# HAAZE WANTS MORE FRUIT

## FOR THE A.-Y.-P.-E. EXHIBIT

**Superintendent of Yakima Building Says Small and Large Favors Will be Appreciated.**

Small favors and large in the way of exhibits, will be duly appreciated by the officials in charge of the Yakima county building at the A.-Y.-P. Superintendent E. J. Haaze writes that all fruits and vegetables sent over will be gratefully received and will help much to make a creditable exhibit. Mr. Haasze writes as follows:

**Wants More Fruit.**

"It is with pleasure that we read the record of Mr. Van Brundt as a pear grower; also it was with more pleasure that we received two crates of Miller's Cream melons and also the onions of Mr. Geo. Hards of Fruitvale and the jelly from Mrs. Frank X. Nagler and grapes from William Lee, and if more growers of this large stuff would send it we would be in a little better condition to show what we can do. It sounds nice to us over here to have people from Yakima go through our building and say: "Why we have got better stuff than that in our garden and orchard," and whenever we ask them why they didn't send it over to us and give us the plain of our exhibit here and do nothing to help make it better. People ought to see that this is not a private show, but belongs to the whole of Yakima county, viz: every man, woman and child who has anything in the nature of an exhibit of the products of Yakima county.

"On our valley day we want the building just as attractive as possible and ask the ladies of Yakima to kindly send us some of their canned goods and it will be greatly appreciated by us and help to make a pleasing display. It will be returned to them at the close of the fair. We will label this as coming from the various people who contribute, so each person will have due credit for their interest."

### LIFE STORY OF HARRIMAN

**Began Life Poor and By Circumstance and Genius Rose to Position no Other May Ever Know.**

Edward Henry Harriman, who will go down in history as one of the most daring stock speculators and greatest railroad magnate of his time was born at Hempstead, Long Island, February 25, 1848, the son of the Rev. Orlando Harriman, Jr., rector of an Episcopal church in that town, founded in 1702. The early life of the future man of millions was one of great poverty. His father was a cultured but poor man, his mother came from an old and aristocratic, but equally impecunious family of New Brunswick, N. J. The Rev. Orlando Harriman, Jr., had a large family, consisting of four boys and two girls and his income was altogether inadequate to feed, clothe and educate his children.

In 1855, when Edward Henry Harriman was but 6 years old, the family moved to Jersey City. The head of the family had no regular charge, but helped out wherever he could. On May 9, 1895, the Rev. Orlando Harriman, Jr., was made rector of St. John's at West Hoboken, with a salary of $200 a year. He remained in charge of the parish seven and a half years, until November, 1866. At that time his salary was $374 in arrears, which was compromised at $250, payable in six months with interest. But little is known of E. H. Harriman's life during these years of poverty. The family lived in a small house on the meadows and it required no end of ingenuity and economy to make both ends meet.

Edward H. Harriman received his early education at the district school and supplemented it by a two years' course in a boys' school under church auspices, where the sons of clergymen paid practically nothing for their education. Edward's oldest brother, John Nelson, and his younger brother, William McCurdy, died some years ago. His second brother, Orlando, became a real estate dealer in Brooklyn. Lily, one of his sisters, became the wife of Charles D. Simmons of Brown Bros. & Co., of New York and Annie, the other sister, married a Van Rensselaer, of the old and aristocratic family of that name in New York. The father died in April, 1881, at Jacksonville, surrounded by all the comforts that wealth could procure. He was but 68 years old at the time of his death and had suffered much for nearly 20 years.

**Began Career as Clerk.**

Edward Henry Harriman began his career as clerk in a broker office on Wall street. He showed no unusual ability and for many years gave no promise of his later brilliant development. Socially he was well liked and those who knew him at that time described him as a sociable young man, always full of fun. He was noted, however, for a mind of his own. What he wanted he generally obtained, but his desires and ambitions were at that time, at least, neither very sweeping nor particularly important.

How he obtained his start and the funds which enabled him to buy a seat on the New York stock exchange has never been clearly explained. The most widely accepted explanation, however, was to the effect that during the famous "gold corner" engineered by Gould, Fisk, Hinber and others, Edward H. Harriman plunged with all his own money and some borrowed from his brother Orlando and cleared enough to buy himself in August, 1870, a seat on the New York stock exchange.

Young Harriman married early in life and married very well. His wife was Miss Mary Averell of Rochester N. Y., whose father was a capitalist and a successful railroad man. He was said to have made a large amount of money in the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg railroad. This marriage considerably strengthened the hands of young Harriman for the battle of life. It was in every way a very fortunate and happy alliance.

**In Railroad Business in 1883.**

For a number of years the broker firm of E. H. Harriman & Co. did a thriving business on Wall street, speculating with its own funds and executing commissions for the Vanderbilts and other wealthy clients. It was not until 1883 that E. H. Harriman came actively into the railroad field. At that time he had become known as a capitalist, one of the few who had gathered together a great fortune in the 10 trouble years between 1870 and 1880. He was credited with having in his strong box a fair list of stocks he had picked up at extremely low prices during the various panics. Along in 1883 he was elected a director of the Illinois Central railroad. He was at that time working in close friendship with Stuyvesant Fish, who was elected second vice president in the same year. Mr. Fish had also been a member of the stock exchange from 1876 to 1879 and the two young men went into the Illinois Central to work along together. In 1887 Mr. Harriman became vice president and Mr. Fish was elected president. Mr. Harriman was then about 40 years old. Whether Mr. Harriman entered the railroad field in accordance with an already matured plan of his or whether his accidental acquaintance with railroad matters suggested to him the enormous possibilities of acquiring the control of large railroad system, it is not definitely known. At all events, Mr. Harriman's entry into the directorate of the Illinois Central railroad marked the beginning of his career as a manipulator of railroad stocks and reorganizer of railroad systems which in the course of 10 or 15 years made him one of the greatest railroad kings ever known in the United States and placed him in control of more than 54,000 miles of water transportation lines and of railroad lines of an estimated length of nearly 27,000 miles.

During the panic preceding the election of President McKinley, a number of large western railroads had gone to smash, among them the Northern Pacific and the Union Pacific. The wreck of the latter was particularly bad and seemed perfectly hopeless. A Morgan syndicate made an attempt to rescue the road, but gave up the plan in sheer disgust. But Harriman never lost his confidence. He formed a mixed syndicate, backed by Kuhn, Loeb & Co. of New York, and including two members of the Vanderbilt faction, two of the Goulds, two of the Boston crowd that had sunk millions in the old Union Pacific and several independent capitalists, among them Harriman. The road was merely a line from Omaha to Ogden, about 1800 miles long. The syndicate paid the government $58,000,000 in cash and $27,000 000 to settle with the holders of the old first mortgage bonds. The road was turned over to the syndicate at midnight on the last day of January, 1898.

The same syndicate purchased for $3,300,000 a block of coal company bonds on other railroad bonds and in the following month a group of branch lines, called the Kansas Pacific, for $6 303,000. That was the last dollar ever subscribed by the syndicate for the creation of the great Harriman system. The members of the syndicate received back every cent they had invested within three years and all the subsequentpurchases of railroads were made on the credit of the Union Pacific and the few other lines under its control.

**in Control of Union Pacific.**

Harriman soon became the controlling spirit of the Union Pacific and by stringent economy, cutting off all waste and improving the main line, transformed the road into valuable property, paying steadily increasing dividends. He cleverly used the credit of this road for acquiring, without spending a single dollar, the control of one railroad after the other. The first railroad thus absorbed was the Oregon Railroad & Navigation company, whose stockholders were induced to exchange their stock for Union Pacific stock.

In the summer of 1899 Mr. Harriman temporarily dropped his financial schemes and took a scientific exploring expedition to Alaska, which he had fitted out at his own expense. The following year he bought the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf railroad and reorganized the Chicago & Alton, which he had acquired in the early spring of 1890. Next came the Southern Pacific, which became part of the Harriman system on February 1, 1901. The credit of the Union Pacific was used to accomplish the absorption. The Union Pacific executed a mortgage for $100,000,000 and sold $40,000,000 of bonds at par, thus paying for the stock of the Southern Pacific.

When Harriman tried to obtain control of the Burlington railroad and the Morgan interests snapped it away from him, buying it for the Northern Pacific, Harriman became determined to obtain control of the Northern Pacific. This led to a bitter fight between the Harriman and the Morgan-Hill interests and caused the panic of May 9, 1901,. This was one of the few cases in which Harriman did not succeed in carrying out his plans. He fought hard and went to law to force the Northern Security company, declared illegal by the supreme court to return to him the Union Pacific stock he had turned over to the Morgan-Hill clique for Northern Security stock, but in the end he had to take what Mr. Hill was willing to give him.

In the following years Harriman continued the extension of his system toward the east and south. He acquired control of the Illinois Central railroad, ousting his former friend Stuyvesant Fish from the presidency; obtained a strong hold over the St Joseph & Grand Island by using the credit of the Union Pacific, and through the Oregon Short Line he obtained interests in the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, the Baltimore & Ohio, the Milwaukee & St. Paul, the Chicago & Northwestern, the New York Central and several minor railroads. These railroads and his interests in the Equitable Life Assurance society and other insurance companies placed him in control of property valued at more than $1,000,000,000 and one of the most dangerous rivals of John D. Rockefeller, J. P. Morgan and James J. Hill, as well as a political power, particularly in the west.

# POSITIONS IN CENSUS BUREAU

## THE METHOD OF APPOINTMENT

**Appointment Clerk Pindell Explains About Them Also Filing of Applications.**

WASHINGTON. D. C., Sept. 13.—Appointment Clerk Pindell of the U. S. Census bureau, states on the subject of the census examination, October 23, that the distincti n between the permanent census force and the additional temporary employes provided by the thirteenth census act is quite important and should be remembered. As vacancies occur on the permanent census roll they will be filled, as heretofore, by transfers from elsewhere in the service or by selections from the existing registers of the civil service commission.

Persons now on the registers of the commission are, therefore, eligible for appointment to vacancies on the permanent census roll, but there is no greater opportunity during the decennial period for such appointments than there has been heretofore. The additional temporary positions authorized by the thirteenth census act, except those above $1200 per annum, which will be filled largely by transfers from the permanent census roll, will be given to those persons who pass the test examination on October 23. Those now on the registers of the civil service commission who desire appointment to these additional census places should take the test examination, as their present eligibility avails them nothing in respect to appointments to these positions. The fact that a person is on the civil service register does not prevent him from taking this test examination.

Of the four clerical divisions into which the additional census force are separated, class A comprises those engaged in the operation of card punching and card tabulating machines; class B, those operating typewriters adding machines or combined typewriter-adding machines; class C, those engaged in manuscript tabulation and other clerical work; class D, the subclerical workers. The entrance salary for classes A, B and C will be $600 per annum, subject to possible promotion to at least $900 a year. The minimum of $600 per year will also apply to employes paid on the piece-price basis. Class D will be: Messengers, $840; assistant messengers, $720; messenger boys, $480; watchmen, $720; laborers, $720 and charwomen, $240. All original appointments for these classes will be made from the eligible registers furnished by test examination. These will be five in number. The first will carry the names of all persons 18 years of age or over who pass the examination. The second will list those on the first register who have had previous experience in operating card punching, card tabulating or card-sorting machines in census work. The placing of a person's name on this register will not affect his eligibility on the first, third and fourth registers. The third register will contain the names of all those on the first register who make an average of 70 on the test in typewriter tabulation. Persons who pass this test will, by so doing, improve their chances of appointment. Nor does entry on this affect eligibility on the first, second or fourth register. The fourth register will comprise the names of all the male eligibles on the first register who have expressed a willingness to accept employment in sub-clerical class D. Entry on this register will not affect eligibility on the first, second or third registers.

The fifth register will be for the boys of 16 and less than 18 years of age who pass the examination and become eligible for appointment as messenger boys. Only one kind of examination will be given all applicants.

Blank application forms and the circular of instructions were ready for distribution by September 10. As soon as the applicant completes his application in every respect it should be addressed and forwarded to the U. S. civil service commission, Washington. D. C., and not to the census bureau. Care should be taken to see that the envelope containing the application is properly addressed and that sufficient postage stamps are affixed. If the application is satisfactory a card will be mailed the applicant and it will admit him to the examination. All applications must be filed in sufficient time to arrange for the examination at the place selected. No request will be granted for an examination otherwise than as scheduled for the cities and states on October 23.

### MOUNTED MEN TO GUARD TAFT.

**Plan Not Fully Arranged But it Is Believed That Such Will be the Final Arrangement**

President Taft may be escorted through the streets of North Yakima while in this city September 29 by a cordon of local mounted police. It is not definitely settled yet according to the latest reports but that such is the plan is generally understood although Mayor Armbruster and Chief of Police Story did not intend that the story should leak out. It is understood that Chief Story has had a communication from those in charge of protecting the president to the effect that such an arrangement is much more efficient in handling the crowds that throng to catch a glimpse of the chief executive of the nation and that it facilitates the work of the secret service men who are constantly at his side.

Arrangements have already been made whereby Sheriff Lancaster and Deputy Sheriff Hal Webber will be in charge of the dining room at the Hotel Yakima where the president's party will take dinner. It will require the whole official force of the city and county as well as other officers temporarily on duty to satisfy the demands of the occasion and if the plan followed during President Roosevelt's visit to the coast is followed in this instance secret service men will precede the president and see to it personally that all necessary arrangements are made.

### VETERANS PROVE THEMSELVES AGILE

**Former Yakima Residents Participate in Grand Army Gathering in California With Success.**

C. E. Townsend of Los Angeles, formerly of North Yakima and very well known here where he has a great many friends, is a living example of the great benefits of the Yakima and California climates. Recently at Huntington Beach, Cal., Mr. Townsend was a prize winner in a dance given by the Southern California veterans association. It is not polite to say how old Mr. Townsend is but as the only eligibles to the contest were men over 70 years and women over 60 some idea may be gained regarding him. He won, and that is the main thing. Mr. Townsend has often proven in North Yakima that he is a man of vigor as well as originality.

The dance of the veterans of the annual encampment of the civil war veterans of California and is open only to veterans and ladies of the auxiliary corps. The Los Angeles Times says "the elderly couples moved with grace and vigor and were loudly applauded." Mr. Townsend, who was here last season with his son in Fruitvale was a member of the drum corps while in North Yakima.

### MURDERER SHOOTS HERMIT FROM AMBUSH

**Identity of the Criminal No Greater a Mystery Than Identity of the Slain.**

BELLINGHAM, Sept. 11.—Shot through the head from ambush while he sat in front of his secluded cabin in the forest near Acme, "Hermit" Smith, the man of mystery, who has puzzled authorities and the general public ever since he went into seclusion 18 months ago is dead. The cause of the shooting and the perpetrator of the crime is a deep mystery, as is the real identity of the murdered man. An empty rifle shell found in the bushes about a hundred yards from the cabin is the only clue thus far found by the Skagit county authorities, and its value is problematical. Smith had been dead a week when his body was discovered.

By taking a dose or two of Bees Laxative Cough Syrup, you will get prompt relief from a cough or cold. It gently moves the bowels, heals irritation of the throat and stops the cough. It is pleasant to take. Sold by C. C. Camp.

### FAIL TO SEE COOK'S FLAG

**Roosevelt Crew Report Extremely Hard Trip of 411 Miles Over Snow and Ice.**

BATTLE HARBOR, Sept. 11.—The steamer Roosevelt, with Commander Peary on board is still here today Preparations are being made for departure for North Sydney. Members of the expedition say that the pole is in appearance like other parts of the Arctic sea, and an attempt to get soundings was without success. Nothing was seen at the pole of Dr. Cook's reported presence there, and Cook's discovery of the pole is not believed here. The party sledged 411 miles each way to the pole. The conditions for traveling over the ice were absolutely without equal. The Roosevelt spent the winter months at the 82d degree and 30 minutes.

**Doubts Peary's Challenge.**

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—Peary has sent no word to Peary Arctic club in amplification of his dispatch branding Cook's claim a "gold brick" on the public. General Thomas Hubbard, president of the club, while firmly convinced of the good faith of Peary, is not inclined to take Peary's challenge of Cook's claim as a categorical declaration based upon indisputable proof that Cook did not reach the pole.

**Discovery Is Small Step.**

BERLIN Sept. 11.—The news that Peary also was unaccompanied by white observers when he reached the geographical point which he took to be the pole has started discussion afresh regarding the claims of Peary and Cook. The German geographers have been disposed throughout to believe the work of Cook and Peary, as they have no reason to doubt the scientific competency or sincerity of the explorers. Scientists hold that the discovery of the pole is but a small step in what must be done in future polar exploration.

**Peary's Ship Damaged.**

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Sept. 11.—According to Captain Neilson of the fishing steamer Taff arrived here tonight from Battle Harbor, Labrador, Peary's steamer, the Roosevelt, was badly damaged in the ice in the north and may not get to North Sydney before September 25. The Roosevelt struck a rock while entering Battle Harbor and was fast six hours, but not seriously damaged.

# YAKIMA MAN AID TO COOK ON CLIMB

**Farmer Blakely, University Man, Directed Explorer to Short Route Up Mount McKinley.**

WHITE BLUFFS, Wash., Sept. 13.—J. F. Blakely, a rancher living near here, is much pleased to hear of the success of Dr. Frederick A. Cook in reaching the pole, and announces his absolute faith that Cook did what he says he did.

Mr. Blakely is a University of Toronto man and a civil engineer, and knew Cook in Alaska. Mr. Blakely was surveying for a railroad near the base of Mount McKinley when Cook came into his camp after an unsuccessful attempt to scale the peak. Blakely pointed out to him a possible path up the mountain which he had observed during his surveying work and which, up to that time, Cook had not seen. Cook took this path and eventually succeeded in reaching the top.

### BROOK TROUT FOR YAKIMA.

**Many Thousand Small Fellows of the Eastern Kind Turned Loose.**

Fish Warden Mullens has recently turned loose in streams near to North Yakima some 35,000 eastern brook trout received by him from the state hatchery at Spokane. The fish were turned loose in the smaller and swifter streams of Yakima, the Ahtanum, Cowiche and other sections getting the bulk of them. Sumach park also received a contribution to add to the collection there. Mr. Mullens expects a large number of trout from other sources at no distant date, but like all sportsmen regrets that the fish are given their freedom here, and no provision is made for the screening of the ditches to prevent them being carried to destruction in the fields.

### MONEY FOR COUNTY SCHOOLS.

**Yakima Will Share in the Receipts From the State Forest Reserve.**

Net receipts from the forests of this state for the year just closed were $64,070.27. This is according to a statement sent to Senator Jones by Acting Secretary of Agriculture Willis L. Moore. One fourth of this, according to the new law goes to the state school fund. This makes an aggregate of $16,017,57 for the schools. The total amount received by the state from the forest reserve receipts is 25 per cent of the total. The money goes to the schools and roads of the counties in both the Rainier and the Columbia reserves. The receipts from which are $4,998.91 and $4,586.69 respectively. There are 10 reserves or portions of reserves in this state.

### ADD TWO STORIES TO TIETON HOTEL

**Elliott Brothers and W. B. Ross Plan Many Improvements for Local Building.**

Two new stories will be added to the Tieton hotel if the plans of Elliott brothers, owners of the building are carried out. J. M. Elliott of Seattle, is now in the city, preparing plans for the improvements which may be made in the spring.

In addition to enlarging the building, the interior will also be improved. W. B. Ross, proprietor of the Tieton, announced yesterday that he will install an elevator and a telephone system reaching every room in the hotel.

"It is just six months since the Tieton was opened," said Mr. Ross yesterday, "and it is already evident that we will need more room. Our business has been steadily increasing and is already taxing the capacity of the hotel. The additional stories planned for next year will be needed by that time."

**Of Interest to Many.**

For indigestion and all stomach troubles take Foley's Orino Laxative. It gently stimulates the liver, regulates the bowels, and positively cures habitual constipation and billiousness. Clears the complexion of pimples and blotches, and is especially recommended for women and children, as it is mild, pleasant and effective. North Yakima Drug Store.

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### LANDS OF COUNTY.

**Messrs. Bailey and Dunbar Get Contract at Five Cents an Acre.**

Charles F. Bailey of Granger and W. H. Dunbar of Grandview are to classify the irrigable lands of Yakima county for the county commissioners for assessment purposes. They were awarded the contract Saturday, the price being 5 cents per acre. There are about 150 000 acres of land under the ditches and therefore the contract is in the vicinity of $800. They undertake to turn in 75 per cent of the work by June 15 and the balance within three months thereafter. They will furnish maps and very extensive field notes, classify the land into 10 classes and also describe its character as to topography.

The work, it was supposed, would include classification of the dry lands, of which there are some 700,000 acres. This, according to the bids submitted, would have made the work of classification cost between $70,000 and $40,000. The commissioners however, decided to confine the work to the irrigable lands.

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