THE YAKIMA HERALD.

ISSUED EVERY THURSDAY.
$2.00 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.
Advertising Rates Upon Application.
E. M. REED, Editor and Business Manager.

Official Paper of North Yakima.

HUGH C. WALLACE has returned from Washington and denies that he was offered the portfolio of the agricultural department, and further states that he has no expectation of serving in the cabinet in any capacity. Friends of Mr. Wallace assert that he will not refuse to become commissioner of the general land office if the position is tendered him.

THE liberality with which our government bestows its pensions is well illustrated in the case of Captain P. B. Johnson, editor and proprietor of the Walla Walla *Union-Journal*. He never saw active service in the field, but was a quartermaster on the Pacific northwest coast. Now, in addition to conducting his newspaper and drawing a good pension, he is a commissioner of the state penitentiary, regent of the state university, assistant attorney general of the state, and clerk of the senate and penitentiary committee. Notwithstanding his disabilities, he seems to be able to cover a considerable number of salary-drawing offices.

IT IS a religious fact that probably less money is being spent this session at Olympia by the senatorial candidates than ever before, in fact those who are out for "boodle" have set up the cry that the candidates are "stingy," but those guileless people, the populists, throw up their hands in holy horror at the extravagance displayed. They did the same thing here during the campaign, and after borrowing the street lamps from the democrats and republicans their speakers would go about the country and preach against such criminal campaign expenditures. They promised much to the older organizations for favors extended but the outcome showed that they gave nothing.

THERE seems to be little question now but what the election of either Allen or Turner cannot be accomplished. The present deadlock, according to all unbiased accounts, cannot be broken in favor of either of these two leading candidates, and should it continue to the close of the session there is a well grounded doubt as to the governor having the power to appoint. Correspondents at Olympia maintain that the campaign managers are ready to support a new candidate but the Allen men claim the right of naming him on account of having the large majority of the republican contingent. This the Turner managers will not concede but demand an equal right in making the choice through holding the balance of power. Whatever the result the issue has been of serious detriment to the interests of the state, and is a strong argument in favor of a constitutional amendment submitting the election of United States senators to the direct vote of the people.

JAMES GILLESPIE BLAINE died at Washington, at 11 a. m., January 27th, aged 63 years. He was without question the most admired and interesting character in American civic history of this generation. A leading statesman and diplomat he was a typical American and belonged to no section of the country. All claim him as one of the grandest products of our civilization and of our nation, and members of all political parties alike mourn his loss. For thirty years he had been a leader in public life and his very superiority resulted in his failure to attain the highest political office in the gift of the people, but for all that his place in history will be as marked as that of any one who attained the presidency. His knowledge of public affairs was wonderful and his matchless resources of mind were ever ready at the call of emergency and his entrance upon the field of diplomacy was an assurance that he would win laurels for his country. The boldness of his declarations, whenever American interests were threatened, was termed jingoism, but the soundness of his reasoning was established with time. Although it has long been known that he could not recover his death was nevertheless a shock and all bow down in sorrow over his bier.

ENGLAND is in a quandary as to what to do with her unemployed. In London alone the number of persons receiving official relief is considerably over 100,000, and it is certain that thousands of others, who would be ashamed to apply to the authorities, are saved from starvation by private generosity. In old times the English had a severe and summary way of dealing with the unemployed. A statute of Henry VIII. provided that "a valiant beggar or sturdy vagabond shall the first time be whipped and sent to his birthplace. If he continue his roguish life, he shall have the upper part of the gristle of his right ear cut off; and if after that he wander in idleness and do not apply his labor, he shall be adjudged and executed as a felon. And any one making an open or common dole shall forfeit ten times as much as shall be given." Under Queen Elizabeth it was enacted that an offender over 14 years of age was "to be grieviously whipped and bored through the gristle of the right ear with a hot iron of the compass of an inch, with the alternative of one year's service; over 18 years of age, if he offend again, the penalty is death, with the alternative of two years' service; for a third offense he is to be adjudged a felon." Instead of putting convicted vagabonds to death, they were often given t[illegible] of exportation to [illegible] haps accounts [illegible]rk of some [illegible]ion.

EIGHTEEN MILLION SOLDIERS.

An official report to the French chamber of deputies shows that France has spent since the Franco-Prussian war nearly $3,075,000,000 in creating and maintaining her army. That is the price of the present French army in time of peace. The country has paid this amount not for fighting, but in order to be ready to fight. In addition to this expenditure of about $150,000,000 a year on the average, France pays about $200,000,000 annually as interest and amortization on the French public debt, while the military establishment involves the permanent maintenance of 500,000 men and 140,000 horses in a state of absolute uselessness, so far as industrial production is concerned. Were France able to dispense with this costly instrument of devastation and death she could save not only $150,000,000 a year, but her wealth would be annually increased by the industry of those idle men and horses to an extent representing perhaps from $250,000,000 to $500,000,000. Meantime both Germany and Austria are increasing their military expenditure; Italy is reluctant, even under pressure of financial distress, to reduce her disproportionate military establishment, and Russia, notwithstanding enormous losses of revenue and extraordinary expenses attending the recent famine, finds money enough to support her immense standing armies. It is estimated that the nations of Europe spend considerably more than $1,000,000,000 every twelve months in keeping ready to fight each other.

It is not unreasonable, therefore, that friends of peace view the European situation with increasing alarm. The question of peace or war occupies the first place among European questions of the time. One thing at least is certain, and that is the entire failure of European statesmen to secure peace. During an armed truce of twenty years' duration the governments there have always made their demands for increased armaments on the ground that they would insure peace. But they have done nothing of the kind, because the new call for fresh sacrifices can mean only that there is as little safety from war now as there was at the beginning. Thus in 1880 the number of men trained for war in Europe was 12,000,000, and in 1890 it had grown to 18,000,000. But if in 1893 that increase is found still insufficient, of what use were the preceding additions to armament and expenditure in the interest of peace?

The conclusion is obvious that there is a race between certain European states as to which shall ruin the other first. If it had not been so they would long ago have agreed to proportional and simultaneous disarmament. The fact is these armies are not maintained for the purpose of defense. They are maintained and periodically increased, because certain states have unsatisfied claims upon other states and are determined to obtain satisfaction, either by wearing out their opponents or by a trial of strength on the battlefield. The present danger to Europe is that sooner or later some of the governments will feel that it is less ruinous to trust to the fortune of war than longer to endure a burden that threatens to become unendurable.

AT Olympia the talk is strongly in favor of an investigation of the World's fair commission. More than $20,000 is said to have been paid out for railroad mileage, notwithstanding that every member of the commission except Calhoun has accepted transportation favors from the Northern Pacific. Conover is said to have induced Blalock to follow the example of the others in this respect, and to this is said to be due the latter's downfall, as Meany was anxious to get him out, and threatened to play this card for all it was worth, although how he could do it with his own pockets full of passes is past finding out.

THE action of Germany in taking measures to prevent emigration ought to serve rather to emphasize our own need of the more effectual exclusion of undesirable immigrants. The affect of the German regulations is simply to place the whole matter under the direct supervision of government, and to give it the sole power to decide who shall and who shall not leave the fatherland. The result will be that the very classes of persons we want—the young, vigorous, industrious and moral—will be detained, while those permitted to come will be of an undesirable class. In other words, Germany proposes to give us the chaff and keep the wheat herself.

How would the Hon. J. T. Eshelman suit the people for United States senator? THE HERALD has been informed that there is a movement on foot to concentrate the vote of the Turner faction, the democrats and the populists on our distinguished townsman. A democrat could be of more service to the state under the Cleveland administration than could a republican and Mr. Eshelman was centered on as being an able and conscientious man without antagonisms.

SOME of the dailies of Wednesday reported that the Allen men made overtures to the Turnerites to compromise on Senator Richards, of Whatcom, or Congressman John L. Wilson. This is extremely improbable as Wilson has no standing with any considerable number of the legislative electors; and further the Allen faction is King county, and no King county man wants anyone who was on the harbor line commission of which Richards was a member.

This is the fifth year of THE HERALD'S existence. Subscribers will please call at the office and settle up.

A thin little fellow had such a fat wife.
Fat wife, fat wife. God bless her;
She looked like a drum, and he looked like a fife,
And it took all his money to dress her.
God bless her,
To dress her,
God bless her,
To dress her.

RAILROADS IN WASHINGTON.

Work That Will Probably Be Done During the Present Year.

Since the publication of its first statement of track laid in 1892, the *Railway Gazette* has has received some additional reports, which make the total new mileage of the year 4150. Washington leads with 432.4 miles. The *Gazette* supplements the record of track laid with a compilation in which it attempts to show where more or less new railroad building is likely to be done in 1893. Nearly every state is represented in the statement, some with only one line, others with more. Washington leads the Pacific states in the number of lines, having two more than Oregon. The work likely to be done in Oregon and Washington, as compiled from the reports of chief engineers and other officials of the roads, is as follows:

Oregon—Coos Bay, Roseburg & Eastern, from Coquille river east to Roseburg, 65 miles projected; of this 27 miles have been located, and the preliminary survey made in 1892 for the balance of the line Rogue River valley, Medford to Eagle pass; 12 miles projected. Suislaw & Eastern, Eugene to Florence, 59 miles; location begun in 1892. Sumpter valley, 60 miles projected from Baker City to reach timber tracts.

Washington—Bellingham Bay & Eastern, four miles projected from New Whatcom to Lake Whatcom. Everett & Monte Crieto, about fifteen miles of track laid in 1892 from Lowell east to Everett and east from Hartford Junction; line now under construction through canyon of the Stillaguamish river to Monte Cristo, about 48 miles from Lowell or Snohomish. Portland & Puget Sound, Seattle and Tacoma south to Portland, surveyed and partly graded in 1891; projected as a joint line of the Union Pacific and Great Northern. Shelton Southwestern, six miles surveyed through Mason county. Spokane Falls & Northern, Northport north to international boundary, ten miles, under construction. Washington Southern, five miles under construction near Shelton; considerable new work projected.

Mrs. J. C. Leach returned from Minnesota on Saturday last, accompanied by her brother-in-law, Chas. Bolt.

Councilman J. H. Needham is reported quite ill at his residence.

L. E. Sperry, of the *Republic*, returned this morning from Iowa.

Curren's "Green Front" grocery store is the place to buy your supplies. 52tf

Remember that Victor flour is the best in the market. 44tf

Visit Curran's grocery store and see how far a little money will go. tf

For sale on the installment plan one of the best residence properties in the city. Enquire of G. M. McKinney, Syndicate block. 1tf

Curran will supply your wants in the grocery line as cheap as any dealer in the city. 52tf

HOP POLES FOR SALE.

I have several hundred thousand hop poles for sale. Growers in need of poles will do well to consult with me.

1tf E. C. BURLINGAME.

Farm Loans without delay at the office of G. M. McKinney, in the Syndicate building. 1-tf

All kinds of real estate bought and sold by G. M. McKinney, in the Syndicate building. 1-tf

B. B. White, undertaker and dealer in furniture, wishes to inform the general public that he soon expects to have a fine line of carpets and wall paper. Call at the Cadwell block, adjoining THE HERALD office. Sewing machines, pianos and organs carried in stock. 51-1 mo.

Curran grocery, Yakima avenue, is the place to trade. 52tf

Notice of Appraisement of School Lands.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Board of County Commissioners of Yakima County, Washington, have duly appraised the following described school land, to-wit:

Sw¼ of the ne¼ and the se¼ of the ne¼ and the ne¼ of the ne¼, sec. 26, twp. 14, range 17, east, and the nw¼ of the nw¼, sec. 16, twp. 8, range 24, and the s½ of the se¼ and the ne¼ of the sw¼, sec. 36, twp. 13, range 19.

And that the abstract of said appraisement is on file in the office of the County Auditor of Yakima County, Washington, as by law provided, and open for inspection of the general public.

Dated at North Yakima, Washington, this 14th day of January, 1893.

[SEAL] MYRON H. ELLIS,
Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners.

A PICTURE.

The old man, sitting by the way,
Was weary on that summer day.

A little girl smiled to him there,
And shyly came to stroke his hair.

"You are so tired," crooned the child.
"I was," he whispered, "till you smiled."
—W. J. Lampton in Feb. Gody's.

At the session of the lower house of the legislature Monday the following bills which had been vetoed by ex-Lieutenant Governor Laughton were passed over the vetoes: House bill No. 16, requiring railroad corporations to fence their tracks; house bill No 23, to make time checks for labor negotiable and bear interest from date of issue; house bill No. 243, regarding the fixing of railroad freight rates within the state; house bill No. 156, to require railroad companies to construct and maintain connections from one railroad to another. Ex-Governor Ferry tells the San Francisco *Examiner* that Laughton was paid for the vetoes, and was not investigated because he was a dead issue.

SUMMONS.

In the Superior Court of Yakima County, State of Washington.

KATE GROVER, Plaintiff,
vs.
BENJAMIN A. GROVER, Defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court of Yakima County, State of Washington, at North Yakima, and complaint filed in the office of the Clerk of said Court on the 2[illegible]th day of January, 1893.

To the above named defendant:

You are hereby notified that Kate Grover, plaintiff, has filed a complaint against you in the Superior Court of Yakima county, state of Washington, at North Yakima, which will come on to be heard sixty days after the first publication of this Summons, to-wit: Sixty days after the 26th day of January, A. D., 1893, and unless you appear and answer the same on or before the 27th day of March, 1893, the same will be taken as confessed and the prayer of said complaint granted.

The object and prayer of said complaint is:—1st. To have the bonds of matrimony between plaintiff and the defendant dissolved.

2nd. That the real estate in the complaint described, to-wit: the southwest quarter of section 33, township 15 north range 17 east W. M., and lots 2, 3 and 4, section 4, township 14 north range 17 east W. M., situated in Yakima county, state of Washington, be decreed to be the separate property of this plaintiff.

3rd. Plaintiff prays for general relief.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior court, affixed this 26th day of January, A. D., 1893. J. M. BROWN,
SEAL. County Clerk and Clerk of Superior Court.
By H. B. VOORHES Deputy.

H. J. Snively, atty for plaintiff. 1-8w.

STATE OF WASHINGTON, COUNTY OF YAKIMA. } ss.

I, Henry J. Snively, Attorney for Plaintiff, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of the summons for publication issued by the Clerk of the Superior Court of said County in that certain action commenced in the Superior Court of said County, by Kate Grover as plaintiff vs Benjamin A. Grover as defendant. Said cause being No. 447 of said Court. H. J. SNIVELY,
Attorney for Plaintiff.