

The Spokan Times
 IS PUBLISHED EVERY
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 BY THE
 TIMES PUBLISHING CO.,
 AT
 Spokan Falls,
 In the Wonderful SPOKAN COUNTRY.
 Established April 24, 1879
 Devoted to the best interests of its readers, its
 patrons, and North-Eastern Washington.

The Spokan Times.

Devoted Particularly to the Best Interests of those who dwell in this New and Beautiful Country.
 SPOKAN FALLS, W. T., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1879.

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.
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 Drugs, Chemicals, Patents, Oils, Glass, Patent Medicines, Varnishes, Brushes, Cutlery, Stationery, Notions, Toilet articles, etc.
Tacoma "Herald" Items.
 Francis H. Cook arrived in this city on the 13th of Sept.
 There are probably two thousand Indian hop pickers in Payallup Valley gathering this season's crop.
 We are informed that sixty-six thousand bushels of wheat and oats is the estimated yield on Cowlitz prairie this season.
 The Tacoma lime kiln has turned out over one thousand bargels recently, and is preparing for another kiln. The lime finds a very ready market in Portland, which proves its superiority.

A LOVER'S PARADISE.—The Seattle *Intelligencer* says: Judging from the frequency of reports of weddings among the employes at the Territorial Insane Asylum, one is led to believe that there is something in the air, the scenery, the associations, or all combined, conducive to entrance upon the blissful condition of matrimony. The employes there cannot possibly exceed a dozen in number, and of them the Superintendent and Steward have been married many years. Of the remainder no less than five have given up single wretchedness in the last twelve months, and three others are said to be contemplating like acts between this time and Thanksgiving Day. We doubt not that aged bachelors and venerable maidens will hereafter eagerly seek the positions afforded by that matrimonially favored institution, and it is not unlikely that the Territory will be enabled to secure their time and services without regard to compensation.
OLYMPIA ITEMS.—The Owls, a Portland base ball club, talk of entering the tournament to be held here during fair week. Preparations for an extensive oyster trade this fall and winter is being made by different parties. Ed. Farquhar and Abe Ferry have returned from their trip to Kittitas and Yakima valleys, the Spokane, Palouse and Walla Walla regions.

MISCHIEF MAKERS.
 [WRITTEN EXPRESSLY FOR THE "TIMES."]
 Of could there in this world be found, Some little spot of happy ground, Where village pleasures might go round Without the village tattle! How doubly blest that place would be, Where all might dwell in liberty,— Free from the bitter misery Of gossip's endless prattling! If such a spot were really known, Street peace might claim it as her own, And in it she might pick her throne Forever and forever. There, like a queen, might reign and live, While everyone would soon forgive The little slights they might receive, And be offended never. The mischief makers that remove Far from our hearts the warmth of love, And lead us all to disapprove They seem to take one's part, but when They've heard our case, unkindly then They soon retail it all again, And that with no short measure. And they have such a cunning way Of telling tales; they simply say: "Don't mention what I say, I pray; I would not tell another." Straight to your neighbor's house they go, Narrating everything they know, And break the peace of high and low, Wife, husband, friend, and brother. O! that the mischief-making crew Were all reduced to one or two, And that they were painted red or blue, That everyone might know them! Then would our villages forget To rage and quarrel; fame and fret, And fall into an angry pet, With things so much below them. For it's a sad, degrading part, To make another's bosom smart, And plant a dagger in the heart We ought to love and cherish. Then, let us evermore be found In quietude with all around, While friendship, peace, and joy abound, And angry feelings perish.

Living and Labor.
 The Portland *Standard* says: "What ever througts light upon the actual condition of the American laborer is of great interest and importance. The politicians show in most cases, such a lack of knowledge on what is called the "Labor Question," that their speculations would be laughable were they not so dangerous. A forthcoming report of the Commission of Agriculture will show, by statistics drawn from every available source, that the average monthly pay of farm laborers has declined during the year, ending April last, from three to fifteen per cent. This decline is true of the whole United States except Minnesota, California, Colorado, Oregon, New Mexico and Washington Territory. While the average wages have been declining at the rate mentioned, the expenses of living have lessened in greater ratio. There is no room for doubt on this point. In New York State, for instance, the rate of wages declined 8 1/2 per cent. during the year, but the decline in the cost of living was 10 per cent during the same period. So it is now possible for laborers in New York to save more on the lower rate, than they could at the higher rate. The general rate of pay for skilled labor is slowly rising. These figures agree fully with the results of our observations in the Northwest. Years past labor has taken a large, and almost too large share of the profits of farming and of business. California has been the paradise of unskilled labor, and it is, to-day, the last region of the world in which, what is called, honest labor should pick.

Difference in Trade.
 An exchange says the difference between the trade of Great Britain and that of the United States during the first half of the present year is remarkable. There the failures have increased, wages have been reduced in many instances 20 per cent. and in other cases more hours of work have been re-established, food has advanced, the foreign trade has decreased, and the times have been decidedly hard. With us, on the other hand, the first half of the year has been noticeable for a general improvement in business and prices, and a decrease of failures. So intimate are our connections with Great Britain that our interests are in a great measure mutual, and it is to be hoped that the mother country will soon revive from her present depressed condition, for notwithstanding all the talk concerning the decay of England's greatness, it is for our interest that she should continue, not only a great manufacturing nation, but our best customer, as she is at present, so that our revival of her prosperity can but react favorably upon our own.
 We take the following from the *Walla Walla Union*: "H. M. McCartney, the accomplished civil engineer and general gentleman, who was sent to examine the proposed route for a railroad via Clearwater river, returned recently unsuccessful. He reports finding an admirable route for 125 miles from the starting point, but that at the end of that distance the route would require a grade of about 5,000 feet to the mile for several miles. This examination settles the question of the N. P. R. R. It will cross the mountains via the Fen d'Oreille Lake."

ALL ABOUT THE COUNTRY.
 [EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE BY THE WAY.]
YAKIMA CITY, Sept. 4, 1879.
 During the latter part of the month of August, a small party of men, of which the writer was a member, rode quietly out of the delightful little town at the great falls of the Spokan, and turned their horses toward the southern prairies. Being fully provided with a camping outfit, a pack horse and one extra saddle animal, we cared but little where we might overtake us, in that land of water, wood, grass and game. The delightful scenery about Spokan Falls was soon associated in memory with bright pictures of the past, as we descended from the level prairie road into the little valley of Hangman creek, and traversed through woodland and over prairies till nightfall brought our little party to Spangle, some eighteen miles from the Falls. Here we took supper with mine host and genial friend, Mr. Spangle, of the firm of Spangle & Hinchelliff, merchants. The evening was so very pleasant, and our party so eager for the trip, we made ten or twelve miles further, and spread our blankets for the night, to awake at break of day and prepare for the journey which was to bring us into Colfax at 2 o'clock that P. M. Roads were in splendid condition, and weather was warm, but not hot. We found the business people of Colfax engaged in preparing for and supplying the wants of the neighboring and traveling public, with a slightly increased trade and brighter prospects ahead. Farmers in the Spokan and Palouse countries were principally engaged in harvesting crops. In our judgment, two-thirds of the acreage of wheat in these two great sections has been cut for hay. When means of transportation to the sea are afforded the farmers here, this system of farming will be changed.
 An early morning ride for a distance of seventeen and one-half miles, brought us to Almota, a shipping point of considerable importance on Snake river. Having crossed the river on a good ferry boat, we introduced our selves to one of the longest, crookedest roads for its reputed length that can be found in all the Palouse country. Efforts are being made, however, to remedy this evil, by opening a comparatively short road to Pomeroy, a very pleasant little town in a rich agricultural section of country. Pomeroy has several business houses, lively streets, a good hotel, doctors, and a large grist mill. We tarried all night at Pomeroy, and went on to Dayton, the county-seat of Columbia county, on the morning. We were asked to name the prettiest little city in all Eastern Washington—without reference to scenery—we would have no hesitancy in at once describing this beautiful little town of about 1,000 inhabitants. The main street is lined with business houses, many of which are quite respectable in style and proportions. It is to the credit of the residents of this model little city that we note the fact that probably half a dozen churches spread their welcoming beacons into the heavens high above the busy street and pleasant homes of a prosperous and worthy people. During our brief sojourn in Dayton, it was our pleasure to meet with Messrs. Palmer and McCully, editors respectively, of the *News and Chronicle*. To these young gentlemen we are indebted for information and various expressions of courtesy and kindness. Our wish for them is that they may reap the rich rewards to which they seem to be entitled. They are rising young men, in one of the best countries of our Territory, and will certainly meet with success in their publishing business. When we had extended our journey down the little valley of the Touchet, we arrived at the extensive farm and pleasant home of Hon. R. G. Newland, Speaker of the House at the last session of the Territorial Legislature. Mr. Newland is carrying on an extensive farm, with hundreds of acres under cultivation, including sixty acres of corn. His orchard was abounding in apples, plums and berries to an unusual extent. The grain product on his farm, this season, will measure many thousands of bushels. All along the road, from Dayton to Walla Walla, there is a continuous succession of fields, most of which have been devoted to the production of grain. It was not an unusual sight to see one, two and three headers in a single field, cutting grain at the rate of thirty, sixty and ninety acres per day. Orchards are comparatively plentiful in the Walla Walla county, where apples, pears and peaches are produced in ordinary quantities, while the quality, in point of flavor, is above the average. We cannot speak in very flattering terms of the grapes and melons of the Walla Walla country. Perhaps, however, our sampling was not among the choicest varieties. Our brief visit to the flourishing city of Walla Walla did not permit us to form the many acquaintances we might have sought, probably, with profit. The business

men of Walla Walla speak a little discouragingly of trade, but have hopes of better times in the future. It is an actual fact that the city of Walla Walla is growing steadily, though slowly, in beauty and wealth. Among the prominent men of Walla Walla with whom we had the pleasure of meeting were Hon. Thos. H. Brents, Delegate to Congress from this Territory, Hon. N. T. Cato, the editor of the *Union* and *Watchman*, and many others. We are not of the opinion that there are very many persons in the southern section of the Territory who are in favor of making a new State out of Eastern Washington and Eastern Oregon. Our journey down toward the Columbia river was made without any items of more than ordinary interest, except a lively stampede which our pack animal treated us to. It so happened, in the external fitness of things, the new tin camp bucket swung back and hit the pony on the hip. The cayuse became frightened, ran away, scattered four, blankets, tinware, and divers other articles all along the road for a distance of a mile and a half. One member of the party, in his hurried pursuit, permitted his horse to stumble over a railroad tie, whereupon the rider was thrown headlong into a bank of dust. No serious damage was done, however; and the party again moved along with its usual speed and quietness. The steam ferry at Wallula, owned by Mr. H. M. Hodges, is a great improvement over the one formerly propelled by hand. The trip between Wallula and Yakima City generally affords but little interest. The road is comparatively level; is rather dusty; and passes through much sage brush and bunch grass where pasturage alone is afforded stock. The Yakima river is not navigable by steamboats because of several rapids and rocky places.
 Our arrival in Yakima City was heartily enjoyed, as we looked about upon golden fields of grain, thrifty young orchards, and gardens teeming with vegetables and fruit. This pleasant little city of about 900 inhabitants, is undergoing many small improvements. Carpenters are very busy; hammers and saws are to be heard in various parts of the town all the day long. Business men look prosperous; farmers come in with good crops; crops are yielding abundantly; the planting and grist mills are running steadily; thrashers are noisome in harvest fields; and prosperity smiles upon all this section of country. A new paper is to be issued from this city, soon, by Mr. R. V. Chad, who will launch his new venture upon the journalistic sea with fair prospects for success. We wish the paper a bright future.
 The members of our pleasant little party reluctantly parted company at this place. Messrs. Thomas Reed, Jr., of Olympia, and Charles Geiger, of New Tacoma, again took up their line of march toward the Sound on the 31st of August. The writer of this brief sketch expects to exchange his contemplated trip over the Snoqualmie Pass for a tour through Klickitat county and a boat ride down the Columbia. He will leave this place on or about Sept. 8, reaching New Tacoma on or about the Friday following. We have now taken up our headquarters at the suburban residence of Mr. James Deveney, who has one of the prettiest homes in all this section of country, (as well as a large melon patch). In a future article, we will explain further in relation to field, garden and fruit crops in this portion of the Sunny Side of Washington.

THE VANCOUVER LAND DISTRICT.—Register Smallwood, says: "After a careful examination, I estimate that there are about 250,000 acres of surveyed lands, highly valuable for agricultural purposes, yet subject to entry under the same laws. In addition, there is an area of about one million acres of non-agricultural lands that are now, or will be when surveyed, subject to entry or purchase under the timber act of June 3, 1878, at \$2.50 per acre. This district extends from the mouth of the Columbia river one hundred and eighty miles to a point in Klickitat county, W. T., about twenty or twenty-five miles east of Goldendale, and is about fifty miles in width from north to south.
 Boats on the Upper Columbia are making five trips per week now. The two extra trips are to keep the influx of grain from swamping their warehouses. The upper country has had a very profitable harvest, and with the influx of immigrants and the railroad operations may be said to be lively and prosperous indeed. The Indian troubles of late years, fortunately proved to have little influence in retarding the growth of that section.
 The Legislature will convene in Olympia on Monday the 6th day of October. The election of President of the Council, Speaker of the House, and other officers, will, of course, be a matter of great interest and persistent strife."

Navigation Laws of the United States.
 The Portland *Oregonian* says: "Since the so-called 'protective' system became the settled policy of the country our ocean carrying trade has passed almost wholly in the hands of foreigners. For forty-one years American ships carried an average of over 81 per cent. of the ocean commerce between our ports and those of foreign countries. At present only 24 per cent. of this commerce is carried by our own vessels. Our country is virtually dependent on foreign nations for transportation of its surplus products to the markets of the world. Every dollar paid to vessels built and owned abroad is so much wealth withdrawn from our own domestic use and added to that of other countries. Under the mistaken system of protection, so-called, our citizens are forbidden to purchase foreign built vessels. We adhere to this absurd notion under the pretense of fostering ship-building at home. But we do not thereby forest it; on the contrary we are falling ever year further behind in the competition with the world, and shall soon cease to be called a maritime nation. In fact we can scarcely be called so now. We have 'protected' our maritime industries until we have destroyed them. The value of exchanges between the United States and foreign countries aggregates \$1,200,000,000 a year. Upon all the products represented by this enormous sum there is a charge for transportation which is believed to amount to \$340,000,000 a year. This profit we allow to be divided among foreign nations. We depend on them for the facilities of getting the products of our labor to market, and besides we pursue a policy which results in increasing the freights paid them,—as when we refuse to allow foreign commodities to come into our market and force products to come in ballast after our produce. Were our whole system specially devised for our injury it could not possibly work more to our detriment and loss.
 The *New York Times* in an article on our ocean carrying trade says 'the type of a successful modern ship is iron screw steamer, having a 'compound' engine and all mechanical improvements. Such vessels at present cannot be, or at any rate are not, profitably built in this country, not being in a condition to build vessels and do the business, simply denies to its own citizens the privilege of engaging in the American trade with other countries. The law prohibits, practically, the building of American vessels; it prohibits the purchase of American vessels; and the result is that when we are rapidly rushing to that time when we will have no American vessels. We are now paying 76 per cent. of the cost of ocean transportation to foreign ship owners, and it will require but a few years more and we will be paying the whole cost of transportation to the same class. Under this extraordinary state of affairs the ultra sentiment, 'Protect the American shippers until they cease to build a ship, and until there is not an American ship on the ocean,' still prevails. The foreign ship owners and ship builders reap the profit of this intense Americanism. If the tariff which prohibits American ship-building be repealed, then Americans would share in the business and profits of the carrying trade. So long as Americans 'protect' American ship building to its extinction, so long will the owners of foreign built steamers reap the golden harvest of the carrying trade. It is justly added that had foreign ship owners the making of our laws they could not improve on those now existing to perpetuate in their hands the enormous profits of carrying the American trade. Between the tariff and the navigation laws Americans are excluded from this enormous trade,—and are forced to sit quietly under an assurance that our idle and closed ship yards are 'protected,' while the foreigner is doing all the business."

Why He Wouldn't.
 A demure looking deacon sixty years of age, was walking slowly along a country road before breakfast a morning or two ago, when he came across a small boy who was calmly leaning against a fence contemplating a pretty well loaded apple tree. The boy saw so much poetry in the fruit that he was not aware of the presence of the deacon until he said:
 "Fine apples, eh, Bub?"
 "Yes," responded the boy as he wiped his face with his apron, "them Baldwin's, them is, and they looked good."
 "I suppose you are awaiting a favorable opportunity to get over the fence and purloin some, are you not?" inquired the sedate individual rather gravely.
 "No I ain't neither," said the boy.
 "Well, now, I'm glad to hear that anyhow. I had an idea when I first saw you that your heart was just bounding with joy at the prospect of surreptitiously appropriating a bushel of Baldwin's, but I am overjoyed to discover my error. You feel in your mind it is wrong to steal apples, do you not?"
 "I suppose I do," murmured the boy.
 "And isn't that the reason you deist?"
 "No, sir; I'm willin' to take my chances on that part. But I ain't 'goin' into another man's garden for apples and run the risk of being chawed up by a bulldog that looks like a locomotive."
 The old man said no more, but passed on buried in deep reflection.
Like All the Rest.
 "My dear," said Mrs. Joblink last evening, "when can I go?"
 The lady referred to a visit to California which she had been contemplating for months.
 "How soon do you want to go?" inquired Mr. Joblink, looking up from the *Chronicle*, and benevolently gazing through his spectacles upon the partner of his wallet.
 "Just as soon as ever I can," replied the lady eagerly.
 "Let's see," said Joblink, pulling out his pencil and proceeding to figure. "Mebbe in three weeks, Marjar, mebbe four," and he continued to figure.
 "Four weeks?" murmured Mrs. J., in a disappointed undertone.
 "Ah, I know what'll fix it, Marjar," suddenly exclaimed the old gentleman, tossing aside his paper and pencil, "I'll sell my Belcher. I'm tired o' payin' assessments. You can start day after tomorrow!"
 Mrs. Joblink burst into tears.
 "Lord bless me!" cried the bewildered Joblink, "what on earth's the matter, Marjar?"
 "You—you—oo oo oo—want me to go away, you old brute! Hoo oo oo!"
 An hour later an elderly gentleman might have been seen in a leading saloon with his hat jammed on the back of his head and his cravat unfastened, inviting all hands up to drink—
Virginia Chronicle.
 There are no returns to show how large a proportion of the deaths which occur each summer in large cities are the results of foul air. If these returns were obtainable they would doubtless cause the world to stand appalled at the wholesale destruction of human life, occasioned by this most frequent of all methods of poisoning.

Mr. N. W. Lewis, whose farm lies directly north of The Dalles on the mountain side, in Washington Territory, has finished his harvesting, and from 65 acres of wheat and barley obtained 2,204 bushels, nearly 34 bushels per acre. This is from new ground and without irrigation.
SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.—Wheat, \$1.65 to \$1.70; flour, \$4 to \$4.50; oats, \$1.35 to \$1.45; barley, \$1.02 1/2 to \$1.05; hops, 18 to 22c; potatoes, 40 to 60c; coal, Seattle, \$6; salmon, \$7.50 per barrel; Puget Sound smoked herring, 40c per box.
 The threatened burst up in the democratic convention of New York has occurred. Robinson, Tilden's man, has been nominated for governor, and Tammany has skipped out. Doubtless it is a great victory now, but what of November? And then what of next year?—*Oregonian.*
 After serving for five years as president of the Portland Board of Trade, Hon. H. W. Corbett declined reelection to that office recently. Col. John McCracken was elected to the position vacated by Mr. Corbett.
 Some ten thousand acres of grain are within view of the town hall of La Conner, in the lower Sound country, which is estimated will average from one to one and a half tons to the acre.
 Reports from the Skagit gold diggings are quite discouraging.
 Kearney has the floor in Frisco.

TELEGRAPHIC.
General News.
 Congressman Chalmers, of Mississippi, favors Hancock for the candidacy for the Presidency on the Democratic ticket. He thinks Tilden unpopular.
 Aggregate internal revenue receipts from all sources up to and including the 13th of Sept., show an increase of \$72,000 over the corresponding period of last year.
 The Maryland Republican Convention nominated James A. Gray for the office of Governor. The nomination of Mr. Gray was received with the wildest applause and was made the candidate by acclamation.
 The San Francisco board of supervisors resolved to act as a committee of the whole, in conjunction with the mayor, to confer with prominent citizens with a view of organizing a suitable reception for Gen. Grant on his arrival by the next China steamer.
Foreign News.
 Carpenters in Paris have struck for higher wages and short hours.
 A sea monster struck the Norwegian bark *Columbia* in mid ocean between London and Quebec, making a hole in her, from which she filled with water and sunk within a half hour. Crew escaped in small boats.
 A telegram dated London, Sept. 13, gives the plan of the campaign against Afghanistan, as follows: "The victory of India telegraphs a sketch of military arrangements under date of Sept. 11. Gen. Roberts will have 6,000 men, consisting of two brigades of infantry and one of cavalry. This force takes possession of the country from Shurtugartian pass to Cabul, and from Shurtugartian pass to Thull. The country will be held by 4,000 men under Gen. Gordon, and the Khyber line from Peshawar to Ghimdamuk will be protected by 6,000 men in addition to the Peshawar garrison. This force will provide a movable column to hold Jaggallak and communicate with Cabul reserves at Peshawar and Rawul. Pishar will number 5,000 men. The above force will represent a division capable of meeting all opposition. It will have its headquarters at Cabul, and an army line to the base of Peshawar. It will have a second by way of Shurtugartian till that pass is closed, after which Gen. Roberts will look for maintenance to Cabul and Peshawar. The Khyber column is in active organization. Troops are now advancing to occupy Dakka. Guides are pushing on to Buzawal. A correspondent at Allahabad says orders are to occupy Cabul with or without the ameer's consent."

Is the Earth a Vast Furnace.
 While engaged last May in watching the transit of Mercury, Prof. Proctor and his assistants observed an intensely bright spot in the center of the planet as it crossed the sun's disc. It is reported that, seen through their powerful refracting telescope, it appeared as a mere vivid point of light, central in the middle of a hole, black cardboard. It was permanent from the time the planet's centre touched the one limb of the sun until it left the other limb—a period of seven hours.
 "If the observation was reliable," says a commentator, "it proves that the planet has a hollow axis. There are hypothesis like John Cleves Symmes, who have long held that the axis of the other planet sphere of our solar system, is similarly hollow, with a clear solar passage from the North to the South pole." If such is the fact it is thought that if any of the balloonists of Cheyenne's expedition reach the Pole they will be rather warmly received, the theory being that if the earth is a hollow cylinder, each of the Poles is the mouth of a vast furnace. In this way a German specialist accounts for the Aurora Borealis, attributing the mystery of the "Northern Lights" to the glowing crater at the pole.
 Several persons have been in the habit of helping themselves to the brandy kept in one of our drug stores, for medical purposes. The druggist got tired of furnishing free drinks and removing the brandy bottle, put the tincture of ginger bottle in its place. Now tincture of ginger is the next thing to liquid fire. Soon one of our brassy drinking friends came in and marched straight back to the place where he had been accustomed to find the brandy. In a few minutes, he returned in a demoralized condition. The water was running out of his mouth and he looked as if he had swallowed something, and was very sorry for it. One of the clerks met him at the door and asked: "Why, what's the matter? Are you sick?" "I've got the colic awful bad. Never had such an attack in all my life. I just went and took a dose of ginger to see if it wouldn't help it."—*Dayton Chronicle.*
 Kearney has the floor in Frisco.

OREGON NEWS.
 Rich quartz mines have been struck on Canyon creek, Grant county.
 The average yield per acre of Yamhill county wheat, is 35 bushels.
 Gentlemen near Hillsboro recently killed three grouse with one rifle shot.
 Some Lafayette hoodlums painted Mr. Huzzy's cow, shaved the tail of Mr. Jennings's pony, and killed one of Mr. Dunn's horses recently.
 Recently Spanish Charley and a white man got into a dimity at Albany, when the Spaniard stabbed his antagonist twice over the eyes and once in the neck.
 A cabbage weighing over 18 pounds was recently raised in Grant county. Pahaw! the party who "sets" this item once placed a cabbage upon the table of an Iowa editor, and was credited with having delivered one that weighed 40 pounds.
 The gross value of Yamhill county property is \$4,087,577; indebtedness, \$1,269,695; exemptions, \$352,624; and total value of taxable property, \$2,465,258; number of poll taxes, \$1,304. This does not include mortgaged farms, a share of Oregon's State debt, etc., etc.
 The number of letters daily dropped in the Portland office is twelve times as great as the number mailed from Salt Lake city, although the population of the latter place is ten thousand greater than the former. It is well established fact that where Mormonism prevails there also ignorance.

The recent report of the President and Secretary of the Portland Board of Trade, shows that the wool shipments the past year have gained nearly six hundred thousand dollars, going from \$998,305 last year to \$1,567,292 for the present. This industry is becoming one of great importance in Oregon.
 Recently a gentleman, while walking near the seaside, at the mouth of the Columbia, fired a pistol at a Knof on a log. The ball glanced, returned and struck him in the breast. He was shocked, and stunned by the ball, and it was the merest accident that he was not killed. He was alone at the time, and if he had been killed the cause of his death would perhaps have been forever a mystery.
 The Hager murder, which at the time it was perpetrated, by unknown parties, excited considerable excitement in Portland and Oregon City, has almost been forgotten. The time for the trial of Bernard and Fairchild, who are supposed to be the parties interested in the perpetration of the horrible crime, is near at hand. One day while alone some murderers entered the house of Mrs. Hager and almost severed her head from her body.
 A shooting affray took place recently, near Boise, between David Adaman and Peter Keeney. The particulars are as follows: Adaman had branded some calves which were afterward claimed by Keeney, who started to drive them off, when Adaman ran in ahead of the calves to prevent them from being driven off, whereupon Keeney drew a revolver and fired at Adaman, missing him. Adaman then turned to run, when Keeney followed him on horseback, bringing another shot, which took effect, entering his chest, and passing directly thro' his back. Keeney gave himself up to the sheriff. Adaman will probably recover.
 One of the boys running with a thrasher in the Willamette valley says that one of the feeders, from over work, or some other cause, took a nightmare and while in this somnambulistic state imagined that he was feeding the thrasher and commenced to make a noise with his mouth similar to the hum of a cylinder when in motion, and vigorously went to showing the hay out of the barn door. The driver sleeping near by, partially awakened by the supposed noise of the thrasher, commenced to whip up the horses, and before the farmer whose barn they were sleeping in could awaken the crew they had half the hay and oats out of the barn.
 The Salem Flouring Mills now enjoy the reputation of being the largest and most extensive in the State, and are second in size to but one on the coast. This mill is capable of turning out 600 barrels of flour daily and grind up 3,000 bushels of wheat. During the past year they manufactured over 80,000 barrels of flour, fully half of which was shipped to foreign ports. They give constant employment to about 30 men and are running night and day. They have recently completed a new warehouse which has a storage capacity of 100,000 bushels. Kinney Bros., the proprietors, are gentlemen of enterprise, and who have done much for Oregon's interests abroad, while at the same time they have been enabled to build up for themselves an extensive foreign trade, and have recently established a branch office at Liverpool, England.

BRIEF MENTION.

Buy a copy of THE TIMES. Winter will be here by and by, prepare for it.

Emigrants are arriving daily. All being well pleased. Another building is going up on the other side of the river, just above town.

Rev. J. H. Leard will hold divine service in the school house next Sabbath at 11 o'clock.

The price of shingles, at the shingle mill, has fallen to three dollars and seventy five cents per M.

A considerable number of Indians are reported down the Spokan fishing for salmon, with very good success.

Mr. J. G. Dow and son arrived at the Falls last Wednesday. Intends locating and sending for his family this fall.

Prof. chief of the Indians on Peon prairie, will leave for Montana next spring. His trip will accompany him to that hunting ground.

Rev. Mr. Cowley, raised a "hog orange" on his place that weighed a little over two and one half pounds. It was of the Peerless variety.

Major Trux has sent for his surveying party to report at Spokan Falls, and proceed immediately to survey some of the unsurveyed townships around this vicinity.

Farmers living at a distance of over forty miles come to test the reputation of the grist mill at this place. The test proves satisfactory every time, and they come again.

Mr. J. Wentzell, the barber, will soon move into the building next to the TIMES office; where he will be happy to have you give him a call for an improvement in the appearance of your phiz.

Since the new seats and school-boards have been placed in the school house, the children appear to be inspired with new determination. Our directors have the thanks of the teacher and pupils.

Mr. Gray, proprietor of the California House, is having an addition built on the east side of his hotel. It will be eighteen by forty feet, have a square front, and will be quite an addition to the building.

Capt. J. H. Rice, of Crab Creek, was in town last Wednesday, looking as rosy as ever. The Capt. says there are a few quarter sections still vacant in his neighborhood, for farmers with marriageable daughters, only.

Messrs. Rice and Bunnell, who lately closed out their blacksmithing business at Colfax; will be here in a few days, to immediately begin the construction of a large building in which to carry on their business in this place.

Mr. Rima our jeweler says, that by the kindness of Lieut. Symmons, who took some heavenly observations while here, he has in his shop the correct time for this place. He will hereafter be prepared to defend himself against the statements of new comers.

The Equinoctial storm has just passed; and those who came from the sunny clime of the Golden state, have witnessed the turbulent state of the weather with a little apprehension that winter had set in. Fear not; we shall still have some beautiful weather this fall.

One of the proprietors of the Rockford saw mill was in town a few days ago looking for a millwright to put up a grist mill in connection with their saw mill. They intend to hurry the work right along and have the mill in running order this fall. It will be a great convenience to the farmers in that vicinity.

We understand that the quack who left here with the wood train a few weeks ago, with his heart in the back pocket of his pants, is at Walla Walla sitting on a dry goods box at a corner grocery lecturing the newly arrived sore foot on the geography and history of this country. If his teaching is like his doctoring his followers will be few, and those who do listen to his blowing had far better give heed to *Balan's* Ass.

Some land prospectors have returned from a trip over on the Little Spokan and report a large body of fine agricultural land. This was known to exist before, but attention had not been directed to that particular point. We understand that it is fine rich farming land lying along the river; with timber very convenient, and that the land in the timber is rich also. This will prove a bonanza for new comers.

Rev. R. W. Morris, of the Protestant Episcopal church, preached in the school house last Wednesday evening, from a part of the 4th verse and 4th chapter of Matthew. "Man shall not live by bread alone." The Bishop showed the distinction between the bread for the physical and the bread for the spiritual body in an able manner. His audience was not large, but very attentive. The singing by the congregation was excellent. The Bishop, with his companion, Rev. Dr. Nevius, proceeded from here to Colville. The Dr. will work in this country as a missionary.

SPOKAN FALLS' FUTURE.

AS VIEWED FROM A PRACTICAL STANDPOINT.

I have been frequently asked the question, "do you think that Spokan Falls will ever be much of a place, when the agricultural advantages surrounding it, are so limited." I have no hesitancy in answering in the affirmative. It is true we have no great amount of first class farming land immediately surrounding the Falls but there are large tracts of good farming land, having rich alluvial soil, capable of producing any, and all of the cereals, close enough to the town to supply the market. I do not claim that it will be a great grain point except for the country lying to the north of it, but I do claim that it will be the most central point of this whole country. Situated as Spokan Falls is, in the center of this extensive country, with one hundred miles of territory lying to the north of it, the natural outlet of which, to reach the nearest point of railroad will be across the tree Government bridge, it cannot help but grow; for the transient business and trade will develop it into a flourishing and important city. It will be the shipping point of all agricultural improvements and manufactured goods for the country north of the Spokan river. It will be the receiving point also for all cereals raised to the north of it. It cannot help but become a manufacturing town when we take in consideration the natural advantages of its great water power privilege. Even now, in the day of its infancy it is sought for, past other mills, for flour, lumber and shingles. It is a grand thing for any city to be able to show a balance of trade in material products on the home side of the sheet. To be able to export, year by year thousands of dollars worth of stuff in excess of what it has to pay. This is evidence of progress in solid wealth. Its inhabitants are justified in rejoicing over so favorable a prospect. But there is another phase, which bears favorable showing, which promises to aid in the next future, even more than it has done in the past. In building up for us a city of abiding prosperity. There is nothing that contributes so much to the wealth of a city as hopeful, energetic, thrifty men and women; and the Eastern states are daily sending us these by every emigrant train. And what is more encouraging to us than the numbers of these incoming citizens, is their high average character. The industrial conditions in the Eastern and Pacific states are such that a better class are emigrating now than formerly, and the indications are that still larger numbers of intelligent farmers and skilled workmen will seek our healthful town in the immediate future. These men will come to the beautiful Spokan, not because they cannot live at home, but because they and their children can live to better advantage here. They came provided with certain employments, the capital of which comes with them. A new industry will spring up in our midst; and to a certain extent the necessity of sending east for manufactured implements will be removed. These are but scattering drops of the great industrial rain, which promises to do so much toward making Spokan Falls the business center of Eastern Washington Territory. With the best of wishes for the prosperity of our sister towns, we cannot but be somewhat pleased over the prospects of the future.

H. J. Tobias.

COEUR D'ALENE NEWS. Fort Coeur d'Alene, I. T. Sep. 26. Editor Spokan Times: Sunshiny days and pleasant nights.

Company A, 2d Inf., has returned after fifty-two days hard labor on the Mullan road. They are now snugly ensconced in their new quarters.

More new buildings are in course of construction. Every one seems busy; striving hard to make things comfortable for themselves, before winter sets in.

Twelve months hence will see a fine little steamer fifty feet in length and ten feet width of beam, plying between this Post and the head waters of Coeur d'Alene.

Jay Gould's representatives paid this place a visit. Their talk was about Honorable B. S. O. S. N. company, and their proposed R. R. to intersect lake Coeur d'Alene at its head waters. Is this a blow at our N. P. R. R.? We trust not.

The new post office is completed, and for symmetry and neatness, it is a gem, and does great credit to the place, and also to the gentleman and master mechanic Mr. Samule Bachman. This is not the first one Mr. Bachman has built, but it is the first that he has had so many difficulties to encounter and contend with. Such as petty jealousies, and numerous other trifling matters, in themselves that would have discouraged any one but himself. Mr. Bachman belongs in California and is soon going to return to his family. He has made a host of friends here, and we are sorry that we cannot retain such a skillful, sober, industrious mechanic in our midst. The boy of the Jack Ass is not left its the kick that hurts.

J. T. M.

COLFAX ADDS, CONTINUED.

STRAINGEWAY & DWYER, Manufacturers of

Furniture

AND CABINET WARE. Special Designers.

Workers in all kinds of Prot, Scroll and Inlay Sawing.

PHOTOGRAPHY. Photograph, Card and Cabinet Frames, Card Recorders, Fancy and Plain Blackboards made to order.

TUISING AND PATTERN-MAKING. We make a specialty of unique drawing room Ornaments, in all the latest styles of the Art.

Manufactory at Sexton & Codd's Mill, Colfax, W. T.

SEXTON & CODD, Manufacturers of

LUMBER,

Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings, Scroll Sawing and Turning.

COLFAX AND PALOUSE CITY.

We are also prepared to do all kinds of the best work in this line. We ship by rail and our goods can be shipped from any other place.

BEACH & KELLOGG, PROP'S. Good accommodations and prices to suit the times.

Hotel Arrivals.

For the week ending Monday morning last.

CALIFORNIA HOUSE.

Thos. W. Symmons U.S.A.

B. F. Hancock "

John Kinzie & family "

M. Mulvain Cal. Ranch

J. H. Price Wilson Creek W. T.

F. F. Clark Coeur d'Alene

F. Crowley Boston Mass

A. Wedemeyer New York

F. Wedemeyer Jr "

L. Oppenheimer Bonanza City

W. Chapman Portland

F. B. Corwin "

Jas. C. Cutler Cal

Chas. Andrews San Jose "

P. E. Green "

J. F. McDannel Deep creek

E. E. McArthur "

D. Wilson & wife Silver lake

E. B. McCallan Four lakes

S. J. Rickard San Francisco

M. M. Cowley Spokan Bridge

Joseph Doser City

COLFAX ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW STORE!

W. H. Mastin

Having recently arrived in Colfax, is now ready for business. His stock is new and complete, consisting of

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Gold Pens and Pencils, Spectacles, Pistols and Cartridges.

All of the new and standard varieties of Stationery and Cutlery.

A complete stock of Cigars, Tobacco, Pipes and notions.

Special attention is given to repairing watches, Clocks and Jewelry of all kinds, and satisfaction guaranteed. All orders promptly attended to.

Remember the place—East side of Main St., opposite the Court House, Colfax.

PIONEER

Drug Store.

W. J. HAMILTON & CO., DRUGGISTS & APOTHECARIES.

Dealers in all kinds of DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, Oils, Glass, PATENT MEDICINES, VARNISHES, BRUSHES, CUTLERY AND STATIONERY.

Opposite the Post Office building, Colfax. April 24. 3m

Ewart House.

COLFAX, W. T.

THE LARGEST

AND BEST KEPT HOTEL

North of Walla Walla.

Good Accommodations, and REASONABLE CHARGES.

The patronage of the Traveling and Resident Public is respectfully solicited.

JAMES EWART, Proprietor.

L. HALL & SON, Manufacturers and Dealers in their celebrated

SUCTION PUMPS.

Also, manufacturers of various styles of

WAGONS,

And dealers in all sorts and descriptions of

WAGON MATERIAL.

ORDERS FROM THE COUNTRY Promptly attended to

COLFAX ADDS, CONTINUED.

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WAGONS,

And dealers in all sorts and descriptions of

WAGON MATERIAL.

ORDERS FROM THE COUNTRY Promptly attended to

1776. 1879.

Business Men,

Baldwin House.

Corner of Main and Spring Streets' COLFAX, W. T.

BEACH & KELLOGG, PROP'S.

Good accommodations and prices to suit the times.

South end

LIVERY STABLE.

(Opposite Palouse Brewery, Colfax, W. T.)

Good Turnouts. Buggies, Hacks, Saddles and Horses, to let, at reasonable rates.

The best of care given to all stock left in our charge.

3m BOONE, LIDDLE & CO.

F. J. MADANTZ

Manufacturer of HARNESS, SADDLES, BRIDLES and COLLARS, of the best

California Leather.

Also, a general assortment of Saddlery Hardware. Two doors below Palouse Gazette Office, Colfax. 3m

C. Cooper,

HARNESS MAKER,

and dealer in all kinds of HARNESS & SADDLERY

Repairing a specialty. Everything done with neatness and dispatch. West side of Main St., opposite Court House, Colfax, W. T. July 24

J. S. NOBLE.

SUCCESSOR TO JOHN NOBLE,

has reopened his TAILOR SHOP in Colfax, and is now prepared to do anything in this line.

Charges reasonable. Samples sent on application. P. O. Box, 119. July 24

ROYAL DUKE

STABLES,

O. B. KING, Proprietor.

Parties visiting Colfax are respectfully solicited to give this stable a trial.

Lippitt Brothers,

DEALERS IN—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

COLFAX, W. T. July 24

\$500 REWARD

\$250 PER DAY

Taken from the LOOK HERE Store any day; and yet we have plenty of Goods for the millions of customers who continue to pour in upon us. We are now selling cheaper than ever, for cash and cash only. Give us a call and examine our prices.

E. M. DOWNING, "No. 1." Colfax. mmsd.

COLFAX ACADEMY

AND BUSINESS INSTITUTE.

(SECOND YEAR.)

Full term opens Wednesday, Sept. 24, 1879. Three Departments: Preparatory, Academic and Commercial. Tuition, \$8 per term of three months, in each Department. A reduction of 12 1/2 per cent. made where tuition is paid in advance. For further particulars address the principal.

MISS L. L. WEST, Colfax.

EXCELSIOR.

ONWARD AND UPWARD. LIVINGSTON & KUBN.

Wholesale and Retail dealers in Hardware, Stoves and Tinware.

Hardware and Cutlery

We are also fully prepared kinds of Mill work, having dies, gauge cocks, stopcocks, pressure and lift pumps, heavy rollers, chain, blacksmith tools, saws of all kinds, carpenter tools of the best and greatest variety. Our stock of stoves is the best ever brought to this country; among which are the famous and celebrated Occident, strictly warranted. We are also prepared to do all kinds of work in copper, brass and tinware. We guarantee the best. Send for price list. Livingston & Kubn. July 24 Colfax W. T.

PORTLAND ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. K. Gill & Co.,

WHOLESALE BOOKSELLERS & STATIONERS,

107 First St., Portland.

NEW TEXT BOOKS

Adopted in Washington Territory, for sale in any quantity, at San Francisco prices. We also publish

The Best Maps of Oregon and Washington Territory.

Sent by mail at following rates: Oregon, \$1.50; Washington, 1.00; Oregon and Washington, 1.50.

[Established 1857.]

G. SHINDLER, P. S. CHADBOURNE, Portland, San Francisco.

SHINDLER & CHADBOURNE, Wholesale and retail dealers in

FURNITURE AND BEDDING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

(Established 1857.)

Sole Agents for Oregon for Wakefield Hattan Co.'s Furniture and ware.

FACTORY AT WILLSBURG.

Furniture in the knock-down a specialty. Largest establishment in Portland. Orders from the Spokan Country solicited.

[Established 1852.]

The Spokan Times

SPOKAN FALLS, OCT. 2, 1879.

WHEAT PRODUCT OF EASTERN WASHINGTON.

WHAT OUR EASTERN EMPIRE IS CAPABLE OF PRODUCING IN THE WHEAT LINE—A GOOD SHOWING.

From a recent article concerning the wheat product of the Upper Columbia Basin, written by the Rev. G. H. Atkinson, and published in a Portland paper, we are indebted for statistics, etc., which compose a part of the following:

The steamer Harvest Queen took 1,200 tons of wheat from Wallula to Celilo on three trips the last week in August. That steamer and the D. S. Baker will take down 2,100 tons the first week in September and probably will continue this rate of export till the Columbia freezes. The most of this wheat is brought over the Walla Walla railroad, built by Dr. D. S. Baker. Two boats will make trips to Celilo, but the Snake river is low and only light freights can be taken up or down. Fifteen thousand tons were brought over the Walla Walla railroad during the last year, from July 1, 1878, to July 1, 1879. Probably 10,000 tons were shipped from other points along the Snake and Columbia rivers above the Cascades last year, making the wheat export from Eastern Washington 35,000 tons, (equal to 833,333 bushels), leaving probably 600,000 for home use, estimating the entire harvest at 1,500,000 bushels.

The wheat export over the Walla Walla railroad the present business year from July 1, 1879 to July 1, 1880, is estimated at about 33,000 tons, and the export from other points along the upper rivers may be 13,000 tons more, making the whole amount of export for this season 46,000 tons, or 1,300,000 bushels. Others estimate the export for this year at 1,500,000 bushels, or 45,000 tons. Probably 700,000 bushels will be kept for home use. Suppose the lowest amount correct, it is a gain of 44 per cent. per year. The wheat from the export from Eastern Washington will increase on an average 44 per cent. a year for many years to come. In that case the exported harvest of 1880-81 from this region will be about 52,000 tons, and the exported harvest of 1881-82 about 75,000 tons, and that of 1882-83 will be 108,000 tons and that of 1883-84 will be 150,000 tons.

Some estimate the annual increase of this export from the Upper Columbia at 50 per cent. At this rate the exported harvest of 1880-81 will be 64,000 tons; that of 1881-82 will be 97,000 tons; that of 1882-83 will be 131,000 tons; that of 1883-84 will be 198,000 tons, and that of 1884-85 will be 275,000 tons.

The rate of increase depends chiefly upon extending the railroads into the wheat regions, drained by Columbia and its tributaries. The Walla Walla and Columbia River Railroad has added more than 75 per cent to the rate of grain since it was completed.

Extend the Walla Walla and Western railroad into Grand Ronde valley, Union county, in Eastern Oregon, which contains 24 surveyed townships, equal to 804 square miles or 532,960 acres. Count one-fourth of this in wheat at 20 bushels per acre and the product will be 2,754,880 bushels, or 82,944 tons. Extend it into Baker county and still larger areas of wheat lands could be put into cultivation, adding from 80 to 100,000 tons to the annual export. Extend the railroad into Columbia county, which has 26 surveyed townships, equal to 1296 square miles, or 829,440 acres, and a very large increase of wheat product will be exported from that region. The same is true of Stevens, Yakima, Whitman and Klickitat counties, and of the three northern counties in Idaho.

STEVENS COUNTY. Had in 1877 62 surveyed townships, equal to 2292 square miles or 1,428,480 acres. One-fourth of this in wheat at 20 bushels per acre would give 7,142,400 bushels, equal to 214,374 tons.

YAKIMA COUNTY. Has 85 surveyed townships equal to 3060 square miles or 1,938,400 acres. One-fourth of it in wheat at 20 bushels per acre would produce 9,792,000 bushels, or 293,760 tons.

WHITMAN COUNTY. Had 105 surveyed townships in 1877, equal to 3,780 square miles or 2,419,200 acres. One-fourth of it in wheat at 20 bushels per acre would furnish a product of 12,096,000 bushels or 362,880 tons.

Klickitat County. Has 47 surveyed townships, equal to 1692 square miles, or 1,062,880 acres. One-fourth of this in wheat, at 20 bushels per acre, would produce 5,414,400 bushels, or 162,832 tons.

Captain McMicken, the surveyor-general of Washington Territory states that by the end of 1879 thirty-three more townships will be surveyed in Stevens and Whitman counties, equal to 1188 square miles, or 760,320 acres. One-fourth of this in wheat, at 20 bushels per acre, would produce 3,901,920 bushels or 114,048 tons.

SUM OF THESE ESTIMATES. The six counties of Eastern Washington have 398 surveyed townships, equal to 14,398 square miles, or 9,169,920 acres. One-fourth of this area in wheat at 20 bushels per acre, would produce 45,849,600 bushels or 1,375,488 tons.

Taking the six counties in Eastern Washington, three counties in Northern Idaho, and three counties in Eastern Oregon, the number of tons is estimated at 3,849,984. It is, it is estimated that the aggregate increase in the wheat yield in the West over that of last year is estimated at 20,100,000 bushels. This is not considered excessive in view of the poor crops last year. The increase in acres sown is estimated at 1,102,000. Of the increase in crop about 16,000,000 is due to the increased average yield and the balance to the development of new lands.

The Dalles-Island Empire says: Snake river needs \$100,000 spent upon it in the next three years in order to accommodate the grain trade of Columbia and Whitman counties.

A Hundred Years Hence.

Man for the future can but reason by the past. In a hundred years he has seen or heard of many changes on the wondrous globe he calls his home. Great souls have come and gone; great souls will come again. Intellect has quickened the means of this locomotion, lessened the Adamic course of toil; intellect will do so still. So he reasons, and so his logic rests upon the past. One hundred years ago the world traveled in lumbering coaches and sailed to sea in slow going ships. Today the iron horse goes tearing through the land, and steamers bridge the wildest oceans. Months have changed to weeks and hours. One hundred years ago the traveler between New York and the Illinois wilds would have made up his mind to a three-weeks trip in lumbering wagons, sleepy ferries and uncomfortable stages. In this year of grace, 1879, two days and one night passed in ease and comfort, see him safely to his journey's end. When his mad city's troops sallied from the shores of England to give these colonists a lesson, they were fortunate when three weeks' toiling on the broad Atlantic brought them in sight of Newfoundland. To-day an eight-day passage is a matter of course. Who knows what is to be already whistling fill the air with wondrous motors. The busy brains of man work. "Across the ocean in fifty hours!" (so reads the latest tale) a lifeboat raised by gas and sailed by steam.

A hundred years hence! Who that is born to day will live to see it? And what if he does? Shall we see a daily balloon to London and an afternoon to Florida? Will the docks now filled by the hiss of steam, now being chugged to the hills of death, with wings and fangs, and gandy gobs of gas? Will freight-trains drawn by noiseless power, pass swiftly beneath the sea, and parcels dart like lightning around the world? Stranger things than these have happened within a hundred years, and some may live to see still greater wonders.

Washington left an estate worth \$800,000. John Adams died modestly well off. Jefferson died \$20,000 for his library he would have been bankrupt. Madison was economical and died rich. Monroe died so poor that he was buried at the expense of his relatives in his city. John Quincy Adams left about \$50,000, the result of prudence. His son, Charles Francis Adams, gained a large fortune by marriage. Jackson died tolerably well off. Van Buren died worth some \$300,000. It is said that during his entire administration he never drew any portion of his salary, but on leaving took the whole in a lump. Polk left about \$150,000. Tyler married a lady of wealth and accomplishments and died rich. Taylor left about \$150,000. Fillmore was always an economical man, and added to his wealth by his last marriage. Pierce saved about \$50,000. Buchanan left about \$200,000; Lincoln, about \$75,000; Johnson about \$50,000.

The total number of land owners in England and Wales is 972,836; of these 708,289 are put down as holding less than one acre; 25,839 as holding 10, and less than 100; 4,799 have 500, and less than 1,000 acres; 233 have 10,000, and less than 20,000 acres; and three have between 50,000 and 100,000 acres and one owns 100,000 acres and upward. No wonder that laborers are crowded into manufacturing cities receiving wages that forever forbid the thought of a home of their own and are compelled to subsist upon the dole of charity when the wages fall by closing of mills.

Richard A. Proctor, the astronomer, has written a note to the Boston Advertiser denying that he is dead. He says: "As to my being dead, I cannot but think this is a mistake. The study of science suggests extreme caution about matters of fact. But, so far as my observations extend, I find reason to believe that I am alive. My friends also seem to think so. You must not think me dogmatic if—falling stronger evidence than I yet possess to the contrary—I decline to accept unhesitatingly the theory that I am no longer living."

Texas ranks third among the wool growing States, having 3,674,000 sheep, and so following closely upon Ohio. California takes the lead. A single county in Texas, Neches, herds within its limits 956,000 sheep. Sheep husbandry is rapidly assuming importance in our State and already our wool product makes no mean showing. Produce the wool and keep up the tariff and in a few years our woolen manufactures will duplicate themselves to the manifest advantage of a large laboring class.

The aggregate increase in the wheat yield in the West over that of last year is estimated at 20,100,000 bushels. This is not considered excessive in view of the poor crops last year. The increase in acres sown is estimated at 1,102,000. Of the increase in crop about 16,000,000 is due to the increased average yield and the balance to the development of new lands.

The Yonkers Gazette says: A prospector cannot be thrown from his heart as a fragment of rock, charged from a blast. The prospector when you meet a friend burdened with affliction tell him not coldly that he "must cast it off," but lend him the lever of sympathy to help lift and gradually remove it.

The H. B.'s are sitting on the ragged edge.

WESTERN WASHINGTON.

Olympia will have five schools in operation this winter. The potato crop of Clarke county shows up well, and will be excellent in quality and quantity. Fred Sparling, of Seattle, has been nominated by Delegate Brants to the naval cadetship at Annapolis, and is now on his way thither.

A Seattle barber named Steib has made a likeness of George Washington from 83 different kinds of hair that he was eight years collecting. It is estimated that 15,000 bushels of grain will be shipped from Chehalis and Newaukum stations, situated on the N. P. R. R., in Lewis county, this year.

Oysters are again a prominent feature of export from Olympia. Their superior richness and flavor is recognized wherever they have been introduced. There are about a dozen steam threshers in the country about La Conner, in operation in the grain fields of that locality. They will be employed about a month or six weeks.

A young man named G. M. Johnson recently employed in removing the Skagit jam, was missed on Sept. 4, and has not yet been seen. His axe and tools were found lying across a log on which he was at work, and from which it is supposed he fell into the water and drowned.

Wm. McAllister has recently discovered a vein of magnetic iron on Cedar river, within three miles of the McAllister coal mine, and on the line of the proposed extension of the S. & W. W. R. R., said to assay 90 per cent iron. A quantity of ore is now being gotten out to be blasted in Seattle.

The Olympia Courier says: "Seateco coal will supply the Olympia and Portland market, this winter. The arrangements for mining the coal and getting it to market are excellent. Small cars take the coal from the mine by a tramway to a side track of the N. P. R. R. where it is loaded into rail cars and shipped north or south as the trade may demand. The company has excellent prospects in the near future."

The Puget Sound Mail, published at La Conner, says an important experiment has been made by Mr. John Bennett, nurseryman at Bellingham Bay, by which it is demonstrated that the common sea-grass, so abundant on the shores of Puget Sound, is far superior to any other vegetable substance for making beds and mattresses. He has been experimenting on this matter for the last twelve months with satisfactory results.

The "ark" which was captured in the Columbia river at Vancouver by Lieut. Wood and a squad of soldiers, recently, was used as a whisky shop and bawdy house. Mention was made of the occurrence last week. The proprietor of the "ark" was arrested for selling liquor without a license, and for four counts fined \$228.60 and for keeping a bawdy house, chined \$50 more. Business is business; go in and win—sometimes.

Mr. Carroll, who is a lawyer in the capital, is discussing the question—"Washington Territory as a Home." His communications to the Olympia Courier are interesting in a great measure, but when he attempts to "point out the mistake" of the N. P. R. R. Co. in not selecting Olympia as their "pivot point" instead of New Tacoma, he is handling a question which is not easily discussed, especially by a new-comer who is not wholly acquainted with the intent of the company and the situation of our Territory in regard to railroad building.

The following prices are ruling in the Olympia market: For hay, \$9 to \$10 per ton; potatoes, 50c to 75c per bushel; oats, 40 to 50 c; wheat, 90 to \$1.20; chop feed, \$25 to \$30 per ton; shorts, \$25 to \$30 per ton; bran, \$30; flour, \$5.50 to \$6.00 per barrel; rice, 15 to 20c per lb.; butter, 20 to 25c; bacon, 12 1/2 to 15c; shoulders, 10 to 12c; hams, 12 1/2 to 15c; beef, 4 to 4 1/2c, net, retailing at 5 to 10c; mutton, 2 1/2 to 3c, retailing at 4 to 10c; wool, 20c; Cal. onions, 4c; Cal. cabbage, 4c; eggs, per dozen, 25 to 35c.

Capt. B. Smith, of the Gulf of California S. S. Co., and others have organized a company with a cash capital of \$100,000 to open coal and iron mines in King and Jefferson counties; and also to establish a steamboat line on the Snoqualmie river between Snohomish City and Snoqualmie falls. This company are also making arrangements to build a race track and fair grounds on Marshall's point, opposite Seattle, and establish a steam ferry between the two places. The machinery, etc., for working the mines is nearly ready for shipment and it is expected that active operations will be commenced early next month.

Lieut. Neuvil, the foolhardy navigator, who built a raft at Seattle, a short time ago, out of three logs and christened the same Neptune, failed in his proposed voyage to San Francisco. He took provisions and sailed from Seattle in a gallant sort of a way, declaring his intention to be to reach San Francisco, where his fortune would be made by exhibiting the craft, which he attempted. Everything went well until he reached Port Madison, where the wind carried him and his bark log ashore. He became disheartened with fate, burned the raft and will probably look for a job of work in some of the many logging camps. Rather a humiliating failure for such an enterprise, after so much "blowing."

Moral Maxims.

Did our young readers ever think how little it takes to stain their character? A single drop of ink is a very small thing, yet dropped into a tumbler of clear water, it blackens the whole; and so the first lie, the first oath, the first glass, they seem very trivial, yet they leave a dark stain upon your character. Look out for the first stain.

If God hath given thee a soul, be thankful, but tremble at the trust He hath confided to thee. Be to that child the image of Divinity; until he is twenty let him love you, and until death let him respect you. Until he is ten years old be his master; until he is twenty his father, and until death his friend. Aim to give him good principles rather than elegant manners, that he may owe thee an enlightened recollection, and not a frivolous elegance; make him an honest man rather than a man of dress.

Gossip entails on those who encourage it absolute dishonor—we mean the dishonor of repeating conversations, opinions, circumstances, not made under promise of secrecy, but which a high sense of honor would render confidential, if haply a high sense of honor were the rule. It is odd that one of the best things a boy learns at school is to eschew tale bearing and keep faith with his companions, while one of the most common practices of society is to betray the trust contained in talk, and repeat to all what has been told in implied confidence to one. This habit of repeating what we hear is as fatal to the best intercourse of minds as to the finer feelings of integrity.

Teach your boys that a true lady may be found in calico quite as frequently as in velvet. Teach them that a common school education with common sense is better than a college education without it. Teach them that one good honest trade, well mastered, is worth a dozen professions. Teach them that honesty is the best policy, that it is better to be poor than rich on the profits of "crooked whisky," and point your precept by the example of those who are now suffering the torments of the doomed. Teach them that, as they expect to be men some day, they cannot too soon learn to protect the weak and helpless.

In the Whole History of Medicine No preparation has ever performed such marvelous cures, or maintained so well a reputation, as AYER'S CATHARTIC, which is recognized as the best remedy for all cases of the throat and lungs. Its long continued series of wonderful cures in all climates has made it universally known as a safe and reliable agent to employ against ordinary colds, which are the forerunners of more serious disorders. It never fails to cure, and always relieves suffering and often saves life. The physician who prescribes it, and the patient who takes it, are both benefited. It is a safe and reliable agent to employ against ordinary colds, which are the forerunners of more serious disorders. It never fails to cure, and always relieves suffering and often saves life. The physician who prescribes it, and the patient who takes it, are both benefited. It is a safe and reliable agent to employ against ordinary colds, which are the forerunners of more serious disorders. 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