

THE YAKIMA HERALD.

Volume I.

NORTH YAKIMA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1889.

Number 11.

THE YAKIMA HERALD.

REED & COE, Proprietors.

ISSUED EVERY THURSDAY.

\$2.00 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

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W. H. WHITE, U. S. Attorney. H. J. SNIVELY, U. S. Attorney.

WHITE & SNIVELY, Attorneys at Law.

Office with County Treasurer, at the Court House, North Yakima. Will practice in all the courts of the territory.

H. T. CATON, Sprague. L. C. PARRISH, North Yakima.

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Will practice in all the Courts of the territory. Office on First Street, opposite the Court House, North Yakima, W. T.

J. B. REAVIS, A. HERR, C. B. GRAVES.

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Will practice in all Courts of the Territory. Special attention given to all U. S. land office business. Offices at North Yakima and Ellensburg, W. T.

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Office in First National Bank, first door up stairs. Refers to W. A. Cox and Edelman Bros; also, to any citizen of Memphis, Mo.

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Office hours from 10 a. m. until 12:4 until 6 p. m., and 8, until 9 p. m.

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O. M. GRAVES, DENTIST.

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

Office over First National Bank.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Fire Wood & Draying.

I have a large quantity of excellent pine and fir cord wood and fir slab wood for sale cheap, also run two drays, and am prepared to do hauling at reasonable prices. Apply to JOHN REED.

J. M. STOUT, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION.

The handling of Yakima Produce for Export Markets a Specialty.

Warehouse west of Railroad Track, No. 4, Block B, North Yakima.

U. KEPPLER, City Scavenger.

Headquarters at Tucker's Livery Stable, on Front street. All orders promptly attended to. Charges moderate.

A. F. SWITZER, Contractor and Builder.

NORTH YAKIMA, W. T.

Will contract for the erection of all classes of Buildings, either Brick, Stone, Concrete, or Wood, and will complete the work promptly.

And According to Agreement.

REFERENCE: First Nat'l Bank of North Yakima. Office, up stairs in Opera House. Office hours, 4 to 8 p. m.

MILK! MILK!

16 Quart Tickets for \$1.00.

25 cts. per Gallon.

Hotels and Restaurants furnished at Special Rates, by the Gallon.

All Milk Guaranteed Pure and Clean.

Will Deliver Milk Twice Each Day.

W. W. GARDNER, COLD SPRING DAIRY, NORTH YAKIMA, W. T.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK of North Yakima.

DIRECTORS: J. R. Lewis, Wm. Ker, Chas. Carpenter, A. W. Engle, Edward Whitson.

Capital, \$25,000. Surplus, \$15,000.

J. R. Lewis, President. Edward Whitson, Vice President. W. L. Strickwieser, Cashier.

DOES A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS. Buys and Sells Exchange at Reasonable Rates. PAYS INTEREST ON TIME DEPOSITS.

Wonderful Story!

Colonel Quaritch

By the Famous Novelist, H. RIDER HAGGARD.

We have just made arrangements for the publication in these columns of the great serial "COLONEL QUARITCH"—the last and best of Haggard's stories.

This Serial will be Superbly Illustrated by Miranda.

One of the foremost newspaper artists in the country. Every reader will desire to follow this story from the beginning.

This Story Abounds in Dramatic Situations.

"COLONEL QUARITCH" will appear in liberal installments, beginning immediately.

A Few Sample Illustrations.

We invite particular attention to the design and workmanship of the following illustrations selected from among those appearing in this story:



The Colonel Meets the Squire.



Ida Watched the Door Close.



For a Second there was Silence.

Colonel Quaritch IS THE NAME. LOOK OUT FOR IT!

WOMAN.
They talk about a woman's sphere. As though it had a limit! There's not a place in earth or heaven. There's not a task to mankind given. There's not a blessing or a boon. There's not a whisper yes or no. There's not a life, or death, or birth. That has a feather's weight of worth. Without a woman in it.

THE FUTURE "AMERICA."

My country, 'tis of thee, Land of the free, Land of the brave, Land of the home-land, Where the millionaires, Who govern our affairs, Own for themselves and heirs—Hail to thy King!

Land once of noble heroes, But now of wretched slaves—Alas! too late. We saw sweet Freedom die, From letting bribers high Our unpurged suffrage buy. And mourn thy King!

Land where the wealthy few Can make the many do Their royal will. And tax for selfish greed. Thy tollers till they bleed, And those not yet weak-kneed Crush down the King!

Land where a reges is raised On high and loudly praised For worst of crimes. Of which the end must be A hell of misery. As proved by history 'Tis ancient times.

My country, 'tis of thee, Betrayed by bribery. Of thee we sing. We might have saved thee long. Had we, when proud and strong. Put down the cursed wrong.

—H. C. Dodge, in N. Y. World.

ANCIENT LAND LAWS.

Redemption of Homesteads by the First Settlers of the West.

As an inducement for the opening up of the country west of the Alleghany mountains, immediately after the independence of the United States was secured, the government of Virginia appointed three commissioners to give certificates of settlement rights. Building a cabin and raising a crop of grain, however small, entitled the occupant to 400 acres of land and a pre-emption right to 1000 acres more adjoining, to be secured by a land office warrant. "There was," says a writer upon this subject, who claims to have seen a number of these "tomahawk" rights when a boy, "at an early period of our settlements an inferior kind of land title, denominated a "tomahawk right," which was made by designating a few trees near the head of a spring and marking the bark of one or more of them with the initials of the name of the person who made the improvement."

These early pre-emptors were furnished, I learn from the same source, with a covering for the feet, which now, if seen, would arouse sympathy for the wearer. The moccasins in ordinary use caused but a few hours labor to make them. This was done by an instrument denominated a moccasin awl, which was made of the back-spring of an old clasp-knife. This awl, with its buckhorn handle, was an appendage, too, of every shot-pouch strap, together with a roll of buckskin for mending the moccasins. This was the labor almost every evening. They were sewed together and patched with deer-skin thongs, or whangs, as they were commonly called. In cold weather the moccasins were well stuffed with deer's hair or dry leaves so as to keep the feet comfortably warm, but in wet weather it was usually said that wearing them was "a decent way of going barefooted;" and such was the fact, owing to the spongy texture of the leather of which they are made.

Gold Storage on the Farm.

J. H. Hunt, of Sebastopol, has demonstrated the value of cold storage as a factor in the development of the fruit industry. For years he has contended with the disadvantages, with which all fruit-growers are more or less familiar, in disposing of his fruit at profitable prices on the market or at the canneries. Believing that the figures which could be obtained for fruit in good condition three and four months from the time it is picked would more than compensate for the expense necessary to be incurred in the preservation, he erected a cold-storage house last year. It cost but \$500, but has been more than paid for by the profit realized on the 700 boxes of apples which have found a ready market within the past month. The house is square in shape with double floor, ceiling and wall. The latter are eight inches thick and filled with sawdust, likewise the floor and ceiling. As soon as the apples are picked from the trees, they are placed on trays, simply constructed out of 2x3 lumber and laths. The trays are taken to the storage house, and placed one on top of the other in such a manner that the fruit of one tray does not come in contact with that of another. The tiers are so arranged as to permit of a free passage of air when it is desired, which is generally on cold nights. During the day the ventilators are closed and the house is made perfectly air-tight. Great care must be taken when the ventilators are open to prevent moisture in the building else the quality of the fruit will be greatly impaired. Of the 900 boxes of fruit placed in the house last fall, 750 were preserved in good condition without being once sorted over—*Santa Rosa Democrat.*

NEW LAND LAW.

An Act of Great Importance to Homesteaders.

Homestead Rights Restored, Leave of Absence Provided for—Other Important Provisions.

The recent congress passed the following important act with reference to public lands:

An act to withdraw certain public lands from private entry, and other purposes.

Be it enacted, etc.: Section 1. That from and after the passage of this act no public lands of the United States, except those in the state of Missouri, shall be subject to private entry.

Sec. 2. That any person who has not heretofore perfected title to a tract of land under the pre-emption or homestead laws already initiated: Provided, that all settlers upon the public lands whose claims have been initiated prior to the passage of this act may change such entries to homestead entries and proceed to perfect their titles to their respective claims under the homestead law, notwithstanding they may have heretofore had the benefit of such law, but such settlers who perfect title to claims under the homestead law shall not thereafter be entitled to enter other lands under the pre-emption or homestead laws of the United States.

Sec. 3. That whenever it shall be made to appear to the register and receiver of any public land office, under such regulations as the secretary of the interior may prescribe, that any settler upon the public domain under existing law is unable by reason of a total or partial destruction or failure of crops, sickness or other unavoidable casualty, to secure a support for himself, himself, or those dependent upon him or her upon the lands settled upon, then such register and receiver may grant to such settler a leave of absence from the claim upon which he or she has filed for a period not exceeding one year at any one time, and such settler so granted leave of absence, shall forfeit no rights by reason of said absence: Provided, that the time of such actual absence shall not be deducted from the actual residence required by law.

Sec. 4. That the price of all sections and parts of sections of the public lands within the limits of the portions of the several grants of lands to aid in the construction of railroads which have been heretofore and which may hereafter be forfeited, which were by the act making such grants or have since been increased to the double minimum price and, also, of all lands within the limits of any such railroad grant, but not embraced in such grant lying adjacent to and coterminous with the portions of the line of any such railroad which shall not be completed at date of this act, is hereby fixed at \$1.25 per acre.

Sec. 5. That any homestead settler who has heretofore entered less than one quarter section of land may enter other and additional land lying contiguous to the original entry, which shall not, with the land first entered and occupied, exceed in the aggregate 100 acres, without proof of residence upon and cultivation of the original entry, when the additional entry is made, then the patent shall issue without further proof: Provided, that this section shall not apply to or for the benefit of any person who at the date of making application for entry hereunder does not own and occupy the lands covered by his original entry: And provided, that if the original entry should fail for any reason prior to patent or should appear to be illegal or fraudulent, the additional entry shall not be permitted, or, if having already been initiated, shall be canceled.

Sec. 6. That every person entitled, under the provisions of the homestead laws, to enter a homestead, who has heretofore complied with or who will hereafter comply with the conditions of said laws, and who shall have made his final proof thereunder for a quantity of land less than 160 acres and receive the receiver's final receipt therefor, shall be entitled under said laws to enter as a personal right and not assignable, by legal subdivisions of the public lands of the United States subject to homestead entry, so much additional land as added to the quantity previously so entered by him shall not exceed 160 acres: Provided, that in no case shall patent issue for the land covered by such additional entry until the person making such additional entry shall have actually and in conformity with the homestead laws resided upon and cultivated the land so additionally entered and otherwise fully complied with such laws: Provided also, that this section shall not be construed as affecting any right as to the location of soldiers' certificates heretofore issued under section 2406 of the Revised Statutes.

Sec. 7. That the "act to provide additional regulations for homestead and pre-emption entries of public lands," approved March 3, 1879, shall not be construed to forbid the taking of testimony for final proof within ten days following the date advertised as upon which such final proof shall be made, in cases where accident or

unavoidable delays have prevented the applicant or witnesses from making such proof on the date specified.

Sec. 8. That nothing in that act shall be construed as suspending, repealing, or in any way rendering inoperative the provisions of the act entitled "An act to provide for the disposal of abandoned and useless military reservations," approved July 5, 1884.

Approved March 4, 1889.

Death and Desolation in Dakota.

During the 1st, 2nd and 3rd of April, Dakota was swept by a series of terrific wind-storms and prairie fires, which resulted in the destruction of more than \$2,000,000 worth of property and the loss of a number of lives. The storm started Monday night and swept over a large area south of the Northern Pacific railroad in Dakota and extended through the southern tiers of counties. The greatest damage was done by the wind, but in many places fires were fanned into fury by the storm, and wiped out of existence several small villages, hundreds of farm houses and miles and miles of grass and fences. The flames in some instances leaped 100 feet of plowed ground. Nothing like it was ever known before. The towns almost completely destroyed were Gallia, Olivet, Pankwanna, Lesterville and East Mount Vernon. Three or four other villages were badly damaged, and many head of cattle, sheep, and hogs perished. The wind swept its main force before reaching Minnesota, but still much damage was done there.

Advertised Letter List.

The following letters remain unclaimed in the postoffice at North Yakima, Washington, April 9, 1889. In calling for the same please say "advertised":

Enyers, Chas August Emery, P H
Horton, C H Harris, Herbert
Martin, Scott Merchant, Mrs S-2
Miller, D A Potter, Miss Neta
Plumb, Augustus M Rollins, Ang M
Stevens, Davo Cochran, M V
Stevens, Davo Yessy, W H-2
Young, B F G. W. CAREY, P. M.

YAKIMA CITY LETTER LIST.

Airhart, Mrs T P-3 Aherin, Peter-2
Butler, Edwin Brown, Miss A
Bousley, Miss Ella Bigley, John
Church, Bill Cochran, M V
Cole, Miss Adia Carpenter, Louis-4
Curry, F A-2 Church, P
Carpenter, Dow Dickey, E V
Friend, F C Farnbury, Alex
Faubion, Henry Goble, S A
Harris, Elener Herko, S J
Harrison, Mrs Mary Hughes, Mrs L
Howell, Miss Madge Kennedy, Hugh
Jude, Miss Ada McKillop, J B
Kershaw, J Manning, Mrs L R
McBain, D Prim, L H
Miller, Charles-2 Feck, B G
Reed, Wm Short, A N
Slaton, J T Sinclair, Edgar
Smart, Mrs Bella Shum, Joe
Short, A N Slaton, J T
Sinclair, Edgar Smart, Mrs Bella
Shum, Joe Short, A N
Slaton, J T Sinegar, Will
Vinegard, Miles Walker, Mrs Mary O'CAR YANVICKLE, P. M.

—White clover seed at the I. X. L. •
—Five hundred boxes of soap at Barthol Bros. only \$1.25 per box.
—A large stock of non-magnetic watches always to be seen at Kuehler's, the new jeweler. ap4

—"Hackmetack" is a lasting and fragrant perfume. Price 25 and 50 cents. For sale by C. B. Bushnell, druggist.

—For a nobly suit, made to order, do not fail to call on our popular merchant tailor; Hugo Sigmond, on First street.

—A nasal injector free with each bottle of Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. Price 50 cents. For sale by C. B. Bushnell, druggist.

—Shiloh's Cure will immediately relieve croup, whooping cough and bronchitis. For sale 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.

—Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy is a positive cure for catarrh, diptheria and Canker Mouth. For sale by C. B. Bushnell, druggist.

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

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

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

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

—For dyspepsia and liver complaint, you have a printed guarantee on every bottle of Shiloh's Vitalizer. It never fails to cure. For sale by C. B. Bushnell, druggist.

—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.

—The Rev. George H. Thayer, of Bourbon, Indiana, says: "Both myself and wife owe our lives to Shiloh's Consumption Cure." For sale by C. B. Bushnell, druggist.

LIKE MAGIC.

Marvelous Growth of the Jewel City of Central Washington.

A Glimpse of Yakima Through the Eyes of a Representative of the Spokane Falls "Review."

When you disembark from the train on the Northern Pacific railway at North Yakima and take a survey of the city, the first impression is that it is not much of a town anyway, but stroll along a little further into the heart of the city, among her substantial business blocks, nicely shaded streets and good sidewalks, and you are met with an air of prosperity, not found in any other city in Washington territory. You change your opinion at once, and say here is prosperity, here is a class of people with some enterprise about them. These miles of sidewalks stretching off in all directions beyond the built up part of the town, and the two rows of shade trees on either side of each street, watered by clear, fresh water running down the gutters, show that her enterprising citizens have not laid out a city for 2200 people, but 22,000, which is sure to come inside a few years. It has made a rapid growth. Four years ago not a house stood on the townsite, but the indications point to a still greater prosperity in the near future. The old town of Yakima some four miles south of here had been a trading post for years, but after the new and more desirable townsite of North Yakima was located the old town dropped out of existence, the few settlers moving bag and baggage in a few days, it being a common sight to see six and eight

HOUSES ON WHEELS.

On the road at one time, drawn by numerous ox teams, bound for the new location. Since then fine brick buildings have taken the place of some of the buildings moved, while others have sprung up along side, built on entirely new ground, until now Yakima has buildings her citizens can be proud of, and as fine as will be seen in much other cities. Besides the large number of shade trees planted along the miles of streets, twelve hundred additional trees, mostly maple and locust, are being planted, and in a few years the streets will be one vast boulevard. Surrounding the city and branching off in different directions are valleys of rich, fertile land that will grow anything; a country that has not only produced enormous crops of wheat, oats, barley, corn and sorghum, but fine flavored and luscious peaches, pears, apples, cherries, melons and all the small fruits. Hops are being raised in large quantities and command a higher price with the Milwaukee brewers than those raised on the Sound. Tobacco has been found to do remarkably well here, producing a quality nearly equaling the Cuban tobacco and exceeding the Connecticut leaf. A cigar factory has been established to manufacture cigars out of home-grown tobacco. Even peanuts have been grown as an experiment very successfully. In fact anything that can be grown this side of the tropics.

THE CLIMATE.

Is delightful, never exceedingly hot in summer, although the thermometer runs up to 104 degrees in the shade, but the dryness of the atmosphere prevents that oppressiveness often felt in moister latitudes. Sunstroke is something never heard of in this part of the country, while the winters are short, lasting about three weeks and never very cold. Frequently show falls, covering the ground to the depth of a couple of inches but not enough for sleighing. In February the ground thaws and farming commences, giving the crops a good start before the dry season comes on. Irrigation is essential but the numerous streams coursing down the different valleys, supply irrigation for a greater or less number of farmers who dig their own ditches at little expense.

Yakima has some very fine brick buildings, the principal ones being the Hotel Yakima, not yet finished, 110 by 100, two stories, owned by Mr. David Wilson, of Tacoma, and cost \$28,000; the First National bank, two story brick, and cost \$25,000; the Mason building on Front street, Allan C. Mason, of Tacoma, and cost \$25,000, and numerous other fine brick buildings, including the opera house, Ward Bros., Yakima National bank and Hill block, the public school and Catholic academy. The principal hotel is the Steiner House, neat and clean in every respect and a very good place to stop at. Mr. Steiner intends erecting this summer a 400,000 building.

OTHER NEW BUILDINGS.

To be built this season are a two story brick school building with a bell tower, to be the finest in the city and to cost \$15,000, a Methodist church on Third street, brick, and to cost \$10,000. Dr. Morrison and T. G. Redfield will build a two story brick block to cost \$12,000. Dr. Taft and Ward Bros. will build a two story brick block, 50x100 feet, to cost \$10,000. A party of gentlemen from Seattle will build a three story brick block with iron front and plate glass windows and of modern style of architecture. H. H. Lewis, of Seattle, is having the sage brush cleared off his 270 acre tract which he has named Sunnyside; 150 acres will be planted in lots and the balance in five acre garden tracts. Streets will be laid out, trees planted, sidewalks put down, and when fixed up will be the most desirable residence portion of the city, and

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in a few years will all be built up, as the new comer can not help but be pleased with the surroundings, the soil and climate, while the scenery is grand, and after feasting the eye on the emerald green of the valley and hill tops, you can take in the panoramic view of the mighty Cascades, while twirling 'r above all the rest is the lone snow capped crest of Mount Ranier, 14,500 feet high, and Mount Adams, 12,000 feet, making it a rugged loneliness of mountain scenery, enclosing the fruit gardens of Washington territory.

The Most Spoken Language.

Professor Kirchoff, of Halle, estimates that the language most spoken on the globe for the last thousand years at least, is Chinese, for it is without doubt the only one which is talked by over 400,000,000 of the human race; the next language most in use (but at a very great distance behind Chinese) being Hindoostan, spoken by over 100,000,000. Then follows English, spoken by about 100,000,000; Russian, by over 70,000,000; German, over 54,000,000, and Spanish, over 47,000,000.

An Ample Fruit Market.

The papers from the east side of the Cascades say that the outlook for the largest fruit crop ever grown in eastern Washington is very promising. Especially is this true of the Yakima and Walla Walla valleys. Farmers and gardeners should give early attention to the planting of fruit trees where not already done, as Washington is one of the most prolific and certain regions on the Pacific coast for the growing of all kinds of fruit, including in the Yakima and Walla Walla valleys, the more delicate semi-tropical varieties. Puget Sound will always furnish an ample market for all the fruit that can be raised in the territory at good prices.—*Tacoma R. E. Journal.*

Orchard Planting.

In taking up trees, particularly two and three year olds, a large per cent of the roots are lost to the trees by being cut off and left in the ground. To compensate for this loss the tops of the trees should be well trimmed and shortened, otherwise the tree will have more top than the roots can support, and if that is the case the tree is liable to die and if it does not it will make but a sickly growth, or become diseased and just the food that insects are only too eager to work in. The roots of the trees where they are cut off in digging should be cut off with a slope on the under side and all the bruised cutting should be taken off with a sharp knife, and the roots spread so as to occupy the soil in every direction from the tree. When the roots are all chucked into a hole without spreading and covered up the tree never does so well and has not the bracing support that trees should have in this country. And, on account of the wind, trees should not be trained very high; but the limbs should remain low down on the tree, thereby giving the wind as little leverage as possible to wrench the trees.

Another Railroad King.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

As a rule the republican papers of the territory are apportioning off the offices of the new state without an apparent thought that the democrats may assert a claim, and a lively one too, when the date for polling swings around.

Of the recent city elections the one at Spokane Falls was the only one where party lines were drawn with any degree of closeness. The Review, the republican organ of that section had no hesitancy in asserting that the republican ticket would sweep the field, and a prominent republican of the Falls city openly boasted that they could elect "any stick" they chose to nominate.

It is true that at the last general election the republicans of this territory were carried along to success on the great republican tidal wave which swept throughout the country, but conditions are continually changing.

Probably the most active political worker in the county if not in the territory is Col. John G. Boyle. He has but recently returned from Washington, D. C., and is now on the sound fixing up the slate. The Herald representative endeavored to find Mr. Boyle while here, in order to learn fully and directly of the policy and intentions of President Harrison and Delegates Allen, but the astute Boyle failed to make himself visible and therefore could not be punctured by the inquisitorial pen.

A PROCLAMATION.

The Centennial of Washington's Inauguration.

The following proclamation has been issued by the president of the United States of America:

"One hundred years have passed since the government which our forefathers founded was formally organized at noon on the 3rd day of April, 1789, in the city of New York, and in the presence of an assemblage of choice men, whose patriotic devotion had led the colonies to victory and independence, George Washington took the oath of office as chief magistrate of the new born republic.

This impressive act was proceeded at 9 o'clock on that morning, in all the churches of the city by prayer for God's blessing on the government and its first president. The centennial of this illustrious event in our history has been declared a general holiday by act of congress to the end that the people of the whole country may join in commemorative exercises appropriate to the day in order that the joy of the occasion may be associated with deep thanksgiving in the minds of the people for all blessings in the past and devout supplication to God for their gracious continuance in the future.

Representatives of religious creeds both Christian and Hebrew have memorialized the government to designate an hour for prayer and thanksgiving on that day.

Now, therefore, I, Benjamin Harrison, president of the United States of America, in response to this pious and reasonable request, do recommend that on Tuesday, April 30, at the hour of 9 o'clock in the morning people of the entire country repair to their respective places of divine worship to implore the favor of God that the blessings of liberty, property, and peace may abide with us as a people, and that his hand may lead us in the path of righteousness and good deeds.

In witness whereof, I have set my name and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed. Done in the city of Washington the 4th day of April in the year of our Lord, 1889, and of the Independence of the United States 110th.

BENJAMIN HARRISON, President. By JAMES G. BLAINE, Sec'y of State.

Power to Council Corporations.

Editor Herald:—The approaching constitutional convention is one from a farmers stand point of great importance to the people. We believe aside from the usual bill of rights of man, no other clause engrafted in that instrument will be of more interest to the people than that, fixing the legislative power to control corporations. Every northwestern state has learned by sad experience the results of a weak or ineffective constitutional law, which has resulted in endless litigation and a final discussion by the supreme court.

The creation and labors of our interstate commission is evidence of this fact. Nothing but absolute power to fix the rate of transportation will protect the people. This may seem a trifle strong, but it has been the experience of Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota. And when we are reminded that these corporations are given power to take private property for their use, the public certainly are entitled to something to say about what they are to receive in return for these rights.

FARMERS. Prosser, W. T., April 7, 1889.

PROSPECTS OF PROSPERITY.

Nelson Rich is up from Prosser and brings the good tidings that the grain in the Horse Heaven district never looked better. The increase in acreage has been large and more new ground has been broken this spring than ever before. Kelso Bros. have now 2300 acres in wheat and have 21 plows engaged in breaking and ground.

On Saturday last the auditor of Walla Walla county paid \$600 as bounty for gopher, squirrel and coyote scalps. This is pretty good for one day but if it should keep up any length of time would bankrupt the county. Yakima has no squirrels or gophers and but few coyotes, hardly enough to furnish a chance shot for the hunter.

NOTES OF NEWS.

Brief Paragraphs Taken From the Telegraph Wire--What the World at Large is Doing.

Albert M. Brooks has been appointed postmaster at Seattle.

Mrs. Esther Holladay, second wife of Ben Holladay, died at Portland April 5.

Hon. John B. Allen has recommended Alex. Reed for the office of collector of the port of Tacoma.

Charles J. Smith has been appointed manager of the O. R. & N. system, vice W. H. Holcomb, promoted.

Code Commissioner Wickereham has been removed by Governor Semple on account of the Sadie Brantner escapade.

Philo Remington, the manufacturer of the army, sewing machine and type writer of that name, and the father of Mrs. Watson C. Squire, is dead.

Capt. H. F. Beecher has been dismissed from the service of the treasury department, and it is said that the U. S. grand jury at Port Townsend is investigating his affairs.

M. C. Moore was inaugurated governor and O. C. White secretary at Olympia Tuesday. Justice W. F. Keady administered the oath, as Chief Justice Hanford was unavoidably absent.

J. V. Moffitt, of Kansas, is arranging to build a three-story brick hotel at Ellensburg. The proposition is to have the ground dimensions 100x100 feet, and to construct the two fronts of pressed brick and stone.

The actress Maggie Mitchell, who created "Fanchon," has been granted a divorce from her husband, Henry T. Padock. The evidence showed that Maggie was good to Henry but that on account of his love for Minnie Moore he was unfaithful to the marriage vows.

At the Ellensburg session of court Thos. Brannon (colored) was sentenced to fifteen years for manslaughter, and Chas. Woodson (colored), cutting affray; John C. Stanley, burglary; Arthur Fountain (colored), shooting scrape, and T. F. Bergstrom, cattle stealing, were sentenced to two years each.

The Ellensburg water works system fails to answer the requirements and it is proposed to have the council grant the franchise to some eastern man for the Holy system of water works. Messrs. Craig and Saunders, who own the present system, will fight the proposition and if a franchise is granted will ask for an injunction to prevent the building.

Edwin Booth, the actor, was stricken with paralysis, April 3rd, at Rochester, N. Y., during his appearance as Othello. Mr. Booth has shown signs of breaking down for some time past, but the culmination was none the less a shock to the country. Mr. Booth's dates have all been cancelled, and it is feared he will not again be able to take the stage.

A Pioneer Press special from Spokane Falls, W. T., says: The Spokane, Post Falls & Eastern Railroad company has been organized with a capital of \$5,000,000. The company will build a line east from Spokane to Post Falls, then to some point on the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba road, connecting the Manitoba with the Seattle & Lake Shore, and forming a new line from St. Paul to Puget Sound. The surveys will be run immediately.

The Biochemic Tissue Remedy Co., of New York, will have the above medicines in the market at 15 cents per bottle, enabling all people to avail themselves of it. Look out for the label, which will read: "The Biochemic Tissue Remedy Co." The medicines will run from No. 1 to 12. m14-t.

Hugo Sigmond has received one of the finest lines of spring and summer goods in the city for gentlemen's suits. He has also secured one of the best journeyman tailors, who makes up the garments at home, and is much more beneficial to the community than peddler tailors.

Having sold out my business, all parties knowing themselves indebted to me are hereby notified that I must have immediate settlement. All my accounts are now in the hands of J. C. McCrimmon for collection. CHAS. McCLELLAN.

C. H. Haines, the photographer, has opened a studio on the first street, one door north of the Gulliland house, and is now ready to make pictures in the latest styles and finish. Call and see specimens of work. Life size crayons a specialty. 2t

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

Bertholet Bros. will not be undersold in anything--dry goods, clothing, furnishing goods, boots and shoes, hats and caps, crockery, groceries, and in fact everything kept in a first-class store.

Good bye, old friend, good bye! Where are you going? Oh, to Armstrong's, to buy my goods hereafter, corner of First street and Yakima avenue.

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.

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.

Every garment made by Hugo Sigmond is warranted a good fit, good workmanship and to give satisfaction.

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

The stock of watches and jewelry at Kuechler's, the new jeweler, is all new, prices are low.

A watch repaired by Kuechler is a reliable time-piece.

Oats and chop barley for sale at the Yakima Roller Mills. 11-3t

Yakima Candy Factory.

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

I Scream! Ice Cream!

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

Fine Candies, Nuts, Fresh Fruits, Imported and Domestic Cigars.

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NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. LAND OFFICE AT NORTH YAKIMA, W. T., March 11, 1889.

ANOTHER MURDER AT ROSLYN.—On Saturday evening last, at the Miners' Arms saloon, a low place kept by Chris Halpin, at Roslyn, another murder was committed. The circumstances, as reported by the HERALD's correspondent, are as follows: A colored man named William Fox had just come into Halpin's saloon from a hunting trip and was leaning on the stock of his rifle when Robert Anderson, also colored, staggered into the saloon much the worse for liquor, and without any apparent provocation whipped out his revolver and shot Fox in the arm. Fox then tried to get out of the way and asked Anderson what he was shooting him for. The reply was, "I'm going to give it to you good this time," and with that he again raised his revolver and shot, the second bullet striking Fox near the right eye and entering the brain. The unfortunate man lived but a short time. The murderer then ran out of the saloon, but was soon caught and under a strong guard he was taken by special train to Ellensburg and landed in jail. Fox was buried on Sunday.

LAYING THE POLITICAL WIRES.—What purported to be a meeting of the republican county central committee, but of which all the members were not notified, was held recently at a private residence in this city. Among those present were A. B. Weed, Jno. G. Boyle, W. F. Prosser, W. L. Stabler, Edward Whitson, Joe Sinclair and J. K. Ward. The meeting was strictly private and confidential and was for the purpose of assisting certain candidates throughout the territory into government offices now held by democrats. It will be noticed that Yakima was not slighted in the following appointment, which was agreed upon, with one dissenting voice as to Indian agent: U. S. marshal, W. F. Prosser, of Yakima; U. S. prosecuting attorney, Mr. Albertson, of Seattle; assistant prosecuting attorney, J. G. Boyle, of Yakima; agent of the Yakima Indian reservation, W. L. Stabler, of Yakima; postmaster at North Yakima, Robert Dunn.

IT IS A QUESTION OF ECONOMY.—There is considerable complaint among the taxpayers over the neglect of the county commissioners to have the three new bridges painted. The sun and weather are causing great cracks and seams in these costly structures, which could be obviated, at least to a large degree, by painting, but the longer this work is postponed the greater will be the damage done and the more the expense of painting. These bridges have cost the county upwards of \$25,000, and every precaution should be taken to insure them from injury. Aside from the matter of appearance, which is considerable, there is an economical view which asserts itself, and the sooner this work is done the greater the economy. Let there be no further neglect.

NEW FIRM.—E. S. Robertson, for some time past the book-keeper of MacLean & Reed, and Harry Spinning, lately of Pierce county, have formed a co-partnership and will shortly engage in the real estate, insurance and loan business. Both of these gentlemen are well qualified in every respect for the business in which they have embarked, and from present indications there will be room enough for the new firm in this line. They have secured the store building on First street, lately vacated by Mrs. Ogden, and, after the necessary repairs and alterations are made, will throw out their signs and invite the attention of those desirous of securing choice city and acreage property, or insurance in first-class companies.

WILL BLAKE SUCCEED NASH.—It has been generally telegraphed over the country that Judge L. B. Nash's resignation would take effect immediately after the Yakima session of court and that his successor would be R. B. Blake, of the law firm of Blake & Redpath, Spokane Falls. When questioned on this head Judge Nash stated that he had sent in his resignation and asked to be relieved by the first of May or earlier, but that he thought likely he would have to preside over the Goldendale and Sprague courts. As to the appointment of Blake he knew no reason for the positive statement that that gentleman would be his successor other than that he was an Indiana man and the Hoosiers seemed to be on top.

THE WORLD-RENOVED BEN COTTON.—On Monday evening next Ben Cotton, the most famous of negro minstrels, will appear at the Opera House with his talented daughter, Idalene Cotton, and a strong company of fourteen people, in the sensational drama, "Nobody's Claim." Ben Cotton was among the first and best of the negro impersonators in America, and "Nobody's claim" was written expressly for him, and provides for the introduction of his songs, banjo solos and dances in which he has no superior. The play is full of sensational features, including a fire scene, a thrilling bear fight, and a railroad smash-up. Seats can be secured at Allen & Chapman's drug store.

LOOKING UP.—This week the HERALD reporter took a trip over the south end of the town and was greatly astonished at the wonderful change which has taken place in that quarter within the past two or three months. Nineteen new dwelling houses have been built or are in course of construction and, barring three cottages, they are all attractive, two-story buildings. In addition a number of lots are being graded, and lumber is on the ground for several more residences. Truly the south end is looking up.

CAPTURED BY YAKIMA.—A delegation of Ellensburgers, consisting of Martin Maloney, E. P. Cadwell, W. H. Hare and Geo. Elliott, came down on Thursday and, of course, were greatly taken with the city and country and showed no hesitancy in expressing that pleasure. Mr. Cadwell, who has done more to build up Ellensburg than any one man, made a considerable investment here and said he would be "down again shortly."

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Lake Chelan is the largest body of fresh water in the territory.
Dont fail to see the Boston Quintette Club to-morrow Friday Evening.
Yakima assembly, Knights of Labor, was organized with 26 charter members.
The Ben Cotton troupe will give their only entertainment in central Washington at Yakima.
The sprinkling cart is being repaired preparatory to again being placed on the road at its work of allaying the dust.
It is said that the county will lay out, grade and plant to trees a new and direct road to the old town. The idea is a most pious one.
Wm. Ker, president of the Moxee Company, took out the license Wednesday for the manufacture of cigars from Yakima tobacco.
The suit of Paul Schulze, trustee, against the county of Yakima, for the possession of block 92, will be heard before Judge Nash next week.
C. L. Gano brought in last week new potatoes from his ranch west of the city. These are understood to be the first grown this season north of California.

Judge Nash granted a divorce to A. Z. Bennett from Frankie Bennett to-day on the grounds of abandonment and failure to keep inviolate the marriage vows.
Benjamin Harned of Olympia, grand treasurer of the Masons, arrived in the city on Friday last to assist N. S. Porter, grand master, in the school of instruction.
W. A. Marsh and Scott Kremer are among those who are entitled to credit for appropriating land for Cherry avenue and grading and planting trees long the same.

Wm. Vanvactor, sheriff of Klickitat county, came up from Goldendale last week and took charge of Billy Miller, who was arrested here for stealing a saddle.
Robert Croxy sold last week to Harry Spinning, of Pierce county, four lots in block 110 for \$1200. Mr. Spinning will immediately have a handsome residence erected thereon.

Wm. Lee has fitted up a boot and shoe shop on First street, diagonally across from the Guillard House. Attention is called to his advertisement in this issue of the HERALD.
While Cleveland was yet chief executive he tendered Hon. N. T. Caton the secretaryship of Idaho territory, but as Mr. Caton wanted a Washington territory judgeship, he declined with thanks.

The suits of John Connolly and James Phillips against the Northern Pacific R. R. Co. were settled on Wednesday by stipulation. The suits were for damages and grew out of the railroad collision near Cle Elum about a year ago.
Never before has there been so many reserved seat tickets sold for any entertainment given in this city as have been taken this week for the Boston Quintette Club. The indications are that the opera house will be packed.

Said Judge L. B. Nash, Tuesday, "All over the country I hear the HERALD spoken of in the highest of terms. It is an exceptionally good paper—one of the very best in the territory and I always read it with pleasure and interest."
W. Z. York has returned from the Tietan basin, where he has been inspecting Ed Merwin's coal find. He brought in a sack of coal, which has been tested with excellent results. Men will be at once placed at work to develop the ledge.

The damage case of Elizabeth Kelley against Nelson Rich, which has been dragging its weary length along for several past terms of court, was disposed of to-day, being dismissed on motion of the defendant, and a judgment of non-suit entered.
The seventieth anniversary of Odd Fellowship occurs on the 20th of April. A committee has been appointed from one of the lodges to confer with committees from the other lodge and the encampment, to arrange a program for a fitting celebration of the day.

There is every indication that the Boston Quintette Club, which will appear at the Opera House to-morrow (Friday) evening, will have the largest audience ever gathered in this city. The box sheet, which is open at Allen & Chapman's, is fast filling up.
It would be advisable for you to visit Mattoon & Son at their livery stable, corner of First and Walnut streets, before renting teams, as they have superior ones at a reduced rate. Horses broken to drive single or double. A fine lot of horses for sale. Go and see them. It.

Those in search of a fine Havana, Key West or domestic cigar, or the purest of wines and liquors should call of Joe Appel. Nicely fitted rooms up-stairs have been provided for those who are seeking privacy while enjoying the refreshments furnished by the genial Joseph.
CENTENNIAL OF WASHINGTON'S INAUGURATION.—The last official act of Governor Semple was to issue a proclamation calling upon the citizens of Washington territory to observe the 30th of April as a holiday, in conformity with the declaration of congress, and "to spend a portion of time in humble prayer before Almighty God."

ACCIDENT TO A FORMER CITIZEN.—On April 3rd, while Dr. C. E. Beebe, formerly of Yakima, was walking along the side of the railroad track at Ashland, Ogn., he stepped into a hole and pitched on to the track just as a freight car was being backed down. The car struck the doctor in the head fracturing his temple, and nearly severing one of his ears from his head. Several pieces of bone were removed from the temple. The doctor is now resting easy, although there is danger that amputation of the injured ear may become necessary.

SPANNING WASHINGTON.

Another Railroad From Spokane to Portland, via Yakima.

Engineers now at North Yakima Outfitting for the Field—A Rich Country to be Traversed.

From the best data procurable a number of the leading engineers in the country, including V. G. Bogue, chief engineer of the Union Pacific, have stated and maintained that Yakima commands the key, topographically, of the railroad situation in Washington territory, and that no road by economic grades could cross the southern half of the territory, from east to west, without passing through Yakima. On the east the Moxee pass and the natural road-bed down the Yakima river furnish a practical and easy route in that direction, and on the west of Yakima the Natchez, Lewis River and Cowlitz passes in the Cascades present no obstacles to railroad construction or operation. These facts are generally known in the railroad world and recognized by our citizens, so that the latter were in no ways surprised, if they were highly pleased, to learn that T. H. Ogilbe, a railroad engineer of experience and note, was here with the necessary paraphernalia, and under instructions to organize and equip a suitable party and immediately take the field and find the most feasible route between Spokane Falls and Portland via North Yakima.

Engineer Ogilbe is a tight-mouthed as a clam and notwithstanding that the pumping process has been vigorously pursued nothing further could be gotten from him. He simply says he is here under instructions to run the necessary lines, but he smiled deprecatingly when asked if it was in the interest of the Northern Pacific. When questioned as to the Union Pacific he abruptly turned on his heel and walked off. For the past few days during Mr. Ogilbe's stay here he has been busily engaged in securing guides and other men, buying pack and saddle horses, and in otherwise outfitting for working through the Cascades towards Portland. The party expect to start out on Saturday if all the necessary arrangements have been completed.

Sealed proposals will be received at the U. S. Land office at North Yakima up to May 5th for running, measuring and marking according to law and instructions the following described surveys, to-wit:
Township 33, range 24 E. and all ranges eastward to Colville Indian reservation. Sub-divisional lines 93 miles; exterior lines 24; meander lines 21.
Township 31, N. range 25 E. and all ranges or fractional ranges eastward to the Colville Indian reservation. Sub-divisional lines 50 miles; exterior lines 15; meander lines 7.
Township 32, N. range 26 E. and all ranges or fractional ranges eastward. Sub-divisional lines 50 miles, exterior lines 10; meander lines 7.

Bids must be at stated price per mile not exceeding 45 per mile for sub-divisional and connecting lines, \$7 for township and range lines and \$9 for base, standard, meridian and meander lines. The surveys must be completed and returns made by August 1st, 1889.

Ben and Idalene Cotton.
Of these talented artists who appear at the Opera House Monday evening in the drama "Nobody's Claim" the press of the country says: "Ben Cotton is the best of all negro imitators"—New York Sun. "The most happy-go-lucky and jolliest minstrel on the stage."—Chicago Inter-Ocean. "Ben Cotton's negro character impersonations are better than the real thing."—St. Louis Dispatch. "Miss Idalene Cotton is most certainly a gifted young lady, and deserves the numerous encores she received last night."—Examiner.

HEAVY PURCHASES OF REALTY.—For some weeks Messrs. Rodman & Eshelman have been purchasing Yakima city and acre property for an eastern syndicate. Their purchases so far have amounted to upwards of \$50,000. The indications are that great times are coming for Yakima.

BIG PROPERTY DEALS.—J. M. Ashton and J. H. Mitchell, Jr., attorneys of the Northern Pacific R. R. Co., and Dr. Wintermute, of Tacoma, have been making extensive purchases of Yakima realty and are still buying. So far their deals have extended up into the tens of thousands.

AN IMMENSE FRUIT CHOP PROMISED.—Yakima nurseries have been doing a way-up business this spring. Mr. Leaming estimates his out-put alone at upwards of 20,000 trees. The trees are all in bloom, and there is every indication that the fruit crop will be by far the greatest in Yakima's history.

The Verdict Unanimous.
W. D. Sult, druggist, Bippus, Ind., testifies: "I can recommend Electric Bitters as the very best remedy. Every bottle sold has given relief in every case. One man took six bottles and was cured of rheumatism of ten years' standing." Abraham Hare, druggist, Bellville, Ohio, affirms: "The best selling medicine I have ever handled in my twenty years' experience, is Electric Bitters." Thousands of others have added their testimony, so that the verdict is unanimous that Electric Bitters do cure all diseases of the liver, kidneys or blood. Only a half dollar a bottle at C. B. Bushnell's drug store.

\$100,000 TO LOAN.
MacLean, Reed & Co. have \$100,000 to loan on improved farm lands. Applications for loans will receive prompt attention.
—Vegetable seeds in bulk at the I. X. L.

PERSONAL.

Charley Pond is in from White Bluffs. Judge N. T. Caton is over from Sprague. Carl A. Jensen, of Prosser, is in the city. Col. L. S. Howlett has gone to the Sound. Hon. Frank Gannell of Spokane Falls is in the city.

B. A. Bowen, N. P. Agent at Prosser is in the city. Dr. Wintermute and wife, of Tacoma, are in the city. G. W. Rodman and wife returned Wednesday from the Sound. Thom. Lund, of Roslyn, was in the city on Monday on legal business.

C. B. Graves and M. Gilliam are down from Ellensburg in attendance on court. Mrs. O. M. Graves has been spending the past week in Ellensburg visiting friends. Capt. W. P. Grey of Pasco is in town getting out more maps of the "Future Great".

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Stuart Voorhees are enroute from Washington to their home in Colfax. J. E. Fogarty, one of Ellensburg's live merchants, was in town the latter part of last week. D. W. Bowen of Wilkinson is in the city this week and like many others added oil to the HERALD lamp.

Allen C. Mason, Charles S. Reeves and Wm. J. Meade, prominent Tacomaites spent last Sunday in this city. F. D. Nash, an attorney from Oneida county, New York, has located here, and was, on Thursday, admitted to the bar. Among the visiting attorneys from the Sound are James M. Ashton and John H. Mitchell, Jr., of Tacoma and W. R. Andrews of Seattle.

E. J. Hammacher, late of Ellensburg, has purchased and taken charge of F. M. Isler's photograph gallery. Mr. Hammacher has an excellent reputation as a photographer. Miss Hilda Engdahl, of Yakima, was in attendance on the teachers' convention at Olympia. She was chosen a member of the executive committee of the state teachers' association which was organized there.

John A. Stone is back from the Sound and reports that work will commence on the Selah ditch this week. The log drive is now down within two miles of the mill and there is plenty of water for driving the balance of the distance. The Boston Herald of the 27th ult. says Mr. Woolston, who has the franchise for putting in waterworks and electric lights at Yakima, "is at the Hoffman House, New York, dangerously ill of rheumatic fever. His wife and two sons are with him."

Paul Boynton, the famous swimmer, passed through Yakima Tuesday, en route for Medical Lake, where he will give an exhibition of his skill. He remarked that he would stop off at Yakima, but the irrigating ditches were not sufficiently roomy for his aquatic play.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.
GULLAND HOUSE.—G. B. Hartman and wife, Charles S. Reeves, Wm. J. Meade, Allen C. Mason, Jas. S. Wintermute and wife, A. L. McCoy, Tacoma; D. A. Clement, W. H. Tebbe, L. B. Nash, Spokane Falls; C. B. Graves, W. H. Peterson, J. J. Imbrie, Ellensburg; F. J. Cachelder, J. L. Ivers and wife, San Francisco; Nelson Rich and wife, B. A. Bowen, Prosser; J. C. McCauley, Seattle; N. S. Porter, Olympia; B. S. Porter, Red Oak, Iowa; Wm. Vanvactor, Goldendale; Louis O. Jancek, Madison, Wis.; N. T. Caton, Sprague; H. C. McFarland & Son, Klickitat county; Geo. W. Kierski, Portland; D. W. Bowen, Wilkinson; J. A. Stone, Sumner; Oscar James, Roslyn; W. P. Gray, Pasco.

HOTEL STEINER.—Dr. T. A. Davis, L. Frankenburg, J. A. Pond, Jas. M. Ashton, Walter Loveday, J. H. Mitchell, Jr., A. K. Beasley, A. J. Rhodes, C. W. H. Rhodes, Tacoma; E. P. Cadwell, W. H. Hare, Geo. W. Elliott, M. Malony, S. J. Mitchell, J. W. Arthur, Henry Barton, Ellensburg; Fred Sells, F. M. Simpson, Dr. Jno. B. Pelington, E. H. Kimpborn, T. H. Ogilbe, P. P. Shaw, J. Williams, Portland; G. A. Dodge, A. F. Merion, Eugene J. Stoltz, B. Dercken, E. Scutterthwaite, San Francisco; M. C. Williams, J. R. Smith, Minneapolis; M. A. Mathews, Oakland, Cal.; Frank Gannell, Spokane Falls; A. H. Adams, Chicago; J. W. Starkey, Salt Lake; F. H. Coffin, California; A. A. Whitney, Springfield, Ohio; W. R. Andrews, Seattle; J. B. Wilki, Yuba City; Geo. Storm, Indiana; A. H. Grossman, Denver; Henry Meloy, Wisconsin, H. E. Lani, Warren, Ohio; F. D. Nash, Waterville, N. Y.; Sam. C. Mott, Ben Cotton Company.

A Woman's Discovery.
"Another wonderful discovery has been made and that by a lady in this country. Disease fastened its clutches upon her and for seven years she withstood its severest tests, but her vital organs were undermined and death seemed imminent. For three months she coughed incessantly and could not sleep. She bought of us a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption and was so much relieved on taking first dose that she slept all night and with one bottle has been miraculously cured. Her name is Mrs. Luther Lutz. Thus writes W. C. Hamrick & Co., of Shelby, N. C.—Get a free trial bottle at C. B. Bushnell's drug store. Forty Acres at a Bargain.

Real Estate Agent J. MacCrimmon offers at a bargain 40 acres of choice land a short distance from the city limits on the south. This is without doubt the cheapest piece of out-lying property now in the market, and buyers who know a good thing when they see it should call on Mr. MacCrimmon.

Horse Restaurant.

Dr. C. J. Taft has purchased the Hughes livery stable, and it will be run hereafter under the management of Volney Taft as a boarding and hay stable. Horses will receive the best of attention.
—Baled hay for sale at the I. X. L.
—All persons in need of oats or chop feed can find the same at the Yakima Roller Mills. all-3t

WARNING.—All parties are hereby warned not to trespass on the premises of Geo. W. Taylor in the setah valley for the purpose of hunting ducks, geese, or other game.
—in order to make room for the large stock now coming I will sell Rugs, Mats, Shades, Carpets, and Matting at greatly reduced prices. Call and be convinced, at the large Furniture Store of A. H. Reynolds. It

—In purchasing medicines, don't try experiments; the first and only consideration should be genuineness. Ayer's Sarsaparilla has stood the test for forty years, and to-day it is in greater demand than ever—a triumphant proof of popular approval.
—if mothers studied their best interests they would find that Dr. Henley's Dandelion Tonic is the best household remedy. Many of the ills peculiar to females could be avoided by its use. It is as pleasant to take as a glass of wine. Sold by Allen & Chapman.

—Ayer's Hair-Vigor is a most excellent preparation for the hair. I speak of it from experience. Its use promotes the growth of new hair, and makes it glossy and soft. The Vigor is a sure cure for dandruff.—J. W. Bowen, Editor Enquirer, McArthur, Ohio.
—Those who are fond of a good cigar, or of a choice brand of tobacco, will be pleased to learn that Eshelman Bros. are making a special run on tobacco and have a large and varied stock on hand and are selling at greatly reduced prices. All who buy go away and tell others where to buy. Give them a trial and they will do likewise. They are also making a special run on stationary, a large stock will soon arrive. Buy now while you can buy cheap.

—A lady who was afflicted with salt rheum on the face and other parts of the body for many years and 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.

WELL DIGGING.
I am fully prepared to dig wells, cellars and other excavations in the city or county. All work done speedily, cheaply and on the best terms.
THOS. NORTON
North Yakima, W. T.

To Increase Capital Stock.
NOTICE is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of the Estate of Clara Chapman will be held May 23rd, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the schoolhouse in Parker Bottom, for the purpose of increasing the Capital Stock of said Company to \$10,000. A full representation of stock is desired.
W. E. THORNTON.
JOS. BARTHOLOEW.

GO TO THE—
Climax Barber Shop
For a Nice, Good and Clean Shave.
OPPOSITE THE HOTEL STEINER.
FINE IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC
Cigars and Tobaccos
Of All Kinds Constantly on Hand.
Solomon & Gould.
Notice to Creditors.
Estate of Clara Chapman, Deceased.
NOTICE is hereby given by undersigned, Administrator of the estate of Clara Chapman, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against, said deceased, to exhibit them, with the proper vouchers, within one year after the date of this notice, to the said Administrator, at his place of business, at the drug store of Allen & Chapman, on the corner second street and Yakima avenue, in the city of North Yakima, Yakima county, Washington Territory.
W. H. CHAPMAN,
Administrator of the Estate of Clara Chapman, deceased.
Dated at North Yakima, W. T., March 27, 1889.

Notice to Creditors.
Estate of Margaret Hathaway, deceased.
NOTICE is hereby given by undersigned, Administrator of the estate of Margaret Hathaway, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against, said deceased, to exhibit them, with the proper vouchers, within one year after the date of this notice, to the said Administrator, at the office of Heavis Mires & Graves, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate, in the city of North Yakima, Yakima county, Washington Territory.
JOHN H. HATHAWAY.
Dated March 20, 1889.

DEBERT LANDS—Notice of Intention to Make Proof.
LAND OFFICE AT NORTH YAKIMA, W. T., February 13, 1889.
I, EDGAR T. STONE, of Yakima, W. T., who made desert land application No. 122, on the 19th day of February, 1886, for 87 1/2 ac. of 20 e. 1/4 sec. 25, T. 32 N., R. 25 E., do hereby give notice of my intention to make final proof to establish my claim to the land above described before the register and receiver at North Yakima, W. T., on the 1st day of May 1889, and that I expect to prove that said land has been properly irrigated and reclaimed in the manner required by law, by two of the following witnesses: Joseph Bartholow, of North Yakima, W. T.; A. W. Lachapell, A. J. McDaniel, and William Steel, of Yakima City, W. T. my30

JUST OPENED!
Lee's Boot and Shoe Store,
OPPOSITE THE GUILLARD HOUSE.
Boots and Shoes Made to Order. Repairing a Specialty.
It would respectfully solicit the patronage of the people of North Yakima and the surrounding country.

Great IXL Co. Remnant Sale for 1889. Spring Goods Coming! The GREAT I-X-L, HYMAN HARRIS, Proprietor! Having passed through a year in which the Trade has been so great that immense larads have been made in the Stock, are now offering, at a sacrifice, those Goods known to the Trading Public as REMNANTS! But which in reality are as valuable to the Consumer as the Goods from the original piece or package—at Bargains never before equalled on this Northwest Coast. Ever since the First of January the assistants of Mr. Harris have been busy involving Stock, preparatory to the Great Remnant Sale And now that it is in full force the general public should get in and reap the benefits. In San Francisco, Portland and many other large places there are many who wait for the Remnant Sales to provide themselves and families with the necessities of life and thereby SAVE! A large percentage on the Cost of living. This can be done here if the announcements of the Great IXL Co. Are carefully watched and you improve the opportunities offered. Mr. Harris Will Go East! In a few weeks to place orders for Spring Goods, and in order to make room for the Mammoth stock to come they have inaugurated this Remnant Sale!

DEMONS AS JUDGES.

The Horrible Punishments of Chinese Courts.

Torture the Chief Field of Invention—An Inferno on Earth—Stretching to Death—The Bamboo and Cangu.

Canton, China, special correspondence to the Omaha Star.

Horrible! horrible!! horrible!!! I grew sick while watching the torture of a witness at the courts here in Canton to-day, and I had to leave the place for fear I should faint away. The man was brought into court in a basket. His arms were chained behind him. His feet were manacled so that the heavy iron had cut through the skin and there was a chain also about his neck. He had refused to testify and had been tortured until he was now pale and sick. He was thrown from the basket on to the floor in front of a tall Mandarin judge dressed in a long silk gown and wearing a round black cap with a button on the crown. The iron were taken off and the man was forced into a kneeling posture on the stone floor. He pleaded that he was sick, that he knew nothing and he begged that they would not punish him further. The judge said a word and three burly Chinamen grasped him. They carried him to the side of the court, where a bench about four feet long and a foot wide was lying. They put this bench on end against a pillar and then taking the prisoner, forced him down upon his knees before it so that the head of the bench rested against his back and between his shoulders. He was barefooted. They pulled his wide, patulous eyes to his thighs and bending his legs, tied his big toes to the top legs of the bench so that the bare skin of his knees rested on the stones. The bench extended some distance above the back of his head and near the end a hole had been bored, about an inch in diameter. Through this his cue was pulled, forcing his head tight against the board and stretching his neck so that the cords stood out like whips. His arms were twisted behind the bench, stretched backward and upward and held there by strings tied to his thumbs. A heavy sharp chain with iron links about two inches wide was then brought and put under his bare knees. He was to be kept with his whole weight resting on this chain and held up by his thumbs, his big toes and his cue until he confessed. The torture was terrible. His eyes almost started from their sockets, his face twitched and his moaning made me sick.

Among the other tortures I witnessed was the pounding of a man's cheek with a leather clapper until the blood oozed from his mouth. This clapper was made of two pieces of leather of the thickness and twice the width of a harness tug, fastened to a third piece of leather as a handle. The whole affair was not more than a foot long, but it was more brutal than though it was made of iron. It is used largely in the punishment of women and it not infrequently breaks the jaws and knocks out the teeth. This prisoner was suspected of being engaged in smuggling opium and he denied being guilty. He was whipped thus on the jaws and then bamboed. The bamboeing was done by taking down his trousers and laying him flat upon his belly on the floor of the court, while a rouser, raising a bamboo club, brought it down with all his force again and again upon the backs of the bare yellow thighs of the offender. This bamboo was split down the middle like a tuning fork. It whistled as it flew through the air and it clapped the skin with the noise of a pistol shot. The bare-armed jailer counted each blow. The long-cued, silk-gowned, sore-eyed judge looked complacently on, and I saw no signs of pity in the stolid faces of the crowd.

WHERE DEMONS PRESIDE. Let me give you a picture of this Chinese court room. It is one of many in Canton and the largest. We passed through room after room and aisle after aisle of low, narrow buildings to get to it. There was a court in front of it and around this in narrow cells sat the clerks and other employes to the judge. The room was open at the front, paved with stone, and it had only a table and a chair or two. There are no lawyers in China and the judge has unlimited power, provided he does not transgress the code. China has a code of laws hundreds of years old, of which a new edition is published every five years, and in which the penalties for the minutest crimes are regulated. It is full of more horrible sentences than the Newgate calendar, and the judges of China have more power in the examining of witnesses than the most brutal of tyrants. There is no jury and the court room is as bare as a barn. Just behind where I stood were a number of the implements of torture ready for use and all showing the marks of wear and tear. One, which my guide said was very bad, was made of a bar of wood six feet long supported by two upright wooden pillars. The prisoner was made to kneel under this with the back of his neck touching the bar and his arms stretched out along it. These are tied by cords to the bar, and as he kneels with his bare knees upon the chains, such as I saw a few minutes later, for the obdurate witness a third bar is placed across his legs back of the knees and two men stand upon it, thus forcing the flesh into the chains. The ankles are sometimes crushed by a similar bar placed across them.

Chinese invention, which gave its people sugar centuries before it tickled the palates of other mortals, which brought gunpowder into the world, and which invented printing, seems to have dropped long ago the useful arts and devoted itself to the torture of criminals. I believe that the Chinese heart is naturally cruel, and in looking over the Peking Gazette I see that the tortures of the middle ages are common here, and now and then a judge astonishes even the Chinese themselves

by the refinement of his punishments. Instances are given where the fingers are wrapped in oiled rags and burnt, and one magistrate, some time ago, fastened two criminals to boards by nails driven through their palms. Compelling men to kneel on pounded glass is noted, and this kneeling on chains with links as sharp as knives is common. Williams tell of a magistrate who put a man into a coffin and kept him there until he was suffocated, and he gives the instance of a judge who used beds of iron, boiling water and red hot spikes in his cruelties. At Shanghai I was shown a wooden cage between five and six feet high, just high enough to enclose the body of a man. It was made of four posts with a thick board set into the top. This board was made of two pieces so arranged that it could be taken out and a man's neck enclosed in the hole in the center. At the bottom it had cross bars several inches above the ground, and the top was so graduated that the man enclosed within it must stand upon his toes. His hands were tied and his torture was terrible. In some instances men are left to starve to death in such cages, and this cage had contained a prisoner only a few days before. It had a piece of straw matting stretched over the top of it which the wife of the last criminal had put there to protect his bare head from the rays of the sun.

At Canton, just outside this court room, I saw a great stack of cangues ready for use, and the wearing of these is a common punishment in China. The weight of the cangu is increased with the offense, and the cangu is a square piece of board so knotted together around a hole in the center that a man's neck can just fit into it. It is about four feet square, and some of those which I looked at were so heavy that I could not lift them. One weighed ninety pounds, and great bars of iron were set into it to increase the weight of the wood. The name of the offender and his punishment is pasted on the boards and there is one species of cangu made in the shape of a barrel. The prisoner is put inside with his head sitting through a hole in the top and his hands fastened with chains come through the sides. He cannot move and has to be fed.

At the Shanghai prison I saw cages which looked as though they might have been pens for the carrying of hogs to a county fair. These were so low that a man could not sit up in them, and it is in these that criminals are often carried to execution. These had been used the day before for the caging of criminals, and I took a look at the prisoners who had been taken from them to the jail. I wanted to go through this prison, but I was told that if I did so I would probably have my clothes torn from me by the prisoners, as they were a bad lot, and had killed their jailor a few days before. I looked through a hole in the door and saw the most brutal faces I have as yet seen in China. The men were chained to the wall like wild beasts and some of them had chains about their necks as well as their feet. The smell was horrible, and the Chinese prison is by no means a sanitary institution. Each prison has its dead horse connected with it, and deaths from semi-starvation and torture are not uncommon. The jailors make a large part of their

SALARY BY SQUEEZING. And money will do as much and more for the criminals in China than it will in America. Judges sometimes pay \$30,000 and \$40,000 for their appointments, and he is a poor money maker who does not get rich during his term. The tautol of Shanghai gets a salary of about \$1000 and his office is estimated to be worth more than \$100,000 a year. The commissioner of customs at Tientsin nominally receives a salary of about the same size, but I am told that he makes about \$200,000 a year, and his profits all come from bribes or squeezes. This system of squeezing goes through the whole course of Chinese officialdom, and the jailors exact money from the relatives of the criminals. They have the right to sell the food to the criminal, and they make them pay high prices. If they cannot pay they must in many cases go without. The criminals cook for themselves in the jail and they are allowed about 2 cents a day for fuel. They have an allowance by the law, of rice, but the jailer gives them this or not as he pleases.

THE SWORD HIGH EXECUTIONER. Three coolies carried me in a chair from the court in Canton to the execution ground and I had a chat with the executioner. He was a nasty, dirty, blood-thirsty looking fellow, with hair an inch long standing out like bristles over the front of his head and cue. He had not been busy for several days and he took delight in explaining to me the uses of the heavy sword and the scientific cuts which he made with it. This sword was about four feet long. It has a blade as sharp as a razor and it is about a quarter of an inch thick at the back and more than two inches wide. He uses both hands in swinging it about, and he told me that my neck would be an easy one to slice off, but that he would not like to have to cut up my thin frame by the slicing process. This execution ground of Canton is used as a a crockery factory, and the making of crocks goes on when executions are not in progress. It is a narrow court between two high walls on the banks of the Canton river, and the heads are cut off in the open air. Upon asking what was done with the heads of the criminals, he told me through my interpreter that they were thrown into jars of quick lime and that he would take one out and show me for the sum of 10 cents. In the interest of your paper I subscribed this amount and he

FILLED OUT A HALF-EATEN SKULL. And showed its ghastly ugliness to me. There were about a dozen of these earthen jars at the back of this execution ground. They were of the size of a twenty-gallon keg and were covered with paper. They were full of heads and probably represented a year's executions. As soon as the head is taken off it is carried up to the magistrate or officer in charge and shown, or on a pole as a warning to others. The cages in which the heads are put are of the size of little bird cages, and when the heads are tied to trees or poles they hang down by the cue.

At the back of this execution ground stood half a dozen wooden crosses. If you will take a piece of telegraph pole eight feet long and set a similar pole five feet long into it at right angles two feet from the top you will have the Chinese cross. It is upon these crosses that the criminals are bound when they are to undergo the punishment of Ling Chi or alling to death, which is the sentence for all who murder a brother, a parent, a teacher, a husband or an uncle. The criminal is stripped and his feet are raised upon a brick or a stone. His cue is tied up to the cross and his arms are stretched out upon its arms. A British naval officer whom I met at Hong Kong, described an execution of this kind which he witnessed a few weeks ago.

"It made me feel very green at first," said he, "but after it was begun I could not keep my eyes off it. I have had the experience over again three times in my dreams and I would not want to see it again. I had the best guide in Canton and we saw the execution from the roof of one of the buildings beside the execution ground. There were two criminals and it took about thirty minutes to cut each of them to pieces. The first sliced off the cheeks and the second the eyebrows. After this a man held a fan before the faces of the prisoners and all we could see of them was the blood running down upon their bodies. "The next cut was the flesh between the hand and the elbow and the arteries were first bound above the places cut so that the man would not bleed to death before the ceremony was completed. Then the shoulders were cut off. Then the flesh of the thighs and after this the calves of the legs. The seventeenth and eighteenth cuts removed the hands and the last cut took the head from the body. In both cases the men did not faint a way. The pain was too terrible. They could not cry out as they were gagged and their writhings were horrible. The last cut killed them. It was not a very safe place for myself and my friend. There were several hundred Chinese present, and a more hardened looking set I have never seen. They caught sight of us and the boys began to yell at us and to take their fingers and draw them around their throats, and pointing at us as though they would cut our heads off. Our guide got frightened, and he took us down and put us in the cellar of the house, through a trap door, where we stayed for a couple of hours until the crowd had dispersed. They were very threatening, and the blood-thirsty sight had roused their passions to such an extent that if they had caught hold of us our lives would not have been safe."

STRANGULATION AND DECAPITATION. Mr. Chevre, the Chinese secretary of our legation at Peking, and one of the ablest of our representatives in China, pursued his studies in Chinese clothes, living in a Chinese house and wearing a cue. He described to me two executions which he had witnessed—one by strangulation and the other by decapitation. "The Chinese," said he, "prefer to be strangled rather than to have their heads cut off. The man who is beheaded can only come to earth again to fill the place of the office of public executioner, and this is the vilest of occupations. Strangling is a respectable method of taking off. It is inflicted on kidnappers and on all thieves who steal articles of more than \$500 in value. The prisoner is fastened to a cross and a strong piece of twine is tied around his neck and fastened at the upper part of the perpendicular bar. Such deaths are slow, and another method is twisting the cord until the man dies. The agony I cannot describe, but I shall never forget the strangled man's face.

"The man I saw decapitated," continued Mr. Chevre, "was forced to kneel. His hands were tied behind him, through his neck to the front and the assistant of the executioner pulled the head further off by holding on to the man's cue. One blow of the sword severed the neck and the executioner ran with the head to the magistrate. At this execution half a dozen prisoners were brought to the execution ground, but only one of them was beheaded, the others being commuted at the last moment. Before the execution took place I walked among the prisoners smoking. One of them asked me for a cigar and I gave it to him. He lit it and smoked it with gusto. It was this very man who was picked out of the half dozen to have his head cut off. Curious, wasn't it?"

I might fill another column with the stories I have heard of Chinese punishments and crime. The bamboo, which grows to the height of fifty feet and upwards, gets its entire growth in a few weeks. I have heard of prisoners being tied over plants and of these growing through them. For certain offenses prisoners are buried up to their necks and those who go by them are expected to add a clod to the pile. They do not, I am told, hesitate to do this, and this Chinese civilization, founded upon Buddhism, Confucianism and so-called literary culture, is productive of such men and such scenes. Do you wonder that there is no room for missionaries?

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SUPPLEMENT.

CAREER OF BUSCOLI.

He Swore He Would Kiss the Empress of Austria.

Sent to the Lead Chamber—The Movable Walls—Andrea the Keeper Done For—A Remarkable Escape and Flight.

During the early part of the reign of the Empress Maria Theresa, of Austria, the Chevalier Litro Verena di Buscoli, a young man of twenty-four, was an attaché of the Venetian embassy of Vienna.

The chevalier was a remarkably handsome man, and soon after his arrival in the Austrian capital he became notorious for the recklessness with which he embarked in love affairs with young women in all stations of life. He made no secret of his scandalous liaisons, and would frequently boast of the number of innocent girls he had seduced and had then abandoned for fresh victims of his libidinous passions.

As a natural consequence of his conduct as a rake, he was involved in numerous difficulties. He was challenged to fight several duels, but, being a dead shot, and a splendid swordsman, he never received as much as a scratch on the so-called field of honor, but, on the contrary, inflicted invariably severe punishment upon his antagonists.

On several occasions, too, exasperated lovers, whose inamoratas the gay and unscrupulous chevalier had deceived from the path of virtue, attacked him with clubs and canes, but he was a powerful man, and here, too, managed to avoid deserved punishment.

One day, 1754, he made a disgraceful proposition to the beautiful young wife of Prince Kannitz at a court masquerade in Schoenbourn. The insulted lady immediately hastened to the Empress Maria Theresa, and informed her of what had occurred.

The empress, a very impulsive woman, sent for the Chevalier Buscoli, and, with eyes flashing with rage, said to him: "Cowardly villain, leave my territory this very night, or I will have you shut up in the Spielberg."

The Spielberg contained the terrible subterranean dungeons in which, in former times, the monarchs of Austria confined those who were unfortunate enough to incur their anger.

Nothing remained for the Chevalier Buscoli but to comply at once with the imperial order; but before he left Vienna he went to the Cercle des Etrangers, and there, in the presence of a few fast young men belonging to the foreign legations, said scornfully:

"Madame Maria Theresa has shown her bad manners toward me for asking the Princess Kannitz to let me kiss her shoulder. Now, gentlemen, remember the oath I will take now. Before many days I will return to Vienna and kiss the empress herself until she howls for mercy."

An hour afterward he departed for Venice. Next day the audacious words he had uttered at the Cercle des Etrangers were repeated to the empress. The indignation of Maria Theresa knew no bounds. She sent for the ambassador of Venice, and said to him in a tone of intense indignation:

"Tell your government that I will resent this infamous affront, which one of its representatives has inflicted upon me." The ambassador immediately dispatched a mounted messenger to Venice to lay the matter before his government. The messenger reached that place even before the Chevalier Buscoli arrived.

The news which he conveyed was in the highest degree disagreeable to the Venetian authorities, for at that very time they were most anxious to secure the friendship of the empress of Austria, and so they resolved at once to inflict signal punishment upon the Chevalier Buscoli. It was then the custom of the Venetian government to subject dangerous state prisoners to unheard-of moral tortures, compelling the unfortunate man to ask for a speedy execution as the best means of escaping from a worse fate than a painful death.

In midsummer prisoners thus doomed by this infamous and cruel government, which practiced its barbarities until Napoleon I. overthrew it in 1797, were confined in the so-called

LEAD CHAMBERS, that is to say, small, low cells under the lead-covered roof of St. Mark's palace. When the southern sun shone upon these "lead chambers," the heat in them became absolutely intolerable, there being no ventilation whatever, and the tortured victims became delirious, and, in many instances, went mad!

During the winter, prisoners, whose death had been resolved upon, were placed in large and well-lighted cells, but one of whose side walls was movable.

The jailers would push this wall every night a few inches forward. The prisoner would soon discover that the space in which he was confined was steadily narrowing.

The terror and anguish of the poor devils may be imagined. Only once a day would they see through an aperture in the iron cell door the keeper who brought them their scanty meals.

The keeper would converse with them readily, as soon as he had reason to believe that the prisoners had fully realized the awful position in which they were placed. He would tell the doomed men that they could not escape death, and

that the most painless was by the "cord." But "the cord" would only be granted them by the honorable grand council of the republic as a special favor, and only at their own written request. Would they like to see the honorable secretary for that purpose?

It is a matter of record that not a few of the wretches, maddened and despairing as they were, followed the keeper's advice, and sent for the secretary, who drew up for them a petition, in which they assured the grand council that they had deserved death for their

HIGH CRIMES, and penitently solicited their own speedy execution. This petition they signed, and in a few hours afterward they were strangled to death in their own cell.

On the 9th of March, in the above-mentioned year, the Chevalier Buscoli arrived at last in Venice. He was at once arrested, and thrown into one of the cells with the moveable walls.

Vainly did he inquire of the keeper who brought him his food what he was there for. The keeper made no replies whatever.

This lasted for one week. On the morning of the eighth day of his confinement the prisoner discovered beyond a doubt that

HIS CELL WAS GROWING SMALLER! He had heard of these cells before, and, in his terror and despair, began to shout loudly for help.

His shouts produced no effect whatever.

In his anguish, with his eyes bloodshot and protruding from their sockets, his hair standing on end, and his forehead covered with perspiration, the unfortunate attaché threw himself on his narrow couch, loudly bewailing his horrible fate.

Finally he became almost delirious, and he did not hear that the keeper had opened the small window in the iron door of the cell.

This keeper was a slender man of medium height, with a swarthy face, small twinkling black eyes, a long black head, and a lurking expression.

Upon seeing the Chevalier Buscoli stretched out on his couch, evidently a prey to intense anguish, a malignant smile overspread the repulsive features of Andrea (that was the keeper's name.)

"Signor Buscoli," he said at last, "I have brought you food."

The chevalier sprang to his feet. With a gesture of despair he exclaimed: "Keeper, for the sake of the holy virgin, tell me, what does this mean?"

So saying, he pointed to the wall that had moved.

The keeper shrugged his shoulders. "Have you heard no noise outside?" he asked then.

"No, no," replied Buscoli, impatiently, "pray—"

"That is very strange," rejoined Andrea, "he certainly cried loud enough to be heard for miles."

"Who cried so loud?" asked poor Buscoli.

"Why, your neighbor in the cell right across from you?"

"What about him?"

"Half an hour ago he received the benefit of the cord," said Andrea, with the utmost coolness.

"The cord?" asked Buscoli. "What is that?"

"So you don't know what that is, Signor Buscoli? Well, let me tell you. In that cell was the Abbe Ferrari; mark me well, in a cell just like yours. He was there two weeks. Then he had enough of it. Yesterday he petitioned the grand council for the

"BENEFIT OF THE CORD."

"His prayer was granted this morning, and half an hour ago I took Signor Valdani to him. Signor Valdani, you know, is the executioner. We entered Ferrari's cell, and Valdani requested him to sit down in an arm chair which he had brought with him. Ferrari wanted to know what for. 'I am here to give you the cord,' answered Valdani. Then the abbe shrunk away from him, as if he himself had not prayed for the cord. He wept and cried for mercy. He shouted and screamed when Signor Valdani pushed him down on the chair. In the twinkling of an eye the cord was around the abbe's neck, and the executioner began to twist it behind the chair. The abbe behaved badly, and did not die game. Had he held still all would have been over in five minutes. As it was, it took Signor Valdani about ten minutes. I myself held the abbe's legs. His corpse still lies in the cell."

Andrea told these horrors as if it was a pleasant anecdote. The Chevalier Buscoli had at first listened to this recital dumbfounded with terror. Then his courage had returned, and, while Andrea was rattling off his story, the prisoner had arrived at

A DESPERATE RESOLUTION. He asked the keeper coldly for the tin dish containing his soup. Andrea handed it to him through the window. As he did so, Buscoli suddenly seized his long beard and drew his head through the aperture. Andrea tried to draw it back, but the chevalier held his head in his powerful grasp as in a vise.

"Let me go," gasped the keeper.

"Not at all," replied Buscoli. "There is but one way for you to save your life."

"What is it?" asked the panting, choking keeper.

Andrea tried hard to draw his head back. Then Buscoli thrust his left forefinger into the keeper's right eye. Andrea uttered a yell of pain.

"Now for the other eye!" hissed out Buscoli.

"Stop!" gasped Andrea; "I will do your bidding."

He turned the key in the lock. The next moment the chevalier pushed the door back and flung the breathless keeper into the cell. There he beat him senseless with his powerful fists and flung him on the couch. Then he took the keeper's bunch of keys, put on his hat and left him in the cell, which he very carefully locked.

The corridor was dark, and the chevalier carefully groped his way to the staircase. With noiseless step he reached the second floor. There a sleepy sentinel said to him:

"Andrea, my good fellow, do not forget the flask of wine you promised me."

The chevalier granted assent, and descended to the ground floor.

There he was met by the corporal of the guard, who was likewise deceived by the huge bundle of keys which Buscoli had in his hand.

"Keeper," he said to the Chevalier, "VALDONI, THE HANGMAN, is waiting for you at the door."

Buscoli nodded his head. Valdani did not know him; but he had seen that terrible man often enough.

Taking a quick resolution the chevalier stepped to the huge front door. He saw Valdani talking to several officials. It was then eleven o'clock in the forenoon, and raining hard. Buscoli stepped up to Valdani.

"Andrea," he said boldly to the executioner, "I just brought him from the head provost, an order for another little job for you, Signor Valdani. Shall I accompany you upstairs?"

Valdani was completely deceived by Buscoli's assurance.

"No, no," he said, "one man is enough at these little private strangulations, my friend. Where is Andrea?"

"On the third corridor."

"Aha! he told me he would soon have more work up there."

So saying he went back into the front door, while the chevalier quickly walked round the corner. There he threw his bunch of keys into the canal. Then he called a gondolier, and ordered him to row him to terra firma. He reached the opposite shore in three-quarters of an hour, and proceeded on foot to the village of Mortones, which he reached in the afternoon.

There he remained at the only tavern until after dark. He counted his money; he had exactly twenty sequins. For one of them he purchased a peasant's suit of clothes; then he hired a seat in a cart bound for Mantua. He arrived there on the third day, and heard at the tavern where he took his breakfast that the senate of Venice had offered a reward of 10,000 sequins for his apprehension. This was an enormous reward, and the fugitive knew at once that, familiar as his features were to numerous persons in Upper Italy, he was in imminent peril of speedy execution.

At the next table to him sat two recruiting sergeants of the Duke of Modena. A sudden thought struck him. What could be better for him, under the circumstances, than to enlist in the small army of the Duke of Modena?

He spoke to the sergeants, and they accepted him at once as a recruit. He was then taken before their superior, Lieutenant Monaldi. This Monaldi was a fugitive from Venetian justice, like Buscoli, and he recognized the latter as soon as he was brought before him. Monaldi said nothing about Buscoli's troubles, but the chevalier saw at once that the lieutenant knew all about the offer of reward, and that he was cogitating how he himself might earn it.

In this dire distress Buscoli told the two sergeants who he was, and that he suspected treachery on the part of their lieutenant. To his great good fortune he found them to be two good-hearted, honest fellows. They promised him their protection, and told him that if Lieutenant Monaldi should attempt such a thing and fail it would be certain death for him as the Duke of Modena was at "swords' points with the Venetian government."

An hour afterward Monaldi ordered Buscoli to accompany him in a closed carriage to Modena.

BUSCOLI REFUSED To go unless the two sergeants should accompany him. Monaldi turned livid with rage.

"Dog!" he cried, "how dare you disobey me?"

"Because you want to betray me to the Venetians," replied Buscoli defiantly.

Monaldi drew his sword, but Buscoli wrenched it from his hand, and broke it to pieces.

Then one of the Sergeants said: "Lieutenant, we believe you are a traitor to our Duke, and we will take you to his highness himself."

Twenty-four hours afterward they appeared before the Duke Ferdinand d'Este, who ordered Monaldi to be searched. In his pocket was found a letter to the senate of Venice, in which he offered to deliver Buscoli up to the republic for a free pardon and the above-mentioned reward.

He was placed at once before a drum-head court-martial, and shot the same evening.

The duke employed Buscoli as his diplomatic agent at various courts. The chevalier settled afterward in Paris, and there became one of the earliest victims of the reign of terror.

Yes, It Is Spring.

The little lawn mower has been brought forth from its winter resting place and put to work. Fruit trees are in blossom and the fragrant violet scatters its delicious odors on the vagrant breezes. The yellow Easter flowers are in full bloom, and the smiling faces of dainty pansies peep with laughing eyes from the beds where they have just awakened from their winter's sleep. Convivial bees sip with uncloying lips, delicate nectar from the dainty chalice in which round limbed and rosy spring serves her sweet distillations, unlicensed to the myriad forms of animate creation, her dewy breath warms into the intoxicating bliss of perfect life. The busy ant yet uninformed after his winter's school, repeats his old-time tactics, and drags his plunder through devious meanderings to his underground home. By these, by budding leaf and fragrant flower, by droning bee and darting bird, by verdant hills and blossoming vales we know that spring has stooped again to kiss the gladome earth and stir its dull pulses with the ecstatic thrill of love and life.

Other evidences which corresponds with the allegations and is confined to the point in issue, also demonstrates that it is spring. The dismantled parlor stove, denied the luxury of smoking and deprived of its pipe leans disconsolately against the back yard fence, crowded out like a poor contribution for "lack of space." The carpets droop unattractive (to the head of the family) and dusty from the family clothes line. The busy housewife with her head in a sling is omnipresent with her dustsweeper broom. The paternalist looks as grim as a cigar stand Indian with the war paint washed off, and keeps his backbone from cutting a hole through his title page by the introduction at odd times of cold potatoes and other articles of culinary miscellany between the two. The ragged toothed garden rake and the rusty shovel and the hoe are taken down, and the fiddle and the bow, the piano and all other stringed instruments, figuratively speaking "hung up." The furniture has assumed new positions, the bureau has jumped the location of the bed, the bed has withdrawn itself and is elsewhere, and general displacement reigns supreme. By all these and by the woven wire mattress on the back porch more than all else we know that it is spring.

THE INFORMATION.

Texas has one county that is larger than the combined states of Massachusetts and Connecticut.

There are 20,000,000 dogs in the United States, and \$200,000,000 is required to support them.

There were 14,900 divorces in the United States during the last twenty years, caused by drunkenness.

There are sixteen colored members in the North Carolina legislature. Of these, two are in the senate.

The United States pays \$600,000 a year for its weather service. Great Britain comes next with the second highest expenditure, but it is only \$80,000.

March 5th, 1896, the millennium will dawn on the earth, in the calculation of Rev. Michael Baxter, of London. The prediction is not, however, accompanied by vouchers.

Man is the universal animal. It is estimated that there are 1,250,000,000 of him on the globe. The sheep ranks next with 500,000,000. Three hundred million cattle, 100,000,000 hogs (the four-footed variety) and 60,000,000 horses continue the list.

The Astors have recently added five miles of property to their already enormous holdings, and on those five miles they are building as fast as masons and carpenters can execute their orders. According to a writer in the New York Press a reasonable estimate of the Astor property to-day is \$300,000,000.

An Up-Hill Undertaking.

A dispatch from Ellensburg states that during high water in the Columbia another steamer will be made to run the little steamer City of Ellensburg up the river to connect with the Okanogan mines. The effort of Ellensburg merchants to compete with the trade of the Okanogan country will henceforth be an up-hill undertaking. Ellensburg is some thirty miles from the landing on the Columbia, and the road is up the side of a mountain. The steamer on the river to reach this landing must pass over the Rock Island rapids, making navigation practically out of the question. Reaching the nearest point on the river to the Okanogan mines the distance inland is still to be covered, whereas Spokane Falls has two railroads extending out within an easy distance of the Okanogan mines, and before the present season closes one or both of these roads will be nearly to the mouth of the Okanogan river.

Ellensburg will have to look for trade in some other direction; and this sending out of telegrams to the effect that Idaho miners are coming to Ellensburg to start the Okanogan mines will not change the situation a particle.—Spokane Falls Review.

—Alfalfa seeds at the I. X. L.

—Remnants in embroideries at the I. X. L.

—All styles of job printing at the Herald office.

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 Woodware, 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 Emerson Talcot & Co.'s Standard Reapers, wide and narrow cut Mowers and Hay Rakes, Norwegian Flows, Cultivators and Harrows, Newton Wagons, Badger Seeders, Feed Cutters, &c. Come and see them.

The Bon-Ton Restaurant

—AND—

Cigar Store

H. C. WILSON, Prop.,

COR. YAKIMA AVE. & FRONT ST., OPP. DEPOT

NORTH YAKIMA, W. T.

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

—A Fine Line of—

Imported and Domestic Cigars,

—CONSTANTLY IN STOCK—

Chewing and Smoking Tobacco,

Of the Most Popular Brands.

Pipes, Cigarettes,

And a Complete Assortment of Excellent

Candies, Chewing Gum, &c., &c., &c.

H. C. WILSON,

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

Jos. J. Appel,

—DEALER IN—

Fine Wines & Liquors

The Best Brands of

Imported and Domestic Cigars.

South Side Yakima Avenue.

The Celebrated French Cure,

Warranted "APHRODITINE" or money refunded.

IS SOLD ON A POSITIVE GUARANTEE TO CURE ANY FORM OF NERVOUS DISORDER, OR ANY DISORDER OF THE GENITIVE ORGANS OF EITHER SEX WHETHER ARISING FROM THE EXCESSIVE USE OF STIMULANTS, TOBACCO OR OPIUM, OR THROUGH YOUTHFUL INDULGENCE, OVER-INDULGENCE, SUCH AS LOSS OF BRAIN POWER, WAKEFULNESS, HEAVY DREAMS, PAIN IN THE BACK, SEMINAL WEAKNESS, Hysteria, Nervous Prostration, Neurasthenia, Loss of Power and Impotency, which if neglected often lead to premature old age and insanity. Price \$1.00 a box, 6 boxes for \$5.00 sent by mail on receipt of price.

A WRITTEN GUARANTEE for every \$5.00 order, to refund the money if a Permanent cure is not effected. Thousands of testimonials from old and young, of both sexes, permanently cured by APHRODITINE. Circular free. Address THE APHRODITINE CO., WESTERN BRANCH, BOX 27, PORTLAND, OR.

SOLD BY ALLEN A. CHAPMAN, Sole Agents, North Yakima, W. T.

Harvey & Biggam, Blacksmiths & Wagonmakers, NORTH YAKIMA, WASH.

Having purchased the entire stock and tools of C. McLean, North Yakima, we have taken charge of the old shop on Front st., and we ask a share of public patronage in anything in our line. Repairing of all kinds of machinery and horse-shoeing done to perfection. HARVEY & BIGGAM.

Gaze On These Things!

34 Lots in College Addition: \$4000, \$1000 CASH, BALANCE ONE, TWO AND THREE YEARS, 8 PER CENT.

For \$1200, Cash: LOTS 7, 8, AND 9, IN BLOCK 32, ON SECOND STREET.

For \$2500—Special Terms: LOT 8, IN BLOCK 30, ON YAKIMA AVENUE.

Only \$100 Per Acre: 20 ACRES ADJOINING THE HOLTON TRACT, WEST OF THE CITY.

We have a large list of Properties west of town, where great development will soon take place, and we urge parties contemplating investments to call on us and investigate.

Goodwin & Pugsley, OVER FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

JAS. KESLING, Blacksmith & Wagonmaker,

NORTH FRONT STREET, NORTH YAKIMA, W. T.

Has concluded to reduce the price of Horse-Shoeing to \$1 per horse for New Shoes, all around, and all other work in proportion. A First-class Workman now has charge of the Shoeing Department, and if shoes do not stay on for ONE MONTH they will be Reset

FREE OF COST!

NO HOT-FITTING OF SHOES ALLOWED WITHOUT CONSENT.

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.

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.

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

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.

H. KUECHLER,

—IMPORTER OF AND DEALER IN—

Diamonds, Jewelry, Watches, Clocks, Silverware, &c.,

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

Agency For All American Watches, FINE GRADES A SPECIALTY.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY SKILFULLY REPAIRED, AND ALL WORK GUARANTEED.

Tacoma Grocery Co., INCORPORATED (\$100,000),

SOLE AGTS. IN WASH. TER. FOR CHRISTINO PELACIO & Co.'s KEY WEST HAVANA COGNAC, TACOMA, WASH.,

IMPORTERS & WHOLESALE GROCERS, Proprietors of the Puget Coffee and Spice Mills.

Office and Warehouse, Nos. 1527 to 1541 Pacific Avenue.

Chat. B. Hale, Pres. Edward M. Sloan, Vice Pres. John G. Campbell, Sec. John B. Baker, Treas.

THE BIG BEND.

Fertility of Its Soil and Variety of Its Resources.

An Immense and Fast-Growing Country That Should Naturally be Tributary to Yakima.

The Big Bend proper is bounded on the north and west by the Columbia river; on the southeast by an imaginary line drawn from the mouth of the Spokane river southwest to the Columbia at Priest's Rapids, a distance of about 120 miles, comprising an area 120 miles in length and eighty miles wide at the widest part, aggregating nearly sixty townships, 3,100 square miles, or 8,640 farms of 100 acres each.

The surface of the country is slightly rolling and covered with a rank growth of bunch grass and other vegetation. This grass is exceedingly nutritious, and affords excellent range for large numbers of horses and cattle. It is also sometimes cut for hay. There are in some localities low, marshy lands, usually surrounding, and frequently inundated by, small lakes. These low lands are covered with a dense growth of slough grass, which makes an excellent quality of hay for cattle.

There are about twenty-six townships of superior agricultural land suitable for settlers in search of locations east of the "Grand Coulee," and about twenty townships west, exclusive of the vast ranges adjacent. Of this there are about eighteen townships which have been settled upon and are partially cultivated. Of course it is not an old settled country in a high state of cultivation. A great many claims have been located very recently, but when we consider that it has been only about eight years since the first little settlement was made at Bents, forming the nucleus of an ever increasing settlement, constantly growing and spreading out toward the promising prairies of the west like a victorious army in a grand triumphal march to the setting sun, we cannot but be surprised at the changes which have taken place during these few years, and admire the industry, perseverance and hardihood of the settlers who, coming into a country at a time when communication with the outside world was almost impossible, were compelled to contend with all the difficulties and hardships attendant upon the early settlement of a new country.

The most desirable lands are being rapidly settled upon; still there are some very good claims yet to be found, even in the oldest settled sections; while farther off to the southwest are thousands of acres of prairie still waiting for the coming of the plowshare.

This soil is a dark, rich loam, containing a small quantity of sand, which facilitates cultivation and prevents the soil from packing and baking in the sun, as is the case with some loams, while the sub-soil is usually clay.

Wheat, oats, barley, potatoes and all hardy vegetables produce abundantly. Recent reports show that 20,000 bushels of grain were threshed in that part of the Big Bend east of the Grand Coulee. This is probably not more than half the grain actually produced, as large quantities are cut for hay. The estimated yield per acre for the past season is: Wheat, 30 bushels; oats, 40 bushels, and barley, 90 bushels. Potatoes yield from 200 to 300 bushels, or six to nine tons per acre.

Small game, such as grouse, prairie chickens, sage hens and rabbits, is plentiful on the prairies, while larger game is found in abundance among the woods and mountains on the opposite side of the river. Salmon abound in the Columbia river and its larger tributaries, and various smaller members of the fishy tribe inhabit the creeks and small water courses.

The canyons and streams tributary to the Columbia on the south are timbered, and the mountains north of the river are covered with fir and pine.

The climate is very pleasant for a country lying in northern latitudes, the maximum summer heat being about 85 degrees, while the temperature is seldom lower than 10 degrees below zero during the winter months. Winter usually sets in during December. The snow gets to be from 12 to 16 inches deep, coming about Christmas, lying until about the first of March, at which time a general thaw takes place, the snow rapidly disappearing, leaving the ground entirely bare in a very short time. This breaking up of winter has occurred so early as the first of February. The snow starts at once, and within a very few days a bright green mantle takes the place of the crumpled cloak worn by the earth during winter. The winter just past has been an exception to the general rule, as instead of the snow fall coming at Christmas, it did not occur until the middle of January, and then only about seven inches deep. About the 26th of January there was another precipitation, making about eleven inches altogether. The summers are very pleasant, and the atmosphere pure and bracing at all times.

Two railroads are now surveyed into the Big Bend country, the completion of which will open up to settlement a large amount of public land at present lying vacant, and assist materially in developing one of the best agricultural sections in the northwest. One of these roads, the Central Washington, will be pushed through to completion this season. Forty miles of the track is already laid, and trains now run through regularly from Spokane Falls toavenport. The country through which this road will pass is capable of producing 20,000,000 bushels of wheat which, converted into flour, would make 4,000,000 barrels, or 800,000,000 pounds of bread-stuffs—sufficient to supply over 1,000,000 people with the staff of life for a year.

A grand canyon running from northwest to southeast for a distance of fifty miles, called the Grand Coulee, separates the eastern from the western portion of the Big Bend, dividing it almost equally. This is a great chasm from 100 to five miles in width and from 600 to 700 feet

deep, with perpendicular walls of solid rock on either side. In the bottom is some good land, watered by numerous springs and small lakes, and a number of beautiful farms have been made in this little valley supposed to have once been the bed of the mighty Columbia.

The Columbia river is about 1,200 feet below the prairie lands which forms the Great Plateau of the Columbia. Numerous canyons run back from three to six miles from the river, thus affording comparatively easy access to the river, as there are good roads already built down most of these canyons. The river is very deep and at nominal expense may be made navigable for large boats from Priest's Rapids, the present head of navigation, to Kettle falls, forty miles above the mouth of the Spokane river, a distance of nearly 200 miles, thus opening up the vast mineral fields of the upper Columbia, Colville, Similkameen, Caledon and the western Pend d'Oreille country; also affording ready transportation for the products of the fine lumbering regions of the upper Columbia, where is found some of the finest timber of the northwest, consisting of fir, cedar, white and yellow pine and tamarack.—*Wibour Register.*

Marvelous Changes in Yakima.

Major Charles M. Barton, the Washington territory representative of the Oregonian, says in a letter to that paper under date of the 31st instant:

It somewhat surprised me in stepping off the train here to-day to see the changes wrought in eleven months' time. A stranger could hardly be induced to believe that no town, no village, not even a cluster of small houses could be seen here four years ago. Less than a year ago, when the republican territorial delegates met here to send the vote of Washington territory to the Chicago convention, there were but three brick structures in the town. To-day they can be seen on every side, some finished and in use, others in course of construction. Pretty frame residences are going up in all directions, and the wide streets, beautified with shade trees and streams of ever running, pure water, are filled with busy people. This is going to be a big town. It is not booming, but it is growing steadily, like a healthy boy grows out of his trousers.

David Wilson's new hotel will be ready for guests in thirty days. It is a handsome looking brick structure, creditable alike to the builder and the town. The Hotel Steiner here, while not large, enjoys the best reputation for meals in central Washington. That reputation is secured from the commercial travelers, who are pretty able judges of a good dinner and are not backward in kicking against a bad meal.

Railroads are surely heading for this fertile valley. Its products are going to the Sound country and curtailing the California trade which has in the past furnished even the potatoes and cabbages of the early settlers' tables. Truck farming pays very well around Yakima, fruits and vegetables grow large and luscious and the watermelons grow so enormously big that Fred Reed is authority for the statement that one of them would give two colored men the cholera morbus if they ate it all up at one sitting. This may be a stretch of imagination, as three good sized melons to one darkie is said to be the average in Dixie's land.

THE MOST FRUGAL MAN.

How he Retained the Extraneous of a Ten Liberal Son.

A man who was the most frugal in the kingdom heard of another man who was the most frugal in the world, says *Harper's Young People*. He said to his son: "We live upon little, but if we were more frugal we might live upon nothing. It will be worth while for us to get instruction in economy from the most frugal of men." The son agreed, and the two decided that the son should go and inquire whether the master in economic science would take pupils. An exchange of presents being a necessary preliminary to closer intercourse, the father told the son to take the smallest of coins, one farthing, and to buy a sheet of paper of the cheapest sort. The boy, by bargaining, got two sheets of paper for the farthing. The father put away one sheet, cut the other sheet in halves, and on one half drew a picture of a pig's head. This he put into a large covered basket, as if it were the thing which it represented—the usual gift sent in token of great respect. The son took the basket, and after a long journey reached the abode of the most frugal man in the world.

The master of the house was absent, but his son received the traveler, learned his errand, and accepted the offering. Having taken from the basket the picture of the pig's head, he said, courteously, to his visitor: "I am sorry that we have nothing in the house that is worthy to take the place of the pig's head in your basket. I will, however, signify our friendly reception of it by putting in four oranges for you to take home with you."

Thereupon the young man, without having any oranges at hand, made the motions necessary for putting the oranges into the basket. The son of the most frugal man in the kingdom then took his basket and went to his father to tell of thrif surpassing his own.

When the most frugal man in the world returned home his son told him that a visitor had been there, having come from a great distance to take lessons in economy. The father inquired what offering he brought as an introduction, and the son showed the small outline of the pig's head on this brown paper. The father looked at it, and then asked his son what he had sent as a return present. The son told him he had merely made the motions necessary for transferring four oranges, and showed how he had clasped the imaginary oranges and deposited them in the visitor's basket. The father flew into a rage and boxed the boy's ears, exclaiming: "You extravagant wretch! With your fingers thus far apart you appeared to give him large oranges. Why didn't you measure out small ones?"

NORTH YAKIMA.

The Inhabitants of the Yakima Valley Happy and Contented.

The Principal Avenues Lined With Thousands of Shade Trees—Numerous of Mines and Railroads.

A Special to the Tacoma Globe, dated April 2nd, reads: We are enjoying the most beautiful and balmy of all the beautiful springs we usually have here. The thousands of shade trees lining our broad streets and ornamenting our yards are now nearly all in full leaf, while the peach, apricot and some other fruit trees are already in blossom, so that "balmy May" and the bright "May flowers," etc., as sung by the poets of the eastern and middle states, are enjoyed by the residents of the Yakima valleys in the month of March. Gardens planted early in March are now up and growing, and all nature seems gay and happy, as well as most of our people; for if any people were ever happy and content with the spot selected as their homes truly it is the denizens of the city of North Yakima—"loveliest village of the plain." Hundreds of men are now engaged in cutting and burning sage-brush, now covering thousands of acres adjacent to the city to make room for additions which are being laid out. New streets are opening up, yards fenced and artistically laid out, while it is estimated by nurserymen that no less than sixty thousand trees, both ornamental and fruit have been planted here this spring. The good work is still going on. Water from the irrigation ditches is threading its way in small courses to every yard and garden in the city—doing its silent work of beautifying our place. Old buildings are retiring from the public gaze to make room for new structures, and the lumber yards, and brick yards here cannot begin to supply the demand. It was remarked a year ago that double the number of buildings were being erected than were the previous year, and it is now a fact that three times as many are projected for this summer as were built last year, and "thus we glide." A real estate broker from the Sound was heard to remark last week, "That he never before was in a 'booming place' where there was so little property for sale." Upon inquiry in all the real estate offices here he found that in the whole length of Yakima avenue (our principal business street) comprising eighteen blocks, there were only two lots listed for sale. The only error in the remarks above noted is that this is not a booming city, and never was, but there is a steady advance in value of all kinds, and large amounts of lots and lands have been changing hands daily, which no doubt "to you people of older cities on the Sound looks very much like a boom," but which in reality is only the usual volume of our legitimate business in that line. We think nothing of it here, and if you lived here awhile you would get used to it.

There are various rumors of new railroad routes in this vicinity floating through the air; if said rumors drop to the earth, then materialize, your correspondent will duly advise. (Wait a little). Every spring regularly one, and sometimes two, mysterious mining prospectors' outfits, start from here for the Natchez and Tietan mountains to the west of us. They remain during the summer, returning about October looking wise, happy and hopeful, but where they go and what they find is yet one of our mysteries, as their lips are sealed to all inquiries. They are now here again sitting out for their annual trip—results may be a "bonanza" or busted miners.

GOSSIP ABOUT THE PRESIDENTS.

Their Build, Habits as to Shaving, Clothes and Bank Accounts.

The tallest president was Washington, whose stature was six feet four inches, and the shortest James Madison, who was not above five and one-half feet in height. Jefferson, Monroe, Jackson, Tyler, Lincoln, Garfield and Arthur were all six feet or over. John Adams, his son John Quincy and General Taylor are each said to have been five feet eight inches, the same height as the president. As regards weight, Jackson, though six feet one inch in height, was probably the lightest in avoirdupois, as he only turned the scale at 145 pounds. President Cleveland, when inaugurated, is said to have weighed 240 pounds, but has probably increased somewhat since.

All the presidents, with two exceptions, from Washington to Lincoln, had customarily smooth-shaven faces. The exceptions were John Quincy Adams and Van Buren, who wore high side-whiskers. President Johnson was usually smooth shaven also. Mr. Lincoln wore chin and side whiskers. President Harrison follows the example of General Grant, Hayes and Garfield in wearing a mustache and full beard. President Arthur's mustache and whiskers will be remembered, and Mr. Cleveland is the only president who has worn a mustache simply.

Mr. Harrison's eyes are blue, agreeing in this respect with a majority of the executive eyes. Mr. Cleveland's eyes are brown, as were also Arthur's, and among the dark eyes were those of Mr. Harrison's grandfather. The darkest eyes were those of President Pierce, which were intensely black, as was also his hair. A number of other presidents, it will be remembered, have had dark hair, though in a large majority of cases it was either gray or became gray while in the executive chair. Jefferson had red hair, which changed to silver white in color.

The presidents, as a rule, have dressed with uniform propriety. General Taylor may be regarded as an exception, as he preferred a "fatigue" suit or dress suit very much too large for him in order to be "comfortable."

All the presidents have been married men, except Buchanan, whose romance

has been frequently alluded to. William Henry Harrison had the largest family—ten children, nine of whom reached adult age.

None of the presidents were rich, as wealth is now rated—none of them millionaires. The president-elect is said to be worth about \$25,000. Garfield, Grant, Lincoln, Johnson, Pierce, Taylor, Polk, the senior President Harrison, Jackson, and Monroe were none of them probably wealthy when they entered upon the duties of the executive. Washington, Jefferson, John Quincy Adams, Van Buren, Tyler and Buchanan were severally worth upward of \$200,000. Ex-President Hayes and Mr. Cleveland are said to be in comfortable if not affluence circumstances. Mr. Arthur left an estate worth \$150,000.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

OF GEOGRAPHY.

A new paper has made its appearance out in the growing town of Waterville. It is called the *Immigrant*. It states that Waterville will be a candidate for the state capital, as it is properly located, and it therefore wants Olympia and Yakima to take notice. It says the *Immigrant* has driven its stake in the business center of the Big Bend, and expects to be a beacon for hosts of other immigrants.

Although the *Immigrant* promises to be a sprightly paper, it seems to have had hardly time since its arrival in the country to thoroughly comprehend its geographical surroundings. In giving the boundaries of the Big Bend country, it speaks of the Columbia and Colville Indian reservation as lying between it and British Columbia on the north, and mentions the "recently settled Walla Walla and Palouse country" as bounding the Big Bend on the east. The *Immigrant* doesn't appear to have learned that the country marked on the old maps as the Columbia Indian reservation was long since converted into public land, and is now comprised in Okanogan county, and that "the recently settled Walla Walla country" lies away down near Oregon and directly east of Yakima.—*Spokane Falls Review.*

To the Farmers of Yakima County and Vicinity.

Fawcett Bros. are the only agricultural implement house in Yakima county, and are the only firm that make farm machinery a specialty. They handle goods direct from the best and most noted factories in the United States, and it is a well known fact that it is an advantage to deal with parties that get their goods direct from the manufacturers. They handle repairs for all the machinery they sell, and keep them in stock at all times. Save time and a great expense by dealing with a firm that keep a full supply of repairs. They are agents for the celebrated Moine wagons and hacks, purchased direct from the manufacturer, Morrison walking, sulky and gang plows, and the Climax disc harrow, the world renowned Tiger mower and steel wheel self-dump Standard hay rake. Also, all kinds of hayting tools, all steel plows and twin binders. If in need of any kind of farm machinery, do not fail to give them a call before buying elsewhere.

The New System of Medicine.

The Biochemic system of medicine is fast pushing its way to the front in the United States. These remedies may be found at Allen & Chapman's, C. B. Bushnell's, and C. J. Taft's. Every one should read the pamphlet on the "New Treatment of Disease."

—Timothy seed at the I. X. L.
—Potatoes only 50 cents per sack at Bartholet Bros.
—Go to Bartholet Bros. for your Yakima dairy butter.
—A fine new line of saddles, harness, etc., just received at C. E. McEwen's shop, Yakima avenue.
—Call and inquire prices of saddles, bridles, harness, etc., at C. E. McEwen's before purchasing elsewhere.
—One hundred thousand dollars to loan on farm property by Goodwin, Strobach & Pugsley; long time, easy rates.

Ask For Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and be sure you get it, when you want the best blood-purifier. With its forty years' record of unexampled success in the cure of Blood Diseases, you can make no mistake in preferring Ayer's Sarsaparilla to any other. The fore-runner of modern blood medicines, Ayer's Sarsaparilla is still the most popular, being in greater demand than all others combined.

"Ayer's Sarsaparilla is selling faster than ever before. I never hesitate to recommend it."—George W. Whitman, Druggist, Albany, Ind.
"I am sure in saying that my sales of Ayer's Sarsaparilla far exceed those of any other, and it gives thorough satisfaction."—L. H. Bush, Des Moines, Iowa.
"Ayer's Sarsaparilla and Ayer's Pills are the best selling medicines in my store. I can recommend them conscientiously."—C. Bickham, Pharmacist, Roseland, Ill.
"We have sold Ayer's Sarsaparilla here for over thirty years and always recommend it when asked to name the best blood-purifier."—W. T. McLean, Druggist, Augusta, Ohio.
"I have sold your medicines for the last seventeen years, and always keep them in stock, as they are staples. There is nothing so good for the youthful blood as Ayer's Sarsaparilla."—R. L. Parker, Fox Lake, Wis.
"Ayer's Sarsaparilla gives the best satisfaction of any medicine I have in stock. I recommend it, as the Doctors say, 'I prescribe it over the counter.' It never fails to meet the cases for which I recommend it, even where the doctors' prescriptions have been of no avail."—C. F. Calhoun, Monmouth, Kansas.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla. PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Price 25¢ a bottle, 50¢ a bottle.

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 Slippers, Rubber Goods, Gloves, & C.

I. R. DAWSON, Assignee.

Field & Meyer, City Meat Market,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUTCHERS AND PACKERS,

North Yakima, Washington Territory.

GREAT OVERLAND ROUTE.

Northern Pacific R. R.,

VIA - CARCADE - DIVISION.

The only line running Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars, magnificent day coaches, and

Elegant Emigrant Sleeping Coaches, with Berths Free of Cost.

FROM OREGON AND WASHINGTON POINTS To the East.

VIA - ST. PAUL - AND - MINNEAPOLIS.

The Only Transcontinental Line Running PALACE - DINING - CARS

(Meals, 75 Cents.)

Fastest time ever made from the Coast, over the NORTHERN PACIFIC R. R.

To Sioux City, Council Bluffs, St. Joseph, Atchison, Leavenworth, Kansas City, Burlington, Quincy.

ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, And all points throughout the East and Southeast, via St. Paul and Minneapolis.

Pullman - Sleeping - Accommodations Can be secured in advance.

EMIGRANT SLEEPING CARS Are hauled on regular Express Trains over the entire length of the N. P. R. R.

Connection made at St. Paul and Minneapolis to all points East, South and Southeast.

Through trains leave Yakima for St. Paul at 7:20 P. M.

Through trains for Portland and all points on Pacific and Cascade division, at 5:30 P. M., connecting at Tacoma with boats for Olinia on Puget Sound.

Tickets on sale to all points in the United States and Canada. For routes, rates, etc., apply to Ticket Agent, North Yakima.

A. D. CHALKLEY, Asst. General Passenger Agent, No. 12 First Street, cor. Washington, Portland, Oregon.

OREGON KIDNEY TEA FOR URINARY & KIDNEY TROUBLES DR. HENLEY'S DANDELION TONIC AN ELEGANT APPETIZER CURES INDIGESTION DUTARD'S SPECIFIC FOR ALL SKIN DISEASES. THE STARK MEDICINE CO. PORTLAND, OR. Sold by Allen & Chapman.

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Domestic and Imported Goods made up in the latest styles and at reasonable prices.

Agency for the Celebrated Light-running Domestic SEWING MACHINE.

Purchase no other. Give me a call.

A Complete Line of Harness, Saddles, Whips, Gloves, & C.

Has just been received by Alex. R. Sinclair,

at his Harness Shop on Yakima Avenue.

These Goods are of the best make, and are sold at prices guaranteed to be as

LOW AS THE LOWEST

Offered in the City of North Yakima.

Repairing a Specialty.

ALEX. R. SINCLAIR, Yakima Ave. (near Depot), North Yakima.

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that my wife Miriam J. Woolley has deserted my bed and board and refused to live with 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 treating her, and hereby notify the public that I will not pay any debts incurred by my wife, Miriam Woolley, north of

J. R. WOOLEY, North Yakima, March 7, 1893.

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J. R. WOOLEY, North Yakima, March 7, 1893.

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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.

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