

# THE YAKIMA HERALD.

Volume I.

NORTH YAKIMA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1889.

Number 35.

**THE YAKIMA HERALD.**  
Official Paper of Yakima County.  
REED & COE, Proprietors.  
ISSUED EVERY THURSDAY.  
\$2.00 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.  
Advertising Rates Upon Application.  
E. M. REED, Editor and Business Manager.

**TURNER, MILROY & HOWLETT,**  
Attorneys at Law,  
NORTH YAKIMA, WASH.  
L. B. Howlett, ex-Receiver of Public Money at the U. S. Land Office, will give Special attention to making out papers for Settlers, and to Land Contests.

**CATON & FARRISH,**  
Attorneys at Law.  
Will practice in all the Courts of the Territory. Office on First Street, opposite the Court House, North Yakima, W. T.

**H. J. SNIVELY,**  
Attorney at Law.  
Office with County Treasurer, at the Court House, North Yakima. Will practice in all the Courts of the Territory and U. S. Land Offices.

**REAVIS, MIRE & GRAVES,**  
Attorneys at Law.  
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.

**ALLEN, WHITSON & PARKER,**  
Attorneys at Law.  
Office in First National Bank Building.

**S. O. MORFORD,**  
Attorney at Law,  
Practice in all Courts in the Territory. Special attention to Collections. Office on State Street, North Yakima.

**DR. J. J. CHAMBERS,**  
Physician and Surgeon.  
Has had five years' practice—one year Assistant Surgeon of City Hospital, Baltimore. Special attention given to Surgery, Obstetrics and Diseases of Women. Office over Bushnell's Drug Store.

**O. M. GRAVES,**  
DENTIST.  
All work in my line first-class. Local anesthetics used to extract teeth without pain. No charge for examination. Office over First National Bank.

**J. T. KINGSBURY,**  
Civil Engineer.  
Office: Room No. 1, Kingsbury Building, North Yakima, Washington.

**HALL & GARDNER**  
Civil Engineers.  
Mining Claims Located and Grades Established. Office over First National Bank.

**A. F. SWITZER,**  
Contractor and Builder,  
NORTH YAKIMA, W. T.  
Will contract for the erection of all classes of Buildings, either Brick, Stone, Concrete, or Wood, and will complete the work honestly and according to Agreement.

**FIRST NATIONAL BANK**  
of North Yakima.  
J. R. Lewis, Wm. Kerr, Cashier, A. W. English, Vice President.  
W. L. Stevenson, Cashier.

**M. D. RAUM,**  
THE PAINTER.  
No Combinations. No Dirty Work. All orders done promptly and work guaranteed. Orders solicited. Paper Hanging and Kalsomining a specialty.

**Notice for Publication.**  
LAND OFFICE AT NORTH YAKIMA, W. T., August 23, 1889.  
NOTICE is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at the U. S. Land Office at North Yakima, W. T., on October 17, 1889, viz:

SOLOMON M. WEBBER, of Klona, W. T., Hd. 49, for the NE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> of the NW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> and lots 1 and 2, of section 18, Township 8, N. R. 27 E. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: William Badger, of North Yakima, W. T.; Everett Roberts, Thos. Roberts of Clatskanie, W. T.; and William Nell, of Klona, W. T.

**NOTICE-TIMBER CULTURE.**  
U. S. LAND OFFICE AT NORTH YAKIMA, W. T., August 23, 1889.  
COMPLAINT HAVING BEEN ENTERED AT this office by Charles A. Keen against John T. Stator for failure to comply with the law as to Timber Culture Entry No. 500, dated March 5, 1887, upon the E<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> SW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> and lots 3 and 4, sec. 18, Twp. 11, range 24 E. in Yakima County, Wash. Ter. with a view to the cancellation of said entry; contestant alleging that said Stator has not broken up the land as required by the law during the year 1887, 1888 or 1889, and has not complied with the T. C. law in any manner to the present time, and that he has abandoned the same—the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at 9 o'clock a. m. on the 10th day of October, 1889, at 9 o'clock a. m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said failure.

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GEORGE ROBERTS, of Clatskanie, who made Hd. entry No. 466, for the SW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> of Sec. 20, T. 8. S. of R. 27 E. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: North Yakima, W. T.; and Everett Roberts and Charles Whitney, both of Clatskanie, W. T.

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CHARLES H. WHITNEY, of Clatskanie, W. T., who made Hd. No. 483, for the SW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> of Sec. 20, T. 8. S. of R. 27 E. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: North Yakima, W. T.; and Everett Roberts and Charles Whitney, both of Clatskanie, W. T.

**NOTICE-TIMBER CULTURE.**  
LAND OFFICE AT NORTH YAKIMA, W. T., August 23, 1889.  
COMPLAINT HAVING BEEN ENTERED AT this office by Morgan V. Cochran of Yakima, W. T., against Thomas J. Shaw for failure to comply with the law as to Timber Culture Entry No. 1171, dated December 6th, 1889, upon the SW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> section 12, township 11, north range 24, east, in Yakima County, Wash. Ter. with a view to the cancellation of said entry; contestant alleging that said Thomas J. Shaw has not broken up the land as required by the law during the year 1887, 1888 or 1889, and has not complied with the T. C. law in any manner to the present time, and that he has abandoned the same—the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at 9 o'clock a. m. on the 10th day of October, 1889, at 9 o'clock a. m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said failure.

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JOHN C. MACCRIMMON, who made Hd. Application No. 3171 for the NW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> of the NE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> of Sec. 20, T. 8. S. of R. 27 E. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: J. H. Cochran, N. T. Goodrich, Peter Leonard and G. H. Mitchell, all of North Yakima, W. T.

**HOW TO SAVE MONEY.**  
If there is anything that you want to buy in the line of Furniture or Household Goods, or any sort, you can save Fifty Per Cent. or More by calling at

**Harpur's Second Hand Store.**  
Everything Bought and Sold.  
Furniture Repaired. Pictures Framed.  
Wm. Steigler, Manager.

**NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.**  
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE stockholders of the Steigler and Co. Lumber and Coal Company, that a meeting of the said stockholders will be held at the office of Wm. Steigler, North Yakima, Washington, on Saturday, the 10th day of September, 1889, at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of voting on the question as to whether the Capital Stock of the said Company shall be increased from \$2,000 to \$25,000.

**TAKEN UP—HORSE.**  
A CLAYBANK HORSE, BRANDED ON HIP F and on right shoulder, A, having on a pack containing Quilts, Clothing and Provisions, has been taken up by Dave A. Tidman, the Canyon District of the Yakima Reservation. The owner can recover the same by calling upon the undersigned, paying necessary and paying charges. THOMAS A. FLETCHER, U. S. Indian Agent.

**M. D. RAUM,**  
THE PAINTER.  
No Combinations. No Dirty Work. All orders done promptly and work guaranteed. Orders solicited. Paper Hanging and Kalsomining a specialty.

## THE PEOPLE'S CHOICE.

### Ex-Governor Eugene Semple's Record Exposed to the View of All.

Why He Should Be Placed in the Governorial Chair by a Large Majority.

Walla Walla Statesman: "Public office is a public trust," is the motto of democracy's popular candidate for governor of the new state of Washington. How different this from "A public office is a trust," "A trust" formed by syndicates, corporations and office-seekers for the gain there is in it. The first signifies the individual to be the servant of the people in the broadest sense of the word; the latter means a servant of money, subject to the dictates of that which produces his election.

Voters, you have the two candidates before you in the coming election. Which will you have—one whose every effort in the past has been for the ennobling and lifting up of labor, or one whose energies have been directed toward capitalism? Eugene Semple, the people's candidate for governor, is of high birth both as to lineage and altitude, but, as one of our contemporaries has well said, he is as easy as an old shoe. Mountains naturally produce brave, fearless, liberty-loving men, and kind nature has not in the least departed from his rule in giving us general, honorable Eugene Semple. He has but to be known to be loved and respected. To make the assertion that he has been and is the people's friend without proving it would be too republican to be permitted for a moment, so we will proceed to produce evidence of the fact to prove our statement. Evidence introduced by an opponent is always considered especially convincing and conclusive when favorable to the opposite party.

The *Globe-Democrat* appropriately recognizes and speaks of his sterling qualities, and many other hostile papers justly acknowledge his unblemished character, both public and private. Then, even as early as 1888, he originated and introduced resolutions relating to the effect of cheap Chinese labor upon our own institutions and laborers, which were adopted by the democratic club of the first ward of Portland, Oregon. Hear a few of his telling sentences in those resolutions: "It (Chinese labor) is calculated to reduce the wages for a fair day's work so low that white men and white women must be reduced in this fair country to worse straits than many have fled from Europe to escape. It is calculated to place the destinies of the country in the hands of a money power, making a long purse the standard of nobility instead of honor and courage, as it is now and should remain, if the republic is to live." How like prophecy this is! Has it not almost reached the strait when "A long purse is the standard of nobility instead of honor and courage?" And is not money the worshipped and honored the worshipper? Republicanism in Washington is represented by bankers and capitalists. "A long purse" is the standard of the party, and the republican party's platform is a scheme by means of which its members can most successfully obtain the people's votes and thus have an opportunity of keeping the "long purse" well filled by catering to the wishes of monopoly in every form. In opposition to one of these "pure carriers" the democrats have placed a man whose words and deeds are well known to be a menace to fraud and trickery in whatever guise they appear; a man whom it is the avowed determination of corporations and syndicates to defeat in the coming election; a man whose every effort has been exerted on the side of justice and right toward the oppressed as evinced in his struggles to remove the destructive Chinese competition. Again in 1878 he wrote the plank in the Oregon democratic platform in relation to this same subject. Here it is:

**Resolution of Oregon Democratic Platform**  
Written by Eugene Semple in 1878:  
Section 6. That we favor continued agitation on the subject of Mongolian immigration to this country until the federal government is moved to modify our treaties with the Chinese empire so as to prohibit it, and thus save those of our fellow citizens who depend upon labor for a support, from unjust and degrading competition.

In the same year he offered a resolution to the democratic state convention of Oregon on the question of the forfeiture of unearned land grants of the Northern Pacific.

**Resolution on Forfeiture Question, Offered to the Democratic State Convention of Oregon, by Eugene Semple, 1878, but not adopted:**  
WHEREAS, The original estimate of the cost of constructing the Northern Pacific railroad from Lake Superior to Puget Sound was only seventy millions of dollars; and  
WHEREAS, The land grant amount of the uncompleted portion of the road, at this date, amounts to forty million acres, worth at two dollars and fifty cents per acre, one hundred million dollars; and  
WHEREAS, Locks at the cascades and the dikes of the Columbia river can be built for one-tenth of that sum, therefore  
Resolved, That we are in favor of those two improvements instead of renewing the land grant to the Northern Pacific railroad company, and thus building up another transcontinental monopoly to prey upon the industries of the people.

While they were not adopted, it illustrates the character of the man who is our candidate for governor. It shows that his every act has been to do good, to benefit those who are most needy, to do

## CHARMED WITH NORTH YAKIMA.

### An Editor Who Knows North Yakima and Says It is All That is Desirable in the Way of Capital Location.

Wilbur Register: Our people have every good reason to vote for North Yakima for the capital. It is now very apparent that North Yakima will get the larger part of the vote of Eastern Washington, which will entitle it to again contest the location of the seat of government with Olympia at the next election, which place will get the concentrated vote of the Sound country. Again, as time passes, it becomes more and more apparent that the final contest will be between these two points and if people are wise east of the mountains and cast their votes at this election for Yakima, the necessity for another election will be obviated, as well as the expense of temporary buildings at Olympia. Yakima is all that is desirable, so far as location is concerned. Geographically, it is in the center of the new state, beautifully situated on the Yakima river. The site is one of the finest and if it secures the seat of government a most picturesque location is secured. The editor visited Yakima during the past summer and was charmed by its general appearance. Irrigation ditches run along every street and some years ago, when the townsite was located, trees were set out on each side of all streets, which today are growing nicely and already furnish fine foliage, providing a fresh and cheerful appearance. Locate the capital at North Yakima by all means, and for the common good let it be on the first vote, which is to be accomplished by concentrating the vote on that place.

## How She Snares Them.

Sitting on the staircase is the principal form of flirtation, and when there is a ball almost every girl appears with a long-tailed gown that she may cover two or three steps below the one she is sitting on, and thus keep her conversation from being heard. She flirts in what might be called "sledgehammer fashion." There are no delicate shadings or leadings up in her book of coquetry. She begins by saying: "Do you know, I really wonder whether you really meant what I heard you said about me." The unfortunate young man had probably said nothing, but she is counting on his forgetting whether he did or not, and her count is usually correct. He says: "Oh, really, Miss De Vere, I should have said anything but that that wasn't pleasant." Miss De Vere feels then that Casey is at the bat, and that the game is in her own hand, so she answers with her most interesting look: "I heard that you said that you thought that I was hard hearted." Then the unfortunate, who doesn't care whether she is hard hearted or not, but thinks if she eats much more ice cream she will have to take a dose of ginger, responds: "Oh, no, but you have been cruel in not letting me come near you." Then he wonders that the ground doesn't open and swallow him, for she has been running after him day and night until he has quite made up his mind to leave the place. If she new how to be coy this would be her opportunity, but instead she says: "Well, I will try and be kinder to you in the future. To-morrow you shall go backboard driving with me in the morning, you shall lunch at our table and we will have a long, quiet afternoon together."—*Rev. Harbor Letter.*

## John L. as a Committeeman.

Chairman of congressional committee—I take it for granted, gentlemen, that we shall report favorably on this bill that has been referred to us, defining the barbarous practice of holding boxing contests with skitlight gloves in the District of Columbia as a felony and prescribing a penalty of not less than one year in the penitentiary.

## Good Towns in Their Way.

Spokane Review: While neither Pasco nor Ellensburg has any reasonable prospect of becoming the state capital (neither of them having any special fitness for that distinction) both of them have good prospects as commercial points. Pasco is at the junction of the two great rivers, and is also the junction, practically, of several railroads, and is surrounded by a large scope of land that only awaits irrigation to make it productive of large quantities of vegetables and grain. At some time in the future Pasco is liable to become a place of considerable importance. Ellensburg, though high up in the mountains and difficult of access, is surrounded by a good mountain valley which yields fair crops of grain and some of the hardy varieties of fruits. It is also blessed with a good mining region far away, from which it derives considerable advantage.

## Woman and the Sleeping Car.

This is the season when thousands of people who have comfortable homes are cherishing vivid impressions of nights spent in uncomfortable sleeping cars. People of wealth and refined breeding are returning from the summer resorts, from Europe, the sea-shore and the mountains. For most of those who live in inland cities this return necessitates a long journey in a sleeping car. One night at night, perhaps two or three days and nights of continuous travel are passed in the sleeping or drawing room coaches. Not even the most fastidious can reasonably find fault with the construction of these cars on purely aesthetic grounds. Beautiful woods, polished corals, beveled mirrors, embroidered hangings, silk upholstery and rich carpets are lavishly provided. Possibly—there is room for doubt—the best ventilating arrangements can be devised, consistent with keeping out cinders and dust, are made. But, waive that. Certain it is that during the hours of daylight, the discomforts of traveling are transformed into pleasures by occupancy of one of the shining carriages with which the names of Pullman, Wagner or Mann are associated.

## The Most Attractive Capital Site.

Colfax Gazette: The question of choosing a location for the permanent seat of government is looked upon with much indifference by those who do not expect to be legislators and supreme court reporters, but it is a question of concern to every taxpayer and every citizen who has a patriotic interest in the welfare of the state. As a site for the capital, North Yakima presents the most attractive and agreeable point that could be found; located further east or west would not only place it away from the common center, but would be impracticable, considering the character of the country in either of these directions. To locate it further north or south would remove it from the thoroughfares and render it less accessible. It is thus seen that North Yakima, standing as it does, in the center of the state, stands in the gateway of present and prospective travel, an equal distance from the several public institutions thus far located and convenient alike to all sections, and fulfills in a remarkable degree every possible requisite and possesses every argument in its favor.

## Concentrate the Vote.

Rockford Enterprise: Where will the capital of the new state be located? In order to succeed at this election, the vote should be concentrated on some point east of the mountains. Let that point be North Yakima.

## Don't Let the Opportunity Slip By.

Buy only the best of trees and those which have become acclimated here. Trees sold by dealers from abroad seldom live when transplanted in a section where all the atmospheric conditions and the soil are dissimilar. E. R. Leaming has tens of thousands of ornamental, shade and fruit trees of the most approved varieties and as they are propagated and grown here, they can be depended upon for standing transplants. Now is the time to improve your holdings. Mr. Leaming has the City Nursery, which is located just north of the town, and it would pay any one to visit it.

## Wanted.

Position or work as typewriter and stenographer. Years of experience with the American News Co., at Detroit Mich. Ready for business after October 1st. ESTELLE DUNNING, Care MacLean, Reed & Co. For Sale.

## A Jersey Bull, twenty months old. Call on or address, W. A. Cox, North Yakima, Wash. or John McPhee, Natchez, Yakima county.

## —If your back aches, or if you are suffering from inflammation of the kidneys, seminal weakness, brick dust deposit in the urine, or, in fact, any kidney, urinary or liver complaint, do not waste money on worthless liniments or plasters, but strike the seat of the disease at once by using the greatest of all known remedies, Oregon Kidney Tea. It is pleasant to take, is purely vegetable, and has never failed to give entire satisfaction. Sold by Allen & Chapman.

## WINTER FIG BREEDING.

A correspondent for the *Orange Judd Prairie Farmer*, of Chicago, says: The reason assigned for not breeding to have pigs come in winter is that they do not thrive; yet the fact that they do not thrive is largely due to poor treatment and inattention to the dam at critical periods, as well as lack of proper variety and sufficient quantity of food. Through improper treatment of the sow at farrowing time, she is frequently ruined as a suckler and the pigs are left to starve. This is the fate of thousands of pigs. I have known a farmer to feed a farrowing sow while she was in milk fever a sufficient quantity of corn for a horse, with the result that she was grain and milk fever fondered, and the pigs had to go scant of rations. In other cases the sow slopped too freely and the milk flowed to excess. More milk is furnished than the pigs can use, the milk becomes caked and fevered, the pigs use the fevered milk, take scours and frequently die, while the milk flow is retarded, and the pigs which survive this are left to starve. Where the sow is held a prisoner in a small pen or lot and fed on dry flint corn, or the pigs of several sows are allowed to nurse promiscuously with each other and the strong permitted to rob the weak, a very large percentage die of starvation. And again, the pigs are allowed to bed together in a pile, big hogs and all, in some fence corner or straw pile, until they take cold and become maw or lung fever sets in and they turn red and distended in the flank, and death speedily follows. To care for the mother hog before maternity and afterwards, sparingly and gradually get her on feed in about ninety days. Hold the sow and pigs in separate pens or lots during the cold weather and provide them with good, warm, dry places to sleep; changing their bedding often, and give plenty of variety of food. There is no reason why you cannot turn off profitably fat hogs without the assessor getting them on his book with your corn and feed in them. In traveling over the country you will see but few hog raisers who give their hogs any show aside from a general mix up with all the farm stock, while it is admitted by all that any neglected business means a costly output of product.

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E. M. REED, Editor and Business Manager.

Certificate.

Tacoma, Sept. 28, 1889.

Received from Chester A. Congdon, a deed from himself and wife to the State of Washington of certain lands in North Yakima, Washington, to be delivered to said state in the event that the seat of government is permanently located at North Yakima at the election to be held in October, 1889, and also in the event that said state accepts said land as the site of its capital buildings, at the first session of the state legislature, otherwise said deed is to be returned to the said Chester A. Congdon.

L. E. MANNING, Cashier Pacific National Bank, Tacoma.

The property described in the deed mentioned above consists of twenty acres, valued at \$20,000.

JUST A FEW REASONS.

Spokane Chronicle: It is very natural that the people of eastern Washington should desire that the capital be located somewhere nearer than Puget Sound, and the reasons given for putting forward North Yakima for the new capital are manifold. We have heretofore given some of them, and would now call attention to some of the attractions of the place, all of which, of course make it more desirable for the seat of government.

It is one of the most perfectly laid out cities in the northwest. It has more miles of water courses fringing its streets than any other city in the world.

According to its age it has more miles of shade trees than any other city in the United States.

Its brick buildings are surpassed by no town on the coast of its size and age. Its streets are wider than those of any other inland city in the territory. It is surrounded with a country which grows to perfection as great a variety of products as any spot on earth.

We have not referred here to its central location, both as regards to topography and population, and that is already well known. It may be added that its citizens are ready to do something if the capital should be located there. If you want to have your state capital in the most central, accessible, delightful and eligible spot, vote North Yakima.

SUPREME JUDGE.

An able and pure judiciary is the bulwark of personal and property rights in the state. The candidate for the exalted station of supreme judge should be a lawyer of large experience and known character, and, like Cresser's wife, should be above suspicion. The office is entirely outside and above partisan politics. It is for this reason that lawyers of all parties have deemed it improper for candidates for the supreme court to make political speeches, and those gentlemen have been silent on the rostrum.

Among the candidates for supreme judge is Hon. James B. Reavis, of this city. Mr. Reavis has for nearly ten years been a resident and prominent member of the bar in this judicial district. He has as a man and citizen been actively connected with the material and educational development of Central Washington. His name is frequently found as counsel in the second and third volumes of the supreme court reports connected with many of the most important cases tried in our court of last resort. In his selection for supreme judge the people will try no experiment, as his character as a lawyer and citizen are well known to all.

AGAINST DIVISION.

The Olymp's Review, published at Olympia, the present capital, touches the key note when it says that a question of "suggestive interest is that the dissimilar conditions of the coast and west sides of the Cascade mountains may tend to develop a movement for the division of the state at some future time, and the capital far from the center might add force to the movement if it should once begin, while at the same time a central seat of government might prevent it."

Where could there be a stronger argument advanced for the location of the capital at North Yakima? That this argument is made by an Olympia paper only gives it added force. The people do not ask for division; they do not want division. They want the new state to retain its territorial boundaries. It is a few scheming politicians who plot for division and the Olympia Review is honest enough to put forward a strong argument for North Yakima by saying that "a central seat of government might prevent" this movement in favor of segregation.

The feeling over the removal of Captain Priestly, as agent of the Yakima Indians, is of an intense nature. Even many republicans condemn the action as being uncalled for and unjust. While there was a petition circulated among the republicans for the appointment of W. L. Stabler as agent, it was not largely signed, and it is claimed that a number of the names it bears were placed there without the sanction and against the desires of their possessors. A request has been made to the Interior department for a copy of the petition and some interesting developments are expected. Captain Priestly reported on the 23rd inst. that up to that date he had received no intimation from the department of his suspension or removal. The Indians do not take kindly to the change and a delega-

tion of them offered to go to Washington, at their own expense, and enter a protest against the removal. They will hold a big council this week to talk the matter over, but Captain Priestly will advise them to quietly submit to the change.

GOVERNOR MILLS C. MOORE is engaged in preparing his report for 1889. He thinks the total population is upwards of 25,000. Governor Semple's report for 1888 placed the population at 167,982; which would indicate an increase of 82,000, or nearly one-half in the past year.

The attempts of some of the towns aspiring for capital honors to prove their central location is laughable. Even poor old Olympia, which everybody knows is situated way off in a pocket and in about the most inaccessible location of all towns, is trying to prove her central position.

SPOKANE REVIEW: The place selected for the state capital must receive not merely a majority over all other places, but a majority of all the votes cast. Now that North Yakima is seen to be so far in the lead, all those who desire to see the question settled this election have about determined to pool their votes on that place.

KELSO COURIER: The nomination of James B. Reavis, of North Yakima, for supreme judge on the democratic ticket has met with the unanimous approval of the members of the bar in central Washington. Mr. Reavis is recognized as a man of unblemished integrity and great legal knowledge, and has a strong support wherever known.

KELSO COURIER: The nomination of Hon. B. L. Sharpsteen for supreme judge is meeting with hearty approbation from all parts of the territory. Especially is this the case at Walla Walla, where the Journal, a strong republican paper, comes out heartily in his favor. He will certainly meet with a warm reception from all parts of the territory, and we would not be surprised to see him run far ahead of his ticket.

P. B. JOHNSON, of the Walla Walla Union, is advocating the capital at Olympia. There are two reasons for this advocacy. The first is that Johnson is always for sale, and if the two column Olympia advertisement he publishes isn't his price he has been paid enough more to make the amount up to his figures. The second is that he has always maintained for the division of Washington at the Cascade mountains and he sees in the making of Olympia the permanent capital a strong factor for the advancement of his pet scheme.

E. N. LIVERMORE, who was formerly a teacher in the Yakima public schools and whose application for a second term was refused on account of the directors being fully satisfied with his qualifications, has endeavored to have his revenge by publishing a letter in the Okanogan Sun advocating Ellensburg for the capital and maligning the Yakima climate and the people. In his letter Livermore not only deliberately lies, but shows a character as small and mean as were his qualifications as an educator. If White was prefixed to his surname it would be very appropriate.

OSKOSH (quote: L. H. Platter, the "Willow of the Palouse," democratic nominee for lieutenant governor, is a young man of exceptional merit and unusual ability. He is so far superior to his opponent, Charles E. Laughton, that the race is practically ended between them. Platter is not an office seeker. Laughton is a chronic place hunter. Platter is an exemplary young man in private life. Laughton is a wreck, as the result of dissipation. Platter represents the best element of his party. Laughton represents the worst of his. Platter is clean, able and honest. Laughton is unclean, and able only as a rascally freebooter. Need you have any difficulty in choosing between them?

OLYMPIA is the hardest town in the territory to get at by rail. She is only reached through Tenino, which is the Indian name for croch.

The well-known book publishing house of Belford, Clarke & Co., of Chicago, New York and San Francisco, has financially gone to the wall and the business has been turned over to a receiver.

WILKIE COLLINS, the celebrated novelist, died at London, September 23rd, aged 65 years. The deceased visited this county in 1873 and gave public readings.

Mr. Stiles's Answer.

Seattle Evening Press (rep.): The Evening Press yesterday published exclusively the personal statement of Mr. Theodore L. Stiles, relative to the six indictments found against him by the grand jury of Pima county, Arizona, charging him with embezzlement in connection with his management, as assignee, of the estate of Hudson & Co., bankers. It is the only statement which has appeared over his own name.

We are not convinced that Mr. Stiles's statement is satisfactory. If he is entirely innocent no harm could result from giving a complete and detailed account of his administration of that banking company's affairs.

We take the position that no man, who has been formerly charged with crime, should be a candidate for any office, and particularly the office of judge of the supreme court.

Mr. Stiles should withdraw. If he proves himself innocent he will stand higher in the estimation of the republican party and the people than he does now.

The spectacle of a judge of the supreme court of the great state of Washington, almost immediately after his election (if he should be elected), going out of the state to defend himself against six indictments for embezzlement will not be to the credit of either the state of Washington or the republican party.

There has been just enough nonsense about this affair. Let us have some sense

SECRET HISTORY.

How the United States Helped Mexico Drive Out Maximilian.

General Lew Wallace is Sent by Grant on a Special Mission to Bravas Santiago.

Lew Wallace in New York World: A secret page in the history of our government during the days of Maximilian in Mexico is now for the first time made public. It was a state secret, shared by Lincoln, Stanton, Grant and General Lew Wallace, but carefully hidden from Seward. The story is now told by General Lew Wallace in a letter sent to President Diaz, under date of August 15, 1889. The main purpose of General Wallace in writing is to explain how he became instrumental in involving General Hermann Sturm in the affairs of Mexico at the time referred to. After premising that the statement can be verified by Senors Romeo and Mariscal as well as by state archives, General Wallace proceeds as follows:

"In 1864 General U. S. Grant foresaw the collapse of the southern confederacy, and thought it not impossible that the adherents of the 'lost cause' might in large bodies and with their arms, cross the Rio Grande to join the imperialists of Mexico. In that event he saw a possible necessity for the government, of which he was the ablest and most successful soldier, following them. He also foresaw the enormous expense of such a movement, since, besides an infinite continuance of the war in which we were then engaged, it would certainly lead to hostilities with France. "General Grant was more than a sagacious soldier; he was a just and generous statesman, especially scrupulous where the pride of a friendly power was concerned, as will be seen in the course he decided to take. He was then at City Point, where he was conducting the operations against the confederate capital, while I, as major general commanding the middle department and Eighth army corps, was at my headquarters at Baltimore. He sent me a note to come and see him. After repeated interviews he gave me an order in writing, which I was at liberty to make public, directing me to go to Bravas Santiago, an island near the north of the Rio Grande, and inspect the federal post on the American side of the river. The suggestion that Bravas Santiago was our only post—the rest from the mouth of the river to Brownsville, and thence northward, being in possession of the enemy—will of itself confirm the statement that the public order was but a cover for something of greater importance.

"Your excellency's memory will serve me when I recall that my government was the only one in all the world which then continued to recognize the republic of Mexico as a government, and Benito Juarez as its president. With equal clearness you will also remember that my government was, owing to the exhaustive struggle engaging it, bound for the time to the policy of neutrality in your struggle. Mr. Seward, the secretary of state, had contented himself with protests to Napoleon, and was opposed to any positive step which might serve the emperor as an excuse for recognizing the confederacy, of which Mr. Davis was chief. For that reason the objects of my mission to the Rio Grande were without Mr. Seward's knowledge. In fact, of the persons constituting the administration, they were known only to Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Stanton. In an interview with President Lincoln on the subject, he admonished me not to mention the matter to Mr. Seward. Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Stanton accepted General Grant's view of the falling confederacy, and agreed with him that the time was come, in our own interests as well as those of Mexico, to help President Juarez to last privately."

General Wallace then tells how he was instructed by General Grant to put himself in communication with the nearest trustworthy representative of the liberal government in Mexico, and ascertain what the authorities would be willing to do if the confederates crossed the Rio Grande in an armed body to unite with Maximilian. If Juarez was willing to arrest them, then General Wallace was to inquire what assistance they needed. If it was arms and material, Juarez was to be assisted to get them. Such was the extent of General Wallace's instructions, but he had no doubt that had the emergency arisen our government would have openly allied itself with that of Juarez. General Wallace went to Bravas Santiago, found the left bank of the Rio Grande held by the confederates, while Maximilian's force patrolled the right bank, and contrived to open communication with General Jose M. J. Carrvajal, who was in the mountains drilling a small force armed only with bows and arrows. Finding that Carrvajal had authority to act, General Wallace induced him to come to Washington. Then letter then proceeds:

"Nobody, except General Grant, Secretary Stanton and President Lincoln, knew of his arrival or how he came, and they only knew it through my official reports. Suffer me now to show you excellency how General Sturm came to be connected with the business. Under full persuasion that General Carrvajal's authority was ample to justify him in attempting, assisted by Minister Romero, to place a loan in my country, from the proceeds of which the two together could supply the needs of President Juarez; persuaded also that this was the best course to be taken to prevent the confederates joining Maximilian, particularly after General Grant had approved my action, I returned to my command at Baltimore. About a month afterward I received a note from General Carrvajal, informing me of his inability to do something, and claiming my help as promised. I advised President Lincoln and General Grant and obtained their permission to go to his assistance.

"In New York it soon became apparent that other assistance was required, and I suggested the employment of General Herman Sturm, then chief of ordinance for Governor Oliver P. Morton, of

Indiana. I knew him to be an honorable man and expert in arms and munitions of war, full of experience in their purchase, and especially favored with a general acquaintance with the business men of New York, outside of which it was hopeless attempting anything. His military rank was that of brigadier general. But what was of especial influence, I knew him to be possessed of money in his own right, and that he could command more from the members of his family and friends. I say this was influential, for General Carrvajal did not have means sufficient to pay his hotel bills. I was doing that for him. At the same time Minister Romero was in no sense responsible for General Carrvajal's condition. He would doubtless have assisted him, if it had been in his power. The suggestion proved acceptable to both General Carrvajal and Minister Romero. I telegraphed General Sturm then at Indianapolis. An arrangement was then effected with him. The terms of the arrangement I do not remember. I only know that at the time neither of the contracting parties had any approximate idea of the time and labor that would be exacted of them. The first effort was to place a loan in behalf of the Mexican republic. Bonds were printed and the certification was all that could be asked. They proved unacceptable. In his efforts, General Sturm was so efficient, so energetic, so faithful, that he commended himself to General Romero, who, when General Carrvajal retired, continued the business, and General Sturm was his chief assistant.

"In the course of that attempt, it was discovered that the bonds could be made available for the purchase of guns, pistols, cartridges, powder, shrapnel, torpedoes, ships, etc. The loan was abandoned. In the new scheme General Sturm was again invaluable. Here his experience, skill, knowledge of dealers and private treasurers and loyalty were successful. Minister Romero, in one of his reports, stated that six or seven armies of the republic were provided through the instrumentality of Sturm. This was due in a very great part to General Sturm. The arms were good. With them, every time your troops met the enemy they were victorious. One thing I know: General Sturm impoverished himself, his family and many of his friends in the work to which he dedicated himself. I would be very happy to hear that your government had dealt with General Sturm in settlement speedily and generously."

As Sure as Fate.

Medical Lake Ledger: That North Yakima will be the future seat for the capital is almost an assured fact. Let every voter ignore all applicants for that honor outside of Olympia and North Yakima and the letter will undoubtedly be the choice of the people. This is the only way to settle the matter at the coming election and it can scarcely be possible that any one can be found who will doubt the advisability of having it settled then—once and for all.

—Buy your jewelry at H. Kuechler's. —Goodwin & Pugsley have cheap money to loan on improved business property. —John Reed will have his headquarters at M. H. Ellis', First street, near opera house. —The finest line of neckwear ever shown in North Yakima just received at Myron H. Ellis'. —An elegant line of dress goods at Cary's. —Full line of ladies' and children's cloaks at Cary's. —Go to Cary's to buy your boys' clothing. —Five hundred boxes of soap at Barthollet Bros. only \$1.25 per box. —For a nobby suit, made to order, do not fail to call on our popular merchant tailor, M. Probach, on Yakima avenue.

Patronize Home Industry.

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

Saloon and Billiard Parlors, Yakima Ave. North Yakima (Shardlow & McDaniel's old stand.) Thomas Bradley, well-known throughout Eastern Washington and Oregon as an expert mixologist, will do the honors behind the bar, and will be pleased to meet his many acquaintances among the commercial travelers, as well as residents of this section.

The attention of the indulging public is directed to our extensive line of Fine Whiskies, Wines, Cigars, Which we guarantee to be of the best makes in the country. ELEGANT Pool - and - Billiard - Tables Afford pleasure and recreation to those seeking healthy exercise. If courteous treatment, square dealing and unadulterated goods can secure and retain the patronage of the public, the efforts of the proprietors of this house will be recognized and appreciated.

We have just completed refitting and beautifying the building, and now invite the public to call and bestow upon us such patronage as we merit. Wills & O'Harra.

THE New York Store

Clothing.

A new and elegant line of Men's, Boys' & Children's Clothing

Received this week, and will be sold at prices to astonish you.

HATS!

Now ready. Complete Stock. Prices and styles to suit every one.

Shirts, Neckwear, &c.

All departments in GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

Well kept up, and sold at the same low figures as other goods.

Vance & Mulford Proprietors.

Yakima Ave., Opp. Yakima Nat'l Bank.

THE Celebrated French Cure, WARRANTED "APHRODITINE" or money refunded to cure

Is Sold by A POSITIVE GUARANTEE

BEFORE AFTER

Box 27, Portland, Or. Sold by Allen & Chapman, Sole Agents, North Yakima, W. T.

Take No Risks! Insure Your Hops!

Messrs. Goodwin & Pugsley are now prepared to place Insurance on Hops in the most reliable companies.

Consult with us before placing your insurance and get our rates.

Goodwin & Pugsley.

For the Next Fifteen Days!

FOR CASH ONLY!

Dress Goods.

AT COST. AT COST.

BARTHOLET - BROS.

Opera House Block

HOW ABOUT YAKIMA?

Listen to the Story as it is Told by Careful Observers from Abroad.

(San Francisco Examiner.)

The new State Capital will probably be at North Yakima.

(Spokane Falls Review.)

The best and most extensive agricultural region in the Yakima Land District, and in the Territory, lies about the City of North Yakima and is known as the Yakima Valley.

(Seattle Post-Intelligencer.)

To-day, where four years ago were uncultivated prairie, the home of great herds of untrammelled and vicious bands of cayuse ponies who knew no halter, now stands the City of North Yakima, the Queen of Eastern Washington.

(Northwest Magazine.)

The knot of valleys which meet at the new town of North Yakima seems a bit of Southern California here in the north. Public opinion in all parts of Washington has settled upon this place as the Capital of the new State.

(Portland Oregonian.)

There is no just reason why this city and country, when they shall have reached their maximum in population, should not have in the city from 15,000 to 25,000, and the county 40,000 to 50,000. Neither is there any good reason why they should not be eventually among the very wealthiest towns and counties in Washington Territory. All the material elements that go to make a big and prosperous city are here. The total taxation of the county is only 13 1/2 mills which includes the total tax territorial added. There is not a pauper in the county. The taxation is here to the world as the lowest known from and including Minnesota to and including California. If there is another county in a new country that can show as low a taxation the public would like to know it.

(Tacoma Ledger.)

The valley in which the city of North Yakima is situated in the center of a series of very fertile valleys which open into it and have grown famous for their products. With a splendid agricultural country surrounding it and the peculiar advantages of its location for railroad approaches North Yakima cannot but figure in the future brilliantly.

(Spokane Falls Review.)

Although less than forty miles apart the difference in climate between Yakima in Yakima county and Ellensburg in Kittitas county is almost as great as that between a northern and southern latitude. The valley surrounding Ellensburg is excellent for producing grain, while in the valleys near Yakima the farmers are devoting more attention to fruits, vegetables, hops, tobacco and similar crops, which can only be grown in a warm climate.

Interview with Judge J. E. Lewis on his return from attending the Mechanics Fair in California, Published in the Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

It was a great exhibition of the wealth of California, but I found no better specimens of vegetables and many varieties of fruit than Washington Territory produces. I can go over into the Yakima country and in two days collect finer products in those lines than I saw in California. The Yakima peaches are of better quality and flavor than any raised in California, the apples are superior and the prunes are away ahead of anything I ever saw. Then, too, they raise finer melons, squashes and all kinds of vegetables in the Yakima country than any produced in California.

MacLean, Reed & Co., Real Estate, Insurance Agents,

Have listed with them desirable land of all kinds, including farms, garden tracts, orchard lands, residence and business lots. While the opportunity is presented while the lamp still holds out to burn—the wise will take advantage of the low prices which still prevail and invest in Yakima property.

MacLean, Reed & Co., North Yakima, Washington.

THE NAMING OF STAMPEDE TUNNEL.—The question is often asked why the Northern Pacific pass and tunnel through the Cascade mountains were named "Stampee," and has never been answered to the satisfaction of the HERALD...

FOR A SPECIAL TAX.—A separate ballot is to be cast this election for a special tax and as the ballot does not state for what the tax is to be levied the HERALD will inform its readers.

TWO HEARTS THAT BEAT AS ONE.—The Chicago Comedy Company made its debut in North Yakima Sunday, September 15. But a day or two had passed when it was noted that Harry Barrymore, one of the comedians of the troupe, was very attentive to Mrs. Lillie Schroeder...

MR. McAFEE IN THE RIGHT.—On Friday night of last week, while Night watchman C. J. Madison was taking an inebriate to jail, Alex McAfee remarked that it was a "question which was the drunker of the two."

ONE CONTINUED ROUND OF PLEASURE.—A lively round of amusements is promised to North Yakima commencing with November. Manager Howe, of the Northwest circuit, has engaged Mason's opera house for the following dates and troupes: Nov. 4, Milton Nobles; Nov. 7, Around the World in Eighty Days; Nov. 10, The Fakir; Nov. 19, McKee Rankin; Dec. 29, Helen Blythe; Jan. 15, Frank Mayo; Feb. 18, J. S. Murphy; April 3, A Night Off; May 27, Walter Matthews; May 30, Ada Gilman; June 9, Nellie McHenry; July 1, Chas. Bower.

SHOOTING FRACAS AT ELLENBURGH.—There was a shooting fracas at the Grand Central variety theater at Ellensburg, early Monday morning, in which J. H. Harris, the proprietor of a restaurant, shot and dangerously wounded Jim Slater, a local pugilist.

BIOCHEMIC COLLEGE.—Grounds have been donated in Yakima to the Biochemical Society and arrangements are being made to erect thereon, early this coming year, a college building to be used in the propagation of this theory of medicine.

DEMOCRATIC RALLY.—Hon. Wiley E. Jones, of Illinois, will address the people of Yakima at the opera house at 2 1/2 o'clock Saturday afternoon, and Hon. Eugene Semple and Hon. Thomas C. Griffith, the standard bearers of the democratic party, will close the campaign at the opera house at 7:30 in the evening.

PROPOSES A JOINT DEBATE.—Hon. J. T. Ronald, of Seattle, will speak here tomorrow, Friday, evening, in the interests of democracy, and, if the republicans will agree, will enter into a joint debate on questions of the day, with Hon. T. H. Bents, who is looked for the opera house.

MARRIAGE.—On Sunday, Sept. 22nd, Rev. I. A. Flint officiated at the marriage of George Gardner and Miss Clara Mahlen. Both of the contracting parties have many friends throughout this section who wish them the happiest of returns in their new state.

LOCAL BRIEFS.

—W. H. Rowe has opened a restaurant in the Centennial lodging house.

—Another car load of hogs were shipped east on contract Wednesday.

—The painters have finished the painting of the three new county bridges.

—Wm. Lewis has been granted the contract for grading west A street, contract price, \$357.

—M. V. Harper & Son are arranging to start a newspaper at Pasco, to compete with the Headlight for public patronage.

—Theodore Steiner has leased the dining room of the Horton House, Ellensburg, and will take charge the first of October.

—The Methodist conference recently in session at Ellensburg decided upon establishing an Indian school at North Yakima.

—Meeker's addition, lying south of the city, was sold Wednesday by Fichter & Law to C. M. Parker, of Spokane Falls, for \$3500.

—Scott & Co. have sold over 900,000 feet of lumber since the 1st of May. That is an indication of the rate at which North Yakima is growing.

—Dr. Nevius returned Wednesday from Gray's Harbor, and will hold services in St. Michael's Episcopal church Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

—Mr. Zindorf, the contractor, purchased this week from J. T. Eshelman, lot 9 and 10, block 109, and already has lumber on the grounds for a handsome cottage.

—Hon. Thomas H. Bents, of Walla Walla, ex-delegated to candidates for a seat in the United States senate, will address the republicans of North Yakima, Friday evening, September 27.

—Adair & Co., of Spokane Falls, have rented one of the store rooms in the five-story brick building on Second street, and will open up in November with a large stock of furniture.

—In reply to an enquiry from this point, Senator Voorhees telegraphs that there are no papers on file at the department in support of W. L. Stabler for the Yakima Indian agency.

—Sheriff Lesh returned from a business trip through eastern Washington Wednesday and reports that every where the feeling is strong and constantly growing.

—Attention is called to the advertisement of E. F. White, roach-hunt tailor, which appears in this issue of the HERALD. Mr. White comes here highly recommended as a cutter and a gentleman, and carries a splendid line of goods.

—An Indian boy while jumping on and off of moving trains, near the depot, Wednesday afternoon, fell in such a manner that the wheels of one of the cars passed over his leg at the ankle. Dr. Savage amputated the injured member at the scene.

—Editor C. W. Hobart, of Tacoma, met with a serious accident at this place on Saturday last. While walking home after dark, on a poorly lighted street, he fell over some building material, badly lacerating his face and sustaining other injuries.

—Fire damp caused an explosion in mine No. 2, at Roslyn, last Friday, resulting in Samuel Toliver, Robert Thompson and Clay Walls, colored, and Nels Gunderson, white, being badly burned about the face and hands. No other damage was done.

—Mr. Stiles, a candidate for supreme judge on the republican ticket has answered the charge of embezzlement in Arizona, over his own signature; and after commenting upon the answer, the Seattle Evening Press, a strong republican paper, says: "Mr. Stiles should withdraw."

—There was a collision between an east-bound passenger and a west-bound freight at a point nine miles beyond Spokane Falls, last Saturday. Louis Hogan, the brakeman, who resided in Ellensburg, was instantly killed, and the freight engineer and a tramp were badly injured.

—A prospector named Sullivan who is in the employ of Nelson Bennett, is down from the Natchees and encountering a party of railroad engineers working towards North Yakima. Mr. Sullivan says there are in the neighborhood of two hundred claims staked out, covering the anthracite coal beds in the Cowlitz pass.

—While the painters were finishing their work on the Prosser bridge, Tuesday, the swining stage, on which a painter named Brandon and a companion were standing, gave way and the men fell a distance of twenty feet to the rocks beneath. Brandon was badly bruised and was brought to this city for medical attention.

—Charles E. Laughton, the republican candidate for lieutenant-governor, was in the city Tuesday from a canvass of Eastern Washington in his own behalf and in behalf of the republican party. He said that with regard to the capital question North Yakima was without doubt far in the lead throughout the sections he had traversed.

—The hardware firm of Vining & Bilger have been dissolved by mutual consent, J. A. Bilger retiring. The business will be continued by the Vining Brothers, who also conduct stores on Tacoma and Pacific avenues, Tacoma. The Messrs. Vining will move into their new brick building, adjoining the Hotel Yakima, within a couple of weeks.

—MacLean, Reed & Co. have this week bought from L. R. Freeman the two lots where the Farmer office stands, and the lot across the street in block 10; also from Harry Spinning the two lots on the southwest corner of blk. 29 on one of which the old I X L building stands; also from H. Gerson, of Portland, 50 acres situated three-fourths of a mile from Yakima ave.

NORTH YAKIMA'S GROWTH.

A Four-Year-Old City That Eclipses Anything on Record.

Substantial Brick Business Blocks and Handsome Residences Keep Pace With the Advance in Population.

No four-year-old city of which there is any account can compare with North Yakima for vigor and solidity of growth. From a sage brush plain in the winter of 1884-5 she is now a prosperous and handsome city of 5,000 inhabitants, with broad streets, miles of shade trees, water running down trenches on both sides of the streets running north and south, handsome residences with attractive lawns, splendid religious and educational institutions, solid brick business blocks, a number of which are three stories in height, hotels which are the equal of any in the northwest, and a vigorous, liberal-minded class of citizens, who not only believe in Yakima and its future, but are constantly laboring for its advancement.

In 1886 North Yakima had not more than 600 inhabitants. In 1888 this number had increased to 1500 and in the past year the population has not only more than doubled but is increasing now in a greater ratio than ever before.

In the way of building the city has not only amazed its visitors, but is a source of constant astonishment to those who reside here. To attempt to enumerate the number of buildings—residence and business—which have been erected this year would be a greater task than the HERALD cares to undertake at present, but it desires to speak at this time of some of the more notable structures which are now under way, many of which will be new, even to the regular readers of this paper.

In the first place one of the most striking buildings is the Lewis and Engle three-story block on the corner of Yakima avenue and Second street. It has a frontage of fifty feet and a depth of eighty. The walls of the third story are already up and the cornice is now being placed. The first floor will be for store rooms, the second floor for offices, and the third floor is being arranged for a club room. The cost of the building is \$25,000.

Another fine block is the Syndicate building, on the corner of Second and A streets. It will also have a frontage of fifty feet, and be three stories in height. The walls are up for the second story, and the building is to be completed by December 1st.

The new Vining building, fifty feet adjoining the Hotel Yakima, is one of the most handsome structures in the town. It is now receiving the finishing touches and will be ready for occupancy in ten days. The second story has been rented as an annex to the hotel, and contains twenty rooms.

The Bartholet House, a three story brick hotel on First street, with over forty rooms, will be finished by December 1. The workmen are now on the second story.

The Lowe block, another three story building with a frontage of fifty feet on Yakima avenue, will also be finished about the same time. The walls of the second story are already up.

Work was commenced this week on the new city building, located on block L and having a frontage of thirty feet on Front street. The contract was let to A. F. Switzer, and the building will be of brick and two stories high.

Ground was broken Monday for the Cadwell-Lloyd two-story brick blocks to be erected this fall on Second street, across from Col. Howlett's brick building. The two blocks will have a combined frontage of 175 feet.

The contract for a new two-story brick public school building, to be finished this year, and which will be located on the west side of the track, was let last week to Contractor Farrort. The building complete will cost \$120,000 and the plans were drawn by Architect Nestor, of Seattle.

Messrs. Shandlow & McDaniel this week let the contract for a two-story brick building to be erected on their property, corner of Yakima avenue and Front street. The building will have a frontage of 25 feet and a depth of 100 feet. L. E. Arnold is the architect, and the building is to be rushed to completion this year.

Alex. Sinclair is building a three-story brick on Second street, opposite Mason's opera house. It will be finished December 1st.

Joseph Baxter's new residence on Sixth street is nearing completion. It promises to be a very handsome structure and a credit to its architect and builder, L. K. Arnold. It will cost, completed, \$35,000.

Theodore Stone is building a charming brick cottage, of the San Jose pattern, on First street.

D. H. Lunderback and associates of Tacoma have contracted with Mr. Zindorf for the erection of four dwellings on block 15, fronting First street. This is but the beginning of a large amount of building these gentlemen intend doing here.

Mayor Fred B. Reed's residence on the bench west of town is nearly completed. C. W. Harris is the architect and builder and the cost of the building is \$3,000.

M. Schreiner, Moses Ward and Joseph Chapman are each building attractive residences in the west part of town. With the exception of Mr. Schreiner's, these houses are two stories in height.

L. K. Arnold has just finished a handsome residence in the northern part of the city.

H. H. Allen has received the plans for a \$5,000 residence to be erected by him on his Natchees avenue lots. The work on the stone foundation will be commenced at once.

John Buckley and Geo. Nevins are each building large warehouses on the west side of the track.

Many other buildings, both business and private, are under construction or contract, but the list is too extensive to be all published at this time.

PERSONAL.

L. S. Darland has gone to Pacific county for a few days.

Chester A. Congdon, of the Ontario Land Co., spent several days in the city this week.

C. B. Bushnell is back from Tacoma, where he has rented a store room and will put in a stock of drugs.

A. D. Charlton, general passenger agent of the Northern Pacific was in the city the latter part of last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Solomon were entertained by the band Monday evening, at their residence corner Sixth and D streets.

Architect John Nestor, of Seattle, was in the city Tuesday, looking after some of the buildings for which he furnished plans.

J. B. Reavis returned from Seattle Monday. He reports that the democrats stand a very good show of carrying King county.

Mrs. L. E. Boardman, who has been visiting her father, Hiram Carpenter, left for her home in Middlebury, Vermont, Thursday.

Mrs. H. H. Allen and Miss Hazel Chapman left for The Dalles to-day. They will visit the Mechanic's Fair at Portland before returning home.

Mrs. Charles Navarre and children arrived last week from Chelan and will spend the winter with Mrs. Navarre's father, Wm. Shaw. The children will be placed at school here.

Spangle Record: Miss Ida Hutton, who has been teaching in Spangle and vicinity for the past two years, left on Saturday last for North Yakima, where she has been engaged to teach. She is greatly delighted with Yakima as a city, and thinks it is just the place for the capital.

J. F. Hedges, father of Mrs. Joseph Chapman, has returned with his family from the Okanogan country and will make his home here. He is accompanied by his granddaughter, little Miss Holtenbeck, who in her turn is accompanied by the cutest midget of a mule deer ever seen in this part of the country. It is not much larger than a jack rabbit and its ears are the biggest set of it.

Announcement.—The undersigned will open a dress-making establishment in the Humphrey building on First street, immediately north of the opera house, about the first of October. All work entrusted to me by the ladies of Yakima will be guaranteed in every respect. Have had long experience among the leading families of Detroit, Michigan. Will be ready for work not later than October 7th.

Wanted.—A girl to do general housework. Apply at residence second door below Grindall house, First street. Mrs. T. G. Redfield.

IMPORTANT BUSINESS CHANGE.—A. B. Weed who has been prominently identified with the commercial interests of this town ever since its inception, has sold his hardware business and stock to Wm. F. Sawyer and Fred Pennington, recently from Stillwater, Minnesota, who have already taken possession. Mr. Weed will remain with North Yakima but will take a good rest before again engaging in business.

WATER WORKS FRANCHISE.—The ordinance granting Geo. F. Wolston the franchise for building water works in this city has been repealed and the franchise given to J. D. McIntyre, of Helena, Mont. Mr. McIntyre is to commence work within thirty days after the publication of the ordinance, which will appear in the HERALD of October 3rd.

BORN.—In Yakima county, Monday, September 23, to the wife of John Ernsberger, a son.

BORN.—Yakima county, Sept. 22, 1890, to the wife of Wm. Mills, a daughter.

Geo. Weikel returned from the coal lands of the Natchees Tuesday, and reports a party of twelve railroad engineers encamped beyond the pass on the Cowlitz. The coal lands are just outside of the limits of the Northern Pacific grant. Mr. Anderson, who is with the coal prospectors has been 3 years in the anthracite coal fields of Pennsylvania and he pronounces the coal of superior quality and practically limitless as to quantity.

A car load of furniture has just been received from the east by Lombard & Horley and will be sold at eastern prices freight added. The furniture is of the latest and most approved styles.

Disease is caused by a lack of some constituent part of the human organism at the part affected. Biochemic Remedies supply the deficiency and thus restore the normal condition. 25c.

Go to Redfield's and examine those steel glasses with gold nose-pieces—a new patent. They never rust nor wear out.

Geo. W. Solomon has the only exclusive cigar and tobacco stand in the city. Smokers should try his fine goods.

A. B. Weed is prepared to furnish money on farm property at low rates of interest and on short notice.

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

H. Kuechler carries the largest stock in watches, clocks, jewelry, opticals as well as precious stones. aug23-1m.

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

The public will please bear in mind that coal and wood is cash on delivery. John Reed, Agent.

Goodwin & Pugsley's fire insurance companies do not cancel their policies. Give us a call.

The prices at H. Kuechler's are as low, in regard to quality as you can find anywhere. aug23-1m.

Boom Vs. Legitimate Business.

A train of 16 cars of lumber passed through North Yakima, Monday, consigned by Portland to Pasco. Before the train started a banquet was given to the press, at a Portland restaurant, to celebrate the event, the newspapers were laden with advertisements of Pasco, the cars were belted with banners calling attention to Pasco, and editor Muny of the Headlight, accompanied the train and made speeches at each stopping place.

That is boom. Within the past four days seventeen cars of lumber from Portland and the Sound were unloaded at North Yakima, and the cry is that the demand cannot be met. There was no banquet, no press notices, and scarcely any comment on this shipment that exceeded Pasco's, because it was not out of the usual order. This is legitimate business.

John Cleman Makes a Statement. NORTH YAKIMA, Sept. 21, 1890. EDITOR HERALD:—In your issue of the 19th inst. you publish an interview with Clifton Cleman, in which he is reported to have said in substance:

That the will of my father was never signed and was burned by me because it would have been useless to attempt to probate it.

Now, I managed my father's business and he made a rough draft of a will, which I saw was manifestly unjust to the other heirs and I did not want it perfected. This will, with other papers, was consigned to my father's lawyer, where they doubtless now are, or are in the hands of the probate court of this county.

As to the cattle which, as alleged, were not accounted for: there were no cattle owned by my father at his death that were not inventoried and accounted for in the settlement of the estate. All the cattle held by my father and myself were sold to Coulter & Son, of Seattle, except a remnant, his interest in which I bought of him and paid \$1000 for them, five or six months prior to his death. My father and I had at that time no horses in partnership, nor any in which he had an interest.

I was appointed administrator of the estate upon the request and petition of my mother, Rebecca Ann Cleman, as the records of the probate court show, and administered upon the estate and settled all the business, and, as far as I know, to the satisfaction of all concerned. No protest was ever made by anyone, much less lived within a few miles of this city and who need not have waited for five years afterward to make his first complaint, when I was the nominee for the legislature in a different party to which he belongs. I can get the signatures of all the other heirs to this statement.

Moreover, my property is open to legal execution and my bondmen, George S. Taylor, David Loumire (my honorable opponent), and others of my neighbors in the Wenas valley, are absolutely able to answer for my integrity in the discharge of my duties as such administrator.

I here and now waive any rights I may have under the statute of limitation and if I owe Mr. Clifton Cleman a quarter of a dollar he may proceed to collect it before or after the election.

Please give this plain, unvarnished statement the same publicity you did the unfounded statements made in the interview with Clifton Cleman, and oblige Yours very respectfully, JOHN CLEMAN.

We, the undersigned, heirs-at-law of Augustus Cleman, deceased, whose estate was administered upon by John Cleman, and is the estate referred to in the above, hereby certify that all the statements above made by John Cleman in relation to said estate are true.

OLIVE SANDER, REBECCA ANN CLEMAN, JACOB CLEMAN, FERRY CLEMAN, ALFRED M. MILLER.

Readers, in our advertising columns you will see the generous offer of Goodwin & Pugsley. Six lots in the best part of town given away. This is an opportunity which should not be thrown away.

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

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

The Yakima Teachers' Association will meet Saturday next at 9 o'clock a. m. All are invited.

Notice to Creditors. NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of George W. White, deceased, to present the same to the undersigned administrator for allowance, with the proper vouchers, at my residence on Cowlitz Creek, Yakima County, Washington Territory, within one year from the date of this notice, or the same will be forever barred. A. S. WHITE, Administrator. Dated this 25th day of September, 1890.

Notice. NOTICE is hereby given that the firm of Vining & Bilger is hereby dissolved by mutual consent from and after this date. The business of hardware, stoves and tinware will be conducted at the old stand on Yakima avenue by W. H. Vining, who will continue to carry on the business, and assume all the debts and liabilities of the late firm of Vining & Bilger to date, and will collect and receipt for all accounts due said firm. North Yakima, Wash., Sept. 18, 1890. W. H. VINING, J. A. BILGER.

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

COMPLAINT having been entered at this office by John E. Nelson against Henry E. Allen for standing his homestead entry No. 23, dated March 10, 1887, upon the fifth and six SW 1/4 sec. 4, Twp. 18, north range 18 E, 15 Yakima county, W. T., with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 1st day of October 1890, at 10 o'clock a. m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning the said alleged abandonment. J. A. M. KRUTZ, Register.

Great I-X-L Co.

THE LEADERS OF FASHION

Have just received the grandest assortment and the latest styles that have ever been shown in North Yakima, consisting of

Cloaks, Wraps and Walking Jackets.

Our line of Ladies', Children's and Misses' Cloaks are made of the best fabrics, and in workmanship these Cloaks are far superior to any ever brought to this city. We will offer in this line for the next 30 days, the best of bargains for the money, as we are overstocked and in need of room.

Ladies, Do Not Miss this Grand, Golden Opportunity.

Dress Goods Department.

Our line of Dress Goods is now open and we kindly ask you to call and inspect. Owing to the growth of North Yakima and our prospects for the Capital, and having informed our Eastern Buyer of the facts, he has selected the finest line of dress goods in

Black and Colored Cambreres, Nuns Veiling, in all Shades, French Imported Boiges, German Imported Frels, French Imported Henriettes, Combination Suitings, Persian Suitings,

Suitings, Trimmings.

Foreign Trimmings, Beaded Trimmings, Colored Marie Trimmings, Fancy Colored Suzaha, Velvet Finishes, Together with the unique and Latest Craze in Persian Buttons and Clips to Match Braid Trimmings.

Hosiery Department.

Grand Knock-out in Prices, in Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hosiery.

Snaps. Snaps. Snaps.

Underwear! Underwear!

Having purchased direct from the Manufacturer

50 CASES OF UNDERWEAR!

We can give every purchaser the profit that is made by the jobber, as we are able to handle such quantities, thereby

Saving Our Customers from 10 to 15 Cents on the Dollar.

Shoes. Shoes. Boots. Boots.

Having just received our Fall Stock we will offer the best bargains to be found as we must make room.

Cash :: Quotations!

Groceries. Groceries.

10 Pound Box Crackers ..... 65

Coal Oil, Per Case ..... 45 25

5 Gallon Keg Pickles ..... 1 25

5 Gallon Keg Syrup ..... 2 00

1 Pound Package Tea ..... 25

14 Pounds Rice ..... 1 00

10 Pounds Granulated Sugar ..... 1 00

12 Pounds Golden C Sugar ..... 1 00

8 Cans Tomatoes ..... 1 00

1 Box Soap, 20 Bars ..... 1 25

5 Cans No 1 Table Fruit ..... 1 00

5 Pound Can Baking Powder ..... 1 00

12 Packages Corn Starch ..... 1 00

12 Packages Glass Starch ..... 1 00

THE GREAT I-X-L CO.

Hyman Harris, Prop.

A SPECIAL NUMBER TRAGEDY.  
I said to my love one day,  
"Let's trip a-down this winding way."  
The way  
The sylvan glade was sweet and cool:  
We found a lovely little pool.  
The pool  
I said, "Let's fish from these overhanging  
Here are some pieces short of string."  
The string  
We knotted knots into that twine,  
We'd see had a fishing line.  
The line  
But soon with fear my love did wail,  
From nooks the little snakes did crawl!  
The little snakes  
And then the rain it downward dashed,  
And speedy lightning sig-nag flashed.  
The lightning  
Upon that little pool did float,  
A very fragile little boat.  
The boat  
Quite wild she jumped—the boat did feel  
Her weight and wiggled like an eel.  
The eel  
My lovely love did go into a swoon,  
Then from the skies—for it was noon.  
The noon  
And she no more will walk with me  
By pool or river, lake or sea.  
The sea

A DEN OF BARBARISM.  
Horrible Scenes of Debauchery and Superstition  
in Hayti—A Sham Republic.  
Kansas City Globe: Mr. James M. Smith, formerly with Wolf & Co., has returned to this city after a three years' residence in Hayti, with headquarters at Fort-an-Prince, where he was engaged as a sugar broker. He says the triumph of Hypolyte over Legitime is only temporary and that another revolution is only a matter of a short time. The majority of the people, according to Mr. Smith's disinterested observations, are simply wild beasts, with here and there a leader whose intelligence and ambition make him all the more dangerous. The government, while ostensibly a republic, is really a most absolute tyranny, the one man in power assuming an unquestioned dictatorship enforced by the army and his faction as long as he shares his spoils with them. The natives who live in the cities are bad enough, the men all brutes and the women almost as bad, but in the interior the condition of affairs is horrible. The voodoo idolatry is practiced by all, and its mysteries are so inconceivably disgusting that it would be impossible to describe them. Although a white man is hated and his life always in danger from these beasts, Mr. Smith, by liberal donations of rum and the gift of a barbecued ox, was permitted to witness the scene of Haytian debauchery, the infamous voodoo dance. "About sundown," he said to a Globe reporter, "about fifty men and twice as many women gathered in a little clearing in the forest near the plantation-house at which I was stopping, owned by a powerful colored man, a descendant in the fifth generation by the famous Emperor Sankouque, whose friendship was sufficient protection for me. Fires were started in a pit to barbecue the ox I had given, and a short distance from it a large iron pot was hung from a tripod and filled with water. When the quick sunset of the tropics had passed away the scene became weird and ghastly. The men and women, already half drunk, sat around the two fires in a huge circle, the light shining on their ferocious eyes and black, glistening faces in a way that made my flesh creep. After a half hour of this ominous silence an old hag across the circle started in a chant in a hoarse voice that had a queer yet fascinating monotone to it. One by one the men and women joined in, a couple of tom-toms beating a throbbing undertone, until the woods echoed with the most diabolical music ever composed on earth. The rum was passed around in huge gourds, and in an hour everyone, from the young girl of 12 to the old men and women, was gloriously drunk. The scene was sufficiently devilish at that time, and I was about to retire when the count detained me just as a man in a fantastic garb broke through the circle with a blood-curdling yell, which was answered defiantly from 150 drunken throats. He was the voodoo chief priest, and was dressed in colored rags, decorated with feathers, and his face smeared with paint. In one hand he carried a black rooster, one of the celebrated game birds of Hayti, and in the other was a writhing snake. He danced up to the boiling pot, drew a knife, and while holding the snake in his teeth, cut off the chicken's head and threw him in. Then seizing the snake he did the same. The people rushed eagerly forward and each threw a fresh chip of wood into the cauldron. Then began a dance that defies description. When a dancer grew tired he or she dropped out, went over to the roasting pit, and, tearing off huge chunks of the meat like a wild animal, washed it down with raw rum. As the night wore on the dancers grew frantic, and began divesting themselves of their scanty clothing until all were dancing as nude as when they were born. Sick with the spectacle, I begged the count to take me home, and we left about as near an approach to a scene from hell as it is possible to witness away from his satanic majesty's dominions. The count told me he held these revels whenever they could get enough rum and food, and that when they awoke from their stupor each as he arose went to the pot, took out a chip, and buried it in the woods with great secrecy, the belief being that the chip he buried was the one who buried it die before the year is out. The only hope for these people is for the United States to possess itself of the country."

Plumer Justice in Oregon.  
A story that Judge Copley occasionally repeats when the subject of Oregon justice is up for discussion, runs substantially as follows, says the Astoria Pioneer:  
When Multnomah county first began to be disturbed by pioneers, and after it had its first justice of the peace, a farmer named Davidson walked three miles to secure a warrant for the arrest of his neighbor named Meecham for assault and battery. To save the constable a six-mile

trip, the defendant walked with the plaintiff. They encountered his honor just leaving his house with his gun on his shoulder, and Davidson halted him with "Squire, I want a warrant for this man for striking me."  
"I'm in an awful hurry," said the squire. "Come to-morrow."  
"So'm I in a hurry, and I'm going to have a raisin' to-morrow."  
"Meecham, did you hit him?"  
"Yes."  
"Davidson, did you strike first?"  
"No."  
"Meecham, had you rather work three days for Davidson than go to jail?"  
"I guess so."  
"And will that satisfy you, Davidson?"  
"Yes."  
"Then make tracks for home and don't bother me another minute! My son has just come in with the news that an old bear and three cubs are up the road, down at the edge of the slashing, and I am going to have some bear meat if it upsets the supreme bench of the United States. Court stands adjourned at present."  
North Yakima Should Be the Capital.

Among the west side newspapers favorable to locating the permanent state capital at North Yakima is the Puyallup Citizen. It states that although the matter has not been discussed very extensively, nearly all agree that a change from the present location should be made. It further says:  
"Excepting Olympia, there are no applicants for it among the Sound cities, and the only cities standing a ghost of a show seem to be Ellensburg and North Yakima, of which the latter now seems far in advance. The city is in exactly the center, east and west, of the state, and is computed to be in almost the center of population. It is connected by railroads with the east and west, and is so located that other roads crossing the Cascades will pass through it. It is surrounded by a fine agricultural country and bids fair to become the principal city of central Washington."

Simple's Honesty.  
Mr. Thomas McBride, a prominent citizen of Oregon City, Or., brother of the secretary of state of that commonwealth and a staunch republican, said the other day to a well-known gentleman of this territory that if he resided in Washington he would vote for Simple for governor. Surprised being expressed, he gave as his reason that several years ago Simple failed in business and took advantage of the bankrupt law then in force, receiving his release from all his debts. Some time after this the democratic candidate for governor received considerable money through the death of some relative in the east and immediately placed himself in communication with his former creditors and liquidated the old debts, from which he had been fairly and honorably released. "There was no other reason for this course," said Mr. McBride, "than the man's innate honesty, and I consider a man who has integrity that deeply fixed in his nature is a good enough man for governor of any state. I would certainly vote for him, republican though I am."

FAVORABLE TO NORTH YAKIMA.  
That's How Marion D. Ebert Says the People of the Inland Empire Stand on the Capital Question.  
M. D. Ebert in Tacoma Globe: Outside of politics, which has become somewhat commonplace, the only topic that the public in general seem to consider worthy of discussion is that of the location of the capital of the new state, and I find that our folks, in common with the people of the inland empire, are more favorable to North Yakima than any other location. This is occasioned not only because of the intimate relations existing between the two places, but because of its central location, its present accessibility and prospect of its being yet more so by a direct road from Portland, Vancouver and Spokane Falls, which is but a matter of a year or two. Its most beautiful surroundings, and the richness of its soil all assuring a future greatness for the place, capital or no capital. If the capital should be at a central point surely no more central point can be found, no healthier place exists, nor is there a place where there is more thrift and enterprise among its people, than among those of this beautiful city. I have yet to meet anyone who has been in the place for any length of time but what came away charmed by its many attractions, the hospitality of its citizens and the all prevailing air of thrift and good cheer that meets one on every hand. If fertile soil is a requisite in this question, I pray you look at her wonderful productions in the way of grains, vegetables and fruits. Walls Walls cannot excel her in the excellence of vegetables or the glory of her fruits. If surroundings are needed look to the Cascades on the south, with the great Mount Adams in vondrous majesty, with his crown of everlasting snows high up among the fleecy clouds. Among the many papers that come to me from eastern Washington I have yet to find one, except those at Wallula and Pasco, but that favor the city of the Yakima as the proper place for the location of the capital. The effort to couple any desire of commission or omission of the Northern Pacific railroad with North Yakima on this question is wrong and harmful. The people there have nothing to do with the "nursing of the old town up to the now, and they ask for the location of the capital in this place solely on the merits of the city and their reputation as a people. The Northern Pacific have no hand in this matter whatever, as their interests are twice as large in Ellensburg as at North Yakima, and the writer of the article in Saturday's Globe, making charges against the Northern Pacific people as interested in the establishment of the capital there, from impure motives, is a monstrous outrage on the people of the town, and a slander on the railroad, as well.

MARKON D. EBERT.

Advertised Letter List.  
The following letters remain unclaimed in the postoffice at North Yakima Washington, Sept. 15, 1899. In calling for the same please say "advertised."  
Bogg, Miss Ollie  
Burgan, Oscar  
Bradley, B  
Cook, Wm  
Cook, Gus-2  
Cannon, Mr-  
Cashman, D  
Davis, W T  
Ferguson, G C  
Hussey, Arthur  
Hildreth, H D  
Kelley, Henry  
Lang, James  
Morton, G H  
Morton, Mrs Tessa  
Mitchell, Jack  
McDaid, Edward  
Neckham, F E  
Norris, Wm  
Qualls, Wm  
Rosenkrans, Ben  
Stewart, U S  
Stewart, D T  
Schanno, Mrs E H  
Thomas, Indian  
Thomson, Edw L  
Worcester, G A  
Young, B F  
Barth, Chas-2  
Bessy, Wm  
Blanchard, O P  
Campbell, John  
Cunningham, Chas  
Davis, G A  
Fanta, T L  
Garrett, G F  
Hildreth, Miss L  
Gordan, G H-3  
Lafferty, Mr-  
Martin, James  
Morrison, Lewis F  
Miller, Geo  
McMillen, Mr-  
Nightwine, G H  
Nicole, Paul  
Phillips, John  
Robbins, Walter  
Rains, Chas V  
Simmons, Jas  
Stewart, Levy  
Sears, G E  
Sinter, John  
Tee Jass, Indian  
Ward, Miss Rosa  
Walsh, John  
Young, Mrs E D  
ROBERT DENIS, P. M.

The Verdict Unanimous.  
W. D. Sult, druggist, Bippus, Indiana, 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, Belleville, 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 half a dollar a bottle at L. V. Janek's drug store.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 2.  
For several weeks my wife suffered severely with kidney affection of a very aggravated character, which seem to defy all the usual remedies. I finally tried the Oregon Kidney Tea. The effect was an immediate improvement, and she has now entirely recovered her health.  
H. G. FRANCE, Salesman at Cutting Co. Sold by Allen & Chapman.

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

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

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

—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.

—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.

Tacoma Grocery Co.,  
INCORPORATED (\$100,000),  
SOLE AGTS. IN WASH. TER. FOR CELESTINO PALACIO & Co.'s KEY WEST HAVANA CIGARS  
TACOMA, WASH.,  
IMPORTERS & WHOLESALE GROCERS,  
Proprietors of the Puget Coffee and Spice Mills.  
Office and Warehouse,  
Nos. 1527 to 1541 Pacific avenue.

Chappell & Cox,  
AGENTS FOR FRANK BROS. IMP. CO.,  
Yakima Ave., North Yakima.  
AGENTS FOR FARM MACHINERY OF ALL KINDS,  
Wagons, Farm Hacks, Buggies, Carts, &c., &c.  
All goods of the best class and warranted, and prices the lowest, quality of goods considered.  
It will be to Your Advantage to See Them Before Purchasing Anything in Their Line.

G. L. Holmes & Bull,  
716 & 720 Pacific Ave., Tacoma, W.T.  
Furniture, Carpets, Draperies and Rugs,  
WHOLESALE and RETAIL.  
Largest Stock and Best Variety North of San Francisco!

When in Tacoma, call and examine, whether you wish to purchase or not.  
Correspondence Solicited.  
GENERAL MERCHANDISE.  
DRY GOODS,  
BOOTS AND SHOES,  
HATS AND CAPS,  
FURNISHING GOODS  
AND GROCERIES.

J. J. ARMSTRONG,  
Corner First street and Yakima Avenue.  
A complete line of all of the commodities enumerated above will be found at this store, and a general request is sent forth to the public to call and examine the prices and quality of the Goods.  
J. J. Armstrong.

Our Car of Heating Stoves!  
COAL AND WOOD,  
Is - Expected - Daily!  
LOOK OUT! LOW PRICES!  
Our Removal Sale Still Continues.

The Shelving for our new store is now being placed in position and when completed we will have one of the finest Hardware rooms on the Coast. The new firm of Vining Bros., so well known in Tacoma, have assumed entire control of the business and trust by square dealing and prices always the lowest to maintain the good will of the public, as was always shown the late firm.  
VINING BROTHERS,  
Successors to Vining & Bilger. : : : : North Yakima, Wash.

S. J. LOWE  
Carries the largest, best and cheapest stock of all kinds of  
Cooking and Heating Stoves,  
Successors to Vining & Bilger. : : : : North Yakima, Wash.

HARDWARE,  
Etc., which he is prepared to offer at remarkably low prices. Also in stock a fine line of  
Tinware, Sheet Ironware, Graniteware, Guns, Pistols and Farm Implements.  
Corner Yakima Avenue and First street. W. T.

Shardlow & McDaniel,  
—DEALERS IN—  
Fine Wines, Liquors,  
Imported & Domestic Cigars.  
FINE BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES.

Sole Agents for the Celebrated Jesse Moore Kentucky Whiskies.  
"The Old Reliable,"  
G. W. CARY,  
Is still to be found "doing business at the old stand," on Yakima Avenue, where will always be found a complete stock of  
General Merchandise,  
Consisting of DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, GROCERIES, &c., of every variety.  
In connection with the store Mrs. Cary conducts a

Millinery Department,  
Embracing all the latest novelties in Ladies' Wear.  
Yakima Ave., North Yakima, W. T.  
"BOARD OF TRADE"  
SALOON AND BILLIARD HALL.

Fine Wines, Liquors, Cigars,  
Constantly on Hand.  
A. Churchill, : : : : Prop.  
Opposite N. P. Depot, North Yakima, Wash. Ter.

Wayne Field,  
—CITY—  
Meat Market,  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUTCHERS AND PACKERS,  
North Yakima, Washington Territory.

M. PROBACH,  
(Successor to H. Sigmond.)  
—THE LEADING—  
MERCHANT TAILOR.  
YAKIMA AVE., near Front St.  
Domestic and Imported Goods made up in the latest styles and at reasonable prices.  
ALL CLOTHES GUARANTEED TO FIT.  
Cleaning and Repairing a Specialty.

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

G. A. BAILEY  
—THE PIONEER—  
Sewing Machine Man,  
Is now General Agent for the Best Makes of  
Pianos, Organs and Sewing Machines  
I get my goods direct from the different Manufacturing Establishments, so I am enabled to  
Sell Cheaper,  
—And to Give—  
BETTER TERMS  
Than any other Agent in the Field.  
Terms Cash, or Notes With Good Endorsers.

G. A. Bailey  
With Medford, Yakima Ave.

GREAT OVERLAND ROUTE,  
Northern Pacific R. R.,  
VIA CASCADIA DIVISION.  
The only line running Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars, magnificent day coaches, and ELEGANT EMIGRANT SLEEPING COACHES, with Bertha 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 St. Louis, Council Bluffs, St. Joseph, Atchafalaya, Kansas City, Burlington, Quincy, ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, and all points throughout the East and South-east, 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.  
Connection made to St. Paul and Minneapolis to all points East, South and West. Through trains leave Yakima for St. Paul at 7:25 p. m.  
Through trains for Portland and all points on Pacific and Cascade divisions, at 9:30 p. m., connecting at Tacoma with boats for points 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. CHALMERS, Gen. Passenger Agent, No. 121 First Street, Cor. Washington, Portland, Oregon.

SHRIVER BROS.,  
Plumbers, Gas-Fitters, Electricians.  
We are thoroughly qualified to do any work in the above lines, and guarantee satisfaction. A long experience in the business in the East warrants this statement.  
Orders for House and Sign Painting, Paper Hanging and Decorating given prompt attention and the work executed in the best manner. Office over Vance & Mulford's, Yakima Ave.

Notice For Publication.  
LAND OFFICE AT NORTH YAKIMA, W. T.  
NOTICE is hereby given that the following person has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver of U. S. Land Office at North Yakima, W. T., on October 28, 1899, viz:  
SAMUEL J. CAMERON, who made D. S. No. 1375 for the SE 1/4 of Sec. 8, Twp. 14, north of Range 10 east.  
He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Joseph Rupp, Theodorus H. Plesant, J. B. Smith, John C. Smith, all of North Yakima, Wash. Terr.  
IRA M. KRUTZ, Register.

An Economical Fence,  
I HAVE now the sole right for Yakima County for one of the best wire fences ever patented.  
IT IS VERY DURABLE AND CHEAP.  
Who and machine for making on hand. Those wishing to build fences should call on me.  
J. M. STURGEON, West Side of Track.

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

Clydesdale Stallions for Sale.  
AT NORTH YAKIMA. Terms to suit purchasers. Apply to  
ANDREW WILSON, North Yakima, Wash.

# THE YAKIMA HERALD.

SUPPLEMENT.

## THE STATE CAPITAL.

Where Shall It be Located? North Yakima the Most Desirable Point.

The Vote of the Press From Various Parts of the State—Powerful Arguments in Its Favor.

The Two Aspirants of Central Washington Fairly Compared.

Washington, Pa., Aug. 10, 1873, when the first constitutional convention assembled in the territory to formulate a constitution for the state, the members of the convention voted almost unanimously for North Yakima as permanent seat of government. That was eleven years ago, when no railroad crossed the state.

It has been conceded by the people of the territory for many years that North Yakima is topographically, geographically, climatically and productively a town, ways in the lead of any other point for permanent seat of government.

Every one who has not seen Salt Lake City, has read descriptions of the perfect plan on which it is laid out and built. North Yakima is modeled after Salt Lake City, with wide streets, wide alleys, running streams of water and rows of shade trees on both sides of every street; no Natchez avenue has four streams of water and four rows of shade trees.

Liberal reserves for public parks, walks and capital grounds have been made, and these are being adorned in a manner pleasing to the eye. The society of North Yakima and the homes of the people are very charming.

North Yakima is the center of thirteen large and very rich valleys.

It is the market for the vast Yakima and Columbia river grazing ranges.

It is the depot of supplies for the mineral regions of the Cascade mountains, where dozens of streams that are tributary to the Yakima river, have worn their way through the rock-ribbed mountains and exposed to the view of the prospector almost every variety of mineral known in commerce.

North Yakima is situated at the confluence of the Yakima and Natchez rivers, and thus commands sites for an unlimited number of factories, whose wheels may be turned by water power.

North Yakima is conceded by all authorities to be the natural railroad center of the state. From the Columbia river at the southern boundary of the state, to the Canadian Pacific railway, on the north, it is a well settled fact, that there is but one set of passes through the Cascade mountains besides the one along the Wenatche, and these all radiate directly from North Yakima.

North Yakima is on the main trunk line of the Northern Pacific railway, from St. Paul to Tacoma.

Seven other lines of railway are projected to North Yakima. Of these three have cars running on them, viz: The Washington Central road from Cheney across the Big Bend, completed and in full operation, 45 miles to Davenport and now being extended to North Yakima; the Gray's Harbor and Yakima railroad now being graded from Hoquiam to Montezano, and to be extended through Cowitz pass to North Yakima; the Yakima, Kittitas & Vancouver railroad, with cars running as far as the Lewis river coal mines, and the extension to be rapid. Thus it will be seen that while North Yakima is on the main line of the N. P. R. R., three roads are already being actually operated that will soon form a junction with the N. P. at North Yakima.

The climate of Yakima county is peculiar, being mild and healthful, free from late spring frosts and early fall frosts, and many special crops that are very profitable are grown there, which cannot be produced elsewhere in the state. Among the common staple crops of the county are tobacco, hops, broom corn, corn, alfalfa, peanuts, sweet potatoes, melons, peaches, grapes, prunes and all sorts of large and special fruits. Even cotton has been matured.

The Yakima natural mineral water is now shipped in bottles all over the northwest, and is preferred to famed mineral waters from the east. The springs from which these waters flow number many dozens, both warm and cold, and they are situated in charming groves of oak interspersed with evergreen forest trees. The elevation of the spring is 2500 feet above the city, and all the surroundings make up the ideal summer resort.

In four years from the time that this beautiful ideal city was especially laid out as the future capital of this great state, it has grown from nothing to a city of 300 souls, with solidly built brick business blocks, superior public brick school houses, a large Catholic academy of brick, two fine brick hotels, brick and stone churches, and everything to make up a metropolitan, modern place in which the whole state may also see a just pride.

The people of western Washington, in all justice and fairness, recognize the justice of the intention of the population of the state to locate the capital east of the mountains. To think for a moment that the sand desert of Pasco, on the extreme southern boundary, is in the race, as a point worthy of consideration, is an absurdity. Then there is but one point besides North Yakima that is in the race, and that is Ellensburg. I do not see how it can be Ellensburg's claims.

Ellensburg is twice as high above the sea as North Yakima; therefore it is cold and frosty.

Ellensburg is in a valley so narrow that it is practically a canyon and through it sweep the icy blasts from the over-towering mountains that make the locality one of the most disagreeable and unhealthy in the world. No crops are raised in the country round about except wheat, potatoes and a few hardy vegetables common to Montana. The warm winter Chinook winds from the Columbia never reach Ellensburg, because intervening mountains turn them in another direction.

There is no possibility of any branch line of road ever being built from Ellensburg to any other point, from the simple fact that the surrounding rugged mountains form insuperable barriers, with no sign of a pass through them. The talk of a road to the Okanogan mines is nothing but town locum's buncombe. The mountain that such a road would have to cross to the Columbia is, according to Gov. Stevens' official report, 1170 feet higher than the N. P. railroad tunnel through the Cascade mountains, and the approaches to the dividing ridges are high, steep and impracticable.

The streets of Ellensburg are narrow, without shade trees or running water, and there is not a lawn nor plot of grass or garden in the village.

There are five times as many saloons as North Yakima, and the court dockets show that the criminal classes prevail to a greater degree than they do in King county, the most populous county in the territory.

Declaring for North Yakima. The *Bozeman*, published at Palouse City, in Whitman county, reasons as follows:

"If the people of eastern Washington divide their vote between North Yakima and Ellensburg, in the contest for the seat of the state capital, the result will be no choice, and the seat of government will remain at its present inconvenient location. By far the larger majority of the people this side of the mountains favor North Yakima and for that reason the Ellensburg faction should come to them and make it a solid vote, in order that a majority for the removal may be obtained."

Fully nine-tenths of the newspapers of the east side and many on the west side have thus declared in favor of Yakima.

North Yakima Will Get There.

*Snohomish Sun*: The writer has just returned from the future capital of the state, North Yakima, and a trip toward the summit of the Cascade mountains on the Natchez river. North Yakima is a handsome little city well located, the central point in the state, and from the general tone of conversation around the state she will get there, and all other competitors for the state capital will find that they are knocked out, and North Yakima has captured the prize. We will have more to say hereafter as to the advantages as a location, and will give the people some accounts of the place as we have seen it.

Should Have the Preference.

As the question of locating the capital of the new state of Washington is to be decided by ballot this fall, it behooves every voter to invest all the energies of the various aspirants. The *Enterprise* maintains its position taken more than a year ago, viz: By virtue of her central position, accessibility, pleasing conditions of climate and the fact that the location is one exclusive of the greatest width of the greatest number. North Yakima is entitled to the capital. True, it is not the exact geographical center, but the geographical center is not the center of population and never can be. Those who are acquainted with the topography of the country need not be told that the portion adjacent to the northern boundary line is mountainous and must ever remain sparsely settled. For this reason the center of population will be found south of the geographical center. Every citizen of eastern Washington should be interested in this question. It is unjust that we should be compelled to traverse almost the entire length of the state and cross a range of mountains to reach the capital, and unless the voters of eastern Washington concentrate their votes upon some point this state of affairs is likely to continue. As North Yakima is entirely unobjectionable as to surroundings, her central position should give her the preference.

North Yakima Made an Impression. The *Oregonian's* correspondent at Walla Walla during the republican convention wrote: One of the incidents of the meeting at Walla Walla of the convention, is that North Yakima has been ever present and omnipresent with a delegation of jolly, good-humored citizens with their headquarters, and with a showing that has made an impression. It seems now as the convention adjourns and the people go to their homes, that North Yakima is decidedly in the lead for the capital. They have presented their claims and discussed the matter in a modest yet effective manner, and when North Yakima carries away none of the honors on the state ticket, it is generally conceded that her representatives have done much toward fixing in the minds of the people here assembled the superior advantages of North Yakima for the capital.

We Favor North Yakima.

W. A. George, a resident of the territory for twenty-nine years, has written a strong article in a Dayton paper favoring North Yakima for the capital. Among other things, he says: "It is easy of access, and although it may never become what is called a railroad center, yet it will always be cheaply and conveniently approached from all parts of the state. The climate is, in my opinion, unequalled by any place on the North Pacific coast, and with a little more rain in summer, would, to my mind, be perfect. It produces every manner of fruit and vegetables known to the temperate zone, and is almost the tropical productions. I was there about two weeks in the month of October of every year from 1872 to 1879 inclusive, being seven consecutive years, and I never saw the mark of frost on the vegetation. Gardens, corn and 'truck patches' as given as summer time. As to the town site, it is all that could be desired. Not even the beautiful city of Walla Walla has any better or finer location for a city than that of North Yakima. The facilities for supplying the city with an abundance of fine cold water are unsurpassed by any city in the state. It is situated on the west side of the Yakima river, and about one mile below the mouth of the Natchez river, which affords water enough to supply a city of almost any size, all of which can be brought into the city at small expense, and is never failing. It comes from the melting snows of the Cascades and is fresh, pure, cold and healthy and inimitable. About five miles below the city, on the same side of the Yakima river, is the Yakima Indian reservation, embracing an extent of country equal to a good sized county, as low-land as an Illinois prairie, the whole of which might be described as one vast, rich garden spot in a natural state. It is one of the most beautiful valleys that I ever saw, and if Yakima is the capital it must and soon will be thrown open for settlement, allotting to the Indians their homes in severity. When that is done the whole of that vast and beautiful valley can, if necessary, be irrigated from the Yakima or Natchez river."

Taking it altogether, I should think, considering the matter, that eastern and western Washington would join to elect and unite on North Yakima and permanently locate the seat of government at that place, on the first day of October, or at any rate, I cannot understand why eastern Washington should vote for any other place."

The Problem Solved.

C. M. Barton in the *Oregonian*: I had an interesting talk in Ellensburg with Captain J. T. Kingsbury, one of the democratic delegates from North Yakima to the convention. He was an old and efficient engineer of the Northern Pacific, and I asked him how the railroad problem was going to be solved with respect to Ellensburg and North Yakima. He said: "Both towns are about thirty miles west of the Columbia river. East of Ellensburg, which is 1500 feet above the level of the sea, is Johnson's canyon. This canyon is 240 feet above the level of the sea, and it is about thirty-one miles to Ellensburg before you strike its summit to go down to the Columbia river. From its summit you have but eight or nine miles distance, but it is 1900 feet down, which would give you a grade of 240 feet to the mile, and the highest standard grade in this country on a through line like the Northern Pacific is 120 feet, which is in getting up and down the Cascades. The Union Pacific is allowed 116 feet to the mile, the Central Pacific grade over the Sierra Nevada is 116 feet and the Southern Pacific grade over the Tehachas mountains the same. There are heavier grades than these on short branches of railways running into mines and other places, but no large line is operated with a heavier grade than 120 feet to the mile."

"Then you think it impracticable to build a railroad to the Columbia from Ellensburg?"

"It is almost impossible, but it can be built with great expense. The true course is through the Moxee pass near Yakima. After crossing it going eastward and a turn in the Columbia river is met which gives a chance to get down to the river by a fifty mile route, with a seventy-five foot grade to the mile. After crossing the Columbia there is no trouble in going eastward with the road. A glance at the map will show what I mean. There is also a fine route sixty miles southward from Yakima by the Cowitz pass, and this is the route taken by the Vancouver, Kittitas & Yakima road, where large quantities of fine coal have lately been found. I have surveyed and engineered on these routes, and know what I am talking about."

"How much lower is the altitude of Yakima than Ellensburg?" I asked.

"About 600 feet," he replied.

Hence the warmer breezes in the Yakima valley.

Vote for North Yakima.

Garfield, E. O. writes: Our exchanges all seem to favor North Yakima for the capital of the new state. North Yakima undoubtedly has the strongest claim for capital honors. It is easy of access from all parts of the territory. It is centrally located and has a pleasant climate. It would be wise for the little towns to throw aside their aspirations for the capital and pull together for the city that must finally be at it, and thus save expense for temporary buildings at Olympia.

Sprague Herald: Straws show which way the wind blows. Nine-tenths of the delegates in attendance at the state convention at Walla Walla last week were earnest in their assertions that North Yakima was the place for the capital.

Sprague Herald: It is reported that Pasco has withdrawn from the field in the fight for the location of the state capital and now favors North Yakima.

Not Necessary to Barter for Grounds.

Editorial Review: Notwithstanding Congress has made ample provisions for capital grounds, and the state is not expected or required to barter away the location of the seat of government, Ellensburg is showing more than a warrantable zeal, for she has made a bid that can be regarded as little other than a bribe. It seems to me therefore that her citizens can have but a small abiding faith in the virtue of her assertion that Ellensburg is the one desirable place in Central Washington for the capital, inasmuch as they by their offer seek to arouse the passions of the voters of the territory, and by glittering effusions seek to supply for Ellensburg the infinitely apparent advantages in natural advantages with its rival for capital honors. I have no pecuniary interests at stake in the location of the capital at North Yakima. I have been neither there nor at Ellensburg, but I have taken some pains to inform myself, and am convinced that North Yakima possesses superior advantages in ease of access, in summer and winter climate (being neither as windy and dusty in summer nor as snow-bound and cold in winter) and her mediate and immediate topography are sufficiently broad and beautiful to satisfy the most exacting and doubting, that here will flourish the garden city of our naturally beautiful state, whenever her ample coffers shall be opened for the artificial embellishments of the site of her capital. I do not like the idea or spirit evinced in this Capital Park deal of Ellensburg; made simply for the purpose of obtaining a majority vote by the aid of an active real estate boom on the eve of election, to accomplish an object which in time would be surely regretted by the voters of this state, for the place which is not now ever will be the most desirable as the capital seat is Ellensburg.

O. A. HURCHISSON.

Spokane Falls, Sept. 16, 1889.

The Grapes Were Sour.

North Yakima products were well represented at the Ellensburg convention, occupying two rooms in the Honolulu block. There were cigars manufactured from native tobacco, mineral water from nature's laboratory near that city, and immense watermelons, which the numerous Ellensburgers declared were imported from Walla Walla for that occasion.—*The Olympian*.

No doubt these luscious fruits from the sunny valley of the Yakima had a sort of sour and bitter twang to the palates of delegates from Olympia and Ellensburg, and it was real lament for the Yakima boys to take them there. They appear to have gone up to the convention to "see the people and eat peaches," as the old time politicians used to do, and as they went into a clime less favored than their own, they appear to have taken their native fruits and Havanas along with them. This was rather a seductive way of bidding for the state capital.—*Spokane Review*.

The Funny Family.

Hydrophobia itself is a sort of dog daze.—*Merchant Traveler*.

The lead in hair-dye is poisonous, which accounts for its dye effects.—*Texas Siftings*.

The Crockery Trust is broken. It ran up against the Servant Girl trust.—*Philadelphia Times*.

Potatoes reports the birth of a child with a lion's head. But perhaps the lion's in the story.—*Pittsburg Chronicle*.

Among the alleged gamblers arrested at Saratoga is John Frost. Now Jack knows how it is himself to be nipped.—*Yonkers Statesman*.

It is understood that Commissioner Tanner and Assistant Bussey are both eligible for the degree of LL. P. D.—*Doctor of Pension Laws*.—*Philadelphia Ledger*.

The New York prohibitionists have formally condemned recklessness in the conduct of the pension bureau. It is a good place to introduce a little temperance.—*Boston Herald*.

A Sharp Drummer.

A good story is told at the expense of a well-known livery stable keeper. A short time ago a drummer from abroad called at his office, and wanted a double team for a ten days' trip in the country, and the stable man refused to let him have one on the ground that he was a stranger. There was much discussion over the matter and finally the drummer said: "What is your team worth?" "Four hundred and fifty dollars," was the reply. "If I pay you that sum, will you let me have one on return?" asked the customer, and upon receiving an affirmative reply he promptly put up the cash.

Ten days later he returned, and driving into the stable, he alighted and went into the office, saying: "Well, here is your team, and now I want my money back."

The sum was passed over to him and he turned up and was leaving the place, when the livery man called out: "Look here, aren't you going to settle for that team?"

"For what team?" asked the drummer.

"For the one you just brought back."

"Well, now," drawled the drummer, "you aren't fool enough to think I would pay anything for the use of my property, are you?" and he shook the dust of the place from his feet, leaving the stable man to wonder if all drummers were bright in this world.

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

NORTH YAKIMA LEADS.

A Vote for Ellensburg or Pasco is a Vote Lost—Concentrate on North Yakima.

*Sprague Herald*: The selection of a permanent location for our seat of government at this election is a matter of great importance to the people of this state, and no less important is it to the best interests of eastern Washington that its entire vote should be concentrated upon the most central, eligible and best adapted site for such purpose. Unless this is done, it will result in no choice being made at all, as the constitution provides that, in case there be no choice at the approaching election, by some place falling to receive a majority of all the votes cast, the question will have to be resubmitted to a vote at the next general election and a choice then made for the three places having received the highest number of votes at this election.

As the case now stands, there are two leading candidates for capital honors in the field, viz: North Yakima and Olympia, with Ellensburg, Pasco and Central, however, bringing up the rear, and possibly effecting such a divided vote as will eventuate in no choice being made at all, and thus leaving the capital at its present objectionable and inconvenient location. Such a result and the consequent delay in the settlement of the question is to be deprecated, and if it occurs it will be wholly owing to the useless frittering away of hundreds of eastern Washington votes upon Ellensburg and Pasco, when it is very apparent neither of those towns can have any hopes whatever of success. We say this for the reason that this contest is one wholly between North Yakima and Olympia, as will prove to be the case in the event of any further submission of the question before the people. And we will further say that all votes to be cast in favor of either Ellensburg or Pasco, on this side of the mountains, will be just so many votes thrown away.

In view of all this, and that this question should be settled this fall, what is now required is such unanimity of action among the people of eastern Washington as will lead to their giving North Yakima an undivided vote as they needs must do, having a due regard for their own convenience and the best interests of this portion of the state for all time to come. Furthermore, there is no good reason why a unanimous vote should not be given for that advantageous location in preference to all others, and every reason why it should, as its claims to such consideration are so well deserved that public sentiment leans in its favor, and more than nine-tenths of the newspapers east of the mountains and a large number on the western side, well understanding the situation, are outspoken in its behalf.

Profile Mothers of the South.

Memphis Appeal: The New York World recently offered a prize of \$100 to the metropolitan mother who could exhibit the largest family, and a Mrs. Lang, of Brooklyn, was the prize, her jewels numbering fifteen. If the World will make the purse free for all the south, will furnish mothers and families, who will make Mrs. Lang think that she is all but childless. There are women in the rural districts who esteem fifteen children only a fair start on the way to the acquisition of a family.

\$100,000 to Loan.

MacLean, Reed & Co. have \$100,000 to loan on improved farm lands. Applications for loans will receive prompt attention.

Wanted.

A faithful, intelligent boy to learn the printers' trade. Apply at HERALD Office. Buckhorn's American Guide.

Is the best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, scalds, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or so pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by C. B. Bushnell, druggist.

Messrs. Lombard & Horsley, the enterprising furniture dealers, have now in stock the largest and most complete stock of carpets, matting and rugs ever brought to central Washington. They embrace all of the latest patterns and styles and appeal strongly to the home-keeper. Call and examine the goods.

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

For coal and wood call on John Reed.

New goods arrive weekly at H. Kuehler's and he is pleased to show them to callers. aug22-1m.

Dr. Savage will be found always ready to attend calls day or night. Office over postoffice; residence on Second street, two doors south U. S. Land Office.

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

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

Will you suffer with dyspepsia and liver complaint? Shiloh's Vitallizer is guaranteed to cure you. Sold at Bushnell's drug store.

E. S. ROBERTSON,

SUCCESSOR TO

Spinning & Robertson,

Real Estate,

INSURANCE.

I would respectfully call your attention to the fact that my list of

TOWN PROPERTY

is unexcelled. I have Lots for sale in every part of the city and Additions.

FARM PROPERTY

Very desirable, in tracts to suit.

Represent a fine line of Insurance Companies.

Money to Loan!

On Farm and City Property.

Allen & Chapman,

DRUGGISTS.

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

Prescriptions a Specialty!

Manipulated by a Competent Pharmacist.

Pure Wines and Liquors for Medical Use.

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

The Very Finest Brands of Key West and Imported Cigars

Corner Yakima Avenue and Second Street. North Yakima

J. T. ESHELMAN. U. W. RODMAN

Rodman & Eshelman,

Real Estate and Loan Agents!

Money to Loan on Mortgages.

Investments Made and Property Handled for Non-Residents.

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

City Lots and Farm Property Bought and Sold.

OFFICE—Yakima Avenue, near Hotel Yakima

The People's Barber-Shop,

YAKIMA AVENUE, NEAR HOTEL STEINER.

For Neat, Thorough Work.

The Shop has been thoroughly remodeled, and an elegant Bath Room added to its completeness.

ROBERT BISHOP, Barber. W. E. SHANKER, Proprietor.

Bartholet's House,

JOHN BARTHOLET, Proprietor.

FRONT STREET, NORTH YAKIMA, W. T.

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

BEALS TWENTY-FIVE CENTS. LODGING TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

A SPLENDID COUNTRY.

How Irrigation Has Wrought Its Perfect Work in the Yakima Country.

The Volcanic Ash—A Chemical Problem—The Moxee Model Farm—Profits Well Invested.

Special Correspondence of the St. Louis Globe Democrat.

NORTH YAKIMA, Wash., Sept. 11th.—There are twenty miles of irrigation ditches in this little city of 3,000 people. These ditches completely encircle every block, making it an island. They are owned by the city. When a man buys a lot the right to free use of water from the ditch in front of him goes with the title. City officers regulate the distribution of this water as in other municipalities they look after the ash barrels and the garbage. Citizens say the system works splendidly and satisfactorily. One can stand in the center of the city and look in four directions a mile or more, down avenues with shade trees growing thickly along both sides of the roadway. This is more than can be said of any other four-year-old settlement in the arid belt of the United States. No rain has fallen here for months. The people do not remember when the last shower occurred. They have no particular interest in speculations as to when the next shower will come. They do not bore the visitor with an array of statistics designed to bolster up a theory that the rainfall is increasing. They are in the arid belt, and don't care how firmly that fact is impressed upon everybody who comes along. Between the Yakima country and the coast, with its damp winds and abundant rainfall, rises the Cascade range as a barrier to the sun-drenched clouds. The Yakima people have no desire to reason that barrier out of existence. They are independent of the clouds. They are wholly dependent upon irrigation.

Irrigation in the Yakima country means something more than furnish moisture to the growing vegetation. It implies chemical changes in the soil. Mr. L. S. Howlett, who was editor of the Louisville Courier for ten years, and who came west about five years ago, resides upon one of the best improved suburban homes of North Yakima. He says: "I consider this Yakima valley the most fertile land known. The soil is peculiar. It is a kind of a volcanic ash. Combined with water it fertilizes itself. There is enough alkali always arising to restore, with the help of the water, all of the loss from the heavy crops which are produced. That is the principle. The water combines with the properties peculiar to this volcanic ash and the result is restoration of the strength of the land."

This Yakima country is not just like any other part of Washington. It is a series of valleys, or, better, a series of groups of valleys. You ride along the Northern Pacific railroad through a gorge that rises precipitously from the river on one side, and which crowds the track on the other. This continues for a few miles. Then suddenly the mountains recede on either side and you are sliding along through a valley from five to ten miles wide. The valley, with its farms, is with you for half an hour or more, and you have time to see other smaller valleys opening into it and narrowing toward the mountains. Then before you know it, you are in another gorge with only the river, rushing downward 35 feet to the mile, for company. These valleys, are like basins. Looking from the center of one of them, one seems to be hemmed in on every side by mountains. The gorges, by which the river enters and leaves the valley, are so tortuous they do not show in the general outline of the mountain tops.

The city of North Yakima is in one of these stretches along the Yakima river, and also at a point where seven smaller valleys converge, each with its smaller stream, into the main valley. These seven valleys are the Altatum, the Natheez, the Coychee, the Wenaa, the Selah, the Moxee and the Parker—a fine collection of Indian names. As this is a new country, and as there was no town here until the railroad got in four years ago, the land-seeker naturally supposed he would find "snaps" in the Yakima country. So he will, but not of the kind he is looking for. New as the country is, there is no government land left around North Yakima. The mayor of the city took the writer out behind his last team to see the cheapest piece of farm property near the city. The forty acres lay in the center of the Altatum valley. As the owner of the forty was anxious to sell to get the money for another investment, he offered the forty for \$17,000—over \$43 an acre.

"That," said the mayor, "is the best bargain in farm property near the city that I know of. The man who buys it can't lose on it." All the farming land within a radius of four miles of the city is held at from \$30 to \$100 an acre. Out ten miles prices range from \$15 to \$40 an acre. The reason on this land commands such prices is because "it will raise everything," to quote the mayor. And Mr. J. K. Ward, who used to farm near Warrensburg in the richest part of Johnson county, Mo., added: "One acre here will raise double what an acre in Missouri will."

"Where is the best land in Washington to be homesteaded?" was asked of Mr. L. S. Howlett, who, for quite a period, had charge of the United States land office at North Yakima, in the very heart of the new state. "The best land for a man to homestead, in my judgment," was the reply, "is upon the British line, in a tract as yet un-

surveyed. It is known as the Columbia, or Moses reservation, taking its name from old Moses, who was a famous Indian chief. But the settler who takes a claim there now will have to squat on it and wait for the government survey. The best land which has been surveyed and can be taken at the United States land offices without delay is in the Big Bend country, as it is called on account of the sweeping curve the Columbia makes around two sides of it. It is fifty miles south of the British line, and is across the Columbia, east from the Moses country. This Moses country consists of fertile bottom lands along the little creeks, with timber along the hills. The Big Bend country is a great table land covered with bunchgrass. It has no sage brush and does not look to irrigation for its development. It is like the Walla Walla wheat country.

"Now what will you say is the best thing for the eastern farmer who sells out and comes to Washington with a few thousand dollars, prepared to buy rather than homestead?" "That man," said Mr. Howlett, "should settle in the Palouse, Walla Walla or Yakima regions. Land can still be had at reasonable prices, say from \$5 to \$25 an acre, and it is bound to increase in value. It is the kind of land which produces fifty-five bushels of wheat to the acre. There are many old settlers who came in early and who are willing to sell out at prices which are cheap, considering the productive value. I think that for five years to come farms can be bought in the regions I have mentioned at figures below their real values. For several years I have been buying up old ranches at from 3.50 to 4.00 an acre, dividing them a from 100 to 200 an acre. That is a general indication of the way things are going."

Irrigation has made the Yakima country what it is. But thus far the use of water has been upon a small scale compared with what is to be attempted. The present ditches lead from the mountain streams which flow into the Yakima. There are only two or three larger canals, which take the water in considerable quantities from the river itself. As the result of the contracted way of doing things, hundreds of thousands of acres of land, as good as that which "raises everything," are left outside of the present system of irrigation. But now that the experimental stage has passed water is to be handled in quantities and on levels not heretofore attempted. Within the present week surveying parties have taken the field at North Yakima to run the lines for a big canal 100 miles long. Charles J. Gregory, William J. Bryson and G. A. Young, of Chicago, Walter N. Granger, Albert Kleinshmidt and J. D. McIntyre, of Helena, and other men of means are in the company, which proposes to apply irrigation on a gigantic scale. The company will operate in two localities to begin with—the Yakima country in Washington, and between West Gallatin and Madison in Montana. The plan of business is simple. The company has purchased 1,000,000 acres of land now utterly worthless for want of water. The proposition is to build the canals to supply these lands with irrigation, and then sell the land and the water-right combined. The profit is to come from the enhanced value of the land. When it is seen what water has made of the land now under cultivation in the Yakima country the speculation seems to be safe enough. At any rate, it is well worth watching. If this company and a few others succeed, there will be no demand for the general government to go into the irrigation business. Private capital will take possession of the field.

One proof of the Yakima pudding is found in the shipment of 1,000 car loads of melons this season. Yakima melons are becoming known all over the new state. The other day Captain Gray, the veteran navigator of the Upper Columbia river, came from Pasco, his home, to Yakima on a visit. He was conducted to Mayor Reed's office, where he gazed upon a melon weighing fifty-four pounds and several other melons weighing something less. At that stage of the proceedings a big knife was produced, one of the melons was cut, and the captain was soon learning that Yakima melons taste as good as they look. As he laid down his third rind to pick up his fourth slice, Captain Gray seemed to think the occasion called for some defense of Pasco. He observed, in a matter-of-fact tone:

"The reason we don't raise melons successfully at Pasco is that the vines grow so fast that they wear the melons on dragging them over the ground. Our soil is too rich, I think, for melons."

Every Yakima man in the room stopped eating and looked at the captain, but he was entirely serious. "Your soil is too rich, is it?" retorted Mayor Reed. "Let me tell you, Captain Gray, the soil at Pasco is so poor that you can't raise an umbrella on two acres of it. Why, sir, if I am correctly informed, your soil is so poor that it takes two pee-dee birds to make one holler—one to holler 'pee' and the other to holler 'dee.' I am told that a child three feet high can stand in a hole two feet deep and pick the top blossoms off the peach trees at Pasco."

The captain was silenced. The man who talks last usually has the best of it in these sharp comparisons of Washington towns. Over at Tacoma the other day some real estate men were telling visitors of the marvelous growth of their city. Private Cosgrove, grand commander of the G. A. R. of the department of Washington, was one of the listeners. When the Tacoma men had about exhausted themselves, Cosgrove took an inning.

"My town of Pomeroy, in Eastern Washington," said he, "has had the most wonderful growth of any place I've yet seen. Why, gentlemen, Pomeroy grew so fast at one time that it actually overtook the coyotes before they could get out on the prairie, and they had their young in the cellars."

Only one man has approached the Grand Commander in marvelous illustra-

tion of this country's resources and development. That was the settler who was trying to impress on some newcomers an idea of the abundance of game in Washington. He told about reaching home after dark one frosty evening and finding the wood box empty and the fire low. Without stopping to take off his coat he rushed outdoors to the woodpile, grabbed up what he thought was an armful of sticks and hurried back into the house.

"Blame me, gentlemen," said he, "if when I got to the light every one of those sticks of wood didn't turn out to be a jack-rabbit."

A rather good one at the expense of Seattle and Tacoma, the rival cities of Western Washington is told on the Sound boats. It seems that a Southern California man cleaned up what he could from the remains of the boom down there and came up to Washington this summer to invest. He visited Tacoma and the real estate men there promptly took him in hand and showed him barabaras in town lots north of the city. He said he thought he location was some distance from the center of the city, but they assured him Tacoma was bound to reach it inside of twelve months. So the Southern California man said he'd think about it and let his agents know in a day or two.

In the meantime he took a boat and slipped over to Seattle, only two hours distant. Seattle agents immediately said they had just the property he was looking for. They put him into a buggy, drove out south of Seattle and showed him the very spot of ground he had been offered as Tacoma suburban property. As soon as the investor had partially recovered from his astonishment, he said:

"Gentlemen, I came up here to place my money as near as possible to the center of some city, but I'll be done if you can get me to invest in the center between two cities."

A nephew of Gardiner Hubbard, of Washington, D. C., came out to North Yakima and settled on a ranch of 100 acres. That was the beginning of the Moxee model farm, which is one of the famous institutions of the new state. Mr. Hubbard is the father-in-law of Alexander Graham Bell, the inventor of the telephone. He was wealthy to begin with and the telephone profits made him more so. He became interested in his nephew's venture, invested more and more money, until now the Moxee farm, with 1,500 acres under cultivation and twice as much not yet improved, with its fine stock, with its herd on the range, and with its complete buildings represents an investment of \$5,000 of Bell telephone profits. Mr. Hubbard and his associates have not yet made any money out of the farm, but they have done a great thing for Washington. Their investment has been in the nature of a series of experiments which have demonstrated how to handle the soil. The present manager of the Moxee is William Ker, a stalwart Scotchman. He came here from Chicago where he conducted the Bell telephone business. Under his management the farm is likely to show some returns for the money spent, unless the experimenting goes on.

The Moxee crop of alfalfa this year is 800 tons. It represents five cuttings, and is worth \$12 a ton in North Yakima today. From 140 acres was harvested a crop of barley which gave forty-six bushels to the acre. Washington and Montana barley commands a higher price than any other in the Milwaukee market. It corresponds to the No. 1 hard winter wheat of the Dakotas. It is so much harder than barley raised in other states that malsters have to give it two days longer in the course of preparation for malt. This advantage in price is more than the extra cost for transportation.

A \$200 Shire stallion is at the head of the Moxee stables, and a thoroughbred Chester white boar, the gift of Irwin Oakes, of the Northern Pacific, is the monarch of the pens. On the mountain sides and table lands beyond the valley, range 200 head of cattle bearing the Moxee brand. The Indians are now at work in the Moxee hop yard picking the crop. But this is not all of the diversified product of the model farm. The third successful crop of tobacco has just been gathered, a factory has been erected and cigars are being manufactured on the farm at a profit of 50 to the acre, as Mr. Ker calculates results from what has so far been accomplished.

Nothing is attempted without irrigation. And here comes in the most interesting feature of the experiment. A ditch which taps the Yakima river some miles above brings the water in a fine stream to the Moxee. There are two systems of irrigation. One consists in plowing frequent furrows or laterals from the ditch, and letting the water into them. The other plan is flooding the whole surface of the field. The ditches are built above the level of the ground a few inches. The fields are divided into sections or "checks" by small embankments with gates. These checks vary in size according to the grade. Where the ground is almost a dead level they may be made to contain twenty or thirty acres. Where there is quite a grade they may have to be reduced to an acre in size to prevent the soil from washing away. The water is turned from the elevated ditch into one of these checks until it stands from one to three inches deep all over the surface. The length of time it is allowed to stand varies according to the crop and the ideas of the manager. The water in the little dikes or embankments give perfect control. The water can be drained from one check to another, and distributed at will.

Irrigation by flooding is the most expensive at first, and it is also the most dangerous for amateurs. Many a crop has been drowned out by mistakes in allowing the water to stand too long. But when once the science is learned flooding is by far the most satisfactory method.

A branch of the Moxee ditch is conducted by a flume to the feed mill, where it furnishes twenty-six horse-power and grinds all of the feed.

A force of from thirty-five to fifty men is employed in the various branches of the Moxee place, and a store is conducted

for their accommodation and that of the neighborhood.

Adjoining the model farm a Boston man named Scudder has established himself on a dairy farm of 1,500 acres, and is making butter in large quantities, with the very latest improvements in machinery for that purpose. He raises corn and alfalfa and other forage crops, and preserves them in great silos. Looking upon the big barns and fine horses of the Moxee valley one has difficulty in realizing that this is a new country. Pioneering in Central Washington need inspire no terrors. W. B. S.

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"Another wonderful discovery has been made and that too by a lady in this county. 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 she was miraculously cured. Her name is Mrs. Luther Lutz." Thus write W. C. Hamrick & Co., of Shelby, N. C. Get a trial bottle free at L. V. Janack's drug store.

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Last fall and winter I was troubled with a dull, heavy pain in my side. I did not notice it much at first, but it gradually grew worse until it became almost unbearable. During the latter part of this time, disorders of the stomach and liver increased my troubles. I began taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and, after faithfully continuing the use of this medicine for some months, the pain disappeared and I was completely cured."—Mrs. Augusta A. Furbush, Haverhill, Mass.

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