

The Spokan Times
IS PUBLISHED EVERY
SATURDAY MORNING,
BY THE
TIMES PUBLISHING CO.,
AT
Spokane Falls,
In the Wonderful SPOKAN COUNTRY.

The Spokan Times.

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Devoted Particularly to the Best Interests of those who dwell in this New and Beautiful Country.

SPOKAN FALLS, W. T., SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1880.

Professional Cards.
J. J. BROWNE,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
SPOKAN FALLS, W. T.

L. B. NASH,
Attorney,
SPOKAN FALLS, W. T.

D. P. Jenkins,
Attorney at Law,
SPOKAN FALLS.

L. P. WATERHOUSE,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
SPOKAN FALLS, W. T.

A. J. DANZA,
Atty at Law.
Special attention to collection and business of all kinds. N. E. Land Office.

J. T. LOCKHART,
NOTARY PUBLIC AND LAND AGENT,
SPOKAN FALLS.

REAL ESTATE AND LAND OFFICE.
ROBERT GRANT,
SPOKAN FALLS, W. T.

Business Card.

Flour's Mill
AT SPOKAN FALLS.

Practical Watchmaker and Jeweler.
WATSON,
SPOKAN FALLS, W. T.

Charles De Young—His Career and Death.

By far the most impressive article we have seen on the murder of Charles De Young and on the journalistic career which provoked the fate it thus met, is the following from the Sacramento Record-Union:

The manner of the killing was deliberate, and De Young was afforded no better opportunity for defense than he himself had given the father of his slayer on a previous occasion. It was of course quite impossible to regard this case as an ordinary murder would be regarded. In many respects it has the features of a blood feud of the most barbarous kind. Charles De Young had urged his enmity against the elder Kellogg with the most desperate ferocity and recklessness. He had liberally attempted to assassinate him, and failing in that attempt, he had proceeded to rake up every damaging episode in his past life, and had, as he now claimed, caused these circumstances to be paraded over the city and state, with an evident determination to destroy his adversary. Between the Kelloggs and De Young, therefore, no common relations subsisted, and De Young had dared and invited every retaliation the most friendless exasperation could suggest or inspire. He has met the fate which by no means infrequently closes the careers of men who, like him, undertake to elevate themselves to power by making wits and letters of the foibles of their fellows, and who prostitute the press into a black mailing agency, the influence of which is measured by the power of expense it possesses.

Charles De Young was no common man. He possessed abilities of

a very high order in many respects. In building up his paper he displayed enterprise, energy, administrative talent, boldness and persistence, such as might have sufficed to win for him a foremost place among honorable journalists had his character been better balanced. But he set out with low ambitions and base proclivities. He desired power, but he did not care by what means he obtained it. He undertook to traffic in the views and weaknesses of mankind. His agents were spies, his levers were criminal records. To get men under his thumb, he ransacked their private history, directing all his energies to the detection of some past error or crime which he could hold over his intended victims. He did not seek to win his way by beneficence by championing reforms, by improving the condition of society. When he espoused a high cause it was as a business matter. When he exposed wrongdoing it was because it paid better than to conceal it. That the powerful and influential management of the people of this country have but too much reason to remember. No reputation was gained by his unscrupulous and his cold blooded and systematic detection. He at times made even morality almost subservient to the sordidness of which he turned his pretended defense of it. The Chronicle has not as yet seen a feat while he controlled its utterances, but it has never been respected or loved. It was possible to admire his business sagacity and enterprise, and the amazing efficiency with which he withstood the consequences of his own crimes and infamies. But no man believed sincerely that it was a beneficent institution, or that it was other than the agency of his selfish purposes and mean revenge.

The man who motivates journalism on Charles De Young's plan of conduct, and in most respects, especially those that concern the public interest, is a man who is not to be despised. He is a man, however, who has paid his fate by the incredible hardness with which, after his fit to tempt upon the life of Dr. Kellogg, he justified and defended assassination in the columns of his journal. We pointed out at that time the nature of the weapon he was thus putting into the hands of his enemies and his victims, and the warning seems to have been prophetic. We cannot mortgage over his death as over that of a good citizen who in a noble career had been struck down by the hand of the assassin. Charles De Young was an Israel, whose hand was against every man. He had sought to make himself a terror to the community, and when his own methods were reported upon him he had recourse to the cowardly retaliation of the assassin. For such a man, living under such a code, the ordinary rules of civilized reasoning are out of place. He put himself outside the pale of the law voluntarily, and his own measure has now been met to him again with interest. His death is a fresh illustration of the wisdom of the old saying that those who live by the sword shall die by the sword. He was a type of lawlessness in journalism, and has died a lawless death. Let us hope that his career and its dreadful close may be a warning to such as have been dazzled by his dash and bravado in the past, but who have probably failed to perceive the rottenness of the foundation upon which his theory of journalism rested. For such journals as he made there will soon, we trust, be neither room nor tolerance.

THE HISTORY OF COFFEE.
BY MRS. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

Coffee was first discovered growing wild in Southern Abyssinia, and was called after one section of Eastern Africa—Kaffa. In that region it grows wild and abundantly. There are many legends respecting its discovery and use.

In 1835 it is said that Hadji Omar, a Dervish, was expelled from Mocha for some real or fancied misdeed, and, hiding in the forests, was driven by hunger to parch and eat the berries of the coffee tree. Finding them palatable as well as nourishing he next tried the experiment of steeping the bruised berries in water and drinking the decoction. When his enemies looked for his remains in the woods into which they had thrust him they found him well and strong, and of course noted this to be a tractable saint to prove his innocence and at once proclaimed him a saint.

In the fifteenth century a Mohammedan priest was overtaken by grievous illness while returning from Persia and was given coffee as a medicine. Experiencing great benefit from its curative qualities, and feeling it to be inspiring as well as strengthening, he commenced a series of experiments with the "black draught."

Among others he gave it to the monks under his charge, hoping its exhilarating effects would rouse them from their torpidity during the hours of prayer, and finding it a successful experiment, after a time a coffee-room was organized. These resorts led to indulgence not to be tolerated in the eyes of Mohammed, and the ruling priest sought for some plausible reason for abolishing these places. As this new drink was prepared from a roasted berry, these wise men decided that a roasted kernel must be some kind of coal and the Prophet having forbidden the use of coal they therefore prohibited the use of coffee.

But the people as well as the priests, having tasted, were not ready to forego the luxury. The mufti taxed coffee heavily; but no prohibition, however stringent, could debar them from this luxury, and it was used in secret. At length another mufti became ruler of public affairs, who decided that coffee was not coal, but, on the contrary, a most valuable article of commerce, which could greatly increase the revenue of the government. The appetite that had taken possession of all classes steadily increased; the poor would beg for money to procure a cup of coffee, and at last if a husband refused to provide coffee for his wife it was considered a sufficient cause for her to leave him or procure such separation as could be obtained by the laws.

In 1615 coffee was first brought into Venice, and used there moderately. Thirty years later a gentleman brought some of the coffee beans from Constantinople to Marseilles with all the then known contrivances for making it. From thence it rapidly found its way into most parts of Western Europe. An attempt was then made to introduce the use of coffee after dinner, but failed of any marked success until about 1668, when the Turkish Consul by giving coffee parties in Paris succeeded in establishing the fashion in the capital of France.

In 1671 a cafe was established, and a few years later a Florentine established a saloon opened only to the nobility and people of wealth. From that time onward "Yemen's fragrant berry" gained rapidly in popularity; immense sums were spent for the gratification of its devotees; none but the wealthy could indulge in the pure unadulterated beverage. It is stated that Louis XV. expended 15,000 dollars yearly to gratify his daughter's extravagant use of

it. At that time four or five guineas a pound was paid for coffee, or from twenty to twenty-five dollars.

In 1714 Louis XVI. was presented with a coffee-tree by the magistrates of Amsterdam. It was committed to the care of the head gardener for propagation and by him taken to Martinique, where he could give it the most careful cultivation. The voyage from Paris to the king's West India territories proved severe and stormy, and withal was a very long one, and thus aside from the distress and discomfort of those on board, the well-being of the coffee-tree was greatly endangered. But when the food and water failed, and all were put on short rations, so sacredly did the gardener who had charge of the tree protect and guard over it that he divided his small pittance of water with it during the storm to keep it from dying. By such faithful care, according to the French legend, the one coffee-tree presented to the king was brought safely to the hot India soil, and from that one plant, by skillful propagation, have sprung most of the coffee plantations and supplies that are now so widely and freely scattered over Europe. The English, however, claim that fifty-seven years earlier an English merchant brought coffee from Smyrna which his Turkish servant taught him to prepare, and that after a time this servant opened a coffee-house in London, in partnership with a son-in-law of his former master, Edwards. Both stories may well enough be true.

The coffee-tree in good soil and under skillful care grows from twelve to fifteen feet high. The leaves are as rich, deep, glossy green as the orange, but in shape somewhat like the laurel, though sharper and much richer in appearance. The blossoms are wonderfully beautiful—a clear white somewhat like the jasmine—and exceedingly fragrant; a grove in full bloom perfumes the air for miles around. The blossom bursts into full bloom in a single night, and one wakes to find the rich, dark leaves almost buried in the snowy flowers. They last but a few days; very soon the red pod which holds the bean is fully developed. The pod when ripe is about the size of a cherry, and each holds two kernels, which fit close together and are held in place by a tough skin called the parchment, and those again are enveloped by a yellow pulp. When gathered they are spread in the sun a few days while the pulp ferments. This done they are slowly dried for two or three weeks either in the sun or by artificial heat, and then the parchment which incloses them is dry enough to be removed.

The coffee acknowledges by all to be the best comes from Arabia, from the province of Yemen, and the district of Aden and Mocha. The Mocha berries are smaller and rounder than most of the other varieties. The trees are chiefly cultivated on the mountainous slopes, where they have dry and stony soil. Berries matured in such a soil are much more fragrant and have a better flavor than those raised on richer soils, where the fruit grows larger, but, like most fruit or beans that grow large, is less highly flavored.

Coffee after being cured is as sensitive as milk to any foreign substances. We lose much of the true aroma of coffee on account of its being brought from plantations in sacks rather than in kegs or boxes. A damp air is injurious, and in transportation much of the richness is lost by needless exposure to dampness. Housekeepers should as far as possible remedy this evil by giving their coffee dry, pure air as soon as they receive it.

A few thousand feet of logs have broken loose, above the Falls, and been carried over the catwalk.

A RUINED FAMILY.

A telegram to the Chicago Times, dated Kansas City, April 13, adds to the complications of the murders of Mr. Brumfield and Mrs. Thomas. The telegram is as follows: "The simple statement telegraphed to the Times, several days ago, of the murder of a woman named Brumfield by Sam Brumfield, of Colfax, Washington Territory, was explained to-day in detail to your correspondent by Mrs. Brumfield, the wife of the murderer. She states that the murdered woman is Mrs. Frank Shanks, formerly a Miss Edgington, living near Independence, Mo. She was married to Brumfield's stepson in 1876, soon after which the young couple removed to Brumfield's house to live. From that time the history of the family is a thrilling tale of seduction, illicit love, crime and murder. Brumfield, up to the time of the marriage of his son, was a highly esteemed and wealthy farmer, a steward in the Methodist church, and considered a most honorable gentleman. He was a hard worker, and was noted as a thorough business man. As soon as the bride couple took up a permanent residence, he fell violently in love with his stepson's wife. Brumfield was 49 and Mrs. Shanks was 16, but notwithstanding the disparity in years existing between them, she returned his passion, fondling and caressing him so much, even in the presence of other members of the family, that Mrs. Brumfield insisted that she should leave the house. Frank finally settled the difficulty by taking his wife to Texas, but was induced to return by Brumfield to testify in a law suit. Shortly after arriving at the farm near Kansas City a deputy marshal appeared with a warrant of arrest for him on a charge of rape, and the unfortunate and innocent victim of what was afterwards found to be a foul conspiracy was obliged to hide in the brush, pursued and killed by a posse. Brumfield still pretended to be his friend although he was in reality his enemy, and persuaded him to send for his wife. As soon as she arrived Brumfield advised his stepson to fly, and then took the wife as mistress. For three years he continued his course, and finally ended it last summer by running away with her, selling his property and leaving his wife penniless. After reaching Washington Territory Brumfield's mistress fell in love with another man, named Thomas, and gave him a large sum of money which he had obtained from her ancient admirer, upon learning which the latter murdered her in cold blood. The deed has created intense excitement here, from the high position held by all the parties."

The steamer Oregon lay in Baker's bay six hours recently, waiting for a tide to pass Sand Island. There was not water enough for her to come in the south channel. The Elder waited at Astoria three hours for water to take her to sea, and then went out the south channel. The Oregon drew eighteen feet three inches. President Villard and his friends were taken from the Oregon as she lay in Baker's bay. The fact is that the Oregon arrived in Baker's bay, fifteen miles below Astoria, at 11 A. M., and was not able to reach Astoria till 6 o'clock P. M., seven hours afterwards, because of the shoaling of the gateway to the sea.

The investigation of the mystery surrounding the case of Whittaker, colored cadet at West Point, who was disgraced seriously, some time ago, has elicited nothing definite thus far, but all the indications are that it was done by other cadets.

THE CHINESE LABOR QUESTION IN CALIFORNIA.
From the Oregonian.

We have a pamphlet copy of the opinions of Justice Sawyer and Hoffman of the United States courts sitting at San Francisco on the case which arose under an act of the legislature of California, based on the new constitution of that state, prohibiting the employment of Chinese by corporations in that state. We have virtually the same question here, and hence these opinions have an importance to us beyond their mere general application. Justice Hoffman cites the fourteenth amendment, the civil rights act and the treaty with China, and argues therefrom against the provision as to the Chinese in the constitution of California. But he bases a leading part of his argument on grounds which have no relation to the Chinese treaty. He denies the right to exercise the unrestrained power over corporations which these measures imply, and quotes adjudicated cases. What is attempted, he declares, is as if the state should say to the corporations: "The title to the property you have lawfully acquired we may not disturb, but we may prescribe such conditions as to its use as will utterly destroy its beneficial value." The authority to pass the act forbidding the employment of Chinese was sought to be derived exclusively from the reserved power of the state over corporations. But if the power to pass exists, then it "might equally well have forbidden the employment of Irish, or Germans, or Americans or persons of color, or it might have required the employment of any of these classes of persons to the exclusion of the rest." And further, it "might have prescribed a rate of wages, hours of work, or other conditions destructive of the profitable use of the corporate property." Hence the law is not reasonable as between the state and corporations, without regard to treaty rights of Chinese residents. Behind the corporation is the property of the individuals; and "that the law in question substantially, and not merely theoretically, violates the constitutional rights of the owners of corporate property, can be readily shown." Hence Justice Hoffman is of opinion that, irrespective of the rights secured to the Chinese by treaty, the law is void, as not being a reasonable or constitutional exercise of the power of the state over corporate property or corporate operations. Justice Sawyer discusses the subject on grounds which furnish different but not less conclusive arguments. It was his purpose to show that the law was enacted and sought to be enforced in violation both of the constitution and laws of the United States and of the treaty between the United States and the Chinese empire. And further it was, in contravention of the right of man to labor for his subsistence, a right which is next in importance and is indeed part of the right to life itself. The treaty gives the right to Chinese to come to our shores. As to by far the greater portion of them, as well as other foreigners who come hither, their labor is the only exchangeable commodity they possess. To deprive them of the right to labor is to consign them to starvation." But this right to labor "is of all others, after the right to life, the fundamental, inalienable right of man, wherever he may be permitted to be, of which he cannot be deprived, either under the guise of law or otherwise, except by usurpation and force." And Justice Sawyer further remarks: "It would seem that no argument would be required to show that the Chinese do not enjoy the equal benefit of the laws with citizens, or the equal protection

of the laws, where the laws forbid them laboring, or making and enforcing contracts to labor, in a very large field of labor which is open without limit, let or hindrance to all citizens and all other foreigners, without regard to nation, race or color." Justice Field is quoted as saying that, "in our country, hostile and discriminating legislation by a state against persons of any class, sect, creed or nation, in whatever form it may be expressed, is forbidden by the fourteenth amendment to the constitution;" and the argument is continued in a way which shows convincingly how this principle applies to the case under consideration.

The California law is conceived in the spirit which also prevails to no small extent here. For example, it provides for enforcing removal from the state of all who may become vagrants, paupers, mendicants or criminals; yet, as Justice Sawyer observes, it would be difficult to conceive of any more effectual means to reduce the Chinese to vagrants, paupers, mendicants and criminals than to exclude them from the opportunity to support themselves by their labor. "Vagrancy and pauperism"—we quote from Sawyer's opinion—"one would suppose ought to be discouraged rather than induced by solemn constitutional mandates requiring legislation necessarily leading to such vices."

Since the courts of the United States are not going to sustain any of these efforts to prevent a class of persons from earning their living, it is just as well for our local legislative bodies to abandon the absurd scheme of making such laws; and those who are charged with executing them might also as well desist from efforts which can never be successful when parties interested have a mind to dispute the authority and resist its enforcement. It may be noted here that Justice Sawyer cites and quotes from Justice Deady in Baker vs. Portland, which opinion was concurred in by Justice Field.

How to Judge a Horse's Age.

The age of a horse, up to a certain period, is generally determined by his teeth. There are no two opinions on this point. But as almost every writer on this subject has some pet theory of his own, there are probably no two writers whose opinions agree as to the exact manner of arriving at a horse's age after it has attained the age of five years. For the edification of our readers, we give from "Kendall's Treatise on the Horse," the following concise rules, which will be found generally correct:

"Eight to fourteen days after birth the first middle nippers of the set of milk teeth are cut; four to six weeks afterward, the pair next to them; and finally, after six or eight months, the last. All these milk teeth have a well-defined body, neck and shoulder fang, and on their front surfaces grooves or furrows, which disappear from the middle nippers at the end of one year; from the next pair in two years, and from the incisive teeth (outers) in three years.

At the age of two the nippers become loose and fall out; in their places appear two permanent teeth with deep, black cavities, and full sharp edges. At the age of three, the next pair fall out. At four years the corner teeth fall out. At five years the horse has his permanent set of teeth.

The teeth grow in length as the horse advances in years, but at the same time his teeth are worn away about one-twelfth of an inch each year, so that the black cavities of the nippers below disappear in the sixth year; those of the next pair in the seventh year, and those of the corner pair

in the eighth year; also the outer corner teeth of the upper and lower jaws just meet at eight years of age. At nine years old, cups leave the two corner nippers above, and each of the two upper corner teeth have a little sharp protrusion at the extreme outer corner. At the age of ten the cups disappear from the corner teeth above, and are only indicated by brownish spots.

The oval form becomes broader and changes, from the twelfth to the sixteenth year, more and more into a triangular form, and the teeth lose, finally, with the twentieth year, all regularity. There is nothing remaining in the teeth that can afterward clearly show the age of the horse to justify the most experienced examiner in giving a positive opinion.

The tushes, or canine teeth, conical in shape, with a sharp point and curved, are cut between the third and fourth year; their points become more and more rounded until the ninth year, after that more and more until the course of years, and, finally, all regular shape, and have frequently no points, or only very faintly indicated."

A NEW LIGHT PAINT LAMEN.
It often happens that after a late heavy dinner, or when arriving home late in the evening, or when one is in an invalid, or delicate, or especially when a child, some tooth or mouth ailment prevents proper mastication of hard food, and makes a light, easily digested and easily masticated dish or lunch. Well-cooked oatmeal, the grains peeled, whole and hot "all in a mush," is quite good, but not always accessible, and is not liked by all. Ladies who have found the following very good, especially for a late supper or lunch, eaten only an hour or two before retiring: Toast some slices of bread pretty well, scrapping off any blackened, charred portion; lay the slices on a plate, preferably a soup-plate, and pour on cold milk enough to wet it through, and leave half an inch or so in depth of milk in the plate. Cool milk, a little extra cream in it is all the better, and a very trifling amount of salt improves it for our taste. Put over the toast thus prepared an inverted large earthen bowl, or tin basin, large enough to cover it and set down upon the plate all round. Put this in a warm, not very hot, stove, or oven, two, three, or more hours in advance. The milk will cook and evaporate—and its substance be condensed in the toast, while the cover will keep the toast moist. It is then very good, and eats well without butter though a little may be used if desired.—American Agriculturist.

To Fry Fresh Fish.—So as not to absorb the fat, or destroy the delicate flavor of the fish, is quite a desideratum. A lady who has attended Miss Carson's practical Cooking Lectures, contributes the following to the American Agriculturist—derived partly from her own experience: Small fish are to be fried whole; large fish have the fleshy portions cut off with a very sharp knife, and divided into strips (fillets) of a convenient size for serving. (When cleaned and ready for cooking, wipe dry, and roll them in powdered cracker or bread crumbs. (Cracker, ready pulverized, is now sold at most grocery stores, under the name of "cracker dust.") Dip the fish, or pieces in well-beaten egg, and again roll them in the cracker dust or crumbs, removing any lumps so as to leave the surface smooth. Have the fat hot, and drop in the pieces, watching them carefully until they cook to golden brown; then lift from the fat and lay upon thick paper to absorb the fat. Fillets of fish with the bones in, may be treated in the same way. By this method the fish are well flavored and much more digestible for weak stomachs. Fish are nourishing, and not only supply good food for the muscles, but also furnish good brain material.

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Our readers will be pleased to notice that THE TIMES presents an improved appearance this week. The arrival of a new lot of printing material affords us the opportunity of printing both sides of the paper in this city.

THE RAILROAD ROUTE.

SPOKAN FALLS THE MAIN POINT ON THE LINE.

For the past two years, it has been a disputed question as to whether or not the Northern Pacific railroad line would be built through the town of Spokan Falls.

Communications from all parts of this fair country, on topics of general interest, are respectfully solicited.

At about five o'clock in the evening, a young Indian came riding into town, and in an excited manner related the astonishing news that his brother had been wounded by a shot in the head from a gun in the hands of a white man, about one and one-half miles above town.

Hon. Henry Vansycle died at Waitsburg, May 6, after a long, serious illness. Mr. Vansycle resided in Walla Walla county the greater portion of his life.

The Board of County Commissioners adjourned on Monday evening last. Having visited the Board several times, and witnessed their manner of dealing with all matters in a practical, sensible manner, we are pleased to chronicle the belief that our County Fathers are prudent farseeing men, in whom we are all pleased.

Wanted—At Spokan Falls, a large and first-class agricultural implement house, where farmers can get just what they want without delay.

OUR LOCAL TROUBLES WITH INDIANS.

As many conflicting rumors are being circulated, both at home and abroad, concerning late difficulties arising between citizens and Indians in and near this city, we deem it highly proper that the whole matter should be published in a truthful manner.

On Friday morning, two Indians were loitering about the kitchen door of the California House, when one of the natives concluded he would satisfy his appetite for some beautiful hot rolls by merely stepping in and helping himself to a feast.

At the Columbia river bar, on Monday, May 3, during the prevalence of a strong wind and heavy sea, twenty-five fishermen were drowned, and ten or fifteen boats and nets were lost.

Proceedings of Board of Co. Commissioners. Board of County Commissioners in and for Spokan County, W. T., met in regular session May 3, 1880.

Acting upon the suggestions offered a few weeks ago by THE TIMES, and in order to protect our city against fire, a meeting of citizens has been called for next Wednesday.

As an incident showing how easy it is to be deceived by first impressions, we have to say that, a few days ago, several individuals in this town were somewhat alarmed at the warlike demonstrations of an Indian, who was displaying a revolver on the street.

Though the senate committee on railroads has reported a bill to grant extension for the Northern Pacific, a later dispatch indicates that the house committee is adverse to the proposition.

SELLING LIQUOR TO INDIANS.

If there is any one class of men for whom our best citizens have the most sincere contempt, it is that class composed of heartless wretches who sell liquor to Indians.

Fort Harney, Oregon, is ordered to be discontinued as a military post. Companies F, 2d Infantry, and H, 21st Infantry, composing the present garrison, will go to Camp Chelan and Fort Canby respectively.

Board met pursuant to adjournment. In the matter of the Waterhouse, read report of viewers read and the road ordered opened.

Agents Wanted to make Money. Selling the ACHIEVEMENTS of STANLEY, the most readable and reliable, the most and most salable of all books of African travel.

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How to Reach this Country. Inquiring letters are so frequently received, as to the best mode of reaching this new country, the rates of fare, the shortest routes, &c., that we have compiled the following facts for the express benefit of those who would come among us.

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.

Board met pursuant to adjournment. In the matter of school districts—it was ordered that the following new districts be organized, to-wit: No. 2, No. 6, No. 26, No. 14, No. 13.

Board met pursuant to adjournment. In the matter of providing for the safe keeping of criminals, ordered that a suitable building be procured for jail purposes.

Board met pursuant to adjournment. In the matter of liquor licenses, ordered that no license be issued to sell liquors along the line of the N. P. R. in this county until said road is completed and in operation except as provided for in Sec. 4, laws of 1879.

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NEW STORE. NEW GOODS! BOTTOM PRICES!

F. R. MOORE & CO.

Invite Your Special Attention to Their

IMMENSE STOCK

—OF—

Dry Goods, Fancy Goods,

SPRING CLOTHING,

Hats and Caps, Furnishing Goods,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Hardware, Crockeryware,

WALL PAPER,

CIGARS, LIQUORS,

—AND—

Groceries of All Kinds.

OUR GOODS WERE ALL SELECTED WITH GREAT CARE IN THE SAN FRANCISCO MARKET,

...and...

WE PROPOSE TO SELL AT LOW FIGURES!!

Special Inducements Offered to Parties Buying in Original Packages.

F. R. MOORE & CO.

THE BEST WAGON ON WHEELS

Is Manufactured by

FISH BROTHERS & CO.,

RACINE, WIS.

We make every variety of

FARM, FREIGHT AND SPRING WAGONS!

And by confining ourselves strictly to one class of work; by employing none but the Best of Workmen,

Using nothing but

FIRST-CLASS IMPROVED MACHINERY and the VERY BEST OF SELECTED TIMBER

And a THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE OF THE BUSINESS, we have justly earned the reputation of

THE BEST WAGON ON WHEELS.

We give the following warranty with each wagon:

We warrant the FISH BROS. WAGON No. 1 to be well made in every particular and of good material, and that the strength of the same is sufficient to resist all work with fair usage.

Should any breakage occur within one year from the date of issue, free of charge, or the price of said repairs, as per agent's price list, will be paid in cash by the purchaser producing a sample of the broken or defective parts as evidence.

(TITUS C. FISH, EDWIN B. FISH, JOHN C. FISH, FISH BROS. & CO., Racine, Wis., Jan. 1st, 1878.)

Knowing we can sell you, we solicit patronage from every section of the United States. Send for Prices and Terms, and for a copy of our AGRICULTURAL PAPER, to

FISH BROS. & CO., Race, in wis.

The Great Carriage Manufacturing House of the World.

EMERSON, FISHER & CO.,

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Top Buggies and Phaetons,

Best material, good workmanship, handsome styles, strong, durable vehicles in every respect.

70,000 CARRIAGES

Manufactured by EMERSON, FISHER & CO., are now in use in every part of the American Continent.

They give unflinching satisfaction. All their work is warranted. They have received testimonials from all parts of the country of purport similar to the following, hundreds of which are on file, subject to inspection:

Messrs. EMERSON, FISHER & CO.: I have used one of your Top Buggies three years, and three of them two years in my heavy stable, and they have given me perfect satisfaction and are in constant use. G. SWALEY, Messrs. COPPOCK & JOHNSON, Newbury S. C. July 17, 1877.

Dear Sirs—I have been using the Emerson & Fisher Buggy I bought from you as nearly I suppose as any one could. I had a fast horse, drove at full speed, sometimes with two good ladies and myself in the buggy, and it is to-day worth all the money I could give. I say Emerson & Fisher Buggies will do. A. TEAGUE, Farmer, GALL, Ills., July 16, 1878.

The favorable reputation the Carriages have made in localities where they have been used for several years by Livermen, Physicians, Farmers and others requiring hard and constant use, has led to an increased demand from those localities, to meet which the manufacturing facilities of their parent establishment have been extended, enabling them to turn out in good style

360 Carriages a Week.

EMERSON, FISHER & CO.'S CARRIAGES ARE THE BEST.

Pass Him Around Gently.—Mr. N. J. Levinson, of the Portland Oregonian, arrived in this city on Thursday evening last, accompanied by Mr. L. Bates, an employee of the N. P. R. R. Co. They came up from Astoria over the line of the N. P. R. R. Mr. Levinson is "doing" this section of country in the interest of the great metropolitan newspaper, the Portland Oregonian, which is a general favorite in this part of the world. He reports himself as greatly surprised at the promising wealth and natural beauty of this part of our Territory. We will be pleased to gather from the droppings of his versatile pen such matter regarding his present trip as will be of special interest to our readers. Messrs. Levinson and Bates took a drive to Cour d'Alene Lake, on Friday, returned Saturday, tarried here on Sunday, and started homeward on Monday, going by way of Warrenton, Colfax and Walla Walla.

WASHINGTON SEMINARY.—Three miles above Watsburg, on the banks of the Touchet, is situated an institution of learning called Washington Seminary, and is conducted by the religious society known as United Brethren. The building, which was erected on ground donated for that purpose, is a frame structure 40x48 feet, and two stories in height. The interior is divided into four large rooms. There are now in attendance 20 scholars, under the instruction of two first rate teachers. About 100 acres of ground on which the seminary is located was donated by the owners, and this tract has been divided into acre lots and most of them sold for \$150 each; the money received for lots being placed in an endowment fund. The town formed by the site of these lots is known as Hamlet.

RAILROAD WORK.—The grade between Wallula and Ainsworth in thirty miles for the Northern Pacific iron road, is now being completed by the O. R. & N. Co. All the bridge piers are done and most of the bridge timbers framed. Twelve hundred men are at work on this road and three hundred more are expected. Mr. Villard has ordered the work done at the earliest possible moment. He says he has got plenty of money on hand, and if necessary, can get more, but his desire is to get the road done as quickly as possible, that saving time, not money, is his object.

MARSHALL P. O.—The Postoffice Department has established a post-office, called Marshall, about nine miles west of Spokan Falls, and ordered regular stoppages at that place by the stages running both ways between Colfax and Spokan Falls, provided said office is situated on the route of the regular line traveled. As the route traveled misses Marshall two or three miles, it is probable that regular service will not be performed on the new route until the Department has arranged for extra compensation for the stage. We will be pleased to see the people of our sister town afforded the mail facilities they so much desire.

PEGET SOUND WEATHER.—Our Olympia exchanges, dated April 24, indicate anything but spring-like weather. Nights were reported still cold and frosty, with occasional copious showers of hail. The Transier says: "The late cold weather has kept vegetation back. Grass and grain is growing slowly, and a few garden vegetables are trying to struggle through the cold ground. Cherry and plum trees are only waiting for warmer weather to show their blossoms." The Courier also remarks: "The weather, this week, although still, has given promise of a thaw."

TELEGRAPH WIRE.—The last load of a shipment of 19,000 pounds of wire and other fixtures for the proposed military telegraph line has been received in this city. We understand that it is the design of Gen. Howard to have the line which reaches this city via Pomeroy, Colfax and Pine Grove, extend branches to Forts Cour d'Alene, Colville and Chelan, with the main office located here. This will afford telegraph communication over the country both advantageous to the Government and satisfactory to our people.

MARRIED.—Chas. B. Hopkins, editor of the Palouse Gazette, and Miss Julie Davenport, of Colfax, were recently married. They took a wedding tour to Walla Walla. May they be long, be always happy, and enjoy the pleasure of each other's company and companionship for many years to come, is the wish of their many friends.

PARLOR ENTERTAINMENT.—Prof. Harmon, the renowned ventriloquist, is announced to give one of his favorite entertainments in this city to-night. Posters are out. Examine them. He promises to perform everything advertised on the bills, or money will be refunded. The program promises considerable interest.

BRIEF MENTION.

Spokan Falls has telephone line. Indians are disappearing, as they say, to dig canals. Take a glance at F. R. Moore & Co's new advertisement.

The fishing season will open with lively sport as soon as the river begins to fall.

A lot of material just received at The Times Office, to be used in advertisements.

Mrs. Ruth Farnsworth has been appointed postmistress at Rockford, in this county.

High water has prevented the ferry, near this place, from making regular trips, recently.

The fine front of F. R. Moore & Co's, new building presents an imposing appearance.

Walla Walla county is to have a \$44,240 court house, to be finished by the 1st of November.

Although this is a late spring, our rural friends are expecting large returns from their labors during seed time.

Bishop Morris expects to hold services at Colville to-morrow; at Cour d'Alene, May 23; at Colville, May 26; and at Lewiston, May 30.

Mr. John Glover started for Palouse Ferry, yesterday, to be absent some five or six days. During his absence, any one wishing hauling done, will please call on his teamster.

One year ago a boat every other day afforded all the transportation necessary between Celilo and Lewiston. On one day, recently, six steamboats arrived and departed from Wallula.

Dr. Batty and Capt. Tobias were called to the assistance of the School Superintendent in the examination of papers of the persons who applied for certificates to teach school in Spokan County.

Some two hundred Chinamen are mining on the Columbia river bars in Stevens county. Six miles from White's Landing, the Celestians are taking out from three to four dollars per day, to the man.

Steps have been taken to procure the services of Frank Shaner as night watchman and city policeman. As Mr. Shaner is a sober, careful young man, we must say that we deem the selection a good one.

M. Oppenheimer & Co., of Colville, are preparing to burn a kiln of 250,000 brick. They will erect, this coming fall, a brick store 50 feet wide by 75 feet in length. This gives evidence of successful business.

Wheat is worth \$1.00 at Mr. Post's mill, in this city, and is scarce at that price. The local demand for flour at this place is largely on the increase. Mr. Post manufactures a superior quality of flour. Wheat always commands a fair price in this city.

County Commissioners adjourned on Monday evening. The Auditor, who is clerk of the board, had just time to write out a condensed report for this week's issue. That voluminous and important document will appear next week. It will contain information of importance to all residents in the county.

And now comes the Pioneer Mill Co., and proposes to put the first steamboat on Cour d'Alene lake. Immediate steps are to be taken to place a steam saw on that beautiful sheet of water, for towing purposes. We acknowledge a polite invitation to "come up and take a ride." Hope to be able to enjoy the privileges of the invitation in person.

The Walla Walla Watchman, dated May 7, says: "Last week's excessive heat killed quite a number of young trees, recently transplanted. They at first became bark-tired or blight-bound, stopping the circulation of the sap, and then dried up. Some were saved by making a straight cut from the limbs down to the ground, allowing the bark to expand."

Attention, southern military prison survivors! All comrades who during the rebellion, were prisoners of war in any rebel prison, can obtain important information by reporting their postoffice address, company, regiment, date of capture and release, to the Executive Officer of the Andersonville Survivor's Association, Room 7, No. 130 East Randolph street Chicago, Ill.

DEPORT SPRINGS.—Here we have the name of a newly located town of no small pretensions. It also has many natural advantages which entitle it to claims as a probable shipping point of importance at no distant day. Depot Springs is located on the line of the N. P. Railroad, about equidistant between Marshall and Spokan Falls. This new station is in the midst of a fine section of agricultural lands.

SAVED FROM DROWNING.—A few days since, a white man had the misfortune to fall into the river above town. His life was imperiled. An Indian, a true type of that despised race, jumped into the rapid current, and gave the unfortunate white brother such assistance as he deemed necessary to save his life.

A SAD CASE OF DROWNING.

We are in receipt of corroborative evidence regarding the fate of the two persons reported drowned at Palouse ferry, on Snake river, last week. As the ferryboat swung into the swift current, an apron dropped, causing a pulley to give way, and threatening to capsize the boat. The six or seven horses on board the boat were detached from the wagon, lines tied up, and harness adjusted for swimming the horses, if necessary should compel the same. Presently the other apron to the ferry fell, and water began to flood the boat. Six men and a boy were on the ferry, while the father of the young man was on shore. It was a critical moment. In vain did the father shout, "Cut the rope, and let the boat loose!" Whether the words of warning and advice were heard on board the boat or not, but five lived to tell, in a brief moment, the boat gave a sudden surge, shot one edge under the rushing current, turned bottom side up, broke away, and floated on the surface of that mighty stream. The surface of that mighty stream was undisturbed save by the rush of surging waters. In vain did that anxious father seek another glance—a last look—at his dying son. Away he ran, along the water line, over hills and chasms, till the power to run failed him, and yet no living thing that had gone down with the boat took a few minutes before was ever seen again. "They had been swallowed by a vortex which gave them up no more alive. After following the boat for a distance of three miles the father reluctantly gave up the pursuit. The boat and a portion of the cargo have been returned.

F. R. MOORE & CO.—Special attention is called to the large and attractive double-column advertisement of F. R. Moore & Co. It is easily found. Our readers throughout the county will be pleased to notice this announcement. It is a key note to the opening of the large spring and summer trade which will visit this city. Now is the time for farmers to think seriously about buying their spring and summer supplies. Goods have taken a sudden tumble in prices, and we should thank F. R. Moore & Co., who, with their great stock of goods and shrewd business tact, have assisted largely in bringing about this desired result. F. R. Moore & Co. are determined to take the lead in the mercantile business. They want an increased trade, so as to make still further reductions in prices. It is to your interest to call on them when you come to the city. Such attractions as the above-named firm present in your county paper will have a tendency to call additional customers to the acknowledged business center of Spokan County.

ACCIDENT.—On Thursday evening, as two large teams were driven out of this city on their way to Palouse ferry, after new goods for F. R. Moore & Co., the teamsters drove down to water their horses near Hangman creek bridge. One man watered his horses with a bucket; the other (Tom Mallen, of White Bluff prairie) undertook to drive his four horses into the stream, as he did not think there was any danger. No sooner had the wagon gotten fairly into the creek, than the leaders were carried down stream, taking with them wheels, wagon, teamster and all, lodging underneath the bridge.

It was a natural consequence for horses to become tangled in the harness, and in spite of extra efforts to rescue the team, three horses were drowned; harness, wagon and driver saved.

POPULAR BOOKS.—It seems almost superfluous to say anything complimentary of T. S. Arthur's productions. Their merits are so widely known, their moral effect has been so wide spread, that it seems like censurable neglect on the part of any family to be without them. These pathetic portrayals of struggling human nature in its efforts to rise from the thralldom of intemperance; the notes of warning, voices of cheer, should be in the hands of every parent who has a child to warn or save everyone who loves his fellow-men. The subscription Book Department of A. L. Bancroft & Co through their extensive agency operations keeps these popular books before the public.

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The Concert.

The concert given at the school house, Thursday evening, under the direction of Mrs. Brandt, drew an appreciative audience which comfortably filled the building. The stage was neatly decorated with evergreens, and adorned with pictures. The first number, an instrumental duet "Norma March" by Mrs. Brandt and Miss Clark, was played with good expression and in good tempo, and was well received. The second number, an opera "Grandfather's Birthday," by Mr. C. White and eighteen children, was the most enjoyable portion of the entertainment. The choruses were given with precision and harmony, and indicated that the young singers had received careful training. The incidental song, "Put me in my little bed," by little Angie Davis, was a touching, thoroughly childish and natural bit of singing and acting, and was rendered with a delicacy scarcely to be expected from one so young. Mr. White as "grandfather" was excellent. The vocal solos by Miss Clark, and quartets by Miss Clark, Mrs. Davenport and the Messrs. White were all well rendered. Mrs. Brandt's first piano solo "Remembrance of Stienbach" was so artistically rendered as to disarm all adverse criticism, and stamps her as a thorough musician. The difficult selection was played in good time, with perfect expression and in keeping with the spirit of the distinguished composer. The conclusion of the selection was the signal for hearty applause, and an enthusiastic encore, to which Mrs. Brandt gracefully responded. Her second solo "Eidelweiss" was in point of thoroughly finished playing, a repetition of the first. The familiar bass solo, "The old Sexton," by Mr. White, two tableaux, "Jealousy" and "Stolen Fruits," and the Maypole dance by four boys and four girls, were each in their way enjoyable. Taken all in all, Mrs. Brandt's concert must be recorded as a complete success.

NEW STONE.—The era of large, prominent and well appointed buildings, has fairly begun in this city. The most recent venture is that proposed by Mr. J. S. Graham, recently from Portland, who has purchased the vacant corner on Howard and Main streets, and let the work of constructing the building to Col. Smith. Dimensions of the building, 30x100 feet, two stories high. It is Mr. Graham's design to have the upper story of the structure devoted to offices, rooms, &c., with main stairway leading from Howard street. The building is to be completed at as early a date as possible. Lumber is being stacked up near the grounds, and the lot is already graded. Mr. Graham represents considerable capital, and as a business man, will make his mark in this rapidly developing country. His order for a large stock of goods will leave this city in a few days.

A COMPLETE BOOK.—In that thrilling interesting work "The Achievements of Stanley" is embodied the very cream of the whole subject of the late African explorations. It is a complete history of Stanley's explorations in Africa; including a sketch of his life; his search for Livingstone; a graphic account of the wonderful crowning triumph, his journey across Africa, around the Equatorial lakes and down the Congo to the sea. Also a concise and intensely interesting history of the explorations of Baker and Cameron.

A. L. Bancroft & Co., the Pacific Coast book publishing house, through their canvassing agents give the community a rare treat in this complete book.

Don't Do It.—An idle man dropped into our office last Wednesday, picked up an exchange and made himself at home. When we asked him whether he desired anything in our line, he said: "Not anything, thank you. I merely came to kill time." If such men could only know our feelings on such occasions, they would spare us from such intrusions. We are fond of company, are pleased to be interviewed on business, but time killers are not wanted around our office.—Watchman. We concur.

ARRESTED FOR SELLING LIQUOR TO INDIANS.—On Monday night, Tom Cowen was arrested, on complaint of Steve Liberty, for selling liquor to Indians. Cowen was brought before Justice Jones, and committed to jail at Colfax, where he was taken by Myron Percival, to await the action of the U. S. grand jury at the June term of court. Mr. Liberty deserves a vote of thanks for the manner in which he "worked up" this case.

JAIL.—The County Commissioners have entered into an agreement with Moore, Glover and Conroy, of this city, whereby the latter gentlemen are to construct a jail at this place, which is to be erected by the County of Spokan. The little structure (16x16) will be erected on Court House block. It is to be completed by the 1st of June.

MEDICAL LAKE P. O.—J. G. Labrie has been regularly installed as postmaster of the new office established at Medical Lake. The office will receive mail once each week from Spokan Falls.

Persons.

Uncle Jake Miller, of stage line notoriety, spent a few days in our city during the past week.

Mr. F. R. Moore started for Palouse Ferry, yesterday, to look after his immense stock of goods, on route for this city.

By reference to another column it will be seen that Max Weil has withdrawn from the firm of M. Oppenheimer & Co.

W. J. Clink, of the Four Lake country, reports late planting of crows in his neighborhood. He favored us with a call, on Monday.

Mr. De Oppenheimer, whom we all like to meet occasionally, after spending a few days in this city, departed for Colville on Sunday last.

R. W. Forest, of this city, expects to start for New Tacoma, Monday next, to return with his family and take up his permanent residence among us.

Eljah Denny, of Oregon, is another gentleman of extensive travels, now tarrying in our city, who is frank to pronounce Spokan Falls the prettiest natural location for a town he has ever seen.

Mr. T. J. McFerron, of Four Lakes, gave our office a pleasant call, a few days since. He reports everything quiet in his neighborhood, with farmers busily engaged with their spring labors.

W. F. Ross, and family, who have lived in the suburbs of this city during the past few weeks, have moved to their pleasant homestead about three and a half miles east of this place, on the Spokan prairie.

Morris Baker, Armorer at Fort Vancouver, returned to this city, from Fort Cour d'Alene, last week, and took his departure for Vancouver, on Thursday afternoon stage. He had been at the post sighting rifles for Co. A 2d Inf., Capt. Mills. The old rear sights were taken off, and Buckhorn sights substituted, and front sights elevated to correspond with same. Similar changes have been made for four companies at Vancouver, one at Fort Canby and one at Fort Stevens.

Delegate Ainslee, of Idaho, has introduced a bill to provide for the establishment of a U. S. navy yard at some point to be selected in Oregon, Washington or Alaska.

Arrivals

In Spokan Falls during the week ending Wednesday, May 13, 1880.

CALIFORNIA HOUSE. Lindon Bates, N.P.R.R. N. J. Levinson, Portland J. T. Rankin, Spokan Bridge. John Munch, H. Young, w/ & son " Judge J. E. Labrie, Medical L. J. B. Wassenaar, Cour d'Alene J. Oppenheimer, Ft. Colville. Wm. Kings, Adam Yarrator, Wichita Kan. Edward Hunter & w/ USA. H. H. Morris, Portland. H. L. Brigham, Walla Walla. F. A. Gushee, Frank Bristol, Cour d'Alene. I. L. Denney, Portland. M. W. Stubbs, Colville. A. F. Canfield, Wm. Porter, Walla Walla. Wm. Alden, Russell Hill Pa. H. Dart, Portland. C. W. Foster, Colfax. G. W. Pierce, City. G. W. Sylvester, Dayton. W. F. Gibbard, Frisco. J. M. Nosler & family, Mud Lake Frank Chicago, Nevada. I. T. Miller, Walla Walla, Peter Sieh, N.P.R.R. James Coleman F. Resenlorf, Independence, Or. G. W. Whitaker, O. B. McCarthy, Walla Walla. O. B. Bacer, Cour d'Alene. J. F. Shelly, Patrick Eagan, Colfax. G. S. Gaskill, New York. Timothy Quinn, Colfax. J. B. Leake, Star Rancho.

NOTICE. U. S. LAND OFFICE. Colfax, W. T. April 24, 1880. Complaint having been entered at this office by Albert S. Rice against J. Stanley Arthur for abandoning his P. O. entry No. 204, dated April 7, 1879, upon the SE 1/4 section 28, T. 25 N., R. 41 E. in Spokan county, Washington Territory, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 8th day of July, 1880, at 1 o'clock P. M., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

NOTICE. U. S. LAND OFFICE. Colfax, W. T. April 24, 1880. Complaint having been entered at this office by S. C. Coffman against Harvey Williams for abandoning his P. O. entry No. 200, dated Oct. 4, 1879, upon the SE 1/4 sec. 28, T. 25 N., R. 41 E. in Spokan county, Wash. Territory, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 8th day of July, 1880, at 1 o'clock P. M., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

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LAND OFFICE AT COLFAX, W. T.

Apr. 17, 1880. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his claim, and claims final proof in support of the expiration of thirty days from the date of this notice, to-wit: May 20, 1880, at 1 o'clock P. M., Richard S. Davenport who made H S Entry 99 for the SW 1/4 of Sec. 14 T. 25 N. of R. 45 East, and names the following as his fellow-settlers: J. Lewis, A. T. Holms, G. R. Doty and Alex. Lashaw, all of Haugman P. O. W. T. W. H. JAMES, Register.

LAND OFFICE AT COLFAX, W. T. Apr. 14, 1880. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his claim, and claims final proof in support of his claim, and claims final entry thereof at the expiration of thirty days from the date of this notice, to-wit: May 25, 1880, at 10 o'clock A. M., Lafayette A. Kennedy who made D S No 1018 for the SE 1/4 of Sec. 24 T. 25 N. of R. 37 East, and names the following as his witnesses: John L. Camp, Alva W. Dunning, Benjamin J. Cross and Perry Book, all of Spokan Co. W. T. W. H. JAMES, Register.

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LAND OFFICE AT COLFAX

The Spokan Times

TEACHERS' EXAMINATION.

A most important and, to some, a very interesting period in the history of educational matters in our county...

Among those present, the following persons applied for certificates: Miss Rose A. Hale, of Spangle; Miss Nannie O'Donnell and Miss Mary Cook, of Four Lakes; Mr. Frank W. Thrall, Waverly; Miss Flora A. Winnery, Mr. C. H. Dart and Rev. Warren Norton, Spokan Falls.

What is deferred emphasis? What are the chief requisites of good reading? ORAL READING. Applicants should be requested to read in the manner they wish pupils to read.

GRAMMAR. State the properties of verbs. State the properties of nouns. How many numbers in Grammar and what are they?

What is the difference between Science and Art? State what you make of the blackboard. Black reasons why the Teachers' Institute is valuable.

PHYSIOLOGY. What is the human skeleton, and of how many bones is it composed? What is the natural form of the chest? What effect has continuous compression of it upon the health, and why has it this effect?

ARITHMETIC. D. G. Briefly the following terms: (a) Factors, (b) Decimal Fractions, (c) Commercial Discount, (d) Ratio, (e) Metric System.

certificates, to Miss Hale, Messrs. Dart, Thrall and Norton; Third Grade, to the Misses O'Donnell, Winnery and Cook.

In concluding this report, we wish to say that we are sorry the assembling of even the small number of teachers mentioned did not result in an evening's entertainment of a literary character.

NEWS FROM AUGUSTA. AUGUSTA, Spokan Co., May 3, '80. Editor Spokan Times: The Augusta union Sabbath school has organized by electing Mr. Grier, Supt.; A. Williams, assistant Supt.; Wm. Brown, Secretary; Mrs. McDowell, Treasurer; R. Millman, Librarian.

Our school is progressing finely, under the instruction of Miss O'Donnell, she having 20 pupils. The school here is so nicely located on Prospect hill, in a beautiful place, it cannot but prosper.

THEORY AND PRACTICE OF TEACHING. What is the difference between Science and Art? State what you make of the blackboard.

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Proposed change in our Land System. The proposed change in our land system, as reported by the land commission in a bill of twenty seven chapters, is so radical and proposes so many entirely new plans that it is not meeting with general favor by the press of the country or by land lawyers of experience.

But the bill in chapel is so popular that the public lands will be classified as Arable, Irregular, Pasture, Timber and Mineral lands, and each class shall be disposed of under the laws especially applicable thereto.

Arable lands are defined to be all non-mineral lands, is not chiefly valuable for timber, and which will produce agricultural crops without irrigation. They are to be subject to entry and disposal only under the Town-site, Timber Culture and Homestead laws (the pre-emption law being repealed) except in the states of Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and Florida.

Irregular and Pasture lands are to be surveyed in townships, containing additional lines, as also are lands notoriously swamp or overflowed.

Irregular lands are defined to be all non-mineral lands, except timber lands, which will not without irrigation produce an agricultural crop, other than grass, and for the reclamation of which, sufficient water can be obtained.

Pasture lands are defined to be all non-mineral land not chiefly valuable for timber which will not produce crops without irrigation, and which are chiefly valuable for pasture purposes. They may be entered at private sale without any public offering in unimproved areas, on payment of \$1.25 per acre, and this price is reduced at fixed periods until it reaches 12 1/2 cents per acre, on the plan of the old graduation law.

Mineral lands are defined to be all lands containing veins, or lodes of quartz, or other rock in place, bearing gold, silver, etc., which are being rendered more valuable for mineral than agricultural purposes.

The Territorial Board of Education met in Olympia Monday, April 5. Members present: J. S. Houghton, M. D., Superintendent of Public Instruction; F. E. Eldridge, B. S., of the first judicial district; J. R. Thompson, M. A. Olympia, of the second judicial district; absent, J. J. Browne of the third judicial district.

A resolution was passed to allow the teachers and directors in Seattle to substitute a course of study, which they had prepared to be used in their graded schools, in place of that prescribed in the last report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

The following certificates were granted: Mr. E. S. Ingraham, and Mrs. Jennie McDougal of Seattle. Mrs. Jennie McLellan, Goldendale. Mr. W. A. Wash, of Goldendale. Mr. H. R. Cox, of Goldendale.

The Oregon Republican convention met in Portland, Wednesday Apr. 14, and had a very harmonious session. The nominees were as follows: M. C. George, for Congress; John P. Waide, W. P. Lord and E. B. Watson, for supreme judges; Geo. C. Curry, E. L. Applegate and C. B. Watson, presidential electors; with W. H. Mitchell, for elector at large.

Spokane Militia.—Gov. Ferry has informed the officers of the militia company recently organized in this county that Spokane county is entitled to one hundred guns, together with ammunition, out of the two hundred stands of arms now in the county of Stevens. The commissioners of this county have asked the officers of our militia company to turn over, to whomsoever appears with proper authority, the hundred guns named, to which the officials of Stevens county will readily agree.

From the P. C. Advocate. It has turned out again that a young man who a few weeks ago was making himself at home in Methodist circles on the Sound, in Portland and at other points in the Willamette Valley representing himself as a member of the California Conference M. E. Church is another specimen of genus tramp, and the worst kind—Gospel tramp. We do think that this evangelist business is being overdone. We think its influence upon the Church generally is productive of more harm than good.

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Good Turnouts, Buggies, Hacks, Saddles and Horses, to let, at reasonable rates. The best of care given to all stock left in our charge. BOONE, LITTLE & CO.

Manufacturer of HARNESSES, SADDLES, BRIDLES and COLLARS, of the best California Leather. Also, a general assortment of Saddlery Hardware. Two-story below Palouse Gazette, Colfax, Sp. Co.

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Immigrants in search of homes in the great Spokane County should know that the only reliable route to the state to be followed is the

There is no point in the S. 4000 Co. that is more promising than

Which is beautifully situated, the water is pure, the soil is rich, and the climate is the most desirable in the Northwest. The Northern Pacific Railroad is already located.

Cannot locate a point in the Northwest more inviting than the one which is being developed in the

Is situated as follows: about 80 miles north of Colfax, 60 miles north of Lewiston, 10 miles west of Lewiston, 28 miles west of Colfax, 47 miles west of Four Lakes, 10 miles west of Four Lakes, 807 miles (by proposed line) S. E. 1/2 mile of Lewiston.

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