

# THE YAKIMA HERALD.

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## THE YAKIMA HERALD.

REED & COE, Proprietors.

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Advertising Rates Upon Application.

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DOES A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.  
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—DEALER IN—

**FINE WINES and LIQUORS,**

The Best Brands of

Imported and Domestic Cigars.

South Side Yakima Avenue.

## NORTH YAKIMA.

The Great Agricultural Center of Washington.

Beautiful Shade Trees and Living Waters on Every Side—The Farmer's Paradise.

Seattle Times: Yakima county consists of a series of broad alluvial plains, watered by the Yakima, Natchez, Altanum and Wenatchee rivers, and vast plateaus covered with a succulent bunch grass. It extends from the summit of the Cascade mountains on the west to the banks of the broad and mighty Columbia on the east, lying between the Wenatchee on the north and the Klickitat ranges of mountains on the south. It embraces an area of country 110 miles north and south and seventy miles east and west, lying about 125 east of Seattle. About one-third of this immense acreage consists of the alluvial plains above spoken of, which are in fact old lake bottoms and unusually fertile, and when cultivated and brought under the fruitifying influence of irrigation produce wonderful and unparalleled results.

In the center of this great valley lies the city of North Yakima. This beautiful and prosperous little metropolis, the county seat of Yakima county and the distributing point for an immense agricultural, mining and cattle country, is located at the junction of the Yakima and Natchez rivers, which is the prettiest location for a town in Central Washington. It has nine large, fertile and productive valleys immediately tributary, namely: Selah, Simcoe, Moxee, Parker Bottom, Ahtanum, Wide Hollow, Cowychee, Natchez and Wenatchee. North Yakima is laid out on a broad gauge plan. The streets are 80 and 100 feet wide, with twenty foot alleys. Business lots are 25x40. On either side of the streets are irrigating ditches through which flow ever living water. Rows of silver poplar, balsam and chestnut trees have been planted on either side of the main streets, which, now being four years old, are very handsome as well as useful.

North Yakima, although but four years old, is one of the most promising cities in northwest. It is not a boom town, but every progressive step taken has a bona fide reason behind it. Confidence has been established, values are stable, and, naturally, investors place their money in Yakima, believing it to be a safe, sure and profitable investment.

Four years ago the spot where this beautiful city now stands was a sage brush plain, but with a single settler's cabin; to-day she is a beautiful flourishing city of 2900 well dressed, well fed and honest in their belief and confidence in North Yakima and the great Yakima country. Eighteen hundred and eighty-eight has more than doubled her population and erected public buildings that any city a dozen times its size might well be proud of.

Among its creditable improvements most notable are:

A splendid brick school house costing \$12,000, strictly modern, well ventilated, well heated and in charge of a well educated, intelligent corps of teachers, as good as money will get, and already 300 well dressed, bright and intelligent children are in daily attendance.

A new brick opera house costing \$12,000, stands as a monument of the brains, nerve and enterprise of its builder and owner, A. F. Switzer. This magnificent improvement has already identified North Yakima as one of the prominent play towns of the coast, and receives the attention of all leading theatrical companies traveling over the Northern Pacific railroad.

A new \$35,000 brick hotel casts its shadows over one of the finest corners of North Yakima and receives many compliments from strangers.

The First National bank, finding their old bank building insufficient to meet the requirements of this growing city, have erected a new and elegant bank building of pressed brick with brown stone trimmings, the inside finished in hard wood, costing \$25,000.

Yakima has a glorious climate, a healthy location, pure and ever living water, grand mountain scenery and a farming, mining and stock country tributary to it that, when developed, will justify the building of a city of from fifteen to twenty thousand people.

North Yakima and the great Yakima country are worthy of investigation and the consideration of farmer, fruit grower, stock raiser, business man and manufacturer. A fair and impartial investigation will honestly verify all of the above statements.

**New Town.**

At Misspel, just across the Columbia from Wild Geese ferry, the government has a saw-mill and flouring mill combined for the benefit of the reservation Indians.

B. A. Hutchinson has charge of its interests, and the aborigines help him do the work. It is here that chief Moses resides. The old fellow is pretty well fixed, having obtained \$30,000 in cash for his rights to what is now Okanogan county. The priest has a Catholic church there, but Moses does not go to mass or confession, as he says he does not wish to go to heaven, but desires to stay at Misspel.

## A FINANCIAL JOKE.

How Mr. Abraham Stays Was Induced to Invest \$15,000 in a Monkey Farm.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 30.—There is a worthy citizen of Birmingham who is ready to throttle the man who says "speculation" to him. Some months ago Mr. Abraham Stays, an Israelite, moved from a neighboring city to this place with the idea of making a fortune in a hurry in some of the rapid ways he had heard of. His expectations were so sanguine, and he repeated them so openly, that a combination of leading citizens was effected against him. Mr. Carlisle Mulroo, a prominent banker, to whom Stays had spoken on the subject of investments, had promised to keep an eye open. Mr. Mulroo is a lover of fun, and is suspected of being the originator of the scheme, which was as novel as it was successful.

In accordance with a preconceived arrangement Mr. Mulroo informed Stays that he had discovered a good thing, but that he must much the stock was taken, though he might squeeze him in. It was a new enterprise which had a corner in a line that would yield immense profits, and the meeting of the projectors would be held a week hence for organization. That was all Mulroo was willing to divulge. If Stays was willing to go in with this much knowledge Mr. Mulroo might secure some of the stock for him. Stays jumped at the proposition, and the interview ended by his giving Mulroo a check for \$15,000, for which he took a receipt and he was a happy man.

Some days later Stays received a circular letter, private and confidential, notifying him to attend a meeting of the promoters of the enterprise to which he had subscribed. On the night Stays went to the designated place, a hall which had been hired by the conspirators. The gathering embraced some of the most prominent business men of the city—merchants, bankers, railroad men, and others. The meeting was called to order and the form of electing a secretary and committee on credentials was carried out. The chairman announced that an important communication had been received from the Mobile committee setting forth the grand scheme which was now under way. This paper he then directed the secretary to read to the meeting. The communication was heard with profound attention. The Mobile committee outlined the enterprise, which the latter stated was even then being put into execution.

This enterprise was the purchase of an island in Mobile bay, where thousands of monkeys were to be raised annually. The letter set forth that two cargoes had already arrived. The plan involved the propagation of monkeys for use in the cotton fields of the south. The report stated that it had been conclusively proved that monkeys could be easily trained to pick cotton, and that one monkey could pick as much cotton as three negroes. In addition, it was shown the comparative cost of feeding negroes and monkeys, while there would be a tremendous saving on clothing. The report closed with a prediction that in five years all the cotton in the south would be picked by monkeys. The reading was received with grave satisfaction by the meeting, as was agreed beforehand.

The bewildered Stays looked from one to another face and could hardly believe his senses. Finally one gentleman arose and asked some questions about the report, expressing a desire to know whether the experiment had been tested sufficiently to insure its success. This gave the timid Stays the outlet for his own doubts, and he rose and expressed the fear that the undertaking was chimerical. The meeting, however, was overwhelmingly in the other way, and voted for the immediate prosecution of the work. Stays, growing more nervous, urged a more careful consideration. His imagination aided his fears, and he excitedly asked who would train the thousands of monkeys. It was a well known fact that Italians were the only people who could do anything with monkeys, and he predicted that the syndicate would not be able to get Italians to do this training. He also predicted that the monkeys would be continually escaping from their keeper and injuring property thereby entailing harassing lawsuits upon the syndicate. Despite this speech the meeting resolved to prosecute the undertaking, and then adjourned.

Early the following day Stays sought Mulroo, and said he wanted to sell out. Mulroo said this could not be done right then, as all the stock had been placed, but finally agreed to give him what he had paid for the stock, and immediately gave a check for \$15,000, receiving a receipt therefor. As this transaction was consummated a telegraph messenger, in pursuance of one of the details of the plot, entered with a message. It was read, and was from Mobile, stating that the price of the stock had jumped twenty points, and was still booming. Mulroo showed the telegram with great excitement, and Stays turned pale as he begged the return of the stock, but Mulroo was obdurate, and grimly thanked the Israelite for doubling an investment for him. When the joke was revealed a few days later Stays was nearly tormented to death. No man here dares whisper monkey farm to him now.

Sanburn, tan roughness of the skin and pimples are promptly relieved and cured by applying Dutard's Specific. It is a never failing remedy for salt rheum, tetter and all skin diseases. Sold by Allen & Chapman.

## THE JOHNSTOWN DISASTER.

The Greatest Casualty in the History of America—Thousands of Lives Lost and Millions of Property Destroyed.

The most terrible calamity in the history of the country was visited upon the people of Johnstown, Penn., and other smaller towns in that vicinity on Friday, May 31. The town of Johnstown is at the confluence of the Conemaugh and Stone rivers in the Alleghany mountains, standing but a few feet above the level of the rivers and surrounded on all sides by rugged and precipitous country. About seven miles above the town of Johnstown, on the Conemaugh river, is situated the Lawrence reservoir, built to supply the Pennsylvania railroad canal, but since it has not been used for that purpose, has been looked upon as a summer resort. The lake is three miles long by one mile wide, and is 150 feet deep. The lower end of the lake was dammed up by an exceedingly massive stone wall over 1 1/2 feet in height, measuring 90 feet at the base and 30 feet at the top. At times when the waters have been unusually high, there have been slight overflows that caused the Conemaugh to flood the low lying country, but not sufficiently to cause much damage to property or endanger the lives of the inhabitants. There are two other reservoirs below the lake for the purpose of supplying the city of Johnstown, and the towns of Conemaugh, Southfork and Woodville, that are situated on the banks of the river, and are also stations along the Pennsylvania railroad. At the confluence of Stony creek with the Conemaugh river, the combined waters take the name of the Kis Kimmities river, which flows into the Alleghany river and eventually into the Mississippi. A freshet in the mountains broke the big dam, and the mighty, surging wall of water swept down the valley, carrying death and destruction before it.

The population of Johnstown and the surrounding towns in that portion of the valley affected by the flood was from 80,000 to 95,000, and when a rushing torrent fifty feet deep swept down the narrow valley, it carried cities and villages before it like shavings on a mountain stream. The two great forces of fire and water, so often opposed, joined to make the succeeding nights and days a scene of indescribable horror and desolation.

The latest reports make the number of lives lost more than eight thousand, while the loss of property is estimated at \$25,000,000. To add to the sickening horror of the scene the robbery of the dead seems to have been only too common, and quite a number of persons who were engaged in that ghastly occupation were summarily dealt with. But against the dark background of the awful calamity many acts of heroism stand out in bright relief. First among the heroes must be placed the unknown man who rode on horseback down the valley to warn people to take to the hills, until he was swept off by the flood. Many other acts were done that make us think better of the race.

At last reports the unidentified dead number upwards of 3900. A thousand men are clearing away the wreckage in search of the missing, but the hot sun pouring down makes the stench unbearable, and pneumonia, diphtheria and other malignant diseases have made their appearance, adding to the horror of the situation. At this writing the cry is growing to fire the wreckage; that the cause of the living is greater than that of the dead, and in all probability before the HERALD reaches its readers this wholesale incineration will have taken place.

**The Great Circus.**

The Alto-Calyfornia has the following regarding the great circus and menagerie which is billed to appear at North Yakima July 2:

"The combined Sells Brothers & Barrett circus and menagerie opened on Friday at Central Park to a big house, or rather tent, and the audiences have been on the increase ever since. Last evening every seat was filled, and there must have been fully 7000 people present to enjoy the excellent performance. The show is even better than when it was here before, and one gets full value for the money charged for entrance. There were two rings and an elevated stage, in and upon which varied and entertaining acts were performed without interruption, the programme including twenty-two distinct acts and twelve races. Among the principal features were balancing, tight rope dancing, tumbling, vaulting, all kinds of trapeze and horizontal bar work, juggling, hippodrome racing, trained mules and elephants, the splendid bareback riding of Sells, and many other clever performances, making an entertainment well calculated to please all classes."

**Bill Perkins Outdone.**

Eli Perkins will please try again after reading the following from a Cowilla paper: Little Willie Perkins, the son of the postmaster at Kelo, swallowed a dollar just two years ago, and day before yesterday he extracted from his left ear a dollar and twelve cents, the twelve cents being the interest on the dollar for two years at six per cent. Little Willie is now kicking because he did not receive more interest.

## WORN OUT MONEY.

What the Government Does With the Redeemed Currency.

The Treasury Macerating Establishment—Played Out Greenbacks Converted Into Pulp.

The national bank notes and fractional currency, when first turned out of the treasury, are very pretty to look at. Their crispness is a particularly attractive feature, and the bright green and moderate quantity of rose color are very pleasing to the eye. The engraving, too, is really artistic, and taken in its entirety, Uncle Sam's money when new may be pronounced very pretty money indeed. But, unfortunately, the national bank note, subjected to very hard usage. First, they may be handled by the dapper bank clerk who understands their manipulation perfectly, and from whose hands they pass none the worse for the contact. But the man who receives them next may be a grocer's clerk, who, disregarding their beauty, uses his unwashed digits that may a few moments previously have been engaged in handling a nice slice of bacon, to count the bills. The pork-butcher may be the next one to have temporary possession of the representatives of value, and while in his custody they are sure to take on more or less of the badge of his calling. Probably they next repose in the wallet of a fashionable lady, and the odors of the grease are neutralized by musk, youngling or some one of the many popular perfumes. Next they may fall into the hands of a careless young man who uses his vest pocket-book.

But makes his vest pocket the neutral ground where greenbacks, cigarettes and ends of all kinds meet on friendly terms. The vicissitudes of currency are many and varied, and there is little room for wonder that the presses in the treasury department find constant occupation as they do in turning out fresh supplies of paper that only too soon become really "filthy lucre." The destruction is very rapid, and one of the chief occupations of a large force in the treasury is that of subjecting the condemned cash to the processes by which it is finally wiped out of existence. Several years since it was the custom to burn the redeemed banknotes, bonds and fractional currency, but a more economical and in every way more acceptable plan is now pursued. On the White lot, immediately in front of the treasury, may be noticed two brick buildings. The largest of these is the machine shop, carpenter and general repairing establishment of the treasury. The other is also an adjunct, and is known as the macerating department. Here it is that the frolicsome currency after it has been made worthless by reason of too much abuse, is converted into pulp that finds its way to the paper manufacturers, where it is

RECONVERTED INTO PAPER.

Here also the bond rendered useless by redemption at expiration or some other cause is made indistinguishable from, let us say mortar, by an extremely simple process. In the first place, the currency is subjected to a most rigid scrutiny and count for the purpose of detecting counterfeit, and then it is turned over to men who with a machine cancel each note so effectually, that by no possibility could it ever be used again; another count is then given thorough with for the purpose of checking the operators of the machine, and preventing them from appropriating any of the condemned money. After the cancelling the money is next cut in half, and once more the separate halves are counted, and when ascertained to be all right, are placed in boxes for the purpose of removing them to the macerating building.

Before alluded to. These boxes are securely locked while in transit from the treasury to the macerating establishment, where they are opened in the presence of three representatives of the treasury, one acting in behalf of the secretary, another for the treasurer, and the last for the register, for each batch is usually accompanied by a quantity of bonds. From the boxes the bonds, which are cut, are cancelled thoroughly, and the currency is emptied into the macerating cylinder, which is also locked with three separate locks, the keys of which are held by the officers. The process of maceration is very simple.

It is revolved by a sixty-three horse power engine, and at the same time jets of steam are injected into it which speedily softens the mass of paper. The moistened paper by its own gravity keeps dropping and is reduced to a pulp by the sharp ridges which form the inside of the cylinder. After being subjected to this treatment for about thirty-six hours the pulp is then allowed to fall on an elevator, which conveys it to a large tub, where it is thoroughly cleaned, and all fatty matter removed by the agency of quicklime and soda.

The washing of the pulp completes the process and it is finally dumped into a heap to be until purchased. Yesterday about four million five hundred thousand dollars worth of bonds and currency were placed in the macerator. This was an unusually large batch, the average "burnings," as the macerating are known, being much less. There is now an immense quantity of the pulp on hand, probably several hundred tons. This

## FOR LADIES ONLY.

A Letter Not Intended for Gentlemen as to Treatment of Chemises, Night Dresses and Unmentionables.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 28th.—Now, gentlemen this article is not intended for you, so we must politely request you to look the other way. You will not? No? Why, already I can see the bald spot on top of your head suffused with blushes, for we are going to speak of chemises, chemises of cambric and silk, unmentionables of the same, and stockings of every design and color.

And first of chemises, night dresses and unmentionables. The favorites of cambric are trimmed with tuckon lace and fine embroidery with baby ribbon run through the meshes. The chemise is invariably cut low and square, and has a yoke of alternating tucks and lace or embroidery.

A NEW IDEA.  
For a night dress is to have it button over to the left side, the first portion being shirred into the neck, a very pretty and simple fashion. Another design is a shield-shaped front of fine embroidery.

And what do you think is the latest fad in underwear? Why? A set of black sorah silk elaborately trimmed with white valenciennes lace. Of course, these will not be much worn, except by those women "who are always careful" to inform you that they are ladies.

THE SURAHI UNDERWEAR.  
Is still popular with ladies of refinement who can afford this luxury. A pretty undershirt of surahi is cut into pointed scoops, buttonhole stitched with white silk, a founce of lace being laid underneath.

A novel method of trimming a skirt is to lay the founce in the tiny box pleats, about half an inch wide; these pleats are allowed to flare at the bottom and the founce is finished with valenciennes lace.

Good-bye to the stiff muslin skirt for the present; all the starch is taken out of it and it is laid away, limp and useless, on the shelf, for a stiff skirt and a chemise.

Is an altogether impossible combination. Of the sensitive nerves are not sorry, for there is something undeniably exasperating in the harsh-ruddle of a starched skirt. A woman's draperies should always glide, not rustle. For common usage, skirts of striped ticking cloth are the thing; those who prefer white or ecru, get surah or ecru ponce, which is equally soft and pretty, and has the advantage of being much cheaper.

Stockings will either match or contrast with the dress this season, black stockings being at last relegated to black dresses.

And here, girls, is something new; for a New York correspondent is responsible for the assertion that, in emulation of a certain old lady of nursery rhyme fame who wore

BEARS ON HER TONS.  
The girl of the period is wearing bells, no, not on her toes, but on her garters. Think of it! Imagine the tinkling accompaniment to the dance music and wondering remarks of the lords of creation. Threat. And instead of putting bells on her toes, my lady is going to put on over her silk stockings a low shoe of yellow kid, either suede or goat-skin. These yellow shoes are really ugly and only look well on a very pretty foot; but they are all the rage this season, and so, pretty or ugly, they will be worn. The prettiest are those with black kid tops and alligator skin uppers.—Seattle Times.

Not a Bobtail Finch.  
Mr. Guseanus was telling a group of the bibliomaniacs yesterday there was nothing so beautiful in a house as a bevy of bright children. "I have a very lovely being made and will soon be placed on the market."

In addition to our many agricultural advantages, we are the key to the only railroad passes to tide water and Portland. If this is doubted by any, an investigation of the topography and geography of central Washington will satisfy the most skeptical. We, realizing that thousands of people are coming to this Pacific Northwest and not finding what they want, are, in many instances, returning east with an erroneous idea of the mountains, we therefore invite every man or woman who may read this article, and who wants such a country as we describe, to come and see a portion of Washington that has a bright and positive future—a country where you get sure pay because our crops never fail.

Of North Yakima, the future capital of Washington, I will say we are a thriving city of 28,000 well-fed, well-dressed, intelligent people, all prospering and with money in pocket. We are not a burrah town, overrun with gamblers, prostitutes, toughs, and idle men.

Values are firm, our growth is solid and substantial, business men are prosperous and workingmen have plenty of work. We are not overloaded with additions, our citizens believing and knowing they have made no mistake in locating here and are content and happy, and while progress in our watchword and improvements are being added daily, we are not on the burrah, brass band order. We still know that we are quietly getting there and the grand finale will be satisfactory to all interested.

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

—Alfalfa seeds at the I. X. L.

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