

### STATEHOOD CHAMPIONS.

#### The Uniting Advocates Put Four New Stars in Our Flag.

A Review of the Movement on Behalf of the Admission of the Territories in the Far West.

We chronicle an epoch in American history. Four new states are added to the national sisterhood, and the far-reaching importance and effect of this mighty step toward the perfect development of our Union, and the consequent general interest centering in it, suggests the appropriateness of a review of those circumstances and of those determining influences which have brought to pass an event so pregnant in many ways with weighty effect on the future of the country at large.

The president has signed the bill admitting as states the territories of Montana, Washington and Dakota, the latter being divided into two states, North and South Dakota. The significance of this legislation will be shown by our rapidly reverting to a few facts relative to the vastness of area and wealth of resources of these new states. The total area of this territory is over 300,000 square miles, far exceeding the area of all the thirteen original states together, and in natural productiveness it is surpassed by no equal amount of soil anywhere on the continent.

In Washington the agricultural possibilities are very great and have been largely developed, the quality and abundance of her wheat crops being compared very favorably to her, with those of any other wheat growing country on the globe. She has within her borders the lumber reserve region of the United States, from which can be supplied the wants of her own people and the demands of a large part of the general lumber trade for years to come. Her coal interests are enormous, and iron and also precious metals are important elements of her wealth; and in 1887 her 1894 miles of coast line held the fifth ocean port, in the number of vessels entering and clearing, in the United States, and the seventh in tonnage.

Montana's agricultural possibilities are shadowed forth by those of Washington, and she adds more to the monied wealth of the world through her output of the precious metals than any other one community in the world.

The wheat crops of Dakota assuage the hunger of millions beyond her own borders, and her mineral wealth is also an important factor of her greatness.

With these titles to the dignity of statehood, it is not now a matter of surprise that the long, determined and persistent fight of the gentlemen who, by their efforts, have made such a result possible should have finally accomplished their complete recognition by congress.

Tools, of Montana, Voorhees, of Washington, and Gifford, of Dakota, were elected to congress from their respective territories in 1884, and re-elected in 1886. Prior to their election these territories were entitled, by a sufficiency of population, to admission, but no permanent advance step had been secured by whatever effort may have been made toward that end, and the united appeal of the ample qualifications of the territories was unheeded.

From the beginning of the hours of service of these delegates to this time, the period of the close and of the crowning of their labor, they have ceaselessly and aggressively demanded that the rights of their people should be no longer ignored and have year by year overcome the passive indifference and active opposition which have obstructed their progress.

So much had they accomplished toward securing a favorable opinion on the admission question by prominent members of both houses that Mr. Voorhees, after full consultation with Messrs. Toole and Gifford, realizing that no measure could secure the necessary support at this time which did not embrace the interests of all the territories, introduced a bill in the session of the fiftieth congress, being the original omnibus bill, and the only bill up to the 15th day of February, 1889, which gave the committee on territories jurisdiction of New Mexico, and from which as a basis Mr. Springer, its chairman, formulated the bill which has just passed.

The country and the new states will not be unmindful of the patriotic and valuable services rendered in this matter by this gentleman. Since the instruction of the conference committee by the house to accede to the elimination of New Mexico from his bill and to the division of Dakota without a vote, he has labored unremittingly and with conspicuous ability to bring about the successful issue of the legislation thus planned and now consummated.

Opposition to the admission of New Mexico was so particularized and obstinate among the republicans of the senate and house—that no effort could secure favorable consideration of its claims and a further advocacy of them would be fatal to any admission legislation and the bright prospects of all the others be destroyed.

On this ground alone, Mr. Toole and Mr. Voorhees were forced to favor its elimination from the bill. With this elimination and the further provision made for the admission of Dakota as two states, north and south Dakota, they were given certain assurances that further effective opposition to the measure would not be encountered, and they adapted themselves to the demands of the situation, and exerted themselves in this direction, judging rightly that all should not be sacrificed because all could not succeed, and that all the concessions possible should be made to the opposition in order to secure the recognition of the just right of admission pertaining to the remaining territories of Washington, Montana and Dakota.

Mr. Cox, of New York, took the broad and liberal position thus defined that gross injustice should not be done these territories by withholding from the Senate any concessions which the democrats of the house could properly make, and on this advanced line of thought and

statecraft, with his characteristic gallantry, eloquence and learning, led the gathered forces to victory.

By means of the indefatigable labors and decisive appeals of Mr. Toole and Mr. Voorhees to individual democrats, enough were induced to accede to the senate's ultimatum to make Mr. Cox's brilliant leadership, with such able lieutenants and coadjutors, irresistible. Without this direct influencing of personal opinion by these gentlemen, the measure must at this time have failed.

During their arduous fight of four years, both Mr. Voorhees and Mr. Toole have made able speeches, powerful in character and effect, especially during the recent discussion on this measure, which have demanded and received the complimentary attention of the press of the country and which have resulted largely in moulding legislative opinion to the end just attained.

The many diverse interests demanding consideration in this legislation have caused such opposition to its details as only sleepless vigilance, energy, and omnipresent activity could have overcome.

The objects contended for have been for all time past and will be for all time to come the nearest and dearest to the hearts of mankind, freedom from taxation without representation; freedom from the imposition of a foreign government; home rule.

For these rights our great forefathers fought from Lexington to Yorktown, and for these rights this four years' warfare has been waged. This glorious achievement adds to the power and dignity of the nation and earns its approbation.

To the people, whose interests they have so faithfully and so well represented, they have rendered such service as falls to the lot of few men to render, and have forever identified their names with the accomplishment of that mighty stride of progress which has carried their people from a condition of governmental pupillage to the masterful exercise of their own discretion in their own affairs.

The honors which must fall upon them from a grateful constituency are hardly and deservedly won and cannot exceed the merit which entitles the wearers to them.

The Post salutes these lusty young states, and extends to them its hearty congratulations on their assumption of their new and well-fitting dignities.

The grandeur of wealth with which prodigal nature has endowed them preverifies our predictions that, financially and politically, they will be columns of strength in the national fabric, supporting with sturdy might their share of its burdens, and forming elements of national greatness which can but redound to the honor and glory of the republic.—Washington Post.

#### Senator Vance's Poem.

The following piece of doggerel was written by Senator Vance, father of the new receiver of public moneys for the Yakima land district, and was read by him during the discussion of the tariff bill. It "brought down the house," setting the senator's colleagues and the spectators in the galleries frantic with laughter. It is entitled "The girl with one stocking; a protective pastoral composed and arranged for the spinning wheel and dedicated to that devoted friend of protected machinery and taxes, the senator from Rhode Island, Mr. Aldrich."

One Mary had a little lamb,  
And her heart was most intent  
To make its wool, beyond its worth  
Bring fifty-six per cent.  
But a pauper girl beyond the sea  
Had one small lamb also,  
Whose wool for less than half that sum  
She'd willingly let go.  
Another girl, who had no sheep  
Nor stockings—wool nor fax—  
But money just enough to buy  
A pair without the tax.  
Went to the pauper girl to get  
Some wool to shield her feet  
And make her stockings not of fax  
But both of wool complete.  
When Mary saw the girl's design  
She straight began to swear  
She'd make her buy both wool and tax,  
Or let one leg go bare.  
So she cried out: "Protect! Reform!  
—Let pauper sheep wool free!  
If it will keep both her legs warm  
What will encourage me?"  
So it was done, and people said  
Where'er 't that poor girl went  
One leg was clothed with wool and one  
With fifty-six per cent.  
Now praise to Mary and her lamb,  
Who did this scheme invent,  
To clothe one-half the girl in wool  
And one-half in per cent.  
All honor, too, to Mary's friend,  
And all protective acts,  
That cheaply clothe the rich in wool,  
And wrap the poor in tax.

#### Lassoing a Mountain Lion.

While C. S. Miller and B. N. Damskin were rounding up stock in the Rock Creek region, Washington territory, last week, they were startled by seeing a large lion crouched on a cliff near them. The boys at once concluded to lasso him, and finally got their lariats round the big brute's neck and hind legs. After many exciting adventures they succeeded in getting the animal alive to camp, where he was chained. He is estimated to be nine feet in length from the tip of his nose to the point of his tail. The cowboy dare devils who captured him are the heroes of the entire country about Rock Creek, and their names will go down to posterity in local history as the benefactors of the range for removing such a deadly enemy to young stock.

#### A Big Poker Game.

The biggest game of stud-horse poker ever played took place in the Midland hotel at Kansas City, March 11. The game was between J. Schwartz, a well-known jeweler, and John Davis, a stockman and former member of the city government. The ante was raised from 25 cents to \$1500. Schwartz lost \$52,000 on a pair of nines and \$10,000 on a pair of trays. After several hours' play Davis held his opponent's checks for \$82,500. Then the luck changed and Schwartz quit the game only \$8000 behind.

### WAR OVER SAMOA.

#### Admiral Porter Thinks We Are Well Prepared.

Money will Build a Navy—If a Principle is Involved It is Worth Fighting For—A Blockade Impossible.

Admiral Porter, who has made a very careful study of the Samoan situation from a naval standpoint ever since the existing complications arose, is quoted by the Evening Star as having said recently:

"Apla is worth fighting for if a principle is involved. The first war with Great Britain was for a principle, and it gave us our independence and national existence. The war of 1812 was for a principle, and it gave us our maritime independence. The war with Mexico was for a principle and gave us subject possessions on our whole Pacific coast. The war for the union was for a principle and resulted in the restoration of the authority of the constitution and gave us a people, north and south, animated by a military spirit which will be equal to every possible requirement."

"I have carefully investigated the stories about the Nipic. It looks as if they were put out at the instigation of Bismarck to test the sentiment of his own and our people. He has never been a friend of the United States. He will find out very promptly the temper of the American people. 'Of course we are weak at present on the ocean,' he continued, 'but there is a plan which will meet the emergency and will badly cripple Germany while we are getting ready. No one supposes the American people would give up the contest until Germany has received a sound drubbing. We have a surplus and revenues enough, with the taxes now at a minimum point, to carry on a desultory war until we are in fighting trim. While we are getting ready we can prohibit the entry of German manufactures in the United States. This is an important item in the monetary activity of Germany. We send many millions there to pay for goods.'"

"If, for the time being, Germany should try to blockade our ports, in less than 60 days we should find an English fleet on our coasts involved in protecting her own trade with the United States. The hundreds of millions and more of British goods finding a market in the United States could not be cut off without ruining British industries. France would also have an interest. Meanwhile we could get along without their goods if necessary, so England and France would be forced, as a measure of industrial self-defense, to protect their vessels and their trade with the United States."

"As the country knows, I have been urging in letters and reports the importance of building up a powerful navy. We have the wealth and resources to lead the world in a navy, but, taking matters as they are, the government should go to England and France, both countries being ahead of Germany in modern naval vessels and guns, and buy all the rifled guns we could find and bring them here. We will very soon make use for them."

"Here is a list of the entire strength of the German navy. It is more than we have, but we have money and could easily spend \$250,000,000 in ships and appliances of war. There is League Island at Philadelphia, the grandest place on the continent for a great navy yard. If we can build one we can build 50 ships right there. It is inaccessible to foreign fleets. The channel of the river could be lined with torpedoes if necessary, or they might be operated from shore. Ships could be built there with all the materials near at hand. Of course this would take time. In the meantime we should be compelled to resort to other modes of offensive war."

"With \$50,000,000, in 60 days I could put an improvised fleet in motion which would make short work of German commerce. There are 600 German steamers afloat. I know where they are. We have fleet ships. I could pick them out now. We could buy more. They would answer for privateers. About the time we would have this part of the work disposed of German industries affected by foreign trade would be paralyzed, while we would be at the height of prosperity. We are always prosperous in time of war. We would then be getting ready to begin fighting. It might be possible that Germany would seize Samoa for the time being. The European aspect of the situation would present another complication."

#### The New Cabinet.

James G. Blaine, the most distinguished statesman of America, heads the list, as most people assumed would be the case when Harrison was elected. Since he was the occupant of this position under the lamented Garfield he has traveled extensively in foreign lands. The information thus acquired added to previous attainments equipped him for dealing with matters coming before the department of state the most amply of any man in America.

The selection of William Windom for the treasury department has been so strongly urged and the arguments in favor of such selection have been dwelt upon at such length that little further mention of this appointment need be made. He, too, was a member of Garfield's official household and has a splendid record for conspicuous efficiency in every public position he has held.

Redfield Proctor of Vermont has for several years been growing in strength in his state, and although some rivalry has existed between him and Senator Edmunds, it is not to be assumed that any affront to Edmunds was designed in his appointment. He is a lawyer by profession, but has devoted his attention to other matters of late years, and has grown wealthy as a dealer in Vermont marble. He is a strong man in New England. The selection is a good one, but it is unfortunate and not wholly fair to the Pacific coast that two representatives were given to New England and none to the great country lying west of the Rocky Mountains.

### AN AGE OF WONDERS.

#### After Centuries of Bigoted Darkness, Light!

Every Assault Upon the Impregnable Citadel of True Science Adds Numerable Recruits to Its Cause.

The ammunition of calumny has been exploded. The deadly projectiles hurled have missed their destination. The shafts and arrows lie broken at the feet of victory. And when Aurora's rays shall have pierced the smoke of the battlefield, the name of the histogenetic system of medicine will glitter a bright and imperishable star in the diadem of science, when those who tried to wind their slimy coils around the snowy throat have moldered in oblivion and their epitaphs have vanished from the face of the earth.

Seattle, Washington.  
My little boy, when four years old, was taken sick with scarlet rash. We had competent medical aid but he never fully recovered. For three years he was sick, could retain nothing on his stomach, sometimes would vomit ceaselessly for a week, not retaining even water. He dwindled away to but a shadow of his former self. At last his mind gave way. For two weeks he clung to me begging me not to bury him in the ground. He recognized nobody, not even me. We all concluded that death would be a relief to him. There was no use trying the old school doctors, of that we had had enough experience. Their medicines failed to kill when every one of them gave me up with consumption, saying that I could not live a week. That was three years ago. They would have had their say, too, if I had not called in Dr. J. Eugene Jordan. I had then been bedfast for over a year, could not turn over, suffered with excruciating pain and spat bloody pus. As by the aid of the god-sent Histogenetic Medicine I recovered from the verge of the grave and was able to do considerable of my housework in ninety days. Well, we got Dr. Jordan's medicine for our little boy and his reason returned and so did his health, and in two months from first taking his medicine he went to school. We are convinced, as is everyone who has used the unprecedented Histogenetic Medicine, that it accomplishes the apparently impossible, and that to compare them to all the other medicines is like comparing bright sunlight to Egyptian darkness.

—MAGGIE MCDANIEL.  
Edmund, Washington.  
I have been sick for the last 15 years with a complication of diseases. Rheumatism and kidney troubles were very bad, but heart disease was the worst of all. Many times I thought I would not survive it. The sharp, agonizing pain in my heart would take my breath and make me dizzy. I had to catch at things to keep from falling. In fact, I was an utter wreck. I tried doctors in Terra Haute, Indiana, Bloomington, Ottumwa, Chariton and Burlington—allopathic, homeopathic, and every other kind of doctors. They used batteries, baths, and all manner and kinds of nasty tasting drugs, but I received no benefit at all. I gave it up in disgust. Every doctor told me another tale as to what he thought was the matter with me, but that did not cure me. Going to Seattle, I heard of nothing but the new Histogenetic System and of Dr. J. Eugene Jordan, its author. Having tried all the old, I concluded to try the new, and after a few weeks' use of the above medicine I completely recovered. This was last October, and I have been able to attend to my duties ever since. I make this statement from gratitude to Dr. Jordan and the Histogenetic system, and also from a spirit of sympathy for kindred humanity.

—JOSEPH PENNINGTON.  
Slaughter, Washington.  
My boy, ten years old, was broken down with rheumatism. His limbs were all distorted out of shape from the baneful effect; he suffered great agony, and could not turn in bed. The worst of all his heart was greatly effected from it and it almost stopped his breath. We gave him up, also did our neighbors. As a last resort I went to Dr. J. Eugene Jordan, whose medicine performed apparently impossible cures in our neighbors. After giving my boy those medicines for three weeks he entirely recovered, his limbs all straightened out again, and he is perfectly well in every way. That was ten months ago. As for myself I had an injury to my finger which turned into caris of the bone. Several doctors were employed, but the result was that the bone kept on eating away. At last they concluded that in order to save the hand the finger had to be amputated. I bethought myself to Dr. Jordan, obtained his medicine, and in two weeks' time it cured the bone disease and I retained my finger. How much suffering and expense we might have saved had we known of the Histogenetic Medicine and Dr. J. Eugene Jordan.

—N. KRIGALANNE.  
My daughter, Mrs. E. Richard, Sterling, Washington, was pretty bad with consumption, bleeding from the lungs, and cough generally characteristic of the dreaded malady. The disease was of four years' standing. I came to Dr. J. Eugene Jordan, my daughter being too feeble to come. She took the medicine a week and she began to feel better, and in about two months time from first taking the medicine she had entirely recovered.

—J. E. SMITH.  
CAUTION.—The Histogenetic medicines are sold in but one agency in each town. The label around the bottle bears the following inscription: "Dr. J. Eugene Jordan's Histogenetic Medicine." Every other device is a fraud.

C. L. Gano, sole agent for Dr. Jordan's Histogenetic Medicine. Mr. Gano has been appointed in place of Mr. G. W. Carey, whose connection with Dr. Jordan and the Histogenetic Medicine have ceased. Medicine depot at May's dry goods store.

Benjamin F. Tracy, of New York, is a man of well known ability, but he cannot be called a distinguished statesman. He first gained prominence in his profession as one of the lawyers in the celebrated Beecher trial, although he had been a familiar figure in the New York courts long prior to that event and has been conspicuous to the New York public on many subsequent occasions. His name was agreed upon among the last and the election will perhaps be satisfactory to his state as he is a shrewd, bright man.

John W. Noble, of Missouri, is less known perhaps than any other member of the cabinet. He is a resident of St. Louis, and is said to be a man of fine business qualifications. The far west would have been some better satisfied if the interior department had been given to some one residing nearer this region, but those who know Mr. Noble all unite in pronouncing him an able, worthy man.

For the attorney generalship, President Harrison selected W. H. Miller, of Indiana. Mr. Miller is the law partner of General Harrison, and as such is well known to the president as a man on whose opinions he may rely with implicit confidence. As the attorney general is the man above all others upon whom the president must rely in many important matters upon which policies and actions of the entire administration must turn, President Harrison appears to have desired to have near him the man with whose process and habits of reasoning and investigation he is familiar.

Jeremiah Rusk, of Wisconsin, was a familiar figure in congress several years ago, and is a man who possesses in a very marked degree the confidence of the public, especially the people of the middle west. He is also strong with the soldier element, and even stronger with the farming element, with whose interests he has been prominently identified. Perhaps the only class of people in the United States with whom General "Jere" Rusk is not popular is that of the anarchists and dynamiters. He doesn't believe in that class of citizens and correlatively they do not appreciate him.

Our New Navy.  
Unless unforeseen obstacles are encountered, within a few months after the beginning of the next fiscal year, July 1, contracts will have been let for the construction of new war vessels, which will in the aggregate increase the tonnage of the navy nearly 15,000 tons. Although the majority of the vessels will be small craft, compared with the monster ironclads of Europe, they will embody in their construction the latest improved ideas of high speed and heavy armament, and will be very formidable ships of war.

When Secretary Whitney relinquished his office he left as a legacy to his successor the responsibility for building eight new vessels, authority for whose construction was given by the fiftieth congress. The list includes three 2000-ton cruisers or gunboats, vessels somewhat larger than the Yorktowns, just finished, and similar to that vessel in many respects, although embodying many new features. There will be two 3000-ton cruisers. These vessels will be smaller by 100 tons than the new cruiser Newark, but by law they are required to attain the extraordinary speed of twenty knots an hour.

### Bartholet Bros.

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#### Will find them of good quality and of reasonable price at our store in the

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DRY GOODS,  
BOOTS AND SHOES,  
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AND GROCERIES.

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A complete line of all of the commodities enumerated above will be found at this store, and a general request is sent forth to the public to call and examine the prices and quality of the Goods.

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I have constantly on hand a full line of Harness, saddles, spurs, whips, bits, etc., and besides have just ordered another Large Invoice and

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Call and See Me. W. F. Jones.

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