

# THE YAKIMA HERALD.

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## THE YAKIMA HERALD.

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## NEWS NOTES.

Some Puyallup hop growers are now contracting this year's crop at eighteen cents per pound.

Governor Ferry has appointed Platt A. Preston, F. W. Paine and Frank London, of Walla Walla, penitentiary commissioners, and the state senate has confirmed the appointments.

The New York World claims that the Louisiana Lottery crowd furnished \$100,000 to the campaign fund used by the republicans to carry the new states and that \$40,000 of this amount was used in Washington.

Silcott the absconding cashier of the house of representatives is supposed to be somewhere in this state. He is 31 years old, height five feet seven inches, weight 195 lbs., corpulent, stooping shoulders, protruding stomach, ruddy complexion, blue eyes, gray hair, bald on top of head and has a scar extending from eye-brows to nose.

Citizen George Francis Train proposes to beat the record of Nellie Bly as a globe trotter by twelve days. He will start from Tacoma March 15th, being guaranteed expenses by the Tacoma Ledger, and expects to arrive in Tacoma, traveling via Yokohama, Hong Kong, Singapore, Suez canal, England and New York, by May 15th.

John Jacob Astor, the grand-son of the founder of the fortunes of the family who bore the same name, died at New York on Washington's birthday of heart failure, aged 65 years. He leaves an estate valued at two hundred millions of dollars, which will mainly go to his son, William Waldorf Astor, who was minister to Italy some years ago.

John Leahy has purchased the Stacey mansion at Seattle which cost \$50,000. The lot is also valued at \$50,000. The house was built five years ago by M. V. B. Stacey but was never occupied an hour after its completion. Stacey got into financial troubles and the house was closed. It will now be used as the chamber of commerce.

General Benjamin Butler submitted to an operation upon the drooping eyelid, which has been so prominent a feature for caricaturists. Of late years it has grown more and more troublesome, and recently hung so far over the eyeball as to practically destroy the sight, while it caused a great deal of pain. The operation was successful, a part of the lid being cut away.

The house committee on public lands will report favorably a bill to repeal the timber culture law. It will allow those who have held land for four years under the timber culture act, and have complied with the law, the right to commute and pay \$1.25 or \$2.50 per acre, the same as for a pre-emption, or they may take the land under the homestead act and prove up. Where entries have been made of a recent date, the claimants must continue holding it for four years.

The election in Germany has been a great surprise. The socialists have made wonderful gains, polling double the number of votes they did at the previous election. While second ballots will be necessary in over one hundred districts, it is generally conceded that the government party loses control of the reichstag. The opposition is of very heterogeneous composition, held together by no devotion to a common purpose but by a negative tie of objection to the government party.

Senator Allen has introduced a bill in Congress dividing Washington into four judicial divisions, as follows: Eastern district—Spokane, Stevens, Okanogan, Douglas, Lincoln, Adams, Kittitas and Indian reservations, court held at Spokane Falls; Southern district—Whitman, Asotin, Garfield, Columbia, Walla Walla, Franklin, Yakima, Klickitat, with court to be held at Walla Walla; Northern district—Whatcom, Skagit, San Juan, Snohomish, Chelan, Jefferson, Kitsap and King, with court held at Seattle; Western district—Pierce, Mason, Thurston, Chehalis, Pacific, Lewis, Wakiakum, Cowlitz, Clark and Skamania, with court held at Tacoma.

At a special meeting of the Portland board of trade, Feb. 20th, G. W. Hunt submitted a proposition to extend his system of railroad to that city by December 15, 1891. To begin work by May 1 on condition that the city or citizens shall take at par \$2,000,000 of first mortgage bonds at six per cent. to mature in thirty years, said bonds to be a lien upon all the roads now constructed or to be hereafter constructed by the Oregon & Washington Territory Railroad company, a failure to build a bridge across the Willamette or Columbia not to be considered as a failure to extend the road from Hunt's Junction to Portland, but said bridges to be built as soon as the necessary permission can be obtained, in the meantime the Columbia to be crossed by transfer. After hearing the proposition the board ordered a committee of fifteen to be appointed to inquire into the details of the matter and report on the advisability of investing in the bonds.

Cure for a Felon.

To cure a felon, saturate a bit of grated wild turnip the size of a bean with spirits of turpentine, and apply it to the affected part. It relieves the pain at once, and destroys the felon.

## MASONRY IN THE ORIENT.

A Lodge in China Presided Over by a Mandarin.

Kwong Li Mei's Acquaintance Was Quite Surprised to see an American.

Next year I shall have been a Master Mason for fifteen years, and during that time I have traveled every continent on the globe, and I have visited Masonic lodges in nearly every civilized country, writes Kellar in Brooklyn Eagle. I was made a Mason in May, 1875, in Pelotas, Brazil. I took my first three degrees in a lodge room that had frequently been honored by the presence of the deposed Emperor Dom Pedro, who was at one time an active member of the Scottish Rite body. The Masonic temple was a plain, substantial building, erected for the purpose it was used for, and stood in the very center of the town. It was plainly arranged and economically furnished. It not only served as a meeting place of the Blue lodge, but it likewise sheltered the Scottish Rite bodies, which are much stronger in Brazil than any other of the higher Masonic bodies. Although for many years the Catholic church in Brazil has been bitterly opposed to Masonry, I think that, in proportion of her inhabitants, Brazil has more Masons than any other country in the world.

After leaving Brazil and South America I turned my face toward the east, and for several years after that time lived in the Orient, studying Masonry and practicing conjuring, both to my entire personal and financial satisfaction. While I was in Port Louis, on the island of Mauritius, on the south African coast, I felt the need of more light, and accordingly I received the degrees of Mark and Most Excellent Master and the Royal Arch in the Friendship lodge. I completed my chapter degrees by taking the past master's in Keystone lodge, Shanghai, China. This lodge is under obedience to the Grand Orient of the United States, and it is composed of some of the brightest men in China. When I was in Shanghai I frequently attended a native lodge with an unpronounceable name, the translation of which was the Rising Sun. This was presided over by a mandarin of one of the highest ranks. The senior deacon was a prince, and the way the work was done would be a revelation to a western Mason. Of course the Chinese language was spoken, but the work is almost identical the world over, and I had no difficulty in following it. I have seldom seen work that was any smoother or impressive. It was in the lodge that I met Kwong Li Mei, the spendthrift son of a rich banker, of whom I shall have more to say before I finish this article.

In 1880 I took my Scottish Rite degrees in the Triple Esperance lodge, in Port Louis Mauritius. This is one of the largest and oldest lodges in the world. It celebrated its centennial while I was there. Its building is one of the finest temples in the fraternity. It is constructed of white marble, only one story high, and stands in the center of a block. Its roof covers four acres of land, and its contents rooms enough to allow every degree in Masonry to be conferred the same night and in a different form. The banquet hall is as large as the dining-room of the Fifth Avenue hotel. The grounds surrounding the temple are beautifully laid out, and are shut in from the public gaze by a stone wall ten feet high. The lodge contains 800 active members and quite as many on enge.

Masonry is prohibited in all the Philippine islands, and therefore all lodge meetings are held in secret. I once attended a meeting of the Blue lodge in the dining-room of Mr. Barnard, a wealthy carriage manufacturer, whose house is directly opposite the Hotel Bala. In Manila, as well as in China, there are many native lodges, but the ones I have especially alluded to are English, although many natives are enrolled as members.

On one of my first visits to south Africa I accompanied a party of English officers on a hunting expedition. We were on the plains at the base of the hills and were having great sport. We had about a dozen white men in the party and not less than thirty natives to drive the wagons, take care of the horses and beat up the game. We had passed a number of spring-bucks and antelopes, and Lieutenant Miles, who was my hunting mate, and I had bagged our share. Among the natives I noticed one man whom I thought I recognized. He had charge of the teamsters and appeared to be a fellow of more than ordinary intelligence. When we broke camp the next morning I had a little difficulty with one of the men whose duty it was to look after my horse. But when we had mounted and started out for the day's sport I forgot all about the occurrence. It appears, however, that the native had a better memory. I think it was the third or fourth night after this that I started out on a little tour of exploration. It was a glorious night and the moon made the landscape as bright as day. I had hardly gone a quarter of a mile when I felt a sharp blow on the head. The next moment I was unconscious.

When I recovered my senses I found the foreman kneeling over me rubbing my hands. "What is the matter?" I gasped. "What has happened?"

"It is lucky for you I was near you," mysteriously replied the negro, in excellent English. A few minutes later he explained to me that he had heard the hostler I had quarreled with make threats against my life, and he had consequently kept a close watch upon him. He saw him follow me this night, and therefore joined in the chase. Before he could reach me, though, he saw the fellow hit me on the back of the head with a club. He fired a shot from his revolver and hurried to my side, but the would-be assassin had escaped. On our way back to camp I asked him why he had taken so much interest in me. In reply he held out his hand, and to my amazement gave me the grip of a master Mason. He was a member of the native lodge in Grahamstown, and knew me to be a member of the craft by the gold watch charm I always wear.

I have visited Parsee lodges in Bombay, Persian lodges in Malaga and Bagdad, English lodges in Great Britain, French lodges in France, native lodges in Mexico, Dutch lodges in Java, Spanish lodges in Cuba and South America. I have seen the work in Arabia, Egypt, Australia and south Africa, and it is needless to say that I am acquainted with the lodges of the United States. I mention the range of my experience to show you that I am prepared to speak authoritatively upon the subject, and when I say that the three finest Masonic temples in the world, according to my judgment, are in Philadelphia, Penn.; Port Louis, Mauritius, and Cape Town, south Africa, I expect this statement to have some weight.

I have already described to you the Port Louis temple. The one in Cape Town rivals it in beauty, and in certain particulars it excels. It is the property of Krap lodge. It is situated in the center of a large grove of oak trees, and its various chambers are fitted out for their work in the most elaborate manner imaginable. For instance, the blue lodges have subterranean apartments, and the vaults, passages and tunnels, and the work is given more impressively than I have ever seen anywhere in the world. The initiations are conducted very much as I imagine the ancient rites of the Egyptian priests to have been.

Masonry is essentially the same the world over, but its ceremonies are as varied in form as the English lodges is simple and depends more upon that fact for its impressiveness, while the work in Latin lodges, in the tropics, in South America and in the Orient is very dramatic, and the poor searcher after light may forget his own name, the name of his children and even the face of his wife's mother, but his initiation never.

In 1885, when I was in China, I went from Hong Kong to Singapore, about 1500 miles down the south China sea. My assistant and myself comprised the entire party. It was only a fourteen days' trip, but to me it was one of the most eventful trips of my life in certain respects. We had not been out of the port twenty-four hours when I missed all my money, which I kept in a wallet in my inside waistcoat pocket, my watch, chain and charm; but I also lost several of my most valuable properties. They had been stolen while I was asleep. I was billed to give a performance in Singapore the evening of my arrival and it would be impossible for me to do so without the lost utensils of my craft. I was almost in despair. I did not know what to do. I laid my case before the captain, but he was as powerless as I. Our crew consisted of thirty Europeans and about 100 Chinamen, and it was highly probable that one of the latter was my evil genius. The third mate was a Chinaman and the captain put the case into his hands. The ship was searched as well as could be done under the circumstances, and considering the fact that my promised reward for the recovery of my property was not backed up by any ready cash, the search was not characterized by anything remarkable in the line of zeal.

When we reached Singapore I was literally in despair. There were few tricks I could perform without my working tools, and those few tricks were by no means new to the Singapore public. You can, therefore, easily imagine that when I reached my hotel I was not in an enviable frame of mind. I dined that evening with my assistant in my room. We had just finished our meal when the servant came into the room and said a man wanted to speak to me alone. I sent my assistant out and waited for my visitor to come. In a moment he was before me. He was a stout, well dressed Chinaman. If I had ever seen him before I did not remember the fact.

"Your name Kellar?" he asked. "I said it was."

"You lost your money, boxes, rings, watch, eh?"

"I began to be interested."

"Can you tell me where they are?" I said.

"I can," answered the heathen. "Where are they?"

"Here."

And from under his jacket he drew out the missing articles. Everything was there, and even the watch had been wound up. My new acquaintance was the steward of the steamer, and he told me that he discovered the theft and recovered the plunder. I immediately offered him all the money in my wallet, but judge of my astonishment when he refused the reward.

"Do you remember Rising Sun lodge, Shanghai?" he asked. "You remember Kwong Li Mei?" He held out his hand and gave me the master Mason's grip. "Well, that's me."

## TO COUNT THE PEOPLE.

Two Census Districts in Washington-- Duties of the Census Takers.

About 250 of These Officers to be Appointed--Information About the Work and Pay Prescribed.

The census bureau is making swift arrangements for counting the people in this country. General Porter, the superintendent, and a dozen chiefs of bureau under him, two dozen or more clerks of the first class, and beyond these hundreds of other clerks, stenographers, geographers, draughtsmen, lightning calculators and expert accountants are working like bees and ready to go on with the work when the work commences on the first of June. The whole census has to be taken between June 1st and the 1st of July.

The census bureau is having a great deal of trouble in getting any satisfactory estimates of the population of Washington. It has divided the state into two districts, and the supervisors have been named. The districts are as follows by counties:

First district--Clark, Cowlitz, Chehalis, Chittan, Jefferson, Mason, Pierce, Pacific, Lewis, Skagit, Skamania, Snohomish, King, Kitsap, Thurston, Wahkiakum and Whatcom.

Second district--Adams, Asotin, Columbia, Douglas, Franklin, Garfield, Kittitas, Klickitat, Lincoln, Okanogan, Spokane, Stevens, Walla Walla, Whitman and Yakima counties. The estimates of the population which the next census are expected to show are as follows:

First district.....	120,000
Second district.....	105,000
Total.....	225,000

With this as a basis of estimation, the number of enumerators for the state will be about 225 or 250. These persons will draw pay from the government for thirty days. Candidates are beginning to come to the surface. The supervisors are authorized to decide on the number of enumerators needed, and to make the appointments, but the representatives in congress who are supposed to have some influence with the supervisors are already beginning to get letters urging the claims of those who want to help make the count.

The supervisors have been appointed, but have not yet been confirmed by the senate; in fact, no one in the counties have, as yet. For the first district, Will D. Jenkins, of Whatcom, has been appointed, and for the Second, J. M. Hill, of Pullman.

These two gentlemen will have a good deal of work on their hands that does not have to be done by supervisors in the older states that have not been growing at such a rapid rate within the last decade. It is the aim of the census office to allow one enumerator to each 1,600 inhabitants. The law allows a maximum of 4,000 inhabitants to each, but the law was made to admit of satisfactory work in the large cities, and the census bureau recognizes that in the most of the counties of the country far less than the limit can be counted in thirty days. The office expects that in the new states one enumerator will probably be able to take care of the statistics for 1,000 people. In the cities of Seattle, Tacoma, Spokane Falls, Walla Walla and some others the enumerator will have more than that; in most parts of the state that will be the limit.

The pay of the enumerators is something that the several hundred candidates will be anxious to know about. This depends on the density of population and the amount of travel which is necessary to make the enumeration. As nearly as they can be formulated, the department is laying down the four following classifications:

In all cities the enumerators will be paid two cents per name. In thickly settled agricultural districts where the density is from thirty to seventy inhabitants to the square mile, the pay will be two cents for person and 15 cents for each farm and its products.

As the districts become more sparsely settled, the pay will be increased to two and one-half or three cents for each person enumerated, and to 20 cents for each farm and its products.

In any county where the pay under the above rates will not amount to \$3 a day, a salary will be allowed of from \$3 a day to \$6 a day. This allowance will include the expense to which the enumerator may be in traveling and paying his lodging and board.

In all of these cases it is the intention of the government to allow enumerators to make as nearly as possible \$3 a day. The bureau is now making out a list of counties for the several classes. All four classes will be represented in Washington.

where they do their work, although there is a provision that if there are no applicants for enumerators' positions from any of the sub-districts into which the supervisors divide their principal districts, enumerators may be appointed from outside places. It is not anticipated that it will be necessary to go outside of any of the districts in the state of Washington. In addition to securing the names of the living the government wants the list of deaths in the families visited during the last decade, and for each death an additional fee of 2 cents is allowed. Special lists of old soldiers, sailors and their widows are desired, and an additional fee is allowed for enumerating persons of this class, making the total 5 cents each for such persons.

For the Colville, the Yakima, the Puyallup and other Indian reservations special agents of the government will be sent out to make the enumeration as the superintendent of the census shall direct. Special agents will also visit the large cities of Tacoma, Seattle, Spokane and Olympia to look up corporate indebtedness, and others will visit the several counties to look up the farm mortgages. These persons will be under the direction of an inspector of recorded indebtedness appointed from the state. The enumerators will have no particularly easy task. They must complete the task within thirty days, and in the cities of the state that have more than 10,000 population the enumeration must be completed within two weeks from time of beginning. Failure to work every day, Sundays excepted, from June 1 until the work is completed is sufficient cause for removal. There will be no postponement on account of the weather. Every house must be visited, and the head of every family seen, if possible, though the government provides that when the adult members of the family are absent at the time the enumerator calls, the word of any member of the family who is 20 years of age may be taken as reliable.

## THE SCHOOL LANDS.

The Bill as Reported by the Joint Committee.

The school lands bill, as recommended by the joint committee, is as follows: The secretary of state, auditor and commissioner of public lands are created a board of school land commissioners, with the latter as ex-officio chairman. The board shall have general control and supervision of the sale of the lands. It is made the duty of the commissioners of each county to inspect each section of land within the county, ascertain its general condition and appraise its value.

The commissioners shall report in duplicate to the county auditor and to the state board. Then the county commissioners shall give notice by advertisement for thirty days of the condition of the land and the amount of the appraisal. As soon as practicable, but after sixty from the time of the report of the commissioners, the state board shall determine what lands and, if any, how much shall be sold prior to January 1, 1895. By the terms of the constitution not more than 160 acres can be sold in one parcel, and all lands within two miles of incorporated cities shall be sold in lots and blocks.

The state board may confirm the appraisals of the county commissioners. The county boards shall also appraise the value of stone and timber upon any lands, separate and apart from the value of the lands. They may also appraise the improvements made by the occupants of any lands, and may demand a statement in writing from them. The occupant shall set forth what portion he desires to occupy, provided it is his actual and only home, of not more than 160 nor less than five acres. The occupant shall have the prior right of purchase for thirty days, at the highest price bid, when the land is offered for sale at public auction. After thirty days, if the occupant does not take advantage of his pre-emption right, it shall lapse, and the highest bidder may then purchase the lands.

The terms upon which the lands shall be sold are as follows: Agricultural lands--One-tenth in cash and equal biennial payments thereafter as may be provided.

Grazing lands--One-fourth cash, one-fourth in five, one-fourth in eight, and one-fourth in ten years.

Timber lands--Cash or one-half cash, at the option of the purchaser, and balance in one year.

All deferred payments to pay interest at seven per cent., and shall be secured by notes and mortgages. In the sales of timber there may be required a bond in double the amount due. Patents shall be signed by the governor and attested by the secretary of state.

If in any case evidence of fraud is brought to the notice of the state board the sale may be vacated and the land ordered resold. If any land offered for sale be not sold it may be withdrawn and then when any person offers the appraised value of the land, with the proper guarantee, it may again be offered for sale.

County commissioners are offered a per diem in the matter of sale of school lands, the same as for other duties.

A New Jersey inventor proposes to use the dynamo in warfare to make artificial lightning. He claims to be able to produce a flash of lightning which he can direct against a body of men a mile away.

## THE FIRST TELEGRAPH.

A System in Vogue Before Christ--The Origin of Telegraphy.

The First Line Was From the Site of Chicago to That of the City of Mexico.

There was a system of telegraphy between the site of Chicago and that of the City of Mexico long before the days of Morse; before Franklin's discovery; before the discovery of America by Columbus--perhaps before the days of Christ.

Such are the assertions of a Chicago Tribune correspondent who asks consideration of his statements on the following basis:

Chicago was certainly the northern terminus of a telegraph line whose other end was in Mexico, at so remote a period of the world's history that the very name of the race that built it is buried in oblivion. It was not the Indians. The ancestors of old Tecumseh and Hiawatha are modern compared with the earlier ones.

The first telegraph system was employed some centuries ago by that curious race of people that built the huge mounds of earth that are met with everywhere in the Mississippi valley and down to the Atlantic coast. We call the people of that age simply mound-builders for want of a better name. The race is dead: The last man of them had passed his life in the last rest long centuries before this land became the home of modern red men. But the mighty works of those simple people live after them. We look upon their great earthworks, and like Volney among his ruins can only feel that to them is due our veneration. For them we must entertain at least a feeling of respect, being, as they are, the last remaining vestiges of a race most remarkable and most interesting of all the men of earth, springing mysteriously into existence, living for centuries, and finally disappearing as completely from the face of the earth as though they never had been born.

Being wholly unknown to other people of their time, we have no data on which to base a reliable history of this peculiar race of men. Our antiquarians tell us that they built substantial cities; that they were tillers of the soil; that they knew the principles of art; that they had a written language and a religion; that they had a commercial system; and that they could send a message across the country with the velocity of light.

A telegraph in prehistoric times, as we look back upon it, seems certainly a myth; yet it is after all the simplest thing imaginable. The writer did not claim for it the electric principle of the Morse telegraph. The electricity which Franklin found himself able to control would have been totally unavailable in the hands of primitive people.

The mound-builders' telegraphic system consisted of a chain of large mounds, starting at Chicago, hence bearing across the country to Prairie du Chien, Wis., thence down the Mississippi to Arkansas and onward in a more or less straight line to the terminus, at the city of Mexico, then the capital of the Aztec empire. These mounds were built in the most suitable locations, so that a fire lighted at one point could be seen distinctly at the next, and thus that a signal-light could be hastily transmitted from one station to another over the thousands of miles which separate the two terminal points of the line.

The signal stations are located often at a distance of many miles apart, perhaps a half dozen spanning a hundred miles; thus, as may readily be seen, a danger signal could be sent across the state with the speed of light. Around these signal mounds are usually grouped thousands of a lesser size, and sometimes a fortification or other earthwork, indicating that a city of large size had originally existed on the same spot. Thus at Toolesboro, Iowa, in addition to one of the most remarkable inclosure earthworks of the continent, there are mounds of all shapes and sizes, the number running up into the thousands. No better selection of a signal station could have been secured than this. On the very brow of a great bluff overlooking the Mississippi are located the eight huge conical mounds of earth upon which the signal fires were lighted, away back in another age of the world's history, telling a tale of danger or festivity. A light at this point would be instantly observed at Mancelona, the next station, twenty miles to the north, or Flint Hills, now Burlington, away in the hazy distance, thirty miles to the south, and thence could be transmitted from mound to mound, from station to station, hundreds of miles in either direction.

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E. M. REED, Editor and Business Manager.

OUR PRIDE.

Among the enterprises to be inaugurated and carried forward in Yakima during the summer of 1890 are—

First. The building of a complete system of water works.

Second. The putting in of an electric light plant.

Third. The establishment of a thorough system of sewerage.

Fourth. The building of a great system of irrigating canals which will reclaim hundreds of thousands of acres of arid lands.

Fifth. The erection of another large brick school building.

Sixth. The grading of Natchees avenue, North Yakima's 140 feet wide boulevard.

Seventh. The erection of a great number of splendid business blocks and handsome residences.

Eighth. The building of a new court house to cost \$50,000.

Ninth. The construction of a railroad from Portland to North Yakima for which the enterprising people of Yakima subscribed a bonus of \$100,000.

WILSON'S CONSISTENCY.

It was a great victory for that great man, John L. Wilson, when he, as congressman from the great state of Washington, succeeded in having the lady postmistress at Montesano removed. And Mr. Wilson stands forth with characteristic greatness in his telegraphic answer to the lady, when she asked to be informed as to the reason for her removal. His answer is that "wanted a republican" in the office. It is true the lady is a republican but her great sin was in accepting the office from a democratic administration. Her brothers and family relatives were soldiers and officers in the Union army during the times that called for sacrifices and her sisters were nurses of the sick and wounded in the hospitals. But what of this? When it comes to holding office Mr. Wilson wants some one who would not deign to accept office at the hands of a democratic administration.

It would seem that congressional honors have caused this fellow to forget his own past history. There are people in this state who will remember that John L. Wilson tried faithfully to get an appointment from the same democratic administration that gave the appointment to this lady. He was receiver of the land office at Spokane Falls when President Cleveland took his seat at Washington. Did Wilson resign? Did he scorn the idea of holding office under the democratic president? O, no! He held on like grim death for some two years and when his term expired he belabored the democrats to let him have another term. The legislature of Washington territory was in session and he got a man to go among the democratic members of that body and get as many of them as he could to sign his petition, begging Cleveland to re-appoint him. This was not all. He wrote out "humble petitions" and hired men to go forth in remote places and circulate them for signatures. All decent republicans and democrats in those days looked upon this Mr. Wilson with loathing and contempt. He was distrusted by republicans and despised by democrats. Eugene Wilson, then of Dayton and now a senator from Kittitas county, was clerk of the legislature. He circulated a petition on that same occasion. This latter petition was circulated among the republican members and was signed by about all of them. It placed the "humble petitioner," John L. Wilson, in his true light and protested against his re-appointment. When the "humble petitioner," John L., heard of this protest he frothed at the mouth with anger and denounced the republican members who had signed it.

Has Wilson forgotten all this? Has he forgotten that he was then playing the Damon and Pythias act with his friend Voorhees, who was the democratic delegate in congress? Has he forgotten that he in those days was obnoxiously prominent in managing the distribution of the small offices, through the courtesy of his friend Voorhees? Has he forgotten his obligation to his friend Voorhees in thus pointing on a lady whose appointment Mr. Voorhees secured? Who was it but this same John L. Wilson that was entrusted by Mr. Voorhees to decide what democrat should represent the democratic administration as Indian farmer on the Colville reservation? Who was it but John L. Wilson that was commissioned by Delegate Voorhees to confer with the people of Rockford and other towns as to who should be their postmasters? In those days this Mr. Wilson was far more prominent in democratic councils than was any democrat or mugwump in the territory. He was hand-in-glove, so to speak, with the democratic administration and was apparently anxious to assist the democratic delegates in making himself "solid" with the people. But Mr. Wilson failed to get a re-appointment and now he is down on all who were guilty of such an awful crime as the acceptance of an office from the democratic administration.

Although Wilson "humbly petitioned" for re-appointment and crawled ignominiously at the feet of the democratic appointing power he was unable to get to "stay in." He died as hard as any person who ever held a federal office. Finding it impossible to hold the office in person he at last proceeded to "stand in" with one of the democratic candidates for the place and agreed to control the appointment through his friend Voorhees for a division of the salary. But, alas, "the best laid plans of mice and men gang aft aglee." The "party of the second part" happened to tell Hon. J. J. Browne, a prominent democrat, about the arrangement he had made for obtaining the office and Mr. Browne very promptly denounced it and had the agreement cancelled. Has Mr. Wilson forgotten all these things? If so his memory must be defective.

The HERALD is not a violent partisan and likes to take a conservative view of all men and measures, but it is unable to see any good or consistency in this fellow Wilson.

The big trees of California, or sequoia gigantea, produce a cone which yields on the average from 300 to 350 seeds each. If lately gathered these seeds have great vitality. It is adapted to our climate here in eastern Washington, and would make a handsome addition to our list, already well filled. Experiments tried in California in the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys prove that it grows readily from seed with little care. During the first century the growth is rapid, and at the completion of the third century the total height is reached. For the next eight hundred years it increases in girth and spread of branches. Berlin is noted for her lindens; Windsor for her oaks, and New Haven, Conn., for her elms. Why can not some enterprising citizen plant the giant sequoia here, and in days to come have North Yakima famed for the kings of the forest. As stated above, the first growth is rapid, and those now living could take comfort and pride in these trees if planted by themselves.

The Oregonian and other republican papers throughout the country have assumed a very different tone of late on the tariff question to that maintained just previous to the last election. Many of them, while refusing to acknowledge it, are adopting Cleveland's views on this subject, and the great journal of Oregon's metropolis has gone so far as to insist that there must be some reduction of the tariff, even if Morrison's old and crude horizontal reduction ideas are embraced. That paper threatens the loss of the next congress to the republicans unless something is done in this line. It sees clearly, as does every thoughtful person, that the business of the country is suffering from the tying up of the millions of money in the government vaults, and the grumbling heard in business communities is portents of a revolt over the policy pursued by the administration.

At last, after three months of weary waiting and anxiety, Webster L. Stabler is to gain his reward for being chairman of probably ever republican meeting ever held in Yakima. After voluminous correspondence and telegraphing Stabler has been reappointed agent of the Yakima Indians, which was simply a corrective measure, his name having been misspelled when originally sent by the president to the senate for confirmation. The error while annoying was a natural one as Mr. Stabler probably wrote and forwarded his own name to the president, who, being personally unacquainted with the great parliamentarian and not familiar with his hand writing called in a number of experts and finally after much study deciphered it as originally sent to the senate.

In championing the division of the Yakima land district, Congressman Wilson is not only doing Yakima an injury, but he is also doing a great injustice to the people residing in the upper part of Kittitas county. In winter weather they will be forced, should his efforts prove successful, to pass through Yakima and thence to the land office at Waterville, a distance of hundreds of miles. If they travel by rail they will have to go through Yakima and Spokane Falls, thence out to a point on the nearest railroad, thence by stage to the town of Waterville. The trip will thus represent a travel of a thousand miles or so, and the traveler will have passed two land offices in reaching the one to which he is assigned by Mr. Wilson.

NOTWITHSTANDING the strong protective platform on which the republicans stood during the last presidential campaign there is now little doubt but what they will shortly introduce in congress a bill for the reduction of tariff. That the country has become educated up to Mr. Cleveland's views is illustrated by the Chicago Tribune illustrating the republican party and the republican congress that something must be done to rob the democrats of the political capital they must otherwise have in a campaign on this issue.

BROOKLYN has a man whose name will be enrolled high on the pinnacle of fame and whose memory will be forever enshrined in the hearts of men, more especially of men who remain out at lodge. He has just patented an electric invention which, when turned on, sets back every clock in the house from two to five hours when the front gate is opened, the timepieces righting themselves automatically after the home corner is safe in bed. If New Yorkers ever build a monument, this is the man who will get it.

TWO DESPERATE YOUNG MEN recently schemed to capture Senator Tabor in bed and hold him for a ransom of \$50,000. They evidently had little idea of values, for Tabor is about the cheapest man who ever came into public notoriety. If they had been successful, and he was clothed in one of his famous night-dresses, his relatives might have put up a hundred or two dollars to secure his release, providing he had not been stripped of his real worth.

A MONTREAL judge has decided that it is illegal to try and collect a debt anywhere but at the domicile of the debtor, and that to ask on the street for money that is due, constitutes an assault. Canada must be as pleasant a place for debtors as it appears to be for defaulters and bootlers.

The senate has passed the bill locating the Normal school at Ellensburg.

TIMELY TOPICS.

The senate has confirmed the appointment of G. H. Hanford for the United States judgeship.

Governor Ferry has vetoed the Powers medical bill. The impression prevails that it cannot be carried over his veto.

D. P. Ballard, who was disbarred by Judge Allyn from practicing law for contempt of court, was reinstated on Monday.

The court house at Vancouver, Clarke county, was totally destroyed by fire Tuesday. The building cost \$55,000 and was insured for \$25,000.

It now seems highly probable that the Australian ballot system will be adopted by Washington. The bill has passed both houses of the legislature.

S. W. Wall, formerly of the Tacoma Ledger, will accompany George Fennell's train on his trip around the world, as amanuensis and kodak photographer.

Senator Kinneer's bill appropriating \$30,000 for a soldiers' home has passed both houses of the legislature. Representative Cleman voted against its passage.

M. V. B. Stacy's star is greatly in the ascendant. He has just closed out his Anacortes property to the Elijah Smith syndicate for \$294,000 and is now going to Florida for a rest.

Edward Cross has been nominated registrar of the U. S. land office at Walla Walla. No one seems to know who Cross is—probably a republican importation, as he is not known in Walla Walla.

La Blanche, the Marine, has consented to again meet Dempsey if the latter will put up \$5000 against a half interest in the former's saloon. La Blanche evidently isn't pining for an encounter with the Nonpareil.

Chicago wins the world's fair, and the entire west rejoices in her good fortune. The matter came up in congress on Monday, and Chicago captured the prize on the eighth ballot, the vote resulting in 157 for Chicago, 107 for New York, 25 for St. Louis and 18 for Washington.

SENATOR STANFORD ON SPEED.

He Believes That Sunol Will Trot a Mile in 2:04 Best Time.

Chicago Inter-Ocean: The extreme limit of speed ultimately to be obtained by the trotter is an interesting point that can not be settled now, because the trotter is in process of development, and the perfect type has not yet been produced. But Senator Stanford evidently cherishes a notion that Sunol is not far from it at any rate. He was in Montreal last week, and, being interviewed, talked in a very interesting way about horses and what he expects Sunol to do this year. The mark he sets for the filly is so low that few will believe that she will attain it. Asked if it was true that he had sold Sunol to Mr. Bonner, for \$45,000, he said: "Yes, I did sell the mare to Mr. Bonner, but the price is a secret."

"What time do you expect her to make?" "I think she will do the mile in 2:04, provided she winters well. Sunol would have lowered her present record before this, but I may tell you what is generally not known, that Sunol had the distemper in the early part of the summer, from which she did not fully recover until nearly the end of the season."

"Do you think it possible that Sunol and Maud S. will try conclusions before the next season is over?" "I do not think so, but both will be sent to lower their records."

"What time do you think Maud S. will make?" "That, of course, I could not say for certain. Fit and well the queen should lower her record by several seconds, but I feel sure Sunol will beat it. She is a better made mare all round than Maud S."

What is the lowest record in your opinion that trotters will ever make?" "About 2:02 or 2:03 at the most. Some are of the opinion that a level two minutes will be reached. I am not. When you consider that a horse will have to travel a quarter in twenty-eight seconds it looks like asking too much of any piece of horseflesh. Maud S., I think, can do the quarter in thirty seconds, but not less."

"Are you in favor of crossing the trotter with thoroughbred mares?" "Yes. There is little doubt the best trotters are got this way, but great care should be taken in selecting the brood mares. Form, height, and head have to be taken into consideration. For my own part the head is the principal feature, and if I do not like a horse's head, then I do not purchase it."

THE BARTHOLET HOTEL, NORTH YAKIMA

JOHN BARTHOLET, Proprietor.

FIRST STREET, NORTH YAKIMA, WASH

The new Bartholet House is centrally located and conducted on first-class principles. Every attention given to the comfort of guests.

Rates: \$1.00 and \$1.50 Per Day.

NEW FURNITURE FIRM.

A. H. Reynolds & Co.

ARE NOW OPENING UP A FULL AND COMPLETE LINE OF

New and Elegant Furniture

In the Building One Door East of the Postoffice, North Yakima, Wash.

On March 1st we will carry a full line of Carpets, Oil-Cloths, Etc.

H. KEUCHLER,

The Leading Jeweler.

Diamonds, Watches, Silverware, Jewelry, Clocks, Opticals, Bronzes.

The - Largest - Stock - and - the - Lowest - Prices.

Lombard & Horsley,

(SUCCESSORS TO A. H. REYNOLDS.)

Dealers in

FURNITURE!

CARPETS, WINDOW-SHADES, PORTIERS, CURTAINS, OIL CLOTHS.

The largest and best assorted stock in Central Washington, at

Prices that Can't be Duplicated.

CARPENTER BROS.

CASH TALKS!

As we have decided to do business on

A Ready-Pay System,

Commencing Jan. 1st, 1890, we will say that

Cash Buyers Will Save Money

By trading with us, as we shall endeavor to keep

FIRST-CLASS GOODS at

the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES!

Our Stock of Clothing

is large and varied; also,

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, ETC.

Our Grocery Department

is always complete.

PLOWS PLOWS PLOWS

WE HAVE A LARGE STOCK OF

Norwegian : Plows!

OF DUBUQUE.

FOR SALE AT COST!

Without Freight.

A chance to buy a good plow at your own price,

as we MUST sell them!

HARROWS! HARROWS! HARROWS!

Vining Bros.

SAWYER & PENNINGTON

(SUCCESSORS TO A. B. WEEK.)

Hardware, Stoves,

Farm Machinery, Wagons.

Superior Barbed Wire. Wheeling Steel Nails. The Largest Assortment of Builders' Material in Central Washington, and Prices Lower than the Lowest.

We Make a Specialty of Putting in Hot Air Furnaces.

SAWYER & PENNINGTON,

Southeast Corner First Street and Yakima Avenue, North Yakima, Washington.



THE BARTHOLET HOTEL, NORTH YAKIMA

— IS BOUND TO BE THE —

Railroad Hub of Washington!

Mark our Words,

FOR WE KNOW WHEREOF WE SPEAK.

In addition to the Railroad already here, definite assurances are at hand now that the

Portland Road is a Fact!

And that work will be pushed forward rapidly on it the coming season. Besides this, Contracts are already entered into to

Build a Railroad EAST from Gray's Harbor!

And we are safe in saying that before the smoke of 1890 clears away, Yakima people will know that

This Road will be Built Through Yakima!

VIA NATCHEEZ PASS.

There are other rumors in the air, as well; and as 1890 will be the Greatest Railroad Year in the History of Washington,

NORTH YAKIMA

is certain to get her share!

Write to us for further particulars about North Yakima, her resources and prospects.

Fred R. Reed & Co.,

REAL ESTATE, INSURANCE, LOANS.

P. O. BOX No. 575. TELEPHONE No. 1-03

Also Agents for the Northern Pacific Railroad Company for their Lands and City Property.

Bartholet Bros.

HAVE NOW BEGUN THEIR

BIG CLEARANCE SALE

To precede the dissolution of the firm.

FROM THIS TIME TILL THE STOCK IS CLOSED OUT THEY WILL MAKE

Greatest Reductions in Prices

Ever Known in Yakima!

The Books Have Been Laid Aside and

Cash and Only Cash

Will carry off the Great Bargains from our Counters!

This is a Bona Fide Sale!

And those desiring Bargains should Call, with the Cash, on

BARTHOLET - BROS.

Opera House Block.

# THE YAKIMA HERALD.

## SUPPLEMENT.

### Advertised Letter List.

The following letters remain uncalled for at the postoffice at North Yakima, Wash., for the week ending February 15, 1890:

Bradshaw, H. D.	Berland, L.
Bishop, Chas. E.	Clark, David
Cody, S.	Curry, F. L.
Davenport, B. C.	Eaton, O.
Elliott, James	Gardiner, Mrs. M. A.
Higgins, W. H. 2	Howard, Geo. 2
King, M.	King, Kee
Kelly, Dr. F. C.	Johnson, Lulu Miss
Mullen, M. H.	Murphy, Mrs.
McLeod, Miss Katie	Martin, Mrs. Attie
McLure, John	Paul, Edie
Quinn, T. G.	Russell, Chas.
Russell, Mrs. Emma	Reynolds, John
Reid, Miss Gine	Rowe, H. S.
Rodman, John	Stone, O. T.
Schmason, C. T.	Steele, George
Smith, C. J.	Sheets, John
Stork, N. J.	Smith, Josie
Stought, Miss Mary	Saylor, B. T.
Simpson, Alice	Swan, E. H.
Tomas, G. A.	Toby, Mrs.
Walters, W. H.	Yessy, W. H.
Wolverton, George	White, Willie
Williams, Henry.	Wood, Thomas

ROBERT DUNN, P. M.

### The Island Home of the Famous Jersey Cow.

Jersey island, the place from which we obtain the favorite Jersey cow, is a small spot of land. If squared, it is 6 1/2 miles each way. Yet this little island has a population of 60,000 human beings and has 12,000 cattle, and had that number for the last twenty years, for the census of 1881 gives 12,037. And yet they export on an average annually 3000 head. Roughly speaking, on this island they manage to support one head of kind to every two acres, while in England there is only one head to every ten acres.

## DUNRAVEN RANCH

### A Story of American Frontier Life.

By Capt. CHARLES KING, U. S. A.  
Author of "The Colonel's Daughter," "From the Ranks," "The Deserter," etc.

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### CHAPTER VII.



OR a moment there was silence in the brightly illuminated room. With flushed face and swollen veins and twitching, clenching hands, old Matland stood there glaring at the young officer. Before Perry could speak again, however, and more fully explain the untoward circumstance, there came a rush of hurrying footsteps without, and the sound of excited voices. The next minute they heard an eager, angry challenge, and Perry recognized the voice of the overseer or manager whom he had met in the morning.

"What do you fellows want here?" was his brusque and loud inquiry as he sprang from the piazza and stood confronting the sergeant, who was quietly seated in the saddle, and the question was promptly echoed by three or four burly men who, in shirt sleeves and various styles of undress, came tumbling in the wake of their leader and stood now a menacing group looking up at the silent trooper.

If there be one thing on earth that will stir an Irishman's soul to its inmost depths and kindle to instant flame the latent heat of his pugnacity, it is just such an inquiry in the readily recognized accents of the hated "Sassenach." Perry recognized the danger in a flash, and, springing through the open casement, interposed between the hostile parties.

"Not a word, Sergt. Leary. Here, Mr. Manager; these men simply obeyed orders, and I am responsible for any mistake. No harm was intended."

"Harm!" broke in one of the ranchmen, with a demonstratively loud laugh. "Harm be blowed! What harm could you do, I'd like to know? If the master'll only say the word, we'd break your heads in a minute."

"Quiet, now, Dick!" interposed the overseer; but the other hands growled approval, and Perry's eyes flashed with anger at the insult. What reply he might have made was checked by the sight of Sergt. Leary throwing himself from the saddle and tossing his reins to one of the men. He knew well enough what that meant, and sprang instantly in front of him.

"Back to your horse, sir! Back, instantly!" for the sergeant's face was fierce with rage. "Mount, I say!" added the lieutenant, as the sergeant still hesitated, and even the sense of discipline could not keep the mounted trooper from a muttered word of encouragement. Slowly, unwillingly, reluctantly, the soldier obeyed, once starting furiously back at jeering taunts were hurled at him from among the ranchmen, unrebuked by their manager. "Now move off with your men to the gate. Leave my horse, and say for me there. Go!" added the young officer, sternly; and, with bitter mortification, the soldier turned his head and slowly walked him in the indicated direction.

"Now, Mr. Manager," said Perry, turning fiercely upon the overseer.

lishman. "I have done my best to restrain my men; do you look out for yours. You have allowed them to insult me and mine, and you may thank your stars that discipline prevailed with my people, though you have nothing of the kind here."

"Your men have cut down our fences, by your order, I presume," said the manager, coolly, "and it's lucky for them they got out of the way when they did. We have a right to protect our property and eject intruders, and—"

"I came here to inquire for a missing man—a right even an Englishman cannot deny us on these prairies. We had excellent reason to believe him injured, and thought, not knowing you for the inhospitable gang you are, that he might have been carried in here for treatment. We have no other place. Your proprietor tells me he is not here. After what I've seen of your people, I have reason to be still more anxious about him. Scant mercy a single trooper would have had at their hands. Now I ask you, do you know or have you heard of a cavalry soldier being seen around here during the day?"

Perry was standing holding his horse by the curb as he spoke, facing the parlor windows and confronting the angry group of ranchmen. Within, though nearer the window than he had left him, was the bent form of the owner of Dunraven, leaning on his cane and apparently impatiently striving to make himself heard as he came forward. Before the manager could answer, he was compelled to turn about and rebuke his men, two of whom were especially truculent and menacing. Finally he spoke:

"I have heard nothing, but I tell you frankly that if any of your men have been prowling around here it's more than probable some one has got hurt. Has there been any trouble today, men?" he asked.

"By God, there will be if this rascal isn't cleared in five minutes," was the only answer.

"Don't make an ass of yourself, Hoke," growled the manager. "They are going quick enough."

"I am going," said Perry, swinging lightly into saddle, "and mind you this, sir: I go with well warranted suspicion that some of these bullies of yours have been responsible for the non-appearance of my stable sergeant. If he is not found this night you may confidently look for another visit. I say that to you also, Mr. Matland, and you owe it to our bearings that there has been no bloodshed here to-night."

Old Matland's tremulous tones were heard but a second in reply when he was interrupted by a coarse voice from the crowd of ranchmen, by this time in a nearly hoarse man. "Some of them were sneering about Perry as he sat in the saddle, and an applauding echo followed the loud interruption: "Give the swell a lift, Tummy; 'twill teach him better manners."

Almost instantly Perry felt his right foot grasped and a powerful form was bending at the stirrup. He had heard of the trick before. Many a time has the London cad unhorsed the English trooper, taken unaware, by hurling him with sudden lift from below. But Perry was quick and active as a cat. Seated and saddle, too, were in his favor. He simply threw his weight on the left foot and his bridle hand upon the pommel, let the right leg swing over the horse's back until reaching from the brassy hand, then back it came as he settled again in the saddle, his powerful thighs gripping like a vise; at the same instant, and before his assailant could duck to earth and slip out of the way, he had whipped out the heavy Colt's revolver and brought his butt with stunning crash down on the ranchman's defenseless head.

There was instant rush and commotion. In vain old Matland feebly piped his protests from the veranda; in vain the overseer seized and held back one or two of the men and furiously called off the rest. Aided by the darkness which veiled them, the others made a simultaneous rush upon the young officer and sought to drag him from his plumed horse. Perry held his pistol high in air, threatened with the butt the nearest assailant, yet loath to use further force. He was still in the broad glare of the parlor lights—a conspicuous mark; eager hands had grasped his bridle rein at the very bit, and he could not break away; and then missiles began to fly about his devoted head, and unless he opened fire he was helpless. While two men firmly held Nolan by the curb, half a dozen others were hurling from the ambush of darkness a scattering volley of wooden bullets and chunks of coal. He could easily have shot down the men who held him.

It was sore temptation, for already he had been struck and stung by unseen projectiles; but just as the manager sprang forward and with vigorous cuffs induced the men to loose their hold on his rein, there came three horsemen charging full tilt back into the crowd, scattering the assailants right and left; and, this time unrebuked, Sergt. Leary leaped from the saddle and, with a ragged Berce delight, pitched headlong into battle with the biggest ranchman in his way. And this was not all; for behind them at a rapid trot came other troopers, and in a moment the open space was thronged with eager, wondering comrades—full half of Stryker's company—in whose overwhelming presence all thought of promiscuous combat seemed to leave the ranchmen. They slipped away in the darkness, leaving to their employers the embarrassment of accounting for their attack.

Leary was still fuming with wrath and raging for further battle and shouting into the darkness fierce invective as he obeyed, once starting furiously back at jeering taunts were hurled at him from among the ranchmen, unrebuked by their manager. "Now move off with your men to the gate. Leave my horse, and say for me there. Go!" added the young officer, sternly; and, with bitter mortification, the soldier turned his head and slowly walked him in the indicated direction.

"Now, Mr. Manager," said Perry, turning fiercely upon the overseer.

Silence and discipline were restored in a moment, and as the platoon formed rank he inquired of a sergeant how they came to be there. The reply was that it had grown so dark on the prairie that further search seemed useless. Capt. Stryker and most of the men had been drawn off by signals from the Cheyennes up the valley towards the post, and these men who had been beyond Dunraven on the northern prairie were coming back along the Monee trail when they saw the lights and heard voices over at the lower shore. There they found Leary, who was excited about something, and before they had time to ask he suddenly shouted, "They're killin' the lieutenant! Come on, boys!" and galloped off with his own party; so they followed. Perry quietly ordered them to leave a corporal and four men with him, and told the senior sergeant to march the others back to the post; he would follow in five minutes. Then he turned to the manager.

"You will have to put up with my keeping some of my men with me, in view of the circumstances," he said coldly. "But after this exhibition of lawlessness on the part of your people I do not propose to take any chances. I want to say to you that it is my belief that some of those ruffians you employ can tell what has become of our missing man, and that you will do well to investigate to-night. As to you, Mr. Matland," he said, turning to the old gentleman who had sunk into a low easy chair, "much as I regret having disturbed your privacy and—that of the ladies of your household, you will admit now that justice to my men and to the service demands that I should report my suspicions and my reception here to the commanding officer at Fort Rossiter."

There was no reply.

"I wish you good night, sir," said Perry; but his eyes wandered in to the lighted parlor in search of a very different face and form—and still there was no answer.

Perry manager came back upon the piazza and stepped rapidly towards them. Perry quickly dismounted and bent down over the crouching figure.

"Why, here!" he suddenly exclaimed, "your employer is faint, or—something's gone wrong."

"Hush!" was the low spoken, hurried answer of the Englishman. "Just bear with me a twinkling," he said, as he darted from the room and leaped hurriedly up the hall stairway.

Perry heard him rap at a distant door, apparently at the southwest angle of the big house. Then his voice was calling: "Mrs. Cowan! Mrs. Cowan! would you have the goodness to come down quick! the master's ill!"

Then, before any answer could be given, another door opened soft and trailing skirts and light foot falls came flashing down the stairway. Almost before he could turn to greet her, she was in the room again, and with quick, impulsive movement had thrown herself on her knees by his side.

"Oh, papa! dear father! I was afraid of this! Let me take his hand on my arm, so," she hurriedly murmured; "and would you step in the other room and fetch me a little brandy? 'Tis there on the sideboard."

Perry sprang to do her bidding, found a heavy decanter on the great oaken buffet, half filled a glass, and brought it with some water back to the lounge. She stretched forth her hand, and, thanking him with a grateful look from her sweet, anxious eyes, took the liquor and carried it carefully to her father's ash-tray.

"Can I not help you in some way? Is there no one I can call?" asked the young soldier, as he bent over her.

"Her name is gone for her—our old nurse, I mean. She does not seem to be in her room, and I fear she has gone over to her son's—a young fellow at the store house. Mr. Ewen has followed by this time."

She dipped her slender white fingers in the water and sprinkled the forehead and eyelids of the prostrate man. A feebly moan followed by a deep drawn sigh, was the only response. More brandy poured into the gaping mouth seemed only to strangle and distress him. No sign of returning consciousness rewarded her effort.

"If Mrs. Cowan would only come! She has never failed us before; and we so lean upon her at such a time."

"Fray till we get a word to go. Surely I can find her," urged Perry.

"Mr. Ewen must be searching for her now, or he would have returned by this time; and I dread being alone. I have never been alone with my father when he has had such a seizure."

"He's trying to pull away. Shall I keep on?"

"Yes, do! Anything rather than have him lie in this death like swoon."

Obediently he clung to his prize, rubbing and chafing hard, despite increasing tug and effort. Then came another feeble, peevish moan, and the follow eyes opened just as rapid footfalls were heard on the veranda without, and Mr. Ewen rushed breathless and ruddy faced into the room.

"Where on earth can that woman have gone?" he panted. "I cannot find her anywhere. Is he better, Miss Gladys?"

"Reviving, I think, thanks to Mr.—thanks to you," she said, turning her eyes full upon the kneeling figure at her side and sending Perry's heart up into his throat with delight as the gratitude and kindness in her glance. She was striving with one hand to unfasten the scarf and collar at the old man's neck, but making little progress.

"Let me help you," eagerly said Perry. "That, at least, is more in my line." And, without further words, he laid his hand on the old man's forehead, and he drew her hand away then, but it was gently, not abruptly done, and he found time to note that, too, and bless her for it!

"I hate to see ungracious, you know, after all that's happened," said Mr. Ewen, "but I fear 'twixt vex him awfully if he should find you in here when he comes back. He has had these attacks for some time past, and I think he's coming along all right. See?"

Old Matland was certainly beginning to open his eyes; a faint look vacantly around him.

"Better leave him to Miss Gladys," said the overseer, touching the young fellow on the shoulder. Perry looked into her face to read her wishes before he would obey. A flush was rising to her cheek, a cloud settling about her young eyes, but she turned, after a quick glance at her father.

"I cannot thank you enough—now," she said, hesitatingly. "Perhaps Mr. Ewen is right. You—you deserve to be thanked for all the trouble you have been so kind. Some day you shall understand—soon—and not think unkindly of us."

"Indeed I do not now," he protested.

"And—whom are we to thank—you name, I mean?" she timidly asked.

"I am Mr. Perry, of the—oh cavalry. We have only come to Fort Rossiter this month."

"And I am Miss Matland. Some day I can thank you. And she held forth her long, slim hand. He took it very reverently and bowed over it, courteous, longing to say something that might fit the occasion; but before his scattered senses could form a firm thought, there was another quick step at the veranda, and a voice that sounded strangely familiar startled his ears:

"Gladys! What has happened?" And there, striding to the sofa with the steps of one assured of welcome and thoroughly at home in those strange precincts, came Dr. Quin.

### CHAPTER VIII.



T WAS very late that night—nearly midnight—when the colonel, seated on his veranda and smoking a cigar, caught sight of a cavalry sergeant hurrying past his front gate. The main searching parties had long since come home, unaccompanied by the doctor. The doctor had been with the people at Dunraven denied having seen or heard anything of Gwynne, that both proprietor and manager had treated his visit as an affront, and that he had had much difficulty in preventing a fracas between his men and a gang of rough fellows who were at the ranch, that Mr. Matland had fallen back in a swoon, and that he had left him to the care of Dr. Quin, who arrived soon after the occurrence.

The colonel had been greatly interested and somewhat excited over the details of Perry's adventure as that young gentleman finally gave them; for at first he was apparently angry at saying much about it. Little by little, however, all his conversation with Matland and Ewen was drawn out, and the particulars of his hostile reception. The colonel agreed with him that there was grave reason to suspect some of the ranch people of knowing far more of Sergt. Gwynne's disappearance than they would tell; and finally, seeing Perry's indisposition to talk further, and noting his preoccupation and apparent depression of spirits, he concluded that between fatigue and rasped nerves the young fellow would be glad to go to bed, so he said, kindly:

"Well, I won't keep you, Perry; you're tired out. I'll sit up and see the doctor when he gets back and have a talk with him, then decide what steps we will take in the morning. I'll send a party down the valley at daylight, anyway. May I offer you some whisky or a bottle of beer?"

"Thank you, colonel, I believe not tonight. A bath and a nap will set me all right, and I'll be ready to start out first thing in the morning. Good night, sir."

Dr. Quin drained could not go to sleep. The garrison had "turned in," all except the guard and Capt. Stryker. That officer had returned an hour after dark, and, getting a fresh horse, had started out alone, going down the south side of the Monee to search the timber with lanterns, the Cheyenne scouts having reported that Gwynne's horse had come up that way. He had been missed by the post, and the colonel, now that he had

ward the lieutenant's story, was impatiently awaiting his return. Up to within a few minutes of midnight, however, neither Stryker nor the doctor had come; dim lights were burning in both their quarters and at the guard house. Everywhere else the garrison seemed shrouded in darkness. Catching sight of the yellow chevrons as they flitted through the hood of light that poured from his open doorway, the colonel instantly divined that this must be a sergeant of Stryker's troop going in search of his captain, and promptly hailed him:

"What is it, sergeant? Any news?"

"Yes, sir," answered the soldier, halting short. "Sergt. Gwynne's come back. I was going to the captain's to report."

"How did he get back? Isn't he injured?"

"He says he's had a fall, sir, and has been badly shaken up, but he walked in."

"Why, that's singular! Did he see none of the searching parties—see none of their lights?"

"I can't make out, sir. He's a little queer—doesn't want to talk, sir. He asked if his horse got in all right, and examined the scratches, and seemed troubled about them; but he doesn't say anything."

"Has he gone to the hospital?"

"No, sir; he'll sleep in his usual bunk at the barracks to-night. His only brand and corn, he says. His face is cut and scratched and bound up in his handkerchief."

"Very well," said the colonel, after a moment's thought. "The captain will look into the matter when he gets back. You take your horse and ride down the south side of the valley and find the Cheyenne scouts. Capt. Stryker is with them. Tell him the sergeant is home, safe."

"Very well, sir," and the trooper saluted, faced about, and disappeared in the darkness; while the colonel arose, and, puffing thoughtfully at his cigar, began pacing slowly up and down the piazza. He wished Stryker were home, he wished Capt. Lawrence were officer of the day, and, so liable to come out of his quarters again; he had heard just enough about that old English rascal to make him feel disturbed and ill at ease. There had evidently been hostility between his predecessor and the proprietor of Dunraven, and very probably a fight had been had between the men of the Eleventh cavalry and the employees of the ranch; else why should there have been so unprovoked an assault upon the lieutenant this night? Then there were other things that gave him disquiet. Several officers had gathered upon the piazza during the early evening; they were mainly of his own regiment, but Capt. Belknap and two of the infantry subalterns were there; Lawrence did not come. Of course the talk was about the incident of the evening, and, later, the rumors about Dunraven. All this was new to the cavalrymen; they had heard, as yet, nothing at all, and were not a little taken aback by the evident embarrassment and ominous silence of the officers of the Eleventh when the colonel turned suddenly on Belknap with the question—

"By the way, captain, I had no time to ask Lawrence, and it really did not occur to me until after he had gone, but—what did he mean by saying that Dr. Quin could tell us something about the people at Dunraven?"

Belknap turned red and looked uncomfortably at his two comrades, as though appealing to them for aid. The younger officers, however, would say nothing at all, and the colonel promptly saw that he had stumbled on some piece of garrison gossip.

"Never mind," he said, with a kindly laugh. "I don't want to drag any stories out by the roots. The doctor can doubtless explain it all in good season."

"Well, Col. Brainerd," answered Belknap, boldly, "to tell the truth, I really don't know anything about it, and I don't know any one who does, though I have heard some woman talk about the post. The relations between Dr. Quin and some of the officers of the Eleventh were rather strained, and he is a somewhat reserved and secretive man. The stories were set afloat here last fall, and we had to hear more or less of them until the Eleventh went away this spring. We know only that Dr. Quin has been to Dunraven and the rest of us haven't. Possibly some of the Eleventh were picked because they had no such luck, or perhaps their ladies did not like it because Quin wouldn't tell them anything about what he saw. At all events, he refused to talk on the subject at all, and allowed people to draw their own conclusions."

"He probably told his post commander," suggested Lieut. Farnham, who, as acting adjutant of the post and an aspirant for the adjutancy of the regiment, thought it a good opportunity of putting in a word as indicative of what he considered the bounden duty of an officer under like circumstances.

"Well, no, I fancy not," replied Belknap. "About the only thing we really do know is that, in a somewhat angry interview last fall, Col. Stratton forbade Dr. Quin's leaving the post or going to Dunraven without his express permission. I happened to be in the office at the time."

"Was it before or after that he was said to go there so often?" asked Farnham.

"Well, both," answered Belknap, reluctantly. "But understand me, Mr. Farnham, I know nothing whatever of the matter."

"I should not suppose that Col. Stratton would care to restrict his post surgeon from going thither if he needed his professional services," said Col. Brainerd, pleasantly.

"That was the point at issue, apparently," answered Belknap. "Col. Stratton said that it was not on professional grounds that he went, and thereby seemed to widen the breach between them. Dr. Quin would not speak to the colonel after that, except when duty required it."

The conversation changed here, and a little more was said, but Col. Brainerd could not help thinking of a matter that he carefully kept to himself. It was not his custom to require his officers to ask

permission to leave the garrison for a ride or hunt when they were to be absent from duty, and only by day here it was midnight, and as he thought it over, and the doctor had not returned, neither had he mentioned his desire to ride away although he had been with the colonel well nigh an hour before he passed the door. He had sent the doctor word to go and join Lieut. Perry at the gate of Dunraven, and that would account for his detention; but he knew that the surgeon was several miles away from his post and his patients at the moment that message was sent.

Meantime, Perry, too, was having a communion with himself, and finding it all vexation of spirit. All the way home the memory of that wet English face was uppermost in his thoughts. He had been startled at the sight of a young and fair woman at Dunraven; he had felt a sense of inexplicable rejoicing when she said to him, "I am Miss Matland"; it would have jarred him to know that she was wife of the missing man, knowing by the side of the beautiful girl he had never seen before that evening, and delighted that he could be of service to her. All this was retrospect worth in indulging; but then arose the black shadow on his vision. How came Dr. Quin striding in there as though "native and to the manner born"—how came he to call her "Gladys"? Perry had been pondering over this matter for full half an hour on the homeward ride before he thought of him of Mrs. Lawrence's remarks about the signal lights. On thing led to another in his recollection of her talk. The doctor answered the signal, no one else; the doctor and no one else was received at Dunraven; the doctor had declined to answer any questions about the people at the ranch, had been silent and mysterious, yet frequent in his visits. And then, more than all what was that Mrs. Lawrence said or intimated that Mrs. Quin, "such a lovely woman, too," had taken her children and left him early that spring, and all on account of somebody's secret connection with Dunraven Ranch? Good heavens! it could not be "Gladys." And yet—

Instead of taking a bath and going to bed, Mr. Perry poked his head into Parke's bachelor chamber as he reached the little cottage they shared in common. No Gladys disturbed the junior's dreams apparently, for he was breathing regularly, sleeping the sleep of the just, and, so, finding no one to talk to and being in no mood to go to bed at an hour so comparatively early when he had so much to think about, Perry filled a pipe and perched himself in a high chair by the window seat, intending to think it all over again. He was beginning to hate that doctor; he would have reached the idea of any bachelor's being before him in an acquaintance with Gladys Matland, but a married man knowing her so well as to make his wife jealous and himself indifferent to that fact—knowing her so well as to drive "such a lovely woman, too," into taking her children and quitting the marital roof—that was too much of a bad thing, and Perry was sorely discomfited. He got up, impatient and restless, passed out to the little piazza in front of his quarters, and began pacing up and down, the glow from his corncob pipe making a fiery trail in the darkness. He would have been glad to go back to the colonel and keep watch with him, but there was one thing connected with his visit to Dunraven that he could not bear to speak of especially as those words of Mrs. Lawrence recurred again and again to his memory. He had not said one word—he did not want to tell—of Gladys Matland.

And so it happened that Perry, too, was awake and astir when the footsteps of the cavalry sergeant were heard on their way to Capt. Stryker's quarters. Listening, he noted that the soldier had halted at the colonel's, as a brief conversation with that officer, and then turned back across the parade. Instantly divining that news had come of Sergt. Gwynne, Perry seized his forage cap and hurried in pursuit. He overtook the trooper just beyond the guard house and went with him eagerly to the stables. A moment more, and he was bending over a soldier's bedside in a little room adjoining the forage shed and by the light of a dim stable lantern looking down into the bruised and battered features of the now-commissioned officer, whom he had pronounced all others at Rossiter the most respected and highly thought of by the cavalry garrison.

"Sergeant, I'm very sorry to see you so badly mangled," said Perry. "How on earth did it happen?"

Gwynne turned his head painfully until the one unbandaged eye could look about and see that none of the stable guard were within hearing, then back again and up into the sympathetic face of his young superior.

"Lieutenant, I must tell you and the captain; and yet it is a matter I profoundly wish to keep as secret as possible—the story of my day's adventure. I mean."

"You need not tell me at all if you do not wish to," said Perry; "though I think it is due to yourself that the captain should know how it was you were gone all day and that your horse and you both came back in such condition."

"I understand, sir, fully," answered Gwynne, respectfully. "I shall tell the captain the whole story, if he so desires. Meantime, I can only ask that no one else be told. If the men in the troop had an inkling of the true story there would be endless trouble; and so I have tried to account for it by saying my horse and I had an ugly fall while running a coyote through the timber. We did see a coyote, down near the ranch on the Monee, and I did have an ugly fall. I was upon by three of those ranchmen and badly handled."

"Yes, damn them!" said Perry, excitedly and wrathfully. "I've had an experience with them myself to-night while we were searching for you."

"So much the more reason, sir, why my mishap should not be told among the men. The two affairs combined would be more than they would stand. There are enough Irishmen here in our troop alone to go down and wipe that ranch

out of existence; and I fear trouble as it stands."

"Whether there will be trouble or not will depend very much on the future conduct of the proprietor and manager down there. Of course we cannot tolerate for an instant the idea of their maintaining a gang of ruffians there who are allowed to assault officers or men who happen to ride around that neighborhood. You were not inside their limits, were you?"

"Yes, sir," said the sergeant, painfully. "I was; I had tied my horse outside and ventured in to get a nearer look at the buildings."

"What time did it happen?"

"This morning, sir; not more than an hour and a half after you spoke to me in the valley."

"Indeed! Then you must have lain there all day! Why, Gwynne, this will never do. I'll go and get the surgeon and have him look you all over. You must have been brutally mauled, and must be utterly exhausted."

"Don't go, sir," said the sergeant, eagerly stretching forth a hand. "It isn't as you think, sir. I have been kindly cared for. They're not all ruffians down there, and the men who assaulted me will be fully punished. I've been quite well nursed and fed and bandaged and bandaged as though I'd been carried right to hospital. Indeed, I don't need anything but rest. I'll be all right in a day."

"But I think Dr. Quin ought to see you and satisfy us you are not injured."

"Be satisfied, sir. The doctor has seen me."

"Why, but how?—where? He was here all day, and only went away at sunset. He joined me at Dunraven about 9 o'clock, and hadn't returned when I came in. Did he find you and bring you back?"

Gwynne hesitated painfully again. "The doctor saw me this evening—down near where I was hurt; but I got back here without his help, sir. Lieutenant," said the soldier, suddenly, "there are one or two things connected with this day's work that I cannot tell. Come what may, I must not speak of them, even to the captain."

Perry was silent a moment. Then he kindly answered:

"I do not think any one here will press you to tell what you consider it might be ungrateful or dishonorable in you to reveal. I will do what I can to see that your wishes are respected. And now, if you are sure I can do nothing for you, good night, sergeant. And the young officer held out his hand.

"Good night, sir," answered Gwynne. He hesitated one moment. It was the first time since he entered the service, nearly five years before, that an officer offered him his hand. It was a new and strange sensation. It might not be "good discipline" to take advantage of it, but there were other reasons. Gwynne looked up in the frank blue eyes of his lieutenant and read something there that told a new story. Out came a hand as slender and shapely as that of the young officer, and the two were silently and firmly clasped.

"How can I question him?" said Perry to himself as he walked slowly homeward. "Is there not something I am holding back—something I cannot speak of? By Jupiter! can his be the same reason?"

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

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

THE FALL OF A WESTERN EDITOR.

How He Established the Reputation as a Dangerous Man.

New York Sun: When the first weekly in Washington state was established the editor, who was an Ohio printer, made a break in the first issue to establish his reputation as a dangerous man to fool with.

When anybody inquired who the colonel was he was informed that he was a desperado of the worst type, and that he had solemnly sworn to have the editor's life.

One day, just after an issue in which Colonel Taylor was stigmatized as a white-livered scoundrel and a deal with bowie knives in a dark room, a strange came slouching into the office, looked about for a while with curiosity, and then said to the editor:

"Well, I'm here." "Yes, I see, but what for?" was the reply. "I'm Colonel Taylor."

"No!" "Him and nobody else. You've been lighting into me like wildcats for a long time past, and I haven't been saying a word. I've got tired of it, however, and now it's got to stop."

"My dear sir," the Colonel Taylor mentioned in—"Full yer gun!" interrupted the colonel as he pulled his.

"But, sir, I beg to assure you that—" "Get down on yer knees!" The editor slid off his chair, his face as pale as death, and his hair on end.

"Now eat that!" The colonel took from his pocket a clump of clay and tossed it on the floor, and he stood there with leveled pistol until the last crumb was devoured. Then he put up his weapon and turned to go, saying:

"Next time you open on me I'll come in with a whole bag full of it, and I may conclude to drive the last of it in with a bullet! Go for the rest of 'em all you want to, but when you strike the name of Colonel Taylor handle it with care!"

And inside of a week the affair leaked out, and so many men came up to lick the editor, and so many did lick him, that he jumped the plant one night and was never heard of again.

Weight of Groceries. Ten common-sized eggs weigh 1 pound. Soft butter the size of an egg weighs 1 ounce.

One pint of coffee A sugar weighs 12 ounces. One quart of sifted flour, well heaped, 1 pound.

One pint of best brown sugar weighs 15 ounces. Two teaspoonfuls, well heaped, of coffee A sugar weigh 1 pound.

Two teaspoonfuls, level, of granulated sugar, weigh 1 pound. One and one-half d pints of powdered sugar weigh 1 pound.

Two tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar or flour weigh 1 ounce. One tablespoonful, well rounded, of soft butter weighs 1 ounce.

One pint, heaped, of granulated sugar weighs 14 ounces. Four teaspoonfuls are equal to one tablespoonful.

Two and one-half teaspoonfuls, level, of the best brown sugar weigh 1 pound. A tablespoonful, well heaped, of granulated coffee A or best brown sugar weighs 1 ounce.

Miss Parloa says one generous pint of liquid or one pint of finely-chopped meat, packed solidly, weighs one pound, which it would be very convenient to remember.

Tablespoons vary in size, and the new ones hold about twice as much as an old-fashioned spoon of thirty years ago. A medium-sized teaspoon contains about a dram.

this is the worst one I ever had, and I've had a dozen, if I've had one." "Madame!" exclaimed the horrified judge, with an official blush.

"Yes, it worries me dreadfully at night. But your turn will come next. I can tell by your looks you are going to have one just like mine." A minute later Judge Whitman left without his hat or cane, and went home to take a preventive, composed of rock and rye.

This Will Drive Away Warts.

Oil of cinnamon dropped on warts three or four times a day will cause their disappearance, however hard, large or dense they may be. The application gives no pain, nor does it cause supuration.

Old Jake Regenerated.

What is the difference between a fog and a falling star? One's mist on earth and the other is missed in heaven.

Why is a man called honorable who is up-stairs beating his wife? He is above, doing a mean act.

What are the great astronomers? The stars, because they have studied the heavens for ages.

What is thieving in the outskirts? Picking ladies' pockets.

In what place did the cock crow when all the world heard him? In Noah's ark.

When does the rain become too familiar to a lady? When it begins to pat her (patter) on the back.

Who are the best men to send to war? Lawyers, because their charges are so great no one can stand them.

Why is Satan always a gentleman? Because being the imp of darkness, he can never be imp-o-light.

Why was Goliath surprised when he was struck by a stone? Because such a thing never entered his head before.

What color is a field of grass when covered with snow? Invisible green.

What length should a lady's dress be? A little above two feet.

Why is a solar eclipse like a mother beating her boy? Because it is a-hiding of the son.

THE WORLD'S MARVELS.

Some of the Greatest Things on the Face of the Earth.—The Marvellous of Science and Nature.

Standing in the main shop of the Dickson Manufacturing Company, in Wilkesbarre, Pa., is one of the biggest wheels in the world. It reaches out of the wheel pit almost to the sky-light, far above the travelling crane, and dwarfs all other machinery in the place.

The greatest copper mine, the greatest silver mine and the greatest gold mine in the world are located in Montana, being respectively the Anaconda, Granite Mountain and Drum Lumber. Granite Mountain is the best dividend-paying mine on the continent.

A party of young men in Terryville, Conn., own probably the largest kite in the country. The kite is 16 1/2 feet high and 12 feet wide. The frame is bolted together with iron bolts, and is covered with 54 yards of canvas.

A pair of shoes made in Boston in 1800 for a man in Jersey measured as follows: The length of the foot, 28 3/8 inches. Length of the heel, 6 inches.

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New State Railways Pay.

Philadelphia Press: Victoria is an Australian colony with the size and the population of Kansas in 1880, or an area of 87,000 square miles, and a population of 1,000,000.

But instead of letting corporations build the railroads and giving land away to get them to do this, Victoria has kept its land and built its own railroads. The result is that this thriving little community of about 1,000,000 souls, or the population of Philadelphia, had last year an income of \$41,000,000, and of this sum \$16,500,000 was in the share of profits on the state railroads.

Seven years ago the income from the railroads was only \$9,000,000; in 1889-'93 it was \$12,205,000, and for the year just closed it has gone up to nearly double the income of seven years ago, and as no one can build roads but the state, and the state is an enterprising builder and a good manager, the profits on the railroads will in time pay all the expenses of the government.

In addition, Victoria owns not only the postoffice, as the people do here, but all the express business and all the telegraph business, and the profit on these for this wise, thrifty little state last year was \$2,140,000.

Victoria has a heavy debt of \$105,595,000, but as all but \$5,000,000 was incurred for railroads and water works, which pay a heavy profit, taxpayers feel tolerable happy over it, and the remaining fraction went into school buildings, which pay a profit in their way, too.

As all the horse car lines are owned by the people also, the cities in Victoria get more and more profit from them the bigger they get, and the taxpayer again finds that it pays to own these means of communication, even if he has to run in debt for them.

The natural result is that the surplus last year was \$5,000,000, the revenue out-running estimates by this amount. In the year just coming it will be bigger, and the "budget speech" of the minister of finance was principally taken up with telling the direct and indirect taxes which could be repealed.

The Puget and the Stage.

Rev. F. M. Shroul, pastor United Brethren church, Blue Mound, Kansas, says: "I feel it my duty to tell what wonders Dr. King's New Discovery has done for me. My lungs were badly diseased, and my parishioners thought I could live only a few weeks. I took five bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery and am sound and well, gaining 26 lbs. in weight."

Arthur Love, manager Love's Funny Folks Combination, writes: "After a thorough trial and convincing evidence, I am confident Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption beats 'em all, and cures when everything else fails. The greatest kindness I can do my many thousand friends is to urge them to try it." Free trial bottles at Janek's Pharmacy. Regular sizes 50c. and \$1.

Disqualified for the Presidency.

There are four members of the United States senate who can never be candidates for the presidency of this republic under the constitution because of an alien birth. Senator Jones, of Nevada, was born in Herefordshire, England; General McMillan, of Michigan, in Hamilton, Ontario; Senator Beck, of Kentucky, in Dumfriesshire, Scotland, and Senator Paico, of Florida, in London, England. While it is the exception rather than otherwise that a senator was born in the state he represents, sectional lines have been closely observed. Of the northern senators only two were born in the south—Cullom, of Illinois, and Senator Hawley, of Connecticut, in North Carolina. Not one southern senator is of northern origin.

Speech.

The transition from long and painful sickness to robust health marks an epoch in the life of the individual. Such a remarkable event is treasured in the memory and the agency whereby the good health has been attained is gratefully blessed. Hence it is that so much is heard in praise of Electric Bitters. So many feel they owe their restoration to health, to the use of the Great Alternative and Tonic. If you are troubled with any disease of kidneys, liver or stomach, of long or short standing you will surely find relief by use of Electric Bitters. Sold at 50c. and \$1 per bottle at Janek's drug store.

The Roalya Saloons.

Ellensburg Register: The trials and tribulations of the Roalya saloon keepers are numerous, and their weight of woe has been added to in the recent decision of the supreme court holding as unconstitutional the incorporation of about sixty of the budding towns of Washington. This decision affects the Roalya dispensers of liquid refreshments to the tune of ten thousand dollars, there being ten saloon keepers there who are now requested to pay a thousand dollars each as county license or forego the privilege of dealing out fire-water at the rate of ten cents a drink or "five for a half." The county commissioners at their meeting yesterday made an order to this effect, and Sheriff Brown left for the Black Diamond city last evening instructed to bring back the ten thousand dollars to increase the exchequer of the county treasury or close the saloons.

—In Latin the meaning of Sale is "Hail, God Save You!" used as greeting when the eastern plague scourged the cities of Europe. By promptly using safe and reliable remedies we can save ourselves from many pining discomforts, itching and irritations from all causes—insect bites, plant poisonings, catarrh, inflammation of nose, eyes, salt rheum, boils, ulcers, piles, felons, soft corns, tetter, chapping, chafing, ring-worm, burns, scalds, chilblains, frost bites, cuts and bruises which are rapidly and permanently cured by Cole's Carbolic, the only infallible healing preparation ever devised. Small boxes 25 cents; Large boxes 50 cents. Sold by all druggists.

—Catarrh cured, health and sweet breath secured, by Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. Price 50 cents. Nasal Injector free. Sold at Janek's Pharmacy.

THE STORY OF A YEAR.



PHOTOGRAPH FROM LIFE TAKEN ONE YEAR AGO.



PHOTOGRAPH FROM LIFE AS SHE NOW APPEARS.

"Look on this picture and then on that." The above faces are exact reproductions of photographs taken from life of Mrs. Morton D. Harlan, who resides at No. 10 West 26th Street, New York City. The first one was taken in November, 1897, while in the last stages of consumption, abandoned by physicians and insured by friends. The other was taken in December, 1898, when completely recovered, and entirely through the use of Dr. Ayer's English Remedy for Consumption. The above pictures are wood cuts, but they are true to life and the original photographs, taken from life, can be seen at all the drug stores. Mrs. Harlan's consumption began as a consumption usually does, with a cough in the morning, raising of phlegm, tired and depressed feelings, a lack of appetite, loss of flesh and pain throughout the body. She did not realize her extreme danger until it became almost too late, but she is in perfect health to-day. Dr. Ayer's English Remedy for Consumption is sold by all reputable drug stores. You can't afford to be without it.

NEW YORK STORE.

Special Sales!

As the winter season is so far advanced we will offer.

Commencing Now

Underwear.

Overcoats, Heavy Clothing,

Both Men's and Boys at

Extremely Low Prices

To close it out. Call early and make your selections. They will not last long.

VANCE & MULFORD,

Yakima Avenue, opposite Yakima Nat'l Bank

THE PEOPLE'S MARKET,

One Door North of Opera House.

Wm. H. KERSHAW.

I KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND: PICKLED & SMOKED MUTTON HAMS PICKLED & SMOKED TONGUES BREAKFAST BACON, DRIED & CORNED MEATS VARIETY OF SAUSAGES NICE HOME-MADE LARD, LIVE & DRESSED CHICKENS, FRESH MEATS OF ALL KINDS.

Prices Way Down

CHANGE OF QUARTERS.

A. J. Krandell has removed the

YAKIMA BAKERY

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

On Yakima Avenue.

Coffee, Tea, Chocolate and Milk, with Cakes, etc.

Fresh Bread, Cakes, Pies and Buns Every Day.

SHRIVER BROS.,

Plumbers, Gas-Fitters, Electricians.

We are thoroughly qualified to do any work in the above lines, and guarantee satisfaction. A long experience in the business in the East warrants this statement.

A. F. SWITZER, Contractor and Builder,

NORTH YAKIMA, W. T.

Will contract for the erection of all classes of Buildings, either Brick, Stone, Concrete, or Wood, and will complete the work honestly AND ACCORDING TO AGREEMENT.

References: First Nat'l Bank of North Yakima. Office, in rear of Rodgers & Babcock's, Yakima Avenue, near Hotel Yakima. Office hours, 9 to 5 p. m.

F. E. Craig,

(SUCCESSOR TO JOHN REED.)

North Yakima Transfer Line.

Wood, Coal and Lumber Delivered.

Fine Spring Trucks for moving Pianos, Organs and Furniture. Office with M. H. Ellis, N. First St.

Taken Up—Estray.

TAKEN UP, ON MY PLACE IN BIG COTTON-wood, a mare and colt. The mare is black, and the colt is a light bay. The mare is on left shoulder. Owner can have same by paying charges. ED. SLEAVIN, North Yakima, Wash.

FOR SALE

A FINE BUSINESS CORNER 10x10 FEET ON Yakima Avenue and First Street. Improved for a few days only. For terms and particulars, inquire of MACRIMMON & NEEDHAM.

For Sale or Trade.

I HAVE A HORSE AND BUGGY WHICH I desire to sell or trade for Yakima property. W. E. JONES, Cor. Spruce & Second Sts.

FOR SALE.

A GOOD MILK COW, WITH YOUNG CALF, at the Reservation Great Hill. FREDERICK. —A full line of shirts always on hand at Myron H. Ellis'.

North Yakima LUMBER YARD!

G. O. NEVIN, Proprietor. LUMBER, DOORS, SASH AND BLINDS, LATHS, SHINGLES, & C.

Agent for the Celebrated Averill Paints, the best Paints on the Market, AND A LARGE SUPPLY ALWAYS ON HAND.

Office and Yard, West Side of Railroad Track, North of Depot, North Yakima, W. T.

J. VAN DYKE. F. AART.

The Standard Furniture Co.,

J. F. RIESE, Manager.

CORNER OF FIRST AND A STREETS, NORTH YAKIMA, WASHINGTON.

A FULL AND COMPLETE DEPARTMENT OF FURNITURE OF THE LATEST DESIGN ALWAYS ON HAND.

Lodges, School Houses and Public Buildings supplied on reasonable notification.

Cabinet-Making and Upholstering a Specialty.

ALL WORK WARRANTED. — PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

Splendid Opportunity.

Two Clydesdale Stallions!

Imported Direct From Scotland, WHICH I NOW OFFER FOR SALE ON THE MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

They are Four and Five Years Old, and are Without a Blemish! They can be seen on Sam Wilson's Ranch, near North Yakima.

ADDRESS OR APPLY TO ANDREW WILSON, North Yakima, Wash.

"BOARD OF TRADE"

SALOON AND BILLIARD HALL.

Fine Wines, Liquors, Cgars,

Constantly on Hand.

A. Churchill, Prop.

Chappell & Cox,

AGENTS FOR FRANK BROS. IMP. CO.,

Yakima Ave., North Yakima.

AGENTS FOR FARM MACHINERY OF ALL KINDS,

Wagons, Farm Hacks, Buggies, Carts, &c., &c.

All goods of the best class and warranted, and prices the lowest, quality of goods considered.

It will be to Your Advantage to See Them Before Purchasing Anything in Their Line.

FRANK B. SHARDLOW. JEFF. D. MCDANIEL

Shardlow & McDaniel,

DEALERS IN—

Fine Wines, Liquors,

Imported & Domestic Cigars.

FINE BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES.

Southeast Corner Yakima Avenue & Front Street, One Door West of Steiner's Hotel.

Sole Agents for the Celebrated Jesse Moore Kentucky Whiskies.

Allen & Chapman,

DRUGGISTS.

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

Prescriptions a Specialty!

Manipulated by a Competent Pharmacist.

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

S. J. LOWE

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

Cooking and Heating Stoves,

Wood, Coal and Lumber Delivered.



Take Up—Estray.

TAKEN UP, ON MY PLACE IN BIG COTTON-wood, a mare and colt. The mare is black, and the colt is a light bay. The mare is on left shoulder. Owner can have same by paying charges. ED. SLEAVIN, North Yakima, Wash.

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A GOOD MILK COW, WITH YOUNG CALF, at the Reservation Great Hill. FREDERICK. —A full line of shirts always on hand at Myron H. Ellis'.

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

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

HARDWARE,

Draying & Cord-Wood.

Having purchased the Dray of Jim Mull, I am now prepared to do HAULING TO ANY PART OF THE CITY on reasonable terms. I also have a quantity of DRY CORD-WOOD FOR SALE. Leave orders at Carpenter Street, Stone, JAMES MICKLETH.



To the Public.

On and after this date I will be prepared to serve the people of North Yakima with everything in the way of

FRESH CANDIES, FRUITS of all Kinds, CIGARS and TOBACCOS.

OYSTERS

Served in every style. Call and give me a trial.

ORLANDO BECK, Proprietor,

North First Street, North Yakima, Washington.



JOHNSON'S PATENT OPTICAL CO'S. EYE-METER

is the only Eye Meter that will correctly measure the defects of simple or compound Astigmatism. If you have defective eyes have them tested where you can have it done correctly.

A CORRECT FIT IS ALWAYS GUARANTEED.

Have you seen the new steel Spectacles with gold nose piece? They never rust and are guaranteed not to break at nose-joint, a very weak point in all spectacles.

New Goods and Latest Prices.

T. G. Redfield.

Yakima Cigars

MANUFACTURED AT

Moxee, Yakima County.

ARE PRONOUNCED BY LEADING

Judges of Cigars, East and West, to be the best Cigars they can get. There is no coloring or flavoring matter used in their manufacture. They have a

Most Delicious and Peculiar Flavor

OF THEIR OWN, AND, WHILE

blended, like all first class Cigars, are made principally from tobacco grown and cured on the

Moxee Plantation

THEY ARE THE FINEST AMERICAN Cigars in the country, and there is nothing purer

THE YAKIMA CLUB ORGANIZED.—The Yakima club was organized Wednesday evening with a charter membership of thirty three. Articles of incorporation have been drawn up and filed with the county and state auditors and it is expected that before the expiration of another month the club will be very comfortably ensconced in their handsome rooms in the Lewis-Engle block, which were especially designed for the purpose of this organization. The quarters of the club consist of a large hall for general social purposes and reading room, card ante rooms, buffe room, billiard room and janitor's room. The furniture and fittings have been ordered from Portland and Chicago and are of the most approved patterns, costing in the neighborhood of \$3,000. A billiard and pool table will contribute to make the club rooms attractive to the members and their guests. The governing committee chosen for the first year is composed of Wm. Ker, Edward Whitson, Fred R. Reed, Dr. Elmer E. Heg and T. M. Vance, and the club membership is as follows: Wm. Ker, J. B. Pugsley, Edward Whitson, L. S. Howlett, E. M. Reed, Fred R. Reed, John D. Cornett, E. K. Nichols, Geo. W. Jones, E. P. Caldwell, Dr. Elmer E. Heg, T. M. Vance, W. L. Steinweg, W. H. Chapman, J. B. Reavis, Mrs. M. Krus, P. W. Law, N. Hartung, R. Strobach, G. W. Cary, J. M. Adams, John Reed, H. B. Scudder, J. M. Baxter, N. Q. Stone, S. C. Henton, E. S. Robertson, W. J. Milroy, S. W. Lampyng, J. A. Taggard, S. O. Morford, Myron H. Ellis and W. F. Sawyer.

INDIAN CHILDREN HONORING WASHINGTON.—The entertainment given last Saturday by the pupils of St. Xavier's Catholic Indian school in honor of Washington was of a high character and proved a revelation of the power of education and painstaking training upon the minds of the rising generation of Indians. The program was varied and difficult of rendition even for children who have had the advantage of civilized, educated and Christianized parents and associates. The program consisted of songs, comic, pathetic and religious; calisthenics, patriotic essays, and expressions of gratitude from the Indian children to their indulgent patrons; and it was pleasurable to see the amount of interest displayed, even by the wee tot of four or five years. The children were well and comfortably clad, and their dormitory connected with the school room was a model of neatness and cleanliness. The need of praise given the promoters and supporters of this charitable work cannot be too great, but the remarkable results of their untiring labors are a sufficient recompense to those who labor without hope of earthly reward other than that of the amelioration and advancement of the human race.

BUILD FOR THE PRESENT AND FUTURE.—A petition has been in circulation for the past week, and numerous signed, asking the county commissioners to affirm to a vote of the people the proposition to build a \$50,000 court house to take the place of the present building, which is inadequate to the needs of the county. There is a valuable block of land in North Yakima which was given by the Northern Pacific railroad to the county for this purpose, and which, if not soon utilized, will revert back to the company. This the county cannot afford to allow, and as a larger and better building is greatly needed at the present time, and as this need will increase with each passing month, there should be no opposition to this movement. Let the voice of the people be heard for a structure that will be a pride to the county and answer the requirements for the prosperous years to come.

ANOTHER MODEL FARM FOR YAKIMA.—A. W. Dudley, of the Yakima Improvement company, better known as the Onida company, was in the city last week and reported that eight miles of the company's ditch was completed and that four miles more would be finished by the 1st of April. The ditch will be sixty miles long, four feet deep, and have a width of twelve feet on the bottom. It is estimated that it will carry sufficient water to irrigate 50,000 acres. The company proposes to devote 100 acres of its land to model farming, and thus instill into immigrants to this state by unanswerable object lessons the capabilities of the arid lands of Yakima when once reclaimed by means of irrigation. Mr. Dudley recently purchased a large quantity of fruit trees and shrubs of the best varieties, for the cultivation of which fifteen acres of the model farm have been reserved.

TESTING TEA CULTURE IN YAKIMA.—The experiment of tea growing in Yakima county is to be given a trial on the Moore plantation next year. Mr. Ker was led to this by his brother-in-law, Lieutenant Bell, of the British navy, who after visiting Yakima and posting himself on our climate and getting an analysis of the soil, ascertained that the necessary conditions were here. He said the same conditions existed in Yakima that made tea culture a success in Japan, and urged that a test be made of this industry. Lieutenant Bell is somewhat of a scientist, and on his judgment Mr. Ker has decided to send for tea cuttings and make the experiment.

RE-OPENING OF A POPULAR HOUSE.—In vacating the Steiner House to assume the proprietorship of the Hotel Yakima, Mr. Theo. Steiner left open an opportunity seldom offered to a new business venture, having devoted years of tireless energy to build up the splendid reputation which this house had achieved. As he stepped a niche higher in hotel fame, the mantle of his former enterprise fell upon the persons of Messrs. L. E. Taggard and A. Z. Bennett, who have leased the property and fixtures and will continue the business under the name of "Hotel Washington." These young men propose keeping up the reputation of the house, and thus their success is assured.

LOCAL BRIEFS.

—Four inches of snow fell at Kiona on Monday. —George Gardner, the surveyor, now has his office in the Yakima National bank building. —John A. Stone has purchased Judge Brooks' farm in the Konnewick district. Consideration, \$3,500. —Fred R. Reed & Co. have a new advertisement in to-day's Herald. It is interesting reading. —J. J. Tyler has a card in to-day's Herald, which all those wanting reliable abstracts of title of real estate should peruse. —The interior of the Christian church is being remodeled, and in consequence there will be no services of any character on the coming Sunday. —Charles Woodcock, son of F. B. Woodcock, of the Ahtanum, died suddenly Tuesday morning from the effects of the bursting of a blood-vessel in the head. —Have you read Fechter & Law's big advertisement in this issue of THE HERALD? It is worth your time, for they can show you good opportunities for real estate investment. —An exchange says: Delinquent subscribers are hereby warned not to let their daughters wear this paper for a bustle, as there is considerable due on it and they might take cold. —A gentleman just down from the Big Bend country reports stock dying off very rapidly. He says some of the biggest stock raisers there have offered their heads at a dollar a head. —It is reported that P. Sanford Burke and Dr. J. O. Clark are to have positions on the Yakima Indian reservation as soon as Webster L. Stabler, the new appointee, takes up the reins of office. —Governor Ferry has signed the municipal indebtedness bill, and now North Yakima will have the desired opportunity to bond itself for money to make necessary public improvements. —Charley Chambers, after feeding his little band of sixty head of cattle all winter, exhausted his hay on Monday, and, discouraged by the storm of that day, sold out to Joseph Baxter at \$12 per head. —The Northern Pacific has made a special tariff, of 12 1/2 cents per 100 pounds, on lumber shipped from Portland, Seattle or Tacoma to North Yakima. This tariff will go into effect March 1st and expire May 31st. —John McPhee reports that the loss of cattle in the upper Natchees valley has been very light, but that the feed is now nearly exhausted and if the cold weather and snow last much longer a heavy loss is expected. —The Indian ponies on the reservation have been dying very fast this winter. One Indian, who entered the winter with 128 head of cayuses, reports that he has but forty-nine left, and they are reduced to mere shadows. —Work on the big Sunnyside ditch will soon be started. The company has completed the purchase of 60,000 acres of land from the Northern Pacific, and are now arranging to break ground and prosecute the work with vigor. —Messrs. Fawcett Bros. received this week from the east a car load of buggies and phaetons of the best makes. Mr. M. Hartung, the resident representative of Fawcett Bros., will take pleasure in showing these goods to all callers. —Gus Bachrodt is in from Fort Simcoe and reports the snow a foot and a half deep at the government mill. He says the Indians have exhausted all of their hay and have been compelled to turn out their cattle and horses to rustle. —The Pacific, Chehalis & Eastern railroad company has been incorporated. St. Paul capital is interested in the enterprise and the incorporator promises to build the road from Shoalwater bay, via Chehalis and Yakima, to the Columbia river. —F. R. Reed & Co. sold this week thirty-five lots in College addition, belonging to Gertrude M. Robinson, of Corning, New York, to G. W. Bird, of Portland; also, lots 5, 6 and 9, block 71, belonging to G. P. Holman. Terms private. —The Yakima Water company and the Yakima Electric Light company have been incorporated, the former with a capital stock of \$150,000 and the latter with a capital stock of \$50,000. Edward Whitson, James B. Reavis and Fred Parker are the trustees of both companies. —Justice S. C. Henton is going into the chicken business on a somewhat extended scale. He already has some full-blooded Plymouth Rocks and Leghorns, and has sent for a coop of Brahmas and Wyandottes. He has also ordered an incubator and expects to raise eight hundred or a thousand chickens this year. —The literary societies of the high school will give an entertainment at the opera house, Friday evening, Feb. 28th. The admission is but 25 cents and the object to raise funds to apply on the piano recently purchased for the school. A very interesting program has been prepared. —One of F. E. Craig's truck teams ran away on Saturday last and endeavored to enter A. H. Reynolds & Co.'s furniture store, but got no farther in than through one of the glass windows. The broken glass sums up the extent of the damage, as the driver, by exhibiting considerable nerve, soon got the team under control. —The Ellensburg district school, a large frame structure, caught fire early Monday morning from a defective fuse, and, aided by a strong east wind, quickly burned to the ground. The fire company was promptly on hand, and the new engine did excellent work in preventing the damage from spreading. The building and furniture were valued at \$4500, on which there was an insurance of \$2500.

ENGINEER HUSON'S VIEWS.

Ho Talks of Immigration, The C. W. R. R. and the E. & N. R. R.

The Future Transcontinental Line Will Reach Tide Water Via Priest Rapids, Yakima, Natchees Pass.

H. S. Huson, assistant chief engineer of the Northern Pacific, stopped over at Yakima Monday, and was met in the corridor of the Hotel Yakima by THE HERALD scribe, who immediately applied the news suction valves. Mr. Huson was as shy as a coy young maiden at first, but soon warmed up and unboomed himself in his usual vigorous manner. This was his first visit to Yakima in nearly a year, and he was enthusiastic over the city's rapid growth and the substantial improvements made.

"What are the prospects of immigration this year?" queried THE HERALD. "I am told," he replied, "by Mr. Fee, Mr. Charlton, Mr. Kolier, and other passenger agents of the Northern, who are in a position to know, that the immigration this year will exceed that of 1889, and not only will it be greater in number, but of a better class. Last year the bulk of those who came to the northwest were laboring men, who had barely enough money to carry them to their destination. This year, while the movement westward will not set in quite so early, owing to reports of snow blockades, washouts and land slides, it is coming with a strength that will tax to the fullest extent the carrying capacity of the railroads. The new comers will largely be composed of farmers with money sufficient to buy, improve and stock farms; tradesmen who come from the crowded east to gain a wider field and to better their condition; manufacturers who have learned of the wealth of raw materials produced in this state; and lastly, capitalists who seek and will find a ready field for investment with sure and gratifying returns."

"How about the Central Washington railroad, Mr. Huson? Is it going to be built to Yakima?" "Mr. Villard and Mr. Oakes talk about its joining the main line at some point in the valley of the Yakima, but I don't believe it ever will. It is too far north, and there are too many great natural obstacles in the way. It would be anything but a direct road if it were built down to Yakima, and to build it to Ellensburg or Cle-Elum, or any point above, little would be gained in distance and the Columbia river, where it would be most expensive and undesirable to cross, and the Peashastin mountains would be encountered. The Peashastin range, while only a spur of the Cascades, is higher and the difficulties to surmount are greater than were those of the parent. These are the reasons why the Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern abandoned the Snoqualmie-Ellensburg route, and why the so-called Ellensburg & Northeastern never will be built. It would be cheaper for the Northern Pacific to haul the products of the Big Bend to Spokane Falls and around by Pasco and Yakima than to operate such a road, even if it were built. If the Northern must have a cut-off road, it would be better to maintain the Central Washington as a feeder—for which purpose it was designed—and construct a new line. The next transcontinental road built will come via Sprague, Priest Rapids and Yakima, and cross the Cascades at the Natchees pass. This is a direct route; the grades are economic, and it is not only practicable in every way, but you will see that it will be occupied before another five years roll by."

"If, as you say, Mr. Huson, that the Central Washington will never strike the main line in this direction, how do you reconcile that with the published claims of Ellensburg that the Ellensburg & Northeastern will form a junction with the Central Washington?" "The Ellensburg & Northeastern is not a feasible proposition, and I have not the slightest idea it will ever be built. It would cost \$40,000 a mile to build and equip that road, and no trust company would bond it for more than \$25,000 per mile, and who is going to put up the other \$15,000 for each mile constructed? Then again, if the road was built, the grades are so heavy that it would be a most expensive line to operate, and with no traffic in view to warrant its operation. Once the Columbia river is reached then an immense gorge is encountered, and there is little encouragement to cross to the bleak hills beyond. No, the best crossing of the Columbia is at Priest Rapids, and, as I said before, the road of the future will come that way and via Yakima and the Natchees pass to tide water."

"The Anacortes boom is going it stronger than ever before. The transfers of real estate in the past ten days have amounted to a million and a half of dollars. Paul W. Law, of this city, has become interested in a syndicate that has purchased 400,000 worth of property, and A. P. Sharpstein, well known here, is said to have made a big killing. —Messrs. Fechter & Law report the following real estate sales for this week: O. A. Fechter to Alvard Fercival, lots 1 and 2, block 56, \$1200; W. D. Inaverity to Jennie Applegate, lots 13 and 14, block 42, \$300; John A. Parsons to O. A. Fechter, 182 1/2 acres in sec. 28, twp. 9, range 29, \$1500; Selah Valley Ditch Co. to E. Andrett, 20 acres in sec. 35, twp. 12, range 17, \$500; O. A. Fechter to George Dorsett, one-half interest in 182 1/2 acres in sec. 28, twp. 9, range 29, \$1000. —Fawcett Bros. have just received a fresh supply of garden seeds of all kinds. Gardeners who are in need of any variety will do well by calling on them before purchasing. 127-1m

"The Misses Dunning have this week received additions to their stock of millinery and fancy goods, of the most recent designs. The ladies are requested to call and examine their stock. 11.

PERSONAL.

Al Whitson, of Ellensburg, is in the city. Judge Rodkin, of Ellensburg, is in the city.

Frank D. Nash left for the Sound Monday evening.

Dr. B. M. Savage spent Saturday and Sunday last at Ellensburg.

Myron Ellis returned from a flying trip to Gray's Harbor Wednesday.

Hon. Edward Whitson left for Portland last night on water-works and electric light business.

W. J. Milroy returned from Olympia Saturday. He reports his father's condition as somewhat improved.

Howard H. Lewis, a well known capitalist of Seattle, who is largely interested in Yakima property, is now in the city.

A brother of Cashier John D. Cornett, of the Yakima National bank, is expected from Edinburgh, Scotland, in June next, to locate.

Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Vance returned from Tacoma Sunday, whither they journeyed to hear the Emma Juch (pronounced Yook) company in "Der Freischutz."

Captain E. M. Carr, of Seattle, who has many warm friends in Yakima, was married at Lodi, California, February 19th, to Miss Alice Preston, of Newton, Iowa.

E. R. Mills, lately of Winnipeg and formerly secretary of the Duluth Chamber of Commerce, has accepted the secretaryship of the Yakima Chamber of Commerce.

Hon. J. M. Adams left for Spokane Falls to-day. He expects to return shortly, accompanied by his family, and will spend much of his time in Yakima during the coming summer.

Capt. J. C. MacCrimmon returned from Fort Townsend Wednesday. He reports that the citizens of Fort Townsend are preparing to send a Miss Rothschild around the world in an endeavor to beat George Francis Train's record.

J. C. Bonar, who has been residing on the Columbia river for some time, is in the city en route to his old home in Minnesota. Mr. Bonar expects to return in the spring, accompanied by his sons and daughters, and locate near Yakima.

C. E. Smith and family, formerly of the Hotel Yakima, returned from the Sound on Saturday last and are now quartered at the Bartholo Hotel. Since leaving, Mr. Smith has been all over the Sound country, but finds no place he likes so well as Yakima.

Mayor Fred R. Reed returned from Tacoma Sunday, where he took degree in the ancient Arabic order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and also attended the banquet given by Mayor Wheelwright at the Tacoma, on Washington's birthday, in honor of visiting mayors.

THE COUNCIL FAVORS A SYSTEM OF SEWERS.—A special meeting of the city council was held Wednesday afternoon to consider the question of sewerage. The council is strongly in favor of putting in a complete system of sewers, and authorized Hon. Edward Whitson to confer with Col. Smith, the engineer of the Portland water-works, and have him draw up plans and submit estimates of cost. Mr. Whitson carries with him plans and elevations, and as Col. Smith is well acquainted with the topography of this country, his work will be a reliable basis on which to take final action.

DEATH OF MRS. THEO. B. NELSON.—Mrs. Emma Nelson, wife of Thomas B. Nelson, died at the residence of her brother-in-law, Dan Simmons, near North Yakima, Feb. 21, after an illness of several weeks. She leaves a husband and two daughters, the eldest of the children being seven years and the youngest three months. Mrs. Nelson was the sister of Mrs. Dan Simmons and Miss Clara, James and Henry Mabry. She was in her 37th year, and was admired and loved by her relatives and friends for her many good qualities.

STOCK LOSSES.—The winter we are now experiencing has been more severe on stock than any season since the winter of '80 and '81. Not only have the losses of cattle been very great, but the per cent. of loss among horses has been depressingly heavy. The range riders continue to bring in gloomy reports. The cold spell which commenced with the wind storm of Monday carried the stock off in bunches. Joseph Baxter estimates the loss of cattle in Yakima county at fifty per cent. and the horses at twenty-five per cent.

PASSAGE OF THE WRIGHT BILL.—The Flummerfelt-Cleman irrigation bill, generally known as the Wright bill, has passed both houses of the legislature, and will, without doubt, be signed by the governor. THE HERALD will next week publish a full synopsis of the features of this measure, in which Yakima is so greatly interested.

DATE OF TAX DELINQUENCY POSTPONED.—The legislature, with the concurrence of the governor, has postponed the date at which county and state taxes become delinquent to the 1st of April. This will be acceptable news to many of those who have not yet come to the front.

Literary Entertainment. The Alcoholic literary society, composed of the young ladies of the high school, entertained the Philomathean society, composed of the young men, on Friday afternoon of last week, when the following program was carried out, greatly to the credit of the Alkoholians: Recitation..... Elva Baxter Reading..... Nora Minner Composition..... Leola Morgan Recitation..... Carrie Lively Recitation..... Clara Fulton Reading..... Cora Curtis Essay..... Carrie Young Song..... Mary Young Recitation..... Carrie Jacobs Recitation..... Edith Parker Declaration..... Ada Waiked Reading..... Elsie Farrell Music..... Emma Young Recitation..... Ethel Parker Recitation..... Ada Waiked Music..... Birdie Vaughn Paper..... Closing song.

—The Knights of Pythias have organized a lodge here with about fifty charter members. They expect to receive their charter by the 15th of March, when the installation ceremonies will be held. Invitations have been extended to the lodges at Ellensburg, Roslyn and Goldendale to participate, and a large number of fit Knights from these cities are expected. A committee has been appointed to arrange for the entertainment of the visitors.

—It has now been ascertained by experts that the cause of the failure of the mercantile house of Geo. B. Henton & Co., of Ellensburg, was the peculations of J. B. Smith, the bookkeeper of the firm, who is supposed to have embezzled about \$20,000. Smith was an old man, over 60 years of age, in whom his employers had implicit confidence. He left for the east on Sunday last, and is now supposed to be in Canada.

—Housewives should make a note of the fact that the J. W. Masters stock of general merchandise is being sold out at administratrix sale. Read the announcement in this week's issue of THE HERALD.

—On Saturday last the freight receipts at the local office of the Northern Pacific were over two thousand dollars. That dealers anticipate a lively season and much improvement is shown in the character of the receipts. There was one car of agricultural implements, two cars of nails, one car of buggies, two cars of barbed wire and two cars of corn.

—We make our first annual visit to North Yakima and by mistake, with no advance announcements of our arrival. In future, however, we will be advertised at least two weeks in advance, in order to give all a chance to cultivate the sweetest smile, the daintiest mustache, or those obstinate fringes, so they will appear at their best and be ready to be immortalized by our instantaneous camera. Meanwhile we are here, and will be glad to see you, whether wishing pictures or not. Come and see us. We'll take a look at you through the camera, and if you think you feel like it, you can have your picture taken just the same.

HAYNES' PALACE STUDIO CAR.

For Rent. An eight room house, one mile south of the city, with twenty acres adjoining. Low rent. Apply to E. S. Robertson, North Yakima. 11

Contract to Let. Eighty acres of sage brush to grub. Apply at Bartholo Bros' store. 11

Fawcett Bros. have a full supply of grass seeds, alfalfa, red and white clover, timothy, etc. They buy direct from the growers, and are sure to furnish fresh seed. 127-1m

—Four good Stallions for sale or exchange for horses. Inquire of A. E. Lillie, or at Mattoon's livery stable. 1214

—Do you want a farm? I have the best 80 acres in the Moore Valley, cheap, and on easy terms. J. B. FROST.

—Parties desiring loans on improved city or farm property should apply to Fechter & Law, Yakima National Bank building.

TO FARMERS.—Good seed oats can be found at the New Feed Store, corner Front and Chestnut streets. 11

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

—Messrs. Fechter & Law have succeeded A. B. Weed as agents of the Solicitors Loan and Trust Co. of Philadelphia, and are now prepared to make loans on farm property at short notice.

—Take De Witt's Little Early Remedy. C. J. Taft, agent.

—Go and see the new Japanese goods just received by M. H. Ellis, successor to L. H. Dills & Co.

—A nasal injector free with each bottle of Ellis' Ocular Remedy. Price 50 cents. For sale at J. S. Pharmacy.

J. J. TYLER, ABSTRACTOR OF TITLES, SEARCHER OF RECORDS. Complete Abstracts of Lands in Yakima County furnished on short notice. Office with Fred R. Reed & Co., North Yakima.

Hotel Washington, Cor. Yakima Ave. and Front St. (FORMERLY STEINER HOUSE) Taggard & Bennett, Props.

This well known and justly popular hostelry has been reopened to the public, under a new name, by the above management, who will see their best endeavor in preserving the reputation of the house. Public patronage is solicited, and satisfaction guaranteed.

Rates, \$2 per Day.

The Celebrated French Cure, GUARANTEED TO CURE ANY FORM OF NEURALGIC, RHEUMATIC, GOUTY, OR ANY DISORDER OF THE GENITIVES OR GONORRHOEA, whether arising from the AFTER effects of use of Stimulants, Tobacco, or Opium, or through venereal infection, over Indulgence, etc., such as Loss of Brain Power, Weakness, Dizziness, Headache, Stiff Neck, Stomach Weakness, Hysteria, Nervous Prostration, Neuritis, etc., Loss of Power and Impotency, which if neglected often lead to premature old age and insanity. Price \$1.00 a box, 6 boxes for \$5.00 sent by mail on receipt of price.

A WRITTEN GUARANTEE for every \$100 order, to refund the money if a permanent cure is not effected. Thousands of testimonials from old and young, of both sexes, personally cured by APHRODITINE. Circular free. Address THE APHRODITINE CO., WESTBURY BRANCH.

BOX 27, PORTLAND, OR. SOLD BY ALLEN & CHAPMAN, Sole Agents, North Yakima, Wash.

REMEMBER THIS

AND BE CONVINCED OF OUR

Genuine: Reductions!

Our Prices are Always Lower than Others: Our Assortment is Always the Largest, and Ours is the only House in North Yakima that Carries the Very

LATEST STYLES

—IN—

Elegant Dry Goods and Novelties.

It is Probable that during the Season of 1890 We Shall Break the Record as

THE BARGAIN MAKERS,

And it is Certain that We Shall Try it.

We Seek the Trade of the Cautious Buyers,

Those Who Know a Good Thing When They See It.

We Study the Wants and Tastes of Our Customers. It Pays Them to Stay With Us, and they do.

"Put It Th-ere!"

While We Ratify the Terms of Our Constitution for another Year.

WE NOW COMMENCE FROM THIS DAY WITH

Our Fifth Grand Clearance Sale!

—OF—

Remnants!

- REMNANTS! Dress Goods! REMNANTS!
REMNANTS! Gloves and Mittens! REMNANTS!
REMNANTS! Ribbons and Hosiery! REMNANTS!
REMNANTS! Carpets and Oil Cloth! REMNANTS!
REMNANTS! Men's and Boy's Suits! REMNANTS!
REMNANTS! Ginghams and Calicoes! REMNANTS!
REMNANTS! Laces and Embroideries! REMNANTS!
REMNANTS! Ladies' and Children's Shoes! REMNANTS!

Do not Miss this Grand Opportunity, but call at once and secure the

Greatest Bargains Offered!

OUR MOTTO:

"Nothing is Too Good for Our Customers."

Grand Knock-Out!

Jump This Opportunity and Be a Lucky Star!

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Men's Suits, Boys' Suits, Men's Pants, etc. with prices ranging from \$1.00 to \$25.00.

Great IXL Co.

Hyman Harris, Prop.

YAKIMA AVENUE, NORTH YAKIMA, WASHINGTON

ARE LOOKING BACKWARD.

A Colony in Oregon is Testing Edward Bellamy's New Theories.

One of the Chiefs in Samuel Crozier's Talks About the Colony Its Purpose and Prospects.

In the Nehalem valley, Oregon, there is a thriving and apparently happy little colony of nationalists who are testing the social condition dependent alone upon a universal humanity to the utter exclusion of anything savoring of anarchy or individualism.

Daniel Crozier, chief of the department of production, gives the following facts concerning the colony: "This industrial association or colony was organized by myself and three or four other enthusiastic socialists before Bellamy's celebrated book was given to the public."

"We took up all the government land we could under the homestead and pre-emption laws and have bought a great deal more from time to time, until we now own 4000 acres. The greater part of this is heavily timbered, but we have 100 acres under cultivation."

"The work of the colony is divided into four departments—production, distribution, transportation and education. Each department is operated in conjunction with the others in such a manner as to secure the best results. If the community was larger our system would be less lax, but as it is our rules and regulations must of necessity be very elastic. For instance, we cannot keep horses for transportation purposes only, but when they are not needed they must be used by the department of production; and it is the same with the men engaged in the work."

"Our government is a pure democracy, all business being transacted by a board of directors selected according to their fitness by experience in the workings of the community. All of our workers get the same pay—that is, an allowance from the common store sufficient to provide for all the necessities of life. The amount does not depend upon the labor performed, but every man is expected to do all the work he can in the eight hours allotted to labor. Thus a man's condition does not depend on his ability to do more work than his fellow men, but upon the fact that he is a human being willing to do as much as the powers which his Creator gave him will permit. It can be done by means of superior strength, skill and natural aptness for any work twice as much as another man, or expect it of him as much as those teamsters in town expect their horses to do more work than the dog which draws the little boy's cart."

"All are paid the same out of the common store, so that there are no rich and no poor. One man cannot wear broadcloth while his neighbor wears jeans. No man can live beyond his means, and there is no inducement to put on style, as every man knows what his neighbor's salary is. We produce everything we need except clothing and some finer groceries, and these can be procured from the department of distribution or our time checks. What we buy from the outside world is paid for out of the common products of the colony. We have no saloons, and drinkards; no churches, and no religious fanatics; and every man worships in his own belief. Five different denominations are represented in the colony."

"I said that membership in our colony was dependent upon principles of universal humanity alone, but this is not strictly true. When we have separated from the outer world and by our own labor accumulated property valued at \$150,000, we cannot let anyone come in and enjoy the fruits of our labor without contributing to the common stock something equivalent to \$500, one-half of which may be paid in labor; and this entitles anyone to all the rights and privileges of the community. The colony now numbers twenty-five men, six women and thirty-five children."

Mr. Crozier has just returned from a trip east after recruits to his industrial army, and many of his old friends in Minnesota learning of the success of the colony have promised to join it as soon as they can dispose of their belongings there. Mr. Crozier paints a delightful picture of social life. We claim that we have a colony where every man "loves his neighbor as himself," where all work for the common good, and where a selfish motive can find no footing. He feels the "pains of the world" most keenly and lives in hope of seeing the day when the little colony on the Nehalem will disseminate its social principles among all civilized nations, and extend the bond of fellowship so that a "universal humanity" will be the real instead of the ideal.

A machine has been invented which will take a flat piece of leather and crimp it into the shape of a shoe upper without a seam. It will not work with glazed material like morocco.

The World's March.

Five grains of chloral-hydrate per ounce of water is said to be a perfect dandruff eradicator.

It is now proposed to bleach and purify by electricity not only cotton-seed and other oils, but drinking water, the current setting upon common salt, from which it evolves chlorine.

Printing presses are now in preparation which will work three continuous webs of paper at once, making six-page or twelve-page papers just as four and eights are now produced. Book printing from continuous webs is now an accomplished fact.

A new system of telegraph has a sending instrument with ten keys, each of which makes one of the straight or curved lines used in Roman letters. It is claimed to have sent a seventy-six-word message in twenty-five seconds and printed them in plain Roman characters.

The use of oil to quiet troubled waters is now so definitely known to be effective that preparations for its use are now made upon every vessel of importance. In the recent accident to the Italia, when she was towed by the Gallert and there was danger lest in a storm which ensued the two six-inch hawsers would be snapped, a can of oil with a small hole in the bottom was set over the stern of the Gallert. The effect was magical.

The dwellers in northern countries are beginning to find out that beet sugar is a product particularly adapted to their cold climate. Russia has hundreds of sugar factories. This is an industry which should commend itself to the farmers and manufacturers of the United States, as it would render them independent, in the matter of sugar at least, of their southern neighbors, and perhaps compensate for the competition of the southern iron neighbors.

TOBACCO CULTURE MOST PROFITABLE.

Granger Wm. Ker of the Moxee Colony Talks About Yakima and Her Products.

Tacoma Ledger: William Ker of Moxee farm is a Scotchman, hale, hearty and practical. He was at the Tacoma yesterday. Friends greeted him right and left. Mr. Ker is the granger of the Moxee farm. He enjoys his work immensely, although four years ago when he took charge of the 5,000 acres contained in the tract, he did not know a potato from a peanut so far as the propagation of the seed and the present is concerned. This he admits with characteristic Scotch frankness. But his four years' experience has made him a pretty good farmer. He does not brook criticisms volunteered by noisier in husbandry.

"Our work at Moxee," said Mr. Ker, "has convinced me that tobacco raising will be the most productive industry both for our company and those who farm on a small scale. The flavor of everything raised in our country has much to do with the superiority of the product. The delicious flavoring of the products is the result of the peculiar chemical formation of the soil. That is the only way it can be accounted for. After tobacco, hops will probably be the next product in the line of profitable products. Alfalfa will no doubt assume the third place, while stock—cattle and hogs—will take the fourth place. Fruits and grapes may still come in for the third or fourth position, although our observations do not warrant me in allotting them thus."

Mr. Ker is confident that the passage of the Wright irrigation bill will greatly benefit the farmers of eastern Washington and encourage farmers generally. Owing to the lateness of the season farming will not begin at Moxee before the middle of March. At present the fences are being "connected up," and things are being put in shape for the season's work. Graham Bell, of telephone fame, is among the prominent men interested in the Moxee farm. The company has not yet paid a dividend, but after the formative period is past, Mr. Ker believes the project will yield a handsome profit.

As for Washington, Mr. Ker does not hesitate to say it is the finest country he ever lived in. "There is something about this western country that wins and holds you," said he. "My own experience will illustrate. I came out here several years ago from England, but after a short residence I got a little homesick. I had the opportunity and I went home, but only to get more homesick than ever to get back again. I am continually in correspondence with friends who desire to locate or invest in Washington."

Resolutions of Respect.

At the regular meeting of the Whittier Society of the North Yakima school, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It is with profound sorrow we are called upon to record the loss of our well-beloved friend and school-mate, George Davern; and

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in his divine wisdom to remove from our midst our dear friend—

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the will of God, we none the less mourn the loss of our friend, who was taken from us in the midst of a life career of usefulness.

Resolved, That we send our heart-felt sympathy to the bereaved family, who have lost an affectionate son and brother.

Laura Stewart, Grace Stephenson, Edna Carpenter, Edna Van Bockrie, Estrella McGilchrist, Committee.

A Cure for Pneumonia.

Pneumonia can be cured if the person will apply promptly over the lungs a poultice or draft made of mustard and laxated meal, keeping quiet and warm in bed. Prompt action is of vital importance. Mustard is an old-fashioned cure, and its healing virtues can hardly be overestimated.

—John, when you go to town, just step in at Bartholet's and get me some of that elegant salt pork. It is delicious.

—Call on Myron H. Ellis and examine his fine line of winter underwear; one door south of opera house.

—"Hackmatack" is a lasting and fragrant perfume. Price 25 and 50 cents. For sale at Janek's Pharmacy.

—Messrs. Fechter & Law, agents of the Solicitors Loan and Trust Co., of Philadelphia, invite those desiring loans on improved city or farm property to give them a call. Loans made on short notice.

—Below zero. What? Gents' gloves and underwear at Cary's.

—Why is Cary selling gents' furnishing goods and gloves at cost? Because he is going out of that line of goods.

—Persons desiring transportation about the city or vicinity can be accommodated by leaving orders at Allen & Chapman's for Stanton's hack line.

—For lame back, side or chest, use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Price 25 cents. Sold at Janek's Pharmacy.

—Shiloh's Cough and Consumption is sold at Janek's Pharmacy on a guarantee. It cures consumption.

—I buy my underwear direct from the factories, and am now offering it at prices which were never heard of in North Yakima. Call and examine goods and prices, and see for yourself.

Myron H. Ellis.

—His girl didn't go back on him because he used De Witt's Little Early Risers. C. J. Taft, agent.

—The best 80 acres in Moxee Valley—cheap! Ask J. B. Pugsley to show you.

—Onion, potatoes and cabbage wanted at Boyers & Co's.

—Cleanse your breath with DeWitt's Little Early Risers. C. J. Taft, agent.

—A full line of the latest materials and shades in dress goods have been received by Henry Ditter.

—Ask C. J. Taft what DeWitt's Little Early Risers are.

—Groceries you must have. Groceries we must sell. Let's trade and both be happy. Bartholet Bros.

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

—Cary is selling gents' furnishing goods at cost.

—Henry Ditter is the sole agent for Yakima of the celebrated Broadhead dress goods. They are warranted made from the best material by skilled workmen, do not cockle or shrink, and can be worn in damp weather without the least injury to the fabric.

GREAT SCOTT! Why don't you cure that cough? De Witt's Cough and Consumption Cure will do it. This remedy is positively certain, prompt and thoroughly satisfactory. If you have tried it you know this statement to be a fact. If you have not, you are doing yourself an injustice. It is sold by C. J. Taft.

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

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

—Did the low prices of hops or insatiable cattle market cause you financial embarrassment? If so, don't allow your creditors to annoy you, but call on R. Strobach and raise money on your improved country property.

—A little money will go a long way towards bridging hard times at Armstrong's.

ADVICE. "Keep your head cool—your feet warm—your liver active, and trust in God," was the advice of a celebrated physician to a patient. You can regulate the action of your Liver, Kidneys and Bowels by using De Witt's Sarsaparilla, an absolutely reliable blood purifying Remedy. For sale by Taft.

—The bargain house of J. J. Armstrong has not yet paid a dividend, but after the formative period is past, Mr. Ker believes the project will yield a handsome profit.

REWARD. Is certain if reasonable effort is made to cure a cough by the use of De Witt's Cough and Consumption Cure. This remedy is correct and certain in its action and costs no more than unreliable preparations. Inquire upon having it. For sale by C. J. Taft.

—Go to Bartholet Bros. for your Yakima dairy butter.

—De Witt's Little Early Risers get there. C. J. Taft, agent.

—Why will you cough when Shiloh's Cure will give immediate relief. Price 10 cents, 50 cents and \$1. For sale at Janek's Pharmacy.

—The only exclusive dry goods and clothing house in the city is that of Henry Ditter, in the First National bank building. Mr. Ditter has exceptional facilities for buying, and he always keeps abreast of the times, having a standing order for all of the novelties appearing in the market.

—For dyspepsia and liver complaint, you have a printed guarantee on every bottle of Shiloh's Vitalizer. It never fails to cure. For sale at Janek's Pharmacy.

—Catarth cured, health and sweet breath secured, by Shiloh's Catarth Remedy. Price 50 cents. Nasal injector free. Sold at Janek's Pharmacy.

For Sale.

A FEW FINE HORSES, SOME GOOD MARES and a number of young horses and colts, in all about twenty head. Also seven good mares. Apply to E. J. ERIKSEN, Roscoe, Wash. Reason for selling, going out of the Stock Business. 12-2m

Notice to Creditors.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of John W. Masters deceased, to present the same, with the proper vouchers, at the office of Whittier & Parker in North Yakima, Yakima County, State of Washington, within one year from the date hereof, or the same will be forever barred. Dated this 14th day of February, 1900. MARY L. MASTERS, Administratrix of said Estate.

FECHTER & LAW,

SOLE AGENTS OF THE

SELAH VALLEY

LAND CO.

Besides a large list of City and Improved Farm Property, we are now offering for sale, in large or small lots, Unimproved Lands, inclusive of Water Right, at prices ranging

From \$12.50 to \$30.00 Per Acre,

According to distance from the City, on

Terms to Suit Purchaser

We have secured the Agency of the

Solicitor's Loan & Trust Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA,

Lately represented by Mr. A. B. Wood, and are now prepared to make

Farm Loans!

Upon fair rates and without delay, making our own examination of securities offered.

We are now also in a position to make a limited number of Loans upon

Farm & City Property

NOTE: RESIDENCE AND BUSINESS.

Call upon us if you are in need of money.

Fechter & Law

Real Estate,

Insurance,

and Loans.

OVER YAKIMA NATIONAL BANK,

North Yakima, Wash.

ADMINISTRATRIX' SALE!

Dry Goods, Dress Goods, Groceries, Tobaccos, Cigars, Boots and Shoes, And other things going to make a fine stock of GENERAL MERCHANDISE, ARE NOW BEING OFFERED AT Slaughtered Prices!

To close out the Merchantile Business of J. W. Masters.

Any and all persons desiring the Best Goods! At Prices never before offered! Should call at once, as the extremely Low Prices are causing the Stock to be rapidly closed out.

MARY L. MASTERS, Administratrix.

SE. Cor. First and A Streets, North Yakima.

E. S. ROBERTSON, REAL ESTATE, INSURANCE & LOAN AGENT.

I would respectfully call your attention to the fact that my list of TOWN PROPERTY is unexcelled. I have Lots for sale in every part of the city and additions.

FARM PROPERTY Represents fine line of Insurance Companies.

Money to Loan! On Farm and City Property.

The Best 80 Acres

IN THE

Moxee Valley!

8 1/2 of NW 1/4, Sec. 10, Twp. 13, North of Range 19 East,

Well Watered! A Bargain!

\$30 Per Acre!

ON EASY TERMS!

J. B. PUGSLEY.

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

J. J. Armstrong.

G. L. Holmes & Bull,

716 & 720 Pacific Ave., Tacoma, W.T.

Furniture, Carpets, Draperies and Rugs, WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

Largest Stock and Best Variety North of San Francisco! When in Tacoma, call and examine, whether you wish to purchase or not. Correspondence Solicited.

Patronize Home Industry. Ed. F. White & Co., FASHIONABLE MERCHANT TAILORS. Next Door South of the Hotel Yakima. A first-class stock of Imported and Domestic Goods always on hand. Please give us a call, and we guarantee to please you. Fit and Workmanship Guaranteed. ED. F. WHITE & CO.

SUMMONS.

STATE OF WASHINGTON, COUNTY OF YAKIMA, ss. L. B. FULTON, Plaintiff, vs. W. D. FULTON, Defendant.

THE STATE OF WASHINGTON to the ABOVE-NAMED DEFENDANT: You are hereby notified that L. B. Fulton, of North Yakima, Yakima County, Wash., plaintiff, has filed a complaint against you in the Superior Court of Yakima County, holding terms at North Yakima, Washington, which will come on to be heard sixty days after the first publication of this summons, to-wit: sixty days after the first day of January, 1900, and unless you appear and answer the same on or before the 23rd day of March, 1900, the same will be taken as confessed and the prayer granted.

The object and prayer of the said complaint is that the bonds of matrimony now existing between plaintiff and defendant be dissolved; that the custody of the child now awarded to the plaintiff, and for such other and further relief as the plaintiff may desire, to be set forth in the complaint of the plaintiff now on file in this court.

The cause of this action is that on or about December, 1898, the defendant, disregarding his marriage vows, willfully and without cause deserted and abandoned the plaintiff, and ever since has and continues to live separate and apart from her without any cause against her will, and defendant has failed to provide for the family of the plaintiff as required by law. Plaintiff prays that she be restored to her home and that she be awarded custody of the child now awarded to the plaintiff, and for such other and further relief as she may desire, to be set forth in the complaint of the plaintiff now on file in this court.

The cause of this action is that on or about December, 1898, the defendant, disregarding his marriage vows, willfully and without cause deserted and abandoned the plaintiff, and ever since has and continues to live separate and apart from her without any cause against her will, and defendant has failed to provide for the family of the plaintiff as required by law. Plaintiff prays that she be restored to her home and that she be awarded custody of the child now awarded to the plaintiff, and for such other and further relief as she may desire, to be set forth in the complaint of the plaintiff now on file in this court.

Order to Show Cause. IN THE PROBATE COURT OF YAKIMA COUNTY, STATE OF WASHINGTON. In the matter of the Estate of Andrew J. Miller, why an order of Sale of Real Estate should not be made.

FRANCIS J. MILLER, Trustee of the estate of Andrew J. Miller, deceased, praying for an order of sale of the real estate of said deceased for the purposes hereinafter stated, and that all persons interested in the estate of said deceased appear before said probate court on Monday, March 12th, 1900, at 10 o'clock a.m. at the court room of said probate court in North Yakima, Washington, to show cause why an order of sale of the real estate of said deceased should not be made, and to show cause why an order of sale of said real estate should not be made, and a copy of this order of sale is hereby published for four consecutive weeks in THE YAKIMA HERALD, a newspaper published in said county and state. Dated this 21st day of January, 1900. D. W. STAHL, Probate Judge.

STATE OF WASHINGTON, ss. COUNTY OF YAKIMA, ss. L. D. WEAVER, Judge and clerk of the probate court of Yakima County, state of Washington, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the order of said court in the matter of the estate of Andrew J. Miller, deceased, as the same appears of record in the Probate Court. Witness my hand and seal of said court this 21st day of January, 1900. D. W. STAHL, Judge and Clerk of said Probate Court.

For Sale. \$7000 WILL BUY A FINE HAY RANCH bench land suitable for fruit orchard. An orchard of about 200 trees already planted, and some bearing.

It has the finest spring in the neighborhood. There are two fine barns, one with a mow; also farming implements, one wagon and a very fine line of harness. It is well fenced and in a fine state of cultivation. It contains 137 acres. For further particulars, apply to E. J. ERIKSEN, on the premises at Konnewick, fifteen miles from North Yakima. Or address the owner, N. J. BRAGEN, Portland, Oregon. Reason for selling, going out of the Business. 12-2m

NOTICE. Meeting of Stockholders. NOTICE OF THE MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of the Moxee Company for the purpose of increasing the capital stock of said company, is hereby given by the undersigned, a majority of the trustees of said company, to the stockholders through that a meeting of said stockholders will be held at the office of said company in North Yakima, Co., Washington, on Monday, the 14th day of April, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock a.m. for the purpose of increasing the capital stock of said company to the sum of \$20,000, to be divided into 200 shares of the par value of \$100 per share.

All stockholders are requested to attend. Dated at Moxee, Yakima County this 10th day of February, 1900. W. E. ERIKSEN, Trustee. R. E. NICHOLS, Trustee. J. M. HALL, Secretary. 12-2m

Notice for Publication. LAND OFFICE AT NORTH YAKIMA, WASH. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE following claim against the public lands of the United States, to-wit: Section 35, Twp. 13 N., R. 20 E., is hereby advertised for sale, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of U. S. Land Office at North Yakima, on April 2nd, 1900, viz: JACOB KOTA.

Of Prosser, Wash. who made Pre. D. S. No. 225, for the NW 1/4 of Sec. 35, Twp. 13 N., R. 20 E. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation said land, viz: Andrew V. Rydholm, O. A. Rydholm, Henry Tunka, John Dankers, all of Prosser, Yakima Co., Wash. IRA M. KRUTZ, Register. 12-2m

Notice for Publication. LAND OFFICE AT NORTH YAKIMA, WASH. February 17, 1900. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE following claim against the public lands of the United States, to-wit: Section 35, Twp. 13 N., R. 20 E., is hereby advertised for sale, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of U. S. Land Office at North Yakima, Wash., on March 29th, 1900, viz: CHARLES C. CASE.

Of Prosser, Wash. who made Pre. D. S. No. 122, for the NW 1/4 of Sec. 35, Twp. 13 N., R. 20 E. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation said land, viz: A. F. Eschbacher, J. F. Eschbacher, Robert Eilen, J. F. Forster, all of North Yakima, Wash. IRA M. KRUTZ, Register. 12-2m

Notice for Publication. LAND OFFICE AT NORTH YAKIMA, WASH. February 22, 1900. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE following claim against the public lands of the United States, to-wit: Section 35, Twp. 13 N., R. 20 E., is hereby advertised for sale, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of U. S. Land Office at North Yakima, in the state of Washington, on the 27th day of March, 1900, viz: RICK SCHULLER, (who made Pre. D. S. No. 227) for the NW 1/4 of Sec. 35, Twp. 13 N., R. 20 E. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation said land, viz: A. F. Eschbacher, J. F. Eschbacher, Robert Eilen, J. F. Forster, all of North Yakima, Wash. IRA M. KRUTZ, Register. 12-2m

Annual Meeting Old Union Ditch Co. NOTICE is hereby given that the regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Old Union Ditch Company will be held at the Court House in the city of North Yakima, on the first day of March, 1900. And at said meeting action will be taken to increase the Capital Stock of said Company from six hundred (\$600) dollars to five thousand (\$5000) dollars; also to amend the By-Laws of said Company and for the transaction of any or all other business which may properly be brought before said meeting. Any order of the Board of Trustees. Attest: J. H. NEEDHAM, Secretary of Company. Dated at North Yakima, Jan. 8, 1900. 12-2m

NOTICE TO CREDITORS. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against the estate of Celestia A. Fish, deceased, to present the same, with the proper vouchers, at the office of Whittier & Parker in North Yakima, Yakima County, State of Washington, within one year from the date hereof, or the same will be forever barred. Dated this 27th day of January, 1900. GEORGE W. WHEELER, JNO. F. MARKS, Executors. 12-2m

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