition to N Yakima	4 36
lot 11, block 188, do	4 09
lot 12, block 188, do	4 09
Gray, W P, lot 6, block 2, Kennewick	4 47
Goodwin, G W, lot 23, block 8, N Yakima	10 91
lot 24, do	10 91
lot 25, do	10 91
lot 26, do	10 91
lot 27, do	10 91
lot 28, do	10 91
lot 29, do	10 91
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lot 96, do	10 91
lot 97, do	10 91
lot 98, do	10 91
lot 99, do	10 91
lot 100, do	10 91

Merwin, M E— lot 17, block 30, N Y	28 66
Miller, Alfred— lot 24, block 9, N Y	8 40
Maynard, R P— lot 1, block 111, N Y	57
lot 2, do do do	57
lot 3, do do do	57
lot 9, block 149, Huson's add	4 36
lot 10, do do do	3 09
lot 11, do do do	3 09
lot 12, do do do	3 09
lot 3, do 151, do do	3 09
lot 4, do do do	3 09
lot 5, do 170, do do	3 09
lot 6, do do do	3 09
lot 7, do do do	3 09
lot 8, do do do	4 36
lot 13, do do do	3 09
lot 14, do do do	3 09
lot 15, do do do	3 09
lot 16, do do do	4 36
lot 1, do 171, do do	4 36
lot 1, do 189, do do	4 36
lot 2, do do do	3 09
lot 3, do do do	3 09
lot 14, do do do	3 09
lot 15, do do do	3 09
lot 16, do do do	4 36
Morrison, John L— se qr sec 21, tp 13, r 18	18 75
Maloney, Wm H— nw qr sec 9, tp 8, r 30	3 06
sw qr sec 9, tp 8, r 30	3 06
Mills, John— nw qr sec 13, tp 7, r 30	3 06
sw qr sec 13, tp 7, r 30	3 06
McDonald, John— lots 3 and 4, and ne qr se qr sec 21, tp 1, r 21	2 46
Northern Pacific R R Co— lot 13, block 36, N Y	2 34
lot 14, do do do	2 34
lot 12, do 37, do do	2 34
lot 13, do do do	2 34
lot 14, do do do	2 34
lot 15, do do do	2 34
lot 3, do 54, do do	3 09
lot 5, do 55, do do	3 09
lot 1, do 56, do do	3 09
lot 2, do do do	2 34
lot 3, do do do	2 64
lot 7, do 75, do do	4 36
lot 8, do do do	5 70
lot 9, do do do	5 70
lot 4, do 74, do do	3 09
lot 5, do do do	3 09
lot 7, do do do	3 09
lot 8, do do do	4 36
lot 9, do do do	3 09
lot 10, do do do	2 34
lot 1, do 55, do do	4 36
lot 2, do do do	

THE FAIR.—Monday, July 23rd, a large gathering of our citizens assembled at the city hall to make the necessary preliminary arrangements for holding an agricultural and stock fair for Yakima county, in this city, September 4th, 5th and 6th.

ASSIGNMENT.—John Buckley, so long known among the business men of North Yakima, has made an assignment, Fred Parker being the assignee.

DEATH OF DR. E. H. PUGLEY.—E. H. Pugley, M. D., son of E. G. Pugley, and brother of J. B. Pugley, of this city, died at Walla Walla last Friday, July 25th.

FARM HOUSE BURNED.—On last Friday the house of John Ogburn, on the Wenas, was set fire through means of a defective flue, and the building, with all its contents save some bedding and furniture, was entirely destroyed.

PERSONAL.

Wm Ker is back from Victoria. A. J. Spilwan is over from the Sound. F. R. Reed was in the city on Sunday last.

Bob and Jim Thomas are at the Soda springs. Mrs. B. F. Young is visiting friends at Sumner.

E. M. Reed is spending a few days on the Sound. J. M. Adams is regaining his health at the Soda springs.

Mr. Walter Granger went over to Tacoma this afternoon. County Treasurer G. W. Cary is down from the Soda springs.

Judge Rudkin, of Ellensburg, is visiting the city for a few days. Mrs. A. O. Boyers returned yesterday from her trip to Yellowstone park.

Jeff McDaniel has gone to work his claim in the Cle-Elum mining district. Mrs. R. B. Milroy and Miss Willard came down from the Soda springs Thursday.

P. A. Bounds will leave with his family Saturday for a few days' outing at Hot Springs. Col. Cook and A. C. Walker are still in the wilds of the Tietan and Nile camping and fishing.

Wm. Galvani, editor of a labor paper at Spokane Falls, was in the city several days this week. Mr. Green, the new principal of the public schools, arrived from Michigan with his family.

Sheriff D. E. Lash returned from Steilacoom Tuesday, having taken the "dope fiend" Keefer to the insane asylum. Mrs. L. S. Howlett is home again from her trip to Portland, still quite weak, and seemingly neither benefited nor injured by the journey.

Rev. S. H. Cheadle and family will spend a few days camping in the upper Wenas, in the vicinity of Mr. Morse's ranch, returning the last of next week. Dr. W. G. Coe and family and Dr. B. M. Savage and family, accompanied by Miss Lucy Nichols, started on Wednesday for a two weeks' rustication in the mountains near Cle-Elum.

G. W. Jones, C. H. Humphrey, A. C. Walker, the Misses Dunning, Mrs. Bailey and daughter and Mrs. Thomas and daughter make up a camping party for Lake Kitchikan, to start next Tuesday. Mr. Ashhurst, who has been for several weeks at the Moxee ranch, went to the Sound Thursday night. He will go to California before visiting his home in Philadelphia. On his return he will take up ranching and horse breeding.

Two dozen of bottled beer at the North Yakima Bottling Works. Hats and caps at cost at Bartholet Bros.' old stand.

"Oh! what a hat!" No remarks of this kind are made over the hats bought of Myron H. Ellis, for he carries only the most approved makes and styles. Consult Mr. Ellis before getting your summer head covering.

LOCAL BRIEFINGS.

Commissioners' court convenes next Monday as a board of equalization. John Bartholet has entered his two-year-old fly at the Walla Walla races.

Work is progressing rapidly on the Moxee bridge, and it will soon be ready for use. Prospectors are said to be thronging the mountains in every direction from North Yakima.

A reckless sportsman shot a valuable mare belonging to W. F. Jones, on the Moxee, last Sunday. The three-month-old boy baby of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Mitchell died last Tuesday of cholera infantum.

Rev. J. T. Eshelman will preach in the Congregational church west of the railway next Sunday at 11:30 a. m. The illustrated edition of THE HERALD wrapped ready for mailing ten cents per copy. Send them to your friends in the east.

The latest form of salutation is: "Has any one spoken to you about it?" Then when you look puzzled the key is given in one word—caloric. The vote on forming the Cowychee irrigation district was almost unanimous, and we will now have an opportunity to see the effect of the new law.

The Martin family hold forth at the opera house Friday and Saturday evenings. This is their second visit, so they are not strangers to our people. As will be seen by reference to ordinance No. 138, in this issue, the saloon license has been increased from \$750 to \$1000, dating from Sept. 15th next.

Frank Runnels was arrested Wednesday by Deputy Sheriff Simmons on complaint of Wm. Lewis, who charges Runnels with having obtained goods by false pretense. Myron H. Ellis has put his prices down to bed-rock and will sell for cash only. Cash is king at his furnishing emporium.

Preserving Fruits for Exhibition. Grain of all kinds should be cut at the time it is ripening, but not fully ripe, otherwise the seeds will drop out and leave the straw bare. It should not be cut too early, for the reason that the seeds then shrivel. After cutting it should be exposed to the sun for two or three days to thoroughly dry it. It should not be allowed to get wet, for it then becomes discolored. After drying it should be tied in sleeves and packed away in mouse-proof boxes, with a little camphor. One mouse can totally destroy a grain exhibit by eating off the heads.

Corn stalks, sorghum stalks, etc., should be hung in a dry room and be suspended from the ceiling or from hooks on a high wall, beyond the possibility of mice getting at them. THRESHED AND CLEANED grain of all sorts, as well as seeds of sorghum, corn, popcorn, beans, castor beans, peas and products of similar size and form can be exhibited to advantage in neat boxes, sacks or jars.

HANDLING OF FRUIT. The most perfect specimens of each kind should be selected, great care being taken that they are not over ripe. The best time to pick fruits for exhibition is when they have acquired the proper color, but are yet hard. They should be handled carefully and not allowed to be bruised in any way. Before shipping, a fumigation in sulphur vapor will benefit them, as that process tends to remove causes of decay. A fumigation of ten to fifteen minutes duration is usually sufficient, and will not affect the color of the fruit.

FRUIT IN JARS AND PRESERVING LIQUID. For temporary exhibits, say of three or four months, the French candy jar with glass cover will do very well for larger sizes, and the salt-mouth jar, used by druggists, will answer very well for the small fruits. The one-half gallon salt-mouth jar is perhaps the most convenient form. A considerable number of liquids of this character are in use; some are covered by patents, others are not. Alcohol is generally supposed to be the only available liquid, while in fact it is the only one that should not be used in the preservation of fruits and vegetables. A good preserving liquid is generally made as follows: Get a large whisky barrel, the larger the better; knock out one end, and one inch from the other end bore a hole and insert a common vinegar faucet. Set the barrel open end up and place a few bricks, stones or blocks of wood on the inside to a height of six inches, and pour water in the barrel until it stands about four inches deep. On the bricks set an earthen pan or flower pot. In this put one-half pound common sulphur, and sprinkle over the top about half a teaspoonful of chloride of potash. Take the end pieces that were knocked out and fasten them together firmly for a cover. Set fire to the chloride of potash and sulphur; throw a gunny sack over the top, place the cover on snugly and over this an oil-cloth, or old gum coat held down with a hoop, so as to make the barrel as near air-tight as possible. The sulphur will burn about a half hour, and the barrel should be left undisturbed for at least four hours. The sulphur in burning takes oxygen from the air and produces sulphurous acid in the form of flaky smoke, which the water absorbs. This is the preservative. It should have a very strong (offensive odor) and should taste decidedly acid. When putting up fruit, add to the sulphurated water about a desert-spoonful each of powdered alum and salt to each gallon used. Apples will lose some color, and so will a few other fruits and vegetables, but it is on the whole the best preservative we know of. Japanese persimmons, pears, pawpaws, carrots, tomatoes and peppers hold color for all time. The fruit will not be stable after this treatment, but will have a splendid appearance and retain the same for several years if the jar be air-tight.

Edinburgh Localities: All Missourians in this state are invited to meet at North Yakima next month. We are afraid we are not included in the invitation, as we are only half (better half) Missourian.

A full line of men's all wool suits from \$10 up. Good durable suits from \$6.50 up, at VANCK & MULFORD'S. Henry Ditter is the sole agent for Yakima of the celebrated Broadhead dress goods. They are warranted made from the best material by skilled workmen, do not cockle or shrink, and can be worn in damp weather without the least injury to the fabric.

A fine new line of saddles, harness, etc., just received at C. E. McEwen's shop, Yakima avenue. School districts will find it to their advantage to call on or address J. G. Lawrence, at Lombard & Horsley's, North Yakima, before purchasing school furniture. Im

Yakima, baled hay for sale at 1 1/4c. at the I X L. Boots and shoes at cost at Bartholet Bros.' old stand.

De Witt's Little Early Risers. Best little pill for dyspepsia, sour stomach, bad breath. Sold by C. J. Taft. Two dozen of bottled beer at the North Yakima Bottling Works.

Underwear and neckwear, both in large assortments, at prices never before compared with, at VANCK & MULFORD'S. The celebrated Troy collars and cuffs are carried by Myron H. Ellis. Wear no other make.

Mackerel, smoked, Labrador herring, codfish, Columbia salmon, etc., just received at H. A. Griffin's, telephone 55. The only exclusive dry goods and clothing house in the city is that of Henry Ditter, in the First National bank building. Mr. Ditter has exceptional facilities for buying, and he always keeps abreast of the times, having a standing order for all of the novelties appearing in the market.

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Native comb honey at H. A. Griffin's. Leave orders for ice at the I X L. Choice feed, oats and chopped barley for sale at the North Yakima roller mills. Two dozen of bottled beer at the North Yakima Bottling Works.

You can save dollars each month by buying groceries of H. A. Griffin. Im. Suits made to order and a perfect fit guaranteed by Myron H. Ellis. Red school house shoes excel all others; to be had at Ditter's.

De Witt's Colic and Cholera Cure is always safe and always sure. We recommend it. C. J. Taft. Miss Laura E. Jennings, teacher of voice, piano organ, and harmony. Best of references. Call at residence of Dr. D. Rosser. may-13m

C. E. McEwen is now offering saddles, bridles, harness and everything in his line at prices not to be duplicated this side of Portland. Recognizing the long-felt want for children's clothing, we are now prepared to supply just that. Goods are all new and prices are low.

Two dozen of bottled beer at the North Yakima Bottling Works. A splendid line of muslin and percale shirts and summer neckwear just received by Myron Ellis.

If you're going camping or picnicking, H. A. Griffin's is the place to get canned meats, condiments, lunch baskets, etc., etc. Telephone 55. Grain sacks for sale at North Yakima Roller mills. Im

A full line of the latest materials and shades in dress goods have been received by Henry Ditter. Baled hay and oats at the I X L store.

Dr. Savage will be found always ready to attend calls day or night. Office over Eshelman Bros. store; residence on Second street, two doors south U. S. land office. Two dozen of bottled beer at the North Yakima Bottling Works.

De Witt's Little Early Risers. Only pill to cure sick headache and regulate the bowels. Sold by C. J. Taft. Myron H. Ellis carries the best line of gloves for gentlemen to be found in the city.

One thousand boxes of soap at \$1 per box at H. A. Griffin's, telephone 55. The stock of harness, saddles, etc., at C. E. McEwen's is the best in the city, and his prices are the lowest.

Our negligee shirts are just the thing, so purchasers say. Try them. VANCK & MULFORD. For your gents' furnishing goods, clothing and hats, Ditter's is the place.

All parties indebted to me will please call and settle, by cash or note, on or before August 15th, after which suit will be commenced and costs added. Dr. J. JAY CHAMBERS.

Report of the Condition of the First National Bank of North Yakima, at North Yakima, in the State of Washington, at the close of business, July 18, 1900.

RESOURCES. Loans and discounts \$14,877 06. Overdrafts, secured and unsecured 5,718 84. U. S. bonds to secure circulation 25,000 00. Stock, securities, judgments, etc. 2,451 92. Due from approved reserve agents 4,901 02. Due from other national banks 5,946 09. Due from state banks and bankers 3,125 24. Banking house, furniture and fixtures 21,200 00. Current expenses and taxes paid 222 25. Premiums on U. S. bonds 550 00. Checks and other cash items 1,296 18. Bills of other banks 1,779 09. Fractional currency, nickels and cents 92 25. Special deposits 9,877 75. Legal tender notes 70 00. Redemption fund with U. S. treasurer (10 per cent of circulation) 1,125 00. Total \$123,608 88

LIABILITIES. Capital stock paid in \$100,000 00. Surplus fund 25,000 00. Undivided profits 9,918 88. National bank notes outstanding 22,000 00. Deposits subject to check 26,209 02. Demand certificates of deposit 21,303 02. Due to other national banks 2,854 11. Total \$123,608 88

STATE OF WASHINGTON,) ss. COUNTY OF YAKIMA,) W. L. STEINWEG, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. W. L. STEINWEG, Cashier. Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20th day of July, 1900. J. R. COURTER, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest: EDWARD WHITSON, CHARLES CARPENTER, A. W. ENGLE, Directors.

Bargains in Houses and Lots. I have some first class residence property with good houses on for sale cheap and on easy terms. Enquire of B. F. Young, First National Bank building. If Money Loaned Without Cost to the Borrower.

Those wishing to borrow money on improved farms or ranch property will find it to their advantage to call on or address Crippen, Lawrence & Co., Syndicate block, North Yakima, Wash. If Notice is hereby given that I have now money on hand for the payment of county warrants of the April issue of 1888, numbering from 511 to 670, both numbers inclusive. Interest will cease on and after July 20, 1890. G. W. CARY, 31. Treasurer of Yakima County.

Mysterious Disappearance. Mrs. John A. Clarke was a great sufferer from indigestion and sick headache. She left her home last Saturday to buy a bottle of De Witt's Little Early Risers, took a dose and her headache disappeared as mysteriously as it came. Try them. C. J. Taft.

Farm For Sale. Three hundred and twenty acres of land for sale; all under fence; 250 under cultivation; well watered; 4000 inches of water in the Fowler ditch; 110 acres of alfalfa; 10 acres of timothy; good young orchard in bearing; one fair dwelling; one double-hewed log cabin; two good barns, hop house and fixtures; natural fish pond 30 rods long, 4 or 5 rods wide, 7 foot deep in low water time, fed by springs; good water power on the place emptying the fish pond. Inquire on the place, or of J. B. Pugsley, North Yakima. C. V. FOLKLER.

Notice of Sale of School Bonds. To the County Treasurer of Yakima County, State of Washington: We hereby certify that on the second day of July, 1900, an election was held at the residence of William I. Lince in school district No. 28 of Yakima county, Washington, for the purpose of determining the question as to whether the bonds of said district, amounting to \$1500, to run for ten years from the date of issue and to draw interest from the date of issue at a rate not to exceed ten per cent. per annum, at which said election the electors of said district voted in favor of the issuance of such bonds; and we further certify that in pursuance of said election we have fixed the denomination of such bonds at \$500 each; that three bonds will be issued amounting in the aggregate to \$1500; that they will draw interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum; that they shall contain upon their face the date of issue series of one, and be numbered from one to three inclusive, to be payable at the office of the county treasurer of Yakima county, Washington, at North Yakima, in said county and state; that said bonds are to run for ten years, and that said bonds are issued under an act of the legislature of the state of Washington entitled "An act allowing school districts to borrow money and issue bonds for the building of school houses; to permit the funding of school district bonds heretofore or hereafter to be issued, legalizing the same and declaring an emergency," and said act was approved on March 19, 1890. W. I. LANCE, J. E. SCHWARTZ, CHARLES L. GANO, Directors of school district No. 28. Attest: J. T. STEWART, Clerk of said district No. 28. 31

The Celebrated French Cure, WARRANTED "APHRODITINE" or money to cure. It is sold on a POSITIVE GUARANTEE to cure any form of nervous disease, or any disorder of the generative organs of either sex whether arising from the excessive use of stimulants, tobacco, or through youthful indiscretion, over indulgence, etc., such as Loss of Brain Power, Wakefulness, Bearing down Fatigue in the Back, Seminal Weakness, Hypertrophy, Nervous Prostration, Neurasthenia, Leucorrhoea, Diarrhoea, Weak Memory, Loss of Power and Impotency, which if neglected often lead to premature old age and insanity. Price \$1.00 a box, 6 boxes for \$5.00 Sent by mail on receipt of the money. A WRITTEN GUARANTEE for every \$5.00 order, to refund the money if a Permanent cure is not effected. Thousands of testimonials from old and young, of both sexes, permanently cured by APHRODITINE. Circular free. Address THE APHRO MEDICINE CO., WESTERN BRANCH, BOX 7, PORTLAND, OR. SOLE AGENTS, NORTH YAKIMA, WASH., ALLEN & CHAPMAN.

Cheap Water for Irrigation. For full particulars regarding the NYE AND HUFFER PUMPS Enquire at the Offices of Crippen, Lawrence & Co., NORTH YAKIMA, WASH., Rooms 5 and 6, Syndicate Block.

G. L. Holmes & Bull, 927 & 929 C St., Tacoma, Wash. Furniture, Carpets, Draperies and Rugs, WHOLESALE and RETAIL. Largest Stock and Best Variety North of San Francisco! When in Tacoma, call and examine, whether you wish to purchase or not. Correspondence Solicited.

Great IXL Co. Hyman Harris, Prop. YAKIMA AVENUE NORTH YAKIMA, WASHINGTON

LOOK LOOK LOOK

ARRIVING DAILY FROM THE EAST

Boots and Shoes, Trunks, Valises, Clothing, Furnishing goods, groceries, crockery, glass-ware, carpets and oil cloth.

GRAND

CLEARANCE SALE

TO MAKE ROOM FOR OUR IMMENSE

SPRING

STOCK

WHICH IS

Arriving Daily from the East

Boots and Shoes, Trunks, Valises, Clothing, Furnishing goods, groceries, crockery, glass-ware, carpets and oil cloth.

Great IXL Co.

Hyman Harris, Prop. YAKIMA AVENUE NORTH YAKIMA, WASHINGTON

ONLY WATER IS NEEDED.

Irrigation as Applied to the Arid Lands of Washington.

Engineer Smith's Able Paper—Small Idea of What Capital May Accomplish in Five Years.

"Irrigation as applied to the arid lands of Washington," was the subject of a paper prepared by C. R. Smith, engineer in charge of the Yakima Irrigating and Improvement company's works at Kiona, Wash., and read at the monthly meeting of the Society of Engineers and Architects recently at the society's rooms in the Northern Pacific headquarters building, Tacoma. This paper was to have been read several months ago, but Mr. Smith has not heretofore been able to prepare and forward it. The paper deals with the bunched grass plains or table lands which form the wheat belts, known as the Big Bend, Palouse and Walla Walla districts, which, Mr. Smith says, have an elevation of 2000 feet above the sea, and produce from 30 to 60 bushels of wheat and 75 bushels of oats to the acre, and corresponding amounts of flax and barley.

The low lying sage brush regions contiguous to the streams, and which in a state of nature become barren wastes of arid deserts each year during the summer months, are treated at great length by Mr. Smith. The Columbia and Snake rivers in Washington, he says, have no alluvial bottom lands, such as are found along the Mississippi, Missouri and other like rivers, but run mostly through deep gorges and canyons, with bluff, precipitous sides. Both rivers are fed by numerous small tributaries, bringing to them the melted snows from the neighboring mountains.

These latter, at their junction with the larger streams, have formed little deltas of made lands, composed of a light, sandy loam, having a disintegrated volcanic ash base, overlying bars of washed gravel, said bars being sometimes cemented with clay or hard pan. These are the only irrigating tracts along the larger rivers proper, but each of these smaller streams has its own tributary, valleys and feeders, and it is in these that the bulk of the irrigable lands lie. Of this class of lands Kittitas county has probably some 400,000 acres, over three-fourths of which lie in one body in the beautiful mountain valley of the same name.

Yakima valley has 700,000 acres, though at least half of it is yet unavailable, being within the boundaries of the Simcoe Indian reservation. Walla Walla county, along the river of the same name, has 3000 acres that it is necessary to irrigate, while along the Snake river in Walla Walla, Columbia, Asotin and Garfield counties there is an aggregate of about 4000 acres, strung along on detached bars and flats, ranging in size from 100 to 400 acres each. There is also a small irrigation district at Columbus, in Klickitat county, of say 1000 to 1500 acres. Franklin county, although possessing no land low enough to profitably irrigate from gravity ditches, has recently formed, under our new state law, known as the Cleman bill, an irrigation district of 19,000 acres, surrounding Pasco, and lying between the Columbia and Snake rivers, at their junction, which it is proposed to cover with water pumped from the Snake river to an elevation of 110 feet. Also, there is along the bank of the Columbia river, between the Snake and the Walla Walla rivers, an additional strip of some 8000 acres, which can readily be redeemed in the same way.

Of the 1,250,000 acres of irrigable lands referred to by Mr. Smith, he says not to exceed 150,000 acres have been redeemed at present. Probably there is in actual cultivation not more than 75,000 acres. The estimated 150,000 now under water and susceptible of cultivation, Mr. Smith divides thus:

Kittitas valley, 50,000 acres, with an average elevation of 1500 to 1800 feet above sea level. Products mostly grain, vegetables and hay, and possessing a few fine apple orchards.

Wenatchee valley, 5000 acres, altitude 600 to 800 feet. Grapes, peaches and corn are grown in abundance.

Yakima valley proper, together with its various prolongations, the Cowlitzes, Natchez, Moxee, etc., 90,000 acres, at from 900 to 1200 feet above the sea, where are raised hops, grapes, peaches, sweet potatoes, Indian corn, broom corn, sorghum, tobacco, all the various grains, grasses and vegetables.

Walla Walla valley, 3000 acres, with about the same elevation and variety of products as Yakima.

Along the Snake river, 1000 acres, altitude 500 feet, devoted exclusively to fruits, peaches being the principal crop.

On the Columbia at Columbus, Klickitat county, about the same elevation and products as on the Snake, but with considerably less acreage.

Should the various irrigating schemes under way, or in various stages of development, materialize into actual ditches and waterways, Mr. Smith says the great bulk of the 1,250,000 acres enumerated could be redeemed inside of five years. The Tenaway Ditch company, taking water from Cle-Elum and Tenaway rivers, proposes to cover 40,000 acres in Kittitas county. The Selah Valley Ditch and Land company in the northern part of Yakima county has nearly completed its main canal and claims to have 30,000 acres under the same. The Northern Pacific and Yakima Irrigation company claims to have 300,000 acres under its projected ditch, which will extend some fifty miles through the Sunnyside country. The Yakima Irrigating and Improvement company, in the south end of Yakima county, proposes to take water from the lower Yakima at three different points, for as many separate mains and distinct tracts of land, and hopes to redeem 45,000 acres of land. This company has built fourteen miles of main ditch and established a little townsite at Kiona

and have some land under irrigation.

The average yield of tobacco on the Moxee farm is given as 800 pounds per acre, and costs when cured 10 cents per pound; hops on the same farm average 1800 pounds per acre, and cost, ready to ship, 9 cents per pound; alfalfa hay yields 7½ tons per acre, and costs in the stack \$1.55 per ton. When hops are worth 15 to 20 cents per pound, Mr. Smith considers \$150 per acre a fair average profit per acre on the Moxee farm, which is selected as an illustration, as the books and accounts of the farm company can be seen and the figures verified. Alfalfa hay sold that season at \$30 per ton, but Mr. Smith, figuring the minimum price at \$12 per ton in the field, shows a net profit of \$10.45 per ton. The profits on cigars which are made by the Moxee people—on an average forty cigars are made from a pound of tobacco—can be estimated, at the rate of \$8 per thousand, as the selling price in the home market. The estimated cost of preparing the ground, including clearing some of the sage brush, but exclusive of the cost of their main ditch, at \$12.80 per acre. On this land, grain must be flooded twice or three times during the dry season, while alfalfa must be flooded every 10 or 12 days, at a cost of 14 cents per acre for each time it is so flooded. The cost of irrigating by pumping the water from the Snake river is estimated at from \$6 to \$8 per acre per season more than by the gravity ditch, and that capital and water are the only requisites needed to develop the arid lands of Washington. That both will come where there are such good indications and prospects he has no doubt. The "mild Indian climate" and the absence of "cyclone cellars" in the arid land districts of Washington come in for a brief reference.

The paper was discussed with enthusiasm by the members of the society present.

A New Empire Among Us.

Ten years ago the population of the United States, as shown by the figures collected by the enumerators of the government, was 50,155,443. To-day, according to the most conservative estimates, it reaches 65,000,000. The average increase in the decades since 1790, when the first count was made, has been considerably over 30 per cent. It was 35.10 between 1790 and 1820, 36.30 from the latter date to 1810, 33.06 between that time and 1830, 32.51 in 1820-'30, 33.52 in 1830-'40, 35.83 in 1840-'50, 35.11 in 1850-'60, 22.65 in 1860-'70, and 30.08 in 1870-'80. The low rate of increase between 1860 and 1870 was due to the civil war, which largely retarded immigration and lessened the birth rate. In no other 10-year period, except the one which closed in 1880, did the advance drop below 32 per cent. An addition now equal to that of the last decade—and most authorities believe that it will be at least equal—would add 15,000,000 to the country's inhabitants, and bring the total up to the 65,000,000 mark. It is probable that the average reader fails to grasp the entire dimensions and significance of this tremendous expansion in population. The number of new residents which the country has gained since 1880 is almost as great as that of the entire population of Spain, as great as that of Mexico and Canada together, or as Belgium, the Netherlands and Portugal combined. The additions to our inhabitants in the past ten years exceed five-fold the aggregate population of the thirteen colonies at the time of their separation from Great Britain. In the period named a new nation, so to speak, largely surpassing in number that of any entire civilized country, except Russia, Germany, Austro-Hungary, France, Great Britain and Italy, has arisen among us. Between 1850 and 1860 we passed the United Kingdom in inhabitants, and subsequently we left France, Austro-Hungary and Germany behind, while we will overtake and sweep by Russia, taking the first place among the world's enlightened states in the decade which ends with 1910.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

How the Law Will Operate.

The new silver law takes effect thirty days after its passage, which will be about the middle of August. Beginning at that time the treasury of the United States will take all the silver offered to it at what the secretary finds to be the market price up to the limit four and a half million ounces a month. It payment the treasury will issue certificates, or treasury notes, which will be a legal tender for all debts, public and private, unless otherwise expressly provided for in the contract. These notes will be redeemable on demand in coin, gold or silver at the discretion of the secretary, and may be re-issued whenever they come into the treasury. When held by any national banking association such notes may be counted as a part of its legal reserve. The compulsory coinage of silver dollars under the present law will cease when the new act goes into operation, and the secretary of the treasury is only required to coin each month 2,000,000 ounces of the silver bullion purchased into standard dollars until July 1, 1891, and after that to coin only so much as may be necessary to provide for the redemption of silver notes. The treasury is not required to purchase under any circumstances 4,500,000 ounces each month, but only so much thereof as may be offered at the market price, not exceeding \$1 for 37½ grains.

At the present prevailing price of silver per ounce the purchase of 54,000,000 ounces annually would require the issue of notes to the amount of \$60,400,000; with silver at the maximum issue of notes under the act would be \$70,000,000.

GIFT-TAKING BEN HARRISON

His Political History and How he Feeds Pap to His Relatives.

Baby McKee is the Only One Left Without a Fat Government Office.

A Washington correspondent of the New York Sun writes: Surface indications point to the fact that the president is looking after his political fences and is beginning to understand that he has committed some serious blunders, which he must now try to rectify. During his senatorial career he was specially punctilious with regard to "senatorial courtesy" and the right of senators to control patronage in accordance with the custom that had prevailed at Washington for a long series of years. He was very free in his criticisms of Messrs. Hayes, Garfield and Arthur for delays and failures to comply immediately with his requests. Since he became president he has, as a rule, ignored congressmen and bestowed patronage according to his own sweet will.

In this way he has incurred the hostility of a large majority of senators and members of congress, who do not hesitate to criticize his course in this regard. Occasionally they remind him of his position when a senator. To such he smiles and merely replies: "I have recently acquired more information than I then possessed about the position I now occupy." He always had great confidence in Benjamin Harrison, and as a matter of fact he has run this administration without the advice of any human being. Since his election as president he seems to have become possessed with the idea that he has a monopoly of integrity, political wisdom, knowledge of men and sagacity for political management. Here he consults no one. He protests that he does not use the various departments; yet he requires the cabinet to consult him about every appointment above a clerkship.

This is especially the case in all matters relating to his own state, Indiana. He personally distributed the patronage in that state, and now perceives that the party is not harmonious and that great dissatisfaction exists. He attributes this to the disappointments of office seekers, and talks freely about the ingratitude of men he supposed were his friends. He realizes that in order to secure a renomination he must have the solid support of Indiana. His first and greatest mistake is his contempt for the Gresham men. He affects to believe that they are an insignificant and unimportant class, and has ignored them in appointments and insulted the senators from Illinois, to punish them for their support of Judge Gresham at Chicago. He has shown his vindictive and intently jealous nature in this more than any other one thing. During his canvass, in a speech to a delegation of visitors from northern Indiana, who preferred Gresham's nomination, he said: "I am aware that most of you preferred another Indian's nomination, but are now in harmony with your party. Convention preferences are free, and no prejudice should follow any republican on that account. Party men are judged by postconvention conduct."

He could not carry Indiana or Illinois without the aid of the Gresham men, so he treated them with great kindness during the canvass. His son and his law partner personally made repeated visits to Chicago to solicit funds to carry Indiana; and I am told that \$93,000 was contributed by the friends of Judge Gresham at Chicago to carry Indiana, their only reward being a refusal of the president to honor the requests of the senators, as well as the leading republicans of that state. His course in this regard has been such as to place the state in political jeopardy, and the best informed republicans in Illinois are fearful that they will lose the state at the fall election and that the democrats will secure a United States senator.

Harrison's efforts are now directed toward strengthening the lines in Indiana, and for this purpose he has recently made several appointments from counties where there was just cause of complaint. One of his arguments to persons he does not desire to appoint, is that they have already had office, and that they should be willing to step aside for the present and let others have an opportunity. He does not remember that he has appointed a large number of the most inveterate office holders in the country, and that he himself has either held an office or been an applicant for one ever since he was of age. One of Harrison's most liberal and zealous supporters in Indiana was United States Treasurer Hueston. He desired to be a member of Harrison's cabinet, but the president ignored the claim and urged him to accept the office of treasurer of the United States. Hueston had an idea that the post was one of great power and influence, and he accepted. He, however, was not long in discovering that the treasurer of the United States is a mere clerk, and that he could control but one appointment, that of his private secretary. He soon became disgusted with his place, and it is well known that he intended resigning. He importuned the president and Secretary Windom to appoint certain friends of his who had been associated with him in the Indiana canvass. He secured the appointment of one man to a \$2000 place during the first year, and has been persistently urging the appointment of others ever since. Hueston became very restless, and it became necessary to satisfy him. He had urged one George W. Robinson for bank examiner. Robinson had been a banker, had worked six months as his private clerk in the campaign without pay, and must have the place; but a small attorney, who had no experience in the business, received the appointment. Hueston cursed and swore to his friends in secret and laid his wiles to secure a nomination for congress from the district in which he resided, but was not successful.

Harrison saw that something must be done to satisfy Hueston, so after passing

about he determined to remove Dr. Hay, of Indianapolis, who had succeeded Major McGrain, a brother-in-law of Judge Gresham, as chief of a bureau in the treasury department. Dr. Hay had been appointed by Secretary Windom, without Harrison's knowledge, the power to make such appointments resting with the secretary of the treasury. So the president sent for Dr. Hay, and explained that his retention in office was an embarrassment to him, and wanted his resignation. He said: "I have too many friends in office." Dr. Hay, who has been supporting General Harrison for some office or other every two or four years for the past forty years, said: "General, there were not too many of your friends at Chicago or at the polls in 1880, were there?" The president consented at this, as he had requested Dr. Hay personally to attend the Chicago convention. The president continued: "You have held a good many offices, and your son is United States district attorney for Minnesota, and a brother holds a place in the Indianapolis custom house. I must have your resignation." The doctor pleaded that he had been appointed to his present office by Secretary Windom, who was his friend; that he carried a democratic conviction and that he would resign if he were not reappointed; that he had held only one appointive office; that General Harrison had held more offices than he had, and that he, Dr. Hay, had supported him every time he was a candidate.

The president was greatly annoyed, and Dr. Hay, fearing that unless he resigned he might prejudice the president against him, he made a hasty resignation before he was stated, finally resigned, and Mr. Hueston's friend Robinson will receive the coveted place. It is said other removals and transfers will be made to satisfy the chief of the Indiana office seekers, in order to get the Indiana machine in working order for the approaching contest. The president has given his cabinet to understand that no appointments are to be made for Indiana without his approval. He proposes to look after that state personally, thus getting down to the level of a small politician.

General Harrison has been one of the most persistent office seekers the state has ever known, having been a candidate at almost every general election that has occurred within the past forty years. When he did not get an office, he resigned, and he has not been satisfied with holding office himself; he has been most persistent in securing offices for his own and his wife's relatives. He was one of those who held no office, but who will doubtless be re-elected to receive during his official term.

In 1860 he became a candidate for reporter of the decisions of the supreme court of Indiana, and was elected. In 1862 he became colonel of the Seventieth Indiana volunteers, and retained his office, which was filled by proxy for two years while drawing his salary as colonel.

In 1876 he was the republican candidate for governor, but was defeated by Blue Jeans Williams, while his republican associates were elected. He carried the state by a handsome majority.

After his defeat for governor he was an applicant for a place in Hayes' cabinet. He was appointed as one of the five Mississippi river commissioners, and received \$3000 per annum for four years, but did not devote one week per year to the duties.

In 1884 he was elected to the United States senate and served six years. In 1884 he was a candidate for the nomination for president, and resigned his seat in the senate to run for Indiana in the national convention, while the convention was in session at Chicago and returned to Indianapolis, expecting to be nominated, but his name never was mentioned.

In 1886 he was a candidate for re-election to the senate, but was defeated, whereupon he immediately went into training for the nomination for the presidency in 1888. He received the same and was elected. By the end of his term he will have held office thirty-four out of his forty years in public life.

In addition to the offices he has held himself, he has obtained places in the government service for the following relatives: Carter Harrison, his brother, who was a revenue supervisor under the Garfield-Arthur administration, and is now United States clerk for Tennessee; Russell Harrison, his son, was appointed assayer at the mint at Helena, Mont., as soon as he left college.

Clem Morris, who married his sister, was appointed to an important place in the revenue service at Indianapolis as soon as Harrison became senator and remained in said place until retired by a democrat; since Cleveland became president, since Harrison became president he has been appointed to a life office in the pay department in the United States army, and is now stationed at St. Paul, Minn.

Dr. I. U. Scott, his father-in-law, was appointed a clerk in the pension office in 1880, as soon as he became senator, and remained in office until Mr. Harrison became president. Henry Scott, his brother-in-law, was in the revenue service on the Pacific coast, and died in that service. Mrs. Scott Lord, his sister-in-law, was a paymaster in the army, and is now superintendent at a public building that is erecting somewhere on the Pacific coast. He is a small lawyer, and no one ever pretended that he possesses qualifications for the place. He appointed Frank McKee, Baby McKee's uncle, to an important place in the customs service in the west. He was severely of age, and was wholly unfitted for the place. During the early days of the administration he detailed Lieutenant Parker, who is the husband of Mrs. Harrison's niece, to a nice berth with the Samoan commission that went to Berlin to settle the Samoan difficulty. This list embraces every known relative of Harrison and his wife, except John Scott Harrison, of Kansas City, who is a democrat. He has for some reason never been on very good terms with the president or his family, or he would doubtless have been in the enjoyment of a lucrative office.

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YAKIMA LODGE NO. 34, I. O. O. F. MEETS every Sunday at 4 o'clock, p. m. at G. A. R. hall. Questions of importance to all laborers now on consideration. Visiting brethren cordially invited.

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