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DOES A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Says and Sells Exchange at Reasonable Rates.

PAYS INTEREST ON TIME DEPOSITS.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Where Shall It Be Located? North Yakima the Most Desirable Point.

The Two Aspirants of Central Washington Fairly Compared by a Sound Newspaper.

Washington Farmer: In 1878, when

the first constitutional convention assem-

bled in the territory to formulate a con-

stitution for the state, the members of

the convention voted almost unanimously

for North Yakima for permanent seat of

government. That was eleven years ago,

when no railroad crossed the state.

It has been conceded by the people all

over the territory for many years that

North Yakima is topographically, geo-

graphically, climatically and productively

a long ways in the lead of any other

point for permanent seat of government.

Every one who has not seen Salt Lake

City, has read descriptions of the perfect

plan on which it is laid out and beautified.

North Yakima is modeled after Salt Lake

City, with wide streets, wide alleys, run-

ning streams of water and rows of shade

trees on both sides of every street; and

Natchez avenue has four streams of

water and four rows of shade trees.

Liberal reserves for public parks, schools

and capital grounds have been made, and

these are being adorned in a manner

pleasing to the eye. The society of North

Yakima and the homes of the people are

very charming.

North Yakima is the center of thirteen

large and very rich valleys.

It is the market for the vast Yakima

and Columbia river grazing ranges.

It is the depot of supplies for the moun-

tain regions of the Cascade mountains,

where dozens of streams that are tribu-

tary to the Yakima river, have worn their

way through the rock-ribbed mountains

and exposed to the view of the prospector

almost every variety of mineral known in

commerce.

North Yakima is situated at the con-

fluence of the Yakima and Natchez riv-

ers, and thus commands sites for an un-

limited number of factories, whose wheels

may be turned by water power.

North Yakima is conceded by all au-

thorities to be the natural railroad center

of the state. From the Columbia river

at the southern boundary of the state, to

the Canadian Pacific railway, on the

north, it is a well settled fact, that there

is but one set of passes through the Cas-

cade mountains besides the one along the

Wenatchee, and these all radiate directly

from North Yakima.

North Yakima is on the main trunk

line of the Northern Pacific railway, from

St. Paul to Tacoma.

Seven other lines of railway are pro-

jected to North Yakima. Of these there

have been running on them, viz: The

Washington Central road from Cheney

across the Big Bend, completed and in

full operation, 40 miles to Davenport and

now being extended to North Yakima;

the Gray's Harbor and Yakima railroad

now being graded from Houghton to Mon-

tesano, and to be extended through Cow-

litz pass to North Yakima; the Yakima,

Klickitat & Vancouver railroad, with cars

running as far as the Lewis river coal

mines, and the extension to be rapid.

Thus it will be seen that while North

Yakima is on the main line of the N. P.

R. R., these roads are already being ac-

tually operated that will soon form a

junction with the N. P. at North Yakima.

The climate of Yakima county is pecu-

liar, being mild and healthful, free from

late spring frosts and early fall frosts, and

many special crops that are very profit-

able are grown there, which cannot be

produced elsewhere in the state. Among

the common staple crops of the county

are tobacco, hops, broom corn, corn, al-

falfa, peanuts, sweet potatoes, melons,

peaches, grapes, prunes and all sorts of

large and small fruits. Even cotton has

been matured.

The Yakima natural mineral water is

now shipped in bottles all over the north-

west, and is preferred to famed mineral

waters from the east. The springs from

which these waters flow number many

dozens, both warm and cold, and they

are situated in charming groves of oak

interspersed with evergreen forest trees.

The elevation of the spring is 2800 feet

above the city, and all the surroundings

make up the ideal summer resort.

In four years from the time that this

beautiful ideal city was especially laid

out as the future capital of this great

state, it has grown from nothing to a city

of 3,000 souls, with solidly built brick

business blocks, superior public brick

school houses, a large Catholic academy

of brick, two fine brick hotels, brick and

stone churches, and everything to make

up a metropolitan, modern place in

which the whole state may always feel a

just pride.

The people of western Washington, in

all justice and fairness, recognize the ju-

stness of the intention of the population of

the state to locate the capital east of the

mountains. To think for a moment that

the sand desert of Pano, on the extreme

southern boundary, is in the race, as a

point worthy of consideration, is an ab-

surdity. There is but one point be-

side North Yakima that is in the race,

and that is Ellensburg. Now let us con-

sider what are Ellensburg's claims.

Ellensburg is twice as high above the

sea as North Yakima; therefore it is cold

and frosty.

Ellensburg is a valley so narrow

SCIENTIFIC FARMING.

Experiments in Wheat Growing—Many New Foreign Varieties.

Endeavoring to Find the Seed Best Adapted to the Dry Sections of Eastern Washington.

Walla Walla Statesman: We have be-

fore mentioned the experiments of

Mr. W. H. Reed, of the well-known firm

of Reed & Co., grain merchants, in the

propagation of different varieties of wheat,

his endeavor being to discover which

variety of wheat was best adapted to this

soil, climate and methods of harvesting

prevailing in Eastern Washington and

Oregon. The introduction of the blue

stem wheat by Mr. Reed has proven of

great benefit to our farmers—more es-

pecially to those whose lands are situated

away from the mountains, where there is

a comparatively light rainfall. On Eureka

Flat this season, for example, there was

very little club wheat grown that was

merchandise, the majority of the club

being too badly shriveled for milling

purpose, whereas the fields in blue stem

all yielded from fair to good crops. There

is no doubt that the blue stem is the best

adapted to the lands situated away from

the mountains, where the rainfall is large,

of all the wheat so far introduced.

Because the blue stem is better adapted

to our country than the club or the life

wheat, it does not follow that there is no

more profitable wheat for our farmers to

grow, and with that view of it, Mr. Reed

has for two years been experimenting

with fourteen varieties of wheat, which

he has obtained from different parts of

the world. Several of these varieties he

secured from Prof. Blount, the most noted

scientific wheat grower of the United

States, with whom he has been in corre-

spondence for two years on the subject of

wheat growing, and he has also received

assistance to some varieties from the U. S.

department of agriculture. But, that

his experiments might be the more thor-

ough, Mr. Reed, some three months ago,

sent to Messrs. Vilmonir, Andreux & Co.,

of Paris, France, for eleven more varieties

four of them being selected by the Paris

firm as best adapted to the climate, soil,

rainfall, method of harvesting, etc., as

laid before them in elaborate detail. These

eleven varieties, which were ob-

tained at a small cost, arrived in Walla

Walla Thursday.