THE YAKIMA HERALD.

Volume I. NORTH YAKIMA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1889. Number 35.

THE YAKIMA HERALD.

Official Paper of Yakima County.

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Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT NORTH YAKIMA, W. T., August 30, 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 October 17, 1889, viz:

SOLOMON M. WEBBER,

Of Kiona, W. T., Hd. 489 for the NE¼ of the NW¼ and lots 1 and 2, of Section 18, Township 8, N. R. 27 E. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: William Badger, of North Yakima, W. T.; Everett Roberts, Thorpe Roberts of Cloverdale, W. T., and William Nell, of Kiona, W. T.

s05-o29 IRA M. KRUTZ, Register.

NOTICE—TIMBER CULTURE.

U. S. LAND OFFICE AT NORTH YAKIMA, W. T., September 5, 1889.

COMPLAINT HAVING BEEN ENTERED AT this office by Charles A. Keen against John T. Staton for failure to comply with the law as to Timber Culture Entry No. 789, dated March 5, 1887, upon the E½ SW¼ and lots 3 and 4, sec. 18, twp. 11, range 24 E, in Yakima county, Wash. Ter., with a view to the cancellation of said entry; contestant alleging that said Staton has failed to break or caused to be broken five acres during the year 1887, 1888 or 1889, and has not complied with the T. C. law in any manner to the present time, and has totally abandoned the same—the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 18th day of October, 1889, at 9 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged failure.

s05-o9 IRA M. KRUTZ, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT NORTH YAKIMA, W. T., August 30, 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 North Yakima, W. T., on October 17, 1889, viz:

THORPE ROBERTS,

of Cloverdale, who made Hd. entry No. 466, for the SW¼ of Sec. 20, T 8 N., Range 27 E. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Solomon H. Webber, of Kiona, W. T., William Badger, of North Yakima, W. T., and Everett Roberts and Charles Whitney, both of Cloverdale, W. T. IRA M. KRUTZ, Register.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT NORTH YAKIMA, W. T., August 30, 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 Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at North Yakima, W. T., on October 17, 1889, viz:

CHARLES H. WHITNEY,

of Cloverdale, W. T., who made Hd. No. 483, for the NE¼ of Sec. 20, Tp. 8, N. of R. 27 E. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Wm. Badger, of North Yakima, W. T.; Solomon M. Webber, of Kiona, W. T.; Everett Roberts, Thorpe Roberts, of Cloverdale, W. T.

se5-6t IRA M. KRUTZ, Register.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT NORTH YAKIMA, W. T., August 8, 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 Register and Receiver of U. S. Land Office at North Yakima, W. T., on September 14, 1889, viz:

WILLIAM E. THORNTON,

Of North Yakima, W. T., Desert Land Entry No. 199, for the E½ of NE¼ of Sec. 35, Tp. 13, N. of R. 18 E. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Joseph Stephenson, J. T. Stewart, John Shearer and Stephen Schreiner, all of North Yakima, W. T.

a5 s12 IRA M. KRUTZ, Register.

Notice—Timber Culture.

LAND OFFICE, NORTH YAKIMA, W. T., August 22, 1889.

COMPLAINT having been entered at this office by Morgan V. Cochran, of Yakima, W. T., against Thomas J. Shaw for failure to comply with law as to Timber Culture Entry No. 313 dated December 6th, 1869, upon the sw¼ section 34, township 11, north range 23 east, in Yakima county, W. T. with a view to the cancellation of said entry; contestant alleging that said Thomas J. Shaw has failed to comply with the law in not ploughing, planting or cultivating any part of said land since the second year; and that he has totally abandoned the same. The said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 10th day of October, 1889, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged failure.

s22-6t IRA M. KRUTZ, Register.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT NORTH YAKIMA, W. T., September 12, 1889.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his commuted Homestead Application No. 1171 claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at North Yakima, on October 25, 1889, viz:

JOHN C. MACCRIMMON,

who made Hd. Application No. 1171 for the N½ NW¼ of Sec. 15, Tp. 13, North of Range 18 East. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: J. H. Needham, N. T. Goodwin, Peter Leonard and G. H. Mitchell, all of North Yakima, W. T. IRA M. KRUTZ,

s12-o17 Register.

HOW TO SAVE MONEY.

If there is anything that you want to buy in the line of Furniture or Household Goods of any sort, you can save Fifty Per Cent. or More by calling at

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NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE Stockholders of the Natches and Cowyches Ditch Company: That a meeting of the said Stockholders will be held at the office of Whitson & Parker, North Yakima, Washington, on Saturday, the 21st day of September, 1889, at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of voting on the question as to whether the Capital Stock of the said Company shall be increased from $8,000 to $24,000.

Dated July 13, 1889.

J. T. STEWART, President.
W. I. LINCE,
JOSEPH STEPHENSON, } Trustees.
CHAS. L. GANO, Secretary. 1v18 8t

TAKEN UP---HORSE.

A CLAYBANK HORSE, BRANDED ON HIP F and on right shoulder A, having on a Pack containing Quilts, Clothing and Provisions, has been taken up by Dave, an Indian, in the Canyon District of the Yakima Reservation. The owner can recover the same by calling upon the undersigned, proving property and paying charges. THOMAS PRIESTLEY,
U. S. Indian Agent.

Fort Simcoe, W. T., Aug. 23, 1889. a29-4t

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THE PEOPLE'S CHOICE.

Ex-Governor Eugene Semple's Record Exposed to the View of All.

Why He Should Be Placed in the Gubernatorial Chair by a Large Majority.

Walla Walla *Statesman:* "Public office is a public trust," is the motto of democracy's popular candidate for governor of the new state of Washington. How different this from "A public office is a trust!" A "trust" formed by syndicates, corporations and office-seekers for the gain there is in it. The first signifies the individual to be the servant of the people in the broadest sense of the word; the latter means a servant of money, subject to the dictates of that which produces his election.

Voters, you have the two candidates before you in the coming election. Which will you have—one whose every effort in the past has been for the ennobling and litting up of labor, or one whose energies have been directed toward capitalism? Eugene Semple, the people's candidate for governor, is of high birth both as to lineage and altitude, but, as one of our contemporaries haswell said, he is as easy as an old shoe. Mountains naturally produce brave, fearless, liberty-loving men, and kind nature has not in the least departed from her rule in giving us genial, honorable Eugene Semple. He has but to be known to be loved and respected. To make the assertion that he has been and is the people's friend without proving it would be too republican to be permitted for a moment, so we will proceed to produce evidence of the fact to prove our statement. Evidence introduced by an opponent is always considered especially convincing and conclusive when favorable to the opposite party. The *Globe-Democrat* appropriately recognizes and speaks of his sterling qualities, and many other hostile papers justly acknowledge his unblemished character, both public and private. Then, even as early as 1868, he originated and introduced resolutions relating to the effect of cheap Chinese labor upon our own institutions and laborers, which were adopted by the democratic club of the first ward of Portland, Oregon. Hear a few of his telling sentences in those resolutions: "It (Chinese labor) is calculated to reduce the wages for a fair day's work so low that white men and white women must be reduced in this fair country to worse straits than many have fled from Europe to escape. It is calculated to place the destinies of the country in the hands of a money power, making a long purse the standard of nobility instead of honor and courage, as it is now and should remain, if the republic is to live." How like prophesy this is! Has it not almost reached the strait when "a long purse is the standard of nobility instead of honor and courage?" And is not money the worshipped and honor the worshipper? Republicanism in Washington is represented by bankers and capitalists. "A long purse" is the standard of the party, and the republican party's platform is a scheme by means of which its bearers can most successfully obtain the people's votes and thus have an opportunity of keeping the "long purse" well filled by catering to the wishes of monopoly in every form. In opposition to one of these "purse carriers" the democrats have placed a man whose words and deeds are well known to be a menace to fraud and trickery in whatever guise they appear; a man whom it is the avowed determination of corporations and syndicates to defeat in the coming election; a man whose every effort has been exerted on the side of justice and right toward the oppressed as evinced in his struggles to remove the destructive Chinese competition. Again in 1878 he wrote the plank in the Oregon democratic platform in relation to this same subject. Here it is:

Resolution of Oregon Democratic Platform Written by Eugene Semple in 1878:

SECTION 6. That we favor continued agitation on the subject of Mongolian immigration to this country until the federal government is moved to modify our treaties with the Chinese empire so as to prohibit it, and thus save those of our fellow citizens who depend upon labor for a support, from unjust and degrading competition.

In the same year he offered a resolution to the democratic state convention of Oregon on the question of the forfeiture of unearned land grants of the Northern Pacific.

Resolution on Forfeiture Question, Offered to the Democratic State Convention of Oregon, by Eugene Semple, 1878, but not Adopted:

WHEREAS, The original estimate of the cost of constructing the Northern Pacific railroad from Lake Superior to Puget Sound was only seventy millions of dollars; and

WHEREAS, The land grant abreast of the uncompleted portion of the road, at this date, amounts to forty million acres, worth, at two dollars and fifty cents per acre, one hundred million dollars; and

WHEREAS, Locks at the cascades and the dalles of the Columbia river can be built for one-tenth of that sum, therefore

Resolved, That we are in favor of those two improvements instead of renewing the land grant to the Northern Pacific railroad company, and thus building up another transcontinental monopoly to prey upon the industries of the people.

While they were not adopted, it illustrates the character of the man who is our candidate for governor. It shows that his every act has been to do good, to benefit those who are most needy, to do everything which tends to elevate the people, the state and the nation. It would be superfluous to dwell on his record while governor of this territory. You are all familiar with his every act, with his dignified, statesmanlike, just administration. It speaks for itself. It needs no encomium.

In addition to all the points mentioned, he is eminently fitted for the position by his superior qualifications. He knows the Pacific Coast like a book. He is familiar with every circumstance of its history, he is thoroughly conversant with its conditions, political, social, industrial, and otherwise; in fact, there is not a need, a reform, a crying want, a chance for bettering the conditions of any class, upon which he is not supremely enlightened. What more suitable citizen could be elected to this important position? He was serving you faithfully in that capacity when the disregard of tenure of office principles, and the grab-all-you-can-get-in-as-little-time-as-you-can principle of the present administration caused his removal. He should have been your governor now; he will be your governor next October. The one who claims your suffrage on the republican ticket has already held that position eight years, which is sufficient for any man, more especially one like the individual mentioned. Whatever dishonest capitalism rejects the people are safe in accepting. Monopoly has sworn to defeat Eugene Semple, it don't want him; look to it farmers, workingmen and all interested in the welfare of the greatest number, that you vote for the Hon. Eugene Semple to be your executive officer for the next term, the first governor of the new state of Washington.

How She Snares Them.

Sitting on the staircase is the principal form of flirtation, and when there is a ball almost every girl appears with a long-tailed gown that she may cover two or three steps below the one she is sitting on and thus keep her conversation from being heard. She flirts in what might be called "sledgehammer fashion." There are no delicate shadings or leadings up in her book of coquetry. She begins by saying: "Do you know, I really wondered whether you really meant what I heard you said about me." The unfortunate young man had probably said nothing, but she is counting on his forgetting whether he did or not, and her count is usually correct. He says: "Oh, really, Miss De Vere, I couldn't have said anything about you that wasn't pleasant." Miss De Vere feels then that Casey is at the bat, and that the game is in her own hand, so she answers with her most intense look: "I heard that you said that you thought that I was hard hearted." Then the unfortunate, who doesn't care whether she is hard hearted or not, but thinks if she eats much more ice cream she will have to take a dose of ginger, responds: "Oh, no, but you have been cruel in not letting me come near you." Then he wonders that the ground doesn't open and swallow him, for she has been running after him day and night until he has quite made up his mind to leave the place. If she new how to be coy this would be her opportunity, but instead she says: 'Well, I will try and be kinder to you in the future. To-morrow you shall go buckboard driving with me in the morning, you shall lunch at our table and we will have a long, quiet afternoon together."—*Bar Harbor Letter.*

John L. as a Committeeman.

Chairman of congressional committee—I take it for granted, gentlemen, that we shall report favorably on this bill that has been referred to us, defining the barbarous practice of holding boxing contests with skintight gloves in the District of Columbia as a felony and prescribing a penalty of not less than one year in the penitentiary—

[Enter Committeeman Sullivan, the honorable member from Boston.]

The chairman (resuming)—Er—Mr. Sullivan, we were, ah, considering this bill in relation to sparring exhibitions. What is your opinion of it?

Congressman Sullivan—It's a bloody shame to bring in such a bill as that. I kin lick any feller that's in favor of it, blank my eyes, and I'm willin' to do it right here if necessary—

The chairman (with alacrity)—Mr. Sullivan's judgment, gentlemen, is that of an expert. I take it for granted, gentlemen, that we shall report unanimously against this infamous bill.

Good Towns in Their Way.

Spokane *Review:* While neither Pasco nor Ellensburgh has any reasonable prospect of becoming the state capital (neither of them having any special fitness for that distinction) both of them have good prospects as commercial points. Pasco is at the junction of the two great rivers, and is also the junction, practically, of several railroads, and is surrounded by a large scope of land that only awaits irrigation to make it productive of large quantities of vegetables and grain. At some time in the future Pasco is liable to become a place of considerable importance. Ellensburgh, though high up in the mountains and difficult of access, is surrounded by a good mountain valley which yields fair crops of grain and some of the hardy varieties of fruits. It is also blessed with a good mining region not far away, from which it derives considerable advantage.

CHARMED WITH NORTH YAKIMA.

An Editor Who Knows North Yakima and Says It Is All That Is Desirable in the Way of Capital Location.

Wilbur *Register:* Our people have every good reason to vote for North Yakima for the capital. It is now very apparent that North Yakima will get the larger part of the vote of Eastern Washington, which will entitle it to again contest the location of the seat of government with Olympia at the next election, which place will get the concentrated vote of the Sound country. Again, as time passes, it becomes more and more apparent that the final contest will be between these two points and if people are wise east of the mountains and cast their votes at this election for Yakima, the necessity for another election will be obviated, as well as the expense of temporary buildings at Olympia. Yakima is all that is desirable, so far as location is concerned. Geographically, it is in the center of the new state, beautifully situated on the Yakima river. The site is one of the finest and if it secures the seat of government a most picturesque location is secured. The editor visited Yakima during the past summer and was charmed by its general appearancy. Irrigation ditches run along every street and some years ago, when the townsite was located, trees were set out on each side of all streets, which to-day are growing nicely and already furnish fine foliage, providing a fresh and cheerful appearance. Locate the capital at North Yakima by all means, and for the common good let it be on the first vote, which is to be accomplished by concentrating the vote on that place.

Destined to be the Capital.

Spangle *Record:* From present indications it seems that the beautiful energetic young city of North Yakima is destined to be the capital of the glorious young state of Washington, and why should she not? All the advantages are in her favor. Nature intended her to be a great central point, for, leading out in all directions, are natural passages for railroad lines to radiate, which is not only of especial importance to a state capital, but is also one of the great features of a commercial center. The *Record* has advocated North Yakima for the capital from the very first and it sees no reason to change now. It is almost in the exact center of the state and has an advantage possessed by very few places of being approachable from any direction and does not have to be entered by circuitous routes. Every effort should be made by the people of this country to have it removed from its present location on the extreme west side, to a more central location, and to do this we must unite and pull together. A divided vote means deferred settlement and additional expense and annoyance.

The Most Attractive Capital Site.

Colfax *Gazette:* The question of choosing a location for the permanent seat of government is looked upon with much indifference by those who do not expect to be legislators and supreme court reporters, but it is a question of concern to every taxpayer and every citizen who feels a patriotic interest in the welfare of the state. As a site for the capital, North Yakima presents the most attractive and agreeable point that could be found; located further east or west would not only place it away from the common center, but would be impracticable, considering the character of the country in either of these directions. To locate it further north or south would remove it from the thoroughfares and render it less accessible. It is thus seen that North Yakima, standing as it does, in the center of the state, stands in the gateways of present and prospective travel, an equal distance from the several public institutions thus far located and convenient alike to all sections, and fulfills in a remarkable degree every possible requisite and possesses every argument in its favor.

The Oyster and the Clam.

An Oyster who arrived in North Yakima recently, was met, later on, by his brother, the Clam, who asked how he had been faring so far this season.

"I have been in a Peck of Trouble so far."

"How's that?"

"Before leaving Home I had to Shell Out. When I landed in North Yakima I got into the Soup the First Turn out of the Box. I have been in several Broils, and have been roasted a number of times."

"Don't get discouraged. The Bright Side of your Life is near at hand and you may be happy yet, you bet."

"How so?"

"You will be invited to all the Church Sociables this Winter, and move among the Selects."

Moral—Don't be a Clam.

"The First Rattle Out of the Box."

After all, it now now seems probable that the capital question is to be settled by the first ballot. The sentiment of the people east of the mountains appears to be practically unanimous in favor of North Yakima, while the indications are that a large vote for the same place will be given from the west side. This will probably settle the matter at this election. That this would be the result did not seem probable a few weeks ago, but the sentiment of the press is strongly in favor of concentrating the vote on one place in order that the question may be thus finally disposed of at the outset, thus enabling the state to erect its public buildings and settle down to permanent business. This argument, together with the many other strong arguments in favor of North Yakima, have perceptibly influenced voters on both sides of the mountains. Both of the Vancouver papers and practically all of the people in that section of the territory bordering on the Columbia river at the south are strongly in favor of North Yakima, as they are soon to be connected with that place by the Yakima & Vancouver railroad. Those of the Gray's Harbor country are similarly influenced by the prospective road which must pass through North Yakima and the Natcheez pass to reach that promising port. At the same time Tacoma and Seattle will doubtless give a large vote to North Yakima for the reason that those cities have business dealings and more intimate relations with Central Washington than they have with Olympia, which may be a trifle nearer to them. Thus viewed, it now seems highly probable that North Yakima may secure her coveted prize by the "first rattle out of the box."—*Spokane Falls Review.*

Woman and the Sleeping Car.

This is the season when thousands of people who have comfortable homes are cherishing vivid impressions of nights spent in uncomfortable sleeping cars.

People of wealth and refined breeding are returning from the summer resorts, from Europe, the sea-shore and the mountains. For most of those who live in inland cities this return necessitates a long journey in a sleeping car. One night at least, perhaps two or three days and nights of continuous travel are passed in the sleeping or drawing room coaches.

Not even the most fastidius can reasonably find fault with the construction of these cars on purely æsthetic grounds. Beautiful woods, polished metals, beveled mirrors, embroidered hangings, silk upholstery and rich carpets are lavishly provided. Possibly—there is room for doubt—the best ventilating arrangements that can be devised, consistent with keeping out cinders and dust, are made. But waive that. Certain it is that during the hours of daylight, the discomforts of traveling are transformed into pleasures by occupancy of one of the shining carriages with which the names of Pullman, Wagner or Mann are associated.

It is, however, with the sleeping car as a car for sleeping, that man's inventive genius lags. Especially in woman's behalf ought some new devices to be hit upon. Most women who travel in sleeping cars are accustomed to considerate privacy in their hours of retirement at home. When they travel in a sleeping car, how is it?

When the porter has made up her berth madame crawls behind the curtain. Let us mercifully suppose it is a lower berth, and omit the disclosures of the top shelf. If madame would get any rest behind those loosely-buttoned curtains, she must at least unfasten her clothing, let down her hair and take off her shoes. More than this she seldom dares attempt. A tight-sleeve, dress waist is about as comfortable a thing to sleep in as a suit of armor would be, but unless she is a veteran traveler, or more than ordinarily indifferent to possible observation, she will not attempt to remove it. In the morning she puts herself together as well as she can behind the curtain, and hurries to the toilet room, where every women in the car contends for the use of limited privileges. When all this ordeal is over and madame resumes her seat it is in the midst of confusion. The porter is making up the berths, one after another, as their occupants leave them, and there is a procession back and forth through the narrow aisle, of unwashed men, most of them far more undressed than the refined woman cares to see.

It is not necessary to finish the picture by painting in more of the disagreeables with which every one who travels is familiar. The wonder is that the experiment of separate sleeping apartments for women has not been tried ere now by the builders. A bulkhead across the car, which should cut off certain sections adjoining the women's toilet room, and reserve them for the night use of women travelers, while not an ideal arrangement would commend itself to the traveling public, and reduce, in the eyes of a modest woman, the terrors of a night and morning in a sleeping car.

North Yakima, the Capital to Be.

It is on the main line of the Northern Pacific.

It is in the valley of the Yakima, and in that portion called the "Vale of Beauty."

It is the most perfectly laid out city in the Pacific Northwest.

It has more miles of water courses fringing its streets than any other city in the world.

It has more shade trees than any other city in the United States of its age.

Its brick buildings are surpassed by no town on the coast of its size and age.

Its streets are wider than those of any other inland city in the territory.

It enjoys more clear, blue sky and bright, sunny days than any other place in the northwest.

It is surrounded with a country which grows to perfection a greater variety of products than any other spot of the earth.

It nestles in the "Vale of Beauty," the focus of a system of eight splendid valleys, which are separated only by low, narrow ranges of mountains and bunch grass hills; and in the western background are the granite peaks and snow-capped heads of the Cascades, rich in all minerals—coal, lime, and the finest timber of the nation.

The soil of these valleys is the natural home of all the grains, all the fruits that grow north of the tropics, all the vegetables that grow anywhere, and of hops, tobacco, peanuts and sorghum.

It is a flourishing city four years old, with 3500 citizens, a splendid school system, beautiful churches, magnificent brick blocks, two national banks, the finest hotel of any city of its size in the territory, many beautiful homes and cottages, intelligent and thrifty people, and is the county seat of a county populated largely by most intelligent, energetic and successful farmers and stockmen.

It is the place for the immigrant, who knows how to make a beautiful home and a generous livelihood on five, ten or twenty acres of rich soil.

It is the place where cyclones and destructive storms of all kinds are unknown.

It is the place where a larger measure of health may be enjoyed than elsewhere.
—*Tacoma Ledger.*

Winter Pig Breeding.

A correspondent for the *Orange Judd Prairie Farmer*, of Chicago, says: The reason assigned for not breeding to have pigs come in winter is that they do not thrive; yet the fact that they do not thrive is largely due to poor treatment and inattention to the dam at critical periods, as well as lack of proper variety and sufficient quantity of food. Through improper treatment of the sow at farrowing time, she is frequently ruined as a suckler and the pigs are left to starve. This is the fate of thousands of pigs. I have known a farmer to feed a farrowing sow while she was in milk fever a sufficient quantity of corn for a horse, with the result that she was grain and milk fever foundered, and the pigs had to go scant of rations. In other cases the sow slopped too freely and the milk flowed to excess. More milk is furnished than the pigs can use, the milk becomes caked and fevered, the pigs use the fevered milk, take scours and frequently die, while the milk flow is retarded, and the pigs which survive this are left to starve. Where the sow is held a prisoner in a small pen or lot and fed on dry flint corn, or the pigs of several sows are allowed to nurse promiscuously with each other and the strong permitted to rob the weak, a very large percentage die of starvation. And again, the pigs are allowed to bed together in a pile, big hogs and all, in some fence corner or straw pile, until they take cold and become mangy or lung fever sets in and they turn red and distended in the flank, and death speedily follows. To care for the mother hog before maternity and afterwards, sparingly and gradually get her on feed in about ninety days. Hold the sow and pigs in separate pens or lots during the cold weather and provide them with good, warm, dry places to sleep, changing their bedding often, and give plenty of variety of food. There is no reason why you cannot turn off profitably fat hogs without the assessor getting them on his book with your corn and feed in them. In traveling over the country you will see but few hog raisers who give their hogs any show aside from a general mix up with all the farm stock, while it is admitted by all that any neglected business means a costly output of product.

Concentrate the Vote.

Rockford *Enterprise:* Where will the capital of the new state be located? In order to succeed at this election, the vote should be concentrated on some point east of the mountains. Let that point be North Yakima.

Don't Let the Opportunity Slip By.

Buy only the best of trees and those which have become acclimated here. Trees sold by dealers from abroad seldom live when transplanted in a section where all the atmospheric conditions and the soil are dissimilar. E. R. Leaming has tens of thousands of ornamental, shade and fruit trees of the most approved varieties and as they are propagated and grown here, they can be depended upon for standing transplanting. Now is the time to improve your holdings. Mr. Leaming has the City Nursery, which is located just north of the town, and it would pay any one to visit it.

Wanted

Position or work as typewriter and stenographer. Years of experience with the American News Co., at Detroit Mich. Ready for business after October 1st.

ESTELLE DUNNING,
Care MacLean, Reed & Co.

For Sale.

A Jersey bull, twenty months old. Call on or address, W. A. Cox,
North Yakima, Wash.
or John McPhee, Natcheez, Yakima county. s19-4t.

—If your back aches, or if you are suffering from inflammation of the kidneys, seminal weakness, brick dust deposit in the urine, or, in fact, any kidney, urinary or liver complaint, do not waste money on worthless liniments or plasters, but strike the seat of the disease at once by using the greatest of all known remedies, Oregon Kidney Tea. It is pleasant to take, is purely vegetable, and has never failed to give entire satisfaction. Sold by Allen & Chapman.