

Spokane Times

The Spokane Times is the only newspaper published in the great Spokane 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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Business cards, three months, 15.00
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One whole column, three months, 45.00
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Who dwell in this New and Beautiful Country.

THURSDAY, MAY 22, 1880.

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Columbia River Scenery.
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Paper Duty and Tariff.
From the *San Record Union*, Rep. The agitation which the combination among the paper manufacturers has given rise to, promises to bear good fruit in the end, though for the time tribulation and loss is entailed upon the press. But if the most profound thought had been bestowed upon the problem how best to secure the thorough explosion of the protective system, and so bring about its abandonment, it may be doubted whether a better method could have been hit upon than these manufacturers have unwittingly adopted. They have forced the fact upon the attention of the public, that half a century of men, under the present fiscal system of the United States, impose upon every publisher of a newspaper a tax increasing as his business increases, and that they can to confiscate a large percentage of his profits or earnings. In this way the infancy of protection is brought home to the business and bosom of every printer in the land. Those who had seen no wrong in the system, so long as it built up the fortunes of the Pennsylvania iron men; who could not realize the iniquity of the impost put upon steel rails; who were scarcely able to perceive the enormity of the tax on quinine, whereby every sick man, woman and child requiring that drug was forced to pay a penalty to three millionaires in New England; these pure-blind people have had their eyes opened at last, and now that the tariff assails their own business they are capable of recognizing the equities and the advantages of free trade. As the case stands free paper-making firms are able to compel the whole press of the United States to pay them tribute. There is plenty of paper to be had in the world, but American printers are debarred the use of it. A paternal government has erected a stout fence all around the country, and has decreed that whoever publishes a paper here shall pay whatever the monopolists demand, no matter whether the demand is extortionate or not. The increase in the price of paper, representing as it does no increase in the cost of materials from which the paper is made, is literally and simply a robbery. It is a robbery, moreover, which is made possible by the congress of the United States which grants letters of marque to the paper makers to go forth and "burn and destroy" the publishers. The spectacle of the press of the country thus placed at the mercy of a little ring of manufacturers, and compelled to forego its legitimate profits, to curtail its enterprises, to cut down its employees, to resort to all kinds of shifts and devices to make both ends meet, is certainly an appalling one. And we do not without hope that the lesson

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Harbor of Refuge.
WASHINGTON, May 5.—Senator Farley to-day offered a resolution, which was immediately adopted by the senate calling for copies of majority and minority reports of the board of United States engineers, who were empowered last year to determine a site for the construction of a harbor of refuge on the Pacific coast somewhere between San Francisco and the Straits of Fuca. The action of the board has been communicated to the chief engineer, but he does not feel at liberty to make the documents public in advance of their submission to the secretary of war, for whom they are now being copied and by whom in compliance with Frary's resolutions, copies will be sent to congress as soon as completed. Your correspondent has, however, ascertained that a majority of the board have selected Port Orford, Oregon, as the point where the harbor of refuge shall be constructed. The minority recommended Trinidad, Cal., as the best location; but as the law of last year conferred the power of absolute selection upon a majority of the board and appropriated \$150,000 for commencing the work, the present majority determination is final unless congress shall explicitly decide otherwise. The appropriations, however, to be expended under direction of the secretary of war, hence the necessity of submitting the report to him for his order to commence operations.

The senate has confirmed the appointment of Angell, Minister and Scott and Hisscott Commissioners to China, to negotiate a treaty with China. Two of these are Eastern men and purpose tarrying in California a short time to study the Chinese question, similar to a man stopping in Golden Gate a week to study the Indian question. Angell is one of the Eastern lovers of dirty Indians and dirtier Chinese—the kind of men who let their wives wear their eyes out patching quilts for the family and buy first-class blankets to send off to the Indians—let their children go barefoot to buy hats to send to Africa. They think that because some Chinese are starving in China they should be brought here and white people should give them a place. It is likely that the whole affair will be a burlesque on the people of this coast. Swift is a California man but he is only one to two. "How long oh Cataline will thou abuse our patience?"—*Sentinel*.

The Oregon Republican State Convention adopted the following: "Resolved, that it is the voice of the convention that the prosecutions against the officers of the State Government from 1870 to 1878 be continued with vigor, and that all persons who were paid illegal fees, be compelled to refund the same, be they whom they may, and that the thanks of the convention be tendered to the committee who at vast labor, exposed the shameful robbery of the State Treasury. In the words of U. S. G., "Let no guilty man escape."

TOWNSHIP PLATS.—The Register of the Land Office has received and filed plats of townships numbered 10, 11 and 12, north of ranges 21 and 23 east. These townships are north of the Washuckia Ferry, over Snake River. The Surveyor's notes describe the townships as being devoid of living water and timber, but mostly covered with heavy bunch grass and well adapted to wheat growing. Plats of townships 13 north of range 23, 24 and 25, east, and township 12, north range 26, and 14 north range 22, east. These townships are in Y-ukina county, near Priest Rapids. Township 14, north range 22, is reported by the Surveyor as "being well watered with numerous brooks and unfailing springs, about 5 of its area is valuable for prosperous farming and fruit growing." The other townships are not so good, but are said to contain much land which can be easily irrigated.

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

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

A. J. BANTA,
Attorney at Law,
SPOKANE FALLS.

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

CO. SURVEYORS OFFICE,
SPOKANE FALLS.

SPOKANE COUNTY,
OFFICE OF THE COUNTY CLERK,
SPOKANE FALLS.

REAL ESTATE AND LAND OFFICE,
ROBERT GRANFORD,
COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS,
FOR OREGON AND CALIFORNIA.

FINAL PROOF
ON both Pre-emption and Homestead Convey Real Estate and make out all kinds of legal papers.

Land Office,
J. M. KOSLEY,
Established in Colfax in 1874, and Spokane Falls in 1878. I am prepared to furnish all the information that can be obtained in regard to the most desirable lands in the great Spokane and Palouse country.

Millinery.
Just received, direct from San Francisco, a large assortment of complete stock of spring and summer millinery, containing every thing new and novel in trimmed and untrimmed hats and bonnets. Having made large importations I am prepared to sell goods cheaper than any other house this side of Portland. Also, an experienced in the dress making business, cutting and fitting. Patterns cut to order. Also, hair work done to order.
MRS. J. WISCONSIN,
East Main street, near Broadway.

Stage Line!
COLFAX AND SPOKANE FALLS.
James Hanaghan, Prop'r.

Stages leave Colfax Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings, and leave Spokane Falls on Sunday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, at 5 o'clock. Fare, each way \$2.00. Through trip made each day.

Passengers will be sent through between Colfax and Spokane Falls on any day, if application is made at the stage office on the previous evening.

Ididdle diddles.
The sun's in the middle,
And thine in the group is our Earth;
While Mars with his fire,
So warlike and dry,
Stings around to be counted the fourth.

Ididdle diddles.
The sun's in the middle,
Why Jupiter's next after Mars;
And his four moons at night
Show the speed of the light;
Next a ringed Saturn appears.

Ididdle diddles.
The sun's in the middle,
After Saturn comes Uranus far;
And his satellites so queer,
And astronomers near
To old Neptune, who drives the lastest.

Ididdle diddles.
The sun's in the middle,
Where they will, and with
all their industrious habits and
slave-like submission, Chinese
are not a healthy immigration
and the more we see of it, the
more we are convinced of this
fact, uncharitably as it may ap-
pear to those who are prepared to
take issue with us upon this pen-
sionless question. As long as
they were few in number, their
presence cut no material figure,
but as their number swells from
day to day, filling up wretched
shanties and crowding sidewalks,
taking the place of white labor
in every quarter, one feels
that a day will come, when not
all will be peace and plenty.

Ididdle diddles.
The sun's in the middle,
That a superior race has a right,
by laws divine, to exterminate
a lower race of human beings, just
as a cat has a right to destroy a
mouse, or a wolf the coyote and an
eagle the hawk, but we do be-
lieve that a spontaneous mixture
of races, especially objectionable
races, will ultimately lead to war
and bloodshed. This may sound
strange, yet stranger things than
these have happened, and viewed
the situation in light of such
obvious forebodings, would it
not be prudent and wise to miti-
gate the danger or avoid it alto-
gether, not through violence, but
by timely legislation? The sub-
ject receives the most serious
consideration on this coast, but in
the Eastern States, where Chinese
immigration is little known, far
less felt, and which will some day
around the whole nation, far more
startling than the first gun, fired
at Fort Sumpter ever did, is trey-
ing in oblivion, but the time
will come when politicians
in congress will cease to call
for sold Democrats or sterling
Republicans, but for men,
pledged to free this country from
a leprous race. They tell us that
they work like an ox and live
like a mule, almost on nothing.
We believe it but if you want
more cheap laboring material,
raise more oxcn or mules, get
more machinery and above all,
see to it that the poor white la-
borer receives a chance to earn
his daily bread. True, there are
many who won't work, but con-
found the indolent laborer
with the loafer and the vagabond!
Hundreds and even thousands of
our poor whites walk the streets,
looking for employment honestly,
but fail amid poverty and
distraction they sometimes seek
strong drink, hoping thereby to
end their misery and wait, while
Chinamen usurp their places, not
because they work better, but
because they work cheaper and
when a celestial is out of work,
he goes to his level till times im-
prove, but a white man can't do
that. He has usually a family to
support and children to educate
and for such to be out of bread
and work too, means degradation
or starvation. Some of our east-

children. Such is the logic advanced by eastern journalists, but note the contrast. To say that the Chinese have the same rights to come here as any of the people above named, is an insult to the Caucasian race. Let the Dutch and Irish, English and Scotch, French and Italians, come as they have in times past and in a few decades you cannot tell who is the American and who is the immigrant, but Chinese will always be Chinese in all their filthy habits, and greedy, clammy, heathenish disposition, for nations will mix, races never and whenever the peace of a government or people is menaced by the influx of an obnoxious race, that influx ought to be stopped.

The Canada Pacific.
From the *Spokane Journal*.
Our neighbors of British Columbia are all agog about their railroad. It is a gigantic enterprise, and doubtless will be subject to many interruptions; yet they are glad to have a beginning made, dimly remembering, perhaps, the proverb which has come down from very ancient times that the beginning is half the whole work. Recently there has been a protracted debate in the Dominion parliament on the railway and the policy pursued

and the progress of an effort to his construction. Both the leading parties of the country seem to be committed to the great work, but their plans vary in important particulars. On one side rapid construction is urged, while on the other it is objected that such a course will increase the debt of the Dominion with dangerous rapidity. In an exhaustive speech, recently delivered by Sir Charles Tupper, explaining the present condition of the enterprise, he said that the total expenditure upon the Canada Pacific, including the Pembina branch, up to the conclusion of last year, was \$13,848,875, of which sum \$10,729,257 had been expended for construction. The distance from Lake Superior to Burrard Inlet is 1956 miles, and the cost of the entire line between these two points is estimated at \$44,869,518. The probable cost of the section from Fort William to Selkirk, 466 miles in length, is \$17,000,000. The estimated cost of a thousand miles, from Selkirk to Jasper valley, the dividing point beyond the foot of the Rocky mountains, is only \$13,900 per mile. From Jasper to Kamloops, in British Columbia, a distance of 335 miles, the estimated cost is from \$10,000 to \$13,000 a mile, and from Kamloops to Yale, a distance of 125 miles, the estimated cost is \$80,000 a mile. As the Dominion is even to a greater extent than the United States, a country of magnificent distances, on account of the breadth of the northern portions of the continent, the completion of the lines mentioned above will not finish the Canada Pacific, as there will still remain to be constructed 600 miles from Fort William to Nipissing, but a portion of this distance has been provided for by aid heretofore granted to the Canada Central.

As an indication of the determination of the Dominion government to push the work, it may be noted that on the 21st ult., a resolution offered in parliament by an opponent of the railway, declaring that "the public interest requires that the work of construction be postponed," was de-

ferred to a vote of 131 to 49. Many discouragements were expressed as to the realization of the scheme for paying the cost of the railway with the proceeds of sales of lands in British Columbia, and British Columbia, and it has been seen to feel confident that at no very distant day, probably before 1890, they will indeed be to edification, for assuredly the press has its own short sightedness to thank for the existence of the tariff which is now making its way so hard. It has supported and defended protection. It has furnished the sophistries with which the tariff has stayed off reform. It has fortified and endeavored to keep the tariff in place in this connection. It has disseminated the belief that protection was somehow a beneficial doctrine, and that it was necessary to the greatness of the country. And now the viper it nourished in its bosom acts after the manner of its kind, and fastens its venomous fangs in the flesh of its protector. It is a sharp and bitter lesson, but we think it will prove effectual. After all there is nothing like personal experience to promote just conceptions of systems or things. The press now knows of its own knowledge exactly how protection operates to encourage "home industry," and hereafter when the tariff moon comes for their customary help, it is quite probable that they may be disappointed. The paper duty is a tax upon knowledge, upon civilization, upon good government, upon enlightenment, and patriotism, and yet congress has proved impotent to all protests and arguments against it.

Columbia River Scenery.
A correspondent sends the *New West*, of Omaha, the following on Columbia river scenery. His glowing picture represents only one of the thousands of beautiful scenes of Oregon and Washington.

From Vancouver to the Dalles, a ride of about ten hours, you have the grandest day of your life. In Weber and Behrman's on the Union Pacific, at rounding the horn, and forks of the American river, on the Central Pacific, and at peerless, unapproachable Yosemite, you see grander scenery, but it is detached and isolated. On the Columbia you glide gently on and for ten long hours your utmost soul is ravished by uncertainty beauty and sublimity with an acknowledgment of the presence of the Omnipotent. It is the grandest and most beautiful scenery on the continent—some add, of the world. I would no more attempt to describe it than I would the emotions it awakens. Here has burst through these awful hills the third river of the continent, draining a country nearly as vast as that of the Mississippi or the Amazon. Its superior charm, lifting it above its rivals, is its combination of colors. Green and gold drench every rock. At one time you hear a low, deep utterance, "grand, O how grand?" and then from masculine throats you hear the feminine exclamation, "it is perfectly lovely," and you admit the appropriateness of both. The Cascades shutting in the Columbia, each side so attractive that you fear to look at one lest you lose some of the beauties of the other, rainbow, notwithstanding they impress you as something eternal and colossal, have an appearance of youthfulness that wins on you. This is not only seeing scenery but absorbing it. The Columbia gives you a whole day in which the soul can be filled with new relations from the inmost soul of nature. And as you return, on your left looms up Mount Hood, 11,000 feet above the level of the sea. It is not a mountain but a mountain. From an upward going plain it rises all alone, covered from base to summit with snow. It is the unanimous opinion of all tourists, that next to Yosemite, the scenery of the Columbia is unrivaled.

Paper Duty and Tariff.
From the *San Record Union*, Rep. The agitation which the combination among the paper manufacturers has given rise to, promises to bear good fruit in the end, though for the time tribulation and loss is entailed upon the press. But if the most profound thought had been bestowed upon the problem how best to secure the thorough explosion of the protective system, and so bring about its abandonment, it may be doubted whether a better method could have been hit upon than these manufacturers have unwittingly adopted. They have forced the fact upon the attention of the public, that half a century of men, under the present fiscal system of the United States, impose upon every publisher of a newspaper a tax increasing as his business increases, and that they can to confiscate a large percentage of his profits or earnings. In this way the infancy of protection is brought home to the business and bosom of every printer in the land. Those who had seen no wrong in the system, so long as it built up the fortunes of the Pennsylvania iron men; who could not realize the iniquity of the impost put upon steel rails; who were scarcely able to perceive the enormity of the tax on quinine, whereby every sick man, woman and child requiring that drug was forced to pay a penalty to three millionaires in New England; these pure-blind people have had their eyes opened at last, and now that the tariff assails their own business they are capable of recognizing the equities and the advantages of free trade. As the case stands free paper-making firms are able to compel the whole press of the United States to pay them tribute. There is plenty of paper to be had in the world, but American printers are debarred the use of it. A paternal government has erected a stout fence all around the country, and has decreed that whoever publishes a paper here shall pay whatever the monopolists demand, no matter whether the demand is extortionate or not. The increase in the price of paper, representing as it does no increase in the cost of materials from which the paper is made, is literally and simply a robbery. It is a robbery, moreover, which is made possible by the congress of the United States which grants letters of marque to the paper makers to go forth and "burn and destroy" the publishers. The spectacle of the press of the country thus placed at the mercy of a little ring of manufacturers, and compelled to forego its legitimate profits, to curtail its enterprises, to cut down its employees, to resort to all kinds of shifts and devices to make both ends meet, is certainly an appalling one. And we do not without hope that the lesson

Spokane County.
Sheriff, J. E. Labrie,
Treasurer, A. M. Cannon,
Commissioners—John Roberts, V. W. VanWine and T. E. Jennings.

West Office.
Office on Howard street, near Front; Postmaster, J. N. Glass. Mails arrive and depart, as follows:
Arrive, from Central Idaho, L. T., Wednesday, Friday and Sunday, at 11 A. M. Depart, Wednesday, Friday and Sunday, at 7 A. M.

West.
Arrive, from Crab Creek, Saturday, at 7 P. M. Depart, Thursday, at 7 A. M.

South.
Arrive, from Colville, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 6 P. M. Depart, Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, at 5 A. M.

South.
Arrive, from Colfax, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 6 P. M. Depart, Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, at 5 A. M.

Religious.
The several denominations (Congregational, Methodist, Presbyterian, Episcopal, etc.) are here represented, and services held on alternate Sabbaths.
Urban Sabbath school at 2 o'clock every Sabbath afternoon. You are cordially invited to attend.

Stevens County.
Probate Judge, Francis Wolff;
Auditor, S. P. Greenwood;
Sheriff, J. L. Hofstetter;
Treasurer, Max Wolf.
Commissioners—Oswald, Adams, Myers and G. M. McC.

Business Cards.
THE FLOURING MILL
AT SPOKANE FALLS.
In credit to the country, and an inducement to domestic wheat.
F. POST.
Practical Watchmaker and Jeweler.
Watches, Clocks, Jewels, and Repairing.
SPOKANE FALLS, W. T.
I warrant all my work, and suit my customers.

Hardware.
LOUIS ZEIGLER & SON,
Desire to inform the citizens of Spokane Falls and vicinity, that they have opened a Hardware, Stove and Tin store, and will have on hand everything belonging to a first class hardware store, at lowest possible prices. Call and examine our stock and prices before you buy your outfit.

RESPONDENCE.

Corville, Wash.

My dear Sir,

I received your letter of the 28th inst.

and am glad to hear that you are engaged

in enlarging your store.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,

Yours,

J. M. SMITH.

Stray Bits From Lake Creek.

Marshall, May 18, 1880.

To the Editor Spokan Times.

Thinking that a few lines might

be acceptable to your most interest-

ing and worthy paper, I take the

liberty to pen a few notes from this

place, although I have nothing of

any great consequence, or of an ex-

ceptionable nature to speak of.

Probably many of your readers are

not aware of the fact that we have a

lively and prosperous little burg

springing up on Lake Creek, christ-

ened "Marshall" after one of the

proprietors of the firm, Smith & Mar-

shall, in the saw mill and lumber

business, who, by the way, are wide

awake business men, and are doing

a good trade in lumber. They have

also in connection with their lumber

business a fine hay ranch, enabling

them to cut many tons of hay yearly

for disposal to the traveling public.

They intend, also, ere long, to erect

a fine gristmill, which will be a great

convenience to this place.

Our town is steadily increasing in

both business and population. We

have one hotel, two restaurants, one

store, one saloon, one blacksmith

shop, one feed stable and meat mar-

ket. The San Francisco hotel, is a

first class house, where the public,

accommodated by Mr. and Mrs. Gar-

diner, late of San Francisco, may

always be found, ready to wait upon

the traveling public. The New

York restaurant is a neat and com-

fortable establishment, where the gen-

tlemanly, D. P. Quinn & Co. are

prepared at all hours of the day to

cater to the appetite of the public.

The Palace Meat Market is where we

get the choicest of meats, managed

by the able and courteous propriet-

ors, S. Wilson & Co. Our black-

smiths seem to have all the work

they can get away with. The store

of Smythe & Co. has had a rush

of business in their line; will soon

have a new stock of goods. The store

under the management of Judge

Bain, who is the right man in the

right place. In connection with the

store is the railroad boarding house,

and Jack, the cook, understands his

business. The Railroad company

have erected here, a fine warehouse

and hay barn, and are busily engaged

in having in a supply of hay and

grain. Mr. Smythe will soon have

the contract completed. He is

well possessed with considerable

energy and good business, and we

think is perfectly capable of manag-

ing any contract that he may be

awarded with. The people are

quite confident that without a doubt

they will have the North Pacific

Railroad here in a reasonable length

of time. A large force of men are

expected here in a few days, to com-

mence the work of grading.

A meeting will be held in this

place on the 27th inst., for the pur-

pose of talking over the question of

selecting a suitable location for a

county seat of Spokan County; every

body is invited to be in attendance.

Quite a large congregation was in

attendance at Divine service held at

the residence of Mr. Deakin, on Sun-

day last, by Rev. Norton, of your

town.

The fine weather of the last few

days seems to be appreciated very

much by everyone, and is quite pre-

ferable to the cold rains of the past

week. As the writer is compara-

tively a stranger in these parts, and

not familiar with names, he is

obliged to omit mention of some

prominent parties residing in this

neighborhood, who are working for

the interest of the community, and

are worthy of praise for their zeal

and energy displayed.

MEDICAL LAKE CITY.

I am informed that the opening of

the new hotel with a grand ball, at

this beautifully located and fast

growing little village, is an occasion

to take place soon. A pleasant time

is anticipated by the people of this

place and vicinity. Your correspond-

ent thinks of visiting that noted lake

soon. Probably you will hear from

him again. I will also try and not

forget that prosperous little town,

DEEP CREEK FALLS.

Which I have been told, is pleasantly

located in the midst of one of the

best farming neighborhoods in this

part of the country.

Not wishing to worry the patience

of your readers, or occupy too much

space in your valuable paper, I will

bid down my pen for the present.

With my best wishes for the welfare

of the Spokan Times, I remain,

Yours respectfully,

STRANGER.

RECRUITS FOR CAMP CHELAN.

About forty recruits, who came up

from Walla Walla last fall and win-

tered at Fort Coeur d'Alene, passed

through this city on Thursday last,

in charge of Lieut. J. K. Warring.

They will reach their destination on

or about the 31st inst. The Lieu-

tenant will return about the 10th of

June.

Supply Contracts.

Bids were received by Lieut. Mil-

ler, R. Q. M., 1st Cavalry, for supply-

ing Fort Walla Walla with hay,

grain, straw, and fuel, as follows:

Wood—James Dolson, 400 cords at

\$6 75 per cord; Charles Ross, 250

cords at \$7 50; Small Bros. 100 cords

at \$7 75; 100 cords at \$8 10 cords

at \$7 25; 100 cords at \$8 35; 100

cords at \$8 50. Oats—Schwabacher Bros.,

50,000 pounds at \$1 14 per hundred;

100,000 pounds at \$1 18; 50,000

pounds at \$1 24; 50,000 pounds at

\$1 28; 50,000 pounds at \$1 33

Charles Russell 100,000 pounds at

\$1 35; Small Bros. 200,000 pounds

at \$1 20; 200,000 pounds at \$1 24;

200,000 pounds at \$1 28; 200,000

pounds at \$1 30; 200,000 pounds at

\$1 34; 200,000 pounds at \$1 37

Barley—Schwabacher Bros. 50,000

pounds at 65 cents per hundred; 50,

000 pounds at 68 cents; 100,000

pounds at 71 cents; 100,000 pounds

at 74 cents; 50,000 pounds at 78

cents; C. Russell 100,000 pounds at

100 cents per hundred; Small Bros.

70,000 pounds at 78 cents; 200,000

pounds at 86 cents; 200,000 pounds

at \$1 10. Charles Ross tons at \$15

per ton; 300 tons at \$16; 25 tons at

\$14; 25 tons at \$14 50; 25 tons at

\$15 75; Small Bros. 100 tons at \$18;

100 tons at \$18 50; 100 tons at \$19;

100 tons at \$20 50; 100 tons at \$22

50; 100 tons at \$25. Straw was of-

fered by Small Bros. at prices rang-

ing from \$3 65 to \$5 95 per ton.

On the 12th inst., the following

bids were received at Fort Colville,

for furnishing supplies at that place:

Oats—C. H. Montgomery, 100,000

pounds at 1 1/2 cents; 200,000 pounds

at 24 cents and 213,000 pounds at

24 cents per pound; S. Oppenheimer

250,000 pounds at 2 cents and 253,

000 pounds at 24 cents per pound;

Henry Wellington, 150,000 pounds

at \$4 and 50,000 at 2 cents. Timo-

thy Hay—C. H. Montgomery, 100

tons \$10 25 per ton; S. Oppenheimer,

75 tons at \$16 80 and 125 tons at

\$16 50 per ton; Henry Wellington,

50 tons at 16 63. Straw—C. H.

Montgomery, 50 tons at \$11. Dry

wood—C. H. Montgomery, 200 cords

at \$2 87, 300 cords at \$3 15, and 200

cords at \$2 90; S. Oppenheimer, 775

cords at \$2 98; Henry Wellington,

200 cords at \$3 28 and 500 cords at

\$3 35 per cord. Green wood—C.

H. Montgomery, 800 cords at \$2 95;

S. Oppenheimer, 1000 cords at \$2 95;

H. Wellington, 1000 cords at \$3 85.

The following bids are for Camp

Chehan, which were put in at Fort

Colville: Wm. Hall, 2,300 cords of

wood at \$12 per cord, and 1,800

pieces charcoal at 60 cents per

piece; C. H. Montgomery, 100,000

pounds at 7 1/2 cents per pound and

19,000 pounds bran at 12 cents per

pound.

BANK.—By reference to our adver-

tising columns, it will be seen that

a bank has been established in this

city, by Cannon, Warner & Co., on

the corner of Front and Howard streets.

As the firm mentioned is a reliable

one, and prepared to do a general

banking business, the new institution

will doubtless prove a great conve-

nience to the public. All of which

goes to prove that Spokan Falls is

taking rank among the first towns of

Eastern Washington.

THE O. R. & N. Co. is extending

another telegraph line from The

Dalles to Walla Walla in advance

LAND OFFICE AT COLFAX, W. T.

Notice is hereby given that the follow-

ing named settler has filed notice of his

intention to make final proof in support

of his claim, and secure final entry thereof

at the expiration of thirty days from the

date of this notice, to-wit: May 25,

1880, at 10 o'clock A. M., in the

office of the Register, at Colfax, Wash.

and names the following as his witnesses, viz:

John L. Camp, Alva W. Deakin, and

John L. Camp, all of Colfax, P. O. Spokan

County, W. T.

W. H. JAMES, Register.

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The Spokane Times

Unequally Yoked.

Why is it that domestic discord has of late become a prominent feature in our daily news?

Quarrels, separations, divorces, and even murders, are fearfully common; and not at all, by any means, confined to the ruler, uneducated and unrefined classes.

It must be that entering into the marriage relation there generally has been a motive stronger and purer than mere fancy or convenience.

But alas! how often, where none can doubt but that love was the ruling cause, trifles light as air spring up and bring discord and heart-burnings where most there should be peace and unalloyed happiness.

How often, a careless word, a look, a mistake, a trifling misunderstanding, a flash of temper, caused it may be by concealed illness, but repented of as soon as shown, has left a coolness that one frank, honest word would have dispelled.

But pride on one side, over-sensitiveness and natural timidity with pride on the other, hold back the olive branch and leave the pain to sink deeper and deeper, and the coolness stiffen into ice.

When that is practiced a correct understanding or explanation seems almost past hope. When, unfortunately, this state of things is noticed by others, whispers and hints help to increase the trouble.

Incompatibility of temper, uncongeniality of disposition, being "unequally yoked," etc., are daily heard, and the cloud not bigger than an infant's hand grows darker and broader, and all the worse for the officiousness of friends (?) until it threatens to break the sacred tie and plunge two lives that should have been as one into utter darkness and irretrievable anguish.

Is there no unseen influence to watch and guard this holy relation? No little child gone up to the angels to reach down and lead them out from under this cloudy?

From what slight causes such discord often springs; and because neither is willing or knows how to yield, or if ready, and longing, each shrinking from taking the initiative, fearing to blunder, the right moment is lost and the breach grows wider.

How many separations or divorces have sprung from causes so slight that on looking back after the tempest, when all is lost, neither would be able distinctly to state how the trouble began!

In all cases, whatever the cause, it is too delicate for a third party to meddle with. With the best intentions they often add fuel to the flames.

If the union was founded in love any little disturbances that sometimes occur may be quieted by a slighter than that which caused the mistake.

A man's pride restrains his tongue, but if his wife is watchful she can see the first approach toward reconciliation even if no word is spoken; a smile, a look, a hand caress is all powerful.

"The tongue is very proud, abominably proud and ugly, and often refuses to say what the heart desires and knows should be said, but the fingers can convey an apologetic or forgiving pressure which will have power to stop ninety-nine quarrels or misunderstandings in a hundred if the parties truly love each other.

A wife will do wisely if she accept such a demonstration from her husband as an acknowledgment that he has been mistaken, wrong or unjust—concessions which few men can bring themselves to utter—or if the greatest blame rests with the wife he will be more ready by a generous condescending touch to prepare the way for her acknowledgment than by embarrassing her with words.

It is folly for woman's pride to bar the way against a happy termination of all that threatens to lessen conjugal affection. Her sense of duty or right may justify her silence in some cases, but her pride never. Is it just, then, to ask a woman to stoop to make the first concession, the first advances, when, however much she may have erred, through supposed provocations, she knows the first mistake was not made by her?

When so much is at stake we cannot call it stooping to crush back into her own heart the pain or the sense of injury, and by gentle words, kind acts, and every honest concession, labor and

confidence, hoping, trusting, that by this sacrifice on her part the wrong, mistake, misapprehension—call it by what name you will—may be dispelled, and sweet peace and confidence be fully established.

Mistakes thus adjusted seldom occur again if peace and love are thus restored without much talk, without long explanations which usually, "make that darker which was dark enough before."

No one doubts but woman is so constituted that she can endure hardship, pain, and trouble with more patience, and can conceal suffering more entirely than man. It is her nature. Why, then, when the cloud hovers over the two should she not be the first to try and dispel the coming darkness, even if at some pain and discomfort to herself? Her reward will be so great. Ah, if both were capable of reading each other's inmost thoughts correctly how near akin to heaven married life would be.

Strange as it may seem, it is not always those who are the most alike, either in the marriage relations or in close friendships, that are the safest or happiest. Often those who are exact counterparts are happier in the end than exact duplicates, for each may bring what is lacking in the other, and thus make the union or friendship more symmetrical and perfect.

But this dissimilarity requires careful management at first. Each must learn to read the other perfectly before they come into the true harmony which makes love or friendship blessed. This is not always easy, and till the heart language is thoroughly understood little jars are likely to occur. This is why the first two or three years of friendship or marriage will be like a school, where all the rules, the moods and tones are to be thoroughly studied, and each heart becomes as an open book to the other. We be to the friend or lover if the lesson is not well understood! It is while it is being learned that most dissensions and troubles spring up, and more wisdom, patience and forbearance are necessary. But when they once understand how to interpret each other as God meant them to, recognizing and accepting the traits most dissimilar as but parts of one harmonious whole, then love will adjust and blend the different traits so deftly that the whole character will be perfected.

This, however cannot be accomplished without many backslidings, when the differences in characteristic traits are not about equally distributed. If one is abrupt and quick, the other easy and gentle and loving, one not over-impulsive—slow and phlegmatic—and the other enthusiastic, energetic, untiring in daily self-sacrifices, with sensibilities strong to the highest key, there must inevitably be occasional collisions that will threaten great disaster, because their eyes for the time are blinded, their understanding darkened. Ah! if some of those "ministering spirits," sent down to minister unto those who shall be heirs of salvation," could but watch over mortals, dispelling suspicions, explaining mistakes, opening eyes that pain and doubt have sealed, illumining misunderstandings clouded by misapprehension, revealing the truth and honor and priceless value of each heart half alienated by these mistakes, how many happy homes, how many precious friendships there would be to make this beautiful earth a blessed dwelling place.

How hard to see friendships dissolving, loving hearts estranged and valuable lives wrecked, and yet be powerless to enlighten and save.—Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher, in Christian Union.

Kittitas Valley, Yakima County.

For fertility of soil, salubrity of climate, beauty of scenery, Kittitas is unsurpassed by any of the numerous valleys that nestle in the bosom of the Cascade mountains. Running in a north-westerly direction, it is about 25 miles long by 15 miles wide with a gentle fall toward the south-east. The Wenatchee mountains tower up on its north side, covered with perpetual snows, at whose base are located some valuable gold mines. On the south-west, old Ranier lies up its snow covered head, looking down upon us over a tumbling sea of hills; pine clad mountains lift their granite fingers to the skies. On the east a low chain of

hills stretch us from the preceding winds that flow over the Palouse country. Thus we are protected on all sides from the severe storms and wafts of cold weather which frequently sweep over more exposed portions of the Territory. The first settlers were herders, who had in their quiet possession for many years, owing largely to its seclusion, Indian troubles and misrepresentation. To emigrants inquiring for lands, it was described as a rocky inhospitable country—winters long and terrible, the snow remaining on the ground for months, seven feet deep—in fact good for nothing but a summer range for cattle. But people have opened their eyes to come in, and are beginning to come in. Had not the late Indian war in Oregon occurred, all the valuable lands in the valley would have been taken up ere this. At present there are thousands of acres of both Government and railroad lands open for settlement, but before the end of this year they will probably be all taken up. There are three kinds of land from which the settler may take his choice—the sagebrush, bunch grass and dry grass lands. The latter is becoming rather scarce. The largest and richest body of vacant land is near Kittitas Post Office in the south-east part of the valley. It would have all been occupied before this time but for the lack of water to irrigate it. But the Postmaster at the above place, an experienced farmer, raised there last year a good crop without irrigation. Another farmer living near the foothills, on bunch grass lands, raised a fine crop of all kinds of vegetables without irrigation, and the conviction is gaining ground among intelligent and experienced farmers that irrigation is not so essential as at first supposed. The fall of summer rain for the last three years has been perceptibly on the increase, and will undoubtedly become heavier in proportion as the land becomes more cultivated. At present but a mere fraction of the valley is tilled. What averaged last year about 40 bushels to the acre, some went up even as high as 80 bushels to the acre. Corn yields well, considering the latitude. As far as experience goes, fruit-trees of all kinds do well. Some very fine apples were grown here last year. Along the river bottom, fruit cannot be raised owing to the spring frosts nipping the buds. This valley is better watered than the Palouse country, is being traversed by several fine creeks, whose waters are sweet and cool all the year round. A great number of small rivulets flow in all directions, being fed by the melting snows in the mountains, which, however, with a few exceptions, dry up during July and August. Fine perennial springs gush out of the ground, almost everywhere, which, after running a few miles disappear in the earth again. Wherever wells are dug, water of excellent quality is generally found at the depth of 10 or 14 feet. Besides being timbered with, it is also better watered than any of its sister valleys east of the Cascade mountains. All the mountains on the west and north west down to the foothills are covered with vast forests of fir, pine, tamarack and cedar, of excellent quality. Here all the settlers find their timber for log-houses, barns, fencing and fuel. There are two saw mills in the valley in full operation, two others will be put up this spring, one being a steam mill, in order to meet the increasing demand for lumber. It is hoped that people will not have to wait in the future, as heretofore, for weeks and months for building material. Lumber ranges from \$15 to \$20 according to quality. These prices, however, are excessive, considering the cheapness of the logs and the trifling expense of running the mills. Any person who would put up a mill and charge reasonable prices for their lumber would do well here. In addition to other advantages, this is the only valley where the Northern Pacific Railroad finds timber, most accessible and in sufficient quantities to build their line. A force of about 100 men are at work at present cutting logs, and rolling them into the Yakima river, at the rate of 50,000 to 70,000 feet a day. In April or May they will be floated down the stream to the mouth of Snake river. It is said that another force will be sent up in June to cut ties for the Walla Walla and Celilo line. According to all apperances there will be logging in these mountains for years to come, which will be a good thing for the farmers, freighters and merchants of this valley.

Another source of wealth to this country are its gold mines. Gold has been found in paying quantities on the Squak creek. Quartz mills will be put up this summer at some of the mines, and a great rush of miners is expected into these regions before long. If the proposed Seattle and Walla Walla wagon road, via Sequoia pass, will ever be made, it will be a great accommodation to the people of this valley and a source of wealth to the people of the Sound. At present, much of our trade and produce, except cattle, go down to The Dalles, where goods are dear and the freight charges high.

By having easy access to the Sound, our farmers might find there a better market for their produce and a cheaper place to buy their goods. In short, what this section of country needs to develop its resources, is a better and more direct communication with salt water. Were eastern capitalists aware of the wealth that lies buried in our mountains, the vastness of our soil, they would not be slow in investing their money to construct a railroad to the Sound. But it will not be long before they become apprehensive of these advantages, so "There is a good time coming, only wait a little longer." Energetic, persevering labor must precede railroads and markets.

D. THOMAS.

Public Highways.

From the Klickitat Sentinel.]

When a country is new and commences to settle up a road is the first natural requisite for on it the settler comes in, drives his team and brings his stock. The pioneer or Indian before him has found out and traveled on the best route; generally on high ground or ridges, and through canons, on as straight a line between points as can be run, using the natural advantages of the country for a route; this trail so far as it will do is used for a road by the first settlers; drive their wagons over and improve it; making grades and bridges, moving rock, pulling out trees, etc.; as the country fills up, this natural road is improved more and more; and becomes by work, use and money expended, an acquired possession of the people; generally the location of it is not and cannot be improved. The pioneer's eye and instinct hardly ever fails to take hold on the best natural route. The Legislators of most Territories and States confirm this acquired right by statute; making by law all roads in public use legal roads; and it is so much the custom, that a public road or trail is in common law a legal road and cannot be closed except by process of law. Washington Territory is no exception; it confirmed the common law on the subject in 1867 making all established roads in common use at that date legal roads. It also enacted a law that a "road book" should be kept, by the county auditor, in which all roads thereafter established should be recorded. When the Legislature of 1867 passed the act making all established roads then in existence legal roads, there were three great roads running through this part of the country, all of which had been in use since 1800. One the Military road surveyed in 1837 from Simcoe to The Dalles via Dockhouse, by Lieut. Allen, another from Rock land along the river to Umatilla, the third from Cox's ferry on the Yakima, via the Canon, Alexander's, the Lake, and Columbia range to The Dalles. By the '67 act these roads were further legalized and recorded; since they have all been traveled and kept open until quite recently. Settlers in this valley of late have been tending up the roads and turning them around their fields and farms. First the road gets a turn East, then South, then West; in fact around all the points of the compass; it has made as many turns as a dog at play; in riding on the stage to The Dalles, one can visit most of the residents of the valley. There is no danger of stage horses dying of monotony of traveling over the same route often; they pass over a new road each trip. This changing the road has become so common that the change is monotonous. The stage change—U. S. Mail, stage, freighters and horsemen are accommodated and run all over the country at the whim of any man who wishes to run a stage across the road. This is wrong; the supervisors should be compelled (and they can be) to open and keep these roads open; they have always since the country was opened been traveled until illegally closed by men who get their title to the land they are so selfish with from the very public they are trying to defraud and obstruct. It is claimed by a few sticklers on legal points, and timid, hearted old women that the roads have no record and cannot be traced. The act recorded these; they require no other. The men J. S. Burgen and J. Johnson who afterwards viewed them are in the country; their record is on hand, if necessary, if these men were not here, others, who know the roads and have traveled them scores of times.

The last County Commissioner's Court should have opened them. It will probably be done in the coming District Court.

How would it go with us should those on whom these roads have been turned, close their fences on the east and roads? Or should some one take up the land embracing the Columbian road, and fence it across, running the road across the mountain; judging by the past no supervisor would have seen enough to open No. 1, no mail, no stage, no freight, or communication with the outer world, except across lots by special permission or around by Alder creek. Shall we adopt the poet's motto "All things will come to him who will but wait, and stare."

Show your neighbor THE TIMES.

Many of our common sayings, so trite and pithy, are used without the least idea from whose mouth or pen they first originated. Probably the works of Shakespeare furnish us with more of these familiar maxims than any other writer. For to him we owe: "All is not gold that glitters," "Make a virtue of necessity," "Screw your courage to the sticking place" (not point). "They laugh that win," "Comparisons are odious," "As merry as the day is long," "A Daniel came to judgment," "Fidelity, thy name is Woman," and a host of others.

Washington Irving gives us, "The Almighty Dollar." "Thomas Morton queried long ago," "Mrs. Gundy says," "I'll answer, 'Ask me no questions and I'll tell you no lies.'" Charles C. Pinckney gives "Millions for defence, but not a cent for tribute." "First in war, first in peace, and first in the heart of his fellow citizens" (not countrymen), appeared in the resolution presented to the House of representatives in December, 1790, prepared by General Henry Lee.

From the same we cut: "Make assurance doubly sure," "Christmas comes but once a year," "Conant their chickens ere they are hatched," and "Look before you leap."

Thomas Tesser, a writer of the sixteenth century, gives us, "Its all will that turns no good," "Better late than never," "Look ere thou leap," and "The stone that is rolling can gather no moss." "All cry and no wool" is found in Butler's Hudibras.

Dryden says "None but the brave deserve the fair," "Men are but children of a large growth," and "through thick and thin." "No pent up Utes contracts are power," declared Jonathan Sewell.

"When Greeks join Greeks then comes the tag of war," Nathaniel Lee, 1692. "Of two evils I have chosen the least," and "The end must justify the means," are from Matthew Pryor. We are indebted to Colley Cibber for the agreeable intelligence that "Richard is himself again." Johnson tells us of "A good later," and Mackintosh in 1791, the phrase often attributed to John Randolph. "Wise and masterly inactivity."

"Variety is the very spice of life," and "Not much the worse for wear," Cowper. "Man proposes, but God disposes," Thomas a Kempis.

Christopher Marlowe gave forth invitation so often repeated by his brothers in a less public way. "Love me little, love me long," Edward Coke was of the opinion that "A man's house is his castle." To Milton we owe "The paradise of fools." "A wilderness of sweet," and "Moping melancholy and moonstruck madness."

Edward Young tells us "Death loves a shining mark." "A fool at forty is a fool indeed," but, alas, for his knowledge of human nature when he tells "Man wants but little, nor that little long."

From Deon comes "Knowledge is power," and Thomas Southern reminds us that "Pity skin to love," Dean Swift thought that "bread is the staff of life." Campbell found that "Coming events cast their shadows before," and "This distance lends enchantment to the view." A thing of beauty is a joy forever," is from Keats. Franklin said, "God helps them who help themselves," and Lawrence Sterne comforts us with the thought, "God tempers the wind to the shorn lamb."

Even some of the "slang" phrases of the day have a legitimate origin. "Putting your foot in it," is certainly not a very elegant mode of expression, but, according to the Asiatic Researcher, it is quite a fine point of law; when the title to land is disputed in Hindoostan, two holes are dug in the ground and used to incase a linch of each lawyer, (2), and the one who cried first lost his client's case. Fancy if you can, some of famous "points of law" pleading in such a manner! It is generally the client who "puts his foot in it."

When things are in disorder they are often said to be turned topsy-turvy; this expression is derived from the way in which turf was turned downwards; and the expression then means topside turfway.

Plutarch, in his life of Argeusilus, King of Sparta, gives us the origin of a quaint and familiar expression. On a certain occasion an ambassador from Epidura, on a diplomatic mission, was shown by the King over his capital. The ambassador knew of the monarch's fame—knew that though only nominally King of Sparta, he was yet ruler of Greece—and had looked to see massive walls rearing aloft their embattled towers for defense of the town; but he found nothing of the kind. He marvelled much at this, and spoke of it to the king.

"Sir," he said, "I have visited most of the principal towns, and I find no walls reared for defense. Why is this?" "Indeed, Sir, Ambassador," replied Argeusilus, "thou canst not have looked carefully. Come with me to-morrow morning, and I will show you the walls of Sparta."

Accordingly, on following morning the King led his guest out upon

where his army was drawn in battle array, and pointing to the serried host, he said: "thou beholdest the walls of an thousand men, and every man a soldier."

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