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Official Paper of Yakima County.

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ISSUED EVERY THURSDAY.

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A JEWISH LEGEND OF HELL.

It is Almost as Cruel a Superstition as is the Orthodox Rhoel.

One day Rabbi Akiba was walking in a graveyard. There he lit upon a man with his face as black as coal, laden with wood upon his shoulders, and he was hastening with it, running like a horse. Rabbi Akiba commanded him to stop and said to him: "My son, wherefore art thou in such hard servitude? If thou art a slave, and thy lord sets his voice upon thee, I will redeem thee from it and set thee free; and if thou art poor, I will make thee rich." The man answered him: "Leave me, sir, I beg, for I cannot stay." Quoth Akiba: "Art thou of the sons of men or of the devils?" The man answered: "I am of the dead, and every day I cut wood to make the fire in which I burn."

Said Rabbi Akiba: "What was thy business in thy lifetime?" The man answered: "I was a collector of taxes, and accepted the persons of the rich and slew the poor—nay, more, I married a betrothed maid on the day of Kippur." Said Rabbi Akiba: "My son, hast thou heard thy taskmasters speak of aught of remedy for thee?" He answered: "They lay me not; maybe the masters of vengeance will be wrath against me! For me there is no remedy, nor have I heard of aught of redemption save this I heard they say unto me: 'If there be to thee a son who may stand in the congregation and cry aloud in the congregation: "Bless ye the Lord, who is blessed!" then shalt thou be released from vengeance.' But I have no son. Yet I left my wife with child, and I know not whether she bore male or female, and if she bore a male, who will teach him the law?" Said Rabbi Akiba: "What is thy name?" He answered him, "Akiba." "And thy wife's name?" He answered, "Sasira." "And the name of the city?" "Aldoka." And Isaac Aboab, the author of the Menorah ha-ma'aser, or "Lamp of Light," from which the word is derived, goes on to tell how Akiba pitied the condemned man, and wandered from city to city till he came to Aldoka, and asked concerning him, and the people replied, "May his bones be beaten in Gehinnom to dust!" Then he asked after his wife, and they answered, "May her name and memory be wiped away from the world!" Then he asked after his son, and they told him he was yet uncircumcised. Whereupon Akiba took him and fasted for him 40 days, and trained him, and taught him what was requisite, and brought him into the congregation, where he cried, "Bless ye the Lord, who is blessed for ever and ever!" And in that hour was his father delivered.—The Nineteenth Century.

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TWO SOLDIERS.

By Capt. CHARLES KING.

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CHAPTER XVII.



"Do you know you have not said good-by, Mabel?"

rival. It promises to be a long case. A telegram has just reached me, saying that additional and grave charges are being sent by mail from division headquarters.

Capt. Lowndes listened to this brief conversation with an expression of deep perplexity on his kindly face, and as soon as the judge advocate had gone and Mason had left the room he turned to Lane: "You know they are staying with us. That poor girl has come all this weary journey to be with him, and there was absolutely no place where she could lay her head unless we opened our doors and took him in too."

Lane bowed assent: "I had heard, Lowndes. It was like you and that dear wife of yours." "Lane," spoke the older man, impetuously, after a moment of embarrassed silence, "I want you to do something for my wife, and for me. Come home with me for a few minutes. You won't see him; but it is that heartbroken girl. She begs that you will see her—to-night. Here is a little note."

Lane's sad face had grown deathly pale. He looked wonderingly in his companion's eyes a moment, then slowly and hesitatingly he left the room, leaving Lowndes to pace the floor in much disquiet.

In five minutes the former reappeared in the doorway. "Come," he said, and himself led the way out into the starlit night. Not a word was spoken by either man as they slowly walked down the row. Arriving at his quarters Capt. Lowndes turned his friend into the little work table a moment, striving to buy some quiet home in the country, where our wretched past need not be known—where we can be forgotten—where my poor husband need not have to hang his head in shame. Oh, God! Oh, God! what a ruined life!"

"Is there nothing I can do for you, Mrs. Noel? Listen; that court cannot begin—the case to-morrow. For my members are still to come. It may be two days yet—perhaps three. Perhaps Mr. Withers and his friends do not appreciate the danger and have not brought pressure to bear on the president; but forgive me for the pain this must give you—there are other, new charges coming from division headquarters, that I have had to tell you this. Try and make up your mind to speak bitterly, Mr. Withers understand. Try and get the resignation through. If you will see Mr. Falconer and—the captain now, I can get the telegraph operator."

"What charges—what new accusations do you mean?" she asked, her eyes dilating with dread. "Are we not crushed already? Oh, forgive me, Capt. Lane! I ought not to speak bitterly to you—you have been so good, so gentle. You, the last man on earth from whom I should seek mercy," she broke forth impetuously; "you are yet the one to whom I first appeal. Oh, if after this night I never see you again, believe that I suffer, that I realize the wrong I have done. I was never worthy the faintest atom of your regard; but there's one thing—one thing you must hear. I wrote you fully, frankly, impudently, before you came—and saw. Indeed, indeed I had waited days for your reply, refusing to see him until after papa died, and then I was weak and ill. You never read the letter. You sent them all back to me, and I cannot look in your face. It may have been hard for a while, but the time will soon come when you will thank God—thank God—I proved faithful."

And then, leaving him to make his own way from the house, she rushed sobbing to her room. When next he saw her Reginald, her brother, with Lowndes at his side, he was lifting her into the ambulance that was to take them to the railway, and the doctor rode away beside them. But this was ten days after.

True to Lane's prediction, the court met and adjourned on the following day. Col. Stansard and Maj. Turner telegraphed that they were delayed on route along the railway, and nothing was heard from the other missing members. Two days more found the court in readiness, but the trial did not begin. There arrived on the express from the east, the night before all seemed ready for the opening session, Lieut. Bowen, of the cavalry recruiting service, with two guards who escorted the ex-clerk Taintor.

slowly and mournfully, "Mr. Mason's testimony and that of the men would be still more conclusive."

"Throwing herself upon the sofa, the poor girl gave way to a fit of uncontrollable weeping; and Lane stood helplessly, miserably by. Once he strove to speak, but she could not listen. He brought her a glass of water presently and begged her to drink it; there was still something he had to suggest. She took the goblet from his hand and looked up eagerly through her tears. He was thinking only of her—for her. The man who had robbed him of happiness, of love, of wife and home and hope, and who had done the utmost that he dared to rob him of honor and his soldier reputation—the man now wretchedly listening overhead to the murmur of voices below—he forgot entirely except as the man she loved."

"Mrs. Noel, your friends—his friends—are most influential. Can they not be telegraphed to that his resignation will be tendered? Can they not stop the trial in that way?" "It is hopeless. It has been tried, and refused. If he is found guilty there is nothing left—nothing left," she moaned, "but to take him back to the east with me, and with the little we have now, to buy some quiet home in the country, where our wretched past need not be known—where we can be forgotten—where my poor husband need not have to hang his head in shame. Oh, God! Oh, God! what a ruined life!"

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Telegrams for Capt. Noel had been coming in quick succession, but he himself had not been seen. It was Lowndes who took the replies to the office. The first meeting of the court was to have occurred on Monday. Tuesday evening the judge advocate sent to the accused officer a copy of the additional specifications for the charge of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, and notified him that the witnesses had just arrived by train.

At 4 o'clock Wednesday morning Mrs. Lowndes was aroused by a tapping at her door, and recognized the voice of her husband. Hastily she arose and went to her, finding her husband blind and terrified. Gordon, she said, had been in such misery that he would not undress and try to sleep, but had been restlessly pacing the floor until after midnight. Then he had gone down to make some memoranda, he said, at the desk in which he and Mr. Falconer had their papers, and as she could not sleep, she soon followed; but he was not there. Occasionally he had gone out late at night and walked about the parade after every one but the guard had gone to bed, and she thought he must have done so this time, and so waited, and waited, and peered out on the parade and could see nothing of him. At last she could bear it no longer.

Lowndes had heard the sobbing voice and one or two words. He was up and dressed in no time, and speedily found the officer of the day. "Do you think he could have made away with himself—suicide?" "Suicide! no!" answered Lieut. Tracy. "It's too big a coward even for that." "No entry had been heard anything of him. The whole post was searched at daylight, and without success. A neighboring settlement, infested by miners, stock men, gamblers and fugitives from justice, was visited, but nothing was learned that would tend to dispel the mystery. One or two hard citizens—saloon proprietors—poked their tongues in their cheeks and intimated that 'if properly approached' they could give valuable information; but no one believed them. That night, deserted and well light distracted, Mabel Noel lay

moaning in her little room, suffering heaven only knows what tortures; far from the yearning mother arms, far from home and kindred, far even from the recent husband for whose poor sake she had abandoned all to follow him, for better or worse, for richer for poorer, in sickness or in health—only to be left to the pity and care of strangers.

But she was in an army home and among loving, loyal, simple hearts. The women, one and all, thronged to the little cottage, imploring that they might "help in some way." The men, when they were not damping the runaway, were full of suggestion as to the course to be pursued. Mabel would accept only one explanation of his disappearance; crazed by misfortunes, he had taken his own life; he had said he would. But the regiment could not believe it, and in forty-eight hours had traced him on the saloon keeper's house over to the Southern Pacific and thence down to El Paso. More than one man gave a sigh of relief that the whole thing could be so easily settled without the scandal of all that evidence being published to the world. The court met and adjourned pending the receipt of orders from the convening authority. The telegraph speedily directed the return to their stations of the several members. Lieut. Bowen went back to the east, leaving Taintor in the guard house, and in a week Reginald Vincent came to take his sister home and to whisper that Gordon was safe in the City of Mexico—Mr. Withers was sending him money there; and so from her bed of illness, suffering and humiliation, she should have felt without one word to her of her intentions, but she could forgive it because of the suffering and misery that bore him down and unsettled his mind. It stung her that Mr. Withers, not she, should be the first to learn of his place of refuge; but perhaps he thought she had gone east at once, and so had written there. She attributed his silence to the fact that which he had been subjected; but she had been spared the sight of those last "specifications." Her first inquiry, after one long, blessed clasping in her mother's arms, after the burst of tears that could not be restrained, was for letters from him; and she was amazed, incredulous, when told there were none. Mr. Withers was sent for; at once; the eminent citizen would gladly have dodged the ordeal, but could not. He could only say that two telegrams and two drafts had reached him from Noel, and that he had honored the latter at sight and would see that he lacked for nothing.

She would have insisted on going to join him in his exile, but he had sent no word or line; he had ignored her entirely. He might be in Tennessee, and had Mr. Withers assured her he was physically perfectly well. "Everything is being done now to quietly end the trouble," said Mr. Withers. "We will see to it at Washington that his resignation is now accepted, for they will never get him before a court, and might as well make up their minds to it. They cannot drop or dismiss him for a year with all their red tape methods and their prate about the 'honor of the service.' I've seen enough of the army in the last three months to convince me it's no place for a gentleman. No, my dear; you stay here—or go up to the mountains. I'll have him there to join you in a month."

But the authorities proved obdurate. Even the millionaire failed to move the war secretary. Unless Capt. Noel came back and stood trial he would be "dropped for desertion" ("and if he came back and stood trial would probably be kicked out as a coward and liar," thought to himself the official who sat a silent witness. This Noel would not do. Withers sent him to Vera Cruz on a pseudo business visit, and Mabel, silent, sad faced, but weeping no more, went to a little resort in the West Virginia mountains.

Meantime another court had been convened, another deserter tried, convicted and sentenced, and before being taken to prison he made full statement to Capt. Lane and two officers called in as witnesses. This was Taintor. He had known Capt. Noel ever since his entry into service. Taintor was an expert penman, a gambler, and at times a hard drinker. He had enlisted in the troop of which Noel was second lieutenant while many were in Tennessee, and had deserted, after forging the post quarter-master's name to two checks and getting the money.

The regiment went to the plains; he was never apprehended, and long years afterwards he drifted from a position in the quartermaster's depot at Jeffersonville to a re-enlistment and a billet as clerk in the recruiting rendezvous at the Queen City. Knowing that Noel would recognize him he deserted there, as has been told, taking all the money he could secure by forged checks for small amounts, which he trusted would not excite suspicion. But he had fallen in love with a young woman and she was devoted to him. He came back to the neighborhood after he thought the hue and cry were over, was shadowed and arrested by the police, and had given himself up for lost when Capt. Noel was brought to his cell to identify him. He could hardly believe his senses when the captain said it was all a mistake. Then he was released and went to work again.

And so, one bright morning in that most uncertain of months, Mabel Noel with her sister-in-law and that lady's husband stood at the elevator landing, waiting to be taken down to the hallway of their hotel. Presently the lighted cage came sliding from aloft. Mrs. Lanier entered, followed by the others. Two gentlemen stepped on one side, moved their hats, and the next instant before she could take her seat, the lady saw one of them rise, bow and extend his hand to Mabel, saying, with no little embarrassment and much access of color, something to the effect that this was a

great surprise—a statement which her fair sister-in-law evidently could find no words to contradict, even had she desired to do so. Neither of the two seemed to think of any other who were present. Indeed, these was hardly time to ask or answer questions before they had to step out and give place to people desiring to ascend, and then the gentleman nearly tumbled over a chair in the awkwardness of his adieu. Mrs. Noel's face was averted as they left the hall, but all the more was Mrs. Lanier desirous of questioning:

"Who was your friend, Mabel?" "And Mabel had to turn or be ungracious. Her face was glowing as she answered, simply, "Capt. Lane." "An hour later Mrs. Lanier said to her husband: "That was the man to whom she was said to be engaged before Gordon; and did you see her face?" "Oh, yes, again they met—this time at the entrance to the dining room; and Mrs. Capt. Lane bowed gravely to "my sister, Mrs. Lanier—Mr. Lanier," when he was presented. The lady seemed distant and chilling. The man held out his hand and said, "I'm glad to know you, captain. I wish you could dine with us." But Lane had dined and was going out.

"You have news—from mamma?" she asked, her hands firmly seizing his arm. "What is it? Have they dismissed him?" "They can never dismiss—never harm him more, Mabel," was the solemn answer.

Some months afterwards Mrs. Vincent received a packet of papers that belonged to the late Capt. Noel. Mabel had been sent to Florida for the winter, and was spending her early widowhood with kind and loving friends. The counsel at Vera Cruz had written to Mr. Withers full particulars of his cousin's death—one of the first victims of the vomit— and had sent these papers with the formal certificates of the Mexican officials. Mr. Woodrow, one of the executors of Mr. Vincent's estate, showed singular desire to examine these papers, but the widow thought they should be sent only by her daughter. It was not until then that, with much hesitancy, the gentleman explained that Mr. Vincent had given him to understand that he had intrusted some papers to Capt. Noel which that officer had promised to send at once to his old friend Capt. Lane. Mr. Vincent could learn no more from him, but she lost no time in searching the packet.

Within twenty-four hours Mabel was summoned home by telegraph, and there for the first time learned that to her father's partner, for the use of the firm in their sore straits of nearly two years before, Capt. Lane had given the sum of fifteen thousand dollars, and that among Capt. Noel's papers was what purported to be a receipt in full for the return of the sum from Mr. Vincent, which receipt was signed apparently by Frederick Lane and dated July 2, 188—. But this, said Mr. Woodrow, must be a mistake; Mr. Vincent had assured him late in July that he had repaid it, but that Clark had his instructions to repay it at once, and all Clark's books, papers and receipts had been examined, and showed that no such payment had been made.

"It simply means that the very roof under which we are sheltered is not ours, but that noble fellow's," said Mrs. Vincent; and that night she wrote, and poured forth her heart to him, while Mabel looked herself in her room. No answer came. Then Mr. Woodrow made inquiries of the officer at the rendezvous, and learned that Capt. Lane had gone to Europe with leave of absence for a year; and there her letter followed him. She demanded, as a right, to know the truth. She had given the executors to understand that the debt must be paid, if they had to sell the old homestead to do it. She would be glad to go and live in retirement anywhere.

Not only did she, but so did Mr. Woodrow, receive at last a letter from distant Athens. The widow sobbed and laughed and pressed her heart to him, while Mabel looked herself in her room. Woodrow read his wife's heart, while a suspicious resort to his canonic handkerchief, and an impatient consignment of all such confounded quizzic, unbusinesslike cavalrymen—to the deuce, by Jupiter; and then he went off to show it to his fellow-executors.

The long summer wore away. Autumn again found mother and daughter and Regy at the dear old home, but light and laughter had not been known within the massive walls since the father's death. The tragedy in Mabel's life coming so quickly after that event seemed to have left room for naught but mourning. "She has so aged, so changed," wrote Mrs. Vincent, on one of the few occasions when she wrote of her at all to him, and she wrote every month. "I could even say that it has improved her. The old gaiety and joyousness are gone, and with them the willfulness. She thinks more—lives more—for others now."

Winter came again—the second winter of Mabel's widowhood—and she was urged to visit the Noels at their distant home; but she seemed reluctant until her mother bade her go. She was still wearing her widow's weeds, and her lovely face was never sweeter in her girlhood days than now in that frame of despair. Of the brief months of her married life she never spoke, but the Noels loved her because of her devotion to him when not a friend was left. In early March the news from home began to give her uneasiness; "mamma did not seem well," was the explanation, and it was decided that they would go on as far as Washington with her, and spend a day or two there, when Reginald would meet and escort her home.

And so, one bright morning in that most uncertain of months, Mabel Noel with her sister-in-law and that lady's husband stood at the elevator landing, waiting to be taken down to the hallway of their hotel. Presently the lighted cage came sliding from aloft. Mrs. Lanier entered, followed by the others. Two gentlemen stepped on one side, moved their hats, and the next instant before she could take her seat, the lady saw one of them rise, bow and extend his hand to Mabel, saying, with no little embarrassment and much access of color, something to the effect that this was a

Little Tomkins to Lywyne—Do you know, dear Miss Sangford, that I am a horrible drowsy at this time; they call me pawnee. So many bright fellows die of it, don't you know. Miss Sangford—Make your mind easy, sir, on that score. Parais is a softening of the brain, and—well, you are perfectly safe.—Pittsburg Bulletin.

THE ANNUAL FEAST.

This is Thanksgiving day and it will be celebrated in accordance with established custom. It is the only day in the year that the president and the governors of the various states ask all of the people to make obeisance to the Great Jehovah for the blessings enjoyed for the period of twelve months last past.

Thanksgiving day is purely an American institution, having been founded by the Pilgrim fathers in 1621, but it did not become national until the last half of the 19th century. In 1862, when the battles of the Union were crowned with victory and the maintenance of the federal government was assured, President Lincoln issued a proclamation nominating the last Thursday in November a day of national thanksgiving, and calling attention to the prosperous condition of the loyal states, the success of the federal arms and requesting all the people to observe the day in thanksgiving for the blessings of the past, and to pray for a continuance in the future, and also to especially pray for the success of the army and navy and for the restoration of peace and the Union.

The proclamation was repeated by President Lincoln in 1863 and 1864, and his successors in the presidential chair have followed his example in each recurring year and it has thus become a national holiday.

Thanksgiving is not complete without the turkey. Why this should be, the authorities THE HERALD has consulted fail to state. It is known that the eagle is the national bird, but the eagle makes very poor eating, and as the day is one of feasting as well as prayer, the turkey was probably chosen as resembling the national bird somewhat in appearance and at the same time being extremely toothsome. Then, again, its cry of "gobble, gobble, gobble," may have attracted attention to it as being especially appropriate for a feast day. Whatever it was, it was a sad thing for the turkey and yearly, since the beginning of the war, he has had occasion to briefly regret. The turkey's feelings in this matter, however, are not of the same character as are those of the thanksgivers who sit around the banquet board when the bird, with its savory stuffing, is brought on smoking from the oven and browned a light saffron color. It is better to have the turkey carved on the table, in plain sight, for then there will be no suspicion of jobbery, although it is somewhat dangerous if the task of disintegration is dependent upon an amateur.

But it is not the intention of THE HERALD at this late date to enter into details and tell of what the service should consist, or set itself up as an autocrat of turkey etiquette; it simply desires to give its thanks to all who have contributed to its maintenance and success, both in a substantial way and in kindly words and wishes, and for all such it bespeaks a well ordered, well cooked and well served dinner, followed by a night of restful sleep and pleasant dreams, and a year of unbounded prosperity. To those who wish THE HERALD it trusts that their clanners will breed dyspepsia, and that when nature closes the tired eyelids in sleep the turkey will chase the cranberry sauce all around their abdomens in such a wild and woolly manner that they will repent of their evil ways and begin the new fiscal-year year aright by adding their names to the constantly increasing subscription list of this family journal.

A GIANTIC COMBINATION.

The strained financial situation in many centers was taken advantage of by the wizard of Wall street, and Jay Gould is the acknowledged king of kings. If reports are true, he has, by purchase of stock and combination, secured control of all of the transcontinental lines; at any rate, an alliance has been formed by which the railroad interests, represented by Kildar, Peabody & Co., C. F. Huntington and the Standard Oil party, will be operated under one management, of which Gould is the acknowledged head. Monopolies have grown since the first Vanderbilt saw the possibilities in combination and gathered in all of the small roads between New York City and Buffalo and made them into one continuous line; but nothing in the direction of monopoly has ever been attempted equalling this recent move of Gould and his associates. This combination virtually places under the control of one man 100,000 miles of railroad and practically fixes the traffic rates on all lines. It gives to one general an army of employees greater than is maintained by the United States government, and the income to be derived from the operation of the roads will far exceed that of any of the great powers of the world.

What the result of this will be is difficult to foretell. If the combination is made with the object of reducing operating expenses and giving the benefit of this saving to the shipper in reduced transportation rates the people will be

satisfied; but if, as is more likely, the motive is to maintain or increase rates the problem of railroad monopoly will be solved by the people in the state legislatures and in the congress of the nation. In this state the coming legislature will, without doubt, pass a law for the appointment of a railroad commission with plenary powers, which will result in much good if the appointments are judiciously made. Efforts have repeatedly been made to pass a law of this character, but in every instance the railroads have defeated the movement; but now it is generally conceded, even by the railroad strikers, that it can no longer be postponed, as members of the two houses have been sound on this proposition and are largely in favor of it, and the recent railroad combination will only tend to strengthen the purpose.

VILLARD STILL SWIMS.

The latest reports maintain that Henry Villard still retains his hold on the Northern Pacific. This is grateful news to Washington, which he has always been laboring to develop. Villard is the style of man the westerners admire. He is enterprising, bold, progressive and generous, and these qualities are of a character in keeping with the spirit of the west. President Oakes is quoted as saying that "not only is Villard not out of the Northern Pacific, but he holds and controls more stock than ever before. He is still chairman of the board of directors, and was elected at the last annual meeting for a period of three years. During the decline of Northern Pacific stock he was a heavy buyer, and his friendly relations with the Rockefeller and Mr. Wright still continue." Mr. Oakes says the attack of the Wall street bears will not affect the policy of the Northern Pacific in building railroads in Washington, but no new construction is likely to be undertaken elsewhere. The roads now in course of construction will be completed.

NOTWITHSTANDING the exposure brought about by the O'Shea divorce suit, it is certain that Parnell will remain the leader of the Irish party, and that the Irish people are willing to ignore his private errors in view of what they regard as the necessity for his public services. Mrs. O'Shea is reported as having said that she will be married to Parnell before July next, by which time all legal obstacles will be removed.

"The Colossus of Roads" is the appropriate head the Seattle Post-Intelligencer gives to the telegraphic announcement that Jay Gould has gathered in the Union and Northern Pacific properties.

OUR BIRD.

And now the story's whispered As Gould's always done, That shortly we'll be seeing Mary And her— Or words to that effect.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

Benjamin P. Shillaber, better known under the nom-de-plume of Mrs. Farlington, died at Chelsea, Mass., November 25th, aged 76 years.

The king of Holland died on the 24th inst., and Europe is a trifle anxious over a possible strife which may grow out of the possession of the duchy of Luxembourg.

James S. Glispin, at one time chief of police of Spokane Falls and afterwards sheriff of Spokane county, died at his home in that city on the 21st inst. after a short illness, which was brought on through getting wet.

John H. Craig, of Danville, Indiana, is supposed to be the largest man on earth. At the age of 11 months he weighed 77 lbs. and when two years old his weight was 206 lbs. At the age of 5 years his weight had increased to 302 lbs. and now he is 35 years old and tips the scales at 907 lbs.

August Belmont, who was known as a diplomat, a fancier of fast horses, a leading democratic politician, a great banker, and the American representative of the Rothschilds, died at New York City November 24th, aged 74 years. The cause of his death was pneumonia, contracted while attending a horse show.

The Indian situation in Wyoming and the Dakotas continues threatening, and as Sitting Bull and his hostile followers are still keeping up the ghost dance and are winning over friendly Indians. There has been no outbreak as yet, but the troops are being massed on the borders preparatory to making a vigorous campaign should it be deemed necessary. The advisability of arresting the leaders is now being considered at Washington, and General Miles has been ordered to report there to give his views on this matter.

The Oregon Improvement company made an assignment to Joseph Simon, of Portland, on Tuesday. The cause of the assignment was the stringency in the financial market and the impossibility to secure money to meet obligations. The O. I. Co. is building the Port Townsend Southern and the Seattle Northern railroads, the latter reaching to Anacortes, which place the officers of the company have been booming. J. C. Haines, general attorney for the company, says the company is solvent and its property in Oregon, California, Washington and Montana is worth \$10,000,000.

MISAPPROPRIATION OF SCHOOL FUNDS.

Our city schools are to be re-graded and December 1st is the date set for holding the examinations for admission into the high school. The new directors are working vigorously and propose to have the schools of North Yakima on a plane with the best in the country. In reviewing the accounts they have found that the special tax raised for the year 1889 by district number 7 was placed in the general school fund and divided among the districts of the county, thus the North Yakima district is out several thousand dollars. Clerk Tyler has been instructed to examine the accounts for several years back, and steps will be taken to recover the funds of this district which have been misappropriated.

THE NEW INDIAN VIRGIN MARY.

Her Name is Waittawin, the "Scarlet Woman," and she is the Mother of the Indian Messiah.

"Bring in the Virgin Mary" was the order of the Indian, who officiated as balliff of the Indian court, of which Chief John Grass and two other Sioux are members, at Standing Rock Agency, North Dakota. Out from the murmuring crowd in the large room came Waittawin (scarlet woman), the wife of Ilkpoza and a member of the Walokpi band of Sioux. Fearlessness was the leading element of her attitude as she stood gracefully before the railing, behind which sat the agent and his interpreter, and looked indifferently at John Grass and the two other Indians who composed the court.

"Who are you, and what is your name?" were the first questions asked her. Drawing herself to her full stature of nearly 6 feet she told her name, then, bending slightly forward with her hand pointed upward, she said in a low tone with intense earnestness: "I am the mother of Christ, who is now upon this earth, making preparations for rebuilding it. The earth is to belong solely to his chosen people, and this continent is to be extended much further west, taking in a part of the great sunset water. The eastern part of the continent will be abandoned, all but in the western part where great herds of buffalo will wander as in the days of long ago, and with the disappearance of the whites from the earth will come the resurrection of all the Indians who now sleep, and forevermore they will wander over the earth with no one to question their rights to kill the buffalo, none to say: 'Do this or I will put you in the guard house.'"

With a gesture to attract the particular attention of Maj. McLaughlin, she drew an imaginary line upon the floor and stepped over it, saying: "In those days there will be no reservation, no messenger from the Great Father to say to the Indians: 'Come back here; stay on your reservation.'" She continued to expatiate upon the rosy-tinted dawning of the Indian millennium morning until stopped by the court.

She refused to tell anything about the origin of the Great Dance beyond the fact that she had been proclaimed by the members of the order to be the Virgin Mary. Pending an interview with the woman's husband, and consideration by the court as to the disposal of her case, she was sent to the guard house, to which she walked with the air of a theatrical martyr.

GOULD THE BIGGEST WINNER.

Worth \$200,000,000, and it is thought That Villard Dropped \$9,000,000.

It is estimated that the shrinkage in the value of stocks and bonds upon the New York stock exchange since June amounts to \$300,000,000. A comparatively few men get a share of the money lost.

A veteran broker said: "You can count the winners on your fingers. Where one won a thousand lost. The greatest winner was Jay Gould, whose present and prospective gains will easily net \$3,000,000. Gould is said to possess the ambition to be the richest man in the world and his last deal in the stock market gives him a big boost towards his goal. Gould made at least \$5,000,000 as a bear during the decline by selling Union Pacific, Atchison, Richmond Terminal and Pacific Mail, all of which he desired to acquire a hold upon. When they reached the bottom Gould covered with profit and bought thousands of shares. Gould has his eye on the Baltimore & Ohio railway. He has on hand 1,000,000 shares of the stock and is liable to double his holdings soon. An advance of ten points on his holdings means a profit of \$20,000,000, and some stocks have gone up six points since he bought them."

Gould is now the principal railroad magnate in the world. Rockefeller's winnings are put down at \$10,000,000 and will be much more when the stocks receive their value. Addison Canmack reaps \$5,000,000; A. H. Coombs \$300,000; Venenburgh & Atterbury Canmacks, brokers, \$500,000; James Keene \$300,000; Washington Connor \$300,000; Giovanni Morisini \$1,000,000. Henry Villard was the largest individual loser, probably losing \$9,000,000. With very few exceptions stock exchange brokers lost heavily and their losses range from \$10,000 to \$800,000.

—Mrs. G. W. Cary has in stock a splendid line of ladies' and children's underwear. Don't mistake the place; it is in the Lewis-Engle building, opposite to Chappell & Co.

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

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

—Halt racks, mirrors and wall pockets and brackets at a bargain at Lombard & Horsley's.

—Myron H. Ellis carries the best line of gloves for gentlemen to be found in the city.

—The celebrated Troy collars and cuffs are carried by Myron H. Ellis. Wear no other make.

—Early wanted at IXL.

CHEAP MONEY TO LOAN ON

Farm and city property. No delay. In J. B. PUGLEY.

CHEAP MONEY TO LOAN ON

Farm and city property. No delay. In J. B. PUGLEY.

—Lombard & Horsley received today a superb line of solid oak neckwear made to order for their holiday trade. The upholstery is exquisitely done in marbled silk plush, delicately tinted silk tassel, and plain and embossed leather. It will pay you to visit their establishment.

ELECTION NOTICE.

To All Persons Concerned: Notice is hereby given that an election will be held on the 6th day of December, A. D. 1890, for the purpose of determining whether or not an irrigation district shall be organized under the provisions of an act entitled "An act providing for the organization and government of irrigating districts, and the sale of bonds arising therefrom, and declaring an emergency," passed by the legislature of the state of Washington at the first session thereof, and approved by the governor of the state of Washington upon the 25th day of March, A. D. 1889, within the following described boundaries, to-wit:

—Just received by Ellis a large and attractive stock of all silk, all wool and silk mixed shirts for gentlemen. Consult your own interests and visit Ellis' furnishing emporium before making your purchases for the season.

—Broadhead goods, twenty-five cents a yard, at the IXL.

—You can supply yourself with Weinhardt's celebrated lager beer in two dozen cases. It is just the thing for this hot weather. Call at the North Yakima Bottling Works. FRED MEHLER, Prop.

—The stock of harness, saddles, etc., at C. E. McEwen's is the best in the city, and his prices are the lowest.

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

—The highest cash price paid for potatoes by John Reed. Parties wishing to sell will call at Buckley's warehouse west of the track. 31-1

—Dr. Savage will be found always ready to attend calls day or night. Office over Eschelman Bros. store; residence on Second street, two doors south U. S. land office.

—Oats wanted at IXL.

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

CHEAP MONEY TO LOAN ON

Farm and city property. No delay. In J. B. PUGLEY.

Money Lent Without Cost to the Borrower.

Those wishing to borrow money on improved farms or ranch property will find it to their advantage to call on or address Crippen, Lawrence & Co., Syndicate block, North Yakima, Wash. If

CHEAP MONEY TO LOAN ON

Farm and city property. No delay. In J. B. PUGLEY.

For Sale or Trade.

About 400 tons of hay—175 tons of meadow hay, 150 tons of wheat hay, and the balance of alfalfa. For sale in stacks or trade for real estate. Inquire of GEORGE DORFELL, or address box 376.

Cloak at Cost.

Last year's cloaks at cost. Do not miss this opportunity to secure a bargain. Mrs. G. W. CARY, Opposite Chappell & Co.

THE CENTENNIAL HOUSE.

Having purchased the Furniture and Fixtures of the CENTENNIAL HOUSE, I have caused the house to be thoroughly renovated, putting in new carpets and other articles necessary to public comfort.

THE KITCHEN.

Has been leased to MRS. GEORGE WHITE, who has the reputation of being unequalled in matters culinary, and the tables will be run in first-class style. Day Board, \$1.50 per week.

THE ROOMS.

Are comfortably furnished, and the surroundings quiet and home-like. Price of Rooms: 35 and 50 cents for a single night; \$1.50 to \$2 by the week, and \$6 to \$12 by the month.

The Reputation of the House.

Is being built up by thorough attention to the wants of the guests, and it is my intention to make it up to the standard of the best hosteries in the city.

H. A. ALLEN, Proprietor.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

ON OR ABOUT DECEMBER 2, 1890,

"THE ELITE"

Will Receive the Finest Stock of

HOLIDAY GOODS

Ever Brought to Yakima County!

List of Articles Given Hereafter.

YOURS RESPECTFULLY, S. ARENDT, Manager.

THE NEW YORK STORE

ARE YOU EMPLOYED

In making a living? If so, we take it for granted that you wish to make your money go as far as possible in the purchase of a winter outfit, and have the outfit as good as possible for the money. Here we can assist you. Read this:

Usters and Usteretts, - - - \$8 to \$18

Men's Oxford, Mixed, - - - 12

Kerseys, In All Colors, - - - 14 to 25

Beavers, Blue and Green, - - - 8 to 27

Children's Cape Coats, - - - 3 to 8.50

Suits for Men's, Boys' and Children's

UNDERWEAR

Is a Special Offer.

HOSIERY

To Match.

NECKWEAR,

The Largest Line in Town.

Hats, Caps, Mufflers, Gloves and Overshirts,

All Warranted as Represented, at

VANCE & MULFORD'S,

YAKIMA AVENUE, NORTH YAKIMA.

ELECTION NOTICE.

To All Persons Concerned: Notice is hereby given that an election will be held on the 6th day of December, A. D. 1890, for the purpose of determining whether or not an irrigation district shall be organized under the provisions of an act entitled "An act providing for the organization and government of irrigating districts, and the sale of bonds arising therefrom, and declaring an emergency," passed by the legislature of the state of Washington at the first session thereof, and approved by the governor of the state of Washington upon the 25th day of March, A. D. 1889, within the following described boundaries, to-wit:

Declining at the northwest corner of section 10, township 10, north of range 27 east; thence south to northwest corner of section 14, township 10, north of range 27 east; thence south to northwest corner of section 18, township 10, north of range 27 east; thence south to northwest corner of section 22, township 10, north of range 27 east; thence south to northwest corner of section 26, township 10, north of range 27 east; thence south to northwest corner of section 30, township 10, north of range 27 east; thence south to northwest corner of section 34, township 10, north of range 27 east; thence south to northwest corner of section 38, township 10, north of range 27 east; thence south to northwest corner of section 42, township 10, north of range 27 east; thence south to northwest corner of section 46, township 10, north of range 27 east; thence south to northwest corner of section 50, township 10, north of range 27 east; thence south to northwest corner of section 54, township 10, north of range 27 east; thence south to northwest corner of section 58, township 10, north of range 27 east; thence south to northwest corner of section 62, township 10, north of range 27 east; thence south to northwest corner of section 66, township 10, north of range 27 east; thence south to northwest corner of section 70, township 10, north of range 27 east; thence south to northwest corner of section 74, township 10, north of range 27 east; thence south to northwest corner of section 78, township 10, north of range 27 east; thence south to northwest corner of section 82, township 10, north of range 27 east; thence south to northwest corner of section 86, township 10, north of range 27 east; thence south to northwest corner of section 90, township 10, north of range 27 east; thence south to northwest corner of section 94, township 10, north of range 27 east; thence south to northwest corner of section 98, township 10, north of range 27 east; thence south to northwest corner of section 102, township 10, north of range 27 east; thence south to northwest corner of section 106, township 10, north of range 27 east; thence south to northwest corner of section 110, township 10, north of range 27 east; thence south to northwest corner of section 114, township 10, north of range 27 east; thence south to northwest corner of section 118, township 10, north of range 27 east; thence south to northwest corner of section 122, township 10, north of range 27 east; thence south to northwest corner of section 126, township 10, north of range 27 east; thence south to northwest corner of section 130, township 10, north of range 27 east; thence south to northwest corner of section 134, township 10, north of range 27 east; thence south to northwest corner of section 138, township 10, north of range 27 east; thence south to northwest corner of section 142, township 10, north of range 27 east; thence south to northwest corner of section 146, township 10, north of range 27 east; thence south to northwest corner of section 150, township 10, north of range 27 east; thence south to northwest corner of section 154, township 10, north of range 27 east; thence south to northwest corner of section 158, township 10, north of range 27 east; thence south to northwest corner of section 162, township 10, north of range 27 east; thence south to northwest corner of section 166, township 10, north of range 27 east; thence south to northwest corner of section 170, township 10, north of range 27 east; thence south to northwest corner of section 174, township 10, north of range 27 east; thence south to northwest corner of section 178, township 10, north of range 27 east; thence south to northwest corner of section 182, township 10, north of range 27 east; thence south to northwest corner of section 186, township 10, north of range 27 east; thence south to northwest corner of section 190, township 10, north of range 27 east; thence south to northwest corner of section 194, township 10, north of range 27 east; thence south to northwest corner of section 198, township 10, north of range 27 east; thence south to northwest corner of section 202, township 10, north of range 27 east; thence south to northwest corner of section 206, township 10, north of range 27 east; thence south to northwest corner of section 210, township 10, north of range 27 east; thence south to northwest corner of section 214, township 10, north of range 27 east; thence south to northwest corner of section 218, township 10, north of range 27 east; thence south to northwest corner of section 222, township 10, north of range 27 east; thence south to northwest corner of section 226, township 10, north of range 27 east; thence south to northwest corner of section 230, township 10, north of range 27 east; thence south to northwest corner of section 234, township 10, north of range 27 east; thence south to northwest corner of section 238, township 10, north of range 27 east; thence south to northwest corner of section 242, township 10, north of range 27 east; thence south to northwest corner of section 246, township 10, north of range 27 east; thence south to northwest corner of section 250, township 10, north of range 27 east; thence south to northwest corner of section 254, township 10, north of range 27 east; thence south to northwest corner of section 258, township 10, north of range 27 east; thence south to northwest corner of section 262, township 10, north of range 27 east; thence south to northwest corner of section 266, township 10, north of range 27 east; thence south to northwest corner of section 270, township 10, north of range 27 east; thence south to northwest corner of section 274, township 10, north of range 27 east; thence south to northwest corner of section 278, township 10, north of range 27 east; thence south to northwest corner of section 282, township 10, north of range 27 east; thence south to northwest corner of section 286, township 10, north of range 27 east; thence south to northwest corner of section 290, township 10, north of range 27 east; thence south to northwest corner of section 294, township 10, north of range 27 east; thence south to northwest corner of section 298, township 10, north of range 27 east; thence south to northwest corner of section 302, township 10, north of range 27 east; thence south to northwest corner of section 306, township 10, north of range 27 east; thence south to northwest corner of section 310, township 10, north of range 27 east; thence south to northwest corner of section 314, township 10, north of range 27 east; thence south to northwest corner of section 318, township 10, north of range 27 east; thence south to northwest corner of section 322, township 10, north of range 27 east; thence south to northwest corner of section 326, township 10, north of range 27 east; thence south to northwest corner of section 330, township 10, north of range 27 east; thence south to northwest corner of section 334, township 10, north of range 27 east; thence south to northwest corner of section 338, township 10, north of range 27 east; thence south to northwest corner of section 342, township 10, north of range 27 east; thence south to northwest corner of section 346, township 10, north of range 27 east; thence south to northwest corner of section 350, township 10, north of range 27 east; thence south to northwest corner of section 354, township 10, north of range 27 east; thence south to northwest corner of section 358, township 10, north of range 27 east; thence south to northwest corner of section 362, township 10, north of range 27 east; thence south to northwest corner of section 366, township 10, north of range 27 east; thence south to northwest corner of section 370, township 10, north of range 27 east; thence south to northwest corner of section 374, township 10, north of range 27 east; thence south to northwest corner of section 378, township 10, north of range 27 east; thence south to northwest corner of section 382, township 10, north of range 27 east; thence south to northwest corner of section 386, township 10, north of range 27 east; thence south to northwest corner of section 390, township 10, north of range 27 east; thence south to northwest corner of section 394, township 10, north of range 27 east; thence south to northwest corner of section 398, township 10, north of range 27 east; thence south to northwest corner of section 402, township 10, north of range 27 east; thence south to northwest corner of section 406, township 10, north of range 27 east; thence south to northwest corner of section 410, township 10, north of range 27 east; thence south to northwest corner of section 414, township 10, north of range 27 east; thence south to northwest corner of section 418, township 10, north of range 27 east; thence south to northwest corner of section 422, township 10, north of range 27 east; thence south to northwest corner of section 426, township 10, north of range 27 east; thence south to northwest corner of section 430, township 10, north of range 27 east; thence south to northwest corner of section 434, township 10, north of range 27 east; thence south to northwest corner of section 438, township 10, north of range 27 east; thence south to northwest corner of section 442, township 10, north of range 27 east; thence south to northwest corner of section 446, township 10, north of range 27 east; thence south to northwest corner of section 450, township 10, north of range 27 east; thence south to northwest corner of section 454, township 10, north of range 27 east; thence south to northwest corner of section 458, township 10, north of range 27 east; thence south to northwest corner of section 462, township 10, north of range 27 east; thence south to northwest corner of section 466, township 10, north of range 27 east; thence south to northwest corner of section 470, township 10, north of range 27 east; thence south to northwest corner of section 474, township 10, north of range 27 east; thence south to northwest corner of section 478, township 10, north of range 27 east; thence south to northwest corner of section 482, township 10, north of range 27 east; thence south to northwest corner of section 486, township 10, north of range 27 east; thence south to northwest corner of section 490, township 10, north of range 27 east; thence south to northwest corner of section 494, township 10, north of range 27 east; thence south to northwest corner of section 498, township 10, north of range 27 east; thence south to northwest corner of section 502, township 10, north of range 27 east; thence south to northwest corner of section 506, township 10, north of range 27 east; thence south to northwest corner of section 510, township 10, north of range 27 east; thence south to northwest corner of section 514, township 10, north of range 27 east; thence south to northwest corner of section 518, township 10, north of range 27 east; thence south to northwest corner of section 522, township 10, north of range 27 east; thence south to northwest corner of section 526, township 10, north of range 27 east; thence south to northwest corner of section 530, township 10, north of range 27 east; thence south to northwest corner of section 534, township 10, north of range 27 east; thence south to northwest corner of section 538, township 10, north of range 27 east; thence south to northwest corner of section 542, township 10, north of range 27 east; thence south to northwest corner of section 546, township 10, north of range 27 east; thence south to northwest corner of section 550, township 10, north of range 27 east; thence south to northwest corner of section 554, township 10, north of range 27 east; thence south to northwest corner of section 558, township 10, north of range 27 east; thence south to northwest corner of section 562, township 10, north of range 27 east; thence south to northwest corner of section 566, township 10, north of range 27 east; thence south to northwest corner of section 570, township 10, north of range 27 east; thence south to northwest corner of section 574, township 10, north of range 27 east; thence south to northwest corner of section 578, township

THE KONOYOK DITCH MEETING.—A topic of much interest before the Yakima public at present, is the settlement of the questions arising in the proposed transfer of the Konoynok ditch to the N. P., Yakima & Kittitas Irrigation Co.

BALLOON ASCENSION AND PARACHUTE JUMP.—Professor Parker, an aeronaut of some note, will make a balloon ascension from the corner of Yakima avenue and Front street at 3 o'clock Thanksgiving afternoon.

WHOLESALE RELEASE OF PRISONERS.—The state supreme court has recently made a decision which will liberate many prisoners from the penitentiary.

OKANOGAN SMITH ALL RIGHT.—J. B. Smith, the democratic candidate for the legislature from Okanogan county, was elected over Col. Lovejoy, republican, by a majority of 36.

THE ORCHARD OF THE NORTHWEST.—The indications are that with the opening of spring a largely increased area of land will be devoted to orchard.

AN ELLENBURGH FRACAS.—Mitchell Gilliam had blood in his eye the other day, at Ellensburg, caused by dirt which he claimed E. P. Cadwell had done him in court.

LOCAL BRIEFS.

—Company E will indulge in target practice to-day. —B. E. Snipes & Co. have established a bank at Roslyn.

—The Northern Pacific property in this city has been assessed at \$53,710. —Friday night at the Presbyterian church. Let all come and hear a treat.

—The telephone service has been extended to the residence of Dan Simmons. —Prof. Parker will make another balloon ascension at this place on Saturday next.

—Remember the lecture and musicale next Friday night, at the Presbyterian church. —Born, at Wide Hollow, Wednesday, November 26th, to the wife of Elmer Schwartz, a son.

—The North Yakima male quartet will give a concert at the opera house on Christmas week. —Everybody should hear Rev. Kenneth Duncan in his lecture at the Presbyterian church Friday night.

—The next meeting of the district lodge of the Independent Order of Good Templars will be held in North Yakima in March next. —Died, at North Yakima, Monday evening, November 24th, Jessie, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Liggett, aged 3 years, 3 months and 29 days.

—But twenty-six county tax receipts have been written to date out of a probable twelve hundred. Taxes become delinquent on the first of January. —About three hundred citizens attended the pork and bean reception of the Sons of Veterans at the Grand Army hall, Saturday night, and a royal good time resulted.

—The Lloyd Bros.' stock of merchandise is being moved from Ellensburg to Spokane Falls. Kaminsky, of the P. O. Store, is also preparing to seek a new location. —The superior court will convene in this city on Tuesday next. There are over a hundred cases docketed for trial, a very small percentage of which are criminal cases.

—Public ball to-night at the Hotel Bartholet. A general invitation is extended to the good people of Yakima to be present and enjoy themselves in the mazes of the dance.

PERSONAL.

Register Krutz left on Tuesday for a visit to Seattle. J. B. Reavis left for the Sound Tuesday on legal business.

Fred R. Reed returned from South Bend Tuesday to spend Thanksgiving. Louis Harris returned to-day from taking in the sights at Spokane Falls.

W. A. Cox and family left on Tuesday for a tour of the cities of the Sound. Mrs. Pleas Bounds is in Ellensburg visiting her sister, Mrs. James Schults.

Mrs. Chris Scow returned from a visit to her old home in Wichita, Kansas, last week. Miss Francis E. Dunning returned from Tacoma, Tuesday, with the intention of remaining here.

Representative-elect Snively returned on Saturday last from a trip to Seattle, Tacoma and Portland. D. A. Clement, of Spokane Falls, spent several days in the city this week looking after his property interests.

Mrs. Charles Lambkin, of Tacoma, who has been visiting her brother, O. Vaneyckle, at Yakima City, returned to her home on Sunday last. Walter J. Reed, of Cle-Elum, was in the city Wednesday. Mr. Reed has again taken charge of his hotel and is conducting it as of old, to the satisfaction of his guests.

L. S. Beach, night telegraph operator at this point, left last week for his home in Ohio. He has been succeeded by D. J. McIntyre, who was transferred from the tunnel. R. K. Nichols and Walter Granger were in attendance at the meeting of the directors of the Northern Pacific, Yakima & Kittitas Irrigation company, which was held in Tacoma on Tuesday.

DEMOCRATS WILL BE A POWER. Yakima's Representative on the Senatorial Question—Life Advantages Favoring the Election and Getting Down to Business. In a conversation with a HERALD reporter, Tuesday, Representative-elect H. J. Snively delineated his views of the position the democrats should take on the senatorial question.

"The most important work that will come before the legislature," he said, "is the adoption of the code. It is estimated that this will make 2400 pages, and as the session cannot possibly be extended beyond sixty days, in order to complete this necessary work forty pages must be reviewed every day. It will thus be seen that little time can be frittered away in senatorial skirmishes. The fight between Squire and Calkins is to a finish. There will be no compromise. Neither feels assured of enough followers to compass his election, and both are working for democratic support. My idea is for the democrats to vote solidly for some candidate, so that their strength will be felt and appreciated. Should Calkins have 35 votes, the 22 democratic votes would be the balance of power that could cause a dead-lock or elect either of these two leading candidates. The fight is growing more bitter with every passing day and neither candidate will consent to give in any particular to the other. This being the case, it may devolve upon the democrats to name and cause the election of some third person who would be satisfactory to one or the other factions of the republicans. In any event, I believe in forcing an election and preventing the waste of valuable time."

THE WORLD'S FAIR PLANS.

Some of the Special Features of the Exposition. Marked Attention Will be Given to All Matters Pertaining to Agriculture, Etc.

The leading features of the fair are now developing into something like intelligent order. Far from there being the slightest disposition on the part of the exposition directors to slight or contract the agricultural department of the great show, there is a decided determination to afford it all the room necessary, and to give it special prominence. This view has been sustained and strengthened by the expression of Prof. C. V. Riley, of the agricultural department of the government.

On this subject he says: "The Columbian exposition will differ from the world's fairs of the past in the prominence which naturally must be given in this country to agricultural exhibits. In this department, so interesting alike to the metropolitan citizen and to the farmer, I would not strive to make one monotonous and continuous exhibit. In the six months during which the exposition will be opened to visitors many products of trees, bush and vine will succeed one another in season. The fruits and vegetables, which will be marketable in May when the exposition opens, will have given place to other species in June, and so on, through the six months' session. The exhibits in all the departments of agriculture and horticulture should be something more than the amplification of the average state agricultural show, and should be as far as possible educational rather than as an advertisement of resources. By this I mean that statistics, methods and processes of cultivating should all be adequately shown and fully illustrated."

A very keen interest is being taken by the horticulturists and florists of the country in the exhibit to be made in their direction. They are being heard from constantly, and all so far unite in the opinion that an acre or so of space, as contemplated by the classification committee, would be entirely inadequate to the requirements of this most interesting section of the great show.

The great lake will afford its own peculiar triumphs, unequalled in the program of all former world's expositions. The marine exhibit will be something of a character never before attempted or even thought possible. The lake frontage makes possible a remarkable naval and hydraulic display in connection with the government exhibit. It has been suggested that the development of the Atlantic steamship service from the earliest vessels to the "ocean greyhounds" of the six days' passage would be an instructive exhibit, and it is also suggested that one of the smaller United States ships of war, fully equipped and manned, might be secured, and the manning of the yards and other maneuvers of the crew would form a very attractive feature to the tens of thousands of people who never saw a war ship.

The chorus of 1000 children proposed by Professor William L. Tomlins to participate in the ceremonies of the dedication in October, 1892, and to give a series of performances during the progress of the exposition in 1893 has been enthusiastically received. The executive committee of the exposition directors has by formal resolution heartily approved the suggestion and conveyed the thanks of the exposition officials to Professor Tomlins for making it.

The profession of architects generally will be called upon for appropriate designs for the exposition buildings when the plan of exhibit of classification is approved and the apportionment of buildings on the fair site determined. The ground and buildings committee will, as soon as possible, after canvassing the various suggestions about the scope and size of buildings, prepare a general circular and advertise for plans of these buildings from all the architects of the United States, and offering first, second and third premiums for a plan of each building they accept, which premium should give them the absolute right to use the plans in any manner or form they may see fit. By this method they will get hold of a great many original ideas from different architects, each great in one specialty or in one original idea, and when all are grouped together the wealth of suggestion afforded will give the commission the amplest opportunity for appropriate selection.

ESSAYS. She is sleeping, sweetly sleeping; Eyes are closed and lips are pressed; Little hands are pale and silent; Clapsed upon her snowy breast. She is sleeping, yes, how peaceful; Do not break that calm repose; For she's with her dear Redeemer; Far away from earthly woes. Lay aside the dainty ornaments; She will need them never more; For her little feet have lauded On yon heaven's stony shore. But the thoughts of little Jessie Fill our hearts with love and pain; For her little feet have lauded On yon heaven's stony shore. Calm and sweet she now is sleeping; Eyes are closed and lips are pressed; No more the little face uplifted Dawns upon our yearning sight. But we know that she is resting And we dry our tearful eyes; For our darling's with the angels, Borne by them up in the skies. From this world she has departed; Through death's valley she has trod; O'er the waves of death's dark river Safe before the throne of God. She'll be missed, oh yes, how sadly; No sweet voice, no patter'ing feet; On heaven's shore she now is waiting For her friends once more to greet. Sunny brows—no care shall shade them; Bright eyes—no pain shall ever dim; Royal lips—no time shall fade them; Jesus calls them unto him. Mrs. L. L. LOBBETT.

For Sale, Registered Holstein-Friesian bulls and Poland China hogs. H. E. SCURDER, MOORE.

Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I WILL, on the 23d day of December, 1900, at 1 o'clock p. m., sell to the highest bidder, from Chappell & Cox's warehouse on the west side of the track, two bedsteads, spring and wool mattresses, one stove and other household goods; also a fifty dollar bank account.

Bids for Ritrapping. THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS will receive bids to-morrow about two hundred yards of ritrapping at the lower Natchez bridge. Plans and specifications to be seen at Auditor's office.

Notice to Creditors. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL PERSONS having claims against the estate of John Buckley, deceased, to present the same, with the proper vouchers, at the office of Whitson & Parker, in North Yakima, Yakima county, state of Washington, within one year from the date hereof, or the same will be forever barred.

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.

CHANGE OF QUARTERS. A. J. Krundt has removed the YAKIMA BAKERY From Front Street to the building recently vacated by Wm. Shearer On Yakima Avenue.

NOTICE. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT, IN PURSUANCE of a resolution of the Board of Trustees of the Wenas Ditch company, a corporation duly organized under the laws of the state of Washington, the principal place of business at the residence of David Longmire, on the Wenas creek, which said resolution was passed by the said board of trustees on the 23d day of November, 1890, a meeting of the stockholders of said company will be held at their regular place of business above mentioned, on SATURDAY, JANUARY 17TH, 1891.

YAKIMA MARKET. ALL KINDS OF FRESH AND SALTED MEATS. GRAIN-FED PORK, LIVER WORST. Bolognas and Sausages a specialty. All accounts must be paid weekly. No deduction in this, as it is a compact of local butchers. Orders taken at Residences and Delivered Free of Charge. SAMUEL FEAR.

NOTICE. STATE OF WASHINGTON, County of Yakima, In Justice Court, North Yakima precinct, before S. C. Henton, Justice of the Peace. The State of Washington to John B. Roub: You are hereby notified that Peter Leonard has filed a complaint and claim against you in said court, which will come on to be heard at my office in North Yakima, Yakima county, Washington, on the 23d day of December, A. D. 1890, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., and unless you appear and then there answer the same will be taken as confessed, and the demand of the plaintiff granted. The object and demand of said complaint and claim is that on or about October 1st, 1890, defendant, John B. Roub, hired of plaintiff one team of horses for an indefinite number of days at \$1.25 per day; that defendant had said horses twenty-four days; and that said horses were strayed and lost; that said defendant, John B. Roub, did not return said horses, but left for parts unknown to the plaintiff; and that plaintiff was compelled to pay out of his own money the sum of \$1.50 for return of said horses. Plaintiff prays for judgment against said defendant, John B. Roub, for \$30 for use of said horses, and for \$1.50, the amount paid out by plaintiff for return of said horses. Amount in all, sum total, \$31.50 and for his cost of this action. Complaint filed Nov. 21, A. D. 1890, nov 27-28 S. C. HENTON, J. P.

The Celebrated French Cure, GUARANTEED TO CURE ANY FORM OF NEURALGIA, MIGRAINE, OR ANY DISORDER OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM, OR OF EITHER SEX, WHETHER ARISING FROM THE EXCESSIVE USE OF STIMULANTS, TOBACCO OR OPIUM, OR THROUGH YOUTHFUL INDULGENCE IN EXCESSIVE EXERCISE, OR SUCH AS LOSS OF BRAIN POWER, WAKEFULNESS, HEADACHE, DIZZINESS, DEPRESSION OF SPIRITS, HYSTERIA, NERVOUS PROSTRATION, NEURALGIC RHEUMATISM, LEUCORRHOEA, DYSMENORRHOEA, WEAK MEMORY, LOSS OF POWER AND EMPLOYMENT, WHICH IF NEGLECTED OFTEN LEAD TO PREMATURE OLD AGE AND INFIRMITY. Price \$1.00 a box, 6 boxes for \$5.00 Sent by mail on receipt of price. A WRITTEN GUARANTEE for every \$5.00 paid to return the money if the patient does not feel better in 10 days. Thousands of testimonials from old and young, of both sexes, permanently cured by this medicine. Circulars free. Address THE APHRO MEDICINE CO., WESTERN BRANCH, PORTLAND, OR.

Simpson Bros. Are now prepared to furnish to the Public the Superior Varieties of Fruit, Shade and Ornamental Trees.

NURSERY A MILE AND A HALF SOUTH EAST OF CITY P. O. Box 300 Orders can be left with A. L. PIX, North Yakima. Hay or Grain taken in Exchange for Trees.

Great LXL Co.

Fourth Annual GRAND GIFT PRIZE SALE!

\$600 Given Away!

Having enjoyed a good trade during the year, we now show our appreciation by giving the following Prizes:

Every purchaser of One Dollar's worth of Goods is entitled to one number in the Grand Drawing, which will take place JANUARY 1, 1891.

- 1st Prize-- Value. 1 Grand Piano, . . . \$350
2d Prize-- Lady's gold diam'nd watch 100
3d Prize-- 1 Diamond Ring, . . . 50
4th Prize-- 1 Lady's Plush Coat, . . 25
5th Prize-- 1 Gent's Overcoat, . . . 20
6th Prize-- 1 Lady's Fur Cape, . . . 15
7th Prize-- 1 Grand Trunk, . . . 15
8th Prize-- 1 Lady's Dress Pattern, . 10
9th Prize-- 1 Boy's Suit, . . . 10
10th Prize-- 1 Fur Cap, . . . 5
\$600

Having just Received an elegant assortment of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Cloaks, which were made expressly for our trade, our prices are lower than ever. As we purchase these goods direct from the manufacturers, we can give our patrons better value for the money than elsewhere. We extend a cordial invitation to visit our establishment to inspect our magnificent new stock of goods.

The GREAT LXL Company Hyman Harris, Prop.

