

A Leading Chicago Paper Presents Its Views.

No Doubt of Early Admission—A Magnificent Array of Boundless Resources.

The Chicago Tribune of January 9, in a leading editorial, discourses as follows of Washington Territory:

The area of the territory in square miles is 69,904; in acres, 44,796,160. The census showed a population of 11,594 in 1861, 23,450 in 1870 and 74,763 in 1880. It is confidently claimed that the next census will show a round 400,000. The territorial secretary makes an interesting study of the relative vote and population at present. The total vote of the territory for 1886 was 47,230, or, deducting the estimated woman's vote, 39,900, the total male vote of that year. The total male vote of 1888 for presidential electors was 46,353. Adding to this the number of voters arriving in the territory since May 1 who could not vote, the total vote of 1888 would be 61,800, an increase of 21,900 over the male vote of 1886. On the basis of five inhabitants to the voter the population of the territory at this time would be 309,000. As compared with the other territories, Utah is the only one that has a city as populous as Tacoma, while none of them have three cities as populous as Tacoma, Seattle and Spokane. It does not look like an idle boast that by the close of the present century Washington will have a dozen cities of 50,000 people each.

BOUNDLESS RESOURCES.

The great mineral wealth of Washington is only in the incipency of its development, but the coal output alone from eleven mines last year was 946,243 tons, an increase of 25 per cent. over 1887, while an equal increase is anticipated for 1889. The assessable valuation of taxable property for 1888 is \$84,641,548, an increase of \$65,000,000 in ten years. In twenty years the railroad mileage has increased from 5 to 1400. The ocean tonnage of Puget Sound is 2,924,883 tons. The imports to the Tacoma customs districts last year were \$1,306,681 and the exports \$3,803,532. There were 261 corporations formed in the territory last year, with a total capitalization of \$40,437,900. The sawmills of the territory cut 706,983,146 feet of lumber, the value of the output being in round numbers \$9,000,000. The crop of hops, for which Washington is famous, was 7,350,000 pounds. The salmon catch was 180,000 cases, and the farmers raised 15,000,000 bushels of wheat.

ARGUMENTS FOR ADMISSION.

The arguments for Washington Territory admission into the union are irrefutable. They are not political in their nature. The strongest among them is a population approaching near to 300,000. Taxable property exceeding in value that of half a dozen states now in the union is another potent argument. A great and flourishing commerce is a third. Absolute stability of commercial and financial institutions is a fourth. The lowest percentage of illiteracy of any commonwealth on the American continent is a fifth. A sober and industrious farming population is a sixth. A manufacturing development already great and rapidly increasing is a seventh. A wealth of resources defying calculation is an eighth. The wonderful assurance of the future is a ninth. The strength and character of a people unexcelled in all that makes a nation great by any people on earth is a tenth. Washington states her case in irrefutable style. She has all the elements that go to the making up of a flourishing state in natural resources and their rapid development and ingrowing trade and commerce, while the lowest percentage of illiteracy of any commonwealth in the union speaks volumes for the intelligence of her people.

Killed in a Duel.

The New York Evening Sun prints a Berlin special, which, it says, comes from a source above suspicion. The special says: "Crown Prince Rudolf was killed in a duel Tuesday by Count Franz Clamgallas. The crown prince's witnesses were Count Hoyos and Prince Coburg, his brother-in-law. The count's witnesses were Prince Ferdinand Kinsky and another nobleman. The duel was fought at 4 p. m. in a little wood near Baden. The crown prince was wounded and transported to the nearest castle, Meyering, and died late in the evening, just at the hour when his coming was anxiously awaited at a state dinner in Hofburg. The crown prince had been paying attention to Countess Clamgallas for the past six months. It is claimed that recently while on a shooting excursion on the estate of the lady's mother-in-law Count Clamgallas surprised his wife in a compromising situation. The count at once challenged the crown prince. The latter, after consideration, accepted and the duel occurred. The whole affair has been largely suppressed by the Austrian court, but leaked out through some aristocrat, who were compromised in the affair, and had to leave the country. The emperor, who knew of the whole affair, has, it is said, fully approved of his son's behavior."

LANDS IN DOUGLAS COUNTY.

Lying south of Okanogan and north of Yakima and Kittitas is Douglas county, the county seat and principal town of which is Waterville. Perhaps no part of Washington has afforded choice lands for more new settlers during the past year than has that region lying around and near Waterville, and perhaps few small towns have made more rapid growth. Douglas county is a part of the immense region that has for years appeared upon the maps as the "Great Plains of the Columbia." It is a part of what is familiarly known as the

"Big Bend Country." In the northwest part of Douglas county is a fine body of timber, in the vicinity of what is known as Badger mountain, but the greater part of the country is composed of high, rolling, bunch grass plains and hills. The soil in most places is rich and some of it is found to produce excellent grain. The greatest drawback in most portions of the county is a scarcity of water. Good springs are found in places, however, and in other places water is easily obtained by digging wells. The rainfall in the summer season is not as great as would be desired, but crops grow and the yield is good. The climate is not severe in winter and is pleasant in summer and at all seasons invigorating.

In the raising of grain the farmers of Douglas county will in all probability make a good showing from now on, as that region will be supplied with at least two railroads within the forthcoming year. Unlike the Yakima valley, in which such a variety of products may be secured, the Douglas county country will be mainly devoted to grain and cattle raising and will therefore be less thickly inhabited than these fertile garden lands, but it is safe to conclude that thousands of homeseekers will yet find homes within its borders. To those seeking open agricultural lands that may be entered under the government land laws it is perhaps the most inviting portion of Washington territory at this time. It may be reached from Spokane Falls or from North Yakima.—Spokane Falls Review.

A Society Drama.

"So, Count, you desire to marry my daughter?" These words came from the lips of Reginald de Montmorency, the millionaire banker, as he stood in the sumptuously furnished parlor in his mansion on G street, facing a distinguished gentleman of foreign appearance. The latter fervently replied:

"Yes, yes, I do!" "I'll let you know my decision to-morrow; by the way, Count, my daughter and I have arranged for a little supper at Ormsby's cafe this evening. Will you join us?"

"With pleasure."

Gladys de Montmorency reclined on an excellently upholstered ottoman, in a boudoir, the furnishing of which must have cost a good deal of money.

There was a far-away look in her eye; there was a far-away look in her other eye. She was thinking of one who was dearer to her than life. She was thinking of the splendid Count Bologni, with his lustrous Italian eyes, and of the excellent chewing gum he had given her.

She was summoned to the library, where her father, the opulent banker, stroked her silken hair and said:

"Gladys, the Count has asked for your hand."

"That's business, father; there are no fees on the Count."

"Are you sure, my daughter, that he is your kind of people?"

"Dead sure."

"Because, my child," and his voice grew tremulous with emotion, "because I fear me much that he is not a Count at all. Methinks that when I was erstwhile at Omaha, I saw him as a waiter in a restaurant. My child! Oh, my child! These gray hairs would indeed go in sorrow to the grave; this old heart would be rended in twain if I were to see you in the soup!"

The lovely girl's breath came in gasps; she twined her beautiful arms about his neck and whispered:

"What are we going to do about it?"

"Harken," her father replied; "I have a scheme—number 207, series D. We'll take supper with him this evening, and I'll put him to a crucial test. Until then let us abide in peace. Kiss me again, my angelic child."

Myriads of light were gleaming in Ormsby's magnificent cafe when Mr. de Montmorency entered, with Gladys on his arm, queenly in her beauty and grace. The Count was already there, and the three sat down to a table together.

"What ho, waiter! Come hither!" The stern command from Mr. de Montmorency was instantly obeyed.

The waiter came to the table. Gladys could feel the color leave her cheeks.

She knew that the moment for the great test was come.

Even the stern lips of her father quivered, and the cold perspiration was on his brow, as he said:

"Count, my daughter and I only care for a steak and a cup of coffee. Will you order for us?"

The count rose from his chair, and his ringing voice could be heard throughout the vast room as he said:

"Slaughter in the pan and draw one in the dark twice."

Reader, there is but little more to add. Crushed and broken, Gladys retired to a convent to end her life in quiet and solitude.

The count left for his native country on foot, but a haystack in which he was sleeping one night took fire and he perished in the flames.

THE END.

A Comparison.

The whole vote of Oregon in November, 1888, was 61,914; that of Washington Territory was 46,348. At the rate of four and one-half persons to each voter, the population of Oregon would be 278,613, and that of Washington would be 208,464. The assessed value of property in Oregon is \$85,806,429; in Washington Territory, \$84,641,548.

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

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

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

LAND FOR FRUIT CULTURE.

What is Expected of Irrigation in Eastern Yakima.

One Hundred Square Miles of Magnificent Soil Which Water Will Transform into One Vast Orchard or Garden.

Across the Columbia river—reaching southward from the Yakima to the Columbia river where it flows westward to the sea, is a strip of comparatively level bottom land, probably twenty miles long by five wide, that now, because of the lack of water, is comparatively valueless. The soil is of a fine loamy nature, generally black in color, and all covered with a dense growth of sage brush. Wherever water has been obtained and used upon growing vegetation, the yield has been most astonishing. Whenever a vine or fruit tree has been planted, and water applied, the growth has been somewhat miraculous.

With the knowledge of the latent fertility of this vast body of land possessing them, the people not only of the immediate region named, but of the country all about, have long debated the project of supplying that region with water sufficient for irrigation purposes for the entire tract. Experience in fruit raising in the vicinity of Pasco, where the soil possesses identical features with that across the river, demonstrates beyond a doubt that fruit will thrive most luxuriantly and produce abundantly, if only sufficient moisture is provided.

The altitude is but 355 feet above the sea, while that of Walla Walla is 900 feet, and his ability to produce fruits and berries of the finest quality is beyond dispute. The agitation of the water supply for this well-nigh arid region gives promise of definite results, for it has been announced, and it is believed authoritatively that a strong company has been organized to take water from the Yakima somewhere near Prosser falls, and to convey the same in inexhaustible quantities to and over the land in question, which will make this rather inhospitable tract to blossom as the rose.

It is said by those whose life's work has fitted them to know that the region named is, not only from the character of its soil, but from its altitude, particularly adapted to the successful growth of fruit and vegetables, and it is mainly to the attainment of that desirable end that the recent move to establish an irrigation ditch of so great proportions has been made. It is with the same idea in view that the very many entries of desert land have so lately and seemingly so anxiously been made at the land office in this city.

The Northern Pacific Railroad Company have for a long time had in contemplation the extending of one large ditch down the north side of the Yakima through the famous Sunnyside region, and Mr. Paul Schuler told the writer a little more than a year ago that the opening of that fine section to high cultivation was not only in contemplation but was almost an assured fact. It may be, therefore, that the present move on the part of the New York company is through the direct influence of this ambitious and persevering officer. At any rate, if the schedule is carried through, a vast breadth of hitherto comparatively valueless country will add its share to the marvelous productions of which Washington territory has already shown itself capable, as well as peopling a section now almost devoid of inhabitants.

Fruit culture is an industry that can hardly be overdone anywhere, much less in the great Northwest. When it is remembered that in Eastern Washington, north of Franklin and Yakima counties, fruits cannot be very successfully grown, and that a vast country lies north and east of these counties that must forever be supplied with fruits. The population, too, will ever be on the increase and railroad facilities will be commensurate with the growth and demands of the country. The northern portion of our territory will always be given up to mining, lumbering, stock raising and other agricultural pursuits. It will therefore be readily seen that there will ever be an enormous demand for fruits, and this the locality heretofore spoken of is an admirable position to supply. Concerning the productiveness of this section and its peculiar adaptation for fruit raising, there can scarcely be any question, basing this conclusion on the sure promises of successful fruit culture in the regions immediately adjacent.—M. D. Egbert in the Oregonian.

Let Like His Mother's.

"Did you make these doughnuts, Mandy, dear?"

"Yes, darling, I hope you like them."

"Well, perhaps my taste has changed or my jaws have limbered up or something, but they ain't much like the doughnuts my mother used to make."

"Aren't they? And I tried so hard to (tears) make them nice?"

"Nice! By George, Mandy, if my mother had made such splendid puffed doughnuts as yours, I would have died in my early childhood, of an overloaded stomach. Thanks to the sagacity of a dear old woman, it took two days and a haul to wear out one of her doughnuts."

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

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

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

HOMES FOR ALL.

What an Eastern Magazine Says of the Great Yakima Country.

A Country Equal to and Very Similar to Favored Portions of California—Benefits of Irrigation.

This sunny fruitful Yakima country, lying on the eastern side of the Cascade mountains and on the western side of the great Columbia basin, was a sage brush desert, as nature made it. Nature made it for it, however, a fertile soil, and sent down from the snows and springs of the mountains copious streams of pure, cold water that are fullest in the summer, when the land grows thirsty under cloudless skies. Man has done the rest. He has turned the water upon the land, causing it to moisten his meadows, grain fields and orchards. There is still much desert left for the labors of later settlers, but a great deal of the former waste of sand and sage brush is now verdant and flowering farm and garden land.

This knot of valleys which meet at the new town of North Yakima seems a bit of Southern California here in the North. The bare mountains, with their purple, blue and rosy colors at sunset, the wastes of sage brush, and the belts of green, well cultivated land, with shade and fruit trees around the farm houses, all remind one of California. Instead of vineyards there are hop fields, with their serried columns of green. There is the same luxuriance of floral and vegetable growth in the door yards, wherever the little irrigating ditches refresh the dry, rich soil. And the future of these valleys is plainly to be much like that of the California valleys, namely, to be densely settled with a prosperous population engaged in horticulture and agriculture on small farms. Ten or fifteen acres carefully tilled will support a family; with forty a man might esteem himself well-off when he gets it all under ditch and in crops and orchards.

The valleys which converge at North Yakima are those of the Wenas, Natchez, Coyuche and Ahtanum, streams which head in the Cascade mountains and flow into the Yakima river, and also the Moxee basin, on the eastern side of the Yakima, irrigated with water from the main river. The four tributary streams have valleys about twenty miles long and from one to three miles broad, and the Moxee basin is of circular form, about ten miles across. All farming and gardening is done by irrigation. Probably about one-fourth of the land which may be said to be already under ditch, because easily irrigated from the main ditches already constructed, is now cultivated. New ditch enterprises will greatly increase the area of fertile land available for settlement. About four miles south of the town the valley is enclosed by a range of mountains through which the river flows at Union gap. The Yakima then enters a broad plain. One side of this plain belongs to the Indians of the Yakima, Klickitat and other tribes and forms the Sincoc reservation. Much of it is naturally irrigated by the Topnash and Sataz rivers, whose waters spread over the low lands, making lush meadows for the Indians' cattle. On the northern side of the river the wide plain is all a sage brush desert at present, but a company has offered to buy the railroad sections and is going to cut a big canal next year to irrigate over 300,000 acres. When this is done the desert will speedily fill up with people and the farming population tributary to the town will more than double. North Yakima's reasonable expectations are to become a handsome little city of five or six thousand, or perhaps ten thousand people, full of fruit trees and flowers, something like San Jose, in California. The frame-work has been well laid for such a city in the broad streets with little streams of water on each side and the rows of shade trees.

The climate is almost beyond fault-finding. There is a short, moderately cold winter, lasting only six weeks, a warm summer, with cool nights, and a long pleasant spring and fall. The long season of warm sunshine makes every thing grow rapidly that is watered. Trees set out as small saplings three years ago are now large enough to shade a two-story house. Along the Natchez, where the high hills cut off the north winds, and also in the narrow valley of the Wenas, peach orchards flourish. In the wider valley of the Ahtanum peaches do not do as well, but apples, plums and cherries yield abundantly. Hops are becoming an important crop. Tobacco, which is raised successfully on the Moxee estate, promises to become a staple. Wheat yields from twenty-five to fifty bushels to the acre and oats from fifty to eighty bushels. The sage brush land on the benches is even more fertile than that in the bottoms and the ditch engineers manage to get the water upon plateaux that seem to the eye to be much above the level of the streams. The fact is the streams fall so rapidly that ditches carried a few miles irrigate land on high benches that appear to lie quite out of the reach of water. Another important fact is that these streams are of such volume that every acre that can be reached by ditches can be abundantly irrigated and there will be more water running to waste than can be used.

In company with Judge Lewis, of Seattle, who owns a ranch near North Yakima, and with Mr. Cunningham, an English gentleman, who is connected with the Moxee company, the artist and the writer drove up the Ahtanum valley. It is all occupied by farmers, but the farms are much too large and could probably be subdivided so as to support three times the present population of the valley. Of late the land holders have shown a willingness to cut down their farms and sell portions of them.

An interesting excursion was also made to the Moxee farm, three miles from North Yakima, across the river. This place fur-

nishes the best example of farming on a large scale that can be seen in Washington Territory. It is owned by a stock company in which Mr. Bell and Gardner Hubbard, of the Bell Telephone Company, are the principal owners, and abundant capital has been furnished to carry out the plans of the skillful Scotch manager, Mr. Ker.

The great Moxee ditch when completed will furnish water for 10,000 acres. The farming operations of the present year include 140 acres in barley, 30 in wheat, 35 in Indian corn, 35 in hops, 5 in oats, 25 in tobacco, 240 in alfalfa and 78 in timothy. The timothy meadows lie along the river and are not irrigated, but all the rest of the land is watered either by small ditches, or, in the case of the alfalfa fields, by flooding, which is done by a system of dikes. The expense of irrigating the 550 acres in crop is estimated at about \$300 for the season of two months and a half. A young nursery is also watered and the trees are making rapid growth. Mr. Ker is satisfied from his experiment of last year and his growing crop of this year that both soil and climate in the Yakima country are well suited for tobacco culture and that farmers can engage in this industry with the certainty of profit. The store, barns, stables and shops of the Moxee company make a village like cluster of buildings and from the broad piazzas of the manager's house there is a view over the whole estate which our artist has sketched. All this broad sweep of cultivated land was a desert three years ago. Money and skill have converted the waste of sage brush into a great model farm, where methods of irrigating can be studied and every crop adapted to the region can be seen under scientific culture. The people of the Yakima country are hearty in their appreciation of what the Moxee company are doing.

Settlers coming from the east, where irrigation is unknown, are sometimes timid about undertaking this method of farming and hesitate to buy land in the Yakima country. If they stay a few days and talk with the old residents, visiting the farms and informing themselves about the cost and labor required to get water upon the land, they are very likely to change their minds and remain. A man who has thoroughly tried farming by irrigation is sure to commend it. He would not be willing to worry about drought and put up with short crops every two or three years. He has the matter figured down to a fine point—so much extra expense for irrigating and so many more bushels to the acre as a sure result. There is always a balance of profit on the side of irrigation. The cost of all main ditches is added at once to the value of the land and becomes capital invested. The field ditches are run with a plow and the work of turning the water through them comes at a season when the farmer has little else to do and does not make much of a figure in his annual expense account. In gardening and fruit raising the advantages of irrigation are even greater than in general farming. It is amazing what an amount of small fruits and vegetables can be got from an acre of this rich Yakima soil when water is freely supplied to it. And there is a good market for all such produce in the growing cities on Puget Sound, only about 125 miles distant.

I have not yet spoken of one of North Yakima's best prospects for further growth. Public opinion in all parts of Washington has settled upon the place as the capital of the new state. At the last session of the territorial legislature a bill for the removal of the capital from Olympia to North Yakima failed by only two votes. There is no concentration of opinion on any other town. North Yakima is the geographical center and is much nearer than any other town to being the center of population. It is on the main trunk line of railroad which traverses Washington from east to west and is thus easily accessible from all parts of the territory. Besides, it has the facilities and resources in climate, soil and abundant water to make an exceedingly attractive city. Probably nine out of ten of the people of Washington already look upon it as the future capital of the new state.—Northwest Magazine.

Long-Standing

Blood Diseases are cured by the persevering use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

This medicine is an Alterative, and causes a radical change in the system. The process, in some cases, may not be quite so rapid as in others; but, with persistence, the result is certain. Read these testimonials:

"For two years I suffered from a severe pain in my right side, and had other troubles caused by a torpid liver and dyspepsia. After giving several medicines a fair trial without a cure, I began to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I was greatly benefited by the first bottle, and after taking five bottles I was completely cured."—John W. Benson, 70 Lawrence st., Lowell, Mass.

Last May a large carbuncle broke out on my arm. The usual remedies had no effect and I was confined to my bed for eight weeks. A friend induced me to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Less than three bottles healed the sore. In all my experience with medicine, I never saw more

Wonderful Results.

Another marked effect of the use of this medicine was the strengthening of my sight."—Mrs. Carrie Adams, Holly Springs, Texas.

"I had a dry scaly humor for years, and suffered terribly; and, as my brother and sister were similarly afflicted, I presume the malady is hereditary. Last winter, Dr. Tyson, (of Ferrandina, Fla.) recommended me to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and continue it for a year. For five months I took it daily. I have not had a blemish upon my body for the last three months."—T. E. Wiley, 148 Chambers st., New York City.

"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, Everett, Mass.

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Embracing all the latest novelties in Ladies' Wear.

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