THE YAKIMA HERALD.

VOL. VI. NORTH YAKIMA, WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, JULY 5, 1894. NO. 24.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

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JONES & NEWMAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

Over First National Bank, North Yakima, Wash.

L. S. HOWLETT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Land Office business a specialty. For seven years in United States Land Office, having been both Register and Receiver.

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☞Office over Yakima National Bank, North Yakima. Will practice in all the courts of the State and U. S. land offices.

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Rooms 1 and 2 Lowe Bl'k, North Yakima, Wash.

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HOMŒPATHIC PHYSICAN
AND SURGEON.

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Of course you do, and you want the Daily Papers and the Freshest Periodicals and Novels. I am agent for all Papers and Magazines Give me a call.

M. A. Chapman,

Do You Write?

Yes? Well, I keep the most complete line of Stationery, blank books, Legal Blanks, Stationers' Novelties, etc., to be found in the city. Prices reasonable.

Stationer and Newsdealer,

Cor. Yakima Ave. & 2nd St.

Notice for Publication.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, NORTH YAKIMA, Wash., May 22, 1894.

Notice is hereby given that Charles Reimer has filed notice of intention to make final proof before register and receiver at this office in North Yakima, Wash., on Monday, the 2d day of July, 1894, on timber culture application No. 219, for the sw ¼ quarter of section No. 14, in township No. 8 n. range No. 25 ewm.

He names as witnesses Henry Tampke, of Cowychee, Wash.; John Dankers, of Cowychee, Wash.; Fred Wanehe, of Prosser, Wash., and L. Davidson, of Wide Hollow, Wash.

A. F. SNELLING, Register.

18-6t

Notice for Publication.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, NORTH YAKIMA, Wash., June 18, 1894.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the states of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," John H. Ellis, of North Yakima, county of Yakima, state of Washington, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement for the purchase of the sw ¼ of sw ¼ of section No. 26, in township No. 14 n, range No. 18 east, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the register and receiver of this office at North Yakima, Wash., on Friday, the 24th day of August, 1894.

He names as witnesses: Sidney Arnold, Leonard Thorp, W. C. Fiburn and U. F. Diteman, all of North Yakima, Wash.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 24th day of August, 1894.

A. F. SNELLING, Register.

22-10t

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT NORTH YAKIMA, WASH., May 31, 1894.

Notice is hereby given that William D. Ingalls of Kiona, Yakima Co., Wash., has filed notice of intention to make proof on his desert land claim No. 264, for lot No 8, sec 30, twp 9 n r 23 e W M, before register and receiver U S land office at North Yakima, Wash, on Saturday, the 7th day of July, 1894.

He names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land: W. A. Kelso, of Kiona, Wash.; and Guy Smith, Peter Jorgensen and T. S. Phillips, all of Mabton, Wash.

A. F. SNELLING, Register.

19-6

A Bright Lad,

Ten years of age, but who declines to give his name to the public, makes this authorized, confidential statement to us:

"When I was one year old, my mamma died of consumption. The doctor said that I, too, would soon die, and all our neighbors thought that even if I did not die, I would never be able to walk, because I was so weak and puny. A gathering formed and broke under my arm. I hurt my finger and it gathered and threw out pieces of bone. If I hurt myself so as to break the skin, it was sure to become a running sore. I had to take lots of medicine, but nothing has done me so much good as Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It has made me well and strong."—T. D. M., Norcatur, Kans.

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Cures others, will cure you

FOR SALE.

$750 LOT ON FIRST STREET, JUST SOUTH OF YAKIMA AVENUE.

$500 100x140 FEET COR. 2ND & E STREETS. On EASY TERMS.

$2000 20 ACRES OF FINE LAND, (Partly improved) 2 miles from city; Terms, $500 per annum.

$200 1-ACRE TRACTS, CAPITAL il l. Terms to suit to those who will improve.

$4200 20 ACRES SCHOOL SECtion; 7 acres hops; 5 alfalfa; $1000 hop house; dwelling, &c

We Have
No End of
Five and Ten
Acre Tracts and
Larger Farms.

FECHTER & ROSS

IN HOTEL ATHERTON BLDG, 1ST FLOOR.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
of North Yakima.

DIRECTORS.
J. R. Lewis, Theo. B. Wilcox, Chas. Carpenter, A. W. Engle, H. B. Scudder.

Capital, $100,000
Surplus, $27,000

J. R. Lewis, President
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DOES A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Buys and Sells Exchange at Reasonable Rates

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THOMAS LUND, PROPRIETOR. NORTH YAKIMA

COAL!

DRY FIRE WOOD,

PRIME FENCE POSTS.

AGENT for ROSLYN COAL.

JOHN REED,

Yakima Avenue, North Yakima

FAT PEOPLE

PARK OBESITY PILLS will reduce your weight PERMANENTLY from 12 to 15 pounds a month. NO STARVING sickness or injury; NO PUBLICITY. They build up the health and beautify the complexion; they leave NO WRINKLES or flabbiness. STOUT ABDOMENS and difficult breathing surely relieved. NO EXPERIMENT but a scientific and positive relief, adopted only after years of experience. All orders supplied direct from our office. Price $2.00 per package or three packages for $5.00 by mail postpaid. Testimonials and particulars (sealed) 2 cts. ☞All correspondence strictly confidential. 6-6m

PARK REMEDY CO., BOSTON, MASS.

YAKIMA COUNTY WARRANTS
BOUGHT.

Address A. W. ENGLE, Room 501, Pioneer Building, Seattle, Washington.

THE CONVENTION'S CLOSE

Platform and Nominations Rushed Through--Everybody Weary.

A TICKET NOTABLE FOR WEAKNESS.

Patrick Henry Winston Slips out of a Speach—One Delegate Wanted a Plank Abolishing Laws for the Collection of Debt.

From 10 o'clock on Thursday evening until 6 o'clock on Friday evening the convention continued to fight, wrangle and argue over the platform. Each sentence in each clause of each plank was duly objected to, amended and substitutes offered as regularly as they rolled from the tongue of one of the secretaries. It had begun to look very much as though the delegates were to be detained even beyond the time when the railroads begin running, and they assembled at 8 p. m. on Friday in fear and trembling. That is, some of them did. The leaders had apparently been holding a caucus at the dinner hour; because, almost as soon as the chairman called the convention to order for the night session, a delegate moved the adoption of the platform so far read, with the addition of a plank relative to the initiative and referendum—and it was carried with a rush, and the convention got to work.

The platform as adopted was read as a whole and enthusiastically cheered. Its provisions are substantially as follows:

"The people's party is called upon to settle a grave question; the friends of equal suffrage demand the enfranchisement of women; the bond usury system needs attention; excessive taxation needs reduction and laborers protection; we recognize the moral right of the people to bear arms, but are opposed to the maintenance of military organization by individuals, corporations, or by the state in times of peace; official salaries should be reduced."

Other matters of a minor nature were discussed, and the platform continued:

"We believe these reforms can only be secured to the people by the adoption of the system known as the initiative and referendum; the platform reaffirms the Omaha platform; demands the free and unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1; wants school text books printed at the expense of the state; desires the exemption of homesteads while occupied as such by the owners or families to the amount of $3000, and like exemption of personal property from sheriff's sale; direct election by the people of all grain inspectors, mine inspectors, log scalers, and inspectors of food products, and all other state officers not prohibited by the constitution; the payment of wages by corporations weekly in cash; that all notes and mortgages be taxable, and, to render this effective, the assessor to stamp all such documents, with a forfeiture penalty of one-half of the amount to the school fund; demands the privilege of the payment of taxes quarterly, with the option of paying the amount not due at the end of any quarter; denounces the county salary fund system; demands township organization, with power to levy taxes; demands a law prohibiting deficiency judgments, and extending the redemption period to five years; pledges legislature to pass a law prohibiting the sale of school lands, which should be leased to create a perpetual fund; demands a graduated land tax on all lands owned by corporations or individuals above $10,000, the rate continually increasing on such additional valuation."

After the adoption of the platform, the convention proceeded to the nomination of candidates for supreme judge for the west side. The following named candidates were placed before the convention:

H. L. Forrest, of Thurston; A. N. Jordan, of Pierce; W. S. Bush, of King. Mr. Forrest was elected on the third ballot by a vote of 119 out of a possible 212.

For supreme judges, the east side presented the following names:

J. M. Ready, of Kittitas; B. N. Carrier, L. H. Prather and W. E. Richardson, all of Spokane. Mr. Ready knocked this persimmon on a vote of 108.

The west side populists then presented candidates for congress, as follows: W. P. C. Adams, of Whatcom; L. E. Rader, P. B. Egbert, M. F. Knox and J. R. Rogers, of Pierce. Mr. Adams—who, by the way, is state organizer for the great A. R. U.—won, being named by acclamation.

East-siders proposed several names for congressman; but they were all withdrawn, and J. C. Van Patten, of Columbia, was named by acclamation.

After these nominations had been made, W. D. Jenkins, of Whatcom, made a short address eulogistic of Patrick Henry Winston, in which he said that the genial P. H. was misunderstood by a majority of the delegates present, who had treated him coldly for no apparent reason. He wished the convention to send for Winston, that he might make them one of his characteristic addresses. The delegates present seemed in sympathy with the suggestion, as they vociferously applauded it—and a messenger was dispatched for Winston. During his absence, M. P. Bulger, of Pierce, read the following letter from Col. Winston, same having been handed him early in the session, to be used when Mr. Bulger thought best:

NORTH YAKIMA, June 29.

M. P. BULGER—*My Dear Sir:* You know that some friends who are partial to me insist upon presenting my name to the convention as a candidate for the nomination for congress. Personally, I have never desired the nomination, even if the partiality of my friends should prevail in the convention. The only thing that bothers me is when and how to make the announcement. I have decided to request you to do so by reading this letter to the convention at the proper time, insisting that you read it in time for my friends to make up their minds as to the respective aspirants for the high honors before the balloting begins.

Sincerely,

PATRICK H. WINSTON.

The committee returned without finding Mr. Winston, so the convention proceeded to name the state central committee, which is as follows:

Adams	J G Brewitt
Chehalis	W H Abel
Columbia	A B Thompson
Cowlitz	Grant Hutchinson
Franklin	J C Van Gorden
Island	T J Johns
King	S W Allen
Kitsap	Frank F Reid
Lewis	M D Wood
Mason	[not filled]
Pacific	C F Gilbert
Skamania	[not filled]
Skagit	G W Angell
Spokane	John Coffeen
Thurston	James Doherty
Walla Walla	M D Evans
Whitman	C W Young
Asotin	John Maguire
Clark	J M Clark
Clallam	J H Carter
Douglas	J C Smith
Garfield	A A Agor
Jefferson	C W Mercereau
Kittitas	S C Davidson
Klickitat	A J Long
Lincoln	James Bennett
Okanogan	[not filled]
Pierce	M P Bulger
San Juan	E C Nordyke
Snohomish	J A Davis
Stevens	William Graham
Wahkiakum	J B Niesz
Whatcom	W D Jenkins
Yakima	C D Murane

For chairman, M. P. Bulger, of Tacoma, was chosen, and Will D. Jenkins, of Whatcom, was made secretary.

The executive committee is composed of C. W. Young, of Whitman; John Coffeen, of Spokane; S. W. Allen, of King; J. A. Davis, of Snohomish.

The convention adjourned at midnight on Friday, having accomplished more work in one evening than they had before in two long days.

* * *

Notes.

THE HERALD would respectfully suggest that the convention might have attached a few yards of the moral law, some of restrictions and rules posted on the walls of heaven for the guidance of saints, and six or eight Tacoma *Sun* editorials to the platform. And, in this connection, it strikes us that there were no stipulations as to the rising of the sun or dictation as to the changes of the moon in the aggregation of thoughtful thinks.

Hesse, of King, says he doesn't like the militia, and will see that the first populist legislature elected in Washington will abolish it. He also protests against the payment of interest on loans. Mr. Hesse, by the way, is not a loan agent. If he were, what low rates would obtain, to be sure.

Capt. May, of Island, says he is a socialist; and, before he got through a dozen or so of his harmless tirades, the assembly discovered that he was rapidly progressing toward anarchy. In fact, he said he loved Ewing, of King, because he was an anarchist. At this point the reporters crawled under the table to escape the bombs.

The Nicaragua canal plank was knocked out of the platform because one statesman said he was more in favor of good roads in the country than of the great canal—"and the roads wont cost as much, neither."

The delegate who wanted the repeal of the laws for collection of debt qualified his statements so that they should mean "not debts already contracted, you know, but just simply to fix it so there'd be no more trouble, forever."

Populists tell their voters that the party is to provide an abundance of money, yet the platform implies a fear that the party will fail, in the plank which asks for a five-year redemption clause on mortgage foreclosures.

Denn, of Stevens, wanted a little common sense mixed in with the deliberations—about the most remarkable request made during the whole convention.

A delegate from King told a reporter that he believed in the idea of the transmigration of souls. And he said that, were the spirits of the delegates present to suddenly leave their bodies to inhabit or occupy the forms of the animals they most nearly resemble, the congregation would resolve itself into four stallions, ten geldings—and the balance long-eared asses.

Not Classical, But Apt.

"In ante-bellum days," said an Alabama politician, "it used to be the fashion for two political aspirants for the same office to stump their district together, each one doing his best to win the popular vote. I remember on one occasion the rival candidates in an Alabama district were men of about equal natural ability, but the educational advantages of Mr. B. had been very much better than those of Mr. C. On the day of which I am speaking Mr. B. had embellished his speech with sundry classical allusions. Among others he spoke of the devotion of Curtis to his country. Mr. C., who was one of the most eager listeners, whispered to a friend, 'Who is this fellow Curtis that he's talking about?' 'If you had read your Roman history,' was the reply, 'you would know that Curtis threw himself into the gulf in the forum for the safety of Rome.' Mr. C. was not a classical scholar, but he had wit enough to make good use of a hint. When in his speech the time came to make a telling thrust, he exclaimed, 'My friend speaks of Curtis; he threw himself into a gulf to save his country, but here is a man who would throw his country into the gulf to save himself.'"

Fashion's Drawbacks.

Mildred—I'll never wear my hair down over my ears again as long as I live.

Millicent—Why, what's the matter?

Mildred—Last night when we were out walking George asked me to have some ice cream and I never heard him.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

☞We have a fine line of young men's light suits from $4.00 to $6.00. Coffin Bros. 19

LO AND HIS FAILING

The Yakima Aboriginal When in His Cups.

A SCENE FROM INDIAN LIFE.

How Dipsomania is Treated by the Siwashes—A True Sketch from the Yakima Hop Fields—The Gambling Mania.

"Wine is a mocker; strong drink is raging." Thus, or nearly thus, wrote the Semitic sage a many, many years ago. He knew whereof he wrote—had been there himself. But he was only giving us one side of the matter. Wine is a tonic. It cheers the hearts of gods and men. It is the flux of wit and taciturnity, of reserve and good fellowship. Of itself it is only good, and its abuse alone is bad.

The child of nature, as well as the judge of liquor, likes his "straight."

There are no half measures with the savage. He seems to prefer pure alcohol. Failing that, the highest proof whiskey he can obtain is welcome. But judiciously tyrannical law has forbidden ardent spirits to the Indian. While he is (when sober) more reserved, self-possessed, dignified and calm than his white brother, when inebriated he is an unholy terror; a veritable wild beast, knowing no law save that of his own moods. He does not become gracefully mellow, or gloriously full, but actively, recklessly, detestably, crazily drunk. Aggressive disorderliness is the mildest way of expressing his condition. Poor fellow! how he does love the fire-water of the paleface, and if he can't get it, he will take the next best thing, according to his lights. Hop bitters, Jamaica ginger, essence of lemon, andsoforth, as the case may be. He has no other idea than that there are substitutes for the Liquor Gehemiæ for which his wild soul longs. What a stomach he must have! Such an one as many a civilized epicure would give half his kingdom to possess. He likes to get his bottle of distilled devilment off into a quiet corner, and enjoy it alone. It may be that were he free to take it in an open and rational way, he might learn the social side of drinking, but the experiment would be too dangerous. The end would not justify the risk.

We were amused and instructed once. We should no doubt have been filled with sorrow and shame, but we were not—to see the altogether admirable way in which the Indians treat one of their number when suffering from an attack of whisky dementia.

It was hop picking time in the fair Yakima valley. The dusky sons of Gitche Manito had brought their nimble-fingered squaws to earn the big silver dollars of the white man. The first tickets had been cashed, and the lazy lords of sagebrush and mountain had ridden into town to squander the product of their klootchmen's toil. (By the way, why does not some philanthropist devote him or herself to preaching woman's rights to the Indians? The field is ripe.) They had got some liquor, and one of them was drunk—fighting drunk. Now, the white man would have hauled him off to prison, locked him up out of sight till next day, and would then have fined him so many dollars and costs. Not so the ignorant redskin. The Spartan parent used to make his helot tipsy, and exhibit him to the young men that they might take warning and learn to despise the drunkard. The Indians did better. They did not make their brother drunk, but, being drunk, they made an example of him which might be seen and reflected on by every one in the camp, and they so dealt with him that that when he came to himself he would know what a fool he had made of himself.

Only a Remington could paint the scene. The tepees were pitched in a field lying hard against the hopyard. It was the cool of the evening; the Indians had had their muck-a-muck, and were engaged, the squaws and old men in resting after their day's work, and the bucks in gambling away the money their women had earned. On one side stretched the green vines, heavy with golden fruit. On the other wide reaches of alfalfa, the greenest thing on earth, if we except the verdant but perishable populist.

Beyond all, the hills, resting in a thousand lovely, melting, tints of blue, purple and violet. The whole scene swimming in that strange fairylike green-blue, amethystine haze, the poet's "light that never was on sea or land."

In a semi-circle, with dying fires scattered about in front of them, were the dirty but picturesque tepees. Squatted, or moving slowly about, the squaws, young and not uncomely, or old, bent and haggard; their faces smeared with vermilion and grease (mosquito proof) and their dark locks covered with many-colored silk kerchiefs, the gayest procurable. The horses and dogs wandered lazily about, consciously no unimportant members of the tribe.

On the outskirts of the camp the bronze-colored, bright-blanketed bucks squatted on their hams, and eagerly staked blankets, saddles, horses, and help-meets on the chances of their favorite game.

In the center a stout, high stake had been driven into the ground. Attached to this, his hands tied behind his back, the lariet giving him about twenty-five or thirty feet of play, was a fine-looking young Indian, careering round to the full length of the rope. He was full of tanglefoot and evil passions, if not in full dress. Waving his arms and yelling out mingled chants and imprecations, interrupted by bursts of fiendish, mirthless laughter, his face distorted, and his eyes blazing, he circled round the post.

Every now and again he came a fearful cropper, but quickly sprang to his feet, and resumed his magnificently vigorous drink dance. Save for a wise looking old grey cayuse, which watched him in a deeply interested way, he did not seem to be attracting much attention. He kept it up gamely, however, till nature gave out, and he dropped in his tracks, and slept under the quiet stars. It is to be hoped that he woke up, if not clothed, at least in his right mind. We like to think that some young squaw stole from her wigwam when the camp was hushed in slumber and wrapped him in his blanket where he lay.

The conditions of the Indian are circumscribed, and his invention, therefore, limited. Still, as has been said, civilization can boast no more perfect appliances than the snow shoe, and the birch-bark canoe; and we are of the opinion that there are other points on which the paleface might take lessons from his red brother.

MARVELS OF DENTISTRY.

Vast Improvements Made Upon the Old Style of False Teeth.

When we think reverently and admiringly of the Father of our Our Country, and of all the dangers he dared and the evils he encountered, we are not apt to remember one of the hardest trials of his life, and that must have been the accommodation of his mouth to a set of teeth manufactured 3000 miles away from that mouth, and carved, it is said, from a whole block of ivory.

When he had contrived to accommodate himself to the momentous affair, it must have been a singular revelation that his smile made, and Lady Washington may have found something trying in the face opposite her of the greatest and grandest of men.

What a marvel in comparison is the dentistry of to-day, that knows how to preserve the teeth indefinitely while that is best, and so to preserve the shape of the face and the original beauty of the lips, and upon necessity can absolutely remove the bone and put in its place the prepared rubber to which the plate shall be riveted and clamped, till a fair face is made out of a ruin, remarks the Chicago *Times*. And what a difference in the teeth made to-day to supply deficiencies, so light, so useful, fitting so smoothly in the plate that one almost longs to see nature replaced and improved upon universally.

Yet in spite of the beautiful delicacy and regularity of the modern artificial tooth in general, a much better effect is obtained when the teeth are not so perfect and each so exactly like its typical prototype. A little gold filling here, a very slight shortening there, a tiny gap, a hint of overlapping, an atom or two of unevenness at the end, all help more in vraisemblance than matched and precise perfectness does. This, however, is more useful than for the vraisemblance in giving individuality to the mouth. All and each of those little peculiarities seem to express some idiosnycrasy of the person possessing them; they are like arresting and retaining points to the memory of the imagination.

And provided they be not too obtrusive and the teeth are sufficiently wholesome looking otherwise, they do not at all interfere with the charm of "sugared lips parted with sugar breath." It is with difficulty, indeed, that any healthy teeth, unless they are set in ugly and projecting gums, can do aught but add to the lustre and life of the countenance. A man whose beard largely hides his teeth can even meet this difficulty and is never at the disadvantage, so far as the teeth are spoken of, that a woman is when these teeth are not all they should be.

But great as the marvels of dentistry are, and lifelike and comfortable as artificial teeth can now be made, unless one is willing to undergo operations that shall make some foreign substance act the part of the roots of the teeth in filling out and holding up the cheek, and so maintaining the agreeable look of youth, one had best do all that is possible to preserve the original teeth and forego any great knowledge of the dentist's powers.

A Peculiar Coin.

Mrs. Emily Chambers, of the Wenas, sends to THE HERALD the following account taken from the Willows, Cal., *Review* regarding a curious coin which has recently been found in that neighborhood:

"C. Congrave picked up a coin near his residence in east Willows Tuesday which has thus far baffled the most learned to tell of what nation it was once a circulating medium. This peculiar coin is about the size of a trade dollar; about ⅛ of an inch in thickness, and the metal resembles brass. One side contains the picture of a supposed ruler and the words, 'JOANNES. VI. D. G. PORT-BRETALG, R. 1823.' The opposite side contains a crown, the picture of the globe, and a coat of arms with the wording, 'UTILITATI PUBLICÆ-40.' The coin was very rusty and dirty when picked up, looking like it had been where it was found many years. Mr. Congrave had J. H. Hoever clean the coin before any of the characters could be made out. Will some person who is versed in coin let us know where it comes from or what nation used it.

Whole and Cracked Wheat

for chickens. Good feed oats, chop, barley, bran and shorts, at low prices at the North Yakima Roller mills. 8-tf

A Definition.

Detroit *Free Press:* She—What is the "Coxey movement?

He—Dragging one foot after the other over a dirt road.

Entire Wheat Flour

Is now manufactured by North Yakima Milling Company. 20

Mrs. E. Fisk,

Clairvoyant, Test and Business Medium. Life Readings every Wednesday, Thursday and Friday afternoon. Price $1.00. Residence Spruce St., cor. Ahtanum ave.

Money to loan on farm and city property. City and county warrants bought.

19-2m J. B. POGUE.

THE YAKIMA VALLEY

A Well Known Eastern Agricultural Editor Airs His Opinions.

IRRIGATION IN ITS PERFECTION.

A Wonderful and Fruitful Country That is Viewed With Great Favor By the Editors—North Yakima a Thriving Town.

David Ward Wood in the *Farmers' Voice:* So much has been written about the possibilities of that part of the Columbia valley, which is locally called the Yakima valley, that our readers probably will be more interested in a description of this section than of any other that we visited on our western trip. Here is where irrigation is seen in its highest perfection, and no intelligent reader need be told that rich soil, especially of a kind that will not bake under the application of water, and irrigation form a combination that must insure success in cultivation, if the climate is all right. The Yakima valley has all the natural and artificial conditions to make it the garden spot of the world. Its soil along the Yakima river is deep black alluvial; on the lower flats of the Columbia it is a sandy loam, and thousands of acres is volcanic ash fifty feet deep, a soil whose fertility is inexhaustible. The long days and practical absence of winter, and the Chinook winds, furnish ideal conditions for fruit growing and indeed the raising of every variety of crop. The soil and climate are suitable to the production of both fruit and grain, but the soil is too valuable for the production of fruit to use it for grain crops. As said before in regard to this western country, the dairy might be made to pay handsomely, for alfalfa grows most luxuriantly. Those who have never made a study of the effect of irrigation in the arid regions can have but an imperfect idea of the marvelous transformation of an arid country when water is turned upon it. We know in a general way what irrigation has done for California and Utah; but there can be no comprehensive conception of the result of the artificial watering of land until it is seen. Here in the Yakima valley we find all the favorable conditions that exist in the best portions of California and some advantages which California does not possess. Eastern Washington is blessed with plenty of water. The Columbia river, with its numerous tributaries, is the reliance of the fruit grower of eastern Washington and it can never fail him. The Yakima river and all its tributaries always have plenty of water, for the snows on the Cascade mountains which drain into these streams are of the depth of twenty-five to thirty-five feet at the close of every winter. More perfect conditions for irrigation would be impossible. If for any reason it is desirable, irrigation can be had from artesian wells. Near North Yakima this plan is sometimes adopted. One well that we saw was 940 feet deep, the temperature of the water was seventy-four degrees, and it would irrigate 400 acres. The section is adapted to peaches, apples, plums, apricots, prunes, nectarines, pears, grapes, melons, and all kinds of small fruit. There is never a failure of the fruit crop. Every variety of the grape does well. The Tokay is grown extensively and with great profit. The Sweetwater grape ripens here in July and is a profitable grape because of its earliness, though the quality is not so good as the later grapes. The cost of setting a vineyard, as given us by responsible parties, is for labor about $7, when the settler performs the labor, and 600 vines cost in the neighborhood of $35. Five tons per acre is about the average yield, which, at three and one-half cents per pound, would be about $350 for the acre's product. All the fruits yield well and even enormously. All the vegetables do well, and the crops are not only large, but they are of the very best quality. Potatoes, for instance, both sweet and Irish, are the best we ever saw.

For nearly a quarter of a century hop growing has been a steady success in the Yakima valley, and we find that it is generally admitted that the hops grown here are decidedly superior to almost every other hop in the world. The cost of raising and marketing hops here is from five to seven cents per pound; and the price of hops is somewhere about twelve to twenty cents per pound, an enormous profit. There is never an approach to failure of the hop crop in the Yakima valley, irrigation insuring the growth and the dry climate being especially favorable to the harvesting of the hop crop. Directly through the Yakima valley runs the Northern Pacific, furnishing transportation for the products of the section, directly and indirectly, to all the large markets of the country, and indeed of the world. But the great mining districts of the west, such as Butte, Helena, Anaconda, and the cities of Washington, afford a large and profitable market not only for fruits, but for pork and dairy products, which can be produced here with great profit.

The question will naturally arise, how do we know these things? Have we only the word of the interested citizen of the Yakima valley for them? Well, we saw the evidences of what the country is with our own eyes. In the middle of April we saw the thrifty orchards about North Yakima in full bloom, and the season was late at that; we saw all kinds of fruit trees and grape vines and small fruit in the very finest possible condition; we saw numerous hop fields whose very appearance would convince one of what might be expected of them; we saw numerous five-acre lots that have handsomely supported families; we saw ten and twenty-acre lots from which men were getting rich; we met men whom we had known for years, and whose word we knew to be unimpeachable, who testified to the truth of all that we have related in regard to the Yakima valley, and even went further in its praise than we have gone. Among these were W. W. Corbett, for many years one of the most competent agricultural editors on prominent Chicago agricultural journals, and E. H. Libby, a well informed agricultural editor of the east. The fact that there is between 4000 and 5000 acres of hops in the valley shows in itself what the valley will do.

The town of North Yakima, at which we stopped, is a thriving place, though unlike most other towns in the west, is not boomed, but is developing in a healthful way, as the surrounding country develops. It is only ten years old, and is certainly a robust infant. The state fair grounds are located here. The first fair will be held this year. An electric railway from the town to Sunnyside and other neighboring districts, to handle the vast products of the ranches, is now in contemplation. It is the largest shipping point, except Spokane, between St. Paul and Tacoma. The fact that there are but nine practicing physicians in the whole county might suggest that it was a good location for doctors. But it is not, the country is too healthy for doctors. At the Commercial club, one evening, we met more than a hundred prominent citizens, merchants, professional men and others, but most of them were engaged in growing fruits or hops. Among others we met, besides the two journalists mentioned, who were ready to furnish all the evidence needed as to the possibilities of the Yakima valley, were C. P. Wilcox, president of the county horticultural society and of the northwest fruit growers' convention; E. M. Reed, editor of THE YAKIMA HERALD; O. Halstead, a large fruit rancher on the Sunnyside; J. H. Bradford, of New York, owner of a forty-acre hop ranch, that paid last year $4500 net profit, and only two-thirds of it was in full bearing; Edward Whitson, president of the Electric Light & Water Power company; W. M. Reed, a London furrier, who had just come to invest in a ranch; W. L. Wright, formerly a prosperous Illinois farmer, who sold out and went to the Yakima to grow fruit; J. S. Baker, of Tacoma, who is half owner of a big fruit ranch at Sunnyside; W. F. Prosser, mayor of North Yakima and president of the Commercial club; J. M. Gilbert, secretary of the club; Col. L. S. Howlett, an old journalist; Dr. W. F. Morrison, who owns a large ranch, and A. B. Weed, who has a model hop ranch. These gentlemen were plied with many questions and courteously and patiently listened and answered.

A Curious Accident.

It sounds very fishy, but a reputable business man is authority for it. Coming home from the ball game on Wednesday, he says he saw a boy riding down Main street on a saddle horse. As the horse was galloping along, a horse and buggy came up abreast of it. The saddle animal shied and pranced a little, and in so doing his right side hind leg caught in the spokes of one of the hind wheels. According to the narrative, the buggy kept running right along and the horse trotted along on three legs with the fourth going up and down and around with the wheel like an engine rod. The animal went along like this for a whole block, the story goes. Then the animal in the buggy was checked a little and the other managed to free its leg. The halt was so sudden that the boy was jolted off. But he immediately remounted and rode away amid the cheers of some spectators, who had been awaiting the outcome with much anxiety. The horse didn't seem to be at all hurt, but the wheel of the buggy wobbled a bit and showed that it got the worst of it.—*Buffalo Express.*

Covering a Yawning Mouth.

A well-bred man puts his hand over his mouth when he yawns, but not one well-bred man in 10,000 knows why. The reason is this, *Science Siftings* says:

"Four or five hundred years ago there was a superstition common in Europe that the devil was always lying in wait to enter a man's body and take possession of him. Satan generally went in by the mouth, but when he had waited a reasonable time and the man did not open his mouth, the devil made him yawn, and, when his mouth was open, jumped down his throat. So many cases of this kind occurred that the people learned to make the sign of the cross over their mouths whenever they yawned, in order to scare away the devil. The peasantry in Italy and Spain still adhere to this method, but most other people have dispensed with the cross sign, and keep out the devil by simply placing the hand before the lips. It is a most singular survival of a practice after the significance has perished."

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that contain Mercury,

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

☞Sold by druggists 75c. per bottle.

The old joke about unprecedented weather has become a chestnut in this state; but after reading of a rain storm in Fresno in June, with a recorded precipitation of .90 of an inch, we are warranted in assuming that the season of 1893-94 will hereafter stand out as unique, unless the horrible fear expressed by some, that our climate is becoming like that of the east and other less favored sections of the globe, is realized. Certainly, if we return to our old reliable climatic grooves, the season we have just passed through must, as long as its memory survives, seem a queer one.

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