

# THE YAKIMA HERALD.

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## THE YAKIMA HERALD.

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## A Mansion of Onyx.

One of the recent visitors to the east is William Cooper, who is called in Mexico the Onyx King. He said the other day to a reporter: "There is enough onyx in Mexico to last about a decade, and then it will become an extinct material, unless mines are discovered elsewhere. No man now would think of erecting a fine house without having the interior decorations largely composed of the finest onyx. A certain millionaire who is building a house on Fifth avenue intends to have a grand stairway of onyx, which will cost something like \$300,000. The famous stairway of the famous 'peacock' mansion of Mr. Leland, of London, will sink into insignificance beside this grand Corinthian stairway of translucent onyx. I expect to see a solid edifice of onyx in this city. It would stand longer than the Coliseum."—Philadelphia Press.

## WILL BLACK SKIN TURN WHITE?

### A Novel Experiment Being Made by Physicians in Pennsylvania.

An experiment which is now being made at Reading, Penn., will probably add to medical literature the fact that the skin of a colored man engrafted upon a white man's body will remain colored instead of turning white. The experiment is being made by Professor E. Z. Schumaker upon the body of Joe Soul, a white man who came from Boston some months ago. For over two years he has suffered from a large sore on the calf of his leg. Six weeks ago the professor planted on the sore thirty pieces of skin taken from the arm of a white man and eighteen pieces of black skin. All of these have grown from their original size, that of a pin's head, to pieces varying from an inch to two inches in diameter. The white skin seems to get a little whiter, but the black retains its color. It will be nearly a year before the professor will make a report upon the subject, and in the meantime, the victim of the experiment will submit himself weekly for examination, in order that the physicians may determine the exact date of any change that may take place. This is the first experiment of the kind that has ever been attempted.

## PHOTOGRAPHING IN ALL COLORS.

### An Alleged Remarkable Discovery by a Parisian Scientist.

The scientific world has been startled by the announcement made by M. Lippmann (professor of physics at the Sorbonne) at the last sitting of the Academy of Sciences, of a new process of photography discovered by him, by which colors throughout the whole range of the spectrum can be reproduced on a sensitive plate just as accurately (since colors are but numbers of light waves) as outline and shadow are fixed by the present photographic negatives and prints. M. Lippmann's first attempts to take colored photographs have not gone beyond the experimental stage, and a long time must elapse before this branch of photography is brought to the perfection which its sister branch has attained. After a few weeks' attempts M. Lippmann has succeeded in photographing a stained window in colors as brilliant as the original. M. Lippmann, whom I met yesterday at his laboratory at the Sorbonne, very obligingly showed me his colored plates and gave an account of his discovery, drawing on a sheet of paper, as he proceeded, a number of interesting diagrams, which, unfortunately, can not be sent by telegraph. The plates were all photographs of the solar spectrum. All the colors of the rainbow were there, including the infra-red and the ultra-violet, invisible to our eyes. The plates, however, had registered them and kept an impression of them, showing themselves in this respect superior to the human eye. These two mysterious colors were represented in their proper places by two distinct stripes, apparently of a jet-black color. I say apparently, because it was only our imperfect vision which made them seem so to us, their real colors, of course, being infra-red and ultra-violet. The other colors were as vivid as any object in nature. As I was examining the plates an assistant came to say that a colored photograph, the first of a stained window, had just been taken out of the developing bath, and was in splendid condition. The stained window, as I saw on proceeding to the dark-room, was a most primitive affair, four pieces of colored glass—green, yellow, red and blue—soldered together. "This is all we could put together," explained M. Lippmann, "but it is quite sufficient for my purpose." The plate, which was not yet fixed, was taken out of its box for a few seconds only. The colors were there and rendered with photographic faithfulness. A second plate was undergoing exposure, the image of the stained glass design being thrown upon it by means of a sort of magic lantern lighted by electricity. The plate was pressed against the opening of a trough filled with mercury, which formed a mirror in contact with the plate. The rays of light pass through the sensitive film as in the old process, but on reaching the other side of the plate, instead of being absorbed by a dark background, they are sent back by the even surface of the mercury. In this mirror the whole secret lies, for apart from its entire process is the same as in ordinary photography.—Paris Letter.

## THE STORY OF IRELAND.

### Century After Century of English Tyranny.

#### Ireland Can Never be Free Until Religious Prejudice is Swept Aside.

Now, what is the matter with Ireland? Why is she ever going backward while every other nation, less favored in many respects by nature, is striding forward on the highway of political and material progress? Must we not conclude that the real cause lies in the English tyrannical laws and their administration by which that unfortunate country has been governed for so many centuries?

Isolated from Europe, the Irish have spent on their island home a wasteful and heretical life that has evoked the wonder of the world. For them the emerald gem never lost its luster, and its ocean setting was a source of never ending joy. Though the angel of liberty took wing from the soil of Erin seven centuries ago the Irish have since kept the lamp of freedom burning. Stricken down to the earth, they have always risen, century after century with fresh strength for the combat, and from the death throes of each expiring generation another was born afresh with the quenchless love of liberty and of country. This love was the spring of truceless war with England.

The form of government in Ireland at the time of its invasion by the English, 1169, was monarchical, each of the provincial kings acknowledging obedience to the Ard-Righ, then Ruairidh O'Connor, king of Connaught. The people then enjoyed Arcadian happiness; they were social to one another, hospitable to strangers and faithful to God.

They could not then brook a breach of the marriage laws even in a king. This king, Diarmid MacMurrough, had to fly from his country, exiled by the moral sentiment of his own kith and kin; and it was to reinstate that audacious monarch on his throne that the cursed Saxon first polluted the soil of Ireland. A king by whose infamous orders a saint was slain, but one short year before, at the foot of the altar in Canterbury, came to Ireland in the name of religion to stifle its first precepts, in the name of peace to let slip the leath-hounds of war, and in the liverly of heaven to do the work of hell. And here I would remark that both countries were then purely Catholic, as there was no other Christian church in existence. But kings and adulterers care very little about churches.

Henry II. found Ireland rich in flocks and herds, with a fertile soil and abundance of gold. At the outset he professed the kindest feelings for the people, and simply claimed superiority over them. Strongbow, who married Eva, daughter of MacMurrough, claimed Lenster as his share of the spoil. Ulster was assigned to De Courcy, Connaught to De Burgh, and the larger part of Munster to Fitzstephen and De Cogan. The remainder of Ireland was subdivided among the king's principal barons and knights who had accompanied him to that country. It need hardly be said that such a transfer was in conflict with every law, human and divine. It was in direct defiance of the Breton law.

Before that time the English were in the habit of selling their children and relatives as slaves to the Irish, and all in America know from experience that the most intense love of liberty may be nourished side by side with the existence of slavery.

The bishops and priests abolished slavery before King John landed in Ireland in 1210 to war against the Irish. An Irish contingent fought under Bruce at Bannockburn. Soon after it was determined to invite Edward Bruce, brother of the conqueror, to the throne of Ireland. After several battles he was duly inaugurated and recognized as king near Dundalk, 1216. In the end he was defeated and slain.

In 1300, Lionel, son of Edward III., came to represent his wife, and in right of his wife, a Lady de Burgh, to lay claim to Connaught. In 1307 he, after several battles, summoned a parliament at Kilkenny, and that body began the first of a series of most odious laws. Trading with the Irish, the use of Irish names, apparel or language was punished as treason.

Richard II., in all the pomp and surroundings of war, landed in Ireland in 1399. His dreams of a triumphant progress through the country were rudely broken in upon by the fighting, pluck and sleepless vigilance of the gallant Art MacMurrough, who, if only aided by his natural allies, would have at that time destroyed English supremacy or power in that country probably forever. But why go on describing the genius of the Desmond and O'Neill, the daring of the O'Tooles, O'Byrnes, O'Donnells, or the dash, pluck and heroism of their brother chiefs and clansmen. Time after time the English flag went down in defeat before the heroism of the Irish. One O'Neill won the glorious victory of Benbulbin.

In August, 1649, Cromwell, like the "curse of God" that he was, reached that long-suffering Isle. For five days the streets of Drogheda ran red with the blood of men, women and children; and Cromwell called this "a mercy of the Lord." No wonder that Lord Clarendon has written that the sufferings of Ireland during

## this Cromwellian war were greater than any of which history bears record since the destruction of Jerusalem by Titus.

Six hundred thousand Irish were slain, not to speak of the countless thousands sent as slaves to the West Indies and even to New England.

The story of the defense of Limerick in 1691 is too well known to need much more, and it would overpass the limits of this article to enter fully into it. The English granted the free exercise of religion, security of person and property, the use of arms, the right of suffrage, the practice of the trades and professions, and other concessions to the Catholics.

But the ink with which they were written was scarcely dry when, with worse than Punic faith, that treaty was violated. The penal laws then came into play—a diabolical invention, ingeniously contrived for the complete debasement, degradation and slavery of the Irish people.

Whether Plantagenet, Tudor, Stuart, Guelph or Brunswick, the result in view was the same, the trail of the serpent was over them all, the aggrandizement of England was to be reached, be the method of doing it against all the laws of God, of justice or of humanity.

However, with feelings of pain and regret one must admit that the Irish have always nearly been guilty of one pregnant crime, the spring of countless woes—they never joined in love with others joined in hate. If Irishmen at any time became united, if they sank their petty little differences, orange and green would long since have carried the day and Ireland instead of being the "Noble of nations" would be, as she yet will be, a great, free, prosperous republic.

The actions of Gladstone, Parnell, O'Brien and all the so-called liberal leaders will not be worth a pinch of snuff to the tolling masses in either England or Ireland until both countries, independent of each other, adopt that pure, simple and God-given form of government which France now enjoys.

Why should not that form of government established here by the immortal Washington be good enough for every nation in this wide world. All Irishmen should remember that the cause of Ireland to-day is the cause of justice and of liberty—the same cause of that for which the Washingtons, Montgomeries, LaFayettes, Sullivans, Barrys, Fitzgeraldis and countless others fought and bled for on this free American soil over one hundred years ago. But mock patriots who prefer self, pelf or pride to country should not be made idols.—Spokane Review.

## APPROPRIATIONS MADE.

### The Amount Expended as Compared With the Preceding Congress.

The following is the approximate statement of appropriations made at both sessions of the Fifty-first congress, prepared by the clerk of the senate committee on appropriations:

The amount of the regular bills, including the deficiency and miscellaneous appropriations, for the first session was \$361,700,000.

The amount of the regular bills, including the deficiencies and miscellaneous appropriations, for the second session was \$405,000,000.

Permanent appropriations for the first session about \$101,000,000, and the permanent appropriations for the second are estimated at \$122,000,000. This makes a grand total of \$989,700,000.

Mr. Sayers, of Texas, leader of the democratic minority on the house appropriations committee, prepared a statement of appropriations during the Fifty-first congress, as compared with the appropriations during the Fifty-first congress, which shows the total appropriations made during the congress just closed were \$1,005,270,471, against \$817,963,859 during the preceding congress. Those amounts include the permanent annual appropriations.

The total appropriations for the first session of the Fifty-first congress were \$422,626,343, and for the second session \$895,337,516; for the first session of the Fifty-first congress \$404,422,010, and for the second session \$641,827,961, to which estimated \$80,000 should be added for various small items.

Included in the appropriations for the Fifty-first congress are \$15,727,000 for refunding the direct tax, and \$10,000,000 for sugar bounties, this latter being in permanent appropriations.

## Storkkeeping Howaday.

Friend (noticing the confused heaps of goods of every description scattered promiscuously around the store)—Hello! what's happened? Been taking an inventory, had a fire, or are you going to move out?

Merchant—That shows how little you know about storkkeeping. We have merely been waiting on a lady who dropped in for a paper of pins.

## No Yankee Way in China.

A John Chinaman who went back home after making his \$800 eternal fortune in this country established a stage line between two towns where sedan chairs were in use, and inside of a week he was caught up by the authorities and his property confiscated. The charge against him was: "Creating a great worry and uneasiness in the public mind."

## FAMOUS FAIRS OF THE WORLD.

### The First Was the Only One to Pay Its Own Expenses.

#### The Most Unprofitable in a Pennsylvanian Successor Centennial—Books Nearly Sold.

All the world knows, or should know, that the first world's fair had its origin in the idea of Prince Albert, the husband of Queen Victoria, but only a very few comparatively are aware that it stands alone as the only enterprise of the kind which paid its expenses. For it was erected the Crystal Palace, which had twenty-three acres of ground under cover. The fair was opened on the 1st day of May, 1851, and the closing day was October 11th of the same year. The total number of visitors was 6,170,000, an enormous total for that period when London had a vastly smaller resident population than it has now, and was not the universal home of call for all the nations which it is at present.

The total expense of the enterprise, including that wonderful structure, the Crystal Palace, covering twenty-three acres, was \$1,464,000, and the receipts were \$2,121,612, which left a net profit of \$657,212. The people of New York City, incited to action by the great success at London, hastily got up an illumination exhibition, which was opened July 14th, 1853, and was closed on the 10th of the next November. It was a trifling affair, having only five and three-fourths acres under roof, but the president of the United States, Franklin Pierce, and the members of his cabinet were enticed into taking part in the opening ceremonies.

The cost of the undertaking was reported to be \$500,000, but no account of the receipts seem to have been given by anybody to anybody; possibly some alderman of the period put them in his pocket and walked away with them, notwithstanding the fact that after the closing on November 10th, 1853, it was reported that the number of visitors had been 600,000. If every one of that number had paid for admission there would have been a large deficit, but so no receipts at all appear in the statistics of this exposition its amount has never been ascertained.

## THE FIRST PARIS EXPOSITION.

After the New York failure came the first of the Paris expositions, which had thirty acres under cover, and having been opened May 15th, 1855, closed on the 15th of November in the same year. Louis Napoleon was then in the height of his power; Paris was enjoying its most prosperous days and its gayest since the earlier years of its great emperor, the first Napoleon, yet the exposition was a most dismal financial failure, the cost being \$4,000,000, the receipts only \$640,505, although the number of visitors is stated to have been 4,333,404. Napoleon Le Petit must have had an unlimited supply of "dead-end" tickets and have given them out to all comers to make such a showing as that possible. The deficit which was left for French meditation when the show had become a thing of the past was \$3,359,105.

Seven years after the Paris fiasco London again entered the field with the world's fair of 1862, which opened May 1st and closed November 15th. In the amount of floor space it was almost an exact reproduction of the former exposition at London, the space under cover then being twenty-three acres, and in this second instance twenty-four acres. The fair had 6,211,103 visitors; the cost was \$2,300,000, and the receipts were \$2,042,652, leaving a deficit of \$257,348, a mere trifle compared with the void which the Frenchmen found after they had settled the accounts of 1855.

But the French, in no wise dismayed by the former disaster, and moved to emulation by the comparative success of the British capital, again came forward with a universal exposition in 1867, which was opened April 1st and closed October 31st following. It was the largest in area used for any of these affairs up to that time, having forty and one-half acres under cover. The exhibition was more complete than any of its predecessors, but it resulted, although the visitors numbered 9,300,000, in a financial disaster, for the cost being \$4,598,763, while the receipts were \$2,108,676, there was an enormous deficit of \$2,490,087 to cause an unlimited amount of sbrugging of French shoulders over the outcome.

Not being warmed by this disaster the Austrians next ventured upon a world's fair. Their "abow," which was at Vienna, was opened May 1st and closed October 13th in 1873, but they have never been rash enough to repeat the venture. Their fair had covered an area of fifty-six acres, could boast of 7,254,867 visitors, but the expenditures being \$9,850,000, the receipts were only \$1,082,380, leaving the frightful deficit of \$8,767,620. It is not strange that since they had that experience the Austrians have never hinted at an intention of having another world's fair.

## OUR CENTENNIAL.

Our centennial exposition at Philadelphia came next in the list of world's fairs after the woful Austrian experience, and although not a pronounced financial success, was vastly nearer being such than the Austrian venture. The centennial was opened May 10th, 1876, and was closed on the next 10th of November, in

## the meantime having been open to visitors on 159 days.

The total number of admissions was 9,910,996, of which number 1,398,092 had free admission and 8,512,904 paid, the financial outcome being about even, when it is remembered that the city of Philadelphia came into possession of the main exposition building and the art palace, both handsome and permanent structures. The days of largest attendance at the centennial were as follows: Opening day, May 10th, 76,712; September 9th, 99,984; September 20th, 101,948; September 28th, which had been designated as Pennsylvania day, 274,919; September 30th, 103,385; October 18th, 124,777; October 25th, 106,986; October 27th, 95,583; November 1st, 107,715; November 2nd, 115,298; November 8th, 90,588, and November 9th, which had been announced as Philadelphia day, 176,765. These figures show that the public interest in the exposition did not wane during the whole time of its continuance, but the same fact is more plainly declared by the statement of admissions each month. Average daily attendance for May, 26,175; June, 36,622; July, 34,863; August, 53,580; September, 63,834; October, 102,358, and during the nine days in November that the exposition was open, 115,315 persons were admitted. There were the two prices of fifty cents and twenty-five cents charged for admission to the centennial, the latter being for children, and the total amount taken in at the ticket offices was \$3,813,749.00.

The expenses were somewhat larger than this amount, but neither the United States nor the stockholders lost anything, and the comparatively small deficit was more than balanced by the value of the permanent buildings of which Philadelphia, as stated, became the owner by purchase after the closing of the fair. Had the fair been open on Sundays, it was claimed at the time, and has never been controverted, the exposition would have left a surplus instead of the small deficit it bequeathed to the managers.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

## STORIES OF THE STARS.

### Something About the Eighty Millions Now Visible.

#### Remarkable Distance of the Nearest Body From the Earth—Why the Stars Differ in Color.

By the increased power of telescopes the number of stars within our ken has been increased from 6,000, the number which may be seen in both hemispheres by the naked eye, to probably about 60,000,000. The star nearest the earth, Centauri, is about 275,000 times as far from us as the sun is, and Sirius is about twice as far away as that. If, however, we could view these bodies at an equal distance a Centauri would appear nearly twice as bright as our sun, and Sirius forty times as bright.

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

We now come to another question. Why do these bodies, whether near or distant, give out light? They give out light because they are hot, and some of them are hotter than almost anything we can imagine. But we are not left to our imagination. By the use of the prism the child's wonder as to what the stars may be has been changed into a certain knowledge of what stars like the sun really are, says *Yankee's Companion*. Such bodies are masses of glowing gas, the materials of which are for the most part precisely the same as those of which our earth is built up, the great difference between such stars and the earth at the present time being that they are hot while the earth is cold.

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

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

It is fair to suppose that if the light sent out is different the body which sends

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

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

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

As soon as the supply of heat ceases the mass begins to cool. Our sun is such a cooling mass. The cooling goes on until at last a body such as our own earth is formed. This is why it is that the chemical composition of the sun and earth are so similar.

If this is what really happens, we can easily explain the colors of all the stars. Each stage of heat in a star has its own special color. It is true that sometimes very nearly the same color is produced at two different stages of heat, but apart from this we know that very white stars are at the condition of their greatest heat and that yellow stars are cooler, though some are old, some young; and that very red, but especially blood-red stars, are tottering on the verge of invisibility, having run through all their changes.

So far we have considered that the quantity of light given out by a star depends upon its age

"The church must hold aloof from political parties."

This is the language that is attributed to the Pope of Rome, and a more important utterance to church and humanity has not come from that source in many years.

In the asserted capacity of king of kings they undertook to give away islands and empires and continents. A Pope gave Ireland to the Norman sovereign of England.

It seems from a recent discovery at Rome that even the monster and persecutor, Nero, had a friend. When his nurse, Eclogo, died she uttered a last desire that her ashes be interred in the same tomb as Nero's.

THE BIG THREE.

The three ablest members of the house and the three most practical were eastern Washington men, but they were democrats.

The legislature overhauled the Secretary of State Allen Weir previous to adjournment, and that official is still wincing under the rebuke.

One of the hardest fought trials in the state has just come to a close at Spokane Falls, and resulted in the conviction of E. F. Humason, a prominent butcher and stock man, on the charge of cattle stealing.

A number of papers, including the Tacoma Ledger and the Ellensburg Localizer, are advocating the location of the agricultural college at Yakima.

Gen. JOHN M. PALMER, democrat, has been elected United States Senator from Illinois.

WHAT OUR STATE SOLONS HAVE DONE.

Bills Brought Forth by Legislative Labors--A Summary of Those Daily Affecting Central Washington.

The 60-day term of the legislature was brought to a close early in the morning of Sunday, March 8th. Over six hundred bills were introduced and disposed of.

House bill 118, by committee, provides for the rotation in terms of office of county commissioners as follows: At the next general election, commissioners elected from district No. 1 shall serve four years,

Senate bill 147, by Smith, gives any person who may do any labor upon any farm or land in tilling or sowing or harvesting or threshing any grain, as laborer, contractor or otherwise, a lien upon such crops for his work or labor, and every landlord shall have a lien upon the crops grown or growing upon demised lands for rents during the year; the liens shall be preferred liens. [Approved March 3rd, 1891.]

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Senate bill 124, by Smith, gives any farmer, herder of cattle, ranchman, tavern keeper, livery or boarding stable keeper a lien upon any horses, mules, cattle or sheep, which may have been entrusted to him for purposes of feeding, herding, pasturing, training or ranching, and he shall be authorized to retain such animals until the amount is paid. [Approved February 28th, 1891. Law upon approval.]

House bill 206, by Salvey, appropriates \$2,500 for prosecuting an artisan well in Yakima county.

House bill 301, by Gandy, provides for the dissection of dead bodies. Such persons as are buried at public expense shall be delivered to any physician or surgeon, unless some kindred or friend claims the body within twenty-four hours after death, or unless deceased, previous to death, makes request to be buried.

House bill 228, by Rockwell, provides for punishment of persons who willfully and deliberately set fire to any forests belonging to the United States or this state within the state; provided, that persons who set back-fires to prevent the spread of such fires shall not be so punished. The fine is \$1,000 or less or imprisonment for one year or less, or both.

House bill 167, by Salley, provides that it shall be unlawful to kill, trap or in any way take or kill any feathered game for the market in any month except December. It shall be unlawful to ship any kind of game out of this state for the market in any month.

House bill 235, by committee, is a very important community property law. It provides that when either spouse takes a conveyance of land in his or her own name he or she may convey the same unless prior to the conveyance the other spouse shall file a declaration of his or her rights in the county auditor's office.

House bill 204, by Jones, amends the present registration law so there shall be a registration of voters in all precincts containing an incorporated city, whether such precinct has 250 voters or not.

House bill 182, by committee on fisheries, provides that it shall be unlawful for any person to take, catch, kill or have in his possession any brook trout, mountain, bull trout or salmon trout during the months from November to April.

CONCERNING HOP PESTS.

House bill 231, by Spinning, confers upon the state board of horticulture power to prevent the spread of contagious diseases among hop plants and for the treatment, cure and extirpation of hop and hop plant pests.

House bill 222, by committee, provides that counties may hold special elections for the purpose of leasing bonds for road purposes; providing, that no such special election shall be held after the general election of 1892.

House bill 99, by O'Neill, amends section 163 of the municipal incorporation act so that any ordinance duly passed by the council of any town authorizing the payment of indebtedness shall be declared legal and valid. [Law upon approval.]

Senate bill 2, by Kinnear, declares the first day of September of each year a legal holiday, to be known as "Labor Day." [Approved February 24th, 1891.]

Senate bill 69, by O'Neill, amends section 163 of the municipal incorporation act so that any ordinance duly passed by the council of any town authorizing the payment of indebtedness shall be declared legal and valid. [Law upon approval.]

House bill 170, by Adams, provides for the appointment of a commission of three, to locate the agricultural college, experiment station and school of science in eastern Washington, excluding counties which now have state institutions. The commission shall be selected from west of the mountains. The bill provides at length for the government of the school by a board of five regents.

Senate bill 49, by Luce, regulates the practice of pharmacy by providing that it shall be unlawful for any person other than a registered pharmacist to retail, compound or dispense drugs, medicines or poisons. All practitioners shall obtain certificates of examination by the state board of pharmacy, unless they shall be graduates of reputable schools of pharmacy.

House bill 243, by Wasson, is the railroad maximum freight bill. It provides that no railroad company within the state shall charge for or receive a greater or higher rate for carrying wheat, barley, oats, rye, flax seed, potatoes, hay, flour or millstuffs than 85 per centum of the rates actually charged for carrying said articles or commodities on the 1st day of January, 1891; provided that no greater rate than 85 per cent shall be charged for carrying the articles or commodities heretofore enumerated for a haul of 500 miles or less. The maximum rates of freight on all railroads in this state, other than on those articles or commodities enumerated, shall be the rates that were in existence on the first day of January, 1891. Companies feeling that these rates are unreasonably low are given recourse to courts of competent jurisdiction for relief. The maximum rates of freights on all railroads constructed on the first day of January, 1891, shall be fixed as near in conformity with sections one and two of this act as may be practicable. Violations of the law are made misdemeanors punishable by a fine of not exceeding five hundred dollars for each and every offense, and the injured party is given a right of action against the railroad company, in which he shall be entitled to recover the amount taken or received from him in excess of the rates prescribed by this act, together with attorney's fees and costs of suit.

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A capitalist of Wahpeton, North Dakota, owner of that townsite, recently bought sixty lots in Terminus addition, one of the choicest portions of the tract. Some extensive improvements are contemplated for the adjoining Commerce addition and to be soon initiated.

While we look for an increase of the present rapid rate of growth, and count on a considerable city here, based on the grand harbor, the magnificent tributary country and the railroad line from Chehalis, now building, our great hope is in the prospective continuation of the road to North Yakima, which will bring a large, if not the principal, share of the products of eastern Washington and Oregon to South Bend for shipment, and place the city well forward in the race for supremacy with Portland, Tacoma and Seattle. Indeed, South Bend's advantages in harbor and distance are such that she will be on herself in this strife. The "directors' map," issued privately to the stockholders of the Northern Pacific last fall, shows this road as projected straight from North Yakima to South Bend, and the talk now is that work on the North Yakima extension will begin at once upon the completion of the Chehalis-South Bend line, if not before, and that trains will be running through in eighteen months from this date. Speed the day!

Much activity in building, street work and all lines of business prevails here. The incoming boats on the bay are crowded with passengers, and the freight steamers from San Francisco and Portland have all they can carry. An extensive electric light and motor plant is being erected by Charles Warner, of the South Bend Land Co., and a street railway system is among the enterprises projected for an early beginning.

Judge Sachs escaped impeachment by the skin of his teeth. There was the necessary three-fourths vote in the house, but in the senate the bill was killed--sixteen members voting for removal and fifteen against.

Canada passed through an exciting election last week, in which the conservative, or government party, won by a small working party. The liberals made great gains and confidently assert that Sir John Macdonald will soon be forced to make another appeal to the country. It is said that valuable concessions were made to the Canadian Pacific railroad by the government in order to secure its working force.

Is Rudyard Kipling a young man? Well, he confesses to being 24 years of age?

Is a man at 24 a young man? That depends. An American, an Englishman, a Frenchman, a German--these are young men at 24. But Rudyard Kipling is an Indian, and in India humanity develops much earlier than in the higher latitudes. In India the males marry at 14 years of age; one may be a grandfather at 20. It is possible that Kipling is now, at 24 years of age, at his perihelion, physically and intellectually.--Eugene Field.

More Fine Stock Added to Her Magnificent Collection.

Ellensburg Capital: Kittitas county enjoys the reputation of having more fine horses than any other county in the northwest, and for this proud distinction she is largely indebted to Charles I. Helm, the well known horseman. This gentleman has just returned from Wayne, Illinois, where he purchased a carload of Percheron stallions, which, he says, are a better average lot than any shipment he has ever made before. This is borne out by the opinion of Mr. Dunham, the proprietor of Oak Lawn farm, where the horses were purchased. In a letter to Mr. Helm this great breeder says: "I start to-day in care of my shipper, Mr. Jensen, your last selection of Percherons. As the lot left my stable en route for the station they made a very fine and impressive appearance. I can certainly compliment you upon this selection, as I honestly believe it to be the best shipment of stock that has ever left for the west."

"I certainly hope, in your hands, that these horses will receive the appreciation they deserve, as they are very far superior to the majority of imported horses shipped to your country for sale. If they do not make you as much money as animals purchased at a lower price, they will certainly greatly add to your reputation as a buyer of good stock."

These horses will be here about the 7th inst. and all lovers of fine stock should see them.

Notice to the Public. On and after March 1st, if you wish to be able to continue to say "I never get left," do not ask us for credit. On that date we shall close our books, and all purchases must be accompanied by the cash. All paper accounts not settled in full to March 1st will insure a stoppage of the paper on the 15th inst.

Yours Truly, GOLDEN & STRATTON.

Four-foot dry slab wood at \$4 per cord. Apply to John Reed.

Registered Holstein-Friesian bulls and Poland China boars.

W. H. Chapman desires to see all his old patrons. Opposite Chappell & Cox.

J. H. Carpenter's is the only cash store in the city.

M. G. WILLS

HAS REMOVED HIS

SALOON

And Billiard Parlors

To New Beck Block, Yakima Ave.

The new fittings and furnishings, comfortable quarters and courteous treatment are held out to the public as inducements for patronage, and the most popular and purest makes of fine

Wines, Liquors and Cigars

Are always to be had at his Bar.

The second story of the building has been fitted up and partitioned off into

Elegant Billiard and Club Rooms,

Where customers so disposed can retire in seclusion for a sociable time, "far from the maddening crowd's ignoble strife." A sideboard will also be found conveniently located to appease the thirst of up-stairs guests.

Drop in and "Smile!"



THE CENTENNIAL HOUSE.

SECOND STREET, BET. YAKIMA AVE. & CHESTNUT ST.

Day Board, \$4.50 per Week. Board and Lodging, \$5.50 per Week.

THE ROOMS--

Are comfortably furnished, and the surroundings quiet and home-like. Price of Rooms: 2 and 30 cents for a single night; \$1.50 to \$3.00 per week, and \$5 to \$12 by the month.

M. A. ALLEN, Proprietor.

Notice of Sale of School Lands at Public Auction.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT, IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE SCHOOLS LAND COMMISSIONERS OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON, made on the 22nd day of January, 1891, there will be sold at public auction, upon the terms hereinafter set out, subject to confirmation by the state school land commission after thirty (30) days from the reception by the president of the said commissioners of the report of the county commissioners of the sale of such lands, on Monday, the 22nd day of March, A. D. 1891, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., at the front door of the court house in Yakima county and state of Washington, all the right, title and interest of the state in and to the following described lots, pieces and parcels of school lands situate, lying and being in the said county of Yakima and state of Washington, to-wit:

Table with columns: PART OF SECTION, No. of Acres, and Price per Acre. Lists lots 33 through 50 with their respective acreages and prices.

All the above described land is within two miles of the corporate limits of the city of North Yakima, Washington.

All said property shall be sold to the highest bidder upon the following terms, to-wit: One-tenth cash at the time of sale, and one-tenth annually thereafter until the whole is paid, deferred payments to draw interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable annually, provided, however, that no land shall be sold for less than the appraised value.

JOSEPH STEPHENSON, Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners of Yakima County, Washington.

MYRON H. ELLIS, Clerk. Dated at North Yakima this 3rd day of February, 1891.

Notice to Creditors.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL PERSONS having claims against the estate of Arah Churchill, deceased, to present the same, with the proper vouchers, at the office of Myron H. Ellis, Clerk of the County of Yakima, Washington, within one year from the date hereof or the same will be forever barred.

Dated North Yakima, Wash., Feb. 4, 1891. AMANDA REDORA CHURCHILL, Executrix of said Estate.

NOTICE. Sheriff's Sale of Real Estate.

In the Superior Court of Yakima County, holding terms at North Yakima in and for Yakima County, Washington.

John Bartholet, Plaintiff.

Thomas B. McClinton and Sarah E. McClinton, his wife, Defendants. By virtue of an order of sale and decree of foreclosure, issued out of said court in the above entitled action on the 2nd day of February, 1891, in favor of the above named plaintiff and against the said defendants for the principal sum of \$242.50, interest thereon at six per cent and \$10.50 costs, and increased costs, and commanding me to levy upon and make sale thereof of the following described real estate, to-wit: Lots twenty-five (25) and twenty-six (26) in block eleven (11) in the city of North Yakima, according to the plat thereof on file in the office of the county auditor of Yakima county, Washington, I have caused the same to be advertised for sale at public auction to the highest and best bidder for cash, all of the above described real estate, or a sufficient amount to satisfy said judgment, interest, costs and accruing costs.

D. W. SIMMONS, Sheriff of Yakima County, Washington.

Notice of Adjourned Sale of School Lands at Public Auction.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT, IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE SCHOOLS LAND COMMISSIONERS OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON, made on the 22nd day of January, 1891, and in pursuance of an order of the county commissioners of the sale of such lands, on Monday, the 22nd day of February, 1891, there will be sold at public auction, upon the terms hereinafter set out, subject to confirmation by the president of the said commissioners of the sale of such lands, on Monday, the 22nd day of March, A. D. 1891, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., at the front door of the court house in Yakima county and state of Washington, all the right, title and interest of the state in and to the following described lots, pieces and parcels of school lands situate, lying and being in the said county of Yakima and state of Washington, to-wit:

Table with columns: PART OF SECTION, No. of Acres, and Price per Acre. Lists various sections and lots with their respective acreages and prices.

All the above described land is within two miles of the corporate limits of the city of North Yakima, Washington, according to the plat thereof on file in the office of the county auditor of Yakima county, state of Washington, to-wit:

Table with columns: Lot No., No. of Acres, and Price per Acre. Lists lots 1 through 26 with their respective acreages and prices.

All persons desiring to bid to the highest bidder upon the following terms, to-wit: One-tenth cash at the time of sale, and one-tenth annually thereafter until the whole is paid, deferred payments to draw interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable annually, provided, however, that no land shall be sold for less than the appraised value.

JOSEPH STEPHENSON, Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners of Yakima County, Washington.

MYRON H. ELLIS, Clerk of said Board.

ELECTION NOTICE.

To All Persons Concerned: NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN election will be held on the 6th day of March, A. D. 1891, for the purpose of determining whether or not an irrigating district shall be created under the provisions of sections 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, of the constitution of the state of Washington, and the sale of bonds arising therefrom and securing the same.

Beginning at the northeast corner of the south east quarter of section 22, Twp. 8, north of range 25 east, and thence south to the northeast corner of section 1, Twp. 8, north of range 25 east; thence south to the northeast corner of section 4, Twp. 8, north of range 25 east; thence south to the northeast corner of section 15, Twp. 8, north of range 25 east; thence south to the northeast corner of section 25, Twp. 8, north of range 25 east; thence south to the northeast corner of section 35, Twp. 8, north of range 25 east; thence south to the northeast corner of section 45, Twp. 8, north of range 25 east; thence south to the northeast corner of section 55, Twp. 8, north of range 25 east; thence south to the northeast corner of section 65, Twp. 8



THE GREAT MEN'S STORIES.

A Rib-Ticking Tournament by Famous Americans.

Contributions from Harrison, Morton, Blaine, Wanamaker, Cleveland, Hill Nye and others.

The most novel symposium ever printed is the following collection of good stories told by famous Americans...

HARRISON TELLS A HOG STORY.

President Harrison very seldom indulges in a joke or story, unless he knows his hearers well...

"I wanted to get even with those city hog buyers," he replied. "But did you get even?"

VICE-PRESIDENT MORTON'S BULL STORY.

Vice-President Morton now and then perpetrates a joke or story by way of illustration upon his listeners...

"Not far from where I live in the country there is a farmer noted for his fine, large cattle..."

"You see, my dear friend, that there is a great deal in the human voice..."

Henry Watterson is quick in repartee, and now and then perpetrates a good thing on the spur of the moment...

Wanamaker's Rebuke. Postmaster-General John Wanamaker is given to illustrating his conversation with pointed stories...

"Now, little boys, it is not right to laugh or make sport of affliction. I knew of a deaf man once who was disposed to be parsimonious..."

"The deaf Mr. Brown smiled, raised his glass to his lips, and said: 'The same to you.'"

"-20 and 40 acre tracts at low figures and no money down. J. B. PUGSLEY."

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

"-The only man who can get money for you on farm and city property is J. B. PUGSLEY."

"-Prices down, profits small, and no jawbone taken at J. H. Carpenter's. If

OUR POOR SICK ANIMALS.

How a Specialist Prescribes for Ailing Brutes--Visiting Fee One Dollar.

But Boarders Come Higher--Points on How and When to Feed Them.

"Yes, I'm a doctor now," said a bird fancier to a reporter, as he dropped a capsule into the mouth of a bull dog...

"That's my visiting fee. Of course, if I take the dog here with me the owner has to pay board for it."

"Surgical operations? Bless your soul, we have plenty of that sort of work. It was only Monday that I amputated a dog's tail..."

"Do you allow people to see you at work?" "No, not generally; but when these fine ladies come down nothing will do but they must see everything..."

"Good morning, Mrs. H. How's your dog today?" "Oh, doctor, Toodles is awful! Didn't sleep all night and forsook his milk and bread this morning..."

"The dog was passed over. It was a fat pug--so fat, in fact, that it could hardly walk. Yet it carried its pedigree tall in thoroughbred style..."

"The doctor looked thoughtful a moment and continued: 'Yes, I can cure him, but if he gets over this take my advice and don't give him any more sweets.'"

"I'll never do it again, doctor. Will I, Toodles?" appealing to the dog. "Then take this box of capsules and give him one three times a day..."

"I can never do that in the world, doctor," said the lady despairingly. "Can't you do it any other way?"

"You might put it in a piece of meat, but my way is the best."

"I'll try the meat way first. How much, doctor?" "Use dollar, please, and twenty-five cents for the medicine..."

"My little dog, please, and twenty-five cents for the medicine. Our family doctor charges me \$2 each visit and the medicine always costs about \$1..."

"They are the people we make a living off of," said the doctor as soon as she was out of sight. "She overfed her dog in the first place and stuffs him with cake and candy..."

"What kind of patients do dogs make?" inquired the reporter. "Best in the world," rejoined the doctor. "It is really a pleasure to physic a dog..."

"No, I never was bitten by a sick dog. They seem to know that I am doing all I can to make them well, and I think appreciate it."

"That was an excellent method of giving pills. I noticed a few moments ago, but how do you manage when the medicine is in liquid form?"

"Nothing easier in the world," answered the doctor, removing a splinter from a setter's broken leg. "Take the dog between your legs and force its mouth open by pressing the finger and thumb on either side of the throat..."

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LIVESLEY & SON.

Proclamation by the Governor

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Now, therefore, I, CHAR. E. LAUGHTON, Lieutenant Governor and Acting Governor of the State of Washington, do hereby proclaim that said

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