

BLACKMAIL.

The Mysteries of Metropolitan Advertising.

How the Personal Crop of Feels to Pluck—Advertisements, Matrimonial and Personal—Strange Specimens.

Journalism in New York is continually changing; but no paper changes hands so often as the *Herald*. In order to prevent any such danger as the forming of a ring for improper purposes, Bennett keeps up a continual change among his men, but it is more than suspected that a handsome amount of peculation is accomplished. The rule in the *Herald* relation is not dissimilar so much as to the transfer of one post to another. The pay is kept at as low a rate as possible, for Bennett, like his father, is miserably with his workmen, and no amount of wealth can make him liberal. As this establishment, which does a business of a million and a half a year, is altogether in the hands of hirelings, the only way to make men honest is to keep them so much in motion that fraud is rendered difficult.

Society and commerce work through certain methods which gradually obtain general acceptance. The same law applies to the operation of crime. The *Herald* is the acknowledged medium of swindlers, and all other members of the army of frauds who use the "personal" as a means of communication. The columns of this paper indeed give many hints of the depth of the mysterious iniquity of the metropolis. Only those who are fully initiated can understand the nature of some of these notices whose full meaning must be terrible to the persons addressed. Who would think, for instance, that the following paragraph was a demand for blackmail or hush money:

"C. L.—I want to borrow \$10,000 to \$20,000. You promised to find a lender. Address M. D., *Herald* office."

It need hardly be suggested that no man who expects to borrow \$10,000 addresses an anonymous person. "Borrow" under such circumstances has a meaning of its own. Blackmailing is a practice regularly carried on, and respectable victims are continually caught. One man, who is now dead, but who was at one time the "Chamberlain" or treasurer of the city, paid \$80,000 in the way of "loans" to those who had got him in their clutches. Another case. A merchant of wealth and reputation was bled by such loans until he was ruined in purse and character.

A noted clergyman, who occupied a secretaryship in one of the boards of the church, was a few years ago blackmailed so severely that, after paying out all the money he could save from his salary, he was exposed and degraded from office. A similar attempt was made on another clergyman, who escaped the snare and retaliated by punishing the offenders.

The art of blackmailing is studied very closely and great success is reached. At one time a very beautiful woman attended church for several successive months, taking a seat directly next to that of a noted capitalist, but the scheme failed. Men of wealth are watched in a systematic manner. Bank cashiers and others who earn large sums are shadowed for the purpose of learning their habits, and if the latter lead into any dissolute paths they are easily drawn into a trap, and are placed under a levy which never stops while life lasts. Several men have gone to Europe and made a long tour in order to escape these harpies, but on their return the horror has generally been renewed. The number of victims now subject to this outrageous system would surprise the public could it be known, and still more surprising would be the position occupied by some of them.

THE ARTIST MODEL SYSTEM.
The winter is a busy time for artists, many of whom need living models—a fact which brings before us the method by which this business is carried on; look at the following published notice:

WANTED—A young lady, of graceful figure, as model, by an artist; liberal remuneration. Address Artist, *Herald* office, appointing an interview.

The model business is chiefly in the hands of the demi monde of this city, who consider this a regular feature in their method of life, and indeed it may be considered the least objectionable. The terms are from \$2 to \$5 per sitting. Calling on an artist some time ago, I was informed by his assistant that he was engaged with a model, and therefore was not to be seen. Some of this class serve as lay figures for dress-makers, and are useful in showing off the effect of new styles.

STRANGE APPRAISAL.
A glimpse at "Personals" calls up a great variety of suggestions. Sentences which only suggest mystery to others have a deep and intense meaning to the parties interested. Here is an instance of more than usual character:

FANNY DARLING—Do not deceive or trifle with your first and only love. Am I yours only? They tell me you are in love with another, but I know better, from proofs given. My heart is wholly yours. Is yours wholly mine? Yours Fan.

"How much longer is this infamous comedy to last? You have no right to play with my mind in the way you are doing; I am no dog. Address M., box 135, *Herald* office."

Among this style of advertisements are those of a double entendre character, saying one thing and meaning another. You will find the idea illustrated in such notices as these:

"A lady stranger in this city desires to meet an honorable gentleman of means who will assist her temporarily. Address J., *Herald* office."

"A young English lady of 21, without friends and in need, desires a position as housekeeper. A small assistance included gratefully received. Satisfaction given upon interview. Address C. G., *Herald* office."

"A young lady, a stranger in the city, suddenly thrown out of employment, would be glad to meet some honorable gentleman who would assist her financially. Address Necessity, *Herald* Uptown Branch office."

"A modest young lady, aged 20, residing with her parent, would like some kind, elderly gentleman to loan her a little pocket money. Address Gertrude, *Herald* Uptown Branch office."

"A young widow, of cultivated tastes and appearance, would like some kind-hearted, middle-aged gentleman to assist her financially for a choice of large, bright, comfortably furnished rooms near Delmonico's. Address Bulah, *Herald* Uptown Branch office."

Those who are acquainted with the arts employed by female adventurers, and the adroit manner in which they reach their victims and afterwards master them, will fully recognize the meaning of the above. They are meant but for one purpose. This is shown by the fact that the appeals are made, not to their own sex, but to men. In some instances the advertisers are in league with a blackmail clique, but generally they depend upon their own efforts. The best success which has ever come before the public is that of Mrs. Burdell Cunningham. She entrapped her victim in a masterly manner, and after he had ceased to be of use to her, she murdered him.

Wants to be Buried Alive.

In the course of a lengthy interview Dr. Tanner, the great faster, recently said: "I propose to do discipline my body and mind that I can take upon myself, at will, a trance state, and while in this condition be buried. I shall remain in the grave four weeks and then be disinterred, and I believe resuscitated. In that state there is no respiration, and the body thus becomes air-tight; it is as if hermetically sealed, and the valves of the heart are changed to a condition similar to the position occupied in an unborn child."

Senator Mitchell has introduced in the senate a bill, which was referred to the committee on public lands, enlarging the rights of homesteaders on public lands. The bill provides that when any person entitled under the existing laws to a homestead of 160 acres, and for such purpose locates on eighty acres of surveyed land subject to entry under the existing law, he shall have the right to extend the boundaries of his claim on any unsurveyed land adjacent to his entry to the extent of eighty acres additional, and when such lands are included within government surveys, the boundaries of his claim shall be adjusted in accordance with the government lines.

Cool Swindling.

Some weeks ago W. B. Brackenridge, of San Francisco, appeared in Tacoma and was introduced to J. H. Hall, a real estate dealer, to whom he made a proposition to buy timber lands and trade in timber claims. His references seemed satisfactory and Mr. Hall agreed to his terms. A number of plats were ordered from Seattle and soon they came along with a bill for \$63, which Mr. Hall paid. Brackenridge then wanted \$75 to meet some pressing claims, and Mr. Hall gave it to him. Then Brackenridge wanted \$15 more, a part of which was to be expended in a compass. Then he wanted \$10 more for other purposes, and then he disappeared from Mr. Hall's sight. Meantime Brackenridge had asked Verdon Bros., cigar dealers, to cash a check for him for \$130 and they obligingly did so and the check was honored. He asked them next to cash a check for \$150 on the Merchants' National bank, signed by himself, and they complied with his request, but payment was refused, as Brackenridge had no account at that bank. Since that time Brackenridge has disappeared from their sight, and there are several other business men looking for Brackenridge. His forgeries and swindles amount to about \$1500 on the face of returns so far.

Washington's Family.

The history of George Washington's British ancestors has been traced back on one side to the Norman conquerors of England, and on the other side to the Saxons, and from the earliest dates the family appears to have belonged to the landed gentry or lower nobility. Freeman, the historian, says: "The Teutonic clan, which in some unrecorded settlement of our folk planted on a spot of English soil the obscure name of the Washingtons, dreamed not that the name of their little mark should become the first of names in a younger and vaster England."

While the name of Washington is of German origin, the blood is largely Norman. The old record says that when Henry VIII dissolved the monasteries in 1529-30 he gave the land in Sulgrave with other estates in Northampton to Laurence Washington, of Northampton, gentleman, who built a stone house on the estate, and there eleven children and sixteen grandchildren were born (including John and Laurence, the emigrants to America), and fourteen great-grandchildren. It is almost in the center of England, and in a quiet, rural neighborhood. Irving thought that the three red stars and two red stripes of the family coat of arms furnished the germ idea of the American flag, but the accepted history of the flag is somewhat different. Three generations of the Washingtons lived there. Then the fortunes of the family declined, but were afterwards restored by wealthy marriages. Cave Castle, in Yorkshire, was the home of the Washingtons during the commonwealth, and from there Colonel John Washington, the great-grandfather of George, emigrated to America in 1657 or 1658.

Among the noble neighbors of the Washingtons were the Fairfaxes and Harrisons. Major General Thomas Fairfax and Major General Thomas Harrison were fellow-soldiers in Cromwell's army. The brothers, John and Laurence, sons of Sir William Washington, left England during the reign of Cromwell, and came to Virginia. John married Anna Polk. Their son Laurence married Mildred Warner. Their son Augustus married for his second wife, in 1730, Mary Ball, who became the mother of George. But William Washington, the father of John and Laurence, the emigrants, married Eleanor Harrison, and thus the remote ancestry of our first and last presidents were connected by marriage.

Five Hundred Per Day.
It is estimated, on reliable authority, that the influx of immigrants alone into Washington at the present time is very nearly 500 per day. A study of the passenger lists of the different roads will show the daily division to be about as follows: Northern Pacific, 100 to 150; Oregon Short Line, 50 to 100; Oregon & California, 30 to 115; Canadian, 100; while steamers and other routes make the estimate of 500 an approximately accurate one. The daily average for 1888 was 300, and it is quite certain that before 1889 is over the arrivals will reach 1000 per day. This is the estimate made by railroad officials and by close observers of the tide of immigration.

—Fawcett Bros. are agents for the celebrated Brammer Sewing Machine. It is conceded by experts to be the best washer in the world. They let them out on trial; and if they do not give entire satisfaction, they can be returned at their expense. 1-1m.

She Spanked Harrison.

A poorly clad lady, perhaps 60 years old, with a crown of snowy hair and face deeply furrowed, has been going from house to house in Indianapolis lately seeking an engagement in the capacity of a domestic. She carries with her the regulation card from the office of an employment agency, and on it is written: "Indorsed by General Benjamin Harrison."

"Why doesn't General Harrison do something for you himself?" she is asked by almost every person to whom she applies. The aged lady is Mrs. Belle Miller. Her maiden name was Williams, and in her early days she was a servant at the old Harrison homestead near North Bend. When the president-elect was 9 years of age, he was sent to live for a time with his grandmother at the home place. Miss Williams was then a nurse for Mrs. Col. Taylor, Benjamin's aunt, who also lived there. Little Benny went back to his parents, and the nurse girl shortly afterward married. The two have not since laid eyes on each other, although Mrs. Miller made the attempt once to see him, but that was during the war, and he was then away at the head of the 70th Indiana. Lately she came to Indianapolis from her old home at North Bend, and, being a widow and penniless, has had to seek work. When she went to the employment agency for a card she was asked who would recommend her, and replied she guessed General Harrison would. This is how his name happens to be on the scrap of cardboard she carries about.

Answering the question "why don't General Harrison do something for you?" the old lady invariably replies: "I suppose he would, but I do not intend to bother big folks like he is. If he hadn't been elected president, I would go to him, but to do so now would look like I was a beggar, and the appearance of that is just exactly what I want to avoid. There are so many rushing to him and asking favors that I am going to keep away unless he sends for me, even if I have to go to the poorhouse."

"Do you remember anything about General Harrison's boyhood days?" she was questioned.

"I reckon I do," replied Mrs. Miller. "He was one of the baddest little boys that ever lived, always teasing and trying to scare somebody. One day I was packing an armful of wood upstairs, when he boistered. I fell down, the wood fell on me, and by the time I reached the bottom I was almost dead. Little Ben's grandmother heard the noise, and quick as she found out what it was she dressed him down with a switch right across her lap, and he yelled loud enough to be heard a mile away. It was only a few days after that when he tried to scare me again, and I hectorized him myself that time. Oh, he was always playing pranks, and no body would have ever thought that he was going to be president. I have been a democrat all my life, but I am a republican since he was elected."

In Memoriam.

DIED.—At North Yakima, February 17, 1889, Mrs. J. K. Tuft.

Again has the reaper been in our midst. Again we are reminded of the uncertainty of life and all things earthly. We are called to mourn the loss of a sister, a laborer in the fields of temperance, a co-worker for God and home and native land. We mourn not that she has passed to a higher life, of greater usefulness than earth could hold in store for her. We mourn not that our sister has escaped the weary decline of the evening, the cold and darkness of the winter of life, but for those who miss her loving ministrations. The chords of sympathy must twine around the helpless little babe who can never know a mother's love; therefore, to it

Resolved, That we, as members of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, extend our sympathy to the husband and children of the deceased.

"Two hands upon the breast, and labor's done: Two pale feet crossed in rest, the race is won." M. Beck, Cor. Sec. W. C. T. U.

Dr. Tanner Outdone.

The Montreal *La Presse* prints a remarkable story purporting to be the history of the case of Josephine Bedard, a woman 26 years old, living at Ling Wick, who has not eaten anything for 2550 days.

She has always been strong and healthy, but was attacked with diphtheria in December, 1880, and was dangerously ill for three weeks. Since her recovery she has not eaten a mouthful, her subsistence being entirely derived from water, of which she drinks no more than anybody else.

She has been examined by physicians, who cannot account for the extraordinary fact. She weighs 125 pounds, has a symmetrical figure, is quite handsome, and says she never thinks of food. She spends most of her time reading.

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INGERSOLL ON BLAINE.

A Masterly Speech That Has Taken Its Place in History.

The Great Inside Effort at the Cincinnati Convention in 1876—Christening Blaine "The Plumed Knight."

Now that it is definitely settled that James G. Blaine is to be at the head of the state department, it is natural that the powerful speech of Ingersoll in nominating Blaine for the presidency in 1876 is recalled, and believing that the *HERALD* readers will find it of interest, we republish it.

In 1876 Ingersoll went to Cincinnati at the head of the Illinois delegation and was selected by the Blaine forces assembled there from all parts of the union to nominate their favorite candidate. Several other aspirants for the presidential honor had been placed in nomination, and in presenting the name of Mr. Bristow, Senator Hoar had intimated that he was the only man capable of carrying Massachusetts. When the occasion arrived for the nomination of Blaine, Ingersoll took the platform and spoke as follows:

"Massachusetts may be satisfied with the loyalty of Benjamin H. Bristow; so am I; but if any man nominated by this convention cannot carry the state of Massachusetts I am not satisfied with the loyalty of that state. If the nominee of this convention can not carry the grand old commonwealth of Massachusetts by seventy-five thousand majority, I would advise them to sell out Faneuil Hall as a general headquarters. I would advise them to take from Bunker Hill that old monument of glory.

The republicans of the United States demand as their great leader in the contest of 1876 a man of intelligence, a man of integrity, a man of well known and approved political opinions. They demand a statesman; they demand a reformer after as well as before the election. They demand a politician in the highest, broadest and best sense—a man of superb moral courage. They demand a man acquainted with public affairs—with the wants of the people; with not only the requirements of the hour, but with the demands of the future. They demand a man broad enough to comprehend the relations of this government to the other nations of the earth. They demand a man well versed in the powers, duties, and prerogatives of each and every department of this government. They demand a man who will sacredly preserve the financial honor of the United States; one who knows enough to know that the national debt must be paid through the prosperity of this people; one who knows enough to know that all the financial theories in the world cannot redeem a single dollar; one who knows enough to know that all the money must be made, not by law, but by labor; one who knows enough to know that the people of the United States have the industry to make the money, and the honor to pay it over just as fast as they make it.

The republicans of the United States demand a man who knows that prosperity and resumption, when they come, must come together; that when they come, they will come hand in hand through the golden harvest field; hand in hand by the whirling spindles and the turning wheels; hand in hand past the open furnace doors; hand in hand by the flaming forges; hand in hand by the chimneys filled with eager fire, greeted and grasped by the countless sons of toil.

This money has to be dug out of the earth. You cannot make it by passing resolutions in a political convention.

The republicans of the United States want a man who knows that this government should protect every citizen, at home and abroad; who knows that any government that will not defend its defenders, and protect its protectors, is a disgrace to the map of the world. They demand a man who believes in the eternal separation and divorcement of church and school. They demand a man whose political reputation is spotless as a star; but they do not demand that their candidate shall have a certificate of moral character signed by a confederate congress. The man who has, in full, heaped and rounded measure, all these splendid qualifications, is the present grand and gallant leader of the republican party—James G. Blaine.

Our country, crowned with the vast and marvelous achievements of its first century, asks for a man worthy of the past, and prophetic of her future; asks for a man who has the audacity of genius; asks for a man who is the grandest combination of heart, conscience and brain beneath her flag—such a man is James G. Blaine.

For the republican host, led by this intrepid man, there can be no defeat.

This is a grand year—a year filled with the recollections of the revolution; filled with proud and tender memories of the past; with the sacred legends of liberty—a year in which the sons of freedom will drink from the fountains of enthusiasm; a year in which they call for a man who has preserved in congress what our soldiers won upon the field; a year in which they call for the man who has torn from the throat of treason the tongue of slander—for the man who has snatched the mask of democracy from the hideous face of rebellion; for the man who, like an intellectual athlete, has stood in the arena of debate and challenged all comers, and who is still a total stranger to defeat.

Like an armed warrior, like a plumed knight, James G. Blaine marched down the halls of the American congress and threw his shining lance full and fair against the brazen foreheads of the defamers of his country and the maligners of his honor. For the republican party to desert this gallant leader now, is as though an army should desert their general upon the field of battle.

James G. Blaine is now and has been for years the bearer of the sacred standard of the republican party. I call it

sacred, because no human being can stand beneath its folds without becoming and without remaining free.

Gentlemen of the convention, in the name of the great republic, the only republic that ever existed upon this earth; in the name of all her defenders and of all her supporters; in the name of all her soldiers living; in the name of all her soldiers dead upon the field of battle, and in the name of those who perished in the skeleton clutch of famine at Andersonville and Libby, whose sufferings he so vividly remembers, Illinois—Illinois nominates for the next president of this country, that prince of parliamentarians—that leader of leaders—James G. Blaine."

The Admission Bill.

The omnibus admission bill, as passed the two houses of congress on February 20, provides for admission as states of North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana and Washington. Dakota is to be divided on the line of the seventh standard parallel, produced due west to the western boundary of the territory. The delegates selected to a constitutional convention north of this parallel shall assemble at Bismarck, and those elected south of this parallel at Sioux Falls.

Delegates to a convention in each of the proposed new states shall be elected on the Tuesday after the first Monday of next May, and shall meet on the 4th of July and declare that they adopt the constitution of the United States. They are authorized thereupon to form constitutions and state governments.

Section 1 provides that at the election for delegates to the convention in South Dakota the electors shall vote for or against the Sioux Falls constitution. If a majority of the votes shall be for the constitution, the convention shall submit to the people of South Dakota, for ratification or rejection, the constitution framed at Sioux Falls and also articles and propositions separately submitted, including the question of locating the temporary seat of government, with such changes only as relate to the name and boundary of the proposed state; to the reapportionment of judicial and legislative districts; and such amendments as may be necessary in order to comply with the provisions of this act, and if a majority of the votes cast on ratification or rejection of the constitution shall be for the constitution, irrespective of the articles separately submitted, the state of South Dakota shall be admitted as a state in the union under said constitution as hereinafter provided; but the archives, records and books of the territory of Dakota shall remain at Bismarck, the capital of North Dakota, until an agreement in reference thereto is reached by said states. But if at the election for delegates to a constitutional convention in South Dakota a majority of all the votes cast shall be against the Sioux Falls constitution, it shall be the duty of the convention to form a constitution as if that question had not been submitted to the people.

It is made the duty of the president to admit the new states by proclamation after the constitutions formed are ratified at an election to be held the first Tuesday in October.

Each of the new states shall be entitled to one representative in congress except South Dakota, which shall be entitled to two representatives.

Section 11 provides that all lands hereinafter granted for educational purposes shall be disposed of only at public sale, and at a price not less than \$10 per acre, the proceeds to constitute a permanent school fund, the interest of which only shall be expended in support of said schools, but such lands may be under such regulations as the legislature may prescribe, be leased for periods of not less than five years, in quantities not exceeding one section to any person or company; and such lands shall not be subject to pre-emption, homestead entry, or any other entry under the land laws of the United States, whether surveyed or unsurveyed, but shall be reserved for school purposes only.

All mineral lands are exempted from the grants made by the act.

The two Dakotas are to be added to Justice Miller's circuit—the eighth— and Montana and Washington to Justice Field's—the ninth.

Until the time of voting, the name of Washington was changed in the bill to Tacoma, but it was then stricken out.

OFFICE—Corner Yakima Avenue and Second Street opposite First National Bank.

"The Old Reliable,"

G. W. CARY,

It still to be found "doing business at the old stand," on Yakima Avenue, where will always be found a complete stock of

General Merchandise,

Consisting of DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, GROCERIES, &c., of every variety. In connection with the store Mrs. Cary conducts a

Millinery Department,

Embracing all the latest novelties in Ladies' Wear.

Yakima Ave., North Yakima, W. T.

GUILLAND HOUSE

FIRST STREET, NORTH YAKIMA.

D. Guilland, Prop.

Conveniently located. Finely furnished. The very best fare and accommodations in the City.

RATES, \$1.50 TO \$2.00 PER DAY, According to Room.

Special rates to regular boarders.

North Yakima

LUMBER YARD!

G. O. NEVIN, Proprietor.

LUMBER, DOORS, SASH AND BLINDS, LATHS, SHINGLES, &c. LARGE QUANTITIES OF THE BEST CORD-WOOD ALWAYS ON HAND. Office and Yard, West Side of Railroad Track, North of Depot, North Yakima, W. T.

New Store! New Stock! and New Prices!

HENRY DITTER'S

Large and Well-Selected Stock of

New Goods,

—Comprising all the Latest Novelties in—

Ladies' Dress Goods,

Gents' Furnishings,

Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, &c.,

Have Now Arrived,

And are offered for sale, at a Close Margin of Profit, in the elegant Brick store building of the First National Bank.

CALL AND EXAMINE GOODS AND GET PRICES.

Allen & Chapman,

DRUGGISTS.

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

Prescriptions a Specialty!

Manipulated by a Competent Pharmacist.

Pure Wines and Liquors for Medical Use.

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

The Very Finest Brands of Key West and Imported Cigars.

Corner Yakima Avenue and Second Street, North Yakima.

J. T. ESHELMAN. G. W. RODMAN.

Rodman & Eshelman,

Real Estate and Loan Agents!

Money to Loan on Mortgages.

Investments Made and Property Handled for Non-Residents.

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

City Lots and Farm Property Bought and Sold.

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