

are in some instances cut in two and taken in sections, while others are moved in their entirety. Smaller buildings are mounted on wheels and drawn across the prairie by twenty-mule teams. So quickly is this work done, and so general has become the hegira, that the large Bartholet House, as shown in the illustration, was taken without interruption of its hotel traffic. Meals were cooked and all the work of the hotel discharged while the building was in motion, the boarders eating and sleeping in the building continuously. In the same manner the National Bank building, with its stone vault and huge iron safes, made the four-mile journey without interruption of its business. The same spirit of energy and feverish activity was, and still is, displayed by every one. Within six weeks, at the time a WEST SHORE artist made his sketch, 150 buildings had been erected, and the town presented the appearance shown in the accompanying engraving. The work of construction and removal has continued without flagging, and numerous structures now stand on the town site which had not then been commenced or whose removal had not been decided upon. No one can comprehend this without a feeling of astonishment. Certainly no one can visit the scene of this wonderful transformation without being profoundly impressed with the future possibilities of a region peopled with such energetic, intelligent and progressive men.

North Yakima was laid out and the work of construction is progressing under the personal direction of Mr. Paul Schulze, the Western General Land Agent of the Northern Pacific, who is ably assisted in his efforts by Mr. R. W. Mitchell, Chief Clerk. Mr. M. V. B. Stacy, well known as one of the most progressive citizens of Seattle, owns a portion of the town site, and is actively engaged in furthering the interests of the new town. He erected the first two-story building. Mr. Thomas H. Cavanaugh, Local Land Agent, has lately brought his ripe experience to the work, and Captain W. D. Inverarity and Mr. Walter Reid are also actively co-operating with the others. Mr. T. F. Oakes, Vice-President of the company; Colonel C. B. Lamborn, Land Commissioner, and Mr. J. M. Buckley, Assistant General Manager, have visited the town and were agreeably impressed with the great progress being made. The company is doing everything possible for the public welfare, to introduce proper sanitary and fire regulations, and to preserve order and good government until the town can be incorporated and enjoy the benefits of a legal and complete city government. Encouragement is given to every legitimate enterprise seeking a location, and several important industries have been induced to establish themselves there. A large irrigating canal has been constructed from the Natches River to the town, from which trenches run down every street. Each householder is given the privilege of tapping the trenches, free of charge, for the purpose of conveying water upon his own grounds. The streets have been lined with shade trees—3,500 cottonwood, birch, box elder and maple already set out—which will gratify the people with their beauty and shade, and contribute largely to the public health by their effect upon the atmosphere.

It is also looking after the commercial interests of the town by locating and constructing excellent roads in all directions, leading from it into every desirable tributary region. Nothing is being left undone that will contribute to its prosperity. The streets are lighted with oil lamps on each corner. A Presbyterian church is partially completed, and other church buildings and a \$3,000 school house will soon be constructed. A brick yard has been opened, and the erection of brick blocks will soon be commenced. Logs are rafted down the Natches and Yakima from the timber belt at the head of those streams, and lumber is cheap. Coal for fuel will also be plentiful and cheap, as the railroad taps new coal fields only seventy miles to the northward.

The agricultural advantages of the surrounding country have been pointed out; but besides its great yields of grain, vegetables and fruit, the soil seems specially adapted to a number of products requiring high cultivation, or which thrive only in certain favored regions. One of these is the hop. Famous as are the hops of the Willamette and Puyallup valleys, those raised in Yakima are considered by good judges to be their superior. Mr. Henry Weinhard, a prominent brewer of this city, has drawn a large supply from there for several seasons, paying two cents per pound more than for the Puyallup hops, and hauling them by team ninety miles for shipment. It is claimed that fifteen cents per pound leaves a good margin for profit. Another special crop is the cane from which sorghum syrup is made. It has been raised in limited quantities with great success. Those who have been raising it state that ten tons to the acre may be depended upon, from which may be extracted from 200 to 250 gallons of sorghum, worth from eighty cents to a dollar per gallon. With proper machinery for pressing, there is a profit of from \$75 to \$100 per acre, now that the product can be sent to market by rail. Tobacco has been experimented with by several practical men, who are of the opinion that its cultivation on a large scale could be rendered highly profitable. The product is declared to be superior to that raised in Wisconsin and equal to the Virginia tobacco. Corn, also, is well adapted to both the soil and climate. This means considerable when it is known that in Oregon and Washington there is comparatively little good corn land. This fact will play an important part in the production of market beef in the future, as market butchers are beginning to see the advantage of stall-feeding cattle for a season before sending them to the block, especially during the winter and spring. The range across the hills for cattle and sheep is unrivaled, and will not be seriously curtailed for a number of years, since land now being taken up lies solely in the valleys or on benches accessible to irrigating ditches. Taken as a whole, the Yakima country presents an extremely inviting field for the practical farmer, and must soon fill up with an intelligent and industrious population, such as will render North Yakima a city of considerable size and importance, worthy to become the metropolis of the "Inland Empire" and seat of government of a sovereign State.