

THE YAKIMA HERALD.

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THE YAKIMA HERALD.

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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.

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FIRST NATIONAL BANK of North Yakima.

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Capital, \$100,000. Surplus, \$10,000.

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Jos. J. Appel, Dealer in Fine Wines & Liquors

The Best Brands of Imported and Domestic Cigars.

South Side Yakima Avenue.

IN THE SOUP.

An actor had a jug of gin,
And when he went to play
He hid it darkly in a box
Till he could come that way.

A super saw him hide it there,
And deftly made a scoop,
So, when the actor came again,
The gin was in the cup.

IS MARRIAGE A FAILURE?

You say I am old and decrepit,
That the sands of my life are 'most run,
And that you, in your youth and your beauty,
Have only life's journey begun.

You beg me to answer a question
In the sincerest words that I know—
Is true love and marriage a failure,
Or a bright little heaven below?

Ah! your query I never may answer,
Tho' I speak with the wisdom of years,
And have given to "some one's" fond keeping
Your own heart beyond your reach—
For love is a joy and a sorrow—
Like a forest with sunshine and shade—
And our lives would be barren without it,
And profitless, too, if I'm afraid.

But when you have learned all love's teachings,
The pain and the pleasure and all,
And have given to "some one's" fond keeping
Your own heart beyond your reach—
Ah! then you will know all the meaning
You ask me so plately to tell,
And the song in your heart will be echo
The sound of a sweet wedding bell.

The First Printing Office.

The first printing office on the Pacific coast was built by the two missionaries, Whitman and Spaulding, who settled on Lapwai creek, a branch of the Clearwater, and twelve miles above Lewiston, Idaho.

The house still standing was originally a two-story building, though only the ground floor remains, and was made of logs and shakes. It is now used by the Indians for a stable. In this building the first printing office west of the mountains on the Pacific coast was established.

The material was originally sent by the American board of foreign missions in Boston, in 1809, to the Sandwich Islands, and in 1840 was presented by the First Native church of Hawaii to the Lapwai mission. E. O. Hall came along with it to set the type. The press is now in the state library at Salem, Ogn.

Recovered Damages From the R. P.

Benjamin Davis, who sued the Northern Pacific for damages for ejection from the train, has just been awarded a verdict of \$3080, by a Spokane jury. The circumstances as claimed by the plaintiff were as follows: Davis wanted to go from Spokane Falls to Cheney. The ticket office was closed. He tendered the conductor a dollar but 15 cents additional was demanded to cover the rebate check, so he offered a five-dollar gold piece, which the conductor was unable to change. At the next station, Marshall, Davis purchased a ticket from that point to Cheney. The conductor demanded back fare and again the five-dollar piece was tendered which the conductor still couldn't change. The train was then stopped and Davis forcibly ejected, to his bodily injury, as he maintained.

The Height of Adam and Eve.

Mr. Henricson, a member of the French Academy of Sciences, published a work in the year 1718, a larger part of which was given up to the past and present conditions of the human family. In the course of his arguments he proves, to his own satisfaction at least, that we have gradually degenerated from colossal specimens of flesh and sinew to almost microscopic specks in comparison. The dignified position of the learned Henricson demands for his views all due respect, but who of the present generation could be induced to believe that Adam, the first landlord of creation, was 123 feet and 9 inches high? Yet, in the course of his reasoning, he proves this in a satisfactory way to himself and his colleagues. "Eve," says this learned M. D., "was a splendid helpmate for her husband, but was not nearly so tall, being but 118 feet, 9 inches and 9 lines."—St. Louis Republic.

Mrs. Cleveland in Literature.

I have reliable authority in stating that Mrs. Cleveland will make a mild venture into literature soon after her retirement to private life. Her undertaking will be a modest one, consisting of a magazine article, which, however, may evolve into two before it is finished. What periodical will secure the article cannot be definitely said, but in all probability the readers of the Century will find it in one of their forthcoming numbers. By her friends Mrs. Cleveland's taste for literature is well known, and her compositions at college show that the pen glides easily and effectively in her hand. The Century's editor, Mr. Richard Watson Gilder, is a close friend of the Cleverlands, and it is doubtless due to his persuasion that Mrs. Cleveland has consented to write something for publication. The channel through which it will be given to the public seems, therefore, easy to define.—Boston Journal.

Their Business Booming.

Probably no one thing has caused such a general revival of trade at C. B. Bushnell's drug store as their giving away to their customers of so many free trial bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption. Their trade is simply enormous in this very valuable article from the fact that it always cures and never disappoints. Coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, croup, and all throat and lung diseases quickly cured. You can test it before buying by getting trial bottle free; large size \$1. Every bottle warranted.*

THE ADMISSION ACT.

The Law Creating the Three New States.

Method of Procedure to Complete the Work—Manifest Federal Concessions—Liberal Grant for Permanent School Fund.

Following is the text of the act of congress admitting Washington, Montana and the two Dakotas into the Union. Sections 2, 5 and 6 and a few paragraphs are omitted in this publication, as they relate exclusively to the Dakotas:

Section 1. That the inhabitants of all that part of the area of the United States now constituting the territories of Dakota, Montana and Washington, as at present described, may become the states of North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana and Washington, respectively, as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 2. That all persons who are qualified by the laws of said territories to vote for representatives of the legislative assemblies thereof are hereby authorized to vote for and choose delegates to form conventions in said proposed states; and the qualifications of delegates to such conventions shall be such as by the laws of said territories respectively persons are required to possess to be eligible to the legislative assemblies thereof; and the aforesaid delegates to form said conventions shall be apportioned within the limits of the proposed states, in such districts as may be established as herein provided, in proportion to the population in each of said counties and districts, as near as may be, to be ascertained at the time of making said apportionments by the persons hereinafter authorized to make the same, from the best information obtainable, in each of which districts three delegates shall be elected, but no elector shall vote for more than two persons for delegates to said conventions; that said apportionments shall be made by the governor, the chief justice and the secretary of said territories; and the governors of said territories shall, by proclamation, order an election of the delegates aforesaid in each of said proposed states, to be held on the Tuesday after the second Monday in May, 1889, which proclamation shall be issued on the 15th day of April, 1889; and such election shall be conducted, the returns made, the result ascertained, and the certificates to persons elected cleared to such convention issued in the same manner as prescribed by the laws of the said territories regulating elections therein for delegates to congress; and the number of votes cast for delegates in each precinct shall also be returned. The number of delegates to said conventions, respectively, shall be seventy-five, and all persons resident in said proposed states, who are qualified voters of said territories as herein provided, shall be entitled to vote upon the election of delegates, and under such rules and regulations as said conventions may prescribe, not in conflict with this act, and upon ratification or rejection of the constitution.

Sec. 3. That the delegates to the conventions elected as provided in this act shall meet at the seat of government of each of said territories, except the delegates elected in South Dakota, who shall meet at the city of Sioux Falls, on the fourth day of July, 1889, and after organization shall declare, on behalf of the people of said proposed states, that they adopt the constitution of the United States; whereupon the said conventions shall be, and are hereby, authorized to form state governments for said proposed states, respectively. The constitutions shall be republican in form, and make no distinction in civil or political rights on account of race or color, except as to Indians not taxed, and not to be repugnant to the constitution of the United States and the principles of the declaration of independence. And said convention shall provide, by ordinances irrevocable without the consent of the United States and the people of said states:

First. That perfect toleration of religious sentiment shall be secured, and that no inhabitant of said states shall ever be molested in person or property on account of his or her mode of religious worship.

Second. That the people inhabiting said proposed states do agree and declare that they forever disclaim all right and title to the unappropriated public lands lying within the boundaries thereof, and to all lands lying within said limits owned or held by any Indian or Indian tribes; and until the title thereto shall have been extinguished by the United States, the same shall be and remain subject to the disposition of the United States, and said Indian lands shall remain under the absolute jurisdiction and control of the congress of the United States; that the lands belonging to the citizens of the United States residing without the said states shall never be taxed at a higher rate than the lands belonging to residents thereof; that no taxes shall be imposed by the states on lands or property therein belonging to or which may be hereafter purchased by the United States or reserved for its use. But nothing herein, or in the ordinances herein provided for, shall preclude the said states from taxing as other lands are taxed any lands owned or held by any Indian who has severed his tribal relations and has obtained from the United States or from any person a title thereto by patent or other grant, and except such lands as have been and

may be granted to any Indian or Indians under any act of congress containing a provision exempting the lands thus granted from taxation; but said ordinances shall provide that all such lands shall be exempt from taxation by such states so long and to such extent as such act of congress may prescribe.

Third. That the debts and liabilities of said territories shall be assumed and paid by said states, respectively.

Fourth. That provision shall be made for the establishment and maintenance of systems of public schools, which shall be open to all the children of said states, and free from sectarian control.

Section 7 relates to the constitutions of North and South Dakota, save the concluding paragraph, which is as follows: Provided, that if either of the proposed states provided for in this act shall reject the constitution which may be submitted for ratification or rejection at the election provided therefor, the governor of the territory in which such proposed constitution was rejected shall issue his proclamation reconvening the delegates elected to the convention which formed such rejected constitution, fixing the time and place at which such convention shall assemble; and when so assembled they shall proceed to form another constitution to amend the rejected constitution, and shall submit such new constitution or amended constitution to the people of the proposed state for ratification or rejection, at such time as said convention may determine; and all the provisions of this act, so far as applicable, shall apply to such convention so reassembled and to the constitution which may be formed, its ratification or rejection, and to the admission of the proposed states.

Sec. 8. The constitutional convention which may assemble in North Dakota, Montana and Washington shall provide for submitting the constitutions formed by them to the people of said proposed states, respectively, for ratification or rejection at elections to be held in said proposed states on the said first Tuesday in October. At the election provided for in this section the qualified voters of said proposed states shall vote directly for or against the proposed constitutions, and for or against any articles or propositions separately submitted. The returns of the said elections shall be made to the secretary of each of said territories, who, with the governor and chief justice thereof, or any two of them, shall canvass the same; and if a majority of the legal votes cast shall be for the constitution the governor shall certify the same to the president of the United States, together with a statement of the votes cast thereon and upon separate articles or propositions, and a copy of said constitution, articles, propositions and ordinances. And if the constitutions and governments of said proposed states are republican in form, and if all the provisions of this act have been complied with in the formation thereof, it shall be the duty of the president of the United States to issue his proclamation announcing the result of the election in each, and thereupon the proposed states which have adopted constitutions and formed state governments as herein provided shall be deemed admitted by congress into the Union under and by virtue of this act on an equal footing with the original states from and after the date of the said proclamation.

Sec. 9. That until the next general census, or until otherwise provided by law, said states shall be entitled to one representative in the house of representatives of the United States, except South Dakota, which shall be entitled to two; and the representatives to the fifty-first congress, together with the governors and other officers provided for in said constitutions, may be elected on the same day of the election for the ratification or rejection of the constitutions; and until said state officers are elected and qualified under the provisions of each constitution and the states, respectively, are admitted into the Union, the territorial officers shall continue to discharge the duties of their respective offices in each of the said territories.

Sec. 10. That upon the admission of each of said states into the Union sections numbered sixteen and thirty-six in every township of said proposed states, and where such sections, or any parts thereof, have been sold or otherwise disposed of by or under the authority of any act of congress, other lands equivalent thereto in legal subdivisions of not less than one-quarter section and as contiguous as may be to the section in lieu of which the same is taken, are hereby granted to said states for the support of common schools, such indemnity lands to be selected within said states in such manner as the legislature may provide with the approval of the secretary of the interior—provided, that the sixteen and thirty-six sections embraced in permanent reservations for national purposes shall not at any time be subject to the grants or to the indemnity provisions of this act, nor shall any lands embraced in Indian, military or other reservation of any character, be subject to the grants or to the indemnity provisions of this act until the reservation shall have been extinguished and such lands be restored to, and become part of, the public domain.

Sec. 11. That all lands herein granted for educational purposes shall be disposed of only at public sale, and at a price not less than \$10 per acre, the proceeds to constitute a permanent school fund, the interest of which only shall be expended in the support of said schools. But said lands may, under such regulations as the

legislature may prescribe, be leased for periods of not more than five years, in quantities not exceeding one section to any one person or company, and such lands shall not be subject to pre-emption, homestead entry or any other entry under land laws of the United States, whether surveyed or unsurveyed, but shall be reserved for school purposes only.

Sec. 12. That upon the admission of each of said states into the Union, in accordance with the provisions of this act, fifty sections of the unappropriated public lands within said states, to be selected and located in legal subdivisions as provided in section 10 of this act, shall be and are hereby granted to said states for the purpose of erecting public buildings at the capital of said states, for legislative, executive and judicial purposes.

Sec. 13. The five per centum of the proceeds of the sales of public lands lying within said states which shall be sold by the United States subsequent to the admission of said states into the Union, after deducting all the expenses incident to the same, shall be paid to the said states, to be used as a permanent fund, the interest of which only shall be expended for the support of the common schools within said states, respectively.

Sec. 14. Such quantity of the lands authorized by the fourth section of the act of July 17, 1854, are to be reserved for university purposes in the territory of Washington, as, together with the lands confirmed to the vendee of the territory by the act of March 14, 1864, will make the full quantity seventy-two entire sections are hereby granted to the state of Washington for the purposes of a university in said state. None of the lands granted in this section shall be sold at less than \$10 per acre; but said lands may be leased in the same manner as provided in section 11 of this act. The schools, colleges and universities provided for in this act shall forever remain under the exclusive control of said states, respectively, and no part of the proceeds arising from the sale or disposal of any lands herein granted for educational purposes shall be used for the support of any sectarian or denominational school, college or university.

Sec. 15. That so much of the lands belonging to the United States as have been acquired and set apart for the purpose mentioned in "an act appropriating money for the erection of a penitentiary in the territory of Dakota," approved March 2, 1881, together with the buildings thereon, be and the same is hereby granted, together with any unexpended balances of the moneys appropriated therefor by said act, to said state of South Dakota for the purposes therein designated; and the states of North Dakota and Washington shall, respectively, have like grants for the same purpose, and subject to like terms and conditions as provided in said act of March 2, 1881, for the territory of Dakota. The penitentiary at Deer Lodge City, Montana, and all lands contained therein and set apart and reserved therefor, are hereby granted to the state of Montana.

Sec. 16. That ninety thousand acres of land, to be selected and located as provided in section 10 of this act, are hereby granted to each of said states, except to the state of South Dakota, to which one hundred and twenty thousand acres are granted, for the use and support of agricultural colleges in said states, as provided in the acts of congress making donations of lands for such purposes.

Sec. 17. That in lieu of the grant of land for purposes of internal improvement made to new states by the eighth section of the act of September 4, 1841, which act is hereby repealed as to the states provided for in this act, and in lieu of any claim or demand by the said states, or either of them, under the act of September 28, 1850, and section 2479 of the revised statutes, making a grant of swamp and overflowed lands to certain states, which grant it is hereby declared is not extended to the states provided for in this act, and in lieu of any grant of saline lands to said states, the following grants of land are hereby made, to-wit:

To the state of Washington: For the establishment and maintenance of a scientific school, 100,000 acres; for state normal school, 100,000 acres; for public buildings at the state capital, in addition to the grant hereinbefore made for that purpose, 100,000 acres; for state charitable, educational, penal and reformatory institutions, 200,000 acres.

That the states provided for in this act shall not be entitled to any further or other grants of land for any purpose than as expressly provided in this act. And the lands granted by this section shall be held, appropriated and disposed of exclusively for the purposes herein mentioned, in such manner as the legislatures of the respective states may severally provide.

Sec. 18. That all mineral lands shall be exempted from the grants made by this act. But if sections sixteen and thirty-six, or any subdivision or portion of any smallest subdivision thereof in any township shall be found by the department of the interior to be mineral lands, said states are hereby authorized and empowered to select, in legal subdivisions, an equal quantity of other unappropriated lands in said states, in lieu thereof, for the use and the benefit of the common schools of said states.

Sec. 19. That all lands granted in quantity or as indemnity by this act shall be selected, under the direction of the secretary of the interior, from the surveyed, unsurveyed, and unappropriated public lands of the United States within the limits of the respective states entitled

thereto. And there shall be deducted from the number of acres of land donated by this act for specific objects to said states the number of acres in each heretofore donated by congress to said territories for similar objects.

Sec. 20. That the sum of twenty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the expenses of the said conventions, except to Dakota, for which the sum of forty thousand dollars is so appropriated, twenty thousand dollars in each for North Dakota and South Dakota, and for the payment of the members thereof, under the same rules and regulations and at the same rates as are now provided by law for the payment of the territorial legislatures. Any money hereby appropriated not necessary for such purpose shall be covered into the treasury of the United States.

Sec. 21. That each of said states, when admitted as aforesaid, shall constitute one judicial district, the names thereof to be the same as the names of the states, respectively; and the circuit and district courts thereof shall be held at the capital of such state for the time being, and each of said districts shall, for judicial purposes, until otherwise provided, be attached to the eighth judicial circuit, except Washington and Montana, which shall be attached to the ninth judicial circuit. There shall be appointed for each of said districts one district judge, and one United States marshal. The judge of each of said districts shall receive a yearly salary of \$3000 a year, payable in four equal installments, on the first days of January, April, July and October of each year, and shall reside in the district. There shall be appointed clerks of said courts in each district, who shall keep their offices at the capital of said state. The regular terms of said courts shall be held in each district at the place aforesaid, on the first Monday in April and the first Monday in November of each year, and only one grand jury and one petit jury shall be summoned in both said circuit and district courts. The circuit and district courts for each of said districts, and the judges thereof, respectively, shall possess the same powers and jurisdiction, and perform the same duties required to be performed by the other circuit and district courts and the judges of the United States, and shall be governed by the same laws and regulations. The marshal, district attorney and clerks of the circuit and district court of each of said districts, and all the other officers and persons performing duties in the administration of justice therein, shall severally possess the powers and perform the duties lawfully possessed and required to be performed by similar officers in other districts of the United States; and shall, for the services they may perform, receive the fees and compensation allowed by law to other similar officers and persons performing similar duties in the state of Nebraska.

Sec. 22. That all cases of appeal or writ of error heretofore prosecuted and now pending in the supreme court of the United States upon any record from the supreme court of either of the territories mentioned in this act, or that may hereafter lawfully be prosecuted upon any record from either of said courts, may be heard and determined by said supreme court of the United States. And the mandate of execution or of further proceedings shall be directed by the supreme court of the United States to the circuit or district court hereby established within the state succeeding the territory from which such record is or may be pending, or to the supreme court of such state, as the nature of the case may require, provided, that the mandate of execution or of further proceedings shall, in cases arising in the territory of Dakota, directed by the supreme court of the United States to the circuit or district court of the district of South Dakota, or to the supreme court of the state of South Dakota, or to the circuit or district court of the district of North Dakota, or to the supreme court of the state of North Dakota, or to the supreme court of the territory of North Dakota, as the nature of the case may require. And each of the circuit, district and states courts, herein named, shall, respectively, be the successor of the supreme court of the territory, as to all such cases arising within the limits embraced within the jurisdiction of such courts respectively with full power to proceed with the same, and award mesne or final process thereon; and that from all judgments and decrees of the supreme court of either of the territories mentioned in the act, in any case arising within the limits of any of the proposed states prior to admission, the parties to such judgment shall have the same right to prosecute appeals and writs of error to the supreme court of the United States as they shall have had by law prior to the admission of said state into the Union.

Sec. 23. That in respect to all cases, proceedings and matters now pending in the supreme or district court of either of the territories mentioned in this act at the time of the admission into the Union of either of the states mentioned in this act, and arising within the limits of any such state, whereof the circuit or district courts by this act established might have had jurisdiction under the laws of the United States had such courts existed at the time of the commencement of such cases, the said circuit and district courts, respectively, shall be the successors of said supreme and district courts of said territory; and in respect to all other cases, proceedings and matters pending in the

supreme or district courts of any of the territories mentioned in this act at the time of the admission of such territory into the Union, arising within the limits of said proposed state, the courts established by such state shall, respectively, be the successors of said supreme and district territorial courts; and all the files, records, indictments and proceedings relating to any such cases, shall be transferred to such circuit, district and state courts, and the same shall be proceeded with therein in due course of law, but no writ, act, indictment, cause or proceeding now pending, or that prior to the admission of any of the states mentioned in this act, shall abate by the admission of any such state into the Union, but the same shall be transferred and proceeded with in the proper United States circuit, district or state court, as the case may be; Provided, however, that in all civil actions, causes and proceedings, in which the United States is not a party, transfers shall not be made to the circuit and district courts of the United States except upon written request of one of the parties to such action or proceeding filed in the proper court; and in the absence of such request, such cases shall be proceeded with in the proper state courts.

Sec. 24. That the constitutional conventions may, by ordinance, provide for the election of officers for full state governments, including members of the legislatures and representatives in the fifty-first congress; but said state governments shall remain in abeyance until the states shall be admitted into the Union, respectively, as provided in this act. In case the constitution of any of said proposed states shall be ratified by the people, but not otherwise, the legislature thereof may assemble, organize and elect two senators of the United States; and the governor and secretary of state of such proposed state shall certify the election of the senators and representatives in the manner required by law; and when such state is admitted into the Union, the senators and representatives shall be entitled to be admitted to seats in congress, and the officers of the state governments formed in pursuance of said constitutions, as provided by the constitutional conventions, shall proceed to exercise all the functions of such state officers; and all the laws in force made by said territories, at the time of their admission into the Union, shall be in force in said states, except as modified or changed by this act or by the constitutions of the states, respectively.

Sec. 25. That all acts or parts of acts in conflict with the provisions of this act, whether passed by the legislature of said territories or by congress, are hereby repealed.

Advertised Letter List.

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

Apping, Z E
Bridgman, Miss L
Brough, Miss Cora
Cahoon, Jacob
Doremont, J F
Dorby, Mrs Libby
Harris, M
Hubbard, John
Huger, M J
Moore, Sarah A
Morrison, John
MacLean, Alex
Primam, L H
Simooke, J T
Shannafelt, E A
Tull, J E
Young, E J
Woody, W W
Waters, G W

Acorn, W N
Burton, Wm
Curry, Emet
Davern, G A
Downs, John
Harbert, J G
Harrington, Wm
Jonson, Karl
Miller, A P
Mills, George
Moria, Miss M
Reynolds, Miss M E
St. Hillaire, Rev
Trucker, Miss S J
Vinson, Samuel
Williams, C T

OSCAR VAN DYCKE, P. M.
Missy Falsehood.

He gazed around the cheerful and comfortable looking apartment, and addressing the widow, he said:

"Your husband's been dead over a year now?"

"Yes," she answered, with a sigh, "over a year."

"Remember reading his obituary," he said, "and I thought it contained a misstatement of facts."

"A misstatement of facts?"

"Yes, it said he had gone to a better home. In my opinion it would be impossible for him to find a more cheerful, more comfortable, and, with you in it, a more charming and desirable home than this."

The widow smiled sweetly, then he was accepted.

—Remember that Ayer's Cherry Pectoral has no equal as a specific for colds, coughs, and all affections of the throat and lungs. For nearly half a century it has been in greater demand than any other remedy for pulmonary complaints. All druggists have it for sale.

AVOID APPEARANCES.—A worthy gentleman, having an unusually red nose, was long suspected of being a tippler on the sly, by those not well acquainted with his strictly temperate habits. His unfortunate disfigurement was readily cured by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

FORNUS GONORS, Or., March 8.

I have been troubled many years with weakness of the kidneys and have tried many different remedies, sought aid from different physicians and even changed climates to obtain relief, but have met with indifferent success.—Hearing through a friend of the value of the Oregon Kidney Tea, I obtained a box of it and have derived more benefit from it than anything else I have yet found.

J. T. FITZ.
Sold by Allen & Chapman.

A SOURCE OF PROSPERITY.

Sagacious Californians for years urged the planting of fruit trees and maintained that the supply could not keep abreast of the demand, and experience has demonstrated the correctness of their judgment.

Wheat would only bring a song, and did not justify a greater price, are now readily sold in the favored fruit districts for as high as a thousand dollars per acre.

It is manifest that fruit raising is a profitable industry, where the climatic conditions are sympathetic, and it does not seem capable of being overdone.

This industry is the greatest one of auxiliaries to local development for only small tracts of lands are necessary and when once the monetary benefits of fruit culture are recognized the day of big farms is the day of the past.

Yakima is as well favored as any other section for the growing of apples, peaches, pears, plums, prunes and small fruits.

Of course for the more delicate fruits and the fruits which ripen early California will maintain the commanding position, but for the fruits nominated Yakima can do as well in quantity and the fruits are far better favored.

It is stated that the raising of peaches is profitable when a crop can be secured once in three years. Better than this can be done here.

The damage to fruit trees is no greater here than elsewhere and there has never been such a thing known in this section as blight, or destruction from vermin.

Occasionally an early spring followed by a severe frost will kill many of the buds, but this is the same everywhere. Even in California, the southern states, and in Florida the severe weather will now and then destroy or shorten the crops, and trees suffer no oftener here from the rigors of climate than they do in acknowledged favorable localities.

Of all Washington for this industry. Of course the raising of fruits is a business and it should be worked on business principles, and orchards should not be permitted to run themselves. The rigors of climate can be neutralized and if cold weather does occur at the proper season the evil effects can be wrothy or partially obviated by mulching.

Yakima has markets to the east and west. The former have already been tested and found satisfactory. Kittitas county and the Sound country will consume all the fruits Yakima can raise for years to come, and should we grow beyond this the entire country east to St. Paul is fruitless and could be supplied from this point.

Yakima is favorably situated with regard to transportation facilities, and these facilities will increase as time goes by. The problem of traffic rates will solve itself with the increase in magnitude of the business.

The logic of the fruit and gardening industries for this locality is that they will materially enhance the value of land, and this fact will compound the population. Cheap land is found only in sparsely settled countries, and high priced lands are not in the nature of things to be held in large tracts, but will be held in 10 and 20 acre farms by men who will give their personal attention to the cultivation of the same.

The time will no doubt come when fruit cars will be regularly loaded at this place, and canneries turning the surplus of maul fruit into the elements of commercial wealth. But to attain this enviable condition the ground must be cleared of sage, well plowed and harrowed, and trees planted. There should be no delay.

No time is more acceptable than the present, and if the Herald's advice is acted upon thrift, wealth and commercial prosperity will be Yakima's heritage.

NOTES OF NEWS.

Brief Paragraphs Taken From the Telegraph Wires—What the World is Doing.

The daily circulation of the San Francisco Examiner is 56,000, the Chronicle 46,000 and the Call 17,000.

President Cleveland was consistent to the last. One of his final acts before becoming plain Mr. Cleveland was to veto the direct tax bill on the ground that it was unconstitutional.

Amelia Rives is said to be at her Virginia home revising the proof sheets of her new novel, "The Witness of the Sun," which is to appear in Lippincott's for April, just one year since the publication of her first sensation.

The Reading Iron Works Co., of Reading, Pa., one of the largest concerns of the kind in the country, and employing 2500 men, has been forced to suspend. Dullness in trade and a shrinkage in prices were the causes of the failure.

Piggott, the forger of the Farnell, Egan, Davitt and O'Kelly letters, was apprehended in Madrid, but while being allowed temporary liberty to prepare for the journey to England he secured a revolver and shot himself through the head, resulting in instant death.

Mrs. W. H. Kinross had secured a divorce from her husband, the baritone singer, but three days when that worthy married Miss Addie Cassidy at Little Sheeta, Cal. Miss Cassidy is the chorus singer about whom there was so much scandal a short time ago in connection with Kinross.

Prosser Fratricide.

Prosser, March 3, 1889. EUSTON HERALD: An incident which might have ended seriously occurred here yesterday. Mr. and Mrs. Henshaw, immigrants, were camped near Prosser, and Mrs. Henshaw was standing near the camp fire, when a breath of wind shot the flames in her direction and almost before she could realize it her clothing was in a blaze.

The rumors of war with Germany have died away but there are prospects of a conflict nearer home. The sheepmen of the Horse Heaven hills are up in arms over range matters. One of them informed your correspondent yesterday that "the arts of diplomacy were about to be commenced."

The Oregon legislature last session was a very expensive luxury, and a general howl is the result all over the state. The expenses for the session were \$45,000, of which \$15,000 was for the hire of lady clerks; but then those clerks were the most beautiful and attractive that could be procured throughout Webfoot, and of course they came high.

The jury in the case of Oregon vs. Jno. D. Wilcox, for attempting to extort money from Mrs. Dr. Murray while he was publishing the Portland News, rendered a verdict of "not guilty." The defense was substantially that Mrs. Murray made overtures to Wilcox with a view to the suppression of an article on her malpractice. Mr. Isaacs is also free from legal toils, he having appeared as a witness for the state.

We had thought that in case Washington territory should be admitted without the panhandle of Idaho, it would settle the annexation question, until receipt of a letter from Judge Buck stating that Senators Dolph, Edmunds and others were of the opinion that annexation should be made a separate issue after Washington territory became a state. Judge Buck writes that he is laying the foundation for such a scheme.—Palouse City Boomerang.

Mike Murphy, one of the wealthy men of Tacoma, was arrested and lodged in jail the other day for being so drunk that he couldn't distinguish when he was on his feet and when on his head. This condition has become almost second nature to him, and is one of the evil results of the rapid rise in property valuations.

When arrested Murphy had \$1140 on his person. A few years ago he was the owner of some land in the neighborhood of Tacoma, which he vainly tried to sell for \$600. Now his wealth is estimated at \$750,000. A petition has been presented to the court to have him declared an habitual drunkard and his property placed in the hands of a guardian.

Charles Skeels was fatally shot by his wife at Spokane Falls, March 1. Skeels was the owner of the Pantheon saloon, and he had been paying such marked attention to a couple of variety actresses as to arouse the jealousy of his wife. At the time of the shooting he was visiting the vaudeville acts in their rooms, and Mrs. Skeels, having learned of his whereabouts, procured a revolver, went to the rooms, sent a messenger in after him and when he made his appearance fired four shots at him, three of which took effect. Skeels lingered until the following night, when he died. Mrs. Skeels bears a bad reputation, being known in the Corcoran country as "Bunko Liz." She is now in jail at Spokane, charged by the coroner's jury with murder.

"Will be Prepared." A Tacoma paper says, in speaking of the removal of the capital: "When the hour of conflict approaches, Yakima will be prepared for the fight, not with her ammunition wasted in futile effort to create a 'boom' on future possibility, but with her batteries loaded for victory, with the confidence of success."

How do we want to go to the first legislature of the state of Washington, and get some of that capital ammunition in our "jeans." We have belonged to the hungry brigades so long that now we get a smell of the good things so near at hand, we can no longer control our feelings. Boys, can't you see the point and give us a start in that direction. There is lots of signs in it for you, and glory and honor for the creature of your choice. A gun not loaded nowadays is of little use.—Astoria Sentinel.

colonel. He was in the battle of Pea Ridge, was present at the surrender of Vicksburg and took part in the cavalry raid into Alabama and Georgia. At the close of the war he was promoted to a brigadier-generalship for meritorious services. He was mustered out in 1865.

After the war General Noble settled in St. Louis, where, on the recommendation of Attorney-General Stanberry, he was made United States district attorney by President Johnson. He resigned his position in 1870, and has since been engaged in the private practice of law. His firm is that of Noble & Orrick. He has lived in St. Louis since 1867.

The Pacific Northwest.

The sheriff election contest between Meade and Brown, of Kittitas county, has been abandoned, and Brown took possession of the office this week, succeeding Sam Packwood.

The state of Oregon now contains thirty-one counties. There were only twenty-nine before the last legislature met. The new ones are Harney county, off of Grant, and Sherman county, off of Wasco.

Rev. George H. Atkinson, aged nearly 70 years, died at Portland February 24. Dr. Atkinson was the head of the Congregational churches of the Northwest, and an indefatigable worker in the cause of religion and education.

The employees of the O. R. & N. steamers on the Sound have struck, consequent to a reduction of 10 per cent. on wages. The Olympian, Hayward Potter, North Pacific, Hassalo and Geo. E. Starr are all tied up at their respective docks.

The Wickersham seduction case it is estimated cost King county \$30,000, and now Wickersham is to be tried for extortion of perjury, and Doctors Miller and Brown are to enjoy a matinee. There is no telling where the extravagance will end.

J. M. Buckley, late general manager of the Northern Pacific, has removed from Tacoma to Spokane Falls and has associated himself with Mr. Corbett in the building of the Spokane & Northern railroad, the contract for which has been let to Burns & Chapman.

The Northern Pacific railroad between Tacoma and Portland is to be double tracked, and the work is to commence immediately. President Oakes says that arrangements have been made to allow the Southern and Union Pacific to reach the Sound by that route, and that Tacoma is to be the terminus.

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AN AGE OF WONDERS.

After Centuries of Bigoted Darkness, Light!

Every Assault Upon the Impregnable Citadel of True Science Adds Fuel to the Cause.

The ammunition of calumny has been expended. The deadly projectiles hurled and arrows lie broken at the feet of victory. And when Aurora's rays shall have pierced the smoke of the battlefield, the name of the histogenetic system of medicine will glitter a bright and imperishable star in the diadem of science, when those who tried to wind their slimy coils around the snowy throat have moldered in oblivion and their epitaphs have vanished from the face of the earth.

Seattle, Washington. My little boy, when four years old, was taken sick with scarlet rash. He had competent medical aid but he never fully recovered. For three years he was sick, could retain nothing on his stomach, sometimes would vomit ceaselessly for a week, not retaining even water. He dwindled away to but a shadow of his former self. At last his mind gave way. For two weeks he clung to me begging me not to bury him in the ground. He recognized nobody, not even me. We all concluded that death would be a relief to him. There was no use trying the old school doctors, of that we had had enough experience. Their medicines failed to kill me when every one of them gave me up with consumption, saying that I could not live a week. That was three years ago, if I had not called in Dr. J. Eugene Jordan. I had then been bedfast for over a year, could not turn over, suffered with excruciating pain and spat bloody pus.

As by the aid of the histogenetic medicine I recovered from the verge of the grave and was able to do considerable of my household in ninety days. Well, we got Dr. Jordan's medicine for our little boy and his reason returned and so did his health, and in two months from first taking his medicine he went to school. We are convinced, as is everyone who has used the unprecedented Histogenetic medicine, that it accomplishes the apparently impossible, and that to compare them to all the other medicines is like comparing bright sunlight to Egyptian darkness.

GO TO THE

Climax Barber Shop

For a Nice, Good and Clean Shave. OPPOSITE THE HOTEL STEINER.

Cigars and Tobaccos

Of All Kinds Constantly on Hand. Solomon & Gould.

The Bon-Ton Restaurant

Cigar Store

H. C. WILSON, Prop., COR. YAKIMA AVE. & FRONT ST., opp. Depot

First-Class Meals at All Hours, at 25 Cents.

Imported and Domestic Cigars,

Chewing and Smoking Tobacco,

Of the Most Popular Brands, Pipes, Cigarettes, AND A Complete Assortment of Excellent Candles, Chewing Gum, &c., &c., &c.

H. C. WILSON,

R. E. Cor. Yakima Ave. and Front St., opp. Depot.

J. W. MASTERS,

Having purchased the interest of J. C. MacCrimmon in the Stock of Merchandise of MacCrimmon & Masters will continue the General Merchandise Business at the same place, where he will be pleased to meet all the old customers and many new ones and give them the very best bargains in the city in

Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Furnishing Goods, Hats & Caps,

LAMPS & CROCKERY,

Groceries! Groceries!

I will give you a Square Deal, Full Value, and Bottom Prices for Cash.

Cor. First and A Streets, NORTH YAKIMA, WASH.

J. W. Masters.

H. KUECHLER,

JEWELER & WATCHMAKER,

YAKIMA AVE. (Goodwin Building), NORTH YAKIMA, WASH.,

Carries a very large and well assorted stock of the newest designs in elegant and lasting Jewelry, Diamonds, Watches, Clocks, Silverware, &c.,

All of which will be offered at the lowest possible prices. Satisfaction guaranteed on all kinds of

Repairing in Watches, Jewelry, &c.

FINE WATCH REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.

All Work Warranted!

"The Old Reliable,"

G. W. CARY,

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

General Merchandise,

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

Millinery Department,

Embracing all the latest novelties in Ladies' Wear.

Yakima Ave., North Yakima, W. T.

Administratrix Notice.

In the matter of the Estate of Henry D. Merwin, Deceased: Notice to Creditors.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having claims against the Estate of Henry D. Merwin, deceased, to present the same with the necessary vouchers to the undersigned, Administratrix of said estate, at her residence in North Yakima, W. T., within one year from the date of this notice or the same will be forever barred.

MAGGIE E. MERWIN, Administratrix of said Estate. Dated February 13, 1889.

DESERED LANDS—Notice of Intention to Make Proof.

U. S. LAND OFFICE NORTH YAKIMA, W. T., February 13, 1889. I EDGAR T. STONE, of YAKIMA, W. T., do hereby give notice of my intention to make final proof to establish my claim to the above described lands, and to receive the same in fee simple, in accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress, approved August 22, 1854, and the act of Congress, approved March 3, 1875, and the act of Congress, approved July 1, 1870, and the act of Congress, approved July 1, 1870, and the act of Congress, approved July 1, 1870.

Administratrix Notice.

In the Probate Court of Yakima County, Washington Territory. In the matter of the Estate of Anne Hill, Deceased: Notice to Creditors.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed Administratrix of the estate of Anne Hill, deceased, and she is further given to all persons having claims against the said Anne Hill or debts or claims due to her, to present the same to her at her residence in North Yakima, W. T., within one year from the date of this notice or the same will be forever barred.

WILLIAM J. HILL, Administratrix. Witness my hand this 13th day of February, A. D. 1889.

GO TO THE

Climax Barber Shop

For a Nice, Good and Clean Shave. OPPOSITE THE HOTEL STEINER.

Cigars and Tobaccos

Of All Kinds Constantly on Hand. Solomon & Gould.

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Yakima Ave., North Yakima, W. T.

Administratrix Sale of Real Estate.

In the Probate Court of Yakima County, Washington Territory. In the matter of the Estate of Annie Hill, Deceased: Notice to Creditors.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF THE PROBATE COURT OF YAKIMA COUNTY, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, made on the 10th day of February, A. D. 1889, authorizing me to sell the community real estate owned by the deceased, Annie Hill and myself, her surviving husband, I will on FRIDAY, MARCH 10TH, 1889, beginning at the hour of 2 P. M., at public auction, at the front door of the Court House of Yakima county, in the city of North Yakima, sell to the highest bidder complying with the terms of sale, all of the following described real estate so ordered to be sold, situated in Yakima county, Washington Territory, to-wit: Lot four (4) in block thirty-one (31); lots five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-four, thirty-five, thirty-six, thirty-seven, thirty-eight, thirty-nine, forty, forty-one, forty-two, forty-three, forty-four, forty-five, forty-six, forty-seven, forty-eight, forty-nine, fifty, fifty-one, fifty-two, fifty-three, fifty-four, fifty-five, fifty-six, fifty-seven, fifty-eight, fifty-nine, sixty, sixty-one, sixty-two, sixty-three, sixty-four, sixty-five, sixty-six, sixty-seven, sixty-eight, sixty-nine, seventy, seventy-one, seventy-two, seventy-three, seventy-four, seventy-five, seventy-six, seventy-seven, seventy-eight, seventy-nine, eighty, eighty-one, eighty-two, eighty-three, eighty-four, eighty-five, eighty-six, eighty-seven, eighty-eight, eighty-nine, ninety, ninety-one, ninety-two, ninety-three, ninety-four, ninety-five, ninety-six, ninety-seven, ninety-eight, ninety-nine, one hundred, one hundred and one, one hundred and two, one hundred and three, one hundred and four, one hundred and five, one hundred and six, one hundred and seven, one hundred and eight, one hundred and nine, one hundred and ten, one hundred and eleven, one hundred and twelve, one hundred and thirteen, one hundred and fourteen, one hundred and fifteen, one hundred and sixteen, one hundred and seventeen, one hundred and eighteen, one hundred and nineteen, one hundred and twenty, one hundred and twenty-one, one hundred and twenty-two, one hundred 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four, three hundred and five, three hundred and six, three hundred and seven, three hundred and eight, three hundred and nine, three hundred and ten, three hundred and eleven, three hundred and twelve, three hundred and thirteen, three hundred and fourteen, three hundred and fifteen, three hundred and sixteen, three hundred and seventeen, three hundred and eighteen, three hundred and nineteen, three hundred and twenty, three hundred and twenty-one, three hundred and twenty-two, three hundred and twenty-three, three hundred and twenty-four, three hundred and twenty-five, three hundred and twenty-six, three hundred and twenty-seven, three hundred and twenty-eight, three hundred and twenty-nine, three hundred and thirty, three hundred and thirty-one, three hundred and thirty-two, three hundred and thirty-three, three hundred and thirty-four, three hundred and thirty-five, three hundred and thirty-six, three hundred and thirty-seven, three hundred and thirty-eight, three hundred and thirty-nine, three hundred and forty, three hundred and forty-one, three hundred and forty-two, three hundred and forty-three, three hundred and forty-four, three hundred and forty-five, three hundred and forty-six, three hundred and forty-seven, three hundred and forty-eight

INAUGURAL OF COUNTY OFFICIALS.—All the newly elected county officers assumed their duties Monday and the superceded officials gracefully slid out. The county business is moving along under the new regime as smoothly as of old. Auditor Bartholet has taken hold of his duties vigorously and seems as much at home in his new quarters as he was in the old. Col. Prosser, the retiring auditor is also deputy clerk of the court and he is closing up his old books. Sheriff Lesh having superceded himself is anything but green at his work in fact, in the slang of day, "there are no flies on him." D. W. Stair the new probate judge, is an attorney and thoroughly conversant with probate work so so "he's all right." Geo. W. Carey, the treasurer, having filled the unexpired term of the late John Spilwan, is well up in his duties and performs them in a manner that meets the approval of all. The officers are all good men and will, no doubt, fulfill their duties honestly and to the credit of themselves and the voters who in their majesty placed them where they are.

AMATEUR DRAMATICS.—The Washington and Whittier Societies of the Yakima public school will hold the boards of the Opera House, Saturday evening with DeWolfe's drama, "The Danger Signal." The proceeds of the entertainment are to go to the school library fund. For an object so worthy there should be a general attendance by citizens. The following young people will participate in the drama: Elmer Marks, J. T. Parker, Fred Haines, E. Freeman, J. E. Baxter, Chas. Marks, Chas. Giesentanner, Maudie Thomas, Clara Sinclair, Elsie Cary and Belle Yeates. McGlothlen's band will furnish the music for the occasion.

AUCTION SALE OF ELLENBURGH LOTS.—The sale of the Northern Pacific lots at Ellensburg on Saturday last was not a howling success, although the sale had been advertised throughout the length and breadth of the Northwest. One hundred and four lots were sold at an average price of \$400. The bidding, which dragged considerably, was principally done by citizens of Ellensburg, outsiders purchasing only four or five lots. The prices obtained were materially lower than have heretofore ruled. The aggregate sales amounted to a little over forty thousand dollars.

BONDING THE MAMMOTH MINE.—The papers were signed Wednesday bonding the Mammoth mine for \$50,000 to A. J. Knott, A. P. Sharpstein and others of Portland. Mr. Knott and associates are bound to pay \$2500 to Jeff McDaniel, Al Churchill, T. J. V. Clark and James Greaves within twenty days after they receive notification that the roads are passable to the mine; to keep a force of men employed on development work but not to ship to exceed five tons of ore, and are to make the final payment of \$47,500 within four months after the first payment.

RECEIVER HOWLETT'S SUCCESSOR CONTINUED.—On the last day of the session of the U. S. senate the nomination of Thos. M. Vance, of North Carolina, to succeed Col. L. S. Howlett as receiver of public moneys for the North Yakima land district, was confirmed. The confirmation had been delayed so long that Col. Howlett's many friends were in hopes that the nomination would go by default, but such was not to be the case. It is expected that Mr. Vance will soon arrive and qualify.

THE FOLLOWING IS A LIST OF THE TAXPAYERS OF KLIKITAT COUNTY paying taxes on \$5000 or over, together with the amount on which assessment was made: J. Scammon, \$6238; Sig. Sichel, \$8365; G. W. Smith, \$12,991; B. E. Snipes, \$800; Amos Stark, \$6000; Jehu Switzer, \$8086; Switzer Bros., \$9490; E. N. Thomas & Son, \$8700; A. D. & Ross Taylor, \$5498; G. W. Waldron, \$6252; W. B. Walker, \$8000; N. P. R. Co., \$288,812.

HANDSOME REAL ESTATE OFFICES.—Messrs. Goodwin & Pugsley, the real estate agents, are now in their new offices in the First National Bank building, and more handsome or better fitted offices it would be hard to find anywhere. The front or business office is covered with a soft matting, while the private office, in the rear, is covered with a handsome Brussels carpet. The furniture is new and of the latest designs.

ARRESTED FOR PERJURY.—C. W. Young, a stud poker dealer, was arrested in this city last week and taken to Seattle to answer to the charge of perjury in testifying in the Wickersham trial that he had seen Siedle Brantner and R. F. Radebaugh together in McGuire's road house. Sadio Smith, who was in Yakima last week, returned to Seattle, and she, with her sister May and Alex McGuire, were also arrested on the same charge.

FORTUNES IN REALTY.—J. H. Thomas has sold to W. P. Rice of Tacoma 35 acres lying south of the Wilson tract for \$6500. As an indication of the way property is being advanced, and the money there is being made in realty, the HERALD will state that since June, 1888, Capt. Thomas has cleared by his "dabbling in dirt" \$41,000. Of this amount, \$15,000 is credited to Seattle property and the balance to Yakima.

KEEPING THE PRESS WARM.—The HERALD office is turning out an immense amount of job work, the impressions reaching eight or ten thousand daily. The new and handsome California Gordon jobber with which the office is provided is never allowed to get cool. In addition to the miscellaneous jobwork, the HERALD is printing a pamphlet of 30 pages, and another of 50 pages and 20,000 copies.

BOYS.—In Yakima county, March 4, 1889, to the wife of Eugene Filkins, a daughter; weight, 8 1/2 lbs.

BOYS.—In North Yakima, February 26, 1889, to the wife of Charles F. Lillie, a son.

LOCAL BRIEFS.

—The Signal plant was shipped to Seattle Tuesday.

—Field & Meyer have sold their Seattle meat market to Mr. Evans.

—On Monday J. G. Lawrence purchased 40 acres of Capt. J. T. Simmons' ranch. Consideration, \$4000.

—W. J. Milroy has lettuce on his ranch, grown in the open air, which is large enough for the table.

—Miss Rosina P. Ralph has been appointed postmistress at Brown, this county, vice J. M. Brown resigned.

—The supreme court this week denied the petition for a rehearing in the case of Yakima county vs J. M. Tuller.

—Messrs. Scudder & Hubbard are now ready to contract with farmers for the purchase of milk delivered at the dairy.

—The walls of Thomas & Howlett's brick building are being pushed up very fast. The building is to be completed inside of sixty days.

—The wooden building on Allen C. Mason's Front street property, block 10, was moved this week, to make way, it is reported, for a brick block.

—The Yakima brass band gave an open air concert from the Hotel Yakima verandah Sunday afternoon, which was greatly appreciated by our citizens.

—Waterville, Douglas county, is to have a second newspaper, the plant for which has been shipped. It is to bloom forth under name of the Immigrant.

—The HERALD office received to-day for its job printing department a very costly full-sized paper cutter. This is the only machine of the kind in Yakima.

—David Wilson has awarded the contract to the Tacoma Electric Supply Co. to furnish his large hotel at Yakima with all the modern electric appliances.

—The professional card of O. M. Graves, dentist, appears in this issue. Dr. Graves has recently moved to handsome quarters in the First National bank building.

—R. Strobach is building a two story building 24x50 feet on west Yakima avenue, to be used as the office and bottling works of the Yakima Soda Springs Co.

—S. J. Lowe has just received a car load of "Economy" barbed wire. The wire is strong, well barbed, and guaranteed to go a rod and six inches to the pound.

—The HERALD office received this week from the east a large invoice of wood type for posters, etc. The office now has the best equipped job department in central Washington.

—From fifty to seventy-five thousand feet of logs are being shipped over the Yakima & Vancouver R. R. daily. The road will be a big paying investment when completed.

—The seventh annual meeting of the Women's Christian Temperance Union will be held at North Yakima, April 24, 25 and 26. A large attendance of non-residents is looked for.

—St. Michael's church, Rev. R. D. Nevius, D. D., missionary in charge. Services on Sundays at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m., and during Lent on Wednesdays and Fridays at 4 p. m.

—Oh, say! I'm not a-going east to buy goods; but I can save you 25 per cent. on our daddy's dollars if you will at Armstrong's, cor. First street and Yakima avenue. J. J. ARMSTRONG.

—The school children of Yakima City will give a public entertainment at that place Friday evening, to be followed by a dance and supper. Mr. McGlothlen's band and orchestra will furnish the music. An enjoyable evening is promised.

—The growing need of another school house is more noticeable with the passing of each day. There are 60 pupils enrolled in the primary department of the public school, and the room is daily crowded to an uncomfortable degree.

—Capt. J. H. Thomas has bought of Allen C. Mason fractional block 216 of the Home addition. This property adjoins Capt. Thomas's residence grounds and completes an entire block, which will be graded, laid out in walks and drives, seeded and planted to shrubbery.

—Leroy Belmont was a naughty Ellensburg barber, but he has severed his connection with that town. He was in the employ of R. W. Friend, but while our Friend was at breakfast Leroy took \$180 and a gold watch from the money drawer, bought a horse, and escaped to the hills.

—Rev. Dr. Nevius gave notice last Sunday night that his Sunday night sermons would be in series, and gave the subject of the series "The rational basis of dogma, or reasons for believing in christianity." He opened the series by showing the relation of reason and faith to knowledge and belief.

WANTS RAILROAD CONNECTION.—A corporation has been organized in Goldendale under the name of the Goldendale & Eastern R. R. Co., with object to build a railroad from that point to Yakima. The leading men of Klickitat county have taken hold of the scheme and intend to see it pushed to fruition. Klickitat is weary of being bottled up and wants to be connected with the world.

—Judge George Turner, R. O. Dunbar, Watson C. Squire and Thomas H. Brents are the names most actively canvassed at present by the republican papers throughout Washington for the first representatives to congress from Washington.

DRAMATIC.—Daily "Night Out" troupe, of which the Oregonian speaks very highly, is booked at Switzer's Opera House for the 30th instant, and the Royce & Lansing Comedy Company for the 25th of May.

—All persons indebted to John Reed are notified that he wishes immediate settlement.

—Those desiring hop-poles inquire of T. J. Lynch, on the Ahtanum. 2t

February Real Estate Sales.

Fechter & Law: W. H. White to A. Van Winkle, lots 5, 6, 7 and 8, block 86, \$650.

Allen C. Mason to John Vanderbilt, lots 15 and 16, block 35, \$500.

Flora L. Gill to A. S. Farquharson, lots 17 and 18, block 29, \$1000.

Allen C. Mason to J. A. Stone, lots 9 and 10, block 35, \$550.

Allen C. Mason to S. P. Stone, lots 7 and 8, block 94, \$450.

Allen C. Mason to W. D. Uriin, lot 6, block 114, \$200.

Allen C. Mason to Wm. Ward, lots 15 and 16, block 237, \$175.

Hugo Sigmond to Ellen Stundon, block 3, Sigmond's Garden tracts, \$250.

O. A. Fechter to Ellen Stundon, block 2, Sigmond's Garden tracts, \$250.

Charles L. Lull to O. A. Fechter, lots 13 and 14, block 123, and lot 16, block 125, \$375.

A. C. Brokaw to P. W. Law, 20 acres in section 25, town 13, range 18, \$2300.

I. A. Navarro to Lawhead, 40 acres home ranch, \$4300.

Allen C. Mason to G. W. Balch, lots 1 and 2, block 240, \$375; lots 15 and 16, block 94, \$450.

J. H. Thomas to W. P. Rice, 40 acres adjoining city limits, \$6500.

J. H. Thomas to Gertrude M. Robinson, one-half of College addition, \$2500.

Allen C. Mason to P. D. Brooks, east one-half of block 196, Home addition, \$3300.

P. W. Law to T. P. Airheart, 20 acres in section 25, town 13, range 18, \$2500.

Allen C. Mason to John Walsh, lots 6, 7 and 8, block 195, Home addition, \$155.

MacLean & Reed's agency: Josephine M. Lindsay to Charles N. Schichtl, lot 8, block 54, \$275.

Frank Allyn to R. V. Barta, lots 15 and 16, block 50, \$800.

W. D. Inverarity to M. M. Fish, lots 3 and 4, block 50, and lots 5 and 6, block 51, \$600.

Frank Allyn to J. A. Beck, lots 23 and 24, block 39, \$800.

Matt Bartholet to J. A. Stone, 30 acres, \$4100.

George Eaton to G. W. Rodman, lots 7 and 8, block 70, \$1800.

Nellie B. Luce to Evelyn C. Roberts, lot 11, block 1, South Park addition, \$41.

Nellie B. Luce to J. B. Warren, lot 12, block 1, South Park addition, \$50.

A. F. Gould to T. A. Dougherty, lot 22, block 51, \$450.

Frank Allyn to T. A. Dougherty, lot 21, block 51, \$450.

D. Wilson to G. W. Rodman, lots 22, 23 and 24, block 52, \$1200.

W. G. Coe to H. H. Lewis, lot 28, block 51, \$850.

J. B. Reavis and E. Whitson to H. H. Lewis, 200 acres, \$15,000.

Holton tract to Ontario Land Co., \$38,750.

W. D. Beck to D. Jones, 160 acres, \$3680.

H. Gerson to J. Smith, 40 acres, \$2000.

A Pretty and Instructive Entertainment.

The children of St. Michael's church Sunday school had on Thursday night in the church a "review" of memory work in Sunday school since Advent Sunday.

The life of our Lord, and at the same time the Christian creed and the Christian year was illustrated in pictures from the old masters, with the aid of a good magic lantern, and while the pictures were shown the children repeated the Bible narrative of the same and sang narrative hymns, while all along there was a reading of the pictures and instructive catechizing. The children behaved and sang and recited very nicely. Had it been designed as a public entertainment it would have been an entire success.

Dr. Nevius said the work would go on in the same line, and promised the children a repetition of the review, with added pictures, after Whitsunday.

These are children's nights but it is no child's play. Grown people of taste cannot help being both interested and instructed in Dr. Nevius' "reviews." The writer has never seen a children's Sunday school entertainment which he so thoroughly approves, nor one in which the perfect silence and pretty behavior of the children so well attested their absorption in it from beginning to end.

Falling for the Captain.

The question of permanent capital location will undoubtedly be submitted to the people at the same time they vote on the adoption of the state constitution. The "Hot" donkey will be between North Yakima and Ellensburg, but as long as Ellensburg will insist in spelling it with an "h" on the end, we fear that that supercilious letter will be the straw which will break the camel's back.—Walla Walla Journal.

SURPRISE PARTY.—Capt. J. H. Thomas and family were the recipients of a surprise party Tuesday evening which was a genuine surprise, for the captain was in bed and asleep. The evening was most pleasantly passed with music and dancing, and a most appetizing collation, to which all did justice. There were present from town Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Bartholet, Miss Beulah Wiswell, Miss Allen, Miss Dora Allen, Miss French Tanquary, Miss Gertrude, Bartholet, Miss Guillard, Tom Martin, O. A. Fechter, W. H. Vining, W. J. Milroy, R. B. Milroy and George Guillard.

FRUIT, SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.

—W. J. Robbins and F. R. Ogle are in Yakima, with headquarters on a lot near Nevins' lumber yard, where they have a large and complete stock of the most approved varieties of fruit, shade and ornamental trees and berries from the celebrated nursery of J. M. Ogle at Puyallup. This is an excellent opportunity for those who want trees, as the varieties are the best and the prices low. Yakima people who have in the past planted trees from Ogle's nursery speak of them in high terms.

PERSONAL.

Fred R. Reed has been doing Tacoma this week.

W. A. Cox and family are in Walla Walla visiting relatives.

Sheriff D. E. Lest returned from a business trip to Seattle, Sunday.

Dr. J. Gibson, of Spokane Falls, spent several days in Yakima this week.

Rev. J. A. Laurie has tendered his resignation as pastor of the Ellensburg Presbyterian church.

Miss Ollie Harper is now employed in the postoffice as delivery clerk and a very efficient one she makes.

Hyman Harris and Samuel Kreidler will leave next week for the East to purchase new goods for their stores.

Col Taggard, representing Coblenz & Levy, wholesale liquor dealers of Portland, was in the city this week.

Miss Dora Allen and Miss French Tanquary have returned from a week's visit with Miss Priestley at Fort Simcoe.

Miss Virginia Callahan and Miss Kittie Potter, of Seattle, arrived in the city Monday, to attend the Sisters' school.

Maurice Harris returned Monday from California, where he has been enjoying himself for a couple of months past.

G. A. Bailey has returned from a visit to his old home in Wisconsin. He was accompanied on his return by his sister, Ed. Whitson, J. B. Reavis and H. J. Snively are at Olympia this week attending the adjourned session of the supreme court.

H. P. Barbour, of the Northwest Magazine, and H. C. Heermans, of the Ontario Land Co., returned from the Sound today.

J. F. Medford, the dentist, left Monday for Medford, Oregon, where he will pitch his stakes and throw out his shingle to the breeze.

W. L. Piercy, representing the Tacoma Electric Supply Co., is in the city putting in the call bells and annunciators in the Hotel Yakima.

B. F. Thompson, secretary and treasurer of the Central Land Improvement and Investment Co., of Tacoma, was in the city this week.

Carl Jensen was in town this week and reports that parties from the East have been looking over the situation at Prosser with a view to building woolen mills there.

E. P. Cadwell, one of the shrewdest speculators in the territory and one who has done more to start the boom in Ellensburg than half the balance of the town, has unloaded his interests there and moved to Seattle.

Dr. Elmer E. Heg, of Wisconsin, arrived in the city Monday and after taking a trip to Ellensburg and looking over that field decided upon locating in Yakima. Dr. Heg is a gentleman of agreeable address, and a graduate of Bellevue, New York.

Dr. J. Eugene Jordan, who needs no introduction to our citizens, and whose achievements in medical science are testified to in another column, will visit this city March 11 and remain for several days. He will make his headquarters at the Guillard House, where he desires to personally meet his patients.

Riparian Rights Society Organized.

ANTANUM, March 3, 1889.

EDITOR HERALD.—A brisk walking up has lately occurred among the farmers having riparian rights to the waters of the Ahtanum creek in this famous valley. They were struck very forcibly with the belief that unless they took decided measures for the protection of their waters from the appropriators on the dry benches they would be left like the fish, without enough water to swim in. The farms on the Ahtanum were among the first filed upon in this county, and the old settlers have been generous and easy going, while the new settlers have taken out enough canals to drain the creek, and it did so last summer, leaving the old farms with not enough water for the stock. Forty-five farmers, representing twenty thousand acres of land, have organized themselves into the Ahtanum Riparian Rights Association, with duly elected officers, and are determined to prevent the waters of the Ahtanum from climbing the benches and meandering off through the tall sagebrush, never to return again. These bench lands are fine sandy loam with heavy growth of sagebrush and with water are among the most productive lands on the earth. The owners of farms on the dry benches are reasoning with themselves and arriving at the conclusion that it is not wise to undertake to make a number of suits from only enough jeans for one, especially when the jeans belong to others, and now have a project on foot to draw their water by canals from the Tietan or Natchez, whose rolling waters go to swell the Columbia. Success and long life to their glorious undertaking.

C. C. W.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the firm of MacCrimmon & Masters has this day dissolved partnership. J. W. Masters has purchased the entire stock and will settle the liabilities of said firm.

J. C. MACCRIMMON, J. W. MASTERS.

Dated at North Yakima, Washington territory, February 20, 1889.

Must Liquidate.

I am obliged to announce that all parties owing me must settle at once or stand the legal consequences. Money is essential to me in the conduct of my business and money I must have. G. O. NAVEN.

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

That Horrible Abbreviation.

We were anxious to have the new state called Washington, yet if we had to do it over again, and our influence could effect the change, we would call it Olympia.

We notice that government envelopes have Washington abbreviated thus: "Wash." Now that abbreviation knocks all the enthusiasm out of us, and we wish we had advocated the name of Olympia, for with the help of our cotemporaries, we might have succeeded, but now, alas, it is too late, for the die is cast.—Walla Walla Journal.

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

—Who are Solomon & Gould? The Climax Barbers, opposite Hotel Steiner. 2t

DON'T READ THIS!

Unless You Have Time To Make Some Money at Once.

BUT JUST NOTE A FEW FACTS.

TO-WIT: It is often said, and truthfully, too, that it is not so much what we make as what we save that makes us rich—or, in other words, the person who makes the dollar go farthest gets the best value out of it. The value of the dollar is known by its purchasing power, and not alone by the given quantity of 100 cents. In certain places in Europe, one dollar will purchase twice the amount of life's necessities that it will in the United States. The consumption being no more, it there provides for twice the length of time, or is worth 100 per cent. more in actual value. The prudent person will always consider the value of a dollar in relation to its purchasing power, and before spending it will ask himself, "Where will this dollar go farthest in the way of buying necessities and comforts?" A moment's reflection will answer, "At Vining & Bilger's," where 80 cents has about the same purchasing power as a dollar in most any other place here.

The way to prove this is to call and examine goods and prices, which will be cheerfully shown to all. They have the newest and best selected stock in town, and it is certainly the place to go to find all you want very cheap in the line of Hardware, Cutlery, Tin, Granite, Iron and Woodenware, Bird Cages and Lampware, both stand and hanging Lamps. You can save money by comparing prices, and satisfaction guaranteed at

Vining & Bilger's!

TO THE FARMER AND GARDENER.—We especially call your attention to the fact that we are sole agents for Egeson Talbot & Co.'s Webber, Bird Cages and Lampware, both stand and hanging Lamps. You can save money by comparing prices, and satisfaction guaranteed at

NOTICE OF PUBLICATION. LAND OFFICE AT NORTH YAKIMA, W. T., March 5th, 1889.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof before the Register and Receiver at North Yakima, W. T., on April 25th, 1889, viz:

HENRY TANKS, Administrator of the estate of one who made homestead No. 27 for the 1/4 sec 4, Twp 3, N. R. 25, W. 2. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John Doukars, Henry C. Weber, Charles McMillan and B. M. Webster, all of Prosser, W. T. Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows any substantial reason, under the law and regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above named time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

J. H. THOMAS, Register.

NOTICE OF PUBLICATION. LAND OFFICE AT NORTH YAKIMA, W. T., March 5th, 1889.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof before the Register and Receiver at North Yakima, W. T., on April 15th, 1889, viz:

MILTON J. WEBSTER, h'nd settler for sec 4, Twp 3, N. R. 25, W. 2. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Henry C. Weber, Charles McMillan, B. M. Webster, Henry Tanks, all of Prosser, W. T. Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows any substantial reason, under the law and regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above named time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

J. H. THOMAS, Register.

Notice of Dissolution.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Real Estate firm of Goodwin, Strobach & Pugsley has been dissolved by mutual consent. Business will be carried on by Goodwin & Pugsley in their new and commodious quarters in First National Bank building.

GEO. W. GOODWIN, R. STROBACH, J. PUGSLEY.

North Yakima, Washington, Feb. 25, 1889.

O. M. GRAVES, DENTIST.

All work in my line first-class. Local anesthetic used to extract teeth without pain. No charge for examination.

Office over First National Bank.

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that my wife Miriam Woolley has deserted me, and I hereby notify the public that I will no longer be responsible for her debts, and caution all persons trusting her on my account, and forbid any person or persons from trusting her; and hereby notify the public that I will not pay any debts incurred by my wife, Miriam Woolley.

J. R. WOOLLEY, North Yakima, March 7, 1889.

NOTICE OF PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT NORTH YAKIMA, W. T., February 22nd, 1889.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at North Yakima, W. T. on April 15th, 1889, viz:

A. L. PRICHTY, h'nd settler for the 1/4 sec 4, Twp 3, N. R. 25, W. 2. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Nelson Rich, Horrie Henry, James Kelly, of Prosser, Moses Adams, of North Yakima, W. T. Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows any substantial reason, under the law and regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

J. H. THOMAS, Register.

Fire Wood & Draying.

An Interesting Problem.

There are a number of interesting questions connected with the admission of Washington into the Union which are attracting much attention and concerning which there is not an agreement even among well informed men. It is well known that the constitution of the United States requires that the term of office of one-third of the senators shall expire at the same time, or every two years. There are now seventy-six senators, twenty-five of whose terms expire in the present year. Upon the presumption that Washington, and the other territories named in the omnibus bill, will comply with its provisions and be proclaimed by the president admitted to the Union of states, there will be eight new senators. Of course the new states will be numbered, that is to say, one will be numbered 39, one 40, one 41, and the last 42. It makes a very considerable difference which one is numbered 39. For the addition of two senators makes the total 78, the term of office of one-third of which will expire in 1891. If Washington is made number 39 one of her senators will have a short term. Just which one it will be will be determined by chance or lot, after they are elected.

Section eight of the enabling act says that the president shall issue his proclamation announcing the result of the election in each. This would appear to indicate that the proclamation will be announced in the order in which the constitutions are received by the president. No other method could be adopted probably. As it is impossible for two states to present the results at literally the same moment, this would be a definite way of establishing precedence.

But will there be any advantage in evading becoming the first state admitted? If Washington is admitted first, one of her senators will be retired in 1891. If Washington is admitted second one senator will not be retired until 1896, for the reason that one-third of eighty leaves a remainder of two. If the state is admitted third, one senator will be retired in 1895. As that will be six years from 1889 necessarily one will be retired before 1895. It would appear that it would be to the advantage of Washington to be admitted second.

It is believed that under the terms of the enabling act, all state officers may be elected in October, at the same time the constitution is voted on. But suppose the officers are elected and the constitution is rejected?

The qualification of the electors who will vote for or against the constitution will not include women, although the section to be separately voted upon, may confer the right of suffrage on women. Have they any rights which will operate in postponing the election of state officers until after the adoption of the constitution? It is believed not.

Advertising on Wheels.

George Storr, of Kendallville, Indiana, is consulting with the leading Tacoma business men and representative institutions with a view to producing a novel and effective, though not an entirely new scheme for advertising the territory's variety of unexcelled resources. The gentleman from the Hoosier state contemplates organizing an institution to be called the Washington Product Association to back up the affair. The *Ledger* says: "The scheme is to fit up a railroad car the same as was done in Oregon and California to advertise the resources of the former and the beauty of Los Angeles of the latter, and take the car on an extended trip through the east. If the enterprise is undertaken Mr. Storr says he will make it eclipse any similar scheme ever attempted. The body of the car will be painted a brilliant color, and will be set off with several of the most beautiful landscapes and other natural scenery. The name of the association will be painted on each side of the car, and the whole affair will be gotten up in such style as to attract the greatest possible attention wherever the car stops or travels."

Card Telegrams.

A new scheme of card telegrams is being tried in Hungary for use in districts having a postoffice, but without a telegraphic service. Cards sold at the postoffice at the price of thirty-five kreutzers for five words, excess to be paid by additional postage stamps, to be affixed at the corner. The telegram can be put in any letter-box and is forwarded to the nearest telegraph office, and from there it is despatched without further delay or charge. It is not generally known to the public as it might be that in England telegrams can be posted at a pillar box and will be sent on from the nearest telegraph office. Some such scheme of special forms for this purpose, in the shape of card telegrams, might render this of great practical utility, and the example of Hungary is worthy of the attention of the postoffice authorities.

Epoch.

The transition from long, lingering 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 alterative 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 C. B. Bushnell's drug store.

Many of the pioneers of Oregon and Washington territory have cheerfully testified to the wonderful curative properties of Oregon Kidney Tea. It is purely of vegetable composition, is pleasing to the taste and can be freely taken by the youngest child or most delicate woman, and is a never failing remedy for pain in the back, difficulty of holding the urine, general debility and Bright's disease. Sold by Allen & Chapman.

—Eggs of clover grows on dry soil without irrigation. Fawcett Bros. have it in stock. 1-1m.

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

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

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

—For a smooth shaving, a neat hair cut and a delightful shampoo call at the Shaving parlors of Wm. Shearer.

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

—For lame back, side or chest, use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Price 25 cents. Sold by C. B. Bushnell, druggist.

—That lacking cough can be so quickly cured by Shiloh's Cure. We guarantee it. Sold by C. B. Bushnell, druggist.

WANTED.—A competent hand to run a hop yard and dry hops. Apply to Moxee Co.

—Croup, whooping cough and bronchitis immediately relieved by Shiloh's Cure. Sold by C. B. Bushnell, druggist.

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

—Sleepless nights, made miserable by that terrible cough. Shiloh's Cure is the remedy for you. Sold by C. B. Bushnell, druggist.

—Shiloh's Cough and Consumption Cure is sold by us on a guarantee. It cures consumption. Sold by C. B. Bushnell, druggist.

—The HERALD is now prepared to do all kinds of job printing, from a visiting card to a full sized poster, and in the best style of art, too.

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

—Will you suffer with dyspepsia and liver complaint? Shiloh's Vitalizer is guaranteed to cure you. Sold by C. B. Bushnell, druggist.

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

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

—If you want a wagon, hack, buggy, plow, hay press, or any other kind of farm machinery, don't forget to call on Fawcett Bros. before buying. 1-1m.

—Catarrh cured, health and sweet breath secured, by Shiloh's Cartarrh Remedy. Price 50 cents. Nasal Injector free. Sold by C. B. Bushnell, druggist.

—Be sure and buy the SUPERIOR BARBED WIRE. One hundred pounds guaranteed to make one hundred rods of fence, and every pound best quality of steel wire. *

—Dr. Savage will be found always ready to attend calls day or night. Office over postoffice; residence on Second street, one block south of First National Bank. Oct. 3-4.

—A. D. Weed has a very large assortment of Plows, Harrows and Cultivators, which he is selling at Eastern prices. Be sure and examine his stock before purchasing. 14-3t

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

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

—Shiloh's Vitalizer is what you need for constipation, loss of appetite, dizziness, and all symptoms of dyspepsia. Price 10c and 75 cents per bottle. Sold by C. B. Bushnell, druggist.

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

—Base ball players, athletes, and all who take any vigorous exercise should know that Dr. Henley's Dandelion Tonic is a thorough good bracer. It produces new vitality, strengthens the muscles and enables them to perform twice the usual amount of work without becoming fatigued. Sold by Allen & Chapman. *

—A lady was afflicted with salt rheum on the face and other parts of the body for many years and who was treated by the best physicians on the Pacific Coast without any but temporary relief says, "Dutard's Specific has entirely cured my troublesome complaint and although I have not used the medicine for many months, I have had no return of the disease. I shall always feel grateful to you. Sold by Allen & Chapman. *

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

—Hucklen's Arnica Salve Is the best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by C. B. Bushnell, druggist.

GOODWIN & PUGSLEY,
Real Estate Brokers, and Insurance Agents.
MONEY -- LENDERS.

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

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

BOOTS, SHOES AND SLIPPERS!
RUBBER GOODS, GLOVES, & C.

At Cost. At Cost.
Notice is given to the Public that the Mammoth stock of Messrs. Haines & Trayner is now being closed out and must be sold. The stock consists of an elegant line of Slippers, Rubber Goods, Gloves, & C.
I. R. DAWSON, Assignee.

New Store! New Stock! and New Prices!

HENRY DITTER'S
Large and Well-Selected Stock of
New Goods,

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

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

CALL AND EXAMINE GOODS AND GET PRICES.

Allen & Chapman,
DRUGGISTS.

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

Prescriptions a Specialty!
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.

Rodman & Eshelman,
Real Estate and Loan Agents!

Money to Loan on Mortgages.
Investments Made and Property Handled for Non-Residents.

Special attention is called to the Great Bargains in Four Choice Ten-Acre Tracts and One Forty-Tract of the Best Garden Land (balance of the Yolo Ranch) which will be offered for a few days.

City Lots and Farm Property Bought and Sold.

OFFICE—Corner Yakima Avenue and Second Street opposite First National Bank.

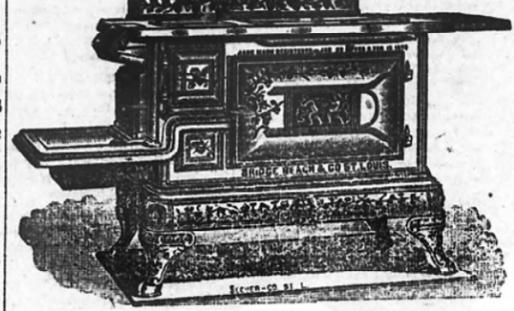
Shardlow and McDaniel,
DEALERS IN—

Fine Wines, Liquors,
Imported and Domestic Cigars.

FINE BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES.

Sole Agents for the Celebrated Jesse Moore Kentucky Whiskies.

S. J. LOWE
Carries the largest, best and cheapest stock of all kinds of
COOK & HEATING STOVES,



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

Tinware, Sheet Ironware, Graniteware, Guns, Pistols and Farm Implements.
Corner Yakima Avenue and First street, W. T.

MacLEAN & REED,

Real Estate and Insurance,
Yakima Avenue.

TO THE PUBLIC:

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

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

Now is the Accepted Time to Invest!

We have now listed for sale, in addition to the Northern Pacific Lands, of which we are the local agents, some of the most desirable real estate and business lots in North Yakima, and, in fact, for the opening of Spring will herald a sharper advance in the realty of Yakima than has been realized during the corresponding season for years past; and it is a

Well Known Fact

That while all who have "dabbled in Yakima" the best and coldest the most money. Let not the opportunity slip, but get in at once and drill!

South Park Addition
Recently placed on the Market.

MacLean & Reed,
P. O. BOX, 57.

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.

DOWN IN A MINE.

Bob Ingersoll Gets a Taste of the Heat of the Lower World.

A Tropical Temperature that Made the Colonel Seriously Think of Abandoning Infidelity.

When Col. Robert Ingersoll was in Virginia City, several years ago, another reporter and the writer, both of them on a Virginia paper, conceived the idea of giving the infidel a hotter experience than he had up to that time admitted the vilest sinner would ever experience, even after laboring under the disadvantage of not being alive. The foreman of the Ophir mine was let into the secret of the scheme, and, being a good Christian, at once saw the practical utility of the plot. It was elected to descend the Ophir for the reason that the quality of whiskey then kept in the Ophir visitors' dressing room was superior to that of any other north-end mine. The Justice mine really had a finer brand of liquor, but the mine was down in the lower end of Gold Hill, and as the descent was to be made after the Colonel had delivered his lecture one evening, it would be very inconvenient to visit a mine very far from the International Hotel, where the Colonel and his family—wife and two daughters—were lodged. The matter of whiskey is, unhappily, one of great consideration in a visit to a mine, for the reason that the effect of a descent upon a stranger is a strange weakness, which it is necessary to overcome, upon reaching the surface, with stimulants, or a day's sickness is the inevitable consequence.

After the lecture the reporters called at the hotel and escorted the Colonel and his family to the Ophir works. Ingersoll was in lively spirits. He had lectured to a crowded house; had just received the news that he had been violently abused by some San Francisco theologian and was about to experience a novel sensation—a delightful one, too, the reporters assured him. He chatted and laughed, and in reply to a hint that some portions of the mine might be a little warm, replied: "Bring it on, I am not afraid of any natural heat, here or hereafter." The ladies were taken in charge at the hoisting works by the wife of the colored office-porter, and supplied with miners' clothes in the ladies' dressing-room. The men rigged themselves out, likewise, in blue flannel shirts and pants—and hob-nailed shoes. The entire party were given long oilcloth coats to wear going down on the cage, as the vertical shaft was wet, the dripping water pouring down on the visitors like rain. "All set," cried the foreman and seven of us packed on the cage and dropped down to the 14th foot level at an uncomfortable rate to the visitors making his first descent. "Take off your overalls here," said the foreman, as we stepped out on the iron floor of the station, in the presence of a crowd of car boys and miners. The ladies demurred but the Colonel being assured that it was the customary thing, that the ladies would be too warm with, and greatly inconvenienced by the coats, he encouraged them. "Why, certainly, girls, take off your coats. Every body takes them off down here. That's all right, wife, tell the girls to take their coats off; there is nothing to be afraid of," and the young ladies shyly emerged from their coats, looking picturesque in their rough blue miners' suits.

Nothing was ever seen like the spirits of the Colonel. He danced a double shuffle on the iron switch-plates to the delight of the miners, scared the ladies with stories of gnomes and spirits. "Call this hot, eh?" he laughed to the foreman; "oh, show me something warm, can't you? I'll freeze here." The foreman winked solemnly at the reporter and replied: "Well, we ain't got to the very hot shaft here now, but come this way and I'll give you something a little warmer than this." We all branched off from a cross cut a little east of the station, and walked north toward the face of a drift being run towards the Union ground. The air changed instantly as we turned north. It was warmer; it kept getting warmer as we proceeded. It got hot. The foreman led, Ingersoll followed, after him the ladies; and in the rear came the reporters. "It is cool here here," remarked the foreman, "but it is a little warm in the face of the drift." Ingersoll was puffing like a porpoise, but he still seemed cheerful. "Come on, girls, this don't amount to much. Talk about your hot mines; don't see where they come in." When it became so hot that breathing struck the lips and nostrils the reporters suggested to the ladies, without attracting the Colonel's attention, that they had better not go any further.

Ingersoll pluckily proceeded on, carrying his candle sash and pocketing a little anxiously ahead, until they met a miner, with his head down rushing out of the drift. "Where did you come from, my man?" asked Ingersoll, as the miner passed him. "Come from the face of the drift, old son," replied the miner, without stopping. "Something in the manner of the man interested Ingersoll, for he yelled after him: "And where are you going?" "Going to hell to cool off," replied the miner, who evidently did not distinguish the ladies in their miners' costume. Ingersoll halted and said to the foreman: "Perhaps we had better not go any further. I see the girls are not following." As he came back and met his wife he whispered hunkily: "Eva, if I thought there really was a place hotter than this we'd go up and join a Methodist church this very night." Then he went down on the incline three hundred feet further, in the "drift." We were there to consummate our plot. While the ladies were being interested in the compressed air engine, the exhaust pipe of which formed a temperature almost hot enough to roast meat in, the foreman told Ingersoll

he had a curious natural phenomenon he wanted to show him.

A NATURAL PHENOMENON. Ingersoll followed him down an abandoned drift where the air was so hot that the oldest miner would not work unless a fresh air pipe was first introduced. When he came back he was shirtless, drenched with perspiration, and scarcely able to walk. We were afraid he would faint. We prepared to ascend. "Eva," said the Colonel to his wife, "I have been to a place hotter than—" "Robert!" "Yes, dear; I was only going to remark that it was hotter than—" "All set!" said the foreman, interrupting the infidel, as we scrambled into the drift. The foreman gave the bell rope three slow pulls. "What does that mean?" asked the Colonel. "That is the signal to hoist." "Well, my friend," gasped the Colonel, "if you get us to the surface uncooked, I will write you an obituary that would make an angel turn green with envy when I get to Chicago," and he sank back in a dark corner of the drift, pale, exhausted and subdued.

Love in a Mine Museum.

"Flossie, I yield to the magic of your charms. I lay my heart and my fortune at your feet." The eager, passionate voice was that of the living skeleton. He was addressing the fat woman. "I would cherish you, oh, so tenderly, Flossie," he went on pleadingly. Give me the right to shield and protect you from the perils of life's tempestuous journey—to stand between you and the barbed shaft of malice, the venomous tooth of slander, and the stuffed club of injustice.

"Lycurgus," replied the fat woman, with downcast eyes and a tremor in her voice that shook the room, while a blush suffused her fair cheek and cast a pinkish glow on the face of the performing snakes, "this comes upon me so unexpectedly, so embarrassingly, I scarcely—" "Flossie," said the living skeleton, gently, "forgive me if I have shocked you by the suddenness of my avowal. Yes, you must have seen that I have appeared more ill at ease in your presence and less self-possessed, less haughty and dignified, if I may so express myself, for some months past than you formerly knew me to be."

"I have observed it, Lycurgus," she replied, "but I attributed it to—to liver complaint—or—corns. I am so inexperienced, you know, Lycurgus," she continued, softly, "so unused to the ways of men, that I—" "My darling," he exclaimed, with starting energy, "your maidenly hesitation, your artless and innocent timidity only deepen the passion that possesses me so entirely and confirm me in the resolve to win you. Permit me!"

With an effect that swelled the veins on his forehead and nearly broke his back, Lycurgus picked up one of her gloves that had fallen to the floor and placed it on her lap. The fat woman thanked him with a quivering sigh that appeared to lift him from his feet, but he went on, undaunted: "Flossie, in my professional career I have accumulated a competence which is ample for us both. My financial resources—be patient, did I step on your toe?" "I thank you, Lycurgus," she murmured, "I did not feel it."

"Are ample to any demand that is likely ever to be made upon them. My personal expenses for clothing and—blister that hairless dog! Get out, you money brute! He shall not harm you, Flossie—be careful, my darling, you are about to step on the tail of that stuffed otter and make a beaver out of the animal—my personal expenses, I was about to say, are naturally heavy, but my income is far heavier. It may require a whole boatload of silk to make you a dress or an entire calfskin"—his voice faltered slightly—"to make a shoe for you, but I can face all this cheerfully, bravely—" "Say no more, Lycurgus," she said, with shy, bewitching tenderness. "Your manly devotion has won my heart! I am yours. But oh, Lycurgus! Be kind to me. Be tender—" "Ladies and gentlemen," yelled the excited manager, appearing at the outside door and waving his arms wildly at the crowd of passers-by on the streets, "the living skeleton, the most remarkable specimen of skin and bones that ever descended the breast of life, is at this ideal moment a sparkler of Big Flossie, the mountain of flesh, the most colossal hunk of humanity that ever lived! Together with 40,000 other curiosities. Ten cents admission to all. Pass right in."

Post-Nuptial Comments. First maiden—They say he really has an income of thirty thousand a year and will have more when his father dies. Only think of it!

Second maiden—Don't you envy her? Margaret always was a lucky girl anyhow. How I envy her! Third maiden—And I! They say, too, that he isn't a bit stingy and Margaret can run up all the milliners' and dry-goods bills she pleases and he won't say a word about it. Only think!

Fourth maiden—How perfectly delightful! I wonder if he is a club man? But I darsay he is, and how charming for Margie if he is. Dear me! How lucky some girls are!

Fifth maiden—Oh, don't mention it! It makes me green with envy when I think of it! How she will dress! And there's a cottage at Bar Harbor, too, and—

Sixth maiden—Oh, girls! I can't keep still any longer. I've such news for you! All of those stories are absolutely untrue! Foundation in fact. He really and truly has only ten thousand a year, and, would you believe it, she actually married him for love!

How—perfectly—absurd! —Tina.

An Intelligent Waiter.

"Yes," said a waiter in a Park Row coffee-and-cake saloon, as he brought my order and sank down in a chair on the opposite side of the table for a little rest; "yes, I've seen smart waiters in my time. Seldom talk 'bout 'em, or anything, for that matter—I ain't no talker—don't run on and on and converse with my mouth when I ain't got nothing to say—'tain't my style; but I want to jess mention Bill Bushnell—smartest man I ever knowed."

I was at his mercy. It was almost morning and business was slack. "Bill used to work in a coffee-and-cake saloon over in Jersey City where I did, and I tell you he was a hustler. And intelligent and educated. Nothing dusty 'bout Bill. Very independent man, was Bill. If a customer at a table that he wa'n't tendin' to called to him, Bill would spot him right in the head with a cake the first thing. Right's wail of 'throwed a pavin' block at the man, you see. But Bill was independent. He used to work from midnight to noon. He didn't believe in puttin' in no extra time, neither. When the noon whistle blowed, if he was carryin' an order to a man, he used to let right go of it. He said it wa'n't his fault cause the dishes didn't stick up in the air. He claimed he wa'n't responsible for the attraction of gravitation. He blamed it on a man named Ike Newton. Said he was an Englishman and claimed he used to know him over in Brooklyn. They both worked in the same place, he said."

"Bill was very independent, too, 'bout how he done his work. He wouldn't carry no dishes 'cept in his hands. He said there wa'n't no reserved seats for ham 'n' beef dishes along on his arms. Couldn't no cups o' coffee get up above his wrists and sit there and sun themselves. It was bad enough, he told us, when a scientist like him had to carry around dishes in a cheap restaurant 'bout 'lowin' them to crowd clear up to his elbow. Bill always claimed he was a scientist. Said water was composed of oxygen and nitrogen, and consequently was a dangerous mixed drink, and he never took any. Whiskey was different, he claimed, bein' composed of pure invigilating to the system, 'specially when a man was 'bout petered out by water drinkin'."

"Bill had an idea that the same style o' man ceter al'ys take the same thing. He al'ys brought a fat man Boston beans and coffee in the dark. If the man tried to kick, Bill used to put one hand on his shoulder and hold him down and make him eat 'em. He al'ys brought a lean man beef and cakes and coffee with plenty of milk. It built up their systems, he claimed. He made 'em eat it, too. Used to say it made him sick to see a man act as if a scientist didn't know what was good for him. If a man was pretty well dressed and carried a gold-headed umbrella, Bill al'ys took him the whole list—ham an', beef an', three off, white wings, boot-leg, flouters, three to come along, and ev'rything else. He'd collect the bill, too, if he had to fight the man for half an hour and drive all the other customers out of the room. If one of these well dressed men tried any such dishonest trick as refusing to pay for what Bill brought him, you bet he made it hot for the gentleman. He hated dishonesty, Bill did, and if one of these fellers acted cranky about paying, Bill would usually pick his pocket of ten dollars and place it to the man's credit, so that he wouldn't have the trouble of having a fight with him ev'ry time he come in. It saved time in making change, too."

"Bill was very fond of tips 'mong other things. Sometimes when a man forgot to give him anything, Bill would follow him to the door and kick him half way 'cross the street. He claimed that he was entitled to ten cents and he believed in rubbing dishonesty wherever it showed its hydrant head—that's the way Bill put it. He said it had a good effect on the others at the tables, too—they seen honesty was the best policy. This practice used to be very dangerous for people going along the streets and the chief of police tried to stop it, but Bill threw a cruller at him and settled him."

"Bill was a great waiter—wish he was here to live up things, but he ain't. He got discouraged and quit. He was having a big fight with a man from Hackensack one day, trying to make him eat a cheese sandwich when the man wanted a glass of milk, and had just about got him subdued when another customer sneaked up, who had a grudge agin Bill 'cause he beans one day made him eat a big dish of beans when he wanted boiled eggs, and pulled an old iron pump handle out from under his coat and cracked Bill's head with it. They took him away to the hospital for three months and when he got out he said he would never wait on folks no more. He said the public didn't appreciate it when a man of brains took hold of the business."—New York Tribune.

A Church for Presidents.

The distinctly fashionable place of worship in Washington is St. John's Protestant Episcopal church at the corner of Sixteenth and Lafayette Square. It is one of the oldest churches in the city, having been built in 1816 by Latrobe, who was the architect of the central part of the capitol. However, though still quaint and old-fashioned, the St. John's of to-day is a very different structure from the old church, and would hardly, I imagine, be recognized by its designer. It was erected in the form of a Greek cross, the ground plan of which, with Latrobe's autograph and a number of other interesting relics, can be seen in the vestry-room at the present time.

St. John's, from its earliest days, has been attended by men and women renowned in the political and social world of the capital. A little stained glass window in the gallery tells this tale quite plainly. It is inscribed as follows: "Erected by the Vestry to the Memory of William Henry Harrison, ninth president of the United States; John Tyler, tenth president; Zachary Taylor, twelfth president; who worshipped in this church while

in office." Upon the first floor, in the right-hand wall, is a beautiful window, representing the angels of the Resurrection in the upper medallion, and in the lower the annunciation to the shepherds. This window bears the inscription: "To the glory of God, and to the memory of Ellen Louis Henderson Arthur, entered into life January 15, 1883." Upon the window ledge beneath this memorial is a large brass plate with the following inscription: "In memory of Chester Allan Arthur, is placed here by the vestry. He was the twenty-first president of the United States, and worshipped in this church, and he in 1884 erected this window to the memory of his wife. He died November 8, 1886." Presidents Monroe, John Quincy Adams, Van Buren, Fillmore, Pierce and Buchanan were also regular worshippers at St. John's, and Lincoln, Johnson and Grant are known to have attended service there.

The present rector of the church is Rev. W. A. Leonard. The first rector lies buried beneath the chancel. He was the Rev. Dr. Hawley. He wore the picturesque costume of the last century, black silk stockings, silver buckles and shorts. In the pulpit he wore the black silk gown and bands and the black silk gloves, with the forefinger of the right hand gloved split open so that he might readily turn the leaves of his manuscript.

Grounds for Divorce. "Fugitive from justice," in Virginia. "Ungovernable temper," in Kentucky. "Parties cannot live in peace and union," in Utah. "Any gross neglect of duty," in Kansas and Ohio. "Mental incapacity at time of marriage," in Georgia. "Willful desertion for five years," is a cause in two states. "Gross misbehavior or wickedness," in Rhode Island. "Fraud and fraudulent contract," is the cause in nine states. "Imprisonment for felony," in all states except ten. "Refusal of wife to move into the state," in Tennessee. "Absence without being heard from," is a cause in several states. "Willful desertion for three years," is a cause in fourteen states. "Physical inability is a cause in all states and territories except ten. Willful desertion for one year is a cause in fifteen states and territories. "Habitual indulgence in violent and ungovernable temper," in Florida. "Habitual drunkenness is a cause in all states and territories except ten. Settled aversion, which tends to destroy all peace and happiness, in Kentucky. "Husband notoriously immoral before marriage, unknown to wife," in West Virginia.

"Three years with any religious society that believes the marriage relation unlawful," in Massachusetts. "Joining any religious sect that believes marriage unlawful, and refusing to cohabit six months," in New Hampshire. "Such indignities as render life burdensome," in Missouri, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Washington territory and Wyoming. The violation of the marriage vow is cause for absolute divorce excepting in South Carolina and New Mexico, which have no divorce laws. "Gross treatment, outrages or excesses, such as to render their living together insupportable," in Arkansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Missouri, Tennessee and Texas. Cruel and abusive treatment is a cause in all states and territories except New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Virginia and West Virginia. Failure of the husband to provide, no time specified, is a cause in nine states; for one year it is a cause in five states; for two years it is all that is necessary for two states.

Corbin's New Railroad.

The development of the northwestern corner of the country, says the New York World, is being rapidly brought about by railroad extensions. The Northern Pacific and its auxiliary lines have gone into various portions of that section, and now another line is to be constructed that will connect directly with the Northern Pacific, and by means of water communication with the Canadian Pacific, although it is absolutely independent of either of these transcontinental lines. Dr. D. Corbin, Austin Corbin's brother, has taken hold of the proposed road, which is known as the Spokane Falls & Northern, and has interested a number of New Yorkers in it. The people of the city of Spokane, who want the road built to relieve them of excessive freight charges, have subscribed \$100,000 to the stock, and its common council has given Mr. Corbin a right of way through the city to connect with the Northern Pacific.

Alfred C. Chapin, mayor of Brooklyn, is treasurer of the company, and with Chester W. Chapin, Horace K. Thurber, J. K. O. Sherwood and two or three others, has subscribed for \$1,000,000 of the bonds of the company. According to Mr. Corbin's estimates \$2,500,000 will be needed to construct the road. It is expected that \$500,000 more will be subscribed at once by parties whose interest has been aroused by the bright prospects of that part of the northwest section through which the road will run. This will leave only \$1,000,000 of the bonds to be taken by general subscription. The subscription paper will be in charge of Mr. Thurber.

In nearly all Eastern cities the observance of the birthdays of celebrated American authors has been adopted in the public schools, and is recognized as an interesting and instructive feature. In the study of literature nothing can be more stimulating to the youthful mind than an afternoon with Longfellow, Whittier, Bryant, or any of the American poets. It is hoped that this feature will be introduced into all the schools of Washington.

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

Crushing Argument Against Corsets.

In order to ascertain the influence of tight clothing upon the action of the heart during exercise, a dozen young women consented last summer to run 540 yards in their loose gymnasium garments and then run the same distance with corsets on. The running time was 2 minutes and 30 seconds for each person at each trial, and, in order that there should be no cardiac excitement or depression following the first test, the second trial was made the following day. Before beginning the running the average heart impulse was 84 beats to the minute; after running the above named distance the heart impulse was 152 beats to the minute; the average natural waist girth being 25 inches. The next day corsets were worn during the exercise, and the average girth of waist was reduced to 24 inches. The same distance was run in the same day by all, and immediately afterward the average heart impulse was found to be 130 beats per minute. When I state that I should feel myself justified in advising an athlete not to enter a running or rowing race whose heart impulse was 100 beats per minute after a little exercise, even though there were not the slightest evidence of disease, one can form some idea of the wear and tear on this important organ, and the physiological loss entailed upon the system in women who force it to labor for over half their lives under such a disadvantage as the tight corset imposes.—Scribner's Magazine.

Shocking Senator Stanford.

Mrs. Stanford, the wife of the Nevada senator, caused a great deal of embarrassment the other night when she was acting as hostess. A dinner party was given at the senator's residence one evening last week. The wealth and beauty of the capital city was seated around the mahogany. The system and terrapin had been discussed, the Sauternes removed, and the dinner was fairly under way, when a lady with flushed cheeks and an indignant voice ordered one of the waiters to remove her portion of fish. Two or three others did the same thing, and there was a twinkle in the eyes of a few of the male guests.

Mrs. Stanford had looked up with a puzzled expression when the first lady ordered her plate to be removed. Then her expression changed to one of horror. She gave a hurried order to her butler and the dinner went on. There was considerable speculation among the uninitiated as to what caused the trouble. Finally the story leaked out. When Senator Stanford was in Paris last winter he came across a set of plates which he purchased for the use of stag parties. They were hand painted and the decorations consisted of beauty that was literally unadorned.

It was this set of plates that was used by the butler to serve the fish upon, and the exhibition of the nude caused the indignation of the ladies, who sent their portions back.

A Bold, Bad Man.

Last week Cad Hampton, general agent of the Alta Insurance company, was in the city and placed a policy on the Herald office. Although the Herald editor has been acquainted with Hampton for a number of years and has always regarded him as "good people," the subject of notice from the Puyallup Commerce shows how most woefully we have been taken in: "Col. Cad Hampton, the wickedest man in Spokane, pressed Puyallup soil with his 7x9 patent-leather crocodiles this week. Cad is general road agent for the famous Alta Insurance company, for which he piled up a \$50,000 business in the past ninety days, being exceeded only by Major Frank E. Hodgkin, who stacked up \$50,000 for the company in which he is presiding elder."

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

Best of All

Cough medicines, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is in greater demand than ever. No preparation for Throat and Lung Troubles is so prompt in its effects, so agreeable to the taste, and so generally known, as this. It is the family medicine in thousands of households. "I have suffered for years from a bronchial trouble that, whenever I talked or an exposed to inclement weather, shows itself by a very annoying cough, and has never known it to fall. It will relieve the most serious affections of the throat and lungs, whether in children or adults."—Edw. H. G. Edgerly, Council Bluffs, Iowa. "Twenty years ago I was troubled with a disease of the lungs. Doctors attended me so long and so expensively, that I was almost ruined. I then began to use Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and before I had finished one bottle, found relief. I continued to take this medicine until a cure was effected. I believe that Ayer's Cherry Pectoral saved my life."—Samuel Griggs, Washington, Ill. "Six years ago I contracted a severe cold, which settled on my lungs and soon developed all the alarming symptoms of Consumption. I had a cough, night sweats, bleeding of the lungs, pains in chest and sides, and was so weakened as to be confined to my bed most of the time. After trying various prescriptions, without benefit, my physician finally determined to give me Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and the effect was magical. I seemed to rally from the first dose of this medicine, and, after taking only three bottles, am as well and sound as ever."—Rodney Johnson, Springfield, Ill.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists. Price 25c; six bottles, \$1.50.

Bartholet Bros.

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

SMALL PROFITS!

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

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

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

Opera House Block.

Matt Bartholet. Joe Bartholet.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

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

J. J. ARMSTRONG,

Corner First street and Yakima Avenue.

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

J. J. Armstrong.

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Fine Wines, Liquors, Cigars,

Constantly on Hand.

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SHAKESPERIAN!

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

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

I have constantly on hand a full line of Harness, Saddles, Spurs, Whips, Etc., and, besides have just ordered another Large Invoice and

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

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Conveniently located. Finely furnished. The very best fare and accommodations in the City. RATES, \$1.50 TO \$2.00 PER DAY, According to Room.

Special rates to regular boarders.