

# The Spokan Times.

THE SPOKAN TIMES is the only Newspaper published in the great Spokan Country. Its circulation promises to be very large, among a wide awake, progressive, reading people. It is a most excellent paper in which to advertise your profession or business.

Subscription—\$3 per Year, in advance.

Advertising Rates:  
One square (ten lines, or less, this type) one insertion, \$1.00  
Each subsequent insertion, 75  
Business cards, three months, 5.00  
One quarter column, three months, 15.00  
One half column, three months, 25.00  
One whole column, three months, 45.00  
Other advertising done by special contract.

Devoted Particularly to the Best Interests of those who dwell in this New and Beautiful Country.  
SPOKAN FALLS, W. T., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1880.

**Professional Cards.**  
J. J. BROWNE,  
Attorney and Counselor at Law,  
SPOKAN FALLS, W. T.  
L. B. NASII,  
Attorney,  
SPOKAN FALLS, W. T.  
D. P. Jenkins,  
Lawyer,  
SPOKAN FALLS.  
JACOB HOOVER,  
Attorney at Law,  
Office—Cathlamet (Lowland) Office, G. H. C.  
L. P. WATERHOUSE,  
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,  
SPOKAN FALLS, W. T.  
J. T. LOCKHART,  
WATER FRONT AND LAND AGENT,  
SPOKAN FALLS.  
Attorney and Counselor at Law,  
Office—Cathlamet (Lowland) Office, G. H. C.  
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WATER FRONT AND LAND AGENT,  
SPOKAN FALLS.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**  
**Northeastern Washington**  
Immigrants in search of homes in the great Spokan Country should aim to locate as near as possible to the route to be followed by the  
**N. P. R. R.**  
There is no point in the Spokan Country that is more promising than  
**SPOKAN FALLS,**  
which is beautifully situated at the wonderful falls on the Spokan river, where the Northern Pacific Railroad is already located.  
**Business & Professional Men**  
Cannot locate at a point in Northeastern Washington which gives promise of greater importance in the future.  
**SPOKAN FALLS**  
is situated as follows:  
About 80 miles south of Colville;  
65 miles north of Oakes;  
120 miles east of the Columbia river;  
19 miles west of the Idaho line;  
22 miles west of Coeur d'Alene Lake;  
47 miles west of Bon d'Oreille Lake;  
10 miles north of Four Lake country;  
37 miles from 119th and 120th of N. P. R. R. east of Tacoma.  
For further particulars, address,  
**I. N. GLOVER,**  
Spokane Falls, W. T.  
**POST OFFICES IN WASH. TER.**  
**CHEHALIS COUNTY.**  
Cedarville, Chehalis Point, Elma, Hoquiam, Montesano, Oakville, Sequim, Steilacoom, Union Center, Vancouver, Washougal, Hayes, La Center.  
**CLALLAM COUNTY.**  
Academy Bay, New Duhcreek, Port Angeles, CLALLAM.  
Battle Ground, Brush, Prairie, Fourth Plain, Martin's Bluff, Everett, Straitway, Union Ridge, Vancouver, Washougal, Hayes, La Center.  
**COLUMBIA.**  
Alhama, Annetta, Barkville, Dayton, Peltola, Pa-sha River, Takamson, Marston.  
**COWLITZ.**  
Castle Rock, Everett, Kalama, Lovell, Cowlitz, Modoc, Mt. Colton, Oak Point, Peltola, Silver Lake, Coweeman, Okequa.  
**BLAND.**  
Conneville, Coveland, Dugally, Oak Harbor, Utsalady.  
**JEFFERSON.**  
Port Disappointment, Port Ludlow, Port Townsend.  
**KING.**  
Black River, Dufur, Fall City, Seal's, The Steamer, Snohomish, Spokane, White River, Orocopia, Renton.  
**RYAN.**  
Fort Blakely, Fort Gamble, Fort Madison, Fort Cochrane, Leeches, Teckait.  
**Klickitat.**  
Black House, Columbus, Goldendale, Klickitat, White Salmon, Fulta.  
**LEWIS.**  
Algermon, Belfort, Chehalis, Claquato, Cowitz, Glen Eden, Little Falls, Meadow Bluffs, Moses Lake, Naticum, Newwaukum, Skookum Chook, Silver Creek, Winlock, Newwaukum Prairie.  
**MASON.**  
Arcadia, Oakland, Skokomish, Mammoth.  
**PACIFIC.**  
Bremport, Brookland, Kumppton, Oysterville, Riverside, South Bend, Unity, Woodman's Landing, Hwaco, Seaside.  
**PIERCE.**  
Elhi, Sumner, Lake View, New Tacoma, Puyallup, Steilacoom City, Tacoma, Union, Oring, Wilkeson, Muck, Hillman, Aracoma.  
**SNOHOMISH.**  
Centerville, Lowell, Mukilton, Snohomish, Tulalip, Park Place, Stanwood.  
**SAN JUAN.**  
San Juan, Lopez, Orcas, East Sound, Friday Harbor.  
**SKAMANIA.**  
Cascades.  
**STEVENS.**  
Crest Creek, Four Lakes, Fort Colville, Hangman's Creek, Fine Grove, Rock Creek, Spokan Bridge, Spokan Falls, Union Ridge, Walker's Prairie.  
**THURSTON.**  
Coal Bank, Beaver, Mima Prairie, Olympia, Tenacoe, Tenino, Tunkwa, Teton, Whitehorn, Fildaro, aOUNT Vernon.  
**WASHKUM.**  
Cathlamet, Eagle Cliff, Skamokawa, Waterford.  
**WALLA WALLA.**  
Walla Walla, Walla Walla, Whitman, Wallula.  
**WHITMAN.**  
Cedar Creek, Colfax, Ewartville, Flat House, Owensburg, Steptoe, Union Falls, Cedar Grove, Tieton, Tunkwa, Teton.  
**WYATCOM.**  
Cedar Grove, Guemes, La Conner, Lemhi, Lummi, Lynden, Nootseck, Point Willoughby, Samish, Swobome, Semishook, Slip Harbor, Ship Island, Skagit, Trinder, Whitcom, Fildaro, aOUNT Vernon.  
**YAKIMA.**  
Attonum, Ellensburg, Fort Simcoe, Kittitas, Kootenock, Nannum, Pleasant Grove, Selah, Yakima.  
\*Money Order Offices.

**SAN FRANCISCO CARDS.**  
**TEN Dollar MONTHLY installments FOR FIRST CLASS PIANOS AT Smith's and ORGAN Ware rooms,**  
200 Post Street, (Cor Dupont) San Francisco.  
**THIS IS DECIDEDLY The Best Place To Buy PIANOS AND ORGANS! EVERY INSTRUMENT Fully Warranted! SEND FOR PARTICULARS.**  
**C. C. HASTINGS & CO.,**  
Lick House, SAN FRANCISCO.  
With Twenty-Five Years of Undisputed reputation as Manufacturers of the BEST CLOTHING for men and boys—call attention to their unusually large stock now in store.  
Men's suits, \$12.50 to \$50.00; overcoats, \$6.00 to \$40.00; Fast Colors, Blue Pilot Suits at \$25.00.  
With UNLIMITED CAPITAL, THE LARGEST BUSINESS and the ONE PRICE CASH SYSTEM.  
We are able to do and sell all clothing cheap while we make no pretence of selling Cheap Clothing.  
**COUNTRY ORDERS,**  
"C. O. D." are filled by means of self-measurement rules, which are forwarded on application.  
**C. C. Hastings & Co.,**  
Lick House, San Francisco.

**NEWS SUMMARY.**  
The Government has asked Mr. Tilden to give correct report regarding his income during the past year.  
The Kentucky Legislature is attempting to revive the whipping post.  
French scientists speak favorably of Edison's electric light.  
R. R. Gibson has been elected to the U. S. Senate from Louisiana.  
The Kentucky Republican convention will be held on the 16th of May.  
Consul M. shy now writes from Hongkong, exposing the manner in which his predecessor, Bailey, collected and pocketed fees for certificates of voluntary emigration from China.  
Persons living at Wichita, Kan., have been organizing for the purpose of raiding in the Indian Territory.  
The British consul at Colon, Jan. 22, stated that English intervention in the war between Chili and Peru would begin in eight days from that date.  
Seventy lives were lost by an explosion at the Newcastle colliery under the Tyne.  
A dispatch from Constantinople, Jan. 22, states that help is needed in Mosul, where parents have been obliged to sell their children to procure food.  
The new German army bill provides that the strength of the army on a peace footing shall be one per cent of the population, or 427,250.  
Over 400 men recently left San Francisco to work on the Southern Pacific railroad in Arizona.  
Parnell received subscriptions in Buffalo, to the amount of \$5,000.  
A prize fight between Clarke, of Cleveland, and Dick Murray, of New York, resulted in favor of Clarke at the conclusion of the 39th round.  
It is rumored that the Union Pacific, Kansas Pacific and Denver Pacific railroads have been consolidated, under the name of Union Pacific Railway Co., with Sidney Dillon as President.  
Gen. Adams proceeds from the national capital to receive the surrendered Utes who participated in the Meeker massacre.  
The distress in Ireland has been increased by frost and cold weather.  
British and Portuguese troops are united in the suppression of the slave trade through the Mosambique channel.  
Henry M. Stanley has established the first Belgian trading station on the Congo, near Yalanda, which place is claimed by both England and Portugal.  
There is stored in East Portland and other warehouses along the line of the Oregon & California railroad, 16,000 tons of wheat.  
Frank Payne, of East Portland, has finished the first car wheel ever made on the northwest coast.  
Workmen began, Jan. 24, to change the rolling stock on the Dallas and Celilo railroad from the five feet gauge to the standard gauge—four feet eight and one-half inches. This is preparatory to changing the gauge of the road to conform to the new requirements.  
Father T. P. Powers, one of the elders of the Church at Astoria, was driving down from Upper Astoria, in a buggy, accompanied by his daughter, Mrs. C. Leinenweber, when his horse took fright at a Chinaman who was carrying a pig, and turned and ran at full speed toward home. The horse struck a hand rail, which entered its body and caused its death in a few minutes. Mrs. Leinenweber

was thrown violently from the vehicle, and barely escaped being thrown into the river. No serious injury, however, was occasioned by her fall. Mr. Powers escaped uninjured, except the shock to his system, which was severe one for a man 74 years of age.  
The Oregon State Woman Suffrage association will meet in Portland on the 12th and 13th of February.  
On the 26th of Jan., nine boys broke through the ice at Providence, R. I., and were drowned.  
A canvass of the Iowa State Senate resulted as follows: For Blaine 21, Grant 3, Sherman 23, Edmunds 2, Washburne and Garfield one each. The Democrats voted 2 Tilden, 2 Seymour, 2 Thurman, 1 David Davis. Greenbackers, 2 for Ben Butler. The total canvass of the legislature shows Blaine 94, Grant 13.  
**YAKIMA AND KLICKITAT NEWS.**  
The Yakima and Natchez rivers are rising.  
Mrs. Susie Edwards died in Yakima City, Jan. 7, aged 21 years.  
The Yakima Record seems to favor the no-fence law. That is proper.  
No particular damage was done in the Yakima country by the recent storm.  
Yakima City is without a watchmaker and jeweler. There is not one in the county.  
Adkins & Johnson and Mr. Churchill, of Yakima City, have filled two small houses with ice.  
Father Vaughn, who lives near the mouth of the Natchez river, recently had his hand seriously injured, by accident.  
A new 28x40 school house is to be built in the Wenatchee district, Yakima Co. The regular attendance of scholars numbers 29. Number of pupils attending the primary school in Yakima City, 31; number attending the grammar department, 40.  
Goldendale correspondence: Travel has commenced again quite briskly, and business is improving some. A few freight wagons from Yakima have passed to The Dalles and returned during the past week. The weather continues fine, and farmers are busy preparing the soil for spring crops. James F. Nelson, of the law firm of Dunbar & Nelson, died Jan. 22. He leaves a young wife (married last November) and hosts of friends to mourn his death.  
A private letter from Yakima City, dated Jan. 22, says: "Our winter has been beautiful. A few days the mercury stood at 14, a few below zero; but this spell was quite transient, indeed. Our farmers are preparing for their spring sowing. Our prospects are fair for an early sowing. Our town is steadily on the improve. Lumber has been a scarcity; but our enterprising citizen, L. L. Thorpe, does not intend this to be a bar to progress long, for he will shortly have a mill running at the mouth of the Natchez, about eight miles from this town."  
**THE CADDY TRAIL.**—An old settler, who is familiar with the country, says that years ago there was a very easy trail for pack animals from Cayville—now Snohomish, City—to Fort Colville, over what is known as Snohomish to the head of Lake Chelan is not over 75 miles, and much less than that distance it enters the open country east of the Cascades. Near this route are the new quartz mines which have lately been opened with great promise. It also passes along the headwaters of various streams up to which gold prospects have been discovered, and not very far from Ruby creek, upon which are located the gold mines that are now attracting so much attention, and it is believed by some who know the country that an easier trail to those mines can be found by that route than by any other. By this route, the miners and settlers of Northeastern Washington would have access to a seaport at a saving of at least 500 miles on their present line of communication. "We are told by those who know," says the Seattle "Dispatch," "that this trail is on the easiest and most inexpensive grade for a wagon road of any which has ever been discovered over the Cascade mountains. The trail has not been used for many years, and is undoubtedly much obstructed by fallen timber and growth of underbrush which can be removed at small expense. The Snohomish will make an expedition of the trail as soon as the snow weather will permit.

**Good Feeling.**  
A few grumblers in a neighborhood create a deal of dissatisfaction, while the satisfied man says nothing. This is well illustrated by the saying that "One pig fast under a gate will make more noise than a hundred pigs quietly feeding in an adjacent lot." This feeling of unrest or discontent pervaded many of the Eastern States, and had the effect there as here. In speaking of this discontented class, a correspondent of the New England Farmer gives the following as an illustration:  
I will mention as a sample one of the contented class who bought a small farm in 1865 for \$1,800, paying about eight hundred down, went to fight for the rest, got married, and went to work to stay. In a few years he was out of debt, with a good stock. He then sold out, and bought another farm joining this, of 150 acres for \$3,000. He now owns this and a good stock, and has money at interest; he takes a good living, and is a happy, contented man. He has never speculated, but raises good stock, and spends no more time away from his farm than necessary, and his example has had an excellent influence on all around him, inducing others to do likewise.  
In looking over my acquaintances, I rarely find a man who has tried to improve his mind, his farm and stock and attended strictly to legitimate farming; that is not a prosperous man, in spite of the hard times; while every town is strewn with financial wrecks of men who have made haste to be rich by some speculation, thinking they knew enough to get a living without work.  
The above is true of the West. We do not know of a man who attended to business, and did not go security for some speculative neighbor, who is not better off to-day than men in any profession.—Chicago Tribune.  
**Fish Culture.**  
The various streams of Oregon abound with trout and fish of fine flavor and size. The mountain trout is considered a great delicacy and brings fancy prices whenever they reach this market, which is very seldom. The red fish of Wallawa Lake are said to be superior to any trout ever captured, but they are too far distant to reach market. The mountain trout are very scarce in our valley streams on account of having been constantly caught out, and in a few years none will be found except in the mountain streams far back from the valley or in hatching ponds. Capt. J. C. Ainsworth and Capt. John Harlow have taken a great interest in fish culture. The former has a hatching establishment near Kalama on a cool mountain stream. The eggs are hatched and the fry taken to Gravelly Lake, at his Summer residence near New Tacoma, where they are set free and properly tended. Capt. Harlow has a fish stream about 15 miles back of East Portland and on the banks of the Columbia, being one of the most romantic spots in the State. When the ponds are completed it will be a famous resort for the captain and his friends. A few months ago Capt. J. C. Ainsworth sent an order to Seth Grogan, the celebrated pisciculturist, for 20,000 red speckled trout eggs. They were packed in a damp mass, as usual, and sent away on their long journey across the continent. Unfortunately they encountered very cold weather and were frozen, which destroyed them. Of this shipment Capt. Harlow was to receive 2,000 eggs, with which he intended to stock one of his ponds, but both gentlemen were doomed to disappointment. The surest way to secure a stock of these trout is to order the fry direct from Mr. Grogan, and if sent by express, will receive the care of expression along the route.  
**TRUE HONOR.**—Men do not come to honor by seeking honor. There is, indeed, a kind of notoriety which may be cultivated like a house plant in a flower pot. But true honor is a more sturdy affair. It grows like the oak in the free forest, or like the cedar on a rugged mountain side. That kind of honor which abides comes up in the way of duty. As the world has been up to date, this duty is not always done from the purest motives. Yet duty in action, if not in innermost intention, has won the highest applause. The patriot who risked all for his country and succeeded in making his ventures tell for her good; the Christian who laid down at the feet of his master and by so doing rendered his services to that Master. We do wisely to forget any petty self-seeking, and pursue ourselves up to some point of the greatest number." We may reach the greatest number by attending to a time. But thus rushing the least now the least toward

**Strange Bible Facts.**  
In the Bible the word Lord is found 1,833 times; the word Jehovah, 6,836, and the word Reverend but once, and that is the 9th verse of the 19th Psalm. The 8th verse of the 11th Psalm is the middle verse of the Bible. The 9th verse of the 8th chapter of Esther is the longest verse, and the 25th verse of the 11th chapter of St. John is the shortest. In the 19th Psalm four verses are alike, the 8th, 15th, 21st and 31st. Each verse of the 120th Psalm ends alike. No names of words with more than six syllables are found in the Bible. The 27th chapter of Isaiah and 19th chapter of 2d Kings are alike. The word girl occurs but once in the Bible, and that in the 3d verse of 3d chapter of Joel. There are found in both books of the Bible 3,386,480 letters, 773,633 words, 31,375 verses, 1,189 chapters, and 63 books. "The 27th chapter of the Acts of the Apostles is the finest chapter in the Bible; the most beautiful chapter in the Bible is the 33d Psalm. The four most inspiring promises are the 2d verse of the 11th chapter of John; 23d verse of the 14th chapter of St. Matthew, and the 4th verse of the 37th Psalm. The 1st vs. of the 60th chapter of Isaiah is the one for the new convert. All who flatter themselves with vain boasting of their perfectness should learn the 6th chapter of Matthew. All humanity should learn the 6th chapter of St. Luke from the 20th verse to its ending.  
**NEW FIELDS OF PROSPERITY.**—Washington Territory will soon become a great mining country. The Skagit mines are assuredly rich placer diggings; and in the Similkameen country many valuable quartz ledges have been found. Similkameen is situated in Stevens county, a short distance from the British boundary line, and for years has been considered rich mineral land. Some three months ago a company was organized in Olympia to work on a quartz ledge recently discovered there, and at the present time men are at work running a tunnel on it. This company is named the "Eagle Mining Company," and its officers consist of the following gentlemen: President, E. P. Young; Vice-Presidents, A. J. Littlejohn and Otto Ranke; Secretary, N. Crosby; Treasurer, T. C. Van Epps; Mining Manager, Mr. Glover; Directors, E. T. Young, A. J. Littlejohn, Otto Ranke, N. Crosby and T. C. Van Epps. Some very rich assays have been obtained from the ore, one running as high as \$200 per ton; the very lowest being \$70.50. Mr. Glover was sent up last fall in the interest of the Company to examine the ore, and he sunk a shaft some fifteen feet in the ledge, and brought to Olympia 500 pounds of ore, from which the above assays were made.  
**A MULE THAT WASN'T FOR SALE.**—He was showing the man the grey mule that was working in a team with the old gray. "You warrant him sound and perfectly kind and gentle?" the man said. "Perfectly," said Farmer John. "My wife and children drive him and he is a perfect pet. Come into the house like a dog." "Easy to shoe?" "Well, I guess so; fact is, I never had him shod. I don't believe in it," replied Farmer John. "How does he act when you put the crupper on?" asked the man. Farmer John hesitated. "Well, pretty good, I guess," he said; "fact is, I never put it on." "How does it get on?" asked the man; "who does put it on?" "Well, I kind of don't know," said Farmer John; "fact is, he had the harness on when I got him; as it fit him so well, he is so used to it, he sort of kind of contented in it. The sort of never took it off him?" asked the long have you had him?" asked the man. Farmer John chewed a wheat straw very meditatively, and said, "Well, not to exceed more'n two years, maybe." And the man backed a little further away, and said he would "sort of look around a little further before he purchased him." And farmer John never saw him again, not even unto this day.  
The Walla Walla "Watchman," Jan. 22, says: "The weather since last Friday was inexpressibly delightful. Not a speck of snow in the valley. On the contrary, young grass and green clover are giving Mother Earth a charming appearance. The thermometer is up above 50 every day, and at night falls to touch the freezing point. Had we such weather every day in the month of May, we could not help praising it. Farmers are busy putting in grain.  
Prices at Walla Walla.—Butter, 35c per pound; eggs, 37c per dozen; potatoes, \$1 per cental; flour, \$4 50 per barrel; wheat, 60c per bushel; barley, new, 50c; old, 6c per cental; oats, \$1 per cental; corn, \$1 per cental; lumber at the mill, \$15 @ 30 per M; wood, \$7 @ 8c; hay, \$8 @ 12 per 100 delivered.  
A Vermont editor claims to have seen a rainbow at night, and the temperance people despair of him.

**SUNBEAMS.**  
It's a poor land that can't hold its sword.  
Adam was the first man ever told to take a walk.  
It's never too late to mend—an old pair of pants.  
Stealing horses is designated out West as equine embezzlement.  
The rays of happiness, like those of light, are colorless when unbroken.  
Aporism is a perfectly tickless belle—the flirtuous and you will be happy.  
If rich, be not too joyful in having, too solicitous in keeping, too sorrowful in losing.  
The Indian wears moccasins and has no cats, so he is just as well off without a boot-jack as with one.  
When a man has nothing but a few broken teeth in his mouth, can he properly be styled a stump speaker?  
No matter, remarks a Syracuse paper, how much a candidate liches for office, he never likes to be scratched.  
The boy with the gold watch wants to know what time it is twice as often as the boy with the silver chronometer.  
It was Polham who said it is eminently respectable to be arrested for debt, because it shows that you owe credit.  
Many a woman dusts billiard chalk off her husband's coat, and a big tear stands in her eye as she thinks how late he works nights at his desk by the whitewashed wall.  
"Stolen fruits may be the sweetest, but when the small boy finds himself up an apple-tree with a big dog at the foot, and he discovers that the apples are sour, you can't patch up his wounded feelings with any such taffy as that.  
"My boy," said a well-to-do engaged capitalist to a boy who had just emerged from a hair-raising match with another boy, "you can expect to rove here?" "A jaw of pure delight," said the boy, "but I've burst another button off'n my trousers, and I expect to get licked for it."  
I must tell you of a conversation I overheard at Manhattan Beach between two children who were playing in the sand together. The small boy said to the little girl: "Do you wish to be my little wife?" The little girl, after reflecting, "Yes—" The small boy: "Then take off my boots."  
"Do you see here where you are charged, sir, with being drunk and disorderly?" observed the Recorder, holding out the affidavit just signed and sworn to by the policeman. The tramp took the affidavit and read it carefully, upside down, and replied: "An I blame? I never wrote that."  
The grandmothers of a little four-year-old had been telling her one day not to say people lied, but rather that they were mistaken. Her grandmother, to amuse her, told her a bear story which was a tough one to believe. After she had finished, the girl looked up into her face and exclaimed, "Grandma, that is the biggest mistaken I ever heard of."  
Two Irishmen were recently looking at some people stretching a rope across the street from one house-top to the other, for the purpose of suspending a political banner. Inquired one: "Shure an' what will they be after doing at the tops of them houses there?" Answered the other: "Faith, an' it's a submerging telegraph they're after putting up, I suppose."  
The Government is making extraordinary preparations for taking the tenth census. It will be more complete than any former enumeration, as sufficient force will be placed at work to complete the returns in a single month, thus avoiding the duplications which doubtless resulted under the system which extended the count over four and five months. The cost of the tenth census will probably fall within the appropriation, \$3,000,000, a less sum than has been paid for the prolonged terms of service and imperfect enumerations hitherto made. At least, this is the expectation of the Superintendent of the Census, Gen. Francis A. Walker, who seems, from his plan of operations thus far outlined, to give the full extent of his duties, as well as the best methods of arriving at a satisfactory result.  
Mr. R. S. Gray, who has been in the office of the Hospital Steward at Van Cortlandt Barracks for some time, connected with the Hospital Steward at Fort Coeur d'Alene, a very desirable position, and left for his new post a short time ago.  
A son of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher is purser on the steamship Oregon plying between Portland and San Francisco.

SPOKAN FALLS, THURSDAY, FEB. 12, 1908.

YELLOWSTONE COUNTRY.

From the Uintah mountains Professor Geikie found his way north into the Yellowstone country, and examined fading traces of volcanic action. The volcanoes seemed in that region to have confined themselves very much to the valleys. The heights on either hand consisted of crystalline rocks; the bottom of the valley had been literally deluged with sheets of lava. These were examined with considerable care. In the course of the examination, huge mounds of gravel and stones were met with, which at the first glance were evidently moraines. The first was marked by a huge block of rock an erratic of coarse granite, different from the rocks found about. Such blocks he found to increase in number as he went up the valley; and on entering the second canyon, or gorge, he found the sides exquisitely glaciated. It was clear, therefore, that not only was this second canon old; it was older than the glacial period; it supplied a channel for the glacier that ground its way out from these mountains. In endeavoring to estimate the minimum thickness of the ice, he traced striations up to 1,000 feet, and they evidently went higher than that. But to go further up the valley, he found that the erratic blocks of granite and gneiss dropped by the glacier, as it melted, went far above the 1,000 ft. limit; he got them on the shoulder of one of the great hills overlooking the valley 1,500 feet above the bottom of the valley; the ice, therefore, must have been 1,500 or 1,700 feet thick. It thus appeared not only did those mountains possess glaciers, but some of these were of such thickness as to deserve the name of ice-sheets, covering the whole surrounding region. As to the volcanic phenomena of the district, he saw evidence separately of long intervals during which the river was at work cutting out the old lavas, the lower lavas filling up the hollows eroded by the river. In the grand canon of the Yellowstone, he saw the most marvelous piece of mineral color anywhere to be seen in the world. It was cut out of tufts of lavas, showing sulphur yellow, green, varmillion, crimson and orange tints, so marvelous that it was impossible to transfer them to paper.—Prof. Geikie's Lecture.

If children were given more freedom and guidance, as I've been watching and leading vacation time would be more welcome than we fear it is now to many mothers and fathers. There is too much coddling and anxious care, and thoughtless details of innocent pleasures, and needless worry and nervousness, in the policy of many parents touching their children. They don't let them alone enough. Little, light footed little chaps of nine to twelve years of age, are constantly cautioned against running and playing too much, or climbing trees, or mounting walls, or doing anything that boys love to do, and have been doing, without accident, in a greater proportion than one to a hundred thousand ever since the world began. Children still smaller have their pleasures, and often their health sacrificed to their good clothes. We can hardly conceive of a more wretched state for a normal child than the period of white dresses, fancy stockings, thin shoes, beautiful sashes and other fine fixings so dear to the maternal heart. And it is a matter of rejoicing that so many parents are rebelling against the foolish custom of making dolls of their darlings, and now reserve their finery for "dress parade," dressing them for their long play hours in a manner indicating that clothes are made for the children, and not children for the clothes.

But even parents wise enough to give their children plenty of liberty in healthful and sensible directions, hamper them too much with petty restrictions, and give themselves too much trouble in their care. Especially when out for a summer vacation—when one part of the family wants repose and the other fun, with all that includes—should the wise parent know how not to see or hear everything. The philosophy of not giving one's mind to it is rarely better applied than to the care of children in such circumstances. The usual sharp look-out will keep the mother calling, "Don't," "Stop," "Go," "Come," all day long, with occasional lectures thrown in; and night will find the children cross and the mother "all worn out." And no wonder.

Try a little judicious letting alone. The danger is often in your own nervous fancies; the little furred will blow over like a summer cloud; the chickens will be chased but not killed; puss and the dog can take care of themselves; the swing won't break the soon for not being watched; the slide won't come in with a sudden rush because you are not there to scream warnings every ten minutes; a little fall from the tree or rock will teach your boy caution more surely than forty lectures. Leave them alone one day, and see, to your surprise, perhaps, that they are actually alive and only healthily tired at night. Save your "noes" for essential things, and say so promptly and cheerfully to things that seem so small to you, but are actually large to the children. Teach your children self-reliance by leaving them to rely upon themselves, and don't fritter away parental authority on trivial and transient things. So shall vacation time be a season of mutual delight and profit.—Ex-

The most difficult people to get along comfortably with are the super-sensitive people. We all have them among our friends. They are perpetually on the look-out for slights, and ready to feel injured on the slightest provocation—often on no provocation at all. One has to be careful in his treatment of them as if he were treading on eggs. Every word must be watched, every glance guarded, and no attention that could possibly be expected must be omitted. In short, intercourse with these people is so intolerable that we instinctively avoid them as far as we can. Were all men of this stamp, life would soon be a burden too grievous to be borne. We never waste an pity on these over-sensitive people. With all their complaints they enjoy being slighted, or imagining they are slighted. It feeds their vanity, and magnifies their sense of importance, to have their friends constantly making explanations and apologies, protesting that they didn't intend to do that. They really take a certain sort of comfort in cherishing the conviction that they are badly treated by all the world. Let them enjoy their luxury; it would be cruel to take it from them.

will act as a tonic, and they will develop rapidly into sound, active, healthy sensible Christians. If they have no root of the matter in them, the fact will soon be made known, and the churches will be rid of those who only trouble them. A child that can be saved at all can be saved by management that is at once firm and kindly; a church member that is worth retaining can be held by the same means.—Examiner and Chronicle.

In addition to the physical benefit derived from athletic exercise, it has a moral value; it affords a diversion, and a vent to those animal energies which otherwise are sure to explode in bad and all kinds of vicious excesses. The sympathetic thrill by which the mind accompanies a daring gymnastic feat, and the enthusiasm of athletic contests form the most salutary and, perhaps, the only normal gratification of that love of excitement which is either the legitimate manifestation of a healthy instinct, or else a wholly irremediable disease of our nature. The soul needs emotion as the body needs exercise—a fact which we do not, as people, realize. In times of scarcity the paupers of China and Siam silence the clamors of their hungry children by dosing them with opium and for analogous reasons millions of our fellow-citizens seek relief in alcohol; they want to benumb a feeling which they cannot satisfy in a healthier way. So the "saloons" are liberally patronized.

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This sort of grown-up spoiled children are not uncommon in our churches. They are at the bottom of more than half the bickerings and petty feuds that mar the harmony of church life and destroy the unity of church effort. They are in the church to be petted and pampered and coaxed and fussed over. Like a spoiled child, they must have their own way in everything or cry. If they had a headache or cold that keeps them from church on Sunday, and the pastor, the deacons and half the church do not call Monday to see what the matter and condole with them they consider it an unpardonable neglect of duty. Such a thing as their calling on anybody else who was ill or in trouble never entered their heads. If a fellow-member preoccupied by some business, chances to pass them in the street without recognition, they take it as a mortal affront. Does the church contemplate any new enterprise? They must be consulted first, or there is no end to their complaints.

The best treatment for a spoiled child is judicious firmness, supplemented when necessary by liberal doses of the oil of birch. These spoiled grown up children need a course of similar treatment. A little judicious severity a thorough shaking up of their moral faculties, a good stinging rebuke now and then, will work wonders. If they have the right stuff in them, this

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There are three routes which Eastern people may take in coming hither. If a person wants to save time, and desires to bring stock, wagons, &c., the quickest and most direct route would be to come from Omaha to Ogden, thence by wagon road to this new country; traversing the distance from Ogden in two or three weeks, when routes are good—may in the month of June, July or August. The same route by rail to Portland, Oregon, by steamship, thence to Astoria, by sea, thence to Portland, Oregon, by rail, thence to Colfax, at a cost of about \$50 in emigrant car; thence by stage to Walla Walla, at an expense of \$75, exclusive of meals, and on to Colfax or Spokane Falls, at an additional expense of \$10 and seven dollars, respectively.

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