

a number of tasteful, and even ornamental residences, surrounded by shade trees, which have grown to good proportions in that brief period. These shade trees, lining all the streets, and the flower gardens, both of which are constantly supplied with moisture from the ditches previously referred to, are a charming and refreshing feature, too often lacking in our Western towns of recent birth.

The business interests of the city are extensive, and embrace nearly every mercantile pursuit found in prosperous and enterprising communities. There are six large stores dealing in general merchandise, two hardware stores and agricultural implement warehouses, two grocery stores, three drug stores, one clothing store, one dry goods and notion store, one boot and shoe store, one jewelry store, one furniture store, two variety stores, one bank, one tailor shop, one millinery store, one dress making establishment, one bakery, one restaurant, two hotels, two livery stables, a photograph gallery, two blacksmith and wagon shops, a paint shop, flouring mill, planing mill, and sash and door factory. The professions are represented by three physicians and seven attorneys. Three weekly newspapers are published here. Two of them, the *Signal* and *Republic*, are local and political, and are among the leading journals of the territory. The third, the *Farmer*, is devoted chiefly to the agricultural and stock interests of this region, and has a wide circulation.

The city will lay a system of water works next year, by which pure, healthful water from the Naches river will be brought in iron pipes, giving a pressure of ninety feet, sufficient to throw a stream over any house in town. This will afford, by means of hose apparatus only, ample protection from fire, and will admit of running water in every business

block and residence. The supply of water from this source is ample, and affords an excellent and unfailing water power. This power is now being utilized by the roller mill. Its abundance, taken with the fact that a fall of ninety feet may be secured in three miles, and that it can be cheaply handled, renders this one of the most economical manufacturing points in the West. Other industries will soon avail themselves of this opportunity to secure cheap and reliable power at a point so favorably situated for reaching market. The United States land office for the Yakima district is located here, where all entries have to be made by settlers upon government lands in Yakima, Klickitat, Kittitas, Douglas, Lincoln and Stevens counties. This point was selected because it was the most central in the district, and, as well, the most accessible. The same position is occupied in relation to the whole territory, and will probably result in the choice of this city by the people for the seat of government. There is a large and growing sentiment in favor of removing the capital from Olympia to a more central location, where it may be reached with equal facility by residents from the thickly settled regions east of the Columbia and the centers of population on Puget sound. Though no steps have been taken to that end, yet Yakima seems to be looked upon by the majority of people as the most eligible site. Provision was made for this when the town was laid out, and ample grounds were set aside and dedicated for the use of the territory for capitol and other public buildings. It is not at all improbable that this growing, prosperous young giant will be selected as the capital of the future state of Washington. One thing is noticeable—and in this regard Yakima has no rival—the generous width of the streets. The standard width is eighty feet, but Yakima avenue, the