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THE YAKIMA HERALD.

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THOS. NORTON, North Yakima, W. T.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT NORTH YAKIMA, W. T., July 25, 1889.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at the U. S. Land Office at North Yakima, W. T., on September 4, 1889, viz;

HENRY J. BICKNELL,

Of Yakima, W. T., Hd. 205 for the SW¼ NE¼ W½ SE¼ and SE¼ SE¼ of Section 8, Township 11, N. R. 20 E. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Purdy J. Flint and William Thornton, of North Yakima, W. T., and Andy McDaniel and E. D. Stone, of Yakima, W. T. jy25e5 IRA M. KRUTZ, Register.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE firm composed of J. J. Carpenter, J. H. Carpenter and W. W. Atherton, heretofore doing business under the firm name of Carpenter Bros. & Atherton, at North Yakima, Washington, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. Messrs. J. J. Carpenter and J. H. Carpenter, under the firm name of Carpenter Brothers, will carry on the business of the late firm, assume all liabilities and collect all accounts.

Dated this 15th day of July, 1889.

J. H. CARPENTER, J. J. CARPENTER, W. W. ATHERTON.

jy18 5t

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of Blagen, Foster & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due said firm are payable to N. J. Blagen, who assumes all liabilities of said firm.

N. J. BLAGEN, J. T. FOSTER, E. J. ERIKSEN.

Dated at North Yakima, July 9, 1889. 5t

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE FIRM OF SPINNING & ROBERTSON, consisting of E. S. Robertson and H. Spinning, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, H. Spinning withdrawing from the business. E. S. Robertson will continue the business, and is authorized to collect all claims due the firm and will assume all liabilities.

H. SPINNING, E. S. ROBERTSON.

North Yakima, Wash., July 25, 1889. s1

WHERE DIVORCES ARE EASY.

The Curious Matrimonial Laws in Various States.

Trivial Causes Amply Sufficient to Sever the Hymenial Bond in the Western States.

New York *World:* More than a quarter of a million divorces have been granted in this country within a score of years, and the number annually increases. As far back as 1867 less than ten thousand divorces were granted in a twelvemonth, but the demand for nuptial dissolution and the desire to defeat the arts of cunning Cupid have increased so rapidly that in 1886 the records disclosed the deplorable fact that more than 25,000 homes had been broken up, and to that extent the marriage tie has not proved strong enough to withstand the inroads of divorce. It is true, this is a big country, containing a population that long ago passed the 60,000,000 mark. But the increase in population lags behind the increase in the number of cases in which the work of the altar has been undone. The increase in population appears to be about 60 per cent., while the increase in divorces seems to have reached 157 per cent.

Well may the thoughtful, conservative citizen arch his eyebrows in astonishment and exclaim, "Whither are we drifting?" Rev. Robert Collyer, of the Church of the Messiah, in this city, in a recent sermon on marriage and divorce, declared in his quaint and forcible style, that "the new generations look on this old sacred compact as a rollicking holiday business about which they need feel no concern, as they can so easily throw off the yoke."

People have learned that it is true indeed that they can easily throw off the yoke, and throw it off too, lawfully, if not in one state, surely in another. In a country bound together in every direction by the greatest system of railways in the world, making the land between the oceans, and from the tropic to the frozen zone, common and easily accessible over these rapid-transit, iron thoroughfares, how easy it is to dwell where one will! His abode to-day is the land producing figs and pineapples, where the snowflakes visit only the mountain peaks. To-morrow he lives amid gay winter sports, where the merry jingle of sleigh bells and the glad shouts of the toboggan coasters lend a charm to life which robs it of its cares and drudgery. The rules of law governing domestic law and the marriage relation are determined by geographical position, and while the laws of one state make divorce difficult, those of another render it easy.

A QUESTION OF GEOGRAPHY.

These facts are clearly and forcibly illustrated by Mr. William L. Snyder, in his recent book on "The Geography of Marriage," and which has already reached a second edition. It is true, as Mr. Snyder says, that in matters pertaining to this subject, the inquiry presents solely a question of geography.

When husband and wife become discontented and chafe to free themselves from the nuptial bond they cast about naturally to find out where the marriage can be most easily dissolved and a divorce most readily obtained. In surveying the wide field embraced in the American commonwealth, it will be seen that in some states divorce is practically free.

Look, for instance, at New Mexico, Montana and Washington Territory, the two latter about to don the garb of statehood. In Montana, if the husband willfully leaves without intending a return, the wife, for that reason, is entitled to sue for divorce. The lawyers say that law is a rule for civil conduct, commanding what is right and prohibiting what is wrong; that its practical utility is to enforce rights and redress wrongs. What a travesty on the moral obligations assumed at the altar is exhibited in this absurd statute, which permits the sacred bond of marriage to be dissolved by simply crossing a state line. The golden chain of matrimony in Montana, at the option of the parties, extends no further than the borders of her territory, and is literally governed by lines of latitude and longitude, notwithstanding Balzac's famous saying that "no navigator has yet traced lines of latitude and longitude on the conjugal sea." What a hollow mockery echoes from the peaks and valleys of Montana with respect to the boasted integrity of the nuptial bond, when it appears that the glare of Hymen's torch can be conveniently quenched when her borders are reached!

The beautiful sentiment in Stephen's love song, "The Silver Line," is clothed with poetic beauty in South Carolina, perhaps where there is no such thing as a divorce; and elsewhere, where the marriage tie is not limited by state lines. But the cruel code of Montana robs it of its grace and meaning. The numbers interpreted in the light of its strange law, become superb sarcasms and delicate irony, because the law declares that the wife is entitled to a divorce because the husband has left Montana and does not intend to return.

NEW MEXICO'S LAX LAW.

The law of New Mexico presents an opportunity for securing a divorce even more readily than that afforded by the laws of Montana, because simple abandonment in New Mexico is sufficient ground, so that the spouse need not necessarily pass beyond the territorial line if he finds it more economical to stay around within the limits. All that is necessary is for the husband to go off about his business. So that if the parties do not wish to continue to live as husband and wife they may make the simple record of their nuptial existence embrace the mere facts, we met, we married, we parted. What could be easier if the parties desired to seek fresh alliances than simply to part. The husband abandons his wife, she swears to it. The silver line, which usually extends "over mountain and river and sea," is suddenly parted. The decree of divorce is granted and that ends the matter.

Equally absurd is the law of Washington, now framing its constitution as one of the states of the American Union; for, according to its statutes, a couple may dissolve their marital status, by exhibiting any cause deemed by the court sufficient, when satisfied that the parties can no longer live together. In other words, the court may, in the exercise of its sound discretion, put asunder what God has joined together. Westward the course of empire, westward also the pilgrims tired of their matrimonial obligations, in search of a convenient tribunal within which to throw off the conjugal yoke. These lax rules of domestic life in Montana, New Mexico and Washington invite thither the discontented caravans which desire to be released from the bond assumed at the altar of Hymen.

But it is not necessary to go west in order to get a divorce for light and trivial causes. In very many states all over the country are to be found ample provisions which afford easy relief. Many states have in their divorce laws what is commonly designated an "omnibus clause." After defining some of the grounds universally recognized, light and trivial causes, such as settled aversion, incompatibility of temper, gross misbehavior or wickedness in either of the parties repugnant to and in violation of the marriage contract, are grouped together and form the "omnibus clause," which is regarded as a god-send by discontented couples. Perhaps violent and ungovernable temper and "settled aversion" may be feigned more readily and encouraged more easily than any of the frivolous grounds referred to.

A BAD TEMPER IS ENOUGH.

For these reasons divorces may be granted in Missouri, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Texas, Washington Territory, Rhode Island, Vermont, Florida and Kentucky. It must appear, however, in order to justify a dissolution of the nuptial bond in Missouri, Oregon, Texas and Washington, that the outlandish conduct of one or both of the parties is of such a nature that life indeed has become a burden. "Who would fardels bear, to groan and sweat under a weary life," when the road to divorce is so easy and the release from matrimony so sure? It requires very slight provocation, where no attempt is made to control the passions or govern the temper, especially if they are at all high-strung, to pile up grievances and work the mind up to such a pitch of excitement over small things, it may be, as to seem to justify them in saying under oath that living together is insupportable and renders the wife's or the husband's position intolerable.

In Vermont it must appear that there has been "intolerable severity," and in Florida "habitual indulgence of a violent and ungovernable temper" must be shown. In Kentucky the husband is not bound to cut up in a very boisterous manner but his conduct, cruel and inhuman, must indicate a "settled aversion" for his wife, and this grim and silent conduct must extend over a period of at least six months. Cruelty, pure and simple, whatever that may mean is a good ground for divorce in Alabama, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Texas, Vermont, Washington and Wisconsin.

What amounts to cruelty, however, seems to be an open question. Whether one slight act of cruelty will suffice to authorize a divorce seems to be also a matter of doubt. But in many states it must be such as to endanger the life and impair the physical health of the complainant. Bursts of passion occasionally, petulance, rudeness even, and sallies of passion won't do in some states, unless accompanied by acts of personal violence or danger to life, limb or health. In other works a man can be a sort of petty tyrant about the house, but his meanness in some localities, if it does result in injury to health, will not relieve a suffering wife from the conjugal yoke. But in Kentucky, if he keeps up the petty tyrant business longer than six months, it might be construed by the meek wife as a "settled aversion" to her, and she will be enabled to get released by the court. But the courts have entertained all sorts of views as to what constitutes extreme cruelty or intolerable severity. In Florida, however, habitual indulgence of violent or ungovernable temper is sufficient.

AS TO DESERTION.

Desertion furnishes a good ground for divorce in many states. But a husband, by merely parting from his wife, or abandoning her, as in New Mexico, will not by that means become freed. The desertion must continue from one to five years, according to the geography of the situation. In Arkansas, California, Colorado, Dakota, Florida, Kansas, Missouri, Utah, Washington, Wisconsin and Wyoming one year or more will suffice. In Alabama, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Mississippi, Nebraska, Nevada and Tennessee two years are required. In Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Hampshire, Ohio, Oregon, Texas, Vermont and West Virginia three years are necessary. In Rhode Island and Virginia the absence must continue five years.

Drunkenness is also a ground for divorce in some parts of the country, and in some quarters it is steadily maintained that this crime constitutes a very grave offense, and is not at all a light or trivial cause. Dr. Collyer, in the sermon above referred to, expressed himself very emphatically on this subject, and his words are entitled to most respectful attention for the clear and forcible mode in which they are expressed. The Doctor says:

"I am not here to dogmatize or lay down the law that when men and women have once made their vows they must abide by them, whatever may befall. I believe rather, and with all my heart, that there may be a marriage which it is far more sacred to dissolve than to maintain—a marriage which is not only imprisonment for life in a dungeon, but imprisonment with torture, and with one life, or it may be two, forever on the rack. While it is not the dogma of the churches of a hell in the world to come, it is hell upon earth. And so who are we that we should say, 'There you are, and there you must stay, for there is no release but in the grave?'"

THE DRUNKARD'S DANGER.

In more than half the states, however, the law-making power has decreed that life is too short to be marred and stained by a miserable, debauched, drunken husband. They do not require a poor, weak, suffering woman to wait until she seeks the silent repose of the grave in order to gain relief from such a life of misery as she would be obliged to undergo tied to a besotted husband. While there is life there is hope, and the motto of the thirty-three states referred to is that the woman, if she be pure and worthy, is entitled, under some circumstances, to two chances at the alter and kindly interpose an opportunity for divorce from the drunkard. This rule prevails in Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Dakota, Delaware, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Ohio, Oregon, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Utah, Washington, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

In Arizona idleness, profligacy or dissipation is a ground for divorce. The motto of that territory seems to be that the "curtain lecture" is a thing of the past; a tale, a memory. And the good wife may cut loose from a profligate or dissolute husband and seek for "pastures new." A husband in that locality must sow his wild oats prior to courtship and marriage, for once he becomes a Benedict he must be staid and exemplary and his conduct in every respect strictly proper.

So vagrancy constitutes a ground for divorce in Wyoming and in many states conviction of crime and imprisonment therefore gives the wife a chance to regain her maiden name.

The question may be asked, where does the great empire state of New York find a place in all these various phases of spotted wedlock? It will be borne in mind, however, that New York allows a divorce only upon the ground of unfaithfulness. In case, however, a husband or wife should be so unfortunate as to be sentenced for life to state prison, the other party could marry again without violating the law against bigamy. But New York and a number of other states authorize a separation, or divorce "from bed and board," as it is called, for cruel and inhuman treatment, which may result from conduct during fits of intoxication.

"DATE BACK, TO 'KIVER' ACCIDENTS."

How They Did 67 Years Ago—An Old Marriage Certificate.

Portland *Oregonian:* Mr. George Ross, of East Portland, has an extract clipped from an old paper, which shows how they united people in marriage 67 years ago. The following is a verbatim copy of the extract:

Mr. Ira Claflin, of this place, has in his possession, a marriage certificate bearing date of 1822 and issued by one O. M. Ross, who was at that time a non-commissioned justice of the peace in and for the county of Peoria, Illinois.

Mr. Claflin states that at that time (1822) the county of Peoria embraced a large scope of territory, and that it has since been divided up into at least a dozen counties. In all this territory there was not a justice of the peace, a minister, nor in fact any person qualified to perform the marriage ceremony.

This man (O. M. Ross) had, however, petitioned the governor of Illinois to appoint him to the position of justice of the peace, and had received news that his petition had been granted, but his commission had not arrived. In the meantime, John Smith and Polly Meyers wanted to marry, and called on Ross, and wanted him to tie the knot. He did so, and the following is a verbatim copy of the marriage certificate, which Mr. Claflin copied from the records of Peoria county:

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, } COUNTY OF PEORIA. }

To all the World, Greeting: Know ye that John Smith and Polly Meyers are hereby entitled to go together and do as old folks does any whare inside of Coppers as precinct, and when my commission comes I am to marry 'em and date back to *Kiver* accidents. O. M. Ross, J. P. 1822.

WHITECHAPEL SCENES.

The Domain of Jack the Ripper Teeming With Thugs and Crime.

A Dark and Loathsome Refuge for London's Great Criminals—Forbidding Buildings on All Sides.

New York *Herald:* Come and take a trip through the domains of Jack the Ripper. Through the dark and noisome lanes of Whitechapel, pregnant with crime and teeming with thugs and thieves. We will take a detective along. It is a very necessary precaution.

It should be explained for the benefit of those not familiar with the geography of London, that the Whitechapel district is a colony of thieves, situated nearly north of the Tower of London on the Thames. A few blocks down the river are the famous London docks. Many of the lower classes of men employed along the river and the

NUMEROUS WATER THIEVES

of the wharves live up in Whitechapel. A hundred years ago, in the time of George III, Whitechapel road was just outside the walls of London—a sort of suburb for the poorer classes, who had little money to pay for rent. Now it is in the center of a vast and populous district, with well paved streets and alleys (thanks to modern improvements) cutting the district in every direction with horse railways and principal streets which in olden times were the king's highways. Vast warehouses, private and bonded, and manufacturing establishments rise darkly and silently in the night on the borders of these slums.

Then there are big breweries, hospitals cemeteries, almshouses and other institutions not far away. A surprising feature of the neighborhood is that well-lighted streets with tramways and 'bus lines are but a few squares away from where these murders are committed. The Whitechapel district may be likened to certain localities in the country where

DARK AND GLOOMY

swamps, filled with pestilential vapors, lie between the great highways. A visitor walking up Whitechapel road would little dream of the horrible dens within a stone's throw of the brilliantly lighted shops. Only the policemen on duty there recognize the flashily dressed men and women who hurry along the pavements as the worst type of London thieves and murderers. Their restless eyes and scarred faces long haunt one after he takes a second look into their villainous countenances.

It was but a few minutes after the detective turned off the Aldgate road that we found ourselves in a dark crevice-like lane, with the darkest and most forbidding

BUILDINGS OF THE SLUMS

rising on every side of us. The streets are as well paved as Broadway in New York, but some of them are not more than five feet wide, and then we entered this Petticoat lane of history, celebrated among thieves from Cheyenne to Australia, all the world seemed cut off. A feeling of unutterable loathing and horror came over one as he caught sight of the scenes within the tenements. The lane is the headquarters of the most dangerous thieves in Europe. Every class and nation is represented. Low Jews, Gentiles, convicts and prison birds of all descriptions swarm the place like vermin. "As a Saturday night scene, the region of Petticoat has no equal on the globe," said the detective. At every few steps were the passage-ways leading out of the lane like tunnels in a mine. No cave could be gloomier or more forbidding. As we walked up

THE LONG BLACK ALLEY,

called Petticoat lane, one of the government officials said to me, "You see Dickens did not exaggerate." People unfamiliar with these districts think Dickens drew his characters from imagination. The man was right; the Smikes and Oliver Twist, the Fagins and the Dick Swivellers were as thick as flies. An ordinary American child would live about three days in such a place, yet there were hundreds of children hardly able to toddle, that darted in and out of the passages like rats. They were the little thieves, soon to become the big thieves of London. The atmosphere was thick and fetid, the fog hung over the alleys like lead, and the few scattering jets of gas burning along the lane, were hardly visible ten steps away.

Turning out of a lane through a dark passage into a little area, and standing beside a small addition back of the other houses, and pointing to the boarded windows, the detective said: "In there is where

MURDER NUMBER SEVEN

was committed." This is Miller's court. While we were looking at the place and wondering which way the assassin ran after he had killed the poor woman, little yellow-haired children came dancing into the area, and listened with a curious boldness, as if we were about to open a box of valuables and there would be a chance for them to steal.

In Osborne street, where the first of all the murders was committed, and the victim unknown, the white chapel which stands in the very middle of the Whitechapel road, is almost in sight. A walk of a few steps from the horrible place leads one to the open thoroughfare where the jingling bells of the horse cars are heard and the chimes of Whitechapel ring out on the night air as they do in Christian lands where thieves and murderers are not so near civilization.

We next came to the celebrated

FRYING PAN TAVERN

which is the rendezvous of dissolute characters of the lowest type. We entered the little room where only "first-class" customers are served. In spite of the detective's efforts, a couple of young thieves got into the room and proceeded to order "bitter" for two, apparently as an excuse to be on hand should there be a chance to steal a watch or cut a throat.

A sign on the wall ran to this effect:

> Customers are respectfully informed that parlor prices are charged in this department.

The woman behind the bar was very civil, and the place was as neat as many a saloon in America, but the people who occupied the benches were a study for a painter of outlaws. Here, as elsewhere, were women and girls—brazen, leathery-cheeked creatures, with bright, suspicious eyes, quick movements, hoarse voices and gibbering laugh. The detective informed us it was

A DANGEROUS PLACE,

and that two policemen were always kept near the door. On Saturday night everybody is home and the beggars come in to divide up their spoils and to hold their weekly revels. Then the big British officers are very careful about getting mixed up in the rows. Many a time the policemen, he said, had been thrown down and kicked unmercifully by the crowd, who would yell, "You have got him down now, give it to him until he can't squeal."

"They don't know what mercy is," said an outside officer, coming up while we were talking. From the time we entered the street and while we were in the tavern, tough looking characters were on the watch like sentinels, on each side of the door, hoping to get

A CHANCE TO RAID US,

or steal something should a fight occur. When strangers come around the thieves and receivers of stolen goods swarm from the holes in the walls like wolves from their dens, and a man is as helpless among them as a child is in the jaws of a crocodile."

The detective took us into one of the typical lodging houses of the Whitechapel district. The scene was revolting. Little signs wreated with holly, laurel and ivy were over the door, bearing the inscriptions, "Peace to All Nations," "A Hearty Welcome." Also the additional intelligence that "This is a noted house for double and single beds." Here was democracy and no nihilism. Thieves, garrotters, beggars, receivers of stolen goods, safe burglars, kidnappers and the vilest of the London slums were encamped like gypsies. They sat on the floor or leaned over the table, with pots of beer and glasses of spirits between them,

SINGING SONGS AND BLASPHEMING,

as they did in Hogarth's time, when they rattled their dice on the stones of the churchyard.

A word from the detective secured permission to go through the home. The character of it may be imagined when it is stated that the price of a single bed is but a penny or two, and that two persons—the lowest of all God's creation—may drink, shout and blaspheme all night for only twopence. Little children, with pale faces, scarcely old enough to lisp the name of mother, lay in dark corners on vermin-covered beds, with withered hags, who drank beer and sang snatches of song, half awake and half drunken, apparently in a stupor, and as we passed through the long alleyways between the bunks they stretched out their shaking hands and bawled piteously for a penny to help the poor darling. We looked into other chambers that were empty, where a dozen cots, covered with dirty rags, were awaiting the return of some assassin to lie down and drink and riot in the early Sabbath morning. The boys and girls of these dens were as bright as crickets and the detective said they could pick a pocket more artistically than the old ones.

Grateful for Our Liberties.

"We, the people of Washington, grateful to the Supreme Being for our liberties, ordain this constitution." This is the way it is agreed the big constitution shall start out. It will be observed that it doesn't undertake to commit the people to an assertion that they are grateful to the Supreme Being for the constitution. It is our "liberty" we are to be made to declare ourselves thankful for—the liberty of voting down this constitution if they get it so big we can't swallow it. In this clause, at least, the phraseology of the document is judicious and guarded. There is no blasphemy in the expression so long as no attempt is made to make the people who vote *for* it say they are grateful to the Supreme Being for the constitution itself. But since we are to be made "grateful to the Supreme Being for our liberties," and since we are to look to this constitution to guarantee us in our liberties, this may be a sly way of getting us to look upon this constitution as a Supreme Being. It is quite an elastic expression. But if the convention could be induced to prune down as liberally as it has in this case, all other expressions in the huge document that is being formulated and leave out all attempted legislation, the people would be grateful also to those delegates who are preparing it.—*Spokane Review.*