

Wiley City

The Messrs Wiley of Wiley City are installing a water supply system at the western terminus of the street railway line which will be one of the smallest commercial plants in the country but which will be equal to the demands upon it for some time to come.

They have drilled a well a depth something in excess of 100 feet and have a splendid supply of water which rises to within five feet of the surface. The well has been cased and a pressure tank of 1,000 gallons capacity is to be installed.

To get a tank it was necessary to send to the factory and the tank is expected daily. The water will be piped to the homes of Messrs James and Wallace Wiley, to the new Wiley City hotel and it is expected to the school house to be erected this summer. It is possible, also that the service will be extended to other homes.

The power for the service will be taken from the wires of the street railway company, mechanical devices being introduced to regulate the power supply and to shut off and start the current automatically.

Similar devices are in operation in the Naches and Selah districts--Yakima Herald, April 17, 1912.

Cow punching and branding, bronco busting, roping contests and such things are the form which the Fourth of July celebration will assume at Wiley City.

There are some thousand or two range cattle from which to select likely fighting specimens and along with the roundup are a number of outlaw ponies which will be forced to participate and to assist in the celebration...

The celebration will start early in the morning in the famous Hackett grove which was planted in 1872 especially for the present occasion, James (not identified) promising a city for the neighborhood in 1912...Yakima Herald, July 3, 1912.

Wiley City celebrated the national holiday with the assistance of hundreds of friends from other parts of the state by an enthusiastic gathering in Hackett's grove, a half mile south of the youthful city...Yakima Herald, July 10, 1912.

Charles J. Flaig of Mount Angel, Oregon, has purchased twenty acres in the "ieton which includes the townsite of "ieton village excepting the church and school sites.

In addition to the land the purdhaser gets the store and post-office building blacksmith shop, meat market and three residences.

The sale is made by W.H. Schenck wh purchased the property five years ago and erected the property thereon. Mr. Flaig has purchased, also, the fruit ranch of Charles H. Osborn at Selah. This orchard is ten acres of four year old trees and the consideration was \$5,000. Hewillmake his home here. The Yakima Herald, Dec. 11, 1912.

Nob Hill property owners are paying their 1923 city taxes to the county assessor despite the contention of some that the district was incorporated with the city too late last fall to be assessed by the city rate. Several taxpayers have paid under protest, the county treasurer announces.

The Nob Hill district was voted into the city Sept. 26, 1923, Residents objecting to the city tax levy claim the district was not part of the city until the returns were filed at Olympia some days later. The assessment budget was made up by the city treasurer prior to the filing which they claim is not valid. The assessed valuation of the property in the district is \$331,490 and the tax levies total \$6,056. The increase in the assessment is approximately 9 mills over the 1922 county levy. Ray Washburn, city treasurer said. Incorporation with the city means a reduced fire insurance rate in the district which it is contended by the city offsets to a large degree the increase in the levy. The largest reduction in fire insurance rate is from \$87.50 to \$11.50 on \$1,000 according to estimates. The Yakima Republic, March 21, 1924.

Naches valley boosters 200 strong last evening attended their 14th annual commercial club dinner, over which President William McCulloch presided as toastmaster. The Yakima Republic, Feb. 19, 1925. (copied in part)

Resorts
Eagle rock

To become suddenly aware of the fact that they are owners of the resort and dance pavilion at Eagle Rock in the upper Naches valley was the unusual experience of Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Hunting whose farm is on the opposite side of the river.

A judgment quieting title to the property was granted in superior court in favor of the Huntins against William Carmack, George N. Dunham, Edward Beal, Harley Beal and G.W. Hoffman who for years thought they owned the property and improvements.

Some weeks ago question over the boundary lines of the Hunting place arose. Mr. and Mrs. Hunting thought at that time that their farm did not include even all of the land on the north side of the river and they had not the slightest idea that they owned any property across the river.

A survey was run and it was discovered that the Hunting property, an old homestead, cornered across the stream taking in Eagle rock and the pavilion. Ownership of the resort was thought to belong to the Carmacks and the Dunhams. The Beal brothers leased the property from them and constructed ~~000~~ their pavilion on it. Mr. Hoffman also made some improvements on the place.

Mr. and Mrs. Hunting have not yet announced what they will do with their newly acquired property--The Yakima Republic,
June 00 0170 16, 1925.

Tieton lake

Tieton lake was today fitted out with a first class list of boat and wharf regulations by the U.S. bureau of reclamation which includes the regulation of power boats, sail boats, travel in the lake and permits to have a boat on the lake.

The future of Tieton lake, as cluttered with traffic as a river during a smelt run, is foreseen by the regulations. No intoxicated persons may drive and power boats must toot at each other while passing. Rowboats must carry a lantern to hail the approach of the more aggressive variety of water craft.

No boat can be operated on the lake without a license, no license may be had without a permit and all permits are obtainable at the offices of the U.S. bureau of reclamation service upon payment of the proper fees. The regulations, coming during the hot weather, brought hope to those who are looking for places where ships sail out at night. They presume that if the regulations are not optimistic, Yakima will have more than a halfhearted lake at its back door, a soothing thought for an irrigated country--Yakima Republic, July 8, 1925.

Urging the school patrons to forget sectional differences and work for the good of the schools, Miss Mae Mark county superintendent denied the petition for a transfer of a portion of the Cowiche district to the Naches Heights district in a lengthy opinion made public today.

Consolidation of the two school districts would be a constructive thing to work for she suggests. Every section in Yakima county would be in a high school district and would contribute to the support of a high school if it were in the power of the county superintendent to demand it she declares. The Cowiche district maintains a high school while the Naches Heights district does not.

"The little red school house is conceded to be a thing of the past," the opinion states. "In order to maintain a modern school for high school purposes a high valuation is necessary. The high school in the Cowiche district is maintained by reason of the fact that the valuation of its territory is high enough. It is the closest high school to the petitioners and in consequence serves the patrons in that section...Yakima Republic, July 20, 1925.

Days when the big town of the Yakima valley was Ainsworth which has passed from the knowledge of all but the oldest of the valley pioneers are recalled by J.J. Donovan, president of the state chamber who is here to attend the annual convention.

"When I first came to Yakima," Donovan said, "the place was about as wild as any mining boom town in the west. With the railroad came all sorts of riffraff and toughs of course, though the real pioneers were wonderful people. When I was here at that time Ainsworth was the big town of the Yakima valley, tapped by the railroad and Kennewick and Pasco were not in existence.

I suppose Ainsworth has been entirely buried in the shifting sands of the lower valley. When I last saw it years ago it was a ghost city with all the tops of the chimneys under sand and nothing to recall its former activity. The Yakima Republic, June 25, 1926/

Tampico

The whistle of the locomotive engine has not disturbed Tampico yet, but we are beginning to have hopes. The Vancouver and Yakima railroad has not made its appearance this side of the mountains but the Tampico sages confidently predict that when it does come it will go a whooping right through Tampico, and then we will be somebody. Our section has been so isolated that improvement has been slow, but we have some resources that will make this, in time , one of the brightest spots of Yakima country.

J.H. Conrad has added 600 trees to his already large orchard and many others are planting orchards.

There is nothing in the report that a new town by the name of Drummond has been started on the line of the big ditch. The rumor grew out of a letter Nelson Bennett wrote to the Tacoma Ledger about the Yakima country, but dated it from Drummond, a town in Montana.

Yakima Herald, November 19, 1891,

Nob Hill—

John H. Hubbard, who settled on Nob Hill in 1879 died July 13, 1900

Served term as co commissioner. 72 years old — 1900

Alfalpa Townsite

The town of Alfalfa will be platted in the next week or ten days and lots will be put on the market.

Alfalpa is close to the Yakima river near Snipe's mountain and will have communication by a bridge across the river to Alfalfa station on the railway--Yakima Herald, Feb. 4, 1902.

The county road from the Natcheez bridge to the Wenas is reported in poor condition and greatly in need of repairs. There has been much hauling of lumber and other products of the county over the road this summer. 9-19-89

J .R. Peter will close up his work on the Natcheez railroad
bridge today. He estimates that the work in its entirety has cost
the Northern Pacific \$35,000. 8-22-91

groves of fir trees, giving it a park-like character; the joyous rollicking Tietan bowling through its center, full of babbling brooks, gushing spring; the home of the deer and mountain grouse, its beauties walled in by the mighty monarchs of the Cascades, old Mount Kaye with its eternal glaciers like a stern silent sentinel at its head; no more attractive place for the lover of the sublimity of nature exists.

A short ride the next morning through the valley, up a sharp backbone ridge that again divides the south fork, the branch on the left leading to the well known Cispus pass which must soon be utilized by one of our great transcontinental railroad lines, a pass away below the snow line of gentle slopes and with a beautiful little mountain lake full of trout, almost on its very summit: the other branch on the right which we follow directly bearing up to the everlasting glaciers where one soon arrives. Here are innumerable grassy camps with living ice cold water.

Around and about the sightseer are thousands and thousands of acres of glaciers. You can explore along the edges, icy caves in which a whole train load of saddle horses and riders may camp; you can travel over the ice fields, jump mighty crevasses, throw rocks down into their dark depths; listen to the rush of streams far below the sight of human vision, study the effects of grinding ice on peak, hillside and ledge. You can see the entrancing falls of the White Swan that dash fifteen hundred feet into the abyss from its glacier home; or, if so venturesome, climb high above the snow on the sharp rocky peak of Mount Kaye and feel along with nature and its Author; and then, if the hunter's blood courses in your veins, gun in hand you can pursue the mountain goats who inhabit these solitudes of ice, rock and snow in large bands.

The ice gorges in the Natcheez and Yakima are giving some
uneasiness and fears are felt for the safety of the Nelson
bridge and the railroad bridge at the first crossing of the
Yakima. 2-9-93