

The Spokane Times.

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

SPOKAN FALLS, W. T., THURSDAY, AUGUST 14, 1879.

Professional Cards.

J. J. BROWNE,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
Spokane Falls, W. T.

JACOB HOOVER,
Attorney at Law,
Office—One door below Land Office, Colfax.

L. P. WATERHOUSE,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Spokane Falls, W. T.

W. W. BOONER,
Notary Public.

Boone & Banta,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Real Estate and Collecting Agents.
Special attention paid to Land Office business.
Office—Opposite Court House, Colfax.

J. A. PERKINS,
NOTARY PUBLIC
and Collector of Claims.

J. M. NOSLER,
LAND AGENT.

Business Cards.

**THE
Flouring Mill**
AT SPOKAN FALLS.
Is a credit to the country, and an indication of the growth of the city.
F. POS.

L. W. RIMA,
Practical Watchmaker and Jeweler,
DEALER IN
Watches, Clocks, Jewelry
and Spectacles.
SPOKAN FALLS, W. T.

Moscow DRUG STORE.

T. J. CRAIG, PROPRIETOR.
Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Glass, Patent Medicines, Vanishes, Brushes, Cutlery, Stationery, Notions, Toilet articles, etc.

GOOD ROADS.

The Olympia Transcript says that while the whole country is talking railroads, it should not be forgotten that good country roads are just as much needed as railroads. Railroads cannot be run to every man's door in the country, and unless there are good roads over which he can send his products to market his labors are made greater and often difficult before he can dispose of them. The counties should not be too parsimonious in helping build and repair these highways, as they are an inducement to settlers in any section of the country to take claims and improve them. A farmer will raise larger crops if he has a good opportunity to get them to market than if he was obliged to transport them over bad roads; and in the end such aid rebounds to the country's benefit. Supervisors should see that all work is properly expended, and that the thoroughfares are made as good in this district which it is possible to do. Now is the time, during the summer months, that this work can best be done, and while it may interfere occasionally a little with other work, it should not be delayed, like the Arkansas Traveller's house, until it rains, when it cannot be done, and the roads yet deep in mud and water.

Northern Railroads.

WHAT THE NEW YORK "TIMES" THINKS OF OUR PROSPECTS.
New York, July 23.—The Times leader to-day says: In the busy railroad world few circumstances are more remarkable than the anxiety to secure the traffic of the region traversed by the Northern Pacific Railroad, which ten years ago was considered unworthy of serious notice. Chicago railroad companies have secured all the roads in Southern Minnesota. The St. Paul & Duluth Railroad has been purchased by the shareholders of the Milwaukee & St. Paul, and both the latter road and the Northwestern have plans afoot for drawing off the traffic created by the Northern Pacific as well as the traffic which seems naturally to belong to that enterprise. The reorganized St. Paul & Northern Pacific has made possible by the same growth in these industries and it will compete with the Northern Pacific for the grain traffic of the Red River valley and for the traffic of the settlements advancing with almost incredible rapidity in the Canadian province of Manitoba. The Northern Pacific finds itself beset with powerful competitors for the traffic of the territory it has opened. The contest will not end at the Missouri, but promises to extend all along the northern route across the continent. The Union Pacific has plans matured for extending its ramifications to Montana, and securing control of which the Northern Pacific steamed itself. The former must stretch its feeders northwest and secure the trade of a region infinitely richer than the other, or its power will be broken. Nor will the competition be confined to Montana. At first glance it may not be easy to catch considerations which impel the controlling powers of the Union Pacific to buy the franchises and property of the Oregon Steam Navigation Company, and so secure the magnificent possibilities of the Columbia river. If Jay Gould's purpose be effected the Union Pacific will gain two points. It will divert traffic from the Northern Pacific and establish connection with the Pacific Northwest, which is destined to be a competitor with Minnesota and Spokane in the wheat markets of the world. It is the speculation of a writer in the "Nineteenth Century" process even approximately correct, an ocean outlet may be obtained from the very heart of the continent, 800 miles nearer Liverpool than New York, and available four or five months during the year.

The Last Straw.

It was the last straw that broke John Harrison's back. When his wife tore up all the carpets, he said not a word. When his meals were served in the woodshed, he made no complaint. When the painters and whitewashers came he smiled. He sat down on tacks, found clothes-pins in his Sunday hat, fell over that from and rolling-pins, and yet contented himself with the thought that house-cleaning never lasts more than ten months of the year. The straw came when his wife asked him if he would please bring the big rocking-chair down stairs. He started down it, walking backwards, and when they discovered him in the hall below it took six minutes to entangle from the chair and find out who was who. They asked Mr. Harrison if he was hurt, and how it happened, and why he didn't dig in his heels and call for the police; but he answered never a word. He walked right out, his tightly compressed, and when the officer found him it was midnight, and he was broad against a fence fast asleep. When lifted up he fell back and split his coat from skirt to collar, helpless as a bag of barley. He was left to sleep it off, and about four o'clock in the morning he awoke, when spoken to, tore down part of the fence, threw a rock against a negro's door, and ripped every button of the officer's vest. The officer didn't know that it was cleaning time over at his house, and that the man would naturally be desperate, and he therefore took him down.

UTAH AND NORTHERN.

Train road regularly to Eagle Rock Idaho, 207 miles from Ogden, Utah. A heavy business is reported, and the company has 16 engines and 300 cars in constant use. The grading is finished to Camas, forty miles from Eagle Rock, and track is laid to a point twenty miles beyond Eagle Rock. Camas will soon be reached, when trains will run through to that point.

She Stopped and Was Conquered.

London Court Journal.
An amusing story of feminine curiosity is going the rounds of Paris just now. A lady of rank, who much admired a well known actor, was fired with a desire to verify the statement of her friends that these inspired souls were frequently stupid clods in private life. Being of an adventurous spirit she disguised herself as a femme de chambre and gained access to his dressing-room, at the theater, armed with an enormous bouquet which she asserted she was commissioned to deliver. She found the object of her curiosity enduring the tortures of trying with success his white tie, while "failures," numerous as those of Beau Brummell strewed the floor. Didding the trembling lady to place her bouquet on the table, he requested her to assist him with his tie; and when the business was achieved he awarded the supposed domestic with a kiss on each cheek. Wild with anger at the audacity and at the denseness of the man in not recognizing her superiority in her disguise, the lady wrote to the actor reproaching him as a dolt for his stupidity. The actor replied in a few words to this effect: "Madame: I have hardly proved myself so stupid as you have, considering that I would have valued it much more than I have, if he had failed to do so."

A Small Boy's Do.

He had a string and a brass key tied to it, which he hid as the instrument of torture. Over the front sidewalk a maple sent some pretty strong branches, making a set hidden by leaves. Into this, after dark, the boys climbed. "Now wait," said the principal, "until the first victim comes and don't make a noise." Pretty soon an ordinary dressed woman came along, and just as she passed he let the key drop on the sidewalk, immediately pulling it up again. Both boys watched developments. The woman came to a sudden stop, began fumbling in her pocket and wondering what she could have dropped. She started out, but had not gone far before she came back, impelled by curiosity, and with a careful search of the walk. Meantime the boys in the tree had stuffed their fists in their mouths to keep from snoring too loudly, and dared hardly look below for fear of laughing out. A sympathetic sister came along, and together they picked up stones and turned over all the chips on the sidewalk. No money, no key, nothing did they find, and so went on to their homes, perhaps to worry all night; or perhaps a giggle in the tree turned their looks of disappointment into a cheap smile, and a laugh from the same place made them have awful wicked thoughts about boys. The trick is harmless; no one breaks a leg or loses an eye in its process. It might be recommended to constitutionally tired boys as a good way to sweep the walk. The victims will throw all chips and stones into the street by curiosity power as it were.

GRATITUDE.—Mr. Gough,

the temperance lecturer, tells with much effect, this incident from his experience. I remember riding once in Scotland to a place—I cannot remember it; I pronounced it once and a-while e-m-u-e. I can spell it. A man came to me at the Ladybank Junction, and took me six miles in a fly—a one-horse cab. As we sat together, I noticed the man was leaning forward very strongly; I saw him take a handkerchief, that was the beginning of it, and tie it around his face. Then he would sit a little and shake it out, and then tie it another way, still leaning his head forward. Said I, "Have you the toothache?" "No." "Then will you be good enough to tell me why you lean forward with the handkerchief?" "Well," he said, "the window of the fly is broken, and the wind is pretty cold this morning, and I am trying to keep it from you." "Why," I said, "you don't mean to tell me you are sticking your head in that hole to keep the wind off me?" "Yes, I am," I said, "Well, I thank you, my dear fellow, I never saw you before."

LETTERS SENT AROUND

THE LOTS.—Thomas W. Knox writes from the Lotus Club, New York, to Postmaster General Key that he has received back two letters mailed by him on the 12th of March to go around the world in opposite directions. The eastward letter made the circuit in eighty-nine days, including a four days' detention at Yokohama, and the other circumnavigated the globe in 110 days, thirteen of which would have been avoided by an arrival at that port two days sooner. The time made by the more rapidly transported of these two letters or by any other yet reported to the Postoffice Department has been very greatly surpassed by a letter mailed by a young lady clerk in the office of Superintendent Blackfan, which accomplished the circuit of the world westerly in seventy-one days.

FRIZZONABLE IN AMERICA.—

Aw I'm almost weary of this perpetual measuring of strength between English-speaking men and these pretended American sporting men. It worries me—if it be at all possible for anything of such a character to trouble me in the slightest degree. It is a pretty well understood thing by all individuals endowed with ordinary reasoning powers, that undah ordinary circumstances it is utterly ridiculous for Americans to try to lay compete with born undah British wule.—The Americans must invariably get uttably wouated when they make the attempt, unless by some extraordinary accident the English fellah breaks down irretwively.—Puck

How She Described It.

He was a bald-headed bachelor, whose heart for the first time had been moved by the tender passion. "Then you confess," he said, in a trembling voice, to the object of his regards, "that you like a little—that you admire certain qualities of my head?" "Yes," shyly responded the young lady. "And may I ask," he continued in a voice of emotion, "what these qualities are?" "I can hardly explain," said the young lady bashfully; "but I think it is because your head is so intelligent—I can't explain it more clearly." "And you can never know how I appreciate your high opinion," exclaimed the happy bachelor, as he pressed her hand. He didn't know just what "mellifluous" meant, but he was sure it was the synonym for something grand and ennobling, and when he bade her good-night he rushed eagerly home, excitedly took down the dictionary and feverishly turned to the endeared word. His blood changed to the ice as he read: "Smooth, soft, mellow."

THE MAKING OF BELLS.

Only two metals are now used in large bells—tin and copper. The Belgians use 23 to 30 per cent. of tin; the English use 25 to 34 per cent. Tin makes the bell sound bright, but it also makes it brittle, and the reason why the English can afford to put in more of this brittle element is because they make their bells thicker, as a rule; and the reason why they are made thicker is, that instead of being merely chimed they are swung round on a wheel, which brings the hammer with great force over the bell. If we treated the delicate Belgian bells in this rough fashion we should probably crack them, though if it were known that they would be swung the Belgian makers could undoubtedly thicken them to order; they are not meant in Belgium to be whacked like big drums, but to be struck with hammers from "pp" to "ff" like a piano forte. They resonate more easily than English bells, requiring a gentler stroke to elicit their full tone. In a title to his rear was an open elevator way. The office-boy, fresh from school, took in the situation with the wonderful but acknowledged imitation of the newly graduated scholar. He had heard of Michael Angelo in the great dome of St. Peter's, stepping back, back, all unconscious in his wretched admiration of this beautiful creation, that in another instant he would be over the stinging verge, to be dashed to pieces on the marble floor just below. He remembered at this juncture an assistant flung a paint brush stepped in paint full drive at the master's fresco, destroying its beauty with one fell stroke. He thought how the great man rushed to his darling painting, thus preserving his own life. Quick as thought the office boy seized a mallet and threw it at the laborious job, knocking it into pit. But, alas! how different are great minds affected by circumstances so nearly the same. The foreman didn't rush at the upset type, crying "My poor job!" No, he turned right around and discharged the boy.

A True Gentleman.

"I beg your pardon," and with a smile and a touch of his hat, Harry Edward handed to an old man against whom he accidentally stumbled the cane which he had knocked from his hand. "I hope I did not hurt you. Were you playing too roughly?" "Yes," said the old man, cheerily. "Boys will be boys, and I wish they should be. You didn't beat me." "I'm glad to hear it," and lifting his hat again, Harry turned to join his playmates with which he had been frolicking at the time of the accident. "What do you raise your hat to that old fellow for?" asked his companion, Charles Gray. "He's only Giles, the huckster." "That makes no difference," said Harry. "The question is not whether he is a gentleman, but whether I am one."

Uncle Sam's Mail.

Uncle Sam's postal clerks sold last year stamps, stamped envelopes and postal cards to the amount of \$29,539,959, or \$971,900 more than they sold the year before. Of ordinary postage stamps the increase was 4.20 per cent. as against 7.65 per cent. the year previous. Postal cards showed an increase of ten per cent; their total sales numbering 221,807,000. The Department has been very greatly surpassed by a letter mailed by a young lady clerk in the office of Superintendent Blackfan, which accomplished the circuit of the world westerly in seventy-one days.

Careful estimates of the wheat crop

of Michigan give the yield per acre at 19.9 bushels, which will make the probable yield for the season almost 31,300,000 bushels. This is more than double the yield of 1873, and 8,000,000 bushels greater than the yield of 1877.

Great Gun Works.

The Krupp gun works of Germany are of immense dimensions. One of the establishments employs 8,500 workmen, and contains 208 boilers and engines which, combined, have 10,000 horse power, and operate seventy-seven trip hammers, varying in weight from 200 to 100,000 pounds each. Since 1877, 15,000 cannon have been turned out; 300 are made on an average every month. Daily 18,000 tons of iron and coke are consumed, and 21,000 gas jets are in use. A railroad tracks with twenty-four locomotives and 700 trucks, is in operation within the works and between them and the nearest railway station. The establishment has twenty-four telegraph stations, and eight fire engines for protection against conflagration. In the mines connected with these works there are 5,300 workmen. Iron ore the company gets from its own lands in the north of Spain to the extent of 300,000 tons annually, which five steamers that it owns convey to the factories. The company has built 3,278 tenements for its employees, in which 16,200 persons live. The grain used in the bakeries that supply these people with bread is bought by agents of the company in large quantities, chiefly in Odessa, the Russian grain port. Four common schools and an industrial school for girls and women provide elementary instruction needed by this city of factory hands.

It Wouldn't Work.

It was in the job room. The foreman had just put into type an elaborate "job," and was stepping back to take a squint at the "justification." A title to his rear was an open elevator way. The office-boy, fresh from school, took in the situation with the wonderful but acknowledged imitation of the newly graduated scholar. He had heard of Michael Angelo in the great dome of St. Peter's, stepping back, back, all unconscious in his wretched admiration of this beautiful creation, that in another instant he would be over the stinging verge, to be dashed to pieces on the marble floor just below. He remembered at this juncture an assistant flung a paint brush stepped in paint full drive at the master's fresco, destroying its beauty with one fell stroke. He thought how the great man rushed to his darling painting, thus preserving his own life. Quick as thought the office boy seized a mallet and threw it at the laborious job, knocking it into pit. But, alas! how different are great minds affected by circumstances so nearly the same. The foreman didn't rush at the upset type, crying "My poor job!" No, he turned right around and discharged the boy.

War between the Turks and Greeks is said to be imminent.

Nearly 300 engineers, on a strike at Bradford, England, are prepared to emigrate to the United States and Canada in accordance with the invitations received from the various branches of the Amalgamated Engineers' Society in the principal engineering centers.

Unlucky Marriages.

The truth is that these too frequent "unhappy marriages" are the offspring of ignorance quite as much as of actual sin or wrong. Fools, and especially vicious fools, have no right to get possession of a woman's life and soul which they cannot comprehend, and the elevating influence of which they throw away even more by stupidity than by willfulness.

Our Grand Empire.

Webster's eloquent description of the British Empire is familiar to every reader but we doubt whether it is generally realized that we too, have a dominion on which the sun never sets. It will hardly be believed, perhaps without an examination of the maps, that San Francisco, instead of being at the western limit of this empire, is only about midway between our eastern and western limits; and yet it is a fact that the farthest Alaskan island acquired in our purchase of Russian America is as far to the west of that city as Eastport, Me., is to the east of it. Between the northwest limit of Washington Territory and the southeastern limit of Alaska, there is a break of a few degrees, but with the slightest deduction, our territory extends through 187 degrees of longitude, or 17 degrees more than half way round the globe. Hence, when the sun is giving its goodnight kisses to our westernmost isle on the confines of Behring's sea, it is already flooding the fields and forests of Maine.

Vanouwer peaches are beginning to ripen.

a few of the early varieties only.

TELEGRAPHIC.

General News.
Gen. Donald McLeod, a veteran of the battle of Waterloo, died at his residence in Cleveland, recently, aged 100 years, 6 months and 22 days.

OREGON NEWS.

Douglas county has 3,730 school children. The well known firm of Clarke & Henderson, of Portland, have failed. Jackson county has 2,993 school children, Josephine, 745, and Lake, 601. Portland will spend a million and a half of dollars in new buildings during the next year, if newspaper talk may be believed. Conductor Stroud of the O. & C. R. R., reports that fears are entertained by the farmers of the upper part of the Willamette valley and of the Umpqua valley, that their wheat will be killed by rust. Jackson Grant, an Indian charged with the murder of Dennis Spleen, at Portland, last year, has recently been tried and on a plea of guilty of murder in the second degree, was sentenced to the penitentiary for life.

The Romance of a New York Banker's Early Life.

The marriage of August Belmont to Miss Perry (daughter of the Commodore) was in its day a deep, interesting social event. Prior to that Belmont had no social standing. He was merely known in Wall street as agent for the Rothschilds, while aside from his office he was merely a fast man, whose money went freely in the most dissipated manner. He still carries the marks of his early career in a game leg, the result of a pistol shot received in a duel, occasioned, it is said, by an intrigue. Up to that time, indeed, Belmont was considered rather as an adventurer. His true name was Schonberg, which he changed to Belmont on his arrival here, and his family connections were unknown. Hence for a New York belle to marry such a man could not but create a sensation. The wedding was preceded by the conveyance to the bride of a Fifth Avenue establishment and \$100,000 in first class securities, and it was not long before the Belmonts were received among the creme de la creme.

Foreign News.

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WESTERN WASHINGTON.

Fall wheat is beginning to assume the yellow, and is nearly ready for harvest. The farmers don't need to be told to "make lay while the sun shines," as they are hard at it. Mail service from Olympia to Elma, in Clallam county, will be increased to twice a week soon. Owing to the late rains the harvest in Clallam county will commence about this season as usual. It is expected that the Puget Mill Company will transfer their working force from Gamble to Utsalady, and thus practically abandon Gamble for the present. A reception was tendered to Colonel G. O. Haller, at Port Townsend, recently, upon his arrival at that place from the East. The famous Hutchinson Family was present and sang an appropriate song for the occasion. One of the Port Townsend papers says their Immigration Aid Society is in full blast, but it can hardly keep pace with the railroad excitement which is growing apace in the minds of the people. The latest rumor is that the New York Herald will send a correspondent to reside in Port Townsend.

Women as Government Clerks.

The employment of female clerks in Washington has become an established thing, and, as it would seem, purely on merit. At the present there are employed in the departments 1,300 women, at salaries ranging from \$800 to \$1,800. But one receives this highest amount, though many receive from \$1,200 to \$1,400. Few of them resign, and few leave their places to marry and settle into domestic life. The greatest experts in counting money and detecting counterfeits are among the lady employes. The appointment of women to these places was first made by Secretary Chase in 1862, and the highest salary paid was \$600. Their usefulness and aptness for the work being demonstrated, they have steadily increased in numbers, and have been able to command salaries approximating the wages of the men who formerly occupied these places. Few of the many ill things prophesied as the result of such an innovation have occurred, and the heads of departments would seriously object to make any change now. It is a gratification to see new fields of usefulness opening up to the women of the land, more especially when they prove themselves so fully competent as in the departments at Washington.

That Barrel.

Just as the last rays of the setting sun was gliding the church spire and whitewashing the back kitchens of Detroit the other afternoon, a man and a barrel were discovered at a stairway on Monroe avenue. He was a small man and a big barrel, and pedestrians who saw him looking up the stairs and back at the barrel inferred that it was his intention to elevate it to the third story. But how? "I'd rig a tackle and pulley in that third story window," said the first man who halted. "That's your easiest way, and there's no danger of accident." He leaned against the lamp post to calculate on the length of the rope and the lifting power required, and along came a second man, who took in the situation at a glance, and said: "Go and get some scantling fourteen feet long and lay 'em on the stairs. Then two men can roll that barrel up there as slick as grease." The little man looked around in a helpless sort of way, and a third man came blustering up, and called out: "Want to get that barrel up stairs, eh? Well, now fasten your pulley at the head of the stairs, and ten men down here can snake the barrel up in no time. Where's your tackle?" By this time the crowd had increased to twenty, and was pretty evenly divided between a dead lift through one of the front windows and a pulley at the head of the stairs; but the man who suggested the skids had a very loud voice, and was determined to carry his point. Taking off his coat, he said: "I know what I am talking about, and I say that I can skid that barrel up there across. You just wait a minute." He crossed the street to an unfinished building and returned with a couple of 2x4 scantlings and laid them down on the stairs, and the crowd now numbered fifty. "You want this barrel on the third floor, do you?" he asked of the little man. "Yes—but—but—" "But what?" "Why, I was going to wait for my wife to get the clothes horse out of the upper hall. She's all ready now, and I'll take it up." And the little man shouldered the barrel and trotted briskly up the stairs between the skids. It was empty!—Detroit Free Press.

THE LATE HEAVY FROST, AND THE LESSONS IT HAS TAUGHT.

On the 1st day of August, the Palouse and Spokan countries were visited by an unprecedentedly heavy frost. We were loth to make any statements regarding this highly important matter until, by a ride of over two hundred miles, the editor of this paper became fully conversant with the extent of damage done, and the localities subject to greatest injury. Many lessons have been taught by the late frosts, which are worthy of remembrance. The frost of which we write was the best stroke of the season that the hand of providence has made for the benefit of new settlers. There can now be no doubt that frosts are possible in certain localities in this new country, during any month of the year. This does not prove, however, that they are probable, except in the spring and fall, as is usual in other countries. Gardens planted in low, heavy and damp soil are subject to injury even at this season of the year, by any heavy frost, should it possibly occur. Tender vegetables, planted on elevated and warm locations, generally escape damage from frosts. Timothy, oats, barley, and grain sown simply for hay, should be grown on the bottoms, while the results of recent experience has successfully demonstrated the fact that the natural field for tender vegetables and wheat grown for grain is the upland portion of the farm.

It is now an evident fact that the earlier settlers who have made their selections from the bottom lands are aware that for general farming purposes the lands now being taken up around them are superior to their own in many cases. This will have a tendency to settle many upland farms which have heretofore been rated as inferior to tracts more level with soil of a heavier, darker nature. Most of the bottom gardens in the Deep Creek, White Bluffs, Four Lakes, Palouse and upper Spokan countries (save those on gravelly lands) were injured by the late frosts, while many upland gardens were wholly free from damage. We trust that another year's planting will give evidence of the lessons taught during the present season.

THE PALOUSE GOLD MINES.

It now becomes evident that Palouse City, directly, and other sections of this new country, indirectly, are to receive great benefits from the discoveries of rich mines at the head waters of the Palouse river. Many of our readers are aware that mining operations, on a very small scale, have been carried on in the vicinity named for more than a year past. But recent prospecting parties have discovered quartz ledges which promise rich returns, if properly worked. Many prominent citizens of Palouse City and Colfax, have interested themselves in the two mining companies recently organized. It is the intention—so we are informed—to place a ten-stamp mill in readiness for work, this coming fall, if possible. Sample lots of the quartz have been sent away for tests. Returns are anxiously awaited. A stampede may be expected this fall or early in the spring. Some fifty white miners are at work in the Palouse Gold Field. Coarse gold is washed out in limited quantities. We recently saw one solid piece from those mines worth seventy-six dollars. Several thousands of dollars worth of gold dust have recently been purchased by the merchants at Palouse City, from white and Chinese miners, and shipped to San Francisco. We give the above statements on the authority of responsible men. Future developments will probably place the Palouse Gold Fields to be decidedly rich. Flour, pork and vegetables are easily and cheaply obtained in the new mining district. We do not want anyone to get excited over this statement of facts. If gold exists in paying quantities in the new mines, it will certainly take capital and persevering labor to obtain it.

OUR COUNTRY 'TIS OF THEE.

From the Walla Walla Watchman.

How often have we penned sketches and descriptions of our valleys so fair and mountains so grand! and yet after all, the people afar want to know, and new comers search for more information, concerning our country and the land we love, but the best written picture and description will fail to convey an adequate idea of our resources, wealth and grandeur. By every mail we receive letters of inquiry and stamps to send papers, containing information concerning this country and it is this constant yawning, which prompts us to write, and write again, about the country in which we dwell and call our "Home." Tell friends abroad and new comers at home, that this is a glorious country, far better than it looks to be. Tell them that we have winters which are sometimes very rigorous and summers frequently hot and even oppressive, but such a thing as a failure of crop, drought, or everlasting rain is unknown in this country. Our wheat fields are our standing boast and glory, in fact, whatever we put into the ground, seems to thrive, and he who sows is sure of a harvest. No country under the blue canopy of high Heaven has such uniform, propitious harvest weather as we enjoy, neither can they show up as many bushels of wheat to the acre. To look at our soil, one would not believe it, but watch the endless strings of terraces, as they bring the golden cereal to the depot for shipment, and while new comers stand and wonder where it all comes from, old settlers scratch their heads in perplexity and marvel how we will get all our grain to the market? All hail the coming of railroads, for there are hardly teams enough to do the harvesting, far less the hauling to distant stations. Will it pay to raise wheat? is no longer the question, but can we get it to the market when it is raised? Many will feel a little disappointed this year, but still such are agreeable disappointments and of short duration. As immigrants begin to "roll in," advise, even assist them if necessary. Tell them to put up feed for their stock and to prepare for a hard winter and then if it should be mild, it won't hurt; but it does hurt, when people are misinformed and are made to believe that we have an eternal spring, and that men need not work, that all our wheat is a volunteer crop, and one can hunt and fish while the crops mature. 'Tis false! True, this country is easily farmed, our climate is the best in the world, and we enjoy cool nights in summer and splendid weather during winter, still all men who intend to prosper, must go to work with a will, and peace and plenty will be therewith. There are thousands upon thousands of acres of Government and railroad land still awaiting the tiller's hands, not as level as a floor, but as productive as the garden of Eden. Our big cities in the East are crowded with the very men we want, but many couldn't be driven out with clubs. They would rather suffer hunger, than to move out into the far distant West, erroneously called; a wild country, because we have 70 so much vacant and unsettled land, yet our people are not wild, neither is our country. Our little cities are graced with churches and seminaries, and our hills and valleys are dotted with school houses. A musical instrument adorns almost every farmer's home, our people are noted for intelligence, liberality and whole-souled generosity and our society is as good as anywhere on the face of the globe, but he who aims to gain not only in health but also in wealth on our climate alone, is the worst deceived man that God ever put breath into. Working for wages on our farms is not very remunerative, but it gives a new comer a chance to get acquainted with the country and its people, besides earning an honest dollar. The chief object of every man, however, ought to be to create a home. This is the country, where the golden opportunity is freely offered to the homeless and industrious, and he who diligently seeks will surely find it, unless he be totally blind to the grand scene, which surrounds us.

Buy a copy of THE TIMES.

ALL ABOUT THE COUNTRY.

EDITORIAL NOTES BY THE WAY.

On Wednesday evening of last week, we left Spokan Falls, starting on an extended tour through the Spokan and Palouse sections of country. The evening's ride carried us across Hangman creek, up Lake creek, and over a portion of country particularly covered with timber, whose camp fires of immigrants were frequently seen. We carried all night with the family of W. A. Sanborn, who has been a resident on a valuable farm about fifteen miles from Spokan Falls for several years past. Mr. S. has about one hundred and five acres under cultivation. He is a progressive farmer, and is well pleased with the results of his farming operations.

On Thursday morning, we passed the original site of Pine Grove, and carried an hour at the portable saw mill of Gradin, Moore & Bab, which is cutting some four and five thousand feet of lumber per day. The quality is not the best, owing to the class of timber they are working. The demand for this lumber continues to be highly satisfactory to the owners of the mill, as it is situated in close proximity to a large and rich farming district. Our route during the remainder of the day was through a very rich farming district, with evidences of prosperity and words of satisfaction greeting us on every hand.

Having reached the farm of Jan. S. Davis, we accepted an urgent invitation to tarry with ourselves and family till the morrow. It is almost needless to add that the farm owned by this gentleman is one of the most extensive north of Snake river. A railroad survey of one of "Gould's lines" has recently terminated at this point. A school district is also to be organized at this settlement.

A ride of fourteen miles, on Friday morning, brought us again into the country seat of Whitman and business center of the entire Palouse country. Colfax assumes an air of business importance to which she is justly entitled. The advertising columns of THE TIMES certainly attest the fact that Colfax has a very enterprising class of business men. It is also an evident fact that the enterprise exhibited by the business men of this town has maintained it as the commercial center of a vast extent of country. A street sprinkler is here kept in motion during the present heated term. Improvements are steadily going on in and about this little metropolis.

An evening's ride over eighteen miles of excellent rolling prairie lands brought us to Palouse City, where are located a grist mill, two saw mills, one planing mill, two general stores (one of which is advertised in THE TIMES), two drug stores, one hotel, one livery stable, two butcher shops, one tin shop, two blacksmith shops, three physicians and a lawyer. Palouse city is located on the Palouse river, near the Idaho line, on a steep hill side; but notwithstanding appearances, will become, in the future, a point of considerable importance, if agricultural and mining interests are developed as largely as they promise to be. This is a very healthy locality, although physicians have had considerable practice on account of accidents that have occurred to an unusual extent.

The road between Palouse City and Farmington, which is fourteen miles in length, measures a fine scope of agricultural lands. Farmington lies on the W. T. side of the boundary line between this and Idaho Territories. The little town is situated in a delightful farming district, and has one general store, one drug store, one hotel, one livery stable, two blacksmith shops, with twenty four farm houses in sight of the town.

The farming lands about Farmington, as well as those between that place and Spangle, are among the very best in the Territory, and properly described as gently rolling prairie.

We had the pleasure of spending the Sabbath with our time-honored friend Maj. Wimpey, who has been a resident on Hangman creek for the past seven years. He has an excellent farm, with an unusual number of acres under cultivation. In company with himself and members of his family, we took a drive in that new spring wagon, on Sabbath day, and attended the Sabbath school in a neighboring school house, which is situated in Strawberry valley. Judging from the number of farm houses in the vicinity, we could but conclude that the attendance at the Sabbath school was rather slim, although the very warm weather prevailing may have induced many to remain at their homes who ought, otherwise to have given the good cause encouragement by their presence. Farmers are very busy with harvesting operations, all along Hangman creek, and vicinity. You do not find much better country anywhere, than is found in the portion of country of which we are now writing. Hangman creek has but little running water, at present, but it still abounds with large numbers of trout, and drains a large territory. Rock creek and Rattler's Run are tributary

to this stream. These tributaries, as well as others of lesser note, are lined with rich farming lands, adjacent to timber and well watered with springs and very small brooks.

We tarried at the farm house of Judge Lucien Blaine (twenty-three miles from Spokan) for several hours. While there, had the pleasure of listening to music on the organ, by a son of Judge Smythe, a recent arrival from California. Mr. Blaine belongs to that numerous brotherhood of bachelors for which his section of country has become so noted. In fact, within a very limited radius, from the Judge's home, there are over one hundred and twenty bachelors who might furnish comfortable homes for as many wives. If circumstances would only permit. The man who will direct the attention of a worthy class of women to this section of country, and cause them to come hither and join in the work of making this wilderness "blossom as the rose," will certainly have done a grand and good work.

Our ride to the Falls, after night fall, was a pleasant one, with weather cool, atmosphere pure, a starlight evening and a good road.

Thus ended an extended tour, which pleased us in many respects, and was crowned with many items of practical information, which, in future, will probably prove beneficial to many of the readers of THE TIMES.

Mr. Francis H. Cook, of the "Times" Publishing Company, will probably start for Puget Sound during the coming week. Being a member of the Legislature, and representing the Council district of Pierce, Mason and Chehalis counties—extending from the summit of the Cascade range to the Pacific,—he feels in duty bound to travel over his district before the assembling of that important body. Mr. Cook will go by way of Colfax, Dayton, Walla Walla and Yakima City, and will probably have a pretty good idea of what the people of Eastern Washington are really entitled to before the meeting of the Legislature, which will occur during the first week in October, and continue for forty days.

Columbia County.

From the Columbia Chronicle.] We have great reasons to feel proud of our country in every respect. In the first place, the most populous county in the Territory, its population comprising a thrifty, industrious class of people. A county containing a great area of farming country, which for productivity can not be surpassed, unusually good water power, which some day must be fully utilized, and generally speaking, resources which few countries can equal. We do not wish to grow more enthusiastic over the country than the facts will justify; nor do we think there is danger. We do not wish to deceive people by misrepresenting our country, thus inducing them to immigrate en masse. But regarding courageously against these dangers, we can say truthfully, that for climate, general health, and circumstances which contribute largely toward making a country desirable, this portion of Eastern Washington is not often overestimated.

Our population has increased materially during the past year, and a large majority of our seven thousand people have permanent homes. The country is rapidly gaining in wealth, the thousands of acres of good farming land are gradually being taken up and the aggregate crop this year will greatly exceed any former one. Towns and villages have rapidly sprung up, post-offices have been established, and what a few years ago was in truth a "howling wilderness" is rapidly giving way to an ever increasing civilization.

Consider this and the fact that the country will soon demand it, and you will see that ere long we shall have an abundance of transportation. If the prices justified, Columbia county would to-day yield an astonishing amount of surplus grain. Stock raising is also an important feature in the country.

There will surely be a time when a market will be furnished our productions. The immigration we need is not the adventurer, or the one who expects a livelihood without the customary labor. The country is not adapted to such as these; but such as come among us seeking homes, who are industrious and will assist in developing the resources of the country, will not be disappointed with this portion of the Northwest.

There is a quiet courtesy and modest unobtrusiveness about a wise advertisement that creates a certain responsive feeling of sympathy in the reader. We all like to be solicited, and it is natural to suppose that he who most politely, clearly and persistently solicits us, stands the better chance for our trade. The familiar advertisements of local papers almost cover these points with great tact and ingenuity.—E.S.

How to Reach this Country.

Inquiring letters are so frequently received, as to the best mode of reaching this new country, the rates of fare, the shortest routes, &c., that we have compiled the following facts for the express benefit of those who would come among us. Those persons who have friends contemplating a visit to this country, either for pleasure or profit, ought secure some extra copies of this week's edition of THE TIMES:

There are three routes which Eastern people may take in coming hither. If a person wants to save time, and desires to bring stock, wagons, &c., the quickest and most direct route would be to come from Omaha to Ogden; thence by wagon to the new country, traversing the distance from Ogden in two or three weeks, when roads are good—say by the way of Salt Lake City, and thence by rail to Kelton, at a cost of about \$50 in emigrant car fares by stage to Walla Walla, at an expense of \$75, exclusive of meals, and on to Colfax or Spokan Falls, at an additional expense of 100 and seven dollars, respectively. The remaining route is via San Francisco, by rail, thence to Portland, Oregon, by ocean steamer; thence to Astoria, by "S.W. Fare to Portland, \$3 to \$30, according to cabin occupied, and date of departure on the route; to Almo, \$18, exclusive of meals and berth. The overland railroad company makes but little difference in price of through tickets to San Francisco or Kelton. At the present time, the route via San Francisco and Portland is undoubtedly the easiest and cheapest, provided you are not accompanied by your own team.

Immigrants from Oregon and California, in the earlier part of the season, often come by water to Lewes or Almo; thence overland by teams. Those who travel without teams should come by boat to Penasco or Almo, and there take the stage for the upper country via Colfax. Many families make the entire trip overland. Sweet smokers come by way of Portland and Astoria, unless they want a delightful horseback ride over the Cascade mountains in mid-summer. The Snoqualmie route is the best for horsemen, leading the traveler by way of the Kittitas Valley, Yakima City and Wenatchee, to the summit of the Cascade range, and thence to the Columbia river. Accommodations on the Columbia river boats are excellent, and every attention is paid to the comfort and convenience of passengers. No one who has an opportunity to do so should fail to take a trip either up or down the Columbia river, where the scenery is magnificent and beautiful in the extreme.

MISCELLANEOUS ADS.

For Sale. A Portable Saw Mill, in good working order, and eight yoke of work cattle. Apply to J. M. Gray, Col. Pine Grove, or Jenkins & Nosler, Spokan Falls.

New Store, NEW FIRM, NEW GOODS. Always on Hand. A full assortment of MACHINERY, WAGONS, PLOW, GROceries, DRY GOODS, SHOES, BOOTS, AND HARDWARE. The following are a few:

- 4 Pounds Coffee, \$1.00
- 1 Pound Best Brand Tobacco, .80
- 5 Cans Lye, 1.00
- 4 Papers Saleratus, .50
- 12 Pounds Nails, 1.00
- Nails per Keg, 7.25
- Syrup per Keg, 9.50
- 1 Pound Tea, .50

Our Prices: We do not wish to grow more enthusiastic over the country than the facts will justify; nor do we think there is danger. We do not wish to deceive people by misrepresenting our country, thus inducing them to immigrate en masse. But regarding courageously against these dangers, we can say truthfully, that for climate, general health, and circumstances which contribute largely toward making a country desirable, this portion of Eastern Washington is not often overestimated.

Are Way Down. GIVE US A CALL. SPANGLE & HINSHLITZ, SPANGLE, W. T. Jun 19.

The N. P. R. R. has started, and so has the Celebrated

Rockford Saw-mill. ROCKFORD, STEVENS CO., Farnsworth Worley & Co., Prop's.

We are now prepared to furnish the building lumber and fencing constantly on hand. All kinds of Building Lumber and Fencing constantly on hand. House Bill Lumber, for cash, only \$10 per 1,000 feet.

LAND OFFICE AT COLFAX, W. T. Notice is hereby given that the following 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, viz: THOS. FORD, who filed declaratory statement No 933 for lots 1 and 2 section 25, T. 1, Township 25 N. of Range 45 East, and names the following as his witnesses, viz: Hiram Williams, Stevens Co., and Joseph Moran of Stevens Co. W. H. JAMES, Register.

W. P. Ragsdale & COMPANY, PALOUSE CITY, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in GENERAL MERCHANDISE, BOOTS, HATS, SHOES, CAPS AND A General Assortment of Goods. PRODUCE taken in exchange. 2124.

SPOKAN FALLS ADVERTISEMENTS

California House, W. C. Gray, Proprietor. The California House is kept in first class style, with pleasant rooms, neat furniture, and a table always supplied with the best the market affords.

Board, per week, \$ 5 00 do do (with lodgings) 6 00 do per day do 1 50 Single meals, 50

Ample accommodations for families. **REMEMBER!** **The Boss Store!** FREIDENRICH & BERG, PROP'RS.

Keep always on hand an A 1 selected stock of **General Merchandise** Embracing most everything imaginable, at prices to suit the closest buyer.

Jenkins & Nosler, LAW AND LAND OFFICE, Spokan Falls, Stevens County W. T.

Prompt attention will be given to all kinds of law business—and we conduct a general land agency business—Plans of vacant land in Stevens Co. kept on hand, and much valuable information may be obtained from us touching the location, and value of lands—and we buy and sell land, claims, and town property. We correct our maps, by abstract of allings in the Land Office weekly—and attend to Contested cases—Fillings on land may be procured through us—both Government and Rail Road

1,000 MEN WANTED, As customers to the **GROCERY & BAKERY** SPOKAN FALLS.

Always on hand a full stock of choice GROCERIES, at prices to suit the times. Canned goods a specialty. Everything in the Bakery line to be found here.

Call; see; and be satisfied. **E. B. HUNSAKER,** Proprietor. July 4.

Pioneer Market Always on hand a choice supply of **FRESH MEATS** such as BEEF, MUTTON and PORK.

Minsterson & Sullivan, Proprietors, Spokan Falls. July 24.

City Market Always on hand a choice supply of Fresh Meats, BEEF, MUTTON, PORK, and SAUSAGE.

Willson & Still, Prop'rs. Jun 26.

SPOKAN FALLS Saw & Planing Mill COMPANY, GEO. A. PEASE, Manager.

Our aim is to supply the demand with an excellent quality of **TONGUE AND GROOVE FLOORING, SIDING, MISTIC, LATHS, SHINGLES, &c.** Orders respectfully solicited. 6m

SPOKAN FALLS Shoe Shop, J. B. BLALOCK, Prop'r.

Having provided myself with good material, I am prepared to do superior work, at prices to suit the times. **BOOTS AND SHOES** Made to order, and guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

REPAIRING Promptly and neatly done. Give me a trial and become satisfied. 6m

SPOKAN FALLS ADS, CONTINUED.

ALBERT M. SNYDER, ATTORNEY FOR E. S. CLARKS, Notary Public, Copyist, Collector of Rents, Accounts, &c. Spokan Falls, W. T. PRE-EMPTION ENTRIES MADE AND HOMESTEAD FINAL PROOFS TAKEN FOR SETTLERS. CONFERRING DONE. LOANS NEGOTIATED.

THREE MONTHS PAY. Officers, Soldiers and Seamen of the Mexican War have been granted three months' extra pay by Congress. The Widows, Children, Brothers and Sisters of deceased Soldiers and Sailors are entitled under the act. All such will do well to call on me and make application for the same.

ARRANGERS OF PENSIONS. All persons who are now drawing pensions in consequence of the death of soldiers, from causes which originated in the service of the United States during the late Rebellion, or in consequence of wounds, injuries or diseases received or contracted in said service, during said war are now entitled by a law of Congress lately passed, to receive legal pay from date of discharge. Persons having such claims will do well to call on me and have their claims made and forwarded immediately, as each claim will be filed and numbered as received, and adjusted in their numerical order. First come, first served.

INDIAN WAR CLAIMS Of Washington and Oregon of 1855 and 1856 can now be collected. Late Indian War claims of Oregon and Washington collected for claimants. Letters of inquiry must contain Postage Stamps for reply, and addressed as indicated above.

SPOKAN FALLS Livery, FEED AND SALE STABLE. M. D. WRIGHT, Prop'r.

Carrriages, Wagons and Teams to let, by the day, or for excursion parties, to be responsible parties. **SADDLE HORSES FOR HIRE.** Animals let in our charge will be carefully attended to.

Feed for horses always on hand, and for sale in large or small quantities. Leave your orders at any time. 6m

SPOKAN FALLS Restaurant Sam'l T. Arthur, Proprietor.

Having opened a first-class Restaurant and Boarding House, on Front street, I am prepared to accommodate the resident and traveling public. Board by the day or week, with or without lodging. Meals at all reasonable hours.

New Drug Store, I am now prepared to furnish every thing in the line of Drugs, Toilet articles, Stationery and Notions, at my new store on Front Street.

shingles. HAVERMALE & ELLIS, Propose to keep on hand and FOR SALE, IN SPOKAN FALLS, a superior class of shingles. July 24

Millinery. Mrs. E. Parks would respectfully invite the ladies of Spokan Falls and vicinity, that she is prepared to furnish all kinds of MILLINERY GOODS, HATS, BONNETS, TRIMMINGS, ETC., which will be sold at the lowest possible prices. June 5.

SPOKAN FERRY. I will be at the ferry to accommodate those who wish to cross, between the hours of 6 A. M., and 6 P. M. **CHARLES WARNER,** Spokan Falls. July 4.

COLFAX AND SPOKAN FALLS Stage Line! James Menahan, Prop'r.

Stages leave Colfax Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings, and leave Spokan Falls on Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, at 5 o'clock. Fare, each way, \$7.00. Through trip made each way.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE. J. M. JONES Justice of the Peace, is now prepared to transact all business pertaining to his office in SPOKAN FALLS. July 25m

SPOKAN BRIDGE, COWLEY & FORD, Prop'rs.

General Merchants. Any person who has anything to sell, and wants to sell it, and all persons who wish to purchase anything, are invited to come and see us.

LAND OFFICE AT COLFAX, W. T. Notice is hereby given that the following 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, viz: CHAS. D. WALTON, Pre-emption Entry No. 623, for the N E 1/4 of sec 24 Township 23 N. of Range 44 E, and names the following as his witnesses, viz: Andrew Johnson of Stevens Co., W. T., and Charles Waggoner, of Stevens Co., W. T. W. H. JAMES, Register. July 24

OUR COLUMN.

---WW AA NN TT EE DD---

IMMEDIATELY!

---2,908---

READERS,

FOR THE COLUMNS OF THE

Spokan Times.

SUBSCRIBE AND PAY FOR IT

And send it regularly to your friends

Take an INTEREST in Your

HOME PAPER.

THE **Spokan Times** HAS A LARGE AND RAPIDLY INCREASING CIRCULATION

---IN THE---

Spokan PALOUSE COUNTRIES.

BUSINESS MEN WILL CONSULT THEIR BEST INTERESTS BY ADVERTISING IN THESE COLUMNS.

IF YOU

Want a situation, Want a salesman, Want a servant girl, Want to rent a store, Want to rent a house, Want to sell a piano, Want to sell a horse, Want to sell a carriage, Want a boarding place, Want to borrow money, Want to sell real estate, Want a job of carpentering, Want a job of blacksmithing, Want to sell a house and lot, Want to find any one's address, Want to sell a piece of furniture, Want to find an owner for lost property, Want to advertise to advantage, Want to buy a second hand carriage, Want to find anything you have lost, use the advertising columns of this paper. Look at our advertising columns, and see what information they contain which will concern you or your business interests.

Barrah for the Railroad!

Two lines on the route of the Northern Pacific railroad, from White Bluffs Prairie to Spokane Falls, have already been surveyed by Col. Weekes' party. Estimates are now being made on the cost of construction over said lines. We are informed by Col. Weekes that either line is practicable, and that the Company may exercise its choice as to a high or low bridge over Hangman creek. After the expiration of a few days, Col. Weekes' party will continue the survey toward the mouth of Snake, and will probably meet Mr. Clark's party, six weeks from this date, about forty miles southwest from the Falls of Spokane. We also understand that Mr. White is running a new line from Yakima City via Priest Rapids to a point on the main line between Spokane Falls and the mouth of Snake river. The first cargo of iron for 25 or 30 miles of the road will soon be down on the Columbia. There is yet a probability that contracts for grading on the main line between the mouth of Snake river and Spokane Falls will be let during the coming fall and winter.

Mass Meeting at Colville.

Pursuant to notice, the citizens of Colville valley assembled in mass meeting at the court house, Fort Colville, on the 9th day of August, 1876. Meeting called to order by electing Mr. Jacob Stitzel chairman and J. Monaghan Secretary. The chairman stated that the object of the meeting was to take into consideration the propriety of straightening and clearing out the obstructions in the Colville river, and also, for the purpose of organizing an Agricultural Society. The benefits to be derived therefrom were eloquently set forth by the Chairman. After which a committee consisting of Messrs. Nelson, Demers and Winslow Hill, was selected to view and carefully examine the obstructions and to employ a competent engineer to assist; and that the examination be made as soon as possible, and the committee report at a future meeting the probable cost of clearing and straightening the river. It was further agreed that a subscription list be circulated to raise the necessary funds to defray the expenses of the committee, and that Mr. S. Oppenheimer take charge of the subscription list.

The organization of an Agricultural Society was deferred for the present. Moved that the Secretary furnish a copy of the proceedings of this meeting to the Spokan Times for publication.

On motion, meeting adjourned.

J. Monaghan, Sec.

THE HEALING LAKE.—Much has been said about the mineral lake in Stevens county, usually known as the Medicine Lake, and is one of the four lakes which christened that section as the Four Lake country. To bathe in it is like getting champagne. The water rises a ladder like the finest toilet soap. Seal by sheep are driven thither and are cured by frequent dips in the lake. Men afflicted with rheumatism and even psoriasis try the water and go away healed. A Mr. Sullivan lives at the lake. When he came there, he was almost blind, and by the frequent use of this water, he has regained his sight and can see again as good as ever. The Four Lake country is therefore a poor country for doctors. One young physician located there some time ago, but finding no practice, he went to herding sheep. Few appreciate the healing powers of this wonderful medicine lake, but the time will come when it will be a Mecca for the sick and ailing.—Watchman.

Sheep are kept out of Granite and Medical lakes, the two bodies of water so much prized by those who have tested their healing and cleansing properties.

WALLA WALLA COUNTY.—The county for the year 1876, according to the Assessor's roll, contains \$2,697,580 of property assessed valuation, which is about 1/2 of the real value. Land under cultivation: timothy, 1726 acres; wheat, 46,558; barley, 11,270; oats, 2,095; corn, 680; orchards, 925 acres. Population of the county, 6,315, up to July 1, 1876. Make a note of this.

FOR SALE.—A good two horse wagon and new plow for sale, very cheap for one week. Inquire at this office.

Rowick W. Taylor, of Colfax, is the artistic painter of the Palouse. He does excellent work, at reasonable rates. Call upon or address him, wherever you wish any work in his line done.

Josh Billings suggests that many young poets might be able to collect his scattered thoughts if he would look into an editor's waste basket early in the morning.

BRIEF MENTION.

H. M. Hodges' new steam ferry at Wallula is now in running condition. Colville Valley people are "up and doing." We like good business prospects.

Mr. Gray is having a porch extended along the west side of the California House.

New comers seem to be favorably impressed with the farming lands they have tested in this vicinity.

The Old Folks' Concert will take place one week from Saturday evening next. A very pleasant entertainment is promised.

A valuable bed of coal, eight feet thick, has been discovered somewhere near Old's ferry, on Snake river, at Farwell Bend.

A nice lot of post office boxes has been introduced to the post office in this place. The same thing has been done at Spangle.

Times in the Spokan country are comparatively lively, at present. They will be more so as soon as the harvesting season is fairly closed.

The Congregational Church at Colfax, will be dedicated on Sunday, Sep. 7. The new edifice is a credit to the people of Colfax, and its builder, Mr. Blackstone.

W. H. Smallwood, register of the land office at Vancouver, is reported to have deserted a wife and family and married another woman. Let him step down and out.

Agitation of the herd law still continues in Whitman county, among those who have, and many who have not, interests directly connected with the workings of this law.

W. H. Mastin has something to say among our list of Colfax advertisements. When you go to Colfax, and need anything in his line, be sure to give him a call. He keeps a full stock.

A German named William Weidenhoff, recently from Seattle, took away his own life, by cutting his throat with a penknife. He has a wife and two children in Montana.

It is still a much-sought-after design with many to bathe themselves in the healing waters of Granite and Medical lakes, a few miles west of Spokane Falls. We are of the opinion that next summer will bring hundreds of invalids and tourists to the banks of those wonderful lakes.

By to-morrow evening THE TIMES printing material will have been removed into its new office, on Fifth street. Call and see us in our new quarters. Plenty of time to spend in taking the names of distant friends to whom you would send the paper. New advertisements written out on short notice.

Thermometer 103 in the shade, with several near approaches to these figures, during the past five or six days, at Colfax and Spokane Falls. The same may be said of Palouse City, Farmington, Spangle, Four Lakes, Deep Creek and White Bluff Prairie. Nothing like doing things up brown, when done at all.

From L. P. Berry Esq., of Colfax, we learn that while the population of Whitman county was only 3,700 last year, it is now 5,000. The real and personal property of the county, now valued at \$1,400,000, against a valuation of only \$800,000 last year. This shows a pretty fair increase, and is but a practical index to the growth of Eastern Washington.

LARGE FLEECE.—S. G. Reed, of Oregon, sheared a merino buck, the clip of which weighed 22 1/2 pounds of clean wool. A challenge has been sent out to the world to beat it. The Mountain Sentinel has a correspondent who lays over this banner a few pounds. We give below his own words and challenge any man to come to the front and make a better showing: "As they want any one that can beat it not to hold their peace, I send you the weight of one of my buck's fleeces, three years old, brought of Mr. Longley from White & Putnam's flock, Walla Walla. He sheared 32 pounds of clean wool; there were no tags to keep out. We took the advantage of S. G. Reed, we sheared him in daylight."

IMPORTANCE OF AILING BEDS.—The desire of an energetic housekeeper to have her work completed at an early hour in the morning causes her to leave one of the most important items undone. The most efficient purifying of beds and bed clothes cannot take place if time is not allowed for the free circulation of pure air to remove all human impurities which have collected during the hours of slumber. At least two or three hours should be allowed for the complete removal of odors of insensible perspiration which are absorbed by the bed. Every day this airing should be done. Occasionally bedding constantly used should be carried into the open air, and when practicable, left exposed to the sun and wind for a half day.

Strangeway & Dwyer, of Colfax, have the largest supply of furniture in this upper country. They are always prepared to do upholstering, Furniture, bedding and scroll work made to order on shortest notice.

There's a great difference between house-keeping and boarding out," said Mr. Youngblood, "for when I boarded out, I had to wait sometimes half an hour for my dinner, but now I have it just when I can get it."

Military Notes.

Headquarters of the 2nd Regiment U. S. Infantry, Gen. Frank Wheaton Lieut. Commanding, are being removed from Fort Lapwai to Fort Coeur d'Alene. The gentlemanly commanding officer has already reached his new and exceptionally pleasant post. He will be joined—as soon as transportation can be obtained—by Lieut. Chas. W. Rowell, Regimental Adjutant; Band Leader John Gileson; Sergt. Major H. Morritt, Quartermaster Sergt. John Berry, and Drum Major E. Settes.

Co. "B," 2d Inf., Capt. Charles A. Dempsey, together with Lieut. Abner Haines and 2d Lieut. W. T. Hancock, are soon to arrive at Fort Coeur d'Alene from Fort Lapwai.

Lieut. James Ulio, in command of Co. D, 2d Infantry, passed through Colfax on Monday last, enroute to the Okanogan, where the new post is to be established.

Lieut. Rowell recently married the daughter of General Wheaton, at Portland.

Capt. Clark, with wife and child, will soon be living at Fort Coeur d'Alene.

Gen. Wheaton, wife and child, accompanied by Dr. Myron McClellan, left Spokane Falls yesterday, for Fort Coeur d'Alene. We would acknowledge a very pleasant call from Gen. Wheaton, to whom we are indebted for important military items.

Lieut. M. C. Wilkinson, 3d Inf. of Columbia river gunboat fame, is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at Tualatin Acad-my and Pacific University, Forest Grove, Oregon, and ordered to report for duty accordingly.

Maj. L. S. Babbitt, U. S. A., who has been stationed for many years at Vancouver Arsenal, will leave in September for his new post, Fortress Monroe, much to the regret of hosts of friends.

Gen. Howard was in Lewiston last week making preparations for the new military post in Moses' country.

Gen. and Mrs. Forsyth, accompanied by their family, left on Thursday last for Clatsop beach. The General will proceed from Portland to Fort Klamath on court martial business. During the absence of Gen. Forsyth, Capt. Harris will be in command of Fort Walla Walla.

Capt. Putnam, from the camp in Kittitas valley, says the cavalry companies are ordered off, and the camp will soon be broken up. Capt. Winters, Co. E, will be stationed at Lapwai, and Col. Parnell, Co. F, will proceed to Camp Harney, to prevent Rinehart's starving Indians from eating him up.

Notes from Walla Walla. WALLA WALLA, W. T. Aug 4. We arrived here yesterday, after a four day's trip, with a four-horse team, through four inches of dust, at four P. M.

Harvest is just booming in this valley; wages from \$1.50 to \$3.00 per day.

Fruit is quite plentiful. Three wagons, loaded with plums, apples and apricots, started for the Spokan country yesterday.

Harvest on the Pataha is nearly completed.

Grain cutting is in its zenith on the Touchet. Heavy crops everywhere. A fire last Tuesday, destroyed one-half of the International hotel. Loss \$500.

CAMP MEETINGS.—The Methodist camping held near Palouse City was attended, on the last Sabbath, by four hundred persons. Five or six conversions took place during the session. The United Brethren held a meeting at Lincoln, with but poor success in the matter of new conversions, but quite enlightening withal. The Christian Church, with meetings at Lincoln up to last Sabbath, had some thirty conversions and baptisms.

An English journal frankly gives credit to American genius for at least fifteen inventions and discoveries which, it says, have been adopted all over the world. These triumphs of American genius are thus enumerated: First, the cotton gin; second, the plowing machine; third, the grass mow and grain reaper; fourth, the rotary printing press; fifth, navigation by steam; sixth, the hot air or calorific engine; seventh, the sewing machine; eighth, the India rubber industry; ninth, the machine manufacture of horse shoes; tenth, the sand blast for carving; eleventh, gauge lathe; twelfth, the grain elevator; thirteenth, artificial ice manufacture on a large scale; fourteenth, the electro-magnet and its practical application; fifteenth, the composing machine for printers. It is not often that American achievements in this direction receive due credit from such a source.

There's a great difference between house-keeping and boarding out," said Mr. Youngblood, "for when I boarded out, I had to wait sometimes half an hour for my dinner, but now I have it just when I can get it."

Fruit as Summer Food.

The American people are rapidly adopting the French idea of using fruit as a leading article of food during the summer season. "What can your people live on?" was asked of a French political economist who lately visited the United States, when the latter was recounting the low wages which are paid to French mechanics. "Bread and fruits," was the reply, "in fact, fruit is the principal article of food during the summer season." If the demand for domestic fruits keeps on increasing during the next five years as it has since 1875, the Frenchman's remark will become equally applicable to this country—applicable from choice, if not from necessity. Not long since we saw a statement, in which it is claimed that figures, supplied by the principal fruit importers and home dealers throughout the Union, show, most unmistakably, that the consumption during the summer months increases enormously as season succeeds season, and the summer consumption of meats is falling off proportionately. In this connection we will add that it is beginning to be understood by the great masses of the people that fruit is more healthful than meat, and if facts and figures were obtainable it is probable that it could be demonstrated to the satisfaction of all. At all events, physicians, without the slightest hesitation, affirm their belief in the statement. Now the application we wish to make is this: Inasmuch as California is gradually becoming the greatest fruit producing section in the world, we would like to impress upon the minds of farmers, fruit growers and others interested, the advantages they can avail themselves of by raising fruit for export, besides having a surplus for home demand. It is well known that California fruit, both green and dried, commands ready sale in the trans-Atlantic markets on account of its quality and flavor. Apples, strawberries, blackberries, and, in fact, many other fruits, can be grown here in great abundance, and scarcely surpassed in any other country. We would have fruit so plentiful and cheap that it could be used as a staple article of food, as it is in France, and some other countries. Even in California, with all the natural advantages for its culture, is still an expensive luxury which only the wealthy can enjoy. This can all be changed. We have the soil and climate. The fruit growing interest can be made to nearly equal wheat. Indeed, some enthusiastic writers have gone so far as to say that with proper knowledge of all the details of successful manipulation, in all stages of growth, this industry may soon become a leading one. When we take into consideration the fact that \$30,000,000 worth of fruits are annually exported into the United States, the greater part of which the Pacific Coast could supply, the vast field open to this branch of industry can be partially realized. It is said by a distinguished writer that the production of fruit for commercial purposes is the highest form of agriculture, and that it will yield a larger profit than any other product when it can all be saved and a market secured for its sale. The foreign demand for American fruit is now so great that England, Australia, Mexico, Japan and China will take all, both fresh and dried, that she can land in those markets in good condition. Peaches, plums and blackberries, may be preserved, and there is the whole world for a market. By the many new processes which of late have been brought into use, the business of curing fruit is becoming quite extensive in California, and can here be enlarged indefinitely.

For the purpose of showing the immense area of land which is especially suitable for the culture of fruit, without infringing upon the large tracts that now are and soon will be devoted to wheat growing. We will state that the valleys of the Yakima, Columbia, Snake and Spokan rivers, can be made to yield almost unlimited quantities of fruit. It is an established fact that these lands are adapted to the purpose named. It is hoped that this inviting prospect will encourage many to make large investments of money and labor in our midst.

The Progress of the Country. In a recent speech delivered in the United States senate, Hon. Justin A. Morrill of Vermont gave a suggestive sketch of the wonderful progress of the country during the past twenty years. A few of the facts may be condensed as follows: In 1861, the best the government could do was to borrow money at twelve per cent. interest. Since March 1877, the government has sold bonds and \$10 certificates bearing only four per cent. interest to the amount of \$846,000,000 thereby reducing the coin interest \$15,000,000 annually. The annual interest paid by the government in 1865 was over 180,000,000. On the completion of the present funding operations, Aug. 1, it will be less than \$4,000,000. In 1861 there were 31,429,891 souls, of whom 3,952,801 were slaves. Now there are thirty-eight states and eight territories, probably 48,000,000 of

population and no slaves. Then we had 31,000 miles of railway, now we have 81,000. Then it cost twenty-eight cents to take a bushel of wheat from Chicago to New York by water and sixteen cents by rail. Wheat has recently been taken from St. Louis to New York by rail for seven cents a bushel. The customs revenue in 1861 was in round numbers \$39,000,000, in 1865 \$333,000,000. In 1861 the amount of pig iron produced was 821,223 tons; in 1878 it was 2,086,594. In 1860 pig iron cost \$23 a ton; now it is \$18 50. Iron rails cost then \$48 75 a ton; now \$33 50. Then Bessemer steel cost \$165 a ton; now \$41. In 1860 the estimated amount of gold and silver in the country was \$300,000,000. Total \$407,000,000. Now there is in specie \$390,000,000; greenbacks 246,000,000; national bank notes, \$327,000,000—a total of paper and coin, all equal to gold in purchasing power, of over \$1,000,000,000, so more than two and one-half times as much as we had in 1860. In 1860 our exports of the precious metals exceeded our imports by \$57,000,000; in 1878 by less than \$4,000,000, showing that we then exported all our gold and silver, and that now we keep them.

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COLFAX ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW STORE! W. H. Mastin Having recently arrived in Colfax, is now ready for business. His stock is new and complete, consisting of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Gold Pens and Pencils, Spectacles, Pistols and Cartridges.

All of the new and standard varieties of Stationery and Cutlery. A complete stock of Cigars, Tobacco, Pipes and Jottoms. Special attention is given to repairing watches, Clocks and Jewelry of all kinds, and satisfaction guaranteed. All orders promptly attended to. Remember the place—East side of Main st., opposite the Ewart House, Colfax.

ROYAL DUKE STABLES, C. E. KING, Proprietor. Parties visiting Colfax are respectfully solicited to give this stable a trial.

PIONEER Drug Store. W. J. HAMILTON & CO., DRUGGISTS & APOTHECARIES. Dealers in all kinds of DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, Oils, Glass, PATENT MEDICINES, VARNISHES, BRUSHES, CUTLERY AND STATIONERY. Opposite the Post Office building, Colfax. April 24. 3m

Ewart House. COLFAX, W. T. THE LARGEST AND BEST KEPT HOTEL North of Walla Walla Good Accommodations, and REASONABLE CHARGES. The patronage of the Traveling and Resident Public is respectfully solicited. JAMES EWART, Proprietor. 6m

L. HALL & SON, Manufacturers and Dealers in their celebrated SUCTION PUMPS. Also, manufacturers of various styles of WAGONS, and Dealers in all sorts and descriptions of WAGON MATERIAL. ORDERS FROM THE COUNTRY Promptly attended to.

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The Spokan Times

THE INDEPENDENT FARMER.

Let rolling sleep of wind deep,
Let soldiers graze their armor,
But in my heart this host I keep-

RUOM'S GROWTH.

Says Gospel One to Gospel Two,
While shopping in the town:
"Old Mrs. Fry to me remarked,

OUR COUNTRY'S CONDITION AND PROSPECTS.

Close and impartial inquiry into
the present situation, at home and
abroad, remarks the San Francisco
Commercial Herald, will fail to
reveal any valid reason for the
existence of business depression, ex-

repair its ravages, and heal its
scars. Rooklessness gave place to
careful consideration; economy
followed upon the heels of waste-

EASTERN CAPITAL AMONG US.

In a recent issue of the Oregonian
it pictures the future of our
Pacific Northwest, giving a most
encouraging opinion of our natural
resources, and the development of
certain interests in a comparative
short time.

TERRITORIAL UNIVERSITY.

The Seattle Intelligencer has the following
to say concerning the University
of Washington: Recent University
troubles in Oregon should have
one effect at least—that of calling attention

EDITORIAL CLIPPINGS.

The duty on wheat imported into
Germany under the new tariff adopted
by that country will be about twelve
cents per 100 pounds.

THE FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

To WASH VEGETABLES.—Vegetables
should never be washed until
immediately before prepared for the
table. Lettuce is made almost worthless

OUR SABBATH DAY MUSINGS.

The United Presbyterians give an
average of 78 cents per member to
Foreign Missions.

OUR TERRITORY.

For the benefit of inquirers, and
in order to make our paper especially
interesting to those anticipating a
removal to this Territory, we have
prepared the following information:

OUR TERRITORY.

Washington Territory lies north of
the State of Oregon, and extends north
to British Columbia; the Pacific ocean
washes its shores on the west, while it reaches
out toward the east about 800 miles.

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out toward the east about 800 miles.

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POST OFFICES IN WASH. TER.

- CHIEF OF POSTS.
Cedarvale, Chesham Point, Elma,
Graham, Montrose, Oakville, Satsop,
etc.

N. P. R. R.

SPOKAN FALLS.

Business & Professional Men.

SPOKAN FALLS.

is situated as follows:

about 60 miles north of Coeur d'Alene,
65 miles east of Coeur d'Alene,
120 miles east of the Columbia River,
25 miles west of the Idaho Falls,
47 miles west of Portland,
60 miles north of Four Lakes,
R. K. east of Tacoma.