THE YAKIMA HERALD,

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E. M. REED, Editor and Business Manager.

YAKIMA THE CAPITAL.

While it was by no means a Yakima idea to have the state capital location voted on this year, there seems to be no objection offered, so for as this part of the state is concerned. The question may be settled this fall, and it may be sent over for another vote, in case of no choice. In either event Yakima is reasonably certain to be the place selected. It is the place naturally best adapted, as has been demonstrated many times and there is a widespread opinion that the capital, when moved from Olympia, will come to Yakima. Even the Olympia people believe this, when they are honest with themselves, while in Walla Walla and Spokane Falls and Vancouver, one never hears a contrary opinion. For certain prudential reasons that no one can wonder at Tacoma and Seattle express no choice as between Yakima and Ellensburgh. The Ellensburgh idea was born of a spirit of rivalry and fostered by the smart growth of the town for two years past. There is nothing to wonder at in this, either. Ellensburgh and Paso have each an undisputed right to get into the contest—and win, too, if it is in either's power to do so. All we claim in this connection is that among the people through out the state the Ellensburgh and Pasco ideas are afterthoughts, representing simply wideawake ambitions. Yakima will move to the front with its claims, arguments and many friends, and has no doubts as to the proper recognition. It is at the great cross-roads of travel through the state, and is laid off with a view to being the capital. Voting will decide the matter—not blustering—and we shall be at the polls with our ticket. Meanwhile, our friends will occasionally hear from us.

TOWN TALK.

The visit of the Senatorial Committee on irrigation came upon us so suddenly that it was impossible to do anything in the way of entertaining. However, the Moxee farms furnished the forenoon's employment in the way of examining irrigated crops, and before the special train pulled out there was a hurried meeting, which will, at least, put us on record in a fairly important character in the report of the committee. One thing is certain, and that is, Major Powell, who is really the brains of the whole irrigation project, was impressed with our locality as one of the important centres of operation, and it is reasonable to suppose that we shall hear from this matter after another session of congress, in a way that will amount to much more than is thought by those who do not fully understand Major Powell's opinion.

Senator Stewart, the chairman of the committee, is, of course, very much interested, and he spared no pains to make a showing for Eastern Washington. He took testimony from Capt. Kingsbury, Col. Cock and others, who are familiar with the possibilities hereabouts, and impressed upon the Chamber of Commerce the fact that he desired to incorporate in his report some further definite information in regard to the Yakima and its tributaries with a view to making use of them in an argument to be hereafter presented in favor of a large irrigation project, to be undertaken by the general government for the benefit of various sections of the country.

The purpose as stated by Senator Stewart, is not to bring water in a ditch to every man's door, but to have great reservoirs in which to store a supply that may be drawn upon by communities and individuals who will build ditches of their own. In order to make this scheme of the government better understood, it may be stated that if fully carried out, ditch levels will be run and staked the same as township and section lines are now staked so that the settler may know definitely where to make his ditch and where to go for a supply of water. This, of course, would be the most important measure possible to conceive for this entire section; though it will in no wise supersede the many schemes now on foot to bring water at once to irrigate lands in the vicinity of town and easily reached by means of ditches not dependent on any storage reservoirs.

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Senators Plum and Vest did not reach this point with the others. Inquiry concerning them develops the fact that they were left at a point known as "Paradise" though from what is known of the habits of these gentlemen it is not likely that they will remain in Paradise permanently as nothing is to be seen at that point but a water tank, and they are apparently not so deeply interested in this subject of irrigation as they are in whipping the streams, as they at present exist, for trout and other fish.

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There was with the committee a man who has a history, which, while perhaps but little known here, is one to make of him a character on the Atlantic slope and in the middle states. This is Richard J. Hinton, Major Powell's assistant, as Engineer of Irrigation. Hinton is a man of nearly sixty, though well preserved and close-knit, and who was active long ago in the John Brown raid at Harper's Ferry, and was with John Brown in Kansas at the time of the border troubles. He has since been variously occupied as a newspaper writer and officer in the regular army, and now as an engineer in this matter in which we are deeply interested here. We shall probably see more of Hinton before we are done with this question of irrigation by the government.

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As usual we are suffering a freight-rate outrage just when we have thousands of watermelons to ship. From present indications, the profits this year will be but moderate, as the discrimination gives shippers from Southern Oregon, where melons are also raised, considerable advantage over the Yakima valley. The Yakima products are preferable, and arrive at the Sound in much the best condition, so that we need have no fears of the market and sales, but it is, all the same, an outrage on our farmers. The Northern Pacific should consider that we are placed at a disadvantage in supplying a part of our own state with a product so largely cultivated as the melon crop hereabouts.

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It is now evident that the constitutional convention at Olympia will not hold its session more than a week or ten days longer at the outside. Much discussion and deliberation has served to take the rough edges off the clauses restricting corporations and foreign capital, and it is doubtless the opinion, generally, now, that the constitution will be readily adopted, or, to speak more properly, ratified by the people at the polls. The fact that state officers will be voted for at the same time as the adoption of the constitution, in itself makes it practically certain that there will be few votes against the document which is the basis for all other voting, and it may be said with some heartiness, now that the rough edges have been taken off, that it will on the whole a pretty good constitution.

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A gentleman, lately from Ellensburgh, reports that the principal hotel man there regards it as a mistake that the democrats were invited to hold their state convention in a place so little prepared to care for a large number of visitors. Whether or not it is the general opinion in Ellensburgh that the convention cannot be cared for as it should we have no means of knowing, but it is certain that the convention could be properly cared for here in North Yakima, and if there is any desire to change, the invitation will be extended. There is, however, so much thin-skinned sentimentality in this matter of inviting conventions that one hardly dares to be cordial without first consulting every little town in the territory. As a matter of fact, Walla Walla did not particularly care for the republican convention, but some how the snap vote by telegraph served to throw it there. Had the North Yakima people been really so greedy as they were accused of being and telegraphed an invitation instead of writing one the republican convention would have been appointed for North Yakima. The result is that those who had the matter in hand are blamed by the people at home for not acting promptly enough, and are on the outside accused of being too fresh with their invitation in the face of the Spokane fire.

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It has been generally believed that this region is especially adapted to the cultivation of the grape. With this theory Mr. Leno'r came from California and began an experiment with a vineyard. He expresses himself as satisfied and that he has made no mistake. Several others planted grape roots two years ago which are now bearing abundantly. This notably on the slope west of town where there are gardens in which grapes by the bushel are now ripening. Judge Nelson, the pioneer of the Natcheez valley, has been raising grapes successfully for several years, but the fact that they may be grown on the drier slopes with very slight irrigation as a starter for the first year has never been fully demonstrated until this season.

The State Capital.

Seattle *Post-Intelligencer:* The location of the state capital will soon be one the important questions before the people. Nearly every town of importance is an applicant for honors and advantages of the capital, and there are already propositions relating to the donation of lands, which have very much the look of direct bids. But this is not a case in which subsidies can properly be offered or received. The question should be considered in its relations to public convenience and advantage, and without reference to any such temporary advantages as may be involved in subsidies, either in money or land.

To establish the capital either in the extreme eastern or western divisions of the state would, in our judgment, be a serious mistake. It would work a serious hardship upon half the people, while giving the other half an unfair advantage. It would be a severe tax upon the remote counties to be compelled to pay the mileage of their officials in their frequent visits to the capital, and in many other ways such a location would be a source of annoyance and expense to the people.

We have fortunately two important towns in the middle division of the state, both provided with the means of transportation and either suitable in every way for the capital. We refer, of course, to Ellensburgh and North Yakima. To one of these places the capital ought to go—to which of them it matters little so far as the general interests of the territory are concerned. In support of the claims of either of these towns there is scarcely any argument that will not apply with equal point and force to the other as well. Both are beautifully situated and surrounded. Both are energetic and expanding. Both are practically near the geographical center of the state. One is as well adapted for the capital as the other.

The Union Pacific railroad has accepted the proposition of the citizens of Port Townsend to build the Port Townsend & Southern road for the land and bonus raised for it. The road will run to Portland and Port Townsend and will be made the northern terminus of the Union Pacific road. The work will be commenced at once. According to contract twenty miles of the road must be completed by January 1, 1890.

ALL SORTS.

Bits of News of Local and General Interest Prepared for the "Herald's" Numerous Readers.

Work on the Montesano & Gray's Harbor railroad has been suspended and a thousand men paid off in time checks and discharged.

The Montana convention has decided to leave the capital of the new state at Helena until 1892 when a permanent location will be selected.

The assessed value of property in Seattle is over $16,000,000, which on the basis of 40 per cent. of actual valuation would make the value of property there about $40,000,000.

Longstreet won the omnibus stakes at Monmouth Park Tuesday, in 2:26¾. Proctor Knott was second and Salvator third. The value of the stakes to the winner is $24,000.

A Walla Walla woman dreamt of finding a pot of gold in the cellar, and next day she went down and nosed around and found a keg of beer which her old man had been keeping on the sly.

The Washington Hot Springs company is formed for the purpose of owning and managing hotels, saloons, saw and shingle mills at Green River Hot Springs on the line of the Northern Pacific, about sixty-five miles east of Tacoma, and for building a line of railroad from the springs to Franklin. The capital stock is $250,000, in 25,000 shares of $10 each. The trustees for the first six months are: I. G McCain, A. S. Farquharson, J. P. Judson and S. T. Packwood. The company filed a quit claim from I. G. McCain, A. S. Farquharson and J. P. Judson to forty acres at the springs for a consideration of $250,000.

SPOKANE'S LOSS $5,000,000.

That is What Freight Agent Fulton Was Told by Well Informed Men.

Oregonian: Samuel G. Fulton, assistant general freight agent of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, returned yesterday from Spokane Falls whither he went last Monday upon receipt of the news of the destruction of the city. He was engaged all week in getting things in shape to handle the business of the company.

"The company's loss by the fire has been placed at $1,000,000, but that is greatly exaggerated," said Mr. Fulton to a reporter yesterday. "I cannot say just how much the loss is, but it will not exceed $1[illegible],000. Our passenger and freight depots were burned, but all the baggage and a great deal of freight was saved."

"The Northern Pacific will rebuild, will it not?"

"The plan of the company is to build a large, commodious, brick passenger depot. The site of it has not been definitely decided upon, but it will be selected within the next ten days. In the meantime a frame building is being erected for the temporary accomodation of travelers. Since the fire the company has had a force of carpenters at work building a platform, 64x255 feet which will be used as a freight depot until the new permanent freight depot is ready for occupancy. A portion of the platform will be put under cover to protect goods from the weather."

"Does the total amount to $10,000,000 or $14,000,000, as stated?"

"Those figures are greatly exaggerated. While I was in Spokane Falls I talked with well informed men and they were confident that the value of property destroyed would not exceed $5,000,000. The total insurance was about $2,500,000. The people of Spokane Falls are plucky and full of business and confidence. I did not find a discouraged business man in the city. They are ordering goods from those with whom they have been in the habit of trading. Quite a number of consignments have already been sent from Portland. The banks were ready for business on the day succeeding the fire and all report a steady increase in the amount of their deposits. The people are displaying remarkable activity in the way of putting up temporary structures. They are crowding work on the buildings that were under way when the fire broke out. It is their intention to work day and night shifts in order to accomplish as much as possible before the cold weather sets in."

"The farmers have begun harvesting in the Palouse country, and the reports coming in show that the wheat yield is better than was anticipated a few weeks ago. The indications are that the increased acreage will fully make up for the short yield per acre so that the yield of the Palouse country will be nearly as large as that of last year."

JUDGE TERRY DEAD.

Shot and Instantly Killed at Lathrop, Cal., While Assaulting Justice Field.

David S. Terry, ex-supreme justice of California, was shot and instantly killed at 7:30 Wednesday morning in the railway eating station at Lathrop, Cal., by Deputy United States Marshal David Nagle. The shooting was the result of a personal assault, which Judge Terry was making upon Justice Stephen J. Field, of the United States supreme bench, while the latter was seated at the breakfast table.

Judge Terry had approached Justice Field from the rear, slapped the justice in the face with his hand and was in the act of striking him a second time, when Deputy Nagle, who had risen and warned Judge Terry to stop the attack, drew a revolver and shot the latter through the heart, killing him instantly.

The deputy was acting as a body guard to Justice Field, under strict orders from the department of justice at Washington to protect the person of the jurist from personal assault at all hazards. An attack had been deemed probable owing to frequent threats attributed to Judge Terry, and owing to the latter's known temper and the fierce quarrels which had marked his public career in California. He was known to entertain strong hatred toward Field, which feeling is supposed to have been spurred on by his wife, Sarah Althea Terry, who claims to be the widow of the late United States Senator Sharon and who has been endeavoring to prosecute a claim to the estate in the state and federal courts.

Among the Newspapers.

The Asotin *Sentinel*, of which I. S. Waldrip is editor, has been enlarged and greatly improved.

There are now eighteen daily papers in the territory. Spokane Falls has two, Walla Walla three, Ellensburgh one, Tacoma three, Port Townsend two, Olympia one, Centralia one, Seattle four and Whatcom one.

The Ellensburgh *Daily Register* has been changed from a morning to an evening paper. Its proprietor found he was losing more money than he could stand by publishing in the morning and taking the despatches. By publishing in the afternoon he is able to cull the despatches from the Sound papers.

The Spokane *Chronicle* plant, which was destroyed in the great fire, was valued at $1,000 and on this the insurance was only $100.

Marion D. Egbert, the versatile newspaper scribe of Walla Walla, is endeavoring to boom Thomas H. Brents for the senate.

The *Washington Farmer* publishes in Yakima for the last time to-morrow. The plant will be moved to Gibralter Skagit county, W. T., where it will engage in townsite booming.

The Orondo *News*, published at Orondo, Douglas county, is the latest newspaper candidate for public favor. The editor is J. B. Smith, who is something of a poet, and when news items are scarce he fills up his space with verse.

The Spanaway *Record* is in mourning. Charles A. Inkster, one of its proprietors, died at the home of his parents, in Egypt, Lincoln county, August 6, of typhoid fever. He was aged 23 years and highly spoken of by all who knew him.

S. R. Fraser, formerly of the Seattle *Budget*, has taken editorial charge of the Seattle *Press*, which is now issued as a two cent paper. The *Press* has assumed a new dress and looks and is as attractive as the most fastidious reader could desire.

THE OLD MAN LOOKED RUSTY.

But He Astonished the Hotel Clerk with a Check for $200,000.

New York *World:* "You have probably observed in your travels," said the hotel clerk, "the sign hung out at the cashier's desk: 'No money loaned nor checks cashed here.' These signs are hung out there to protect the hotel from deadbeats, and they serve the purpose to a certain extent. We make a mistake now and then, as was the case here a couple of week ago. An old codger came along with an old fashioned satchel and he looked so hard up and rusty that I gave him the poorest room in the house and asked for a deposit of $5. He made it, and I gave him no further attention. At the end of the week he came to settle his bill, and when I gave him the figures he pulled out a check book and filled up a check for the amount.

"'Can't take it,' I said, as I shoved it back.

"'Why?'

"'Got beat too often.'

"'But it's good.'

"'Maybe.'

"'Well, I have no currency, and must pay you by check; very few people refuse them.'

"'Look here, old fellow,' I replied, my mad coming up, 'if you think to beat this house you will get left! Either come down with the bill or you'll go to jail!'

"He tore up the check, filled in another for $20,000 on a Chicago national bank and handed it over with the remark:

"'Please step over to a bank, and ask them to assure themselves that this would be honored in Chicago.'

"I went over to a national bank, and inside of an hour Chicago had answered that a check signed by the old man for half a million dollars was as good as gold. I had made a mistake in sizing my man up."

"But who was he?"

"He is familiarly known as 'Old Hutch,' king of the wheat ring."

THE "HONEYMOONERS' HOTEL."

Proposed Idyllic Retreat for the Sole Use of the Newly Married.

London *Figaro:* I am awaiting further particulars of that Honeymooners' hotel which, according to the circumstantial correspondent, is to be built on the South Devonshire coast for the special and, if possible, sole use of married couples on their wedding trips. That the surroundings of the establishment are to be made as idyllic and fairy-like as possible, need scarcely be said. Romantic arbors in shady corners, gushing streamlets secluded sylvan nooks are to be provided ad lib., while, with the aid of science, every night will be a moonlight one, and every day one of seeming bright and warm sunshine. The prospectus is even said to hint at the presence of mechanical nightingales, which, thanks to persistently winding up, will warble on every suitable tree.

The decorations, artistic and otherwise, of the hotel, are, of course, to be all in character, though I must admit that I question whether the proposed transformation of the ordinary weak-kneed hotel waiters and the somewhat too substantial chambermaids of the provinces into attendant Ganymedes and Hebes, as artistic in their poses as they are classical in their attire, will really be an advisable step to take. The laying on of Æolian harps and other mysterious music in every apartment is another detail open to criticism. But there is nothing like experience after all, and I shall be curious to hear more about the Honeymooners' when it has been opened for business for a few weeks.

AN OLD PATHFINDER.

Hon. Edward Jay Allen Returns to His Early Home—An Interesting Tale.

Tacoma *Globe:* Hon. Ellwood Evans has been entertaining for the past few days one of the first settlers of this country—Hon. E. J. Allen. Mr. Allen was a member of the division convention that assembled at Monticello in 1852 to set off Washington territory from Oregon. He was then living at Olympia. The next year the people of Washington, in order to encourage emigration and calculating on the well known peculiarity of an emigrant never leaving his wagon, and believing that if they could only be induced to come over the trail they would cross the Columbia into the territory, conceived the idea of cutting a wagon road over the Cascades from Fort Walla Walla to Fort Steilacoom and Olympia. George Shuser and John Edgar, both old settlers, along with Mr. Allen, accordingly set out and made a trail up the Cascades, over the Natcheez pass and down into the Yakima country. They then returned to Forts Olympia and Steilacoom, where they collected enough money and supplies and promises of assistance to blaze a trail up the White and Green rivers, over the Natcheez pass and down through the Yakima country to Fort Walla Walla.

They left Mr. Shirley, ensign at the fort to ferry emigrants over the Columbia river and start them on the trail. Mr. John G. Parker, now an insurance agent in this city, was then a storekeeper at Fort Olympia. He took a carpet-sack full of tobacco and women's shoes and went up the trail to the summit pass, where he met the emigrants and made happy the hearts of the men who had gone hungry for the weed, and gladdened the hearts of the women, whose shoes had worn out on the long march. The emigrant trail was cut out by the emigrants, they sometimes making two or three or even five miles a day over the mountains and down the Green and White rivers into this country.

The following year $2,000 was appropriated by Congress to build a military road from Fort Walla Walla to Fort Olympia. "You see," said Judge Evans, "in those days the democrats were in power, and were opposed to internal improvements and we had to get these roads built as military roads. The money was spent under the direction of Jeff Davis, then in the United States cabinet, and Governor Stevens, of the territory. After the preliminary surveys had been made they decided that the emigrant trail was the best location, and Mr. Arnold, who had charge of the survey so reported, and George B. McClellan, who was the engineer in charge of the N. P. railroad, reported in favor of the same route the next year and recommended that $60,000 be appropriated to repay the settlers for their work in constructing the road, but the money has never been paid."

Mr. Allen has returned to Tacoma with his son and his son's family, where they will reside in future.

Republicans, Attention!

In accordance with the recommendation of the Yakima County Republican Committee, under date of August 13th, 1889, the Republican Primaries of North Yakima precinct will be held at the council chamber in the city of North Yakima, August 24th, 1889, for the purpose of electing sixteen delegates to the county convention, which is called to meet August 29th, 1889.

The polls will be open three hours, beginning at 2 p. m., and closing at 5 p. m. The election will be by ballot.

At the hour of opening of the polls there shall be chosen three judges of election by a majority of the republican electors present, who shall preside over the election, count the votes and announce the result. The sixteen persons receiving the highest number of votes shall be declared elected. In case there be a tie vote among the sixteen receiving the highest number of votes, said tie shall be decided by lot by the judges.

W. J. MILROY,
Chairman Precinct Committee.

Republican Convention for Yakima County.

At a meeting of the Yakima County Committee, held at North Yakima, August 13th, 1889, it was decided to call a convention of the republicans of Yakima county to meet at North Yakima, Thursday, August 29th, 1889, at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing 6 delegates to the Territorial convention, which is appointed to meet at Walla Walla, September 4th, 1889, and to transact such other business as may come before it.

The committee also recommend that the republicans of the various precincts of the county, hold their primaries for the election of delegates to the county convention, on Saturday, August 24, 1889.

The precincts throughout the county are entitled to the following representation:

1.	Horn precinct	1
2.	Red Rock precinct	4
3	Prosser "	1
4.	Alder Creek "	2
5.	Parker "	3
6.	Moxee "	5
7.	Yakima "	5
8.	Ahtanum "	4
9.	Cowychee "	7
10.	Wenas "	16
11.	North Yakima "	2
12.	Kennewick "	1
13.	White "	2
14.	Mt Pleasant "	2
15.	Tampico "	57
	Total	

A. B. WEED, Chairman.
W. J. MILROY, Secretary.

Four delegates have been apportioned to Yakima for the territorial democratic convention, which meets at Ellensburgh September 9. The territorial democratic committee recommends the calling of primaries on Saturday, August 31st, and the holding of county conventions on Wednesday, Sept. 4th.

HOW ABOUT YAKIMA?

Listen to the Story as it is Told by Careful Observers from Abroad.

(San Francisco Examiner.)

The new State Capital will probably be at North Yakima.

(Spokane Falls Review.)

The best and most extensive agricultural region in the Yakima Land District, and in the Territory, lies about the City of North Yakima and is known as the Yakima Valley.

(Seattle Post-Intelligencer.)

To day, where four years ago were uncultivated prairies, the home of great herds of unrestrained wild cattle and vicious bands of cayuse ponies who knew no halter, now stands the City of North Yakima, the Queen of Eastern Washington.

(Northwest Magazine.)

The knot of valleys which meet at the new town of North Yakima seems a bit of Southern California here in the north. Public opinion in all parts of Washington has settled upon this place as the Capital of the new State.

(Portland Oregonian.)

There is no just reason why this city and county, when they shall have reached their maximum in population, should not have in the city from 15,000 to 25,000, and the county 40,000 to 50,000. Neither is there any good reason why they should not be eventually among the very wealthiest towns and counties in Washington Territory. All the material elements that go to make a big and prosperous city are here. The total taxation of the county is only 13½ mills which includes the total tax, territorial added. There is not a pauper in the county. The taxation is heralded to the world as the lowest known from and including Minnesota to and including California. If there is another county in a new country that can show as low a taxation the public would like to know it.

(Tacoma Ledger.)

The valley in which the city of North Yakima is situated in the center of a series of very fertile valleys which open into it and have grown famous for their products. With a splendid agricultural country surrounding it and the peculiar advantages of its location for railroad approaches North Yakima cannot but figure in the future brilliantly.

(Spokane Falls Review.)

Although less than forty miles apart the difference in climate between Yakima in Yakima county and Ellensburgh in Kittitas county is almost as great as that between a northern and southern latitude. The valley surrounding Ellensburgh is excellent for producing grain, while in the valleys near Yakima the farmers are devoting more attention to fruits, vegetables, hops, tobacco and similar crops, which can only be grown in a warm climate.

Interview with Judge J. R. Lewis on his return from attending the Mechanics Fair in California. Published in the Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

It was a great exhibition of the wealth of California, but I found no better specimens of vegetables and many varieties of fruit than Washington Territory produces. I can go over into the Yakima country and in two days collect finer products in those lines than I saw in California. The Yakima peaches are of better quality and flavor than any raised in California, the apples are superior and the prunes are away ahead of anything I ever saw. Then, too, they raise finer melons, squashes and all kinds of vegetables in the Yakima country than any produced in California.

MacLean, Reed & Co.,

Real Estate, Insurance Agents,

Have listed with them desirable land of all kinds including farms, garden tracts, orchard lands, residence and business lots. While the opportunity is presented—while the lamp still holds out to burn—the wise will take advantage of the low prices which still prevail and invest in Yakima property.

MacLean, Reed & Co., North Yakima, Washington.

"And at Evening Time it Shall be Light."

"Seeing that the action of the Biochemic Remedies are so certain to cure, surely every medical man who desires the good of his patients will select from these for the scientific and rapid cure of the sick; and all patients will be anxious to be treated and restored to health in the new way, with *safe* and truly rational remedies."
Prof. Huxley, before the International Medical College at Loudon in 1883.

"Biochemic Remedies, which act in perfect harmony with Nature's laws, have achieved such notable cures that thousands of thinking minds have already accepted this method by which health is so certain to be restored, even in almost hopeless cases, if Providence be pleased to grant ever so small an amount of vitality or powers to further the continuance of life."
Dr. Walker, Dundee, Scotland.

"The question whether this or that disease is or is not dependent on the existence of foreign germs or bacilli, is of no importance in Biochemic treatment. If the remedies are applied correctly the great aim of medical science—that of curing disease—will be gained in the only true scientific way."
W. H. Schussler, M. D., Oldenberg, Germany.

"I have made Biochemistry a careful study, and like it better and better through the light of actual practice."
Wm. Chapman, M. D., Columbus, W. T.

"Long standing chronic diseases, which have been brought on by excessive dosing with drugs that form no part of the human organism, such as quinine, calomel, opium, alcohol, &c., can be cured by small doses of the Inorganic Cell Salts."
Prof. Leibig.

"I use the Biochemic Remedies exclusively in my practice, with the most wonderful results. A careful study has convinced me that no so-called medicine can be a remedy that is not a constituent part of the human organism. These remedies are only found in the twelve Inorganic Cell Salts."
Frank L. Tappin, M. D., Kent, Wash.

"Biochemic treatment cures all curable diseases."
Guide to Mineral Baths.

"Surprisingly favorable results have been obtained by this treatment—the Biochemic.
London Clinical Journal.

Agents at North Yakima:

ALLEN & CHAPMAN, ESHELMAN BROTHERS,
MRS. L. J. MAY, C. J. TAFT.
JANECK'S PHARMECY, (Bushnell's old stand.)

For Consultation call on Drs. Carey & Chapman,

At the Rooms of Biochemic College, over Postoffice, North Yakima, Washington.