

# THE YAKIMA HERALD.

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Number 2

## THE YAKIMA HERALD.

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## Character Portrayed in Hats.

Did you observe, asks the St. Paul *Globe*, that a man's disposition can be read by the style of hat he wears and the way he wears it? Not so with a woman. There is more diversity of style in women's hats than men's. But a woman always wears her hat according to the way she has her hair fixed up. So that a woman's hat can be no index to female character.

It is different with men. There is a close intimacy between the styles of men's headgear and the science of phrenology. The hat is the bump which intallibly denotes the most prominent trait of character. When a man buys a hat he is governed in the selection by the peculiar organism of the brain. It doesn't make any difference whether the particular hat he selects is becoming to him or not, he prefers it because he is built that way. If he wears an unbecoming hat he is not responsible for it. A man never looks in a mirror when he tries a hat on. A woman always does.

The tall silk hat denotes financial ability. Bankers, hotel clerks and police reporters always wear silk hats. Rich men do not always wear silk hats, nor are men who wear silk hats always rich. Still, the silk hat is an unerring sign of capacity for handling finances successfully. It isn't every man who possesses financial ability that gets rich, nor is it every man who gets rich that possesses skill in financing. Not by a jug full. We state this that the public mind may not get confused on these points.

The derby hat denotes energy. A man who wears a derby always has the appearance of being on the go. It is a ready-for-all-occasions hat. It is at home whether at church or on the base ball grounds. The derby is a nobby little crown between the silk and the slouch. It is an accommodating hat. The clergyman looks well in it, and it fits the bartender to a "t." And all the time it has a pushing go-aheadiveness in its appearance that makes everything slide-switch when the derby passes by.

And then there is the slouch hat. Ah, there is the hat of liberty for you. The slouch hat is the original old commoner. It is the hat for the masses—democratic in style and republican in its simplicity. There is nothing that symbolizes pure, undiluted Americanism so well as the slouch hat. The slouch hat denotes sociability. It is the unfailing index of geniality. It means that the wearer is a good fellow that will do to tie to. He may be a bank president or he may be a cowboy, still you can rely on his being a hale companion wherever you meet him, possessing sturdy independence of character, and always ready to extend a helping hand wherever it is needed.

The man who wears his hat perpendicularly, whether it is a tile, a derby, or a slouch, has the bump of self-esteem well developed. He thinks that he is the upper crust of the pie and is entitled to recognition. The man who wears his hat down over the forehead is a thoughtful man. He is studious and communes with himself a great deal and sometimes inclines to moroseness.

But the man who wears his hat on the back of his head is the one who doesn't care whether school keeps or not. He is independent and self-reliant, and one day is with him as another. He takes note of neither time nor individuals. He is usually popular because he is always generous. Sailors and soldiers and jockeys and base ball players are not included in this classification because they always wear caps.

## AGRICULTURAL MATTERS.

### Information for Persons Contemplating Engaging in Fruit Growing.

It may be of some use to persons who contemplate making a business of fruit growing to have the benefit of experience in assisting them to lay out their work at the beginning. Location has much to do with success, and character of soil is of greatest importance. Let us talk over the subject as to small fruit farms, that can be mainly carried on with the labors of the proprietor. For this purpose twenty acres will fully suffice; ten to be for home lot, garden and pasture, and ten more to be used for orchard work on a permanent scale.

For fruit trees, river bottom, or sandy loam on benches, answers well, perhaps best of all when high enough to permit of orchard work. For stone fruits such as apples is desirable. Pears do well, and apples grow anywhere that other trees do, at least of some varieties. The red hills, with their marl subsoils, are excellent for fruit, any exposure answering for most fruits; peaches require a sunny spot, if possible. Gravelly land on sandy loams may not need under draining, but a clay subsoil does, and unless the under soil is loose enough for water to work through, it is best to under drain. Land of this impervious nature of subsoil needs to be deeply plowed and subsoiled, and also well under drained. It may cost \$50 or more an acre to put land in the best condition to plant trees, but the first good crop will pay it back and every successive crop will pay for it by extra production over and above what it could otherwise yield, and the quality of the fruit will be much better. Ten acres well cultivated and under drained will pay more profit than twenty that is not so. It is like all other business or work; unless a good foundation is made, there is no use to build a good house.

## A STRANGE STORY.

### The Wonderful Transformation of a Woman.

#### A Society Belle Becomes a Business Man—After Living for Two Years as a Wife. He is Married to a Pretty Girl.

WATERLOO, Ia., Jan. 30.—Just before the civil war there located in the town of Broadhead, Wis., a Dr. Burnham, who came from St. Lawrence county, N. Y. Mr. Burnham was at this time the happy father of two children. He was a well-to-do physician, and the fact of his being a physician may lead some to place the blame of an unfortunate circumstance in the life of his daughter upon him. Ellen was a remarkable little child, a dark brunette, and a sort of tom-boy creature, extraordinarily bright, and possessing peculiar charms for her companions. At an early age she developed a special adaptability for music, and was placed as soon as her age would permit, in a seminary at Broadhead, her father and friends taking great interest in her success. She soon became a leader among her woman friends, and an accomplished musician, frequently giving concerts at Broadhead and surrounding places. She was petted and coaxed by her acquaintances and friends, possessing many admirers and not a few suitors.

While beautiful Ellen was at her social zenith L. W. Powell, editor and proprietor of the local paper in Broadhead, became her friend and accepted lover. The courtship that followed was happy and joyous, and after some time they were married. They lived together for two years, to all appearances happily. At this time the war was in progress and Mrs. Powell took a trip to Washington, intending to visit some friends then living at the capital. Mr. Powell disappeared, and it is supposed he enlisted in the Federal army. Mrs. Powell while in Washington moved considerably in society, and attracted much attention for her social gifts and the strange undetermined masculine impression which she gave to those who met her. This seemed developing in her at this time. Her voice became more voluminous and a slight downy moustache was perceptible on her upper lip.

The attention of the United States Secret Service was finally centered on her, and she was spotted as a supposed Confederate spy, masquerading as a woman. Nothing was done, however, further than to keep her under strict surveillance. After remaining in Washington for several months she started to return to Broadhead, but was overtaken at Chicago and arrested by government detectives, charged with being in the employ of the Confederacy as a spy. This was a circumstance which to her future life meant more than the discovery of his strange compound by Dr. Jekyll meant to that unfortunate being in the role of Mr. Hyde. A complication of affairs was brought about by this arrest which resulted in a necessity for the examination of the prisoner, Mrs. Powell, to ascertain her sex.

The examination was made by Dr. Brainard, professor of anatomy in Rush Medical College at Chicago, the best anatomist at that time in that city. The examination resulted, more particularly from the circumstances surrounding the prisoner, in a most astounding issue. Having lived two years as the wife of Powell, the physician informed her that she was not a woman but a man, and that a surgical operation was necessary. The prosecution was dropped by the Secret Service and "Mr. Powell," after the operation mentioned, remained in Chicago until convalescent and then, assuming male attire, as made necessary by the law, proceeded to Broadhead with a broken heart and crushed spirits.

No divorce was necessary, as the development of the above facts made her marriage with Powell ipso facto void. "Mrs. Powell" now became Mr. M. C. Burnham and entered upon the duties of a man. He engaged in business, was successful, made a comfortable fortune, developed a moustache and later a full beard, and again began to figure in society, this time, however, as a man. Burnham began to give his attention to Gertrude Everts, living at Broadhead, Wis., who was acquainted with the early history of the man, and who in fact had been in Burnham's female life a girl friend and chum at the seminary. They were married and removed to Waterloo, Iowa, where Burnham entered upon an active career, erecting an opera house in this city, establishing a drug store, and taking part in all public movements. He soon became a highly respected and estimable citizen. He was at one time superintendent of the Congregational Sunday school here and very much liked. He was also a very prominent music teacher at the same period, and so far as his outward life and appearance were concerned Burnham was a type of perfect manhood. He left here several years ago and went to California, where he is now living on account of the ill health of his wife.

A full account of Powell's after career is not available. Suffice it to say that the one-time successful journalist and the husband of the beautiful Ellen Burnham, as told in a dispatch to the *World*, was found in the gutter at Chicago recently, a common drunkard and vagabond, arrested and fined \$5 for disorderly conduct, but the fine was remitted by the judge when some of the circumstances of Powell's life were brought to his knowledge.

## MANY WAYS TO WED.

### The Queer Laws and Customs of the Good Old Days.

#### Ancient and Modern Rites—Why the Ring is Worn—Jewish Marriage Ceremonies—How the Uninvited Guests Took Revenge.

Adam would probably never have married if he had been compelled to hunt around the present Allegheny county court buildings to find the little back room of the register's office, where he would be obliged to pay his half dollar and swear to more things than he ever dreamed of before he could get a marriage license. He would certainly have been in a bad fix when he came to swear that Eve was of full age, or to produce the written consent of her father and mother. It is safe to say that he would have given it up and died an old bachelor. Yet without minister, magistrate, register or other official intervention, the marriage of Adam and Eve was such that it would have stood the test of the old English common law.

From earliest times the various states of society have imposed regulations for the observance of this solemn contract. For marriage is simply a contract, except that the parties cannot now change or terminate it by mutual consent, as they can all other contracts. There is in the Royal Library of Paris a written contract made in 1297, of two persons of noble birth in Armagnac. The husband and wife were bound to each other for seven years. It was also agreed that the parties should also have the right to renew the tie at the end of that time if they mutually agreed; but if not, the children were to be equally divided, and if the number should chance not to be even, they were to draw lots for the odd one.

The Roman church alone regarded marriage as a sacrament, but all the other churches recognized it as a divine institution, and, accordingly, every denomination has provided religious services for its solemnization. So strong a hold did the church in England gain upon it that for a long time the regulation of marriage and divorce was almost exclusively under the church's jurisdiction.

Among the Romans there were three ways of obtaining a wife—by capture, sale or gift. When a Roman bought a wife, and this was the usual way, the ceremony that followed was merely gone through with for the sake of having indisputable evidence of the sale. The head of the family had to give her over to the husband in the presence of witnesses, and it is from this that we have the custom of giving away the bride. Before the period of Rome's greatness the parties could dissolve the marriage by mutual consent. When they wished to terminate the contract they usually went before an altar and in the presence of witnesses declared the marriage at an end. At and after the time of Rome's greatness the Roman husband took his wife, not as her husband, but as her father. She came into his family the same almost as an adopted daughter. Originally the husband had absolute and complete control over her and her property. Even after his death she was subject to any guardianship that he might have appointed for her during his lifetime. But a change came in her condition, and came as changes usually come, from one extreme to another. The wife was now subject to the tutelage of guardians appointed by her own family. This tutelage gave to her a very independent position as to her separate estate and person.

Before this change came, and even afterward, there was exercised among the Romans complete tyranny by the head of the family. As head of the family the eldest male was always the head. He had power not only over relatives, but all persons connected with his household and his children's households. While the father lived, his son was subject to him, although the son might be 40 years old and have a large family of his own. The grandchildren were subject to the grandfather the same as their own father. The family was then regarded much as we now regard the individual. If a member committed a crime the whole family were held responsible, and it was perfectly lawful for the injured family to get revenge or satisfaction, even if it were necessary to exterminate the whole offending family. This was carried to such an extent that sometimes whole families were destroyed.

The blood feud, and it was well named, descended from father to son. It was the Roman, in effect, that inherited the curse was to the Greek. The feud was kept up not so much for the sake of punishment as to prevent the supposed liability of the offending family to commit fresh offenses. With all their peculiar customs in regard to the family, it must be said to their credit that they never to any extent practiced polygamy.

If the Romans did not countenance polygamy, the Hebrews did; and they had a more peculiar custom. There was a law among them called the Levirate, which means brother-in-law, and according to this law, at the death of the husband, the next oldest unmarried brother-in-law of the widow married her, if there were no children. In this way the wife of the eldest brother might, in course of time, have been the wife of all the brothers. This custom afterward extended to many of the Western nations, but the

## A Beautiful Singer Dies a Drunkard.

### In poverty and exile, friendless and penniless, Ilma di Muraska, the queenly singer who at one time held two continents captive, has passed away. In the outskirts of Munich, in the cabin of an humble peasant, died the woman who had been a favorite of the richest court of Europe. Her charming simplicity of life when a girl; her voice, pure and powerful; her acting, ingenuous and truthful, had won her the friendship of the Archduke Franz Karl, Hapsburg's most magnanimous son. Honors were lavished with unstinted hand upon her, and from the provinces she went direct to the Vienna capital. Her tour through the world subsequently was a veritable triumph. There was a sunset, however, in her life, and it came prematurely. Her marriage proved her ruin. Unhappy in her home, she carried her troubles with her on the stage, and clouds soon began to settle about her. She sought relief in stimulants, with the same result as had attended so many before her who had tried the same remedy. It was not long until poverty stricken her in the face, and with a madness begotten of desperation the prima donna became an inveterate drunkard. People who once applauded her and courted her now passed her by in her shabby dresses, and none of them ever thought of inquiring if a crust of bread might not be acceptable to the one who had once ruled them. Last summer she spent in this city, and on one occasion Manager Amberg took pity upon her and engaged her to appear at Terrace garden. Her last article of furniture had been pawned to make herself appear presentable. She came upon the stage stage-stricken. The people turned away in disgust and she retired heartbroken. Later on some friends made up a purse and sent her to Europe, where she had remained unknown until the cable of Thursday announced her death.—Philadelphia Times.

## THE NAVY IS GETTING THERE.

### Construction is Pushed as Rapidly as Prudence Dictates.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—In a report upon the naval appropriation bill the house committee on naval affairs summarizes the present condition and future prospects of the navy of the country. The report says: With regard to the new navy congress seems to have settled upon a policy of appropriation towards its construction of about \$6,000,000 per annum. Your committee believe this will build up the navy as fast as prudence dictates. Our navy department and our ship-builders are utilizing, as far as may be, the knowledge acquired from the costly experience of other nations, but they still acquire experience of their own. Great haste on the part of the government would result in confusion and waste, and most probably in combination instead of competition among ship-builders. Besides it would be an easy matter in this country to build ships more rapidly than we could supply them with armament of domestic manufacture.

Satisfactory progress is being made by private contractors for supplying the heavy guns and armor plating and for rapid fire machine guns, and, says the committee, it will be seen that congress, by the bill we report, will have taken the last step necessary to render the government absolutely independent of the world in the matter of building and equipping the navy. It has been the constant aim of the committee and of the department to provide for ships the best of their class and guns equal to any in the world. There is ample competition among bidders for the construction of engines and machinery, and in this American enterprise and ingenuity seem likely to lead the world.

## Is Consumption Incurable?

Read the following: Mr. C. H. Morris, Newark, Ark., says: "Was down with absence of lungs, and friends and physicians pronounced me an incurable consumptive. Began taking Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, am now on my third bottle, and able to oversee the work on my farm. It is the finest medicine ever made."

Jesse Middlewert, 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 C. B. Bushnell's drug store.

## Electric Bitters.

This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise. A purer medicine does not exist, and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the liver and kidneys; will remove pimples, boils, salt rheum and other affections caused by impure blood; will drive malaria from the system and prevent as well as cure all malarial fevers; for cure of headache, constipation and indigestion try Electric Bitters. Entire satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Price 50 cents and \$1 per bottle at C. B. Bushnell's drug store.

—Call and inquire prices of saddles, bridles, harness, etc., at C. E. McEwen's, before purchasing elsewhere.

## marriage took place whether there were any children or not. There was another kind of marriage called polygamy, and, like the Levirate, in extended to the western countries. This, however, did not gain much foothold among the Hebrews. Polygamy was simply polygamy reversed. According to it the woman was the head of the house, and might have as many legal husbands at one time as she pleased. Her children bore her name and recognized her as the head of the house.

Some of the customs attending a Hebrew marriage were peculiar. The bride groom dressed himself in the most gorgeous style he could command. He next perfumed himself with frankincense and myrrh. Then he went forth covered with garlands, or, if he were rich, he would wear a circlet of gold and ride a gayly caparisoned horse. He was attended to the bride's house by his groomsmen, musicians, singers and torch-bearers. The marriage was always celebrated at night, and the bridesmaids were provided with lamps to meet the bridegroom when he came. On his arrival he found the bride, bridesmaids and company awaiting him. As soon as the actual ceremony was over the entire party returned to the bridegroom's house with great rejoicing. When they reached the house they partook of the wedding feast. The festivities usually lasted during fourteen days. The groom not only furnished the feast, but the robes of those who took part in the ceremony.

Pioneer marriages in this country, not a century ago, had some resemblance to a Hebrew wedding. In those days the marriage was the cause of a great deal of excitement and the whole neighborhood was usually invited. As the houses of the bride and groom were generally far apart, the groom started early in the morning on a horse as highly caparisoned as the times would allow. He was attended by his groomsmen. The marriage generally took place before noon to enable the whole party to return to the groom's home before dark. The home journey was not always without incident. If any persons were not invited to attend they were not at all backward about felling trees in the road, piling up all kinds of hindrances and firing off guns to scare the horses. Severe injuries were thus frequently caused, but bravely borne. When the party were within a few miles of the house a bottle race was arranged. Two persons were chosen for this dangerous ride. The most impassable road was selected, and the riders started for the house. Pell-mell they went over all kinds of obstacles and when the fortunate one reached the house he was handed the much-prized black betty, as the whisky bottle was then called. He then returned to the party, and after giving each of the groomsmen and even the bridesmaids a drink he put the bottle in his jacket for future reference. When the house was reached a feast was ready for the party, who were usually hungry after the long ride. The festivities were kept up all night, till broad daylight, when the feast ended.

The ring which is now so commonly used at marriage ceremonies was originally, in England, made of iron adorned with adamant. Being hard, it was supposed to signify the duration and perpetuity of the contract. The eminent Swaburn speaks about this ring: "Howbeit," he said, "it skillett not at this day of what metal the ring be made of; the form of it being round and without end doth import that their love shall circulate and flow continually. The finger on which the ring is to be worn is the fourth finger of the left hand, next unto the little finger, because there was supposed a vein of blood to pass from thence unto the heart."

## A Geyser's Deadly Work.

CHEYENNE, Feb. 3.—News was received here to-day of a singular fatality, by which four Chinamen lost their lives. They were in Caynon City, near the Yellowstone park, and yet Sing had established a washhouse in a tent, directly over a boiling spring. He had hot water constantly, and was doing a good business in the new mining town.

Wednesday, he and three other mongolians, who came from adjoining camps, celebrated Chinese new year. They burned firecrackers and offerings to joss, and wound up by getting drunk. Yet Sing had been cautioned about the boiling spring, and told it might be a slum-boring geyser. For this reason his wash tubs were kept on the other side of the tent, so that no soap might disturb the quiet of the boiling water. No one knows how yet Sing's box of laundry soap got over turned into the boiling spring, but it is more than probable that some mischievous person emptied the soap into the slum-boring geyser. That night there was a sudden spouting of boiling water, flying through the air, and some piercing yell. Miners rushed up and found a geyser pouring water to the height of 100 feet. The bodies of four Chinamen, scalded to death, were found later, some distance from the scene. The geyser spouted for three hours and then subsided.

—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 will you cough when Shiloh's Cure will give immediate relief. Price 10 cents, 50 cents and \$1. For sale by C. B. Bushnell, druggist.

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NOTICE.

The HERALD has arranged to fill all subscriptions and advertising contracts of the late Yakima "DEMOCRAT," and with the increased facilities the publishers of the HERALD have for issuing a live newspaper, and the large subscription list with which it starts, the change will, without doubt, be satisfactory to the subscribers of the "DEMOCRAT," as well as beneficial to its advertisers.

TO THE READING PUBLIC.

The HERALD puts its second issue of five thousand copies before the public. It will be sent broadcast over the country, and placed in every hotel and reading room in the territory. A request is made that all individuals receiving this number, who desire its continuance as a weekly visitor, will please send in their names, accompanied by the subscription price of two dollars per year.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

Before the plant, subscription list and good will of the Yakima "DEMOCRAT" became the property of the new and pushing HERALD, the publication of an excellent serial by Fergus W. Hume, entitled "The History of a Hanscom Cab," was started in the HERALD. As the "DEMOCRAT" subscription list was not as large by considerable as is that with which the HERALD starts, the publishers of this paper deem it proper and a matter of justice to all that this thrilling and well written story be republished from the commencement.

POKEY PORTLAND.

About two weeks ago one of the Portland papers, after taking its citizens to task quite severely over their lack of enterprise, pointed out the small-like progress of the Vancouver, Klickitat & Yakima Railroad and urged its capitalists to infuse additional life to that well directed incorporation. While it is true that Seattle and Tacoma are in favored positions for much of the trade of this section of Washington Territory, and will always be able to do business extensively with us, yet it is nevertheless a fact that the completion of the above named enterprise would in a great measure overcome the advantages of the Puget Sound cities. Portland will shortly be compelled to abdicate as the commercial center and chief city of the Northwest and fill the humbler one of a local trading point or arse from her lethargy, and overcome the long hauls necessary to reach her from this extensive and advancing section. Portland still alludes to the marvelous Salmon River mines, the fertile Big Bend country, Klickitat, Kittitas and Yakima counties as her field, yet her merchants and tradesmen are fully aware that but a small percent. of the trade of any of these points reaches them, directly or indirectly. The road would not exceed 100 miles in length in order to tap this vast area. Once reaching Yakima, they would join the Northern Pacific cut off, now in course of construction across the Big Bend, and by this same means secure the freight from Salmon River and by extending this road slightly beyond this point could have the advantage of tapping the Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern, and the Columbia river with its 150 miles of navigable waters flowing from the Colville country.

Along the course of the projected road are known to exist large deposits of coal, iron, copper and building stone, and marvelous forests of valuable timber, while it is more than conjectured that gold, silver and lead abound.

Portland need not be alone in this enterprise. Much assistance could be had here, and on the admission of the Territory, counties would doubtless bond in aid of the project munificently. While we do not think that there is doubt of the ultimate completion of the Vancouver, Klickitat & Yakima Railroad, time is largely an essence of consideration if Portland expects to maintain her prestige as the market of the Northwest. If a road to Seattle or Tacoma offered one-half the inducement that this one does in less than thirty days the people of those places would have the road guaranteed, but it is poky Portland at the other end of this project and therein lies the chief danger that the intervening country will remain unoccupied by rails until there will be nothing of sufficient importance on the Willamette for us to desire connection with.

The columns of a paper are the publisher's stock in trade, and the parties who ask to use them for their special benefit should expect to pay for the same. Every public spirited citizen should have a pride in seeing his town and surroundings improve; every new house, every road, every new manufacturing establishment erected, every new business enhances the value of property in our midst. Every reflecting mind knows this to be true, and it should not be forgotten that the local newspaper adds much to the general wealth and prosperity of the place, as well as increases the reputation of the town abroad. It benefits all who have business in the place; enhances the value of property, besides being a desirable public convenience. It increases trade; it cautions against imposition; it saves you from loss; it warns you of danger; it points out different advantages and increases your profits. The local press is the power that moves the people; therefore, support it by advertising in it liberally, subscribing for it and paying for it.—Exchange.

TREE CULTURE.

It is a fact too well known to require explanation, that the presence of a certain proportion of trees in all districts is necessary to preserve proper climatic conditions in those sections. The denuding any district of its timber preserves, is sure to result in increasing the mean temperature of the climate, that is to say; cause a cold climate to become more rigorous, or one predisposed to aridity, to be more sensibly and continuously affected by droughts. The converse of the proposition is equally true. The present dry condition of large tracts of country in Asia Minor, now so sterile and incapable of supporting a large population (a country that, a few centuries past, with the hills and plains protected by the stately cedar and the umbrageous oak) testify with the most populous and thriving nations of antiquity; the present arid condition of Spain, in contradistinction to the fertile, beautiful land famed in history and song, when the Moor ruled in Granada and encouraged tree culture by stringent regulations; the increased severity of the climate of France, induced by the clearing away of large portions of the forest of Ardenne; the severer temperature of Northern Pennsylvania, Ohio, New York and the New England States, are all in evidence as to the results that must follow the careless denuding of our arboriferous districts.

The conservative influence of trees upon the climate, is proven by the amelioration of the temperature, noticeable at the present time in Germany, Austria, France, where forestry has become a science and agriculture fostered by the government. On our continent the beneficial effects of tree culture can already be seen in those places where it has been systematically entered into.

Observe the happy results attendant upon the labors, in this respect, of the settlers in Kansas, Illinois, Iowa and Utah. Here in Eastern Washington we are vitally interested in this subject. Scientists tell us that in this latitude, thirty per cent. of the acreage should be occupied by forests, in order to maintain a happy climatic equisope. Ordinary foresight would indicate, then, that the attention of our citizens should be turned to providing our plains and valleys in Eastern Washington, with the proper and useful sylvan covering. Arbor culture should, and must be, systematically engaged in. The federal government has wisely offered a means of acquiring land under the timber culture act; settlers should be encouraged to acquire government lands by this method. Our county commissioners should offer inducements to tree planters. The city fathers of North Yakima can, by ordinance, do much to promote a universal scheme of tree planting in this city; and much more can the municipality do by the force of example. Our avenues and streets lined with trees are the beauty and boast of North Yakima, but there are many wide and unseemly gaps between the rows. Time has proven that many of the varieties first set out are unfitted to our soil and climate, hence, perhaps, the vacancies.

Now is the season of the year in which to plant, and if the city becomes dilatory, we hope that our citizens will not delay, and that every vacant space in cur rows of trees, will this spring be filled with a good, strong, young tree of a species demonstrated to be adapted to our conditions of soil and climate. Thus, in the absence of special legislation on the question, we will have shown a desire to encourage and foster forestry, to the extent of our ability and at the same time beautified our city and homes.

When a town begins to come forward as North Yakima is now doing, the greatest care should be taken by everybody interested to see that no one is imposed upon. It should always be borne in mind that none of us are—singly or in pooling up strangers for this season only. It has come to the notice of the Herald that some parties are talking in a derogatory way of the treatment they have undergone at the hands of "locators" who have undertaken to "put them on" a good thing in government land. Of course it is legitimate—and by no means a bad thing—to locate strangers unacquainted with the country and the methods of land getting; but no one should let the spirit of avarice lead him to charge a fee that even approaches extortion. It hurts all around. If we were not all of us here to stay, it would not matter so much. But even one instance does matter, as it is. The real estate men should make of themselves a committee of protection against imposition. It has not been enough practiced to do harm; nor do we share the belief that it is so bad in the few instances as represented to us. What we want to say is that the line between business alertness and enterprise on the one side and imposition and extortion on the other is plain enough to be seen without resorting to lawsuits or public exposure.

In a recent letter published in a New York paper ex-Governor Watson C. Squire says: In area Washington territory is 40 per cent greater than the state of New York. She has a seaboard unrivalled in the world. She has a productive capacity of 100,000,000 bushels of grain per annum. She has the most extensive and magnificent forests of merchantable timber in the known world. She has such resources of coal and iron, already developed, as to entitle her to the distinction of being called the "Pennsylvania of the Pacific." Her commerce extends to every clime. Her cities are supplied with most of the modern conveniences and luxuries, such as electric lights and street cars, and Seattle has even a "cable road" in operation. The climate is exceptionally mild and agreeable. The intellectual and moral culture of the people is fully up to the standard of that in the Middle or Western states. And it is not too much to predict that, at some day, not many generations hence, the present limits of Washington territory will contain as many people as are now contained in the state of New York.

THE SALT CELLAR.

The man who does most gets most.

The dullards in the world are all "cautious and conservative."

The Ellensburg map has been sent to Bismarck to confuse him in case of war over the Samoan affair.

It never pays to deceive by great stories. The buds are always badly fooled by too much sunshine in winter.

Rumor: Depot to be moved to old town; Yakima avenue opened across the town; grand depot for us. Rumor ought to realize.

It is a big thing to be a man, with a soul and an intellect. It was a man who poisoned the dogs last week, and set many a child crying for its pet and play-fellow.

The Farmer editor became so enraged because nobody in town loves him that he went to his office and put the old creamery picture in his paper for the third time this year.

Harrison is closeted with his dancing master, trying to learn a step for the inauguration ball that will look to dancers like dancing, and to Presbyterians like going home from church.

Formerly, when there were no sales, Captain Inverarity found no inconvenience in having several agents for each lot. Now he is distressed at not having several lots for each agent.

Prince Rudolph is dead. He died of heart disease, a duel, a bullet from an injured husband, poison, his own pistol, and some disturbance in the region of a certain barones. He is dead.

It takes the country to build the town. The reddest of bricks in the tallest of town blocks are made from country mud; and it is time the brickmakers were scooping up the country mud for next summer.

Between the weather and the assurance of a great year for doubling the population, there is a feeling of buoyancy that beats China new year. It will take another cold spell to tone down public sentiment and keep buds and prices from swelling.

Telegraphic correspondence:

To Washington Territory:

For Heaven's sake keep quiet. The senate will let you in as soon as possible.

CHAS. M. HOLTON.

To Chas. M. Holton, Washington:

We will be good. Please let us in as early as is convenient.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Communication.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:

You must, like all men who think more or less, have been struck by the perpetual struggle between good and evil. There is no *laissez faire* spirit in this antagonism. It's honest (on both sides) and will last. Why? Well, I suppose, because good cannot cease to oppose evil, and because the only good thing about evil is an undeniable amount of wicked evil. I am led to the consideration of this question by finding on my desk a map of "Washington." The first thing that catches my eye as I gaze on this map is a star situated about the center of the picturesque production. It looks like "the star of empire." It is in the center of a circle, and above it appears the mystic characters—"ELLENSBURGH." A second glance at the map shows me that the topography of our territory is widely different from that usually given by authorities commonly considered reliable. I find open country where, unless government surveys are worse than fallible, there is nothing but mountains for many and many a mile. I find several railroads which have no existence outside of this work of art. Other railroads are playfully deflected fifty miles or more from their course without any good or sufficient reason. Stay—I notice that they all, real and imaginary, seem attracted towards the star in the center of Washington. Yes, there is no doubt about it. All the railroads in the territory center in "the star." "Startling!" you say. Well, yes. But this must mean something. These roads, in reality, do not run anywhere near the "star." The star cast its cold light on little but mountains in that quarter. It shines at the base of the Cascade range over the Kittitas valley, the modern "Come of the Winds," where the little town of Ellensburg crouches, shivering, and multiplying her saloons to keep up the saloons.

Now, Mr. Editor, what should bring all these railroads there? Is there any conceivable reason why the whole territory should bend and strain and dilocate itself to do reverence to this favored spot? as it does on this map? On turning this matter and the map over, I find that the letter is printed on paper which bears on the reverse side the following legend:

JOHNSON HOUSE! Jackson & Maloney, Proprietors, Ellensburg, Wash. Ter.

Now, I have been there; and though I cannot say with the inspired Watts that "I still would go," still, for my sins, I have been there, and I can honestly assure you that there is nothing whatever about the Johnson House to attract railroads or railroad travel, at all events to the extent indicated on the map.

When I was there they had a meeting to consider the advisability of giving a bonus to some reckless individual who proposed experimenting in the growth of the harder kind of fruit trees. There were other burning questions brought up. I remember. The question of finding a windmill that would "stand the racket" in that country; the suggestion of a municipal ordinance that the license should be regulated so that not more than fifty per cent. of the buildings should be used as sample shops, and so forth.

Well, as I said, I was there; and I know where I talk when I assure you that however foolish corporations may be, five railroads could not be found (outside of the map) which would, even for

SHAKESPERIAN!

King Richard III.—"A Horse! A Horse! My Kingdom for a Horse! I desire to take him to the Poor Man's Picnic Harness Store,

And have him stungly caparisoned, and at the same time get the trappings at the Very Low Prices at which Jones is offering His Excellent Goods!"

I have constantly on hand a full line of Harness, Saddles, Spurs, Whips, Bits, etc., and besides have just ordered another large invoice and

MUST HAVE ROOM! Call and See Me. W. F. Jones.

gain, subject their patrons to the tender (?) mercies of that ambitious hostelry. Besides, there are no five railroads running into Ellensburg. There is only one railroad that passes through it, and that one passes through it outside of it, as it were. How pleasantly this fact has been impressed on the mind of the weary traveler as he staggered and plunged through the watered real estate on to the goal of his hopes!

What has drawn all those railroads to this spot? I can only come to the conclusion that the Ellensburg real estate man has drawn those roads into Ellensburg on the map; as he has drawn so the money dies into his net, "to gain his private ends." Now I don't think I have any undue sympathy with the "eastern tenderfoot," indeed, I was one myself before I came West, and as the French cynic says: "There is something not unpleasant in the misfortunes of our friends." It does seem to me, however, as Miss Cleveland said, that "There is a line," and such shameless tinkering with topography should be called by its proper name. Ellensburg can not be considered as having done her resources justice in one important particular, and as no one would more willingly help her out in a legitimate way than myself, I do not hesitate to mention it. I refer to her seemingly inexhaustible supply of natural gas. This is a really valuable feature of the place. She relies mainly upon it, and yet she is strangely silent regarding it. Ellensburg, too, is a good place for doctors, windmills (of strong constitution), Eolian harps, real estate men, booms and busted expectations. She has a little excellent farming land tributary to her. There is good coal and iron within about forty miles, but there is going to be a large mining town near the mines. Indeed, there are one or two aspirants for the position now, but the main town will undoubtedly be found where the Moss Bay Steel Company locate, somewhere not far from Roslyn. The company propose bringing 2000 workmen, which means a population at once of three or four times that of Ellensburg. This means check to her on the northwest. On the northeast another good town will undoubtedly be built in the Wenatchee bottom. On the Columbia river, a splendid location a thousand feet lower in altitude than Ellensburg; the site of this town has been bought up by the Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern railroad men, and if that road is ever completed their town will shut Ellensburg out from the Columbia river and the Big Bend country. The Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern, by the way, does not go within forty miles of Ellensburg. On the west she is shut in by the Cascade mountains and has to come to Yakima for a pass. The route to the east by the canyon to the Columbia would be a grand thing if practicable. But it is not. No road could stand operating expenses on such a hill. On the south the fertile Yakima country, the "Modern Garden of Eden," the "Italy of the Northwest," is tributary to North Yakima, the future capital of Washington, situated in the true center of the territory, at the junction of seven fair valleys. In fact, if ever a town was cabined, cribbed, confined, bound in and shut up to a future of comparative insignificance that town is Ellensburg.

These conditions are perfectly well known to observing men and yet the P.-T. pet, with gall only equalled by her utter mendacity, scatters such maps broadcast, gets wind advertisements of her imaginary charms into the papers, and beguiles the unsuspecting, who knows not her misleading methods. Now if people want to be deceived, deceived they will be and some of them may enjoy it. It may be Quixotic to attempt to hold them back. The awakening will come in due season, the unsophisticated will put on sophistication. Those of them who have the principal of good well developed will cast off the devil and his works, and the others will—make maps of Ellensburg, probably. This Kittitas style of map making may be profitable, but it is neither honest nor decent. It will, as likely as not, provoke something of the same kind from some of the misrepresented points. They will go the windy burg one better, and the result will be not otherwise than confusing, topographically and morally.

—Be sure and buy the Superior Barbed Wire.

Winn. One hundred pounds guaranteed to make one hundred rods of fence, and every pound best quality of steel wire.

Ordinance No. 83.

An Ordinance to provide a City Cemetery for the City of North Yakima.

The City of North Yakima does ordain as follows:

Section 1. The following real estate situated in Yakima County, Washington Territory, described as follows, to-wit: Commencing 6 7/8-309 chains west of the northeast corner of the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section 25, township 12, north range 14 east, Willamette meridian; thence south 10.41 chains; thence west 4.25 chains; thence north 10.41 chains; containing five and one half acres of ground, to be purchased from Geo. W. Cary and Lou. M. Cary, his wife, by Warranty Deed, clear of all incumbrances, to be used and held by the City of North Yakima as a City Cemetery.

Sec. 2. That a warrant be drawn on the Special Current Expense Fund of this city in the sum of \$412.50 in favor of said Geo. W. Cary and Lou. M. Cary in payment in full for said Five and One-Half Acres.

Sec. 3. This Ordinance shall go into effect from and after its publication, as provided by law.

Passed the Council at a regular meeting held at North Yakima, in Council Chamber, February 4th, A. D. 1900.

Approved February 4th, 1900.

EDWARD WITTON, Mayor.

Passed Council February 4th, 1900.

G. W. KOSMAN, City Clerk.

THE Yakima Herald,

A Weekly Newspaper, devoted to the Interests of

North Yakima

YAKIMA COUNTY,

—AND THE—

STATE OF WASHINGTON.

Subscription Price, \$2.00 a Year,

INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

The Very Best Advertising Medium in

Central Washington.

The great Advertising Season is now opening, and those desiring to place their advertisements where they will do the most good, cannot find a medium through which to accomplish their purpose better than the Columns of

THE YAKIMA HERALD!

Reasonable Rates given on application to the office.

REED & COE.

Publishers and Proprietors.

WHEELING STEEL NAILS

FECHTER & LAW

Have now for Sale City

Lots at \$40 and Upwards.

Terms, One-third or one-half Cash, Balance in Six

and Twelve Months.

There is No Better Time to Buy

Town Property than now; place your

money with us, and get the benefit

of the raise, which is sure to take

place on the opening of Spring. We

have evidence and data to show you

that an Immense Immigration will

pour into Yakima County and City

during the Coming Summer.

If You Wish to Speculate Buy Now

If you wish to build a home, buy now,

and we will give you a discount upon

current prices, to

Encourage the Establishment of Homes,

And to make this City, where the people own their own homes, a condition

of which any city may boast.

We have Lots at these low prices, and upon the above terms, in every

part of the City. You will do well to call and purchase now.

FECHTER & LAW,

Over Yakima National Bank.

Hardware, Stoves, Tinware &c.



Farm Machinery, Wagons.

The Largest Assortment of Builders' Material

in Eastern Washington, and Prices Lower

Than the Lowest.

A. B. WEED,

Corner 1st St. & Yakima Avenue North Yakima.

"BOARD OF TRADE"

SALOON AND BILLIARD HALL.

Fine Wines, Liquors, Cigars,

Constantly on Hand.

A. Churchill, : : : : Proprietor.

Vining & Bilger,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Hardware, Tin and Graniteware

Stoves and Ranges.

Special Attention to Repairing & Job Work.

YAKIMA AVENUE. NORTH YAKIMA, W. T.

A WONDERFUL ICE CAVE.—Near Trout lake, Klickitat county, one of the best fishing grounds in the territory, is a series of wonderful caves, one of which is known as the Ice Cave, from the stalactite-shaped icicles which are there found from one season to another. The entrance is gained by a rustic ladder through a hole about fifteen feet in diameter. Torches are necessary to the explorers and the lights send forth a sheen from the icicles that makes the cave look like a fairy palace of crystal. The cave is in great chambers, partitioned off in ice, with floors of solid ice, a dome of ice stalactites and solid ice pillars here and there. The cave is too cold to stay in long, even in midsummer, and when the explorers return to the upper world the temperature appears of a furnace like nature. The ice cave is about twelve miles from Mount Adams.

DESTINED A CITY OF BEAUTY.—The city council at its meeting last Monday evening instructed Marshal Cook to purchase, and have set out along the various streets of the city, twelve hundred additional shade trees. These are mainly intended to take the place of those destroyed or which are unthrifty. The trees selected are locust, box elder and silver poplar. They will add much to the beauty of Yakima, and will make the total number of trees lining our streets number upwards of five thousand. Yakima, with her substantial and handsome buildings, her miles of broad streets, with streams of limpid water on either side, and fringed with magnificent shade trees, is destined to be one of the most attractive cities on the Pacific slope.

THE SELAH DITCH.—J. A. Stone and B. A. Young, of the Selah Ditch Co., returned to the Sound, Wednesday. B. F. Young will remain here to attend to the driving of 300,000 feet of logs down the Tietan, to Yates' mill, as soon as the water in the river is sufficiently high. The meeting of the stockholders of the ditch company, Monday, resulted in the selection of the following officers: President, J. A. Stone; vice president, Byron A. Young; secretary, B. F. Young; trustees, O. W. Johnson, J. A. Stone, and B. A. Young. An assessment of twenty-five per cent. on the capitalization of \$40,000 was levied, and instructions given to begin the season's work on the 1st of March.

A GREAT INDUSTRY AHEAD.—Cigars made from tobacco grown in the Moxee valley, Yakima county, were handed around with the coffee at the dinner of a party of gentlemen given in this city lately. They were pronounced of an excellent quality by all, and the editor of the HERALD, who was present, can honestly testify that they were superior to any domestic cigar he ever smoked. A great industry will be built up from Yakima's tobacco interests, and this fact is already attracting attention from abroad. Mr. Fitzsimmons, a well known packer and manufacturer of tobacco, has decided to locate here, and will soon build a factory and commence operations.

A TESTIMONIAL.—J. M. Buckley, late assistant general manager of the Western division of the Northern Pacific railroad, was presented with a magnificent jeweled watch, costing \$700 at Tacoma the other day. The presentation was made by Superintendent Horner, on behalf of the employees and officials of the western division, and the presentation speech by Second Vice-President Prescott. In reply Mr. Buckley said his success as a railway man was due to the faithful and efficient service of those under him, and he wished them all prosperity under the new order of things on the road.

THE BAND BOYS BALL.—Yakima has a very creditable band. The band boys have been poorly remunerated, and now, when they are asking for uniforms, and offering full value in the way of an enjoyable evening socially it is the duty of citizens to purchase tickets for their ball, which will be given on the evening of St. Valentine's day, Thursday, February 14, at the opera house. Good music and an excellent supper are among the attractions offered. None in attendance will regret the money spent for in addition to having an enjoyable time a good purpose will be served.

IS HE GOING TO MOVE?—The editor of the Yakima Farmer says that Roche Harbor, on San Juan island is the most beautiful harbor on the Sound. For making this statement he probably received a subscriber. He will also remove his paper over to Anacortes, having received a bonus of over 300 acres of land for helping to boom ship harbor. The Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern railroad is to get 2500 acres of land as a subsidy for building a stub from ship harbor to a line from Seattle to Bellingham bay. Land must be very plentiful at Anacortes.—Tacoma Ledger.

COMPARE THE TWO.—In Nebraska, Tuesday, a high wind destroyed many buildings and resulted in the death and injury of a number of people. A blizzard prevailed throughout the northwest, and in the New England states the thermometer ranged from 35 to 40 degrees below zero. Is it a wonder that this territory will receive an immense immigration this year? Here in Yakima, during this frightful weather in the east, the thermometer was 40 degrees above zero, and the sun's rays beat down in a most genial manner.

SUPREME COURT OF LOCAL CASES.—Hon. J. B. Reavis returned from the Sound, Tuesday, where he was in attendance upon the supreme court, and the meeting of the regents of the territorial university. Mr. Reavis reports that the judgments of the lower court were affirmed in the cases of Mrs. Lavin vs. Savage and Darland; City Marshal Leach vs. Berwick and Shearer; and E. Grover vs. D. E. Leah, sheriff. The damage case of O'Brien vs. Mrs. P. R. Co. was taken under advisement.

LOCAL SERVICES.

—All styles of job printing at the Herald office.

—Mrs. Louise Montgomery died at Ellensburg, Monday.

—Allen Weir has sold the Argus, of Port Townsend, to W. F. Nowell, of Walla Walla.

—A. B. Weed has the choicest washing machine in the market. Satisfaction guaranteed.

—Mart Schichtl talks of building a brick on his lots opposite the Guillard House this year.

—For fresh Olympia oysters, go to Herke's, who is prepared to wait on you at all hours, day or night.

—An old man named Zimmerman was burned to death in his cabin, situated on the Wenatchie, a few days since.

—The social hop at the opera house, Thursday evening, was a very pleasant affair but not so largely attended as was expected.

—A recent estimate places the number of people in Yakima county at 6200. This, if true, is a wonderful gain over two years ago.

—The new vestibule through coaches will be put on the Northern Pacific between St. Paul and Portland, via Tacoma, about April 1.

—E. M. Reed has presented to W. Z. York, to be placed in his cabinet of curiosities, Vol. 1, No. 1, of the New York Sun, with date of 1833.

—If you have lost any money lately, Redfield will return it by selling your goods so remarkably cheap that you will forget your misfortune.

—Go and examine those elegant gold watches at Redfield's. They are daisies, and so cheap! Remember, they are warranted or represented or no trade.

—The Roslyn Coal Co. announces that mines 1 and 2 have been closed down for at least three months. This is likely to cause a stampede of the old miners.

—Daniel Young died at Goldendale on January 16. He was one of the pioneers of Washington Territory, and was one of the survivors of the Whitman massacre.

—Everybody is treated alike at Redfield's jewelry store. The poor man's money will buy as much as the rich. If you don't believe it, call around and investigate.

—Yakima Springs mineral water is among the waters noted on the Northern Pacific dining car menus. It is gaining quite a reputation abroad and takes well with the travelling public.

—C. B. Hopkins has been made territorial agent of the new phonograph which is expected to do away with stenographers and to a certain extent with novels and other light literature.

—Water was turned, this week, into the mill race, which has been undergoing repairs, and the mill has commenced grinding again. There are 6000 bushels of wheat in the mill company's warehouse.

—Messrs. Goodwin and Strohach have purchased from John P. Sheriff of Tacoma, lot 7, block 30, on Yakima avenue. The price paid was \$2000. Mr. Sheriff bought this lot a few months ago for \$100.

—Miss Ollie Vaughn, teacher of the Wenas school, is confined to her home, suffering from a sprained ankle, the result of being thrown to the ground while riding behind a team of horses which took fright and ran away.

—The Seattle Post-Intelligencer, Seattle Press, Tacoma Ledger, Tacoma Globe and Tacoma News were the daily papers first placing the Yakima Herald on their exchange lists. The compliments are high ones and duly appreciated.

—R. J. Davis, assistant cashier of the Merchants' National bank of Tacoma and Willis Boatman, purchased, this week, of Bartholot Bros., thirty acres of land situated on the bench southwest of the city. The consideration was \$4500.

—Albert Bartholot, while considerably under the influence of liquor, was arrested by Marshal Cook, Tuesday, and a charge of carrying concealed weapons preferred. Justice Milroy placed him under bonds to answer the imputation before the grand jury at the April term.

—J. T. McDonald writes from Ellensburg: "Hall to the Herald! Enclosed find two dollars. Acknowledge receipt and be happy." Mr. McDonald being the first Ellensburg subscriber the acknowledgment is made in this form. May there be many more like him.

—The hotels are overflowing with strangers and often times it is difficult to provide lodging accommodations for all. Mr. Steiner informs the Herald that on Wednesday night he was compelled to turn away a dozen. What will it be when the season's travel is fully opened?

—Rodman & Eshelman call especial attention to the fact that they are offering for the next few days, at a great bargain, four choice ten-acre tracts and one forty-acre tract of the best garden land (balance of the Yolo ranch). For a good cheap home, these are unequalled by any on the market.

—Governor Semple has appointed Hon. Watson C. Squire, of Seattle, O. A. Wheelwright, of Tacoma, and I. J. Brown, of Spokane Falls, as a commission to represent Washington territory at the centennial celebration of the inauguration of George Washington as president of the United States, to be held at New York on April 30.

—The initial number of the Herald seems to have struck a popular vein, for encumbers of it are received from all quarters. A large list of local subscribers has been gained and many papers ordered sent abroad. One gentleman handed in seven subscriptions, another six, another five, and a number three and two. Let the good work go on.

A RAILROAD CENTER.

North Yakima is Destined to Be the Inland Metropolis.

Irrefutable Facts Leading to This Conclusion—Economic Grades Through all the Mountain Passes.

Topographically speaking North Yakima is the best located city in the territory for a railroad point. It commands all the passes from the Yakima river to the Sound. A glance at the map of the territory will show that the Yakima river empties into the Columbia in township 9 north of range 29 east, and has its source some one hundred and fifty miles to the northwest in the very heart of the Cascade mountains. All its main tributaries come from the west, to-wit: Natchez, Ahtanum and Topish, all of which head well up on the summit of the Cascades and have easy grades to their sources.

North Yakima is situated between the two largest of these tributaries—i.e., the Natchez and Ahtanum; one mile from the mouth of the one and four miles from the mouth of the other.

The Natchez pass is twenty-eight miles shorter from the Yakima river to the Sound than any other pass ever surveyed; it has a narrower river to bridge and easier grades to run than on any other survey to the Sound. The surveys made by the Northern Pacific railroad will substantiate these facts. This pass was the one most favorably recommended by the Northern Pacific engineers and would have been adopted had not the question of land controlled. The larger double S crooks made the more land the company got.

Some twenty miles from North Yakima the Tietan river empties into the Natchez from a southwestern direction. The south fork of the Tietan can be followed by an economic railroad grade to the summit of the Cascade mountains and once on the summit a choice of routes is offered to descend on the west side, either by the Cowlitz river or down Lewis river. Bumpin river, another branch of the Natchez has its source in the same pass with one of the main heads of the Cowlitz river.

By the Ahtanum river North Yakima commands the Lewis river pass, and probably a pass by the south fork of the Cowlitz, this latter, however, is not certain. The Topish is not feasible for a railroad for the reason that the Klickitat river lying west of its source, flows south at nearly right angles to the flow of the Topish.

Beyond question, then, North Yakima controls all of the passes by the Natchez and Ahtanum rivers, and their numerous tributaries. But that is not all. A railroad from any point on the Columbia river to the Sound cannot run through or across the Yakima valley without passing through North Yakima. Two facts demonstrate this. First, there is no place north of North Yakima where a railroad can cross the divide between the Columbia and Yakima rivers; and second, North Yakima commands all the passes from the Yakima river to the Sound, as before stated.

The Yakima river is about 150 miles long and its most western source, in Lake Keechelus, is about fifty-four miles from the Columbia river. For nearly half the length of the Yakima river the two rivers run nearly parallel. The divide then, or spur, between these two rivers is long and narrow; the highest part of it is called the Peshastin mountains and the whole divide is but a spur of the Cascade mountains. From actual surveys across this divide, of which there have been many, the least grade obtained north of North Yakima is 280 feet to the mile, an impracticable grade for a railroad. This shuts off all chance of a railroad into the valley north of this point.

From North Yakima there are two routes to the Columbia river—first, down the Yakima river ninety miles, as the Northern Pacific railroad now runs, and second, directly eastward through the Moxee pass thirty-four miles to the Columbia river, reaching the river at the foot of Priest rapids, the head of steamboat navigation. This is a perfectly practicable route with an economic grade.

Thus by again consulting the map it will be seen in connection with these facts that North Yakima commands every railroad pass for over half the length of the territory, north and south.

Q. E. D.—North Yakima is the best located city for a railroad point in the territory.

STILL THEY COME.—F. D. Hooton, of Rochester, New York, has decided to locate in North Yakima. Mr. Hooton is a merchant tailor and comes with letters of high recommendation. He has secured quarters on Yakima avenue and will, as soon as possible, open up with a full line of imported and domestic tailoring goods. He intends to employ a number of hands and solicit orders from the various cities throughout the territory as well as from this locality.

A PERMANENT ENTERPRISE.—Yakima has another new paper, resurrected from the ruins of the Democrat, and named the Herald. Reed & Coe are the proprietors and judging from the first issue, the paper is among the permanent enterprises of the prosperous city of Yakima. The Capital wishes the Herald success.—Ellensburg Capital.

REDEMPTION OF COUNTY WARRANTS.—Yakima county had warrants to the amount of \$90,000 outstanding on January 1. A call was made for their redemption but up to date only about \$28,000 have come in. The whereabouts of the bulk of the balance is unknown. All interest ceased on the 1st day of February.

ON DECK, YOU BET!—The Yakima Herald is on deck. It is a neat paper of six pages, published by Reed & Coe, bears every evidence of prosperity, and does in truth fill a long-felt want in the bustling city whose interests it promotes.—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

PERSONAL.

Keith Dunlap has returned from Portland.

Jim Smith has gone to the Dalles on a visit.

Val. Milroy left for Olympia Thursday evening.

Sam Chappell is suffering from a siege of rheumatism.

Col. John G. Boyle has been doing Tacoma this week.

Capt. J. H. Thomas returned from a flying visit to Tacoma, Thursday.

S. J. Lowe is in Portland arranging for a large stock of hardware for the spring trade.

Conductor Horton is again back on the Wallula-Ellensburg run, which pleases the traveling public.

Mrs. M. B. Curtis, county school superintendent, presented her husband with a bouncing baby this week.

Mrs. Fred R. Reed returned from Seattle Tuesday, accompanied by her mother, Mrs. D. E. Budd, of Portland.

C. S. Prowell, division superintendent, was in the city this week with his new private coach. He was accompanied by his wife and sister.

O. C. White, editor of the Dayton Chronicle, and member of the last territorial council spent a couple of days in North Yakima this week.

P. J. Flint is again able to be around, but moves with caution, the result of a sprain received in the fall of his horse while riding the range.

H. H. Ellis, the loan broker, left for the Sound country Thursday, with the expectation of remaining, should he find the conditions to his liking.

Judge Nash was in the city Tuesday and spoke in glowing terms of the substantial improvements made by North Yakima since he was here in October last.

The family of Mr. Lippencott, teller of the First National bank, arrived from Mount Vernon, Skagit county, Wednesday, and are temporarily quartered at Steiner's.

Mrs. J. M. Smith left on Monday for a visit to her parents at Palouse City. She was accompanied by her sister, Miss Williamson, who has been visiting here for several months.

Wm. Ray, formerly roadmaster of the Missouri division of the Northern Pacific spent several days of this week looking over the Yakima country, with which he is much pleased.

W. T. Matthews, a pianist from Minnesota, is in the city looking for a location. Parties now resident here who were acquainted with him in Minnesota speak of him in the highest terms.

Dave Wilson of Tacoma, proprietor of the new Hotel Yakima, was in the city, Thursday and Friday, looking after his business interests and allowing the bright Yakima sun to absorb the fog from his clothing.

J. T. Greer and wife have returned from their trip through Canada and the east, and look as though the vacation had done them a world of good. Mr. Greer has resumed his old position as operator at the depot.

Judge George Turner passed through the city Monday on his way home from attendance on the supreme court at Olympia. Mr. Turner is often spoken of as a likely aspirant for the senate upon the admission of Washington.

H. S. Huson passed through Yakima Thursday on his way to Spokane Falls. He said: "I see your city is prospering, and there is no reason why it shouldn't. This is a fine country and the claims I have made for its future are beginning to be verified."

Newman Kline, assistant superintendent of transportation of the N. P., and Col. S. G. Ramsey, private secretary of Assistant General Manager N. D. Root, passed through the city Thursday, enroute to their new headquarters at Missoula. They are both good men and may prosperify attend them.

A. P. Sharpstein, of Walla Walla, who is the counsel of the plaintiffs contesting coal claims held by the Northern Pacific company in the Cle-Elum district, was in the city several days this week on business and pleasure intent. He expressed himself highly pleased with Yakima and predicted for it a bright and prosperous future.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

GULLAND.—O. W. Johnson, Enumclaw; Willis Boatman, Puyallup; B. A. Young, David Wilson, Tacoma; J. N. Teal, A. P. Sharpstein, Portland; John Catlin, A. O. Egbert, Ellensburg; A. J. Border, H. J. Farrell, J. F. Frieburg, St. Paul; Thor Stone, Sumner; E. L. Bumpus, Duluth; W. T. Matthews, Mankato; B. E. Lovejoy, Redfield, Dak.; L. B. Nash, Spokane; A. J. Nellin and family, Missoula; O. C. White, Dayton.

STERN'S.—O. H. Dupuy, St. Paul; J. J. Stewart, Portland; G. R. Atkinson, Minneapolis; Harry E. Lewis, San Francisco; J. L. Krumbach, San Francisco; A. Rothschild, San Francisco; A. R. Creigh, Chicago; W. L. Ewing, Westfield, Mass.; W. B. Tucker, Ellensburg; A. B. Bachrodt and wife, Fort Simcoe; A. S. Farquharson, Hot Springs, W. T.; J. R. Jordan, Omaha; T. S. Townsend, Portland; J. W. Craun, San Francisco; J. B. Smith, Minneapolis, Minn.; P. C. Holland, Chicago.

DEATH FROM A FALL.—The eight-year-old son of M. F. Pitt, living on the west side of the track, died suddenly, Thursday night, in spasms. The lad had received a fall that day at school, but it was not supposed to be of a serious nature, and as the young fellow did not complain and was about as usual little was thought of it. During the night, however, he commenced to groan. Local remedies were applied and a physician sent for but before one could arrive the end had come.

The Governor's Acknowledgement.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, GOVERNOR'S OFFICE, OLYMPIA, Jan. 23, 1889. R. B. Milroy, Chairman Mass Meeting, North Yakima, W. T.

SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge receipt, by the hands of Hon. J. B. Reavis, of the resolutions adopted by the citizens of North Yakima concerning the calling of a constitutional convention at that place. The same has been placed on file and will receive due consideration.

Respectfully, EUGENE SEMPLE, Governor.

Notice.

I will buy for cash in the next ninety days broken or unbroken horses or mares. I have engaged A. E. Lillie, of North Yakima, as my agent to buy for me. Nov. 7-3m. T. E. GRIFFITH.

—For your luxuries, call at the Candy Factory, for there can be found the choicest candies and the finest tropical fruits, such as Washington naval oranges, fancy Sicily lemons by wholesale or retail, Smyrna, as well as California figs, dates, nuts, and, in fact, everything that is to be had here that a first-class establishment of this kind carries. Come one and all and try some of that pure unadulterated candy that is made here every day. 1-1m. P. J. HENKE, Prop.

—A special train will leave Yakima on Thursday next, St. Valentine's day, at 4 o'clock p. m., for Ellensburg, to accommodate those Masonic invited guests who propose to attend the ball with which the Masons of that place will inaugurate their new hall. The return train will leave Ellensburg at 3 o'clock a. m.

ANOTHER BUSINESS ENTERPRISE.—Lewis K. Arnold, the contractor and builder of the Mason house, has secured an office in the First National Bank building and has arranged for opening, in this city, a well stocked lumber yard at an early day. The lumber is now on the way here.

—The Yakima Indians who still believe in the efficacy of incantations are holding a tum-animus or pam-pum dance at their medicine house, east of Union gap, in hopes of propitiating the good spirits and thus dispelling the sickness with which one of their head men is afflicted.

—Daniel Gaby, of Ellensburg, who is accredited with a long head, has invested \$10,000 in Olympia property this week. He might have realized better returns had he invested in Yakima realty.

—Frank Young, of the Selah Ditch Company, will immediately commence the building of a \$1200 residence on his lots corner Natchez avenue and Spruce streets.

—Jos. J. Appel has christened his new saloon the "Star" and has received a novel and attractive sign which will guide the uninitiated to his place by day or night.

—The Northern Pacific Railroad company will offer for sale on March 2, at public auction, their town property in Ellensburg.

—Messrs. Vining & Bilger will build a two story brick this spring on the lot recently bought by them opposite the new hotel.

—For square dealing and value received for your hard earned cash, call on T. G. Redfield for anything in the line of jewelry.

—Captain Thomas is canvassing the question of building a brick apartment house on his lots adjoining the land office.

WANTED.—A competent hand to run a hop yard and dry hops. Apply to MOORE CO.

—The popular Bartholot house is about to undergo plastering, papering, painting and thorough renovation.

Advertised Letter List.

The following letters remain unclaimed for in the postoffice at Yakima City, Washington territory, February 1, 1889. In calling for any of the same please say "advertised."

- Bedford, Fred; Bennett, R.; Buchanan, Thos; Bynon, Dr E T; Colyer, Gab-2; Church, F; Eastman, Mrs Florence; Gibson, Miss Annie; Imrie, Mrs E E; Jinks, Mrs Emma; Kahn, James; Kay, Wm; McCarty, Ed; Micanoe, John; Murphy, Henry; Owens, T J; Sanders, E M; Taylor, Holl; Weston, Geo F-J; Oscar Vanvercalis, P. M.

An Interesting Controversy.

Bobby—They were talking about you last night, Mr. Featherly. Mr. Featherly—Is that so, Bobby. Bobby—Yes; about you being homely enough to stop a clock. Mr. Featherly (anxiously)—Who said I was, Bobby? Bobby—Ma. Mr. Featherly (much relieved)—Oh, your ma. And what did your sister say? Bobby—She didn't think so. Mr. Featherly—Bless her—h'm—er—did she think I was handsome? Bobby (hesitatingly)—Well—er—no; she said she didn't think you could stop a clock, but she thought you might make it lose time very fast.

ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING, FROM A Visiting Card to a Full Size Poster, executed in first class style and at living prices. Patronize a home institution. Call and examine specimens of work. The HERALD Job Rooms are complete in every particular, and the plant was selected especially for the North Yakima Trade. THE HERALD, Second Street, opposite First Nat'l Bank.

Great IXL Co. Remnant Sale for 1889. Spring Goods Coming! The GREAT I-X-L, HYMAN HARRIS, Proprietor! REMNANTS! Bargains! SAVE! Great IXL Co. Spring Goods, and in order to make room for the Mammoth Stock to come they have inaugurated this

The Wizard Took a Hand.

An army officer recently related the following story to a New York Sun reporter:

"It was near the end of the war, just before Appomattox, that I got sick of cards. Poor —, who was in the Carter affair, and I were on our way to the front to be at the death. We were both captains in the same regiment, and he was quartermaster. We had just left Washington, and sat quietly smoking when two men in the car asked us to make up a euchre table. Of course, the game drifted into poker in a short time, and after losing all I cared to risk I quietly dropped out and gave my whole attention to watching the two strangers, who, suspected, were systematically cheating, but whom I could not detect in any unfair play. The hands ran small and the game dragged. Once, when all three were in, one of the strangers bet fifty dollars, and when the captain refused to call, exposed a worthless hand on the table with an evil laugh. I noticed, though, that the other stranger did not indulge in like folly, neither showing his hand nor calling. The next deal the captain received four queens and a small card. There was lively betting before the draw, and then he drew a king. I saw the king as he picked it up. The dealer drew cards, how many I do not remember, and the other stranger, after some clumsy hesitation, declined to 'stand' his hand, holding the 'ace.' Presently the dealer, the man who had once bet fifty on a worthless hand, raised the captain a hundred, and the 'ace' man who had stood his hand, dropped out. Then the storm that had been brewing broke; the dealer made no disguise of consulting with his moneyed partner, and the captain no longer tried to look as if he were bluffing. Out of their combined funds the strangers managed to make a raise of a thousand dollars. Their cards lay on the table in front of each, the dealer's arm lying across the pack as he looked triumphantly at his adversary. The strangers had evidently gauged the captain's resources to a fine point. As the train stopped I leaned over him and whispered a word of warning, while the seape across the table scowled as if he would like to pick a quarrel with me for interfering.

"'Lay down such a hand as that? Nonense,' was all the satisfaction I got from the captain; but he held up his hand for my inspection, and I assure you, sir, on my honor as a gentleman and an officer, that in place of the stray king I had seen him draw was an ace, an ace of diamonds, sir, flanking his four queens. Of course the hand was not intrinsically worth more than before, but the whereabouts of that floating king had become an important factor, and when the captain asked me to lend him money, I determined to see the thing out, and emptied my pockets as eagerly as he did. Unfortunately, I had but seven hundred dollars, and, all told, we could only muster eight hundred.

"'Not enough,' sneered his opponent, with an insolence that made me in turn long for the row he evidently sought.

"'Will you take my watch and chain for the balance?' asked the captain.

"'Not much; we ain't pawnbrokers.' And his companion added, 'We'll show you what we are, if you want to know bad, when the game is done.'

The pair had thrown off all disguise, and looked just what they were—two fourth-rate sharps.

"'I call a sight for the money on the table,' and the captain's voice showed the self-control of an angry man.

"The two gamblers broke into a loud laugh, and the dealer reached for the money.

"'Stop, I say! It is a call for that sum, by the rules of the game.'

"'The h— it is! We don't play no such child's game. It's play, pay or travel.'

"'Just here, a benevolent, pious-looking patriarch across the aisle, who had watched the game with a sort of ministerial interest in original sin, quietly handed a roll of bills to the captain, saying, in a sing-song nasal tone:

"'Friend, if thee will gamble, thee may use my money to thy salvation.'

"The captain hesitated; but the gambling fever conquered, and the peaceful calm on the face of his new ally reassured him. His face fell, however, as he found only the needed two hundred—not enough to teach the gamblers their own lesson. With an air of disappointment he sang the bills on the board. With an insolent leer the gambler turned his cards face up with one hand, while with the other he reached to draw in the money—reached only half way, though, for his jaw dropped and his face grew white with rage and astonishment as he saw his own cards facing him. Three aces and two kings! The wandering king had found a shelter, and the ace of diamonds was a hostage of war with the captain.

"'Jim, you're a fool, a—fool!' hissed the dealer pal. 'How did it happen?'

"'Happen!' shouted Jim. 'I'd take ten year to know who happened it! 'Tweren't you,' he said to my friend, who sat astonished at the outburst, but watchful of the money; 'or you,' he said to me, 'yer don't know enough; but the cards was all right until— Curse me, if I don't believe that casting old Quaker played it on us. Who are ye, anyway?' and Jim started toward the old gambler.

"'You don't seem to care to see my four queens,' said the captain, showing his hand.

"'Curse yer four queens. Yes, I thought so. Where'd you get that ace—my, old man, do I know ye?'

"The venerable stranger turned slowly. 'I think not, friend; but that they may know one honest man by name, I give thee mine.'

"Jim snatched at the engraved visiting card, and read it in a loud, angry voice: 'Professor Anderson, Wizard of the North.' With an oath the other gambler

sprang toward the money, but the captain was too quick for him, and, seizing him by both wrists, shook the money from his grasp. My turn came, too, as his confederate attempted to draw a knife or pistol, I never knew which. They were assisted from the train, Jim getting an extra spiteful shove and kick from his own partner, and retorting with curses as the train moved off. The professor must have touched the cards, though I did not see him, and I thought I was watching the game closely all the time."

NOTES OF NEWS.

Brief Paragraphs Taken from the Telegraph Wires—What the World at Large is Doing.

Spokane merchants have organized to battle against discrimination in freight rates. They will bring a test case before the interstate commerce commission.

President Cleveland will practice law in New York after March 4. He has already arranged for a partnership in a prominent legal firm of that city.

Russell B. Harrison, son of the president-elect, is the head of a company starting a daily paper at Helena, Montana.

Senator Allison of Minnesota has declined the treasury portfolio. John C. New of Indiana is now prominently talked of for this position.

A Remarkable Petition.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—President pro tem Ingalls to-day laid before the senate the following petition:

"To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives: Your humble petitioner would respectfully beg that your honorable body pass the bill introduced by Senator Butler, empowering the commissioners of Whitman county, Washington territory, to issue bonds not to exceed \$100,000 to build a court house and all in the town of Colfax. Now your petitioner most humbly prays that you double the dose and give them the privilege of raising \$200,000. It will take this amount to keep the county seat down in this hole; and, while you are about it, give us \$50,000 more to build a balloon to get down to the county seat in, and your petitioner will ever pray.

JOHN SMITH."

The petition was referred to the committee on territories.

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 by C. B. Bushnell, druggist.

For weak and delicate women nothing builds up the entire system more thoroughly and effectually than Oregon Kidney Tea. It is especially adapted to diseases peculiar to the sex, is pleasant to take and in every instance proves of great value. Oregon Kidney Tea is composed of herbs found in Oregon, is put up in neat tin boxes, and can be prepared fresh by simply steeping in hot water. It contains no mineral substance whatever, is pleasant to take and never fails to cure kidney or urinary troubles. Sold by Allen & Chapman.

INDEPENDENCE, OGN., Dec. 13.

Both myself and wife have been for some years afflicted with disease of the kidneys, and had tried many remedies without obtaining any permanent relief. About three months ago we were induced to try a package of the Oregon Kidney Tea, which has apparently entirely cured both of us, as since taking it two weeks we have felt no symptoms of the disease. We can heartily recommend it to others similarly afflicted, as we believe it will do all that is claimed for it. M. L. WURR. Sold by Allen & Chapman.

Why will you go about with that listless air and pale face? Have you no life, no ambition? You seem to care nothing for what transpires around you. The beauties of nature do not interest you, and you feel that life is a burden. If you would have the vigor and elasticity of youth return, enjoy a good hearty meal, and feel like an altogether different person, then take Dr. Henley's Dandelion Tonic. It certainly produces remarkable results. Sold by Allen & Chapman.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral has given me great relief in bronchitis. Within a month I have sent some of this preparation to a friend suffering from bronchitis and asthma. It has done him so much good that he writes for more. Charles F. Dumterville, Plymouth, England.

A spring medicine is needed by everyone. Winter food, largely consisting of salt meat and animal fat, causes the liver to become disordered and the blood impure, hence the necessity of a cleansing medicine. The best is Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Fawcett Bros. are agents for the celebrated Bramer Washing Machine. It is conceded by experts to be the best washer in the world. They let them out on trial; and if they do not give entire satisfaction, they can be returned at their expense. 1-1m.

Dandruff is probably one of the most difficult diseases of the scalp to cure, but Dutard's Specific never fails to remove it permanently. Soreness after shaving is instantly relieved by its use. Sold by Allen & Chapman.

Field & Meyer, City Meat Market, Wholesale and Retail Butchers and Packers, North Yakima, Washington Territory; also, proprietors of the Washington Market, Seattle, Washington Territory.

Goodwin, Strobach & Pugsley, Real Estate Brokers, and Insurance Agents. MONEY -- LENDERS.

NORTH YAKIMA, WASH. TER. From our eighteen years personal acquaintance in this country we are in a position to offer information that no others can give. A large list of business and Residence Property, Suburban Acres, Garden Tracts and Farms is now

We Would Call Special Attention to Our Natchez Orchards Addition, 5-Acre Tracts Adjacent to the City! REFERENCE, FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

DRY GOODS, BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, FURNISHING GOODS AND GROCERIES.

J. J. ARMSTRONG, Corner First street and Yakima Avenue.

A complete line of all of the commodities enumerated above will be found at this store, and a general request is set forth to the public to call and examine the prices and quality of the Goods.

J. J. Armstrong.

Bartholet Bros.

Have just finished Invoicing and find that the past year's business has been not only satisfactory but profitable. This is the result not of any cause other than the Sale of large quantities of goods on which were gained

SMALL PROFITS!

This telling policy will be continued as in the past, and those in need of

- Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Dry Goods, Stationery, Groceries, Crockery, Notions, Lamps.

Will find them of good quality and of reasonable price at our store in the

Opera House Block.

Matt Bartholet. Joe Bartholet.

J. T. ESHELMAN. G. W. RODMAN.

Rodman & Eshelman,

Real Estate and Loan Agents!

Money to Loan on Mortgages.

Investments Made and Property Handled for Non-Residents.

City Lots and Farm Property Bought and Sold.

Domestic SEWING MACHINE.

Purchase no other. Give me a call. OFFICE—Corner Yakima Avenue and Second Street opposite First National Bank.

FRANK B. SHARDLOW. JEFFY MCDANIEL.

Shardlow & McDaniel,

DEALERS IN— Fine Wines, Liquors,

Imported and Domestic Cigars.

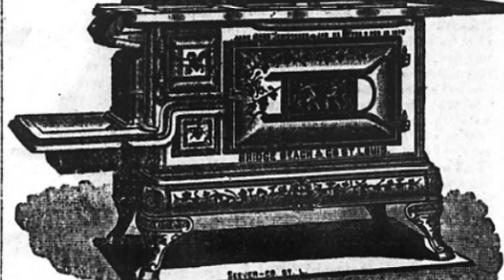
FINE BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES.

Sole Agents for the Celebrated Jesse Moore Kentucky Whiskies.

S. J. LOWE

Carries the largest, best and cheapest stock of all kinds of

COOK & HEATING STOVES,



HARDWARE,

Etc., which he is prepared to offer at remarkably low prices. Also in stock a fine line of

Tinware, Sheet Ironware, Graniteware, Guns, Pistols and Farm Implements.

Corner Yakima Avenue and First street, W. T.

MacLEAN & REED,

Real Estate and Insurance,

Yakima Avenue.

TO THE PUBLIC:

A few Reasons why North Yakima, Washington Territory is being recognized as the most promising city in Central Washington:

- First—Because it has eight of the finest, largest and most fertile valleys in Washington territory immediately tributary to it. Second—The seasons are from four to eight weeks earlier than any other part of the northwest coast. Third—Because we have the finest and most delightful climate in the Pacific northwest. Fourth—We are destined to become the great fruit garden of the coast, with a cash market for our products on Puget Sound. Fifth—Being centrally located, we are recognized as the desirable place for the capital of the great state of Washington. Sixth—Because men who are well known as successful, shrewd and long-headed, are making large investments in North Yakima and Yakima county. Seventh—Because we are located in the most favored portion of Washington Territory for gardening, fruit growing and general agricultural purposes we invite all those who are looking for homes, business locations and manufacturing opportunities, to call on us at North Yakima, and, by seeing for themselves, be convinced.

Now is the Accepted Time to Invest!

We have now listed for sale, in addition to the local agents, some of the most desirable residence and business lots in North Yakima, together with farm property and garden tracts.

The opening of Spring will herald a sharper advance in the realty of Yakima than has been realized during the corresponding season for two years past; and it is a

Well Known Fact

That while all who have "dabbled in Yakima dirt" have made handsome returns on their investments, those who have availed themselves of the winter months for purchasing have fared

the best and earned the most money. Let not the opportunity slip, but get in at once and drill!

SouthPark Addition

Recently placed on the Market.

MacLean & Reed,

P. O. BOX, W.T.

The Gents' Furnishing Store,

L. H. DILLS & CO. and HARRY HAMPTON, Sole Proprietors.

The most successful "ONE PRICE" Store on the Coast. All Goods Marked in Plain Figures. Headquarters for Gent's Gloves and Neckwear. Our Motto, ONE PRICE TO ALL, Still predominates. Please call and see our first annual RED -- FIGURE -- SALE -- FOR -- FEBRUARY!

Yours very respectfully, I. H. DILLS & Co.



THE YAKIMA HERALD.

THE NEW STATE.

A Leading Chicago Paper Presents Its Views.

No Doubt of Early Admission—A Magnificent Array of Boundless Resources.

The Chicago Tribune of January 9, in a leading editorial, discourses as follows on Washington Territory:

The area of the territory in square miles is 69,994; in acres, 44,796,160. The census showed a population of 11,694 in 1861, 23,450 in 1870 and 74,753 in 1880. It is confidently claimed that the next census will show a round 400,000. The territorial secretary makes an interesting study of the relative vote and population at present. The total vote of the territory for 1886 was 47,230, or, deducting the estimated woman's vote, 39,900, the total male vote of that year. The total male vote of 1888 for presidential electors was 46,353. Adding to this the number of voters arriving in the territory since May 1 who could not vote, the total vote of 1888 would be 61,800, an increase of 21,900 over the male vote of 1886. On the basis of five inhabitants to the voter the population of the territory at this time would be 309,000. As compared with the other territories, Utah is the only one that has a city as populous as Tacoma, while none of them have three cities as populous as Tacoma, Seattle and Spokane. It does not look like an idle boast that by the close of the present century Washington will have a dozen cities of 50,000 people each.

BOUNDLESS RESOURCES.

The great mineral wealth of Washington is only in the incipency of its development, but the coal output alone from eleven mines last year was 946,243 tons, an increase of 25 per cent. over 1887, while an equal increase is anticipated for 1889. The assessable valuation of taxable property for 1888 is \$94,641,548, an increase of \$65,000,000 in ten years. In twenty years the railroad mileage has increased from 5 to 1400. The ocean tonnage of Puget Sound is 2,924,883 tons. The imports to the Tacoma customs districts last year were \$1,305,681 and the exports \$3,835,832. There were 261 corporations formed in the territory last year, with a total capitalization of \$69,487,900. The sawmills of the territory cut 706,985, 145 feet of lumber, the value of the output being in round numbers \$9,000,000. The crop of hops, for which Washington is famous, was 7,350,000 pounds. The salmon catch was 180,000 cases, and the farmers raised 15,000,000 bushels of wheat.

ARGUMENTS FOR ADMISSION.

The arguments for Washington Territory admission into the union are irrefutable. They are not political in their nature. The strongest among them is a population approaching near to 300,000. Taxable property exceeding in value that of half a dozen states now in the union is another potent argument. A great and flourishing commerce is third. Absolute stability of commercial and financial institutions is a fourth. The lowest percentage of illiteracy of any commonwealth on the American continent is a fifth. A sober and industrious farming population is a sixth. A manufacturing development already great and rapidly increasing is a seventh. A wealth of resources defying calculation is an eighth. The wonderful assurance of the future is a ninth. The strength and character of a people unexcelled in all that makes a nation great by any people on earth is a tenth. Washington states her case in irrefutable fact. She has all the elements that go to the making up of a flourishing state in natural resources and their rapid development and increasing trade and commerce, while the lowest percentage of illiteracy of any commonwealth in the union speaks volumes for the intelligence of her people.

Killed in a Duel.

The New York Evening Sun prints a Berlin special, which, it says, comes from a source above suspicion. The special says: "Crown Prince Rudolf was killed in a duel Tuesday by Count Franz Clamgallas. The crown prince's witnesses were Count Hoyos and Prince Colburg, his brother-in-law. The count's witnesses were Prince Ferdinand Kinsey and another nobleman. The duel was fought at 4 p. m. in a little wood near Baden. The crown prince was wounded and transported to the nearest castle, Meyerling, and died late in the evening, just at the hour when his coming was anxiously awaited at a state dinner in Hofburg. The crown prince had been paying attention to Countess Clamgallas for the past six months. It is claimed that recently while on a shooting excursion on the estate of the lady's mother-in-law Count Clamgallas surprised his wife in a compromising situation. The count at once challenged the crown prince. The latter, after consideration, accepted and the duel occurred. The whole affair has been largely suppressed by the Austrian court, but leaked out through some aristocrats, who were compromised in the affair, and had to leave the country. The emperor, who knew of the whole affair, has, it is said, fully approved of his son's behavior."

Lands in Douglas County.

Lying south of Okanogan and north of Yakima and Kittitas is Douglas county, the county seat and principal town of which is Waterville.

Perhaps no part of Washington has afforded choice lands for new settlements during the past year than that region lying around and near Waterville, and perhaps few small towns have made more rapid growth. Douglas county is a part of the immense region that has for years appeared upon the maps as the "Great Plains of the Columbia." It is a part of what is familiarly known as the

"Big Bend Country."

In the northwest part of Douglas county is a fine body of timber, in the vicinity of what is known as Badger mountain, but the greater part of the country is composed of high, rolling, bunch grass plains and hills. The soil in most places is rich and some of it is found to produce excellent grain. The greatest drawback in most portions of the county is a scarcity of water. Good springs are found in places, however, and in other places water is easily obtained by digging wells. The rainfall in the summer season is not as great as would be desired, but crops grow and the yield is good. The climate is not severe in winter and is pleasant in summer and at all seasons invigorating.

In the raising of grain the farmers of Douglas county will in all probability make a good showing from now on, as that region will be supplied with at least two railroads within the forthcoming year. Unlike the Yakima valley, in which such a variety of products may be secured, the Douglas county country will be mainly devoted to grain and cattle raising and will therefore be less thickly inhabited than these fertile garden lands, but it is safe to conclude that thousands of homeseekers will yet find homes within its borders. To those seeking open agricultural lands that may be entered under the government land laws it is perhaps the most inviting portion of Washington territory at this time. It may be reached from Spokane Falls or from North Yakima.—Spokane Falls Review.

A Society Drama.

"So, Count, you desire to marry my daughter?"

These words came from the lips of Reginald de Montmorency, the millionaire banker, as he stood in the sumptuously furnished parlor in his mansion on G street, facing a distinguished gentleman of foreign appearance. The latter fervently replied:

"Yes, yes, I do!"

"I'll let you know my decision to-morrow; by the way, Count, my daughter and I have arranged for a little supper at Ormsby's cafe this evening. Will you join us?"

"With pleasure."

Glady de Montmorency reclined on an excellently upholstered ottoman, in a room, the furnishing of which must have cost much of her money. There was a far-away look in her eye; there was a far-away look in her other eye. She was thinking of one who was dearer to her than life. She was thinking of the splendid Count Bologni, with his lustrous Italian eyes, and of the excellent chewing gum he had given her.

She was summoned to the library, where her father, the opulent banker, stroked her silken hair and said:

"Glady, the Count has asked for your hand."

"That's business, father; there are no lies on the Count."

"Are you sure, my daughter, that he is your kind of people?"

"Dead sure."

"Because, my child," and his voice grew tremulous with emotion, "because I care so much that he is not a Count at all. Methinks that when I was erstwhile at Omaha, I saw him as a waiter in a restaurant. My child! Oh, my child! These gray hairs would indeed go in sorrow to the grave; this old heart would be rended in twain if I were to see you in the soup!"

The lovely girl's breath came in gasps; she twined her beautiful arms about his neck and whispered:

"What are we going to do about it?"

"Harken," her father replied; "I have a scheme—number 207, series D. We'll take supper with him this evening, and I'll put him to a crucial test. Until then let us abide in peace. Kiss me again, my angelic child."

Myriads of light were gleaming in Ormsby's magnificent cafe when Mr. de Montmorency entered, with Glady on his arm, queenly in her beauty and grace. The Count was already there, and the three sat down to a table together.

"What ho, waiter! Come hither!"

The stern command from Mr. de Montmorency was instantly obeyed. The waiter came to the table.

Glady could feel the color leave her cheeks.

She knew that the moment for the great test was come.

Even the stern lips of her father quivered, and the cold perspiration was on his brow, as he said:

"Count, my daughter and I only care for a steak and a cup of coffee. Will you order for us?"

The count rose from his chair, and his ringing voice could be heard throughout the vast room as he said:

"Slaughterer in the pan and draw one in the dark twice."

Reader, there is but little more to add. Crushed and broken, Glady retired to a convent to end her life in quiet and solitude.

The count left for his native country on foot, but a haystack in which he was sleeping one night took fire and he perished in the flames.

THE END.

A Comparison.

The whole vote of Oregon in November, 1888, was 61,914; that of Washington Territory was 46,348. At the rate of four and one-half persons to each voter, the population of Oregon would be 278,613, and that of Washington would be 208,464. The assessed value of property in Oregon is \$85,806,429; in Washington Territory, \$94,641,548.

—Eparrette clover grows on dry soil without irrigation. Fawcett Bros. have 1-lm.

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

—One hundred thousand dollars to loan on farm property by Goodwin, Strochak & Pugsley; long time, easy rates.

LAND FOR FRUIT CULTURE.

What is Expected of Irrigation in Eastern Yakima.

One Hundred Square Miles of Magnificent Soil Which Water Will Transform Into One Vast Orchard or Garden.

Across the Columbia river—reaching southward from the Yakima to the Columbia river where it flows westward to the sea, is a strip of comparatively level bottom land, probably twenty miles long by five wide, that now, because of the lack of water, is comparatively valueless. The soil is of a fine loamy nature, generally black in color, and all covered with a dense growth of sage brush. Wherever water has been obtained and used upon growing vegetation, the yield has been most astonishing. Whenever a vine or fruit tree has been planted, and water applied, the growth has been somewhat miscellaneous.

With the knowledge of the latent fertility of this vast body of land possessing them, the people not only of the immediate region named, but of the country all about, have long debated the project of supplying that region with water sufficient for irrigation purposes for the entire tract. Experience in fruit raising in the vicinity of Pasco, where the soil possesses identical features with that across the river, demonstrates beyond a doubt that fruit will thrive most luxuriantly and produce abundantly, if only sufficient moisture is provided.

The altitude is but 355 feet above the sea, while that of Walla Walla is 900 feet, and her ability to produce fruits and berries of the finest quality is beyond dispute. The agitation of the water supply for this well-nigh arid region gives promise of definite results, for it has been announced, and it is believed authoritatively, that a strong company has been organized to take water from the Yakima somewhere near Prosser falls, and to convey the same in innumerable quantities to the land in question, which will make this rather inhospitable tract to blossom as the rose.

It is said by those whose life's work has fitted them to know that the region named is, not only from the character of its soil, but from its altitude, particularly adapted to the successful growth of fruit and vegetables, and it is mainly to the attainment of that desirable end that the recent move to establish an irrigation ditch of so great proportions has been made. It is with the same idea in view that the very many entries of desert land have so lately and seemingly so anxiously been made at the land office in this city.

The Northern Pacific Railroad Company have for a long time had in contemplation the extending of one large ditch down the north side of the Yakima through the famous Sunnyside region, and Mr. East & Holbe told the writer a little more than a year ago that the opening of that fine section to high cultivation was not only in contemplation but was almost an assured fact. It may be, therefore, that the present move on the part of the New York company is through the direct influence of this ambitious and persevering officer. At any rate, if the schedule is carried through, a vast breadth of hitherto comparatively valueless country will add its share to the marvelous productions of which Washington territory has already shown itself capable, as well as peopling a section now almost devoid of inhabitants.

Fruit culture is an industry that can hardly be overdone anywhere, much less in the great Northwest. When it is remembered that in Eastern Washington, north of Franklin and Yakima counties, and that vast country lies north and east of these counties that must forever be supplied with fruits. The population, too, will ever be on the increase and railroad facilities will be commensurate with the growth and demands of the country. The northern portion of our territory will always be given up to mining, lumbering, stock raising and other agricultural pursuits. It will therefore be readily seen that there will ever be an enormous demand for fruits, and this the locality heretofore spoken of is an admirable position to supply. Concerning the productiveness of this section and its peculiar adaptation for fruit raising, there can scarcely be any question, basing this conclusion on the sure promises of successful fruit culture in the regions immediately adjacent.—M. D. Egbert in the Oregonian.

Not Like His Mother.

"Did you make these doughnuts, Mandy, dear?"

"Yes, darling, I hope you like them."

"Well, perhaps my taste has changed or my jaws have lumbered up or something, but they ain't much like the doughnuts my mother used to make."

"Aren't they? And I tried so hard to (tears) make them nice?"

"Nix! By George, Mandy, if my mother had made such splendid puffy doughnuts as yours, I would have died in my early childhood, of an overloaded stomach. Thanks to the sagacity of the dear old woman, it took two days and a half to wear out one of her doughnuts."

—Fawcett Bros. are agents for the celebrated Iowa Steel Barbed Wire, which is the best barbed wire manufactured, and will go one rod to the pound. 1-lm.

—The Natchez orchards are now on sale at Goodwin, Strochak & Pugsley's. These five-acre tracts adjacent to the city are offered at a very low figure and with terms to suit.

—Farmers need not send east for their seeds, as Fawcett Bros. have opened up a full line of grass and garden seeds. Their prices are the same as eastern firms. Their seeds are all fresh, and are grown by the best market gardeners. 1-lm.

HOMES FOR ALL.

What an Eastern Magazine Says of the Great Yakima Country.

A Country Equal to and Very Similar to Favored Portions of California—Benefits of Irrigation.

This sunny fruitful Yakima country, lying on the eastern side of the Cascade mountains and on the western side of the great Columbia basin, was a sage brush desert, as nature made it. Nature made for it, however, a fertile soil, and sent down from the snows and springs of the mountains copious streams of pure, cold water that are fullest in the summer, when the land grows thirsty under cloudless skies. Man has done the rest. He has turned the water upon the land, causing it to moisten his meadows, grain fields and orchards. There is still much desert left for the labors of later settlers, but a great deal of the former waste of sand and sage brush is now verdant and flowering farm and garden land.

This knot of valleys which meet at the new town of North Yakima seems a bit of Southern California here in the North. The bare mountains, with their purple and rose colors at sunset, the water of sage brush, and the belts of green, well cultivated land, with shade and fruit trees around the farm houses, all remind one of California. Instead of vineyards there are hop fields, with their steepled columns of green. There is the same luxuriance of floral and vegetable growth in the door yards, wherever the little irrigating ditches refresh the dry, rich soil. And the future of these valleys is plainly to be much like that of the California valleys, namely, to be densely settled with a prosperous population engaged in horticulture and agriculture on small farms. Ten or fifteen acres carefully tilled will support a family; with forty a man might esteem himself well-off when he gets it all under ditch and in crops and orchards.

The valleys which converge at North Yakima are those of the Wenatchee, Cowlitz and Altamun, streams which head in the Cascade mountains and flow into the Yakima river, and also the Moiese basin, on the eastern side of the Yakima, irrigated with water from the main river. The four tributary streams have valleys about twenty miles long and from one to three miles broad, and the Moiese basin is of circular form, about ten miles across. All farming and gardening is done by irrigation. Probably about one-fourth of the land which may be said to be already under ditch, has been easily irrigated from the main ditches already constructed, is now cultivated. New ditch enterprises will greatly increase the area of fertile land available for settlement. About four miles south of the town the valley is enclosed by a range of mountains through which the river flows at Union gap. The Yakima then enters a broad plain. One side of this plain belongs to the Indians of the Yakima, Klickitat and other tribes and forms the Simcoe reservation. Much of it is naturally irrigated by the Topinok and Sataza rivers, whose waters spread over the low lands, making lush meadows for the Indians' cattle. On the northern side of the river the wide plain is all a sage brush desert at present, but a company has offered to lay the railroad sections and is going to cut a big canal next year to irrigate over 300,000 acres. When this is done the desert will speedily fill up with people and the farming population tributary to the town will more than double. North Yakima's reasonable expectations are to become a handsome little city of five or six thousand, or perhaps ten thousand people, full of fruit trees and flowers, something like San Jose, in California. The frame-work has been well laid for such a city in the broad streets with little streams of water on each side and the rows of shade trees.

The climate is almost beyond fault-finding. There is a short, moderately cold winter, lasting only six weeks, a warm summer, with cool nights, and a long pleasant spring and fall. The long season of warm sunshine makes every thing grow rapidly that is watered. Trees set out as small saplings three years ago are now large enough to shade a two-story house. Along the Natchez, where the high hills cut off the north winds, and also in the narrow valley of the Wenatchee, peach orchards flourish. In the wider valley of the Altamun peaches do not do so well, but apples, plums and cherries yield abundantly. Hops are becoming an important crop. Tobacco, which is raised successfully on the Moiese estate, promises to become a staple. Wheat yields from twenty-five to fifty bushels to the acre and oats from fifty to eighty bushels. The sage brush land on the benches is even more fertile than that in the bottoms and the ditch engineers manage to get the water upon plateaux that seem to the eye to be much above the level of the streams. The fact is the streams fall so rapidly that ditches carried a few miles irrigate land on high benches that appear to be quite out of the reach of water. Another important fact is that every acre that can be reached by ditches can be abundantly irrigated and then there will be more water running to waste than can be used.

In company with Judge Lewis, of Seattle, who owns a ranch near North Yakima, and with Mr. Cunningham, an English gentleman, who is connected with the Moiese company, the artist and the writer drove up the Altamun valley. It is all occupied by farmers, but the farms are much too large and could profitably be subdivided so as to support three times the present population of the valley. Of late the land holders have shown a willingness to cut down their farms and sell portions of them.

An interesting excursion was also made to the Moiese farm, three miles from North Yakima, across the river. This place fur-

nishes the best example of farming on a large scale that can be seen in Washington Territory. It is owned by a stock company in which Mr. Bell and Gardner Hubbard, of the Bell Telephone Company, are the principal owners, and abundant capital has been furnished to carry out the plans of the skillful Scotch manager, Mr. Ker.

The great Moiese ditch when completed will furnish water for 10,000 acres. The farming operations of the present year include 1400 acres in barley, 30 in wheat, 25 in Indian corn, 35 in hops, 5 in oats, 25 in tobacco, 240 in alfalfa and 78 in timothy. The timothy meadows lie along the river and are not irrigated, but all the rest of the land is watered either by small ditches, or, in the case of the alfalfa fields, by flooding, which is done by a system of dikes. The expense of irrigating the 500 acres in crop is estimated at about \$500 for the season of two months and a half. A young nursery is also watered and the trees are making rapid growth. Mr. Ker is satisfied from his experiment of last year and his growing crop of this year that both soil and climate in the Yakima country are well suited for tobacco culture and that farmers can engage in this industry with the certainty of profit. In this regard, barns, stables and shops of the Moiese company make a village like cluster of buildings and from the broad piazza of the manager's house there is a view over the whole estate which our artist has sketched. All this broad sweep of cultivated land was a desert three years ago. Money and skill have converted the waste of sage brush into a great model farm, where methods of irrigating can be studied and every crop adapted to the region can be seen under scientific culture. The people of the Yakima country are hearty in their appreciation of what the Moiese company are doing.

Settlers coming from the east, where irrigation is unknown, are sometimes timid about undertaking this method of farming and hesitate to buy land in the Yakima country. If they stay a few days and talk with the old residents, visiting the farms and informing themselves about the cost and labor required to get water upon the land, they are very likely to change their minds and remain. A man who has thoroughly tried farming by irrigation is sure to commend it. He would not be willing to worry about drought and put up with short crops every two or three years. He has the matter figured down to a fine point—so much extra expense for irrigating and so many more bushels to the acre as a sure result. There is always a balance of profit on the side of irrigation. The cost of all main ditches is added at once to the value of the land and becomes capital invested. The field ditches are run with a plow and the work of turning the water through them comes at sunset, when the farmer has but a little else to do and does not make much of a figure in his annual expense account. In gardening and fruit raising the advantages of irrigation are even greater than in general farming. It is amazing what an amount of small fruits and vegetables can be got from an acre of this rich Yakima soil when water is freely supplied to it. And there is a good market for all such produce in the growing cities on Puget Sound, only about 125 miles distant.

I have not yet spoken of one of North Yakima's best prospects for further growth. "Public opinion in all parts of Washington has settled upon the place as the capital of the new state. At the last session of the territorial legislature a bill for the removal of the capital from Olympia to North Yakima failed by only two votes. There is no concentration of opinion on any other town. North Yakima is the geographical center and is much nearer than any other town to being the center of population. It is on the main trunk line of railroad which traverses Washington from east to west and is thus easily accessible from all parts of the territory. Besides, it has the facilities and resources in climate, soil and abundant water to be made an exceedingly attractive city. Probably nine out of ten of the people of Washington already look upon it as the future capital of the new state.—Northwest Magazine.

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New Store! New Stock! and New Prices!

HENRY DITTER'S

Large and Well-Selected Stock of

New Goods,

—Comprising all the Latest Novelties in— Ladies' Dress Goods, Gents' Furnishings, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, &c.,

Have Now Arrived,

And are offered for sale, at a Close Margin of Profit, in the elegant Brick store building of the First National Bank.

CALL AND EXAMINE GOODS AND GET PRICES.

Allen & Chapman, DRUGGISTS.

Keep always on hand all that is pertaining to their trade. None but pure medicines and chemicals dispensed.

Prescriptions a Specialty!

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Pure Wines and Liquors for Medical Use.

A large Line of Paints, Oils, Wall Paper, Glass, Putty, Sash and Doors. Come and see us in our Commodious and Beautiful Quarters.

The Very Finest Brands of Key West and Imported Cigars.

Corner Yakima Avenue and Second Street, North Yakima.

"The Old Reliable," G. W. CARY,

Is still to be found "doing business at the old stand," on Yakima Avenue, where will always be found a complete stock of

General Merchandise,

Consisting of DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, GROCERIES, &c., of every variety. In connection with the store Mrs. Cary conducts a

Millinery Department,

Embracing all the latest novelties in Ladies' Wear.

Yakima Ave., North Yakima, W. T.

Here's Your Oyster!

Anticipating the wants of my numerous and increasing customers, I have perfected arrangements for furnishing

Fresh Oysters in Every Style.

At moderate prices, and for public accommodation will keep OPEN AT ALL HOURS. Also a full line of

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P. J. HERKE, Proprietor Yakima Candy Factory.

North Yakima LUMBER YARD!

G. O. NEVIN, Proprietor. LUMBER, DOORS, SASH AND BLINDS; LATHS, SHINGLES, &c. LARGE QUANTITIES OF THE BEST CORD-WOOD ALWAYS ON HAND.

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