

# Walla Walla Statesman.

VOL. XXII.—NO. 9.

WALLA WALLA, W. T., SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1883.

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## ROOTJAY, B. C.

An Able and Comprehensive Article on the Resources of that Country, from the Pen of Jas. W. Galbraith.

EDITOR STATESMAN.—A bill has been introduced in the Local House at Victoria to incorporate Ainsworth & Co. and others as a railway and steamboat company, with a capital of \$5,000,000. It authorizes them to navigate Kootenay Lake and the Columbia River, and to build a railway between the two sheets of water, 45 miles in length. In view of this fact, possibly a letter written by me in 1880 and never submitted will be of interest to the many readers of the STATESMAN. I will commence by saying that none but the old settlers of this valley know of or have even heard about such a place as Kootenay, B. C., yet to the mining camps of Kootenay, Oro Fino, Elk City and Florence, Walla Walla owes its present advanced state of prosperity. The old camp of Kootenay still holds its place as a gold-producer, and I might say has proved itself better this year than for several years past. The large and extensive claims Nip and Tuck, Big Ditch Co., Boyles Extension, and the large Chinese company, Duck Jim, Len You and Captain— are all doing well. The Duck Jim company, plying six weeks, three men, cleaned up \$2,500; the others had not closed up. New claims have been taken up along the hills opposite the town of Wild Horse Creek, and from prospects obtained it is supposed will pay well. A new ditch is being brought in on Palmer's bar by Rodgers & Co. The lead on Water Creek has been struck, and is again being worked by the Ridgeway company. There is plenty of ground where small wages could be made, say \$1.50 to \$3 per day. The great want felt in the district is men who will work. A great many of the strangers passing through the country do not care for work. The old miners are fast passing away. The cost of freighting and duties will keep goods high. Goods from Walla Walla to Kootenay cost 10 cents per pound freight, and on wooden goods 30 per cent duties. Tobacco duty 25 cents specific and 12 1/2 ad valorem. Yet comparing the prices with those of the valley they are low. Vegetables are cheap, the Chinese mostly supplying the camps. The flour consumed is brought from Missoula, which is the natural road into Kootenay. Flour delivered into Kootenay costs at the lowest figures \$8.50 per cent. The wheat raised in the district is consumed by the Chinese and Indians. The great drawback to the prosperity of the place is the mail privileges. We have a mail every two months and sometimes three. Mail a letter in London for Kootenay and one to the most distant portion of her Majesty's dominions and it would reach the distant portion first, wherever it may be. The farming country of Kootenay consists of a belt along the Kootenay river from the 43rd parallel, 50 miles long and from 2 to 10 miles wide, rolling hills and bottom lands, light, sandy soil covered with bunch grass. The night Columbia rises from lakes one-half mile from the Kootenay river and 40 miles from Wild Horse Creek. Along lakes for about 30 miles long and 15 miles wide is one of the most beautiful portions of British Columbia—rich land, good grass, water and timber.

For the past 17 years, in my personal experience, cattle and horses have wintered here without being once fed. Last winter was the only exception, when the whites and Indians lost 700 or 800 head, Mrs. Melby losing about 400. Wheat, oats, potatoes, corn, onions and beans have been grown here and are of the finest quality. To this place the salmon find their way, overcoming every rapid and falls to spawn and die in millions along lake shores, furnishing food for the cays and bears, which are very numerous. Quartz Creek, about 70 miles below this point, has mines which will pay from \$8 to \$5 per day. A trail was opened by the government, but so late that men had not time to get in, and the next season it was as bad as if no work had been done. This is a desirable place for a large number of families. A few Indians live here, a small branch of the Sioux, Swap tribes, the quietest and most civilized Indians in the north. The Indians of the whole district are friendly to the white man. They are self-sustaining, farming a little, raising cattle and horses, of which they have quite a number. One man, the government agent, Wm. Fernie, Esq., attends to the whole business of the district and settles matters among the Indians. They have only been once visited by any Indian agent, and received nothing from the government except one plow, a little medicine and a few garden seeds. In the winter they hunt. The principal furs are the bear, fox, fisher, mink, marten, beaver, lynx, otter. The mountains abound with deer, elk, mountain sheep and the white goat. In every stream you can load yourself with the delicious mountain trout, and a large salmon trout is also caught. The sturgeon, owing to a large fall, do not get so far up. Perry Creek is nearly deserted, yet it is still believed to be rich, but its great depth to its second channel has deterred men of small capital from entering upon its development.

We will now take leave of the open country of Kootenay and enter the timber. The first view we obtain is the beautiful Moya lake, a lovely sheet of water about twenty miles long, cradled in the mountains, abounding in fish of the most varieties. As we follow down the Moya, perhaps for the last time, the different camps of former times bring many memories. Few of the men whose names these spots bear are now alive, but all are scattered, never to be again gathered on earth. We leave the Moya and raise the great "Service Berry Hill," where for the first time we get a view of the great stock raiser's paradise spoken of in a letter signed Kootenay. 15 miles further we come to Walton's Ferry, now owned by Deckers & Fry. From this place com-

mences and runs down the Kootenay river, say 30 miles. Let facts speak for themselves. The Kootenay river, from the 1st of June to the 15th of August overflows from hill to hill, making it impossible to pass, except at this one place by boat for 50 miles, forming one vast lake. The hills surrounding are heavily timbered, with the exception of Service Berry Hill. It is impossible to travel through this country without a trail. They are very few and had at that. After the high water is over the whole of this 20 miles long by 5 or 8 miles wide is one vast swamp of mud and water. After that settles the grass grows fast and the whole is covered with a rich verdure. The mowing machine can be used in almost any place, and abundance of hay for thousands of cattle can be easily secured. The winters are never very severe. Cattle wintered last winter without any feeding, although a very severe one. During the spring and summer the mosquitoes are so bad that you have to sleep with mosquito nets, buckskin gloves, and bug your head. This is the very paradise of that insect. The mosquitoes, there, are terrible indeed. Cattle and horses scatter through the hills in every direction. The woods, or nearly all, of this country belongs to the United States. The Indians have never been treated with and are self-sustaining, raising cattle and horses. Fish is very abundant and forms a large portion of their food. They hunt for furs in the winter and require a large amount of merchandise which they purchase with furs. From this place to Spokane prairie is 190 miles through fallen timber, over the worst trail in the world. When the Pan-Oreille lake falls in September cattle can be driven along the lake to the mouth of Pack river, making the distance from the mouth of Pack river 50 miles; 50 more brings us to Spokane prairie. Here for the first time since leaving Kootenay we find ourselves in what the world calls civilization. One mile before we quit the timber three steam sawmills greet the eye. Large piles of lumber and railroad ties are piled up right and left as far as the eye could reach. The prairie is dotted with houses and patches of ploughed ground. We halt and are refreshed at Westwood. The table is covered with every vegetable used, and outside in the large frame garden strawberries raised there, which for size and flavor is unequalled. He mounts us behind his fast ways and after a six mile drive lands us at Corner d'Aleone, one of the most beautiful spots of water in the world, and the fort, for beauty of location, comparative safety, care and cleanliness cannot be equalled on the Pacific Coast. Post Commander, Major General Wheaton. The hotel accommodations are primitive yet, as they have just started. All aboard and from the local of civilization we start along for the first time in twenty years, we are whirled along down the road to water the horses at the Little Spokane Falls. The driver kindly informed us that if we wished we could view the falls. They are a sight of beauty and are being utilized by that ingenious and enterprising citizen, Mr. Post, who is building a large saw mill at them, and who intends to add a flour mill. On we dash down the prairie, which is nearly all taken up, as the ploughing and houses indicate, although in many places it is very greatly of the bottom of some large lake. We dined at Louis Lee's, whose wife presides and furnishes a splendid table. On we cross the river, a beautiful stream and on time we arrive at the Spokane Falls. Here, again, Mr. Post has a beautiful floor and saw mill on the edge of the falls. The falls are not a single fall, but a succession of rapids, at one place forming a miniature horse shoe. The stream abounds with fine trout, and we found many from California as well as the native trout. The town is larger than I was led to expect from its youth, and the large business houses carrying large stocks, and stores crowded indicate a heavy business. We stopped at the Columbia Hotel, which is built near the falls. This hotel, a pretty large one, was so crowded that rooms were rented above three large stores, to one of which we were shown. The railroad company have laid out a large tract in lots, but it seems that not much has been done in that portion of the city. The city is laid out on rocky, gravelly ground, and the inconvenience or want of water, which was hauled in carts or packed by hand. A fire would sweep everything. It is a city, certainly, but it is not the grand city that it will one day be a place. It would not be in the interest of the railway company to build houses for constructing and machinery there, when Lake Pen d'Oreille exists, which is so much desired in the construction of the railroad, and they can furnish good ties for the railroad from the Atlantic to the Pacific and they won't be missed out of the country. J. W. G.

carefully prepared digest of the news, the columns of the newspaper are private property, and just as much "goods," as wares on the shelf. The public have no right to expect that anything of a purely personal interest shall be inserted without compensation. Every line of type represents certain cost that comes out of somebody's pocket. If it is not of the beneficiary it is of the publisher. He is benefited only by such matter as will interest his readers enough to secure their custom, and however entertaining these personal tidbits may be to the parties interested, they are scarcely ever read by the public. They are passed over, it is safe to say, by nine-tenths of the general readers.

As long as conductors of newspapers allow such cheap-john expressions of gratitude or sympathy to appear free, allow their space to be used as a means of according a cheap "reward of merit," by publishing the so-called rolls of honor, just so long will the abuse remain, and the Standard will continue to deplore the fact unless it makes an effort to awaken the craft from their momentary agency. Put in a charge for the bare cost of composition for these publications, and we have soon they will cease.

What Lent is For.—[Spectator.] Lent, after ten months of a great deal of the world, some of the flesh, and our far allowance of the devil, we will come to six weeks of all such penitential devices as paying our bills and our party calls, making over our black suits, going regularly to our clubs, and ripping up our party dresses for the cleaners. We will also attend to our plain white sewing for the spring, and to some uninteresting people that we feel we ought to ask to dine with. We are going to draw the line somewhere in the matter of amusements, and while it will not be on this side of going to see Booth, or the life, we will be firm about depriving ourselves of everything in the theatrical line that is strictly uninteresting. After about three weeks of this, we begin to think of what we will wear on Easter, and of private theatricals. None of us want to have them at our houses, because it necessitates our being unselfish, and letting the others have all the best parts. But we will ask some simple soul with big parlor, if they don't think that theatricals would be fun, to which they will famously say: yes; because, like the man with his first jimmies, they never had them before. Then the last three weeks of Lent will be spent in having rehearsals, and dumps, and flirtations, and the principal actors will hold out dire threats of backing out if the last moment over every one's head, and they will finally consent to play only as a great consideration and accommodation; and finally, and at last, a little while after Easter, there will be a performance that will show the entire strength of the company in forgetfulness and stage fright, supplemented by the entire capability of the audience in the production and application of taffy. Such is Lent.

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Tree Trimming.—The season for trimming fruit trees is near at hand, and a good many of the trees about the city have been sadly neglected in this regard. The limbs are so thick that it is impossible for the sun to get in among the branches; as a consequence the fruit grown upon such trees lacks both color and flavor. Thin them out, for a little severe trimming may save the life of some of the trees that have been damaged by the freezing weather, that blighted the fruit prospect about a month ago. The trees should be trimmed even if the fruit has been nipped in the bud.

It is now a settled fact that all kinds of fruit has been more or less injured by the severity of the winter. The damage was not so much from frost as it was from the warmth of the weather that prevailed during the month of December, which kept the sap up in the trees, where it would be frozen by the sudden frost that followed. Fruit is grown successfully in Russia many degrees north of this, where the mercury goes down to 50 degrees below zero; but there such extremes from warm to cold are unknown and unlike it is here, the sap is in the roots, where it should be and is in all healthy and long-lived trees.

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What Lent is For.—[Spectator.] Lent, after ten months of a great deal of the world, some of the flesh, and our far allowance of the devil, we will come to six weeks of all such penitential devices as paying our bills and our party calls, making over our black suits, going regularly to our clubs, and ripping up our party dresses for the cleaners. We will also attend to our plain white sewing for the spring, and to some uninteresting people that we feel we ought to ask to dine with. We are going to draw the line somewhere in the matter of amusements, and while it will not be on this side of going to see Booth, or the life, we will be firm about depriving ourselves of everything in the theatrical line that is strictly uninteresting. After about three weeks of this, we begin to think of what we will wear on Easter, and of private theatricals. None of us want to have them at our houses, because it necessitates our being unselfish, and letting the others have all the best parts. But we will ask some simple soul with big parlor, if they don't think that theatricals would be fun, to which they will famously say: yes; because, like the man with his first jimmies, they never had them before. Then the last three weeks of Lent will be spent in having rehearsals, and dumps, and flirtations, and the principal actors will hold out dire threats of backing out if the last moment over every one's head, and they will finally consent to play only as a great consideration and accommodation; and finally, and at last, a little while after Easter, there will be a performance that will show the entire strength of the company in forgetfulness and stage fright, supplemented by the entire capability of the audience in the production and application of taffy. Such is Lent.

Telegraph Dispatches.—THE TARIFF BILL PRACTICALLY DEAD. WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The best opinion obtainable tonight is almost unanimous that the tariff revision is dead for the session. Ex-Speaker Randall is the only prominent man on either side who does not privately admit this. Randall thinks the bill can yet be passed. The play in getting a conference committee together when every moment of time is of much value, and the fact that conferees from both houses are instructed on points which must be settled before the main question is reached, will militate against the chances of the bill. The House yesterday instructed its conferees to consider the constitutional objection to the origination of the tariff measures by the Senate, and the latter body to-day instructed its conferees if they become advised that the House conferees were acting under any limitation to retire from the conference. With these instructions the committee met to-night, and all speculation as to the tariff waits upon the first report of progress from them.

THE PROPETIC BIRD.—One harbinger of spring succeeds another. The next to come to the front is robin red-breast, the historic wren catcher, except the early bird, made his first appearance yesterday. The orchards and forests, about the city, have now become resonant with his song at early dawn, just as the rosy fingered aurora peers above the horizon to make glad the impatient husbandman, who is anxiously awaiting an opportunity when he can set the plow in motion, and by turning the soil top-soil, the traditional bird may gather his wonted grub from the upturned surface of the earth. Huntsman, spare the early bird, touch not a feather that crosses his head, for he has come to protect the growing crops.

Spring Work.—The ground is fast drying up where the snow has been of a couple of days. The farmers are preparing for their spring work, by getting their plows in order. Should the weather during this month prove favorable, we may look for a large acreage sowed to wheat. As there is a prospect of good prices ruling after harvest, our farmers seem disposed to shape their work to supply the wants in this regard. In a few days the plow will start, weather permitting, and continue to run until the season is too far advanced to ensure a crop from spring sowing. The fall sowing throughout the county wears a promising look.

Tree Trimming.—The season for trimming fruit trees is near at hand, and a good many of the trees about the city have been sadly neglected in this regard. The limbs are so thick that it is impossible for the sun to get in among the branches; as a consequence the fruit grown upon such trees lacks both color and flavor. Thin them out, for a little severe trimming may save the life of some of the trees that have been damaged by the freezing weather, that blighted the fruit prospect about a month ago. The trees should be trimmed even if the fruit has been nipped in the bud.

It is now a settled fact that all kinds of fruit has been more or less injured by the severity of the winter. The damage was not so much from frost as it was from the warmth of the weather that prevailed during the month of December, which kept the sap up in the trees, where it would be frozen by the sudden frost that followed. Fruit is grown successfully in Russia many degrees north of this, where the mercury goes down to 50 degrees below zero; but there such extremes from warm to cold are unknown and unlike it is here, the sap is in the roots, where it should be and is in all healthy and long-lived trees.

That is a hard story they tell about certain members of the California legislature. They were the committee to investigate certain charges against the senate of the San Quentin prison and in pursuance of the duties of their appointment, visited that institution. While they were meandering around the wards and corridors a prisoner, a hard case who was serving out a term for attempted murder, joined the visiting statesmen, passed out with them to freedom and easily escaped. And some of the wicked ways of California are insinuating that in point of fact, the convict was the most respectable looking individual in the party.

The train known as the "Flying Dutchman" of the Great Western railroad runs from London to Bristol, a distance of 118 1/2 miles in 2 hours 36 minutes, or at the rate of 45.3 miles per hour, including two stops amounting to 11 minutes. Excluding these stops the speed is 49 miles per hour. The distance from London to Swinton, 77 1/2 miles, is made in 1 hour 27 minutes, without stopping, or at the rate of 53.3 miles per hour.

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A MODERN MONKEY AND HIS CHESTNUTS.

The "Union" in the role of "Lago" and, as usual, makes a failure—A Few Facts in Relation to that Book-Bindery.

An article in the Union this morning entitled "Give the Widow a Show," is calculated to mislead our citizens, that in justice to Mr. Howe the STATESMAN will give the whole and true facts of the case, and at the same time will show up the Union, as the false and treacherous creature it is.

When Japer Howe left this city there was at the depot for him a riling machine, which was not attached by creditors, as it was consigned to the firm which sent it. In order to retain the machine in this city and give employment to our own people, the proprietor of the STATESMAN immediately went to Portland and made arrangements for securing it.

While there we entered into negotiations with Mr. D. Howe, a practical man in every sense of the word, to come up and enter into business. In this we were encouraged by our citizens. In the meantime, the other printers of this city, who would, with the exception of the Watchman, cut our throat if given a half a chance, congregated together and inspired Mrs. Howe with the idea that she could manage a bindery, but it was not until over \$500 had been invested, and Mr. Howe had dissolved a profitable partnership with his father, and had determined to cast his lot in this community and build up a new industry—not until all this expense and trouble had been gone to, was heard a word from Mr. Howe (not a widow by any means) going into business.

When Mr. Howe learned that she so intended he wrote her stating that it was a foolish idea for her, not knowing the rudiments of the business, to think of such a thing. She answered that she intended to send all such work to Portland. Such are the facts far. But now we will show Mrs. Howe and the community what the Union's sympathy amounts to, and if ever newspaper publishers deserved to go down to posterity with Benedict Arnold they are the ones.

After the gush and appeal to "give the widow a show," the following will prove the value that may be attached to their professions. Under the recent date of Feb. 24th last, Messrs. D. Hicks & Co., the largest book bindery firm on the coast, writes to T. Howe & Co., of Portland, as follows: "We received a letter a few days ago from the Union office, Walla Walla, asking for information about sending a man up there, also holding out inducements to take hold of the bindery and run it, but we feel that we would rather see you get control of it. If your son is competent he would be the best man to go there. We are assured there is over \$1200 worth of work ready to start on."

It is very evident that the Union has made a cat's paw of Mrs. Howe, but its treachery and dishonesty will redound upon its own head. Johnson and others profit by this time to learn that "honesty is the best policy," and that all attempts to injure others only helps those they intend to harm on the high road to prosperity.

In conclusion we will state that upon Mr. Howe's arrival in this city he immediately visited on Mrs. Howe, and besides offering her \$150 down, he also agreed to give her and family all the work in his shop that they could do, making a special offer of \$2 per day to the lady herself. Mr. Howe has no intention of interfering with Mrs. H., but is here to stay, and will shortly do the work for which money is now sent out of the country.

The Yakima Record says that a son-time within the history of this prosperous county has its future prospects looked bright and promising as at present. We are on the eve of a most prosperous year. We are enjoying a permanent and substantial boom in real estate, the demand for which is steadily increasing. Our agricultural products are also wearing a most flattering aspect. The area sown to grain this year will be larger than ever before, while the indications for a bounteous yield were never better, and development recently made in our mines give a certain promise of future stability, and a faith that in the near future they will largely contribute to our general prosperity. Our future indeed looks bright and encouraging, and we only need an outlet for our products to reach the zenith of a glorious and radiant prosperity. We shall have it in good time.

NEW PATENTS.—Dewey & Co.'s Scientific Press Patent Agency has official reports of the following U. S. patents issued February 13, 1883: J. E. Blake, Girty, call, rotary harrow; J. W. Blake, Port Townsend, W. T. buckle; E. Blochman and G. R. Evans, S. F., atmospheric bed; D. L. Boydston, Volcano, Cal., camera shutter; C. W. Helldbrand, Salem, Or., manufacture of candy; J. E. Henne, Collegiate, Va., seed and cultivator; John C. Look, Yuba, Cal., car coupling; S. M. McLean, Modesto, Cal., connection of pulley; E. T. Stone, Spanish Hollow, Or., car brake; Ira A. Stacey, S. F., bunline for reeling sails; C. P. Wakefield, Crossbay, Cal., track hook; B. P. Whitney, Port Valley, Cal., two-wheeled vehicle; Martin Wilson, Paskenta, Cal., grain separator.

REPORTED SHOOTING.—It was reported here yesterday that on Saturday evening, at Palouse City, a man named John Smith approached one Miss Vandewater without warning, drew a revolver and fired, but missed his mark. The lady returned the shot, the ball piercing the latter's heart, and killed him instantly. Vandewater acted purely in self-defense, and the affair grew out of family trouble and whiskey.

FOOT CURSERS.—Wm. Shylock, of Pomeroy, had one of his feet badly crushed last week, while going home from a party. Coming to a bad place, he rough-locked both wheels, and then stood on the upper one to keep the wagon from upsetting. His foot slipped off the spoke and passed under the wheel just as the team was starting. Fortunately no bones were broken, and Mr. S. will soon be on his pins again.

FINES.—During last month the total amount of fines imposed by Judge Whitman amounted to \$261.75, of which amount \$189.70 was paid. Fines and costs adjudged reached \$341.50.

THE SUNDAY ORDINANCE.—Mr. Kelling, who violated the Sunday ordinance by keeping open house on the Lord's day, pled guilty, and paid the usual fine this morning.

THE O. & N. L. Large influx of Visitors—A Lined Mill Will be Established—Etc.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

LEWISTON, L. T., March 24, 1883. ED. STATESMAN:—Many and various are the surmises of the true inwardness of the great railroad compromise of which we hear and read so much about these days. But out of the chaos of comment which is commingled, I think the Oregon Short Line will not enter Oregon. 2.—That the Short Line surveyors are still at work in the Snake River country. Viewed in a practical light the latter fact is so important and implies so much that the different and subordinate phases. From a careful review of the railroad situation your correspondent is of the opinion that the Oregon Short Line people have compromised nothing. The compromise appears to be all on the side of the O. R. & N. Co. The gist of the arrangement is that the Short Line will turn over all Oregon freight to the O. R. & N. Co., at the mouth of Burnt river. There is nothing in this detrimental to the interests of the people of the northwest, but rather the contrary; inasmuch as it provides through connection to the east much sooner than if the rival corporations upon their own resources for that desirable result. Meanwhile, the two surveying parties of the Short Line.

ARE STILL SURVEYING THE SNAKE RIVER. And this fact strengthens the supposition that this system is destined to have a terminus on Puget Sound. It is idle to suppose that these surveys are maintained in the middle of winter at an expense of \$400 a day for the fun of the thing. The terms of the compromise do not indicate that the Short Line system is to terminate at the mouth of Burnt river, and furthermore, we have Wall Street advices of Feb. 20, published in the Oregonian, that the Union Pacific had guaranteed \$10,000,000 in stocks for the construction of the Short Line branch. Nor is it to be supposed that the Villard corporations will be permitted to monopolize such an immense mine of wealth as exists in the Pacific Northwest; no matter how knowledges are eager to have other corporations divide the pie. Dividends of 20 per cent. per month, such as the O. R. & N. Co. returns to its stockholders, are apt to excite the cupidity of other companies, and competition in railroad matters is as certain, under such circumstances, as in any other branch of public or private enterprise.

But, be these things as they may, railroad or no railroad, Lewiston is experiencing a boom of a character which is independent of foreign trade. In addition to the annual spring rush of druggists there is a large influx of visitors who are seeking permanent locations for business. Buildings which have heretofore done duty as dwelling houses are being remodelled for business purposes. The hotels are full, the streets are unusually lively with new faces, and the stages add their quota to our population. The aspect is bright in other particulars; many of our business men will this season erect handsome and commodious brick buildings, and also private residences if the lumber can be obtained. There are plenty of opportunities in this city for the profitable investment of capital. We feel a pressing necessity for a brick yard, for which any amount of suitable materials and facilities are available. Our saw-mill is in litigation, and a GOOD OPENING PRESENTS ITSELF HERE.

For capital to engage in the lumbering and saw-mill business on a large scale. In addition to the local supply there is a large and increasing market for logs and lumber in all that restless country from Lewiston to Astoria. For practical lumbermen this is the finest opportunity ever presented to engage in a vast business. Our "clearwater timber" is considered to be the best between the Rockies and the Cascades; it has been shipped as far north as Clark's Fork for use in Northern Pacific railroad construction, in preference to Yakima timber. An immense territory is tributary to Lewiston for its lumber, logs and rails, but the supply has never been equal to the home demand. A saw and log factory in connection with the saw-mill will also derive a great revenue from the surrounding country, and the idea is submitted to those who are hunting for permanent business locations and don't know where to find them.

And still another enterprise offers itself in the shape of a nursery. Many thousands of dollars are sent to eastern nurseries for seeds, plants, etc., many of which are found on arrival to be worthless, and none of them are acclimated. One agent of a nursery in New York state secured \$1400 worth of orders in one day's canvass last year. The soil and climate of Lewiston are unequalled for nursery purposes; land in the neighborhood of town is comparatively cheap, with plenty of water and different varieties of soil. Our altitude is 200 feet lower than that of Walla Walla—equivalent to a difference of one degree of latitude, hence we enjoy a superb climate. The thermometer here never goes lower than 15° below zero during the coldest snaps of the late cold winter. Our fruit trees are uninjured, and all as we read to be, Walla Walla will.

REPENDENT UPON LEWISTON. For fruit this year. Another enterprise worthy of consideration is the establishment of a lined mill. The finest flax on the Pacific coast is grown in our tributary agricultural region, and an attempt was once made to start an oil mill; the building was erected and still stands, but the parties underestimated the cost of the necessary machinery, and the enterprise failed for lack of funds. The original cost of the machinery would be about \$5000, with freight added, which is about one-half less than regular freight rates. The parties who investigated this matter formerly, inform me that a large sum can be saved by manufacturing the stones here, as suitable material is close at hand. The building is located close to ample water power supplied by the ditch; this was contracted for last year by our merchants at twenty cents per bushel, and is a remarkably low price and will afford an oil mill a large margin of profit and there is only one established on this purpose. At Salem, Oregon, specified above are found all the enterprising men who are bold and well worthy of investigation, and as such they are commended for the careful consideration of practical men who have capital to invest in permanent and remunerative enterprises of that character. Yours truly, N. Z. FERRE.

CHECKERS.—As spring is already here and the making of gardens is in order, the STATESMAN would advise the corraling of all chickens kept in the city limits, the owners thereby doing an act of justice to their neighbors and preventing unnecessary ill feeling. According to the city ordinance the ownership of chickens is void when found on another's property within the city limits.

THE PORTLAND.—A dispatch from Chicago states that the Northern Pacific railroad company has arranged to build a depot for the Northern Pacific at Portland, Oregon, and to erect a hotel to be known as the Portland.

TOWNS AND COUNTRY.

From the Daily Freeman.

A Horse-Kidnapping Ship With a Mongrel Lethargic and Taken \$600 to Help Them Along.—Crosswalks are being laid on Park street. Portland printers are kicking for higher wages. Organize a chain-gang and let's have our streets cleaned. Y. D. Lambert has six paupers to start the poor-house with. The Hook and Ladder boys will give 2 party in the near future. Officer Cook made the highest number of arrests during February—16. It will be at least a week before the trains will be running on the N. others. Train came in last night about on time, with a small number of passengers. Councilman Dowell is preparing for the erection of a new building on East Main street. We will state that those people desiring information relative to those people desiring can be accommodated by Ed. Williams. The Acme Club will give another of their select invitation hops at the State House on the evening of Thursday, the 15th inst. Simonds & Young are daily receiving large orders for painting and paper hanging. They are the representative firm of this city. Without doubt the party to be given by Ivanhoe Lodge, on the evening of the 27th, will be a most enjoyable affair and largely attended. This is the query going the rounds to-day—"Did the geological p. j. f. records of his official career from the pigeon-holes in the Commission or Interior Departments while in Washington?" Possibly he didn't have time. While at work developing the Bay Horse mine, a few days since, a vein of rich ruby and sapphires, but in vain. It soon became apparent that she was a thing of the past, and that she had fled to where the "solitaire twelfth," accompanied by the affable modern Romeo. The sorrowful husband, after a long and copious flood of tears concluded that he would see how his financial condition stood, and by investigation found that the faithful one had taken over \$200 of his hard earned shekels to assist her and her new flame in their late departure. Searching high and low he failed to learn a clue of the twain until a few days ago the heart broken Hang Coy learned that they were domiciled in Portland as man and wife. Wong Bing has taken charge of the case and is trying to bring matters around so as to fetch the skippers back. As the interpreter is a Chinaman of unusual intelligence we feel assured that he will capture them if such a thing is possible.

PERSONAL MENTION. J. McManus of Walla Walla was registered at the Emmond in Portland, yesterday. F. R. Moore, of Spokane Falls, left this city for Portland on Monday's train. He is waiting to get over the Northern. M. C. Moore, of Walla Walla, was registered at the Emmond in Portland on Wednesday. A. I. Kinner, a prominent merchant of Waukegan, is in this city. Bessie, daughter of Mrs. Dr. Olds, of Sprague, at present visiting in this city is quite ill with the measles. Dr. Alban who has been on a visit of recuperation to Portland and the Sound, has returned home, and the gentleman can be found daily at his office during business hours. Alexander H. Stephens, the eminent politician, died at his home, in Atlanta, Ga., on Saturday last. Major Leslie Smith, 21 Infantry, is appointed special inspector at Fort Lapwai, on the Quartermaster's store, camp and garrison equipment, and ordnance and ordnance stores. Major Williams, Surgeon, U. S. A., has been ordered from Fort Alliance to Fort Walla Walla. Mrs. Wm. Stone is convalescent. Lieut. W. H. Miller and wife are expected home in a few days. J. M. Gross is in Portland. Dr. Maston, of Cheney, is in the city. P. P. Allen returned home from Spokane last evening. A. McCalley and family are in Portland. D. Howe, book binder of Portland, came up last evening's train. Frank McCully one of the new proprietors of the daily Chronicle is in this city on business and has favored us with a call. We are pleased to know that Frank no longer has "a pent up ulcer" to contend with editorial ability, and have no doubt but the prosperity of the Chronicle and the advancement of the country will witness the same thing. That paper has always been a popular favorite and our wish is that it may remain so.

WHAT DID JOHNSON COME BACK FOR? A Problem that is Too Deep for Honest People to Solve, by a Large Majority. With his usual effrontery, Johnson, of the Union, comes to the front this morning and claims the credit of removing Alex Reed from the office of Receiver of the Land Office at this place, and says his trip to Washington was for that purpose. When we consider the reputation of Johnson, which preceded his journey, and the fact that Mr. Reed was kept in office for the term he had expired, the equanimity of Mr. Herd's partner would be more evident. It had been determined upon long since to effect a radical and complete change in the Land Office at this place as well as in other land districts, and Mr. Reed owes his removal, as did Mr. Morrison, solely to the expiration of his term. The idea of Johnson, who is so well known to our settlers, going to Washington to relieve them from the oppression inflicted upon them by Alex Reed is too thin. Rise up, Johnson, and explain why it was kicked out of office when you were Register, and also, while you are at it, tell us how relieved these same settlers were. You have held no office since, while your associate in the Land Office has been elected by an overwhelming vote of the whole people, irrespective of party.

INFORMATION WANTED.—Of Harry Henry, who left Walla Walla about two years ago for Wood river. Last heard of at Baker City, Oregon. Address information to Charles Henry, Walla Walla, W. T. (Baker City papers please notice.) GETTING BETTER.—From Adam Crossman, who returned to this city yesterday from Milton, we learn that the roads are much improved and fast-traveling. This will be good news to those of our citizens who have business in that thriving little burg.

BROKE DOWN.—While one of our hacks was taking to the depot last night, loaded, the kind axle broke in a chock hole just this side of the track. Fortunately no one was hurt.

ADVANCE TO CONSUMPTIVES. On the appearance of the first symptoms, as general debility, loss of appetite, chilly sensations, followed by night-sweats and cough—prompt measures for relief should be taken. Consumption is a scourge of the human race; therefore, use the great anti-tubercular, or blood purifier and strength-restorer—DR. PIERCE'S GOLDEN MEDICINE. Superior to Cod Liver Oil, it cures all consumptions, and restores the weak lungs, splitting of blood and kindred affections. It has no equal. Sold by druggists and the world over. For Dr. Pierce's pamphlet on consumption, send two stamps to WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

MONEY THE ONLY MOTIVE.

Omweby and Snoderly, the Red-headed Murderers of Dumont, Reported by a "Journal" Reporter—Snoderly Served by the Crooked.

By the kind permission of Sheriff Hooper we accompanied Deputy Sheriff Cavanaugh to the county jail Wednesday morning seeking information of interest to the public. Seated each in his cell were Omweby and Snoderly each leisurely pondering over a book, and apparently quite unconscious of their situation and careless of their fate. Each was in his turn introduced to us and extended his hand through the huge iron doors and with a "I am glad to meet you," gave our hands a hearty shake. A strange feeling came over us when Mr. Omweby took our hand; his was the hand of a confessed murderer; the hand which so cruelly and deliberately took a human life. To our statement that we were in search of news he said: "I guess you can learn more from Doug (the jailer) than me; he's been out more than I have"; which was followed by a hearty laugh.

"Mr. Omweby," we asked, "have you any objection to answering a few questions of interest to the public?" "I guess not; what are your questions?" "You still assert the truth of your confession, do you?" "Yes, sir, I do." "Have you since had any regrets that you made it?" "None at all; it was my intention to do so for some time." "What ever induced you to the confession, especially while you had a chance for life?" "I thought it better to tell the whole thing and take the consequences than live in misery."

"So you expect to suffer death for your crime, do you?" "I don't expect anything else." "You consider it just retribution, then?" "Mr. Omweby here displayed a slight desire to evade a direct answer and said: "I suppose it is." "Previous to your arrest, Mr. Omweby, did you have any thoughts of confessing your crime?" "I thought I would some time, I expected to be arrested long before I was."

"Why, then, did you not try to evade the officers?" "Because I didn't care much whether I was arrested or not. I had come to care very little about myself, and wasn't anxious to get out of there."

"Please state when and how you first became cognizant that suspicion rested on you?" "It was about three weeks before I was arrested. I went to Pomeroy with Jimmy Gresson, land of Stephens, as we will call him, and went into Gallagher's saloon, Tummons, a detective, was in there. I watched a game of cards a little while and then went down to Kerobach's saloon and was reading a paper when Tummons came in. Mr. Kerobach asked him if he had seen that man with Gresson; he said he had. Of course I knew they meant me. No attempt was made to arrest me, though, and I soon after went out."

"Do you know why you were not arrested before you were?" "I do not." "Do you fear your doom, Mr. Omweby?" "I don't think I fear it. Of course I would rather it were something besides death. I hate it mainly on account of my relatives, and I certainly would accept freedom if it were tendered me."

"Just for the sake of curiosity will you state whether you would again commit such a crime under the same circumstances?" "I don't think anything could induce me to repeat the deed." "Was there any motive other than money that impelled you to take the life of Cummins?" "Money was the only motive."

Further on he stated he was born in K. K. K. there are thousands of people in that locality who know him; that he was married there and emigrated with his family to this country in 1881. As we thanked him for his information and passed to the next cell he said: "You might tell the public that the report that the jailers once knocked me down on the bed and choked me is false. I have received none but the best treatment from my keepers."

As a resident physician of Walla Walla; on the 14th of January last a man came to my office for treatment; I knew at his height he had small-pox; told him so; he was not surprised; asked him his name; said his name was H. H.; came from room 35 State House; went for Dr. Sloan; couldn't find him; told clerk at State House the man from room 35 had small-pox; found he had registered as Thompson; clerk went to my office to identify man; man said he was crazy to register by that name; he finally confessed that he had then registered for private residence; Health Officer sent him to post house; he died next day; indications of small-pox were plainly visible when I first saw the man; should judge they had been so three or four days; said Thompson or H. H. was about 5 feet 6 inches; weight 175 pounds.

THE TRACK GONE FOR A DISTANCE OF EIGHTY MILES SIXTY FEET TO BE REPAIRED A Rough Trip. Mr. F. P. Allen, architect of this city, came up last night, having returned from a business trip to Spokane Falls. From this gentleman we learn that the break in the Northern Pacific is more serious than we anticipated. The washout extends over 80 feet. Yesterday the construction trains on each end were about 100 miles apart, working a large force of men. The foremen in charge believe that temporary track over the washout can be laid in a week's time, but Assistant Manager J. M. Buckley, who passed over the road Monday, says that it will require ten days at the shortest. From Sprague Mr. Allen rode about 25 miles on a gravel train, then by a diplomatic mode succeeded in boarding a hand-car and rode as far as possible. The last got through, alternately riding on RAND-CARS AND CONSTRUCTION TRAINS. As we might be finally charged Answorth is a really dilapidated condition. The gentleman says the upper country is badly demoralized on account of this protracted interruption of traffic, and indignation meetings are being held in Spokane, Cheney and Sprague in relation to the cessation of mail matter. The railroad company is doing everything in its power to speedily close the gap. Just as soon as expedient mail cars transferred from one end to the other. Between Answorth and Sprague there are over eighty washouts of more or less magnitude, and at present nothing but temporary track is being laid. Matters may be so by the end of this week that mail can be put through, but it is considered doubtful. A good many travelers who have been detained in this city en route to the Spokane country will in all probability now start by the way of Altopwa, and thence across the country to Colfax and Sprague by stage.

ROLLING THE MATTER DOWN.

The Small-Pox Investigation A Careful Synopsis of the Testimony Obtained—A Scow Loose Somewhere—The Man's Identity Established.

Last night, before the City Council, Judge Lassater submitted a number of affidavits obtained by him at Weston on behalf of the Finance Committee, in relation to the small-pox investigation, a synopsis of which documents we give below. The results of this inquiry has substantially added the following facts, viz: That the name of the man who died at W. T. Hale; that he had the small-pox when at the Norton House in Portland, and at the time he was examined by the Portland District and Chief of Police Lappas; that said Chief is accountable for his coming here, from the fact that he claimed to be thoroughly posted as to the disease. It is a miracle to us that the infection was not spread through this eastern port country, as the deceased traveled on the steamer and came during the worst stages of the case. Following is the AFFIDAVIT OF DR. W. S. HANSON. An Health Officer of Walla Walla; first saw R. T. Thompson on the 14th of January; he was afflicted with small-pox; heard Dr. Marion ask him why he said his name was T. W. Hale; said he didn't know what he was saying; made a mistake; told him his name was Thompson; that he arrived in Walla Walla on the 13th of January from Portland; said he came from Missouri via San Francisco to Portland; he was about 6 feet in height; weight about 160 or 170; said he was 25 years old; muscular medium length; beard about 10 days old; hair and mustache dark sandy; complexion light; had on dark woolen shirt; buttoned up; clean; eruption extended all over body and limbs; eruption was three days old; was removed from Dr. Marion's office to post house; died next day, Jan. 15th; nurse gave me letters and among his things addressed to T. W. Hale; were from Mollie McCorlin, D. Carter, one from his sister; addressed a letter to W. H. Smith, Secretary, T. W. Hale; and received answer that it was certainly T. W. Hale; also stating that recommendations signed by W. H. Smith were forged; a letter from Miss Mary Hale, Riceville, Tenn., stated that T. W. Hale left home on the 13th of December, 1882; his father, John G. Hale, wrote me that he had not heard from his son since Dec. 15, 1882.

AM CLK IN STATE HOUSE IN THIS CITY; on Jan. 13th a man arrived on train from Portland dressed in plain clothing; wanted a room; said he was sick; wanted to go to bed; hesitated before signing register; finally signed R. P. Thompson; gave him room 35; next saw him at Dr. Marion's office; Dr. Marion said his name was T. W. Hale; said he was in his office sick with small-pox; who said he came from room 35 in State House; I identified him as the man who had signed as R. P. Thompson; told him he had not signed as Hale at hotel; said he knew it; said he didn't know what he was doing or words to that effect; the train he came on arrived here about 9 A. M.

THIS GENTLEMAN'S AFFIDAVIT is a lengthy document the substance of which is as follows: That he is a farmer and lately from the east; that a name called Thompson, who was very sick, landed near him on the steamer from San Francisco; he went from the steamer to the Norton House in Portland; he had small-pox; said Thompson; Capt. Gorman kept this hotel; next day Thompson came near me in the bar room of said house and I saw there was an eruption on his face; told him I thought he had the measles; had doctors examine him; doctors said he had had case; Capt. Gorman got a doctor who pronounced it rash; Thompson came with me to cars and we came to Walla Walla together; we went to State House; said over night; next day went to Weston; Thompson went around Portland; I was with him some; thought he had the measles; Thompson was sick all the way from Portland to Walla Walla; we left him sick at State House; F. M. Sebring, who was with us, took small-pox and died; S. B. King's wife and three children are now in the Weston post house with small-pox; Sebring was blind for five days before he died; also unable to speak; don't believe he ever had a conversation with Dr. F. Smith as detailed by that gentleman.

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MARRIED.

At the residence of the bride's father, in Pomeroy, Feb. 23, Mr. Frank Bristol and Mrs. Olive L. Bennett, of Lewiston, were united in matrimony.

MARRIED. At Pomeroy, W. T., Feb. 23, by Justice J. R. Lister, Mr. Frank Bristol, of Spokane Falls, and Mrs. Olive L. Bennett, of Lewiston. At the residence of the bride's parents, near Dayton, Feb. 28, E. J. C. VanFleet officiating, James Bratcher and Miss Doris M. Long, all of Garfield county, W. T.

MARRIED. At her residence on Mind creek, four miles out of this city, Sunday morning, March 4th, 1883, of legal age, Mrs. Nancy R., wife of Rev. John McCormac, pastor of the M. E. Church, in Prescott and Eureka Falls. At Dayton, Feb. 28th, Helena, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. M. Pietrzycki, aged four years and seven months.

OUR AINSWORTH BUDGET. Happenings in the City of Sage-Brush and Sand-Belt, as Dotted Down, by Our Dutiful Dodger—Personal and Social. [FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.] AINSWORTH, MARCH 4, 1883. Since the first of the month the working force on the bridge has been considerably reduced. On that date a reduction of fifty cents per day was announced in carpenter's wages, which caused several to quit work. It is understood, however, that this reduction does not apply to first-class carpenters, but to indifferent workmen, or what are termed wood butchers. The wages now are \$3.50 per day, with no extra time for Sundays or nights. At the same time the stone masons in the employ of contractor McLean, struck for an advance of fifty cents per day, from \$4.50 to \$5.00, which demand Mr. McLean at first refused to accede to, but it is said, finally granted, not, however,

THE NEW YORK DOCTORS HAVE BEEN INTERVIEWED ON THE QUALITY OF BUSINESS. They don't know much about it, and their views are interesting only as an illustration of the opinion that a dead patient is dead.

WIGGINS, the weather prophet, is willing to do the fair thing by the public. His biggest storm, his chief failure, the greatest reader remembers on March 11th, is the effort of his life, so to speak, falls, as he has recently made a subsidiary prediction, however, by which he is willing to stand or fall as a weather prophet.

AMONG THE PASSENGERS ARRIVING IN THIS city yesterday from below was Frank R. Moore, Esq., a banker and representative business man of Spokane Falls.

CONNECTIONS. At Tacoma with Pacific Mail steamship.

AT TACOMA WITH PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP. San Francisco, and with Sound Steamer Victoria, Seattle, Olympia and all points.

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TO Teachers and School Officers.

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J. W. BROCK, Superintendent Schools Walla Walla County, W. T.

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For each and every squirrel scalp delivered to the County Auditor on the first day of March and three cents on the first day of April, and two cents for each and every scalp so delivered on the first day of May.

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NOTICE. IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE regular February term passed an order giving a Bounty of Five Cents.

For each and every squirrel scalp delivered to the County Auditor on the first day of March and three cents on the first day of April, and two cents for each and every scalp so delivered on the first day of May.

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LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

FOR ALL THOSE PALE, COMPLEXIONED AND WEAKENED AS A RESULT OF THEIR MENSTRUATION.

A Medical Preparation. Invented by a Woman. Prepared by a Woman.

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