



Hundreds Read The Herald

WANT ADS

If you have tried these columns you know results are obtained. An expenditure of a few cents often brings many dollars. If you have anything for sale, for rent, want to buy or exchange, try these columns.

Not responsible for errors in ads phoned in.

Advertisements in this column inserted for 2 cent a word per insertion. Copy received after 10 p. m. will be placed under head of "Too Late to Classify."

HELP WANTED.
WANTED—Man and wife to run an orchard boarding camp, 15-20 men, outfit furnished. Good opportunity to competent party. Inquire 519 Miller building. 165-31

WANTED—Girl for general housework; good wages; modern house. Mrs. C. W. Rhodes, Tel. 999, 108 Seventh avenue south. 165-41x

WANTED—Experienced hardware salesman; give references. Spencer Hardware and Grocery Co., Outlook, Wash. 156-1f

WANTED—Women and girls as ironers and mangle workers at the Model U S. Laundry. 149-1f

WANTED—Girl to do housework. Call 16 Chicago avenue or Phone 1474, Mrs. J. H. Lynch. 165-1f

WANTED—Man and wife for ranch work; good wages. H. E. Irving, Route 1, Selah, Wash. 165-31

WANTED—A girl for general housework; good wages. Call 17 North Fourth street. 163-1f

WANTED—A girl or woman for general housework. 110 South Fifth avenue. 165-41f

WANTED—Men to thin peaches. Phone 779. 167-21

SITUATIONS WANTED
WANTED—Ladies stenographer desires position. P. O. Box 35, Selah, Wash. 165-41x

WANTED—Dressmaking in families. \$2.00 per day. Address "C. D." care Herald. 166-21x

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.
WANTED—The Young Woman's Christian association, 13 North First street furnishes rest and lunch rooms; reliable employment, a certified list of rooms; educational and gymnasium classes. Every woman invited to make use of the association privileges. 94-1fx

WANTED—Ranchers who want to carry water in cement pipe or want cement pipe well curbing; best of cement pipe. Cement Products company, 207 Miller building, Phone 183. 77-1f

WANTED—Tract of land in the new Tieton project, about twenty-five acres, suitable for raising fruit trees. In answering kindly give full particulars. Address P. O. Box 142, Seattle. 167-91

WANTED—Partner to take an active part in a paying business in Yakima. A life opportunity for right man. I will guarantee \$100 per month. \$50 cash required; investigate. B 43. 11x

WANTED—Housecleaning in all its branches; cleaning and laying carpets and polishing hardwood floors; hosiery and whitening. Eganer C. Epps, phone 567 or 68. 165-31x

WANTED—Three to five acres, improved, close to car line; would prefer Nob hill district, at once. Dash & Briggs, 9 1/2 North Second street. 152-1f

WANTED—Teams for railroad work. O. F. Leonard, Toppensish hotel, Toppensish. 154-1f

WANTED—Room with privilege of one meal a day with family, not too far out, by single man. D. H. 6. 166-1f

WANTED—Washing and ironing. Will call for and deliver. Mrs. Thornton, Phone Sub. 4038. 166-21x

WANTED—Any private party having \$3500 to loan. Address P. O. Box 75, city. 166-1f

WANTED—Clean old rags at the Herald office. 102-1fx

WANTED—A furnished house for 3 adults. Phone 82. 166-21

FOR RENT.
FOR RENT—All or part of six room house; newly furnished; lawn and shade. This place is very desirable on car line; rent will be reasonable to party without children. Inquire 704 North Fourth street. 165-31x

FOR RENT—Five room house, electric light; toilets and bath; good barn, at 407 S. 6th street; \$20 per month. Miller Realty Co., 212 E. Yakima avenue. Phone 313. 164-1f

FOR RENT—Five room house; modern, 210 North Second avenue; also a one room house partly furnished. 165-31x

CARRIAGES AND LIVERY

Phone 221

FOR RENT.
FOR RENT—Office room No. 10 East A street, also No. 6 Second avenue south. Old Settlers Real Estate Co., 10 East A street. 163-1f

FOR RENT—Neatly furnished rooms near avenue. The Annex, 12 1/2 South first street. 107-1f

FOR RENT—Homelike rooms with board. Supply limited. Come early. 506 North Third street. 158-1f

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms modern. Apple 301 South Fourth street. 169-1f

FOR RENT—Five room modern house. Inquire 206 South Seventh street. 159-1f

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms, 31 North Seventh street. 167-1f

FOR SALE.
FOR SALE—A five room house, lot and barn; gas and water in house. Price \$1250; also some extra choice Tieton land, 10, 20 or 40 acre tracts at \$150 per acre. This property is worth money. I must sell on account of bad health. Call at 607 North Front street. Phone 1378-J. 11x

FOR SALE—\$1800. Four room house, lot 50x200 feet; city water; gas; cellar; shed; irrigation water right; good soil; large lawn. 109 Twelfth avenue south; car line right past the door. \$1900 down. See O. A. Beasley at once at Bonton Barber shop. 161-1f

FOR SALE—Forty acres in lower Naches valley; mostly raw land; larger portion excellent soil and free from stone. Can be made an excellent ranch and the price makes it worth looking into. Address M. F. Care Herald office. 112-1fx

FOR SALE—Highly improved acre; two four room bungalow; tract three blocks from car line; east Johnson corner; \$1200 cash, balance easy terms; or will sell house and half acre. Address R. M. 165-1fx

FOR SALE—Two-seated top back. Spaulding make; very cheap. If taken at once. 514 South Second street. 167-1f

FOR SALE—Small fruit ranch in Parker. Good crop. A snap. S. A. Dieck, Wapato, R. F. D. No. 2. June 15-19-22 121-1fx

FOR SALE—Family survey in excellent condition; very cheap. Universal Sales & Exchange Co., 11 North First street. 121-1fx

FOR SALE—First class rooming house; best location in the city. Address F. G. Care Herald and save commissions. 164-1f

FOR SALE—Few tons of extra fancy Nettle Gema seed potatoes. J. H. Fraser, Escabach Siding, Naches. Phone Farmers 3279. 119-1f

FOR SALE—Some choice water front on the Columbia river; low lift and electric power; a snap. E. J. Hooper, Bo 75, City. 158-1f

FOR SALE—Cheap, lots on brow of Nob hill, very easy terms. See Calhoun, Denny & Ewing, 18 Yakima avenue. 164-1f

FOR SALE—Small pony for boys' use; broke to ride; gentle; saddle and bridle. Inquire Dr. Bank's office. 159-1f

FOR SALE—Lot and three room house, east front on South Eleventh avenue. Address S. T. U. Care of Herald. 86-1fx

FOR SALE—Oliver typewriter, good shape. Also new No. 10 Remington at a price that's right. Call 16 So. Second st. 166-31

FOR SALE—5 room house, plastered; inquire 6th ave. and Cherry st. On car line; cheap for cash. 166-61x

FOR RENT—Furnished housekeeping rooms; modern. 103 South Seventh street. Phone 177. 163-1f

FOR RENT—Two suites of rooms (3 each) furnished. 418 West Yakima avenue. 162-1f

FOR RENT—Furnished room; new house. 107 South Sixth street. 162-1f

MEAT

Phone 453

FISH

And Other Necessities and Luxuries of Life.

EAT

AT

12 South First St.

Noon Day Lunch

25c

PACIFIC CAFE

FOR SALE.
FOR SALE—A real bargain in a Capitol Hill residence property 5309 W. 11th St. For particulars Address A33, Care of Herald office. 160-1f

FOR SALE—Two acres southeast and adjoining city. Would be profitable property in plant; reasonable terms. Inquire, investigate. Address "Care Herald," care Herald. 81-4

FOR SALE—Rubber tire buggy, nearly new, gentle driving horse; saddle, shoes, also motor cycle. 605 North Third street or Phone 1352-L. 163-1f

FOR SALE—A 5-room hotel, will stand close investigation; good reasons for selling. Address B, Care of Herald. 124-1f

FOR SALE—Six room modern house. Call at 110 South Eighth street. 163-1f

FOR SALE—Sixty dollar Dillon Soap B flat cornet, \$45 dollars. Address Spencer, this office. 11x

FOR SALE—Eight room dwelling house; modern; east front; terms. Address O. F. Care of Herald, 87-1fx

FOR SALE—Cheap, all or just bed room furniture of lodging house, 110 South Second avenue. 166-61x

FOR SALE—Pie cherries, 1 cent per pound on the trees. Chas. R. Scott, Fruitvale. 167-31

FOR SALE—Small correct maps of the city 10 cents, 3 for 25 cts. The all office. 158-1f

FOR SALE—Nine room house, lot and small barn; close in; cheap by owner. 303 South Third street, 106-1f

FOR SALE—Cement block machine, at 702 south Eleventh avenue. 77-1fx

FOR SALE—Cheap, lot and three room house; terms. Address A33, Care Herald. 164-1f

FOR SALE—A second-hand Oliver typewriter. Inquire at Herald office. 150-1f

FOR SALE—Pie cherries at Perry ranch, Fruitvale. 163-1f

FOR TRADE.
WANTED—To trade, 3-room house and lot on Capitol Hill, two blocks from car line for an acre tract outside of city limits. Address A30, Care of Herald. 138-1f

LOST.
LOST—Two Boston bull terriers, white chest and white mark on back of neck, four white paws. Answers to name John. Reward, at 127 South Second street. 166-1f

LOST—In some North Yakima stock, a \$20 bill, a \$10 bill, \$4 check. Finder please return to Herald office, Reward. 153-1f

LOST—Tuesday, a ladies' gold watch with blue ribbon attached. Anna N. Cox engraved on back. 167-1f

NOTICES.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
Office of the Highway Board, June 6, 1910. Open bids, for the improvement of State Aid Road No. 60, otherwise known as the Sunnyside-Madison road, in Yakima county, Washington.

The maps, plan, profile, estimate and specifications are on file in this office, in the office of the County Engineer, North Yakima, Washington, with the Division Engineer, R. M. Hardy, North Yakima, Washington, and at the office of the Pacific Builder and engineer, Seattle, Washington, where they may be inspected. Date for completion of contract, October 31, 1910.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids. Bids will be made open forms to be furnished by this office, and must be sealed and marked "Proposals for improvement of State Aid Road No. 60, Yakima County, Washington."

No bid will be considered unless accompanied by a certified check payable to the State Treasurer, for five per cent (5 per cent) of the amount of the bid, based on approximate estimate furnished by the Highway Commissioner.

The checks of the lowest acceptable bidder and next lowest acceptable bidder will be held until the contract is signed.

HENRY L. BOWLEY,
Secretary of the Highway Board.
June 8-15-22.

WE HOLD FOR INSPECTION

any article in the harness line in which you may be interested, and we warrant the quality to be the best throughout. The materials, the cutting and shaping, the careful stitching and the finishing are all that you could expect in harness twice as expensive as ours. We shall appreciate a visit of curiosity, knowing that it will surely result in a purchase.

Snohomish County Pony Farm
High Grade Shetland and Welsh Ponies and Glassy Little Pony Vehicles and Harness.

Chas. F. Manning, Prop.
Everett, Wash.

Herald want ads. bring results

CHILEAN STEVEDORES.

A Fiercious Class of Men With the Manners of Savages.

At Cannon in the morning port on the west coast of South America, it is customary for cargo boats to ship twenty or thirty Chilean stevedores, in addition to the regular crew, to work on the cargo when it is consigned to various ports further up the coast. A worse looking lot of cutthroats than these sailing men I have never seen. They are hard to find even among the bands of southern Europe or the old time pirates of the West Indies. Swart, undersized, dirty, and clothed in nondescript rags, they are about the last notch in the scale of humanity.

What they lack in intelligence they make up in ferocity and animal cunning. Even a crew of Kanakas will refuse to berth or mess with them. Every man of them carries a knife, and they are commanded by an overseer who is addressed as "captain" and expects a certain degree of authority. They do their own cooking, using a small stove, each man serving as cook for a week, at the end of which time he resigns in favor of the next in line. Of course the "captain" never ascends to mental labor, not even to work the cargo. He stands by with a cigarette between his fingers and directs his men. The table manners of these savages are the manners of the stone age. Neither knives, forks nor spoons are used. But every man grabs for himself and crams as much as he can into his mouth at once, greedily tearing the meat apart with his fingers and cleaning up the grease with a piece of bread, which also does duty as a napkin before it is swallowed. A number of sheep generally are taken out on these tramp steamers and killed when fresh meat is needed. When the Chileans learn a sheep is going to be killed they crowd around with tin cups or basins to catch the warm blood, which they drink eagerly. They also bring chunks of bread and sop up every drop that falls.—New York Press.

THE FIRST PHOTOGRAPHS.

Head Tongs, Long Exposures and the Order of Looking Pleasant.

An event was the taking of the first photograph in the olden days, when photography was still hampered by pitchforks and long exposures. There are few good baby pictures of our fathers. The fond mother and father sit before the camera, and the child, while between them is a very starry little daisy surrounded by a very blurry little spot which represents a composite of several partial thicknesses of the hopeful.

But it was with the child of ten or twelve years that the old time photographer succeeded best, the child that has reached the age capable of feeling the tremendous responsibility of having a picture taken. Every old album, such as used to grace the center table in the front room, parades before you a long array of these inconspicuous young people undergoing the terrible ordeal of "sitting." Loving mothers spent hours counting those smoothly plastered locks tightly back and binding them unconspicuously behind with irreproachable ribbon bows. At the last moment, after the operator has screwed the iron fork tight up behind the trembling head and has pushed the huge camera here and there, ducking in and out under the black cloth in a most awe inspiring manner, mother has slipped into range and given just one more pat to the sandy skirts and one more tug at the big sleeves. Then there came the awful command, "Look pleasant," which the victim did by a remarkable effort of will, usually attaining somewhat the expression which comes over the face of a strangling cat. Five minutes later the "artist" announces that "that will do," and the family feels the same relief that comes to friends with the announcement that the "patient has survived the operation and is resting comfortably."—Detroit News-Tribune.

A DANGEROUS FISH.

The Peril That Comes With Catching an Electric Ray.

Trouble lurks in the least suspected spots. One would think a smooth shallow cove a safe place in which to float in a good craft, yet Charles Fredrick Holter met with an adventure in just such a spot, which he relates in "The Game at Sea." The author was visiting a friend on the New England coast, who was given to the study of natural history.

One day the author accompanied his friend on a collecting trip, and here is the story of the result as he told it:

"Opposite his house was a little bay with a clean sandy bottom. Over this we slowly drifted. I sat in the stern, enjoying the day and examining the curious things my friend drew out of the water. Suddenly he gave an ejaculation, and I saw him cline, seemingly helpless, to his side. His face was as pale, with a white appearance, as the one stricken with a fatal disease.

"I sprang forward just in time to catch him as he fell back into the boat and lowered him to the seat. At first he could only nod toward the water. He was almost rigid. Finally he recovered enough to say 'Torpedo!'

"I saw the harpoon he was holding dangling about, evidently forced into a deep fish. Grasping it, I soon discovered the trouble, for I received an electric shock strong enough to almost knock me over. I dropped the pole.

"By this time my friend had recovered enough to tell me to let the fish remain where it was. With difficulty I rowed to shore. When the boat was grounded I picked up an old glass but the took a turn over it with the line and, with the help of this homemade insulator, pulled the fish on shore.

"It proved to be one of the largest for pedoes, or electric rays, I have ever seen. Under certain conditions it would have been capable of killing a man. When touched the fish would roll its eyes dully and give a low croak.

"I have never known a man to be killed by one, but many have been injured, and, as for my friend, he did not recover in a week.

AN OLD TIME DINNER.

British Table Manners in the Seventeenth Century.

An account of hospitality in England in 1620 gives a good idea of the manner in which a country gentleman of the period lived. Dinner and supper were brought in by the servants with their hats on, a custom which is corroborated by Evelyn. Montagu, who says that, being at a knight's house who had many servants to attend him, they brought in the meats with their heads covered with blue caps.

After washing their hands in a basin they sat down to dinner, and Sir James Pringle said grace. The viands seemed to have been plentiful and excellent—"big parage, long kale, borage of white kale," which is cabbage; "brach soppes," powdered beef, roast and boiled mutton, a venison pie in form of an egg and goose. Then they had cheese, cut and uncut, and apples. But the close of the feast was the most curious thing about it.

The tablecloth was removed, and on the table were put "a towel the whole breadth of the table and half the length of it, a basin and ewer to wash in, and a green carpet laid on, then one cup of beer set on the carpet, then a little lawn server plaited over the corner of the table and a glass of hot water set down also on the table; then there three boys to say grace, the first the thanksgiving, the second the Pater Noster, the third prayer for a blessing of God's church. The good man of the house, his parents, kinfolk and the whole company then do drink hot waters, so at supper, then to bed."—Exchange.

Mixing Religions.

The bright six-year-old daughter of an upper west side physician happened into his reception room the other day, and a waiting woman patient engaged her in conversation.

"I suppose you go to church and Sunday school?" she asked.

"Oh, yes, ma'am," she replied.

"And what denomination do your parents belong to?"

"Why," replied the little one, "mamma's a Presbyterian and papa's a brain specialist."—New York Globe.

Their Fate.

The late Dr. Talmage once called on his lawyer and found two of his parishioners there an legal business of a private nature.

"Ah, doctor," called the lawyer in greeting, "good morning! Here are two of your flock. May I ask without impertinence if you regard them as black sheep or white?"

"I don't know as yet," replied Talmage dryly, "whether they're black or white, but I'm certain that if they remain here long they'll be fleeced."

Charged For Curiosity.

Mr. Bach—What is the reason you charge twice as much for my cuffs as you did formerly?

Laundress—Because you have begun making pencil notes on 'em.

"What difference does that make?"

"The girls wash so much time in trying to make them out."—London Spare Moments.

Indisputable Proof.

"You say they contested the will of the deceased?"

"Yes, and the court held that he was suffering from hallucinations."

"On what grounds?"

"It appears that he left three-fourths of his property to his mother-in-law."—London Opinion.

Ranches Lodge on the Lake.

Ranches 2235 ft. hunting, fishing, boating, bathing and mount climbing. Rates \$2 and \$2.25 per day; 10 and \$12 per week. For further particulars apply to Captain J. W. Gale, Prop., Easton, Wash. 161-121

Colville, the Photographer, will move to his new studio on North second street, opposite the Lyric theatre, July 1. 157-1f

KEENE understands WATCHES

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

DR. H. R. WELLS
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Office—Plaza Building, Cor. Yakima Ave. and Second St.
Residence—No. 2 North Naches Ave.
Phonics—Office, 121; Residence, 1292
X-Ray Laboratory in connection with office.

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER.
NELLIE E. MILLER—
Office Phone 172
Residence Phone 1119 R.
Rooms 1 and 2 Pioneer Building.

VAN'S CAFE—
Our service is prompt and satisfactory. Prices very reasonable. Your patronage solicited, 11 E. Chestnut, Mullins building, Geo. Lee, Manager. 116

OREGON CAFE—
12 South Second Street
UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT.
Loy Dea, Proprietor. First-class in every particular. Dinner and other fare at a specialty. Prices reasonable. Phone 387.

CANTON LOW GRILL—
NOW OPEN
Chinese Noodles and Oriental Dishes served from 2 p. m. till 11 p. m. American lunch 11 a. m. till 2 p. m.
11 1/2 North First St.

PAINLESS CORN DOCTORS—
Private appointments made, also private calls. Corns treated by the month for \$1.00.
Dr. Ralston and Wife. Phone 538

EMPIRE HOTEL. Phone 42

W. M. FERRIN—
Architect. Phone 42
208 Miller building

TAXICAB

Phone 271

OPTICIAN.
DON'T SEND your broken glasses away, save the pieces. We grind all kind of lenses on short notice.
T. G. REDFIELD,
Eye Specialist.
20 Yakima Avenue. Phone 442

GERMAN OPTICAL CO.—
EXPERT EYE SPECIALISTS
Phone Main 33
16 Clong Block 219 1/2 E. Yak. Ave.

HOLBEIN S. TURNER—
Optometrist
Telephone 41
111 East Yakima Ave.

FLINT-SHAW CO.—
FUNERAL DIRECTORS
Phones 304 and 301
513 E. Yakima Avenue

INMAN & ROSE—
FUNERAL DIRECTORS AND MUSICIANS
109 South Second Street
Phones 304 and 301

CLOTHES CLEANING—
North Yakima Steam Dyeing and Cleaning Works. General cleaning and dyeing. French dry cleaning, pressing and repairing. Goods called for and delivered.
Phone 299 108 First St. North

PIPE—PIPE—
FOR SALE—All sizes of new and second hand back and galvanized, always on hand.
CHICAGO JUNK CO.
Seattle, Wash.

READ'S STEAM LAUNDRY—
Best work in central Washington. Special rates on Family Washing. No saw edges on Collars and Cuffs. Domestic Finish. Mending Free.
101 N. First Phone 163

MAGNETIC HEALING.
PROF. C. E. HEIMBAUGH—
Makes a specialty of female troubles and chronic diseases. Also fevers and appendicitis. Phone 72.
191 Third Avenue North

OSTEOPATHY.
ZLDIKER INSTITUTE—
Of Druggist. Healing, Extracting Osteopathy, Electricity, Vibration, Massage, Baths, Mental, Psychic and Magnetic Forces, Hygiene, Hydrotherapy and Traction, which spells out "NATUROPATHY." Over seven years at 211 East Yakima ave. Over 1000 cases treated. Phone Main 472.
No knife, no drugs.
James F. and Almina M. Zediker.

OSTEOPATHS—
A. B. Howick. Evangelistess Howick
Graduate of A. S. Kirkville, Mo. Suite 216 Mullins block. Phone 100.
Office 475, Res. 634. 206-1f

CLAIRAUDIENT—
Psychometic. Card Reading
MISS E. CHARNOCK
At the Roma, 8 1/2 South Second street. Phone 1237.
From New Zealand. May-12a

CARPET CLEANING AND RENOVATING—
Yakima Upholstery and Mattress factory, O. Stoltenberg, Prop., 125 South Second street. Phone 1379.
101

PLUMBING AND HEATING—
If your plumbing is out of order or if you are figuring on new plumbing and heating for your building, See Walker, the plumber, 208 East Chestnut street.

Columbia Cafe

The most up-to-date Eating Place in the City. Service not equalled elsewhere.
Opposite Post Office

ICE CREAM

Retail and Wholesale
AT
BALDOSER'S
106 West Yakima Avenue
Phone 636.

The Enterprising HEATING ENGINEERING FACTORY

THOS. MASON, Prop.
123 North Front St.

HANDCUFFS.
Various Devices That Have Been Used in Fettering Prisoners.

In Verill is to be found the first recorded instance of the use of handcuffs, for the poet tells us that Proteus was thus fettered and rendered powerless by Argonauts, who apparently knew that even the gods themselves were not proof against this form of persuasion.

In the fourth century B. C. an army of victorious Greeks found several chariots full of handcuffs among the baggage of the defeated Carthaginians, and it is highly probable that the ancient Egyptians had some contrivance of the kind. The word is derived from the Anglo-Saxon "handcuf," whence comes evidently the slang term "copper."

In earliest Saxon days "handcops" were used for nobles and "foot cops" for kings, but in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries the word is supplanted by the terms "shack bolt" and "swivel manacle," and the instruments were as cumbersome as the names by which they were known.

Up to the middle of the last century there were two kinds of handcuff in general use. One known as the "flexible" was very like that which is still used; the other kind, called the "figure eight," was used to restrain violent prisoners. It was so fashioned that the captive could not move his hands and was universally dreaded, for the pain caused by a limb immovably confined is almost unbearable.

A simple but powerful device for securing prisoners was the "wristlet," now abolished owing to the injuries it inflicted. It consisted of a chain with handles at each end. The chain was put around the wrists, and the handles were brought together and twisted until a firm grip was obtained. The least struggle on the part of the captive and the chains bit deep into his wrists. Of the same nature, but made of wire, is "la ligette," while in an emergency whipcord has proved perfectly satisfactory.

The handcuff used in some parts of eastern Europe is most primitive. It consists of a V shaped piece of metal, in which the wrists are inserted, the open ends being then drawn together by means of a cross hook, which must be kept taut the whole time. The most handy form of cuff, which is in general use at present, comes from America. It is lighter and much less clumsy than the old "flexible."

It is no easy matter to slip the "bracelets" on a person who is struggling violently. Inventors should turn their attention to the subject, for much remains to be done before the fighting prisoner can be quickly and strongly secured without harm to himself or his captor.—London Globe

Columbia Cafe

The most up-to-date Eating Place in the City. Service not equalled elsewhere.
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In earliest Saxon days "handcops" were used for nobles and "foot cops" for kings, but in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries the word is supplanted by the terms "shack bolt" and "swivel manacle," and the instruments were as cumbersome as the names by which they were known.

Up to the middle of the last century there were two kinds of handcuff in general use. One known as the "flexible" was very like that which is still used; the other kind, called the "figure eight," was used to restrain violent prisoners. It was so fashioned that the captive could not move his hands and was universally dreaded, for the pain caused by a limb immovably confined is almost unbearable.

A simple but powerful device for securing prisoners was the "wristlet," now abolished owing to the injuries it inflicted. It consisted of a chain with handles at each end. The chain was put around the wrists, and the handles were brought together and twisted until a firm grip was obtained. The least struggle on the part of the captive and the chains bit deep into his wrists. Of the same nature, but made of wire, is "la ligette," while in an emergency whipcord has proved perfectly satisfactory.

The handcuff used in some parts of eastern Europe is most primitive. It consists of a V shaped piece of metal, in which the wrists are inserted, the open ends being then drawn together by means of a cross hook, which must be kept taut the whole time. The most handy form of cuff, which is in general use at present, comes from America. It is lighter and much less clumsy than the old "flexible."

It is no easy matter to slip the "bracelets" on a person who is struggling violently. Inventors should turn their attention to the subject, for much remains to be done before the fighting prisoner can be quickly and strongly secured without harm to himself or his captor.—London Globe