

The last thing the Yakima discards as he progresses on the white man's road is his superstitions. He finds it exceedingly hard to give up his belief in the supernatural power of the medicine man. Not long ago a farmer had occasion one night to look up an Indian who was in his employe and he learned that his Yakima was off helping the medicine man cure a sick squaw. Following the directions given, the farmer found his way to a tepee where the medicine making was under way. All of those engaged in the performance were so engrossed in it that they paid no attention to the white man. The medicine man was conducting the ceremony. The Indian for whom the farmer had been looking was acting as chief assistant and arranged in a row on the ground were half a dozen bucks who seemed to be the chorus for the occasion.

The medicine man repeated some incantation. When he finished the assistant went over it and then the chorus came in. This was kept up for some minutes. It was the prelude. Then the medicine man went to the sick squaw who lay upon the ground apparently in great pain. He began to knead her with his fists. He began at the feet and made his way slowly upward until he reached the head, the squaw in the meantime meaning piteously. The kneading was brought to a close at the left ear. There the medicine man immediately placed his mouth and exerted himself to the utmost as if trying to draw something forth. Suddenly he pressed his hands together between his mouth and the squaw's ear, as if he had captured the evil spirit in the form of something winged. Carefully encircling the captive in the palms of his hand the medicine man arose, went to the door of the teepee and facing north threw his hands open in the direction of the north star. At the same time, as if to hasten the evil spirit's flight, he blew a hard breath in the direction of the star.

After looking at the squaw to see if there was any signs of improvement, the medicine man began and went through the performance

in all its details again. And this was kept up until toward morning when the squaw became better. The next day the farmer asked the hierd Indian what it all meant:

"Oh, " said Jack," make medicine all the same like the white doctor."

Occasionally the Yakimas get it into their heads that the medicine men are not acting squarely: that they are using their supernatural powers for selfish and improper ends rather than for the welfare of the tribe. When that is discovered, the Yakimas feel entirely justified in killing the bad medicine man, even as the Puritans hung the witches at Salem. Two medicine men were killed on the reservation for this offence not long ago. The murders were arrested and taken to North Yakima for trial. To the credit of the tribe it must be said that no resistance was offered to the operation of the white man's law. Still, at heart the Yakimas believe that the medicine man who ventures to "ta-mah-na-mus " them, ought to die---W.B.S. Correspondent of the St Louis Globe Dispatch.

A City of Destiny. (With city map)

and written: s. Herald, Oct. 25, 1905

Standing prominently today in the center of an extensive area of rich irrigated farming lands is the attractive little city of Wapato where not many months ago the wary red man alone reigned.

The rich resources of this country tributary to this point has caused this city to develop with a substantial growth that is nearly beyond conception. It is not experiencing a "boom" as is liable to be supposed but is endeavoring to create a growth to meet with demands of the surrounding country. It extends the hand of welcome to every vocation.

The city was formerly known as Simcoe and is located on the main line of the Northern Pacific railway and on the Yakima Indian reservation, commanding about two thirds of the irrigated land of the reservation.

The townsite comprises eighty acres and is owned and controlled by Mr. George S. Rankin and Mr. Alex E. McCredy who purchased the land from an Indian who had been granted a patent to the same and the privilege of selling the land for townsite purposes.

With all these facts at hand the above mentioned men fully realized the importance of the location for the establishment of a city. The business association of these men is known as the Wapato Development Co. Located as it is, it is safe to say that Wapato is offering some of the grandest inducements for the investor, the homeseeker, the laborer and the business and professional man.

Wapato has a four room schoolhouse with one hundred and eighty pupils in attendance. The best of water is obtained at a depth of not over twenty feet. A gravel strata underlies the

History-Yakima
Statehood.

Yakima wasn't a big town 35 years ago today when Washington territory became a state but it was a roaring wide open settlement of some 2,000 population in the sagebrush and money was easy. That's what the old timers say. They are today recalling Yakima's share in the admission of the territory to statehood.

Men could wet their tongues and not feel guilty about it and there were plenty of places where a parched traveler from the desert could cut the dust from his throat. Drinking emporiums lined Front street and two of the most patronized bars were located at the intersection of Front and Yakima avenue, their sites now occupied by staid clothing establishments.

1885

Two years before in 1887 the Northern Pacific railway laid out the town and planted its depot directly in the center of the avenue which didn't extend beyond the tracks in those days. Naches avenue laid out by Paul Schulze, who had the unter den Linden of Berlin in mind was the extreme extreme western limit of the young metropolis. Schulze planted the trees there and on all the other streets then in existence acting on directions from the railroad.

A few scattering frame houses dotted Naches avenue and a few more along what is now west Yakima avenue but the ground was so rocky west of the tracks it was not considered suitable for homesites.

Central and Walnut streets boasted a handful of dwellings but beyond them, North and South, it was all sagebrush.

To counteract the influence of the saloons and to provide spiritual sustenance of the more conservative of the population there were five churches, Catholic, Methodist, Christian, Presbyterian and Baptist.

Two schools, Central and Columbia, took care of the youngsters and the I.O.O.F. and Masonic lodge halls removed from Old Town were centers of lodge and social gatherings.

The Yakima club a social organization ,forerunner of the present Commercial club had apscious qua ters above what is now the Star Clothing company store at East Yakima avenue and Second street.

The only two financial institutions were the first National and Yakima National banks, the latter situated where the Yakima hardware company's retail store now displays its wares.

Both of the banks were brick buildings , a rarity in those days of frame construction . Harris Bros. Mercantile store was the first brick struc ure in town, occupyi g the site where Platt's cigar store now caters to adicts of thweed, 118 East Yakima a venue.

North Yakima had a national guard infantry company of which J.C. Liggett , desk sgt. at the city hall, was first lieutenant. Liggett also was a member of the volunteer fire brigaide of two hose companies , the pride of the city. The hose boys , when they weren't fighting fire or doing something else engaged in contests to determine their superiority and frequently challenged the Ellensburg hose companies to mix in the fun.

"Gamblers set the styles," Attorney John H. Lynch recalls. "They were the be t dressed men in town and their cl thes were copied by all the young bl ods. Gambling and drinking were wide opening and shooting scrapes were common. The town marshal nhimself was about three sheets in the wind most of the tooo time and if there were any trouble he would not stay arond. He carried a big cane and was quite a bluffer.

"Yakima avenue was a race course, the horses usually starting at the depot. Betting was high and there was some fine horse flesh to bet on too. Cattle and horse raising was still the major industry of the valley and the ranch men owned first class mounts.

there weren't so many sheep then, and sheep men were not a bit popular with the cattlemen. All of the country with exception of bottomlands along the streams were unfenced. Indians were so thick on the streets you could almost fall over them. About that time Jack Splawn began to stock his range with white faced herefords. These were in contrast to the usual run of range cattle.

He soon earned the sobriquet of 'Whiteface Jack.' The Antanum water case started that year, one of the big issues to be argued in the old wooden courthouse and it has been used as a precedent in other cases all over the country every since."

Polite society found its chief amusement in dancing, Lynch remembers, but no one possessing a dress suit appeared at a dance a second time in such sophisticated.

"It wasn't considered bad form for a man to take a drink at a dance," he said. "No one thought anything about it, yet no one was allowed to get rough, the men saw to that. Yakima then was a curious mixture of the primitive and the modern and there were many young men of good Eastern families who came west for adventure. Some of them eventually became solid citizens while others blew up and went wild."

Lynch who was a youngster then and others of his gang liked in the daytime to hang around Peter Herke's candy shop and oyster house on the corner of First and A streets which also was the nightly rendezvous of the sporting element.

Yakima Republic, Nov. 11, 1924.

banking institution. The building will be ready for occupancy about December 1, 1905.

During the past eight weeks this company has sold over eighty business lots and forty residence lots. There has been constructed during that time fifteen residences, a stone and brick bank and general merchandise building and the following frame buildings:

The company's office building, billiard hall, barber shop, drug store and doctor's office, general merchandise, blacksmith shop, livery stable. The construction of another stone building is to begin soon. Within the last sixty days there have been eight blocks of sidewalk laid and streets graded. Nothing like this has ever transpired in so brief a period in this valley before. The Yakima Herald, Oct. 25, 1905.

[Yakima? City]

account would be paid the date it was due. One hundred dollars was fixed on as the limit of the bet, a stakeholder was selected and all hands quietly awaited the approaching day.

The forenoon passed away and the afternoon sun was fast sinking behind the western hills when a crowd of dust up the road was observed. Ere long a white mule hove in sight astride of which was Mr. Ker.

He had no sooner alighted and pulled off his ~~aparejos~~ ~~aparejos~~ than he proceeded to pay for his cattle from a large sack of gold dust, liquidating the account ~~in full~~ in full.

On being interrogated by a Herald reporter as to whether he would again like to work for Uncle Sam in case of war with Spain, the old gentleman replied:

"Indeed I would. They might cast reflections at my age but I can do as good service now as I ever could and would only be too glad of the chance to train a gun upon the Spanish and we guess he told the truth.

A year ago last fall the people of the county gave expression of their high esteem of Mr. Ker by electing him to the office of county coroner, which office with the aid of his deputy he is discharging to the satisfaction of all--Yakima Herald, March 17, 1898.

J.W. Dudley, who until recently kept a hardware store and lumber and coal depot at Wallula Junction has his restaurant and lodging house nearly ready for occupancy. He will run the restaurant while Tom Constancing of Astoria conducts the lodging house.

Walter Reed's structure is to be occupied in the lower story by Mr. Stiner, who has been carrying on the Kennedy restaurant at Missoula, Mont. The upstairs will be fitted up for offices and will be completed in two weeks.

Two batteaux, capable of running rapids and transporting 3,000 pounds have just gone up the Yakima for use in the canyon. One of them left yesterday for the camp of engineer Seattley, six miles below Ellensburg. They are of the style used by the early French voyageurs and trappers.

Twelve cars of lumber for construction arrived during the week and a great deal of construction material is arriving daily among which were 47 cars of steel rails. During the past few days several hundred new laborers have arrived to work on the grade and all along the line the watchword "forward" has been passed.

Six cars of lumber from Spokane arrived yesterday and will be sold by Mr. A.A. Newbury.

Eddy, Hamm & Co. of Montana Improvement company are preparing to ship in half a million feet of seasoned lumber from their mills in the Coeur d'Alene at once, on low special rates.

There is a great scarcity of furniture of all kinds and a large stock would go off like hot cakes.

Chas. Cornelius, formerly of Cornelius bros., wholesale druggists, Portland, latterly lessee of the New Market Theatre and now associated with E.W. Stechan, as lessee of the Standard

together with the teams massed there between the two lines of wagons. The structure gave but little under the strain.

The next day Cap. Kingsbury, inspector reported that the work had beendone in a satisfactory manner and warrangs were drawn on the county treasurer in payment for the same in favor of G.F. Swigert, agent of the Pacific Coast Bridge company.

With the railway cutting the bluff on the west and the wagon bridge spanning Yakima river to a handsome grove touching the east bluff, the scene in the canyon now presents a choice subject for artist's pencil and really makes a handsome view... Washington Farmer, Nov. 29, 1884.

Business men are requested to get their special advertisements ready for the Grand Holiday Boom Edition of the Farmer to be issued Christmas Day on the occasion of the celebration of the completion of the Main Trunk Line of the Northern Pacific Railway to this city. That issue will contain 12 pages devoted to the country, its prominent settlers and business men. A handsome premium will be paid each contributor for articles appropriate to the occasion... Yakima Herald, Nov. 29, 1884.

Mr. Olaf Windingstad, an engineer representing Paul Schulze, land commissioner of the Northern Pacific Railway company for the department of this coast, is here engaged in laying out the depot ground, shops and the site of the future capital of the state. The work will require the his presence during the next thirty days. ~~Yakima~~ Washington Farmer, Nov. 29, 1884.

The government commissioners have accepted twenty five miles of the main trunk of the Northern Pacific railroad west of Kiona on the road leading from Winsworth via Yakima to Tacoma on Puget Sound. It is expected they will accept another section of 25 miles as they return from Portland, which will make 78 miles west of

Ainsworth the 0 on which the land grant will then be available for negotiating loans in order to aid further construction--¹/₂ Washington Farmer, Nov. 29, 1884.

The population of Yakima and the immediate vicinity has been increased during the past week by over 500 by reason of the railway graders, tracklayers and the on wheels movers having pitched their tents so close that we can smell the axle grease on the car wheels and see ye small boy putting percussion caps and pins on the track ahead of the locofoco (copy) The grade is now completed to town and Christmas is about the day for our grand jubilee--Washington Farmer, Nov. 29, 1884.

The track was laid across Topnish creek last Monday and then the tracklayers doubled back on their trail and spent the remainder of the week putting in side tracks and preparing everything for the inspection of the government commissioners up to the 86th mile post west of Ainsworth. The cars are running to within 18 miles of Yakima City--Washington Farmer, Nov. 29, 1884.

The railroad company, we are informed on the west side of the mountain has a good road cleared out on the line of the railroad over which the supplies for the road are hauled for the railroad hands. This road is within 10 miles of the wagon road over the Snoqualmie--Washington Farmer, Nov. 29, 1884.

Taking of the testimony at Walla Walla has already consumed several weeks and will consume several weeks more -- The Washington Farmer, Feb. 28, 1885.

A printed schedule has been received signed from T.F. Oaks, vice president of the NP and Charles S. Fee, general passenger agent which fixes the rates of fare over the Cascade division between Pasco and North Yakima.

From Pasco to Milton, the distance of 11-2 miles, fare 10 cts. from Pasco to Kennewick, 23-10 miles fare 65 cents; Pasco to Badger, 17 1-2 miles, fare \$1.65; Pasco to Kiona, 27 miles, fare \$2.30; Pasco to Prosser, 41 miles, fare \$3.15; Pasco to North Yakima, 90 miles, fare \$6.10 -- The Washington Farmer, Feb. 28, 1885.

Isaac T. Keene has secured the contract to supply fresh meats to the entire construction force of the Yakima line from Pasco Junction to the Mountains including the graders and engineers camps and the station and section employees. The meats are beef and pork and mutton.

He will obtain beef from Snipes & Allen who have 800 fat ones including 200 grain fed in the Kittitas Valley. He will open Chambers' butcher shop the first of the week -- The Washington Farmer, Feb. 28, 1885.

Kittitas valley
historical

Ellensburg W.T. March 3, 1885.

E.d. Farmer:

Kittitas valley with Ellensburg about in its center is ensconced snugly between pinacled protecting hills running eastwardly and westwardly with the high snow covered peaks of the cascades on the west.

and low bunch grass on the east.

The valley is over thirty five miles long and fifteen to twenty two miles wide. The Yakima river crosses the western portion of the valley diagonally from the northwest to the southeast.

A half a dozen small streams traverse the valley from three points and empty into the Yakima from on both sides.

The valley has been settled since 1866. Fred Ludi, a bachelor Swede, took up a claim that year.

F.M. Thorpe and Wilman Houser were the first men to make actual settlement with their families. They arrived here in the early fall of 68. Up to the year '70, included, there was not over a dozen settlers in the whole valley. Among them who are still here were C.P. Cooke, Chas. Splawn, S.R. Geddis, C.C. Coleman, M. Baker, Geo. Glashy and a few others whose names were could not learn.

John A. Shoudy, the first merchant in the valley started a trading post like, in a log house, at the present site of Ellensburg in 1871. For a number of years he brought all his goods from The Dalles, 148 miles by pack train. The town which now has 600 inhabitants was not begun until 1880.

All hardy fruits and berries are readily grown throughout the valley, berries especially attain an exceeding size

The valley is peculiarly adapted to stock raising, it being protected on three sides from the wind and the rolling bunch grass covered hills widening out off towards the Columbia affords an excellent winter range for cattle and horses.

The porker also is numerous and makes his mark among the stock products.

A half dozen flour mills grind the wheat of the valley and in 9000 add the same number of saw mills turn out clear lumber for \$12 per thousand. Two planing mills also are to be enumerated in the mill list. The climate is above par, the nights being cool the whole year round . B.C. Yarrowa Washington Farmer, March 7, 1885.