

The Spokane Times.

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Devoted to the best interests of its readers, its persons, and North-Eastern Washington.

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

SPOKAN FALLS, W. T., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1879.

Professional Cards.

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

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

I. P. WATERHOUSE,
Physician & Surgeon,
Spokane Falls, W. T.

Boone & Bantz,
Attorneys at Law,
Real Estate and Collecting Agency,
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.

THE
Flouring Mill
AT SPOKAN FALLS.

L. W. RIMA,
Practical Watchmaker and Jeweler,
Spokane Falls, W. T.

Moscow
DRUG STORE,
T. J. CRAIG, PROPRIETOR.

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OUR CHOIR.

There's Jane Sophia,
And Ann Maria,
With Obadiah,
And Jekeliah,
In our choir.
And Jane Sophia, soprano sings
So high you'd think her voice had wings
To soar above all earthly things,
When she sings on Sunday,
While Ann Maria's alto voice
Rings out in such harmonious tone
That stars in the church rejoice,
And wish they could sing like she.
And Obadiah's tenor voice
Is as sweet as the melody of the sky,
And when he sings "Sweet Bye-and-Bye,"
You will sit and wonder,
While Jekeliah's bass profound
Goes down so low it jars the ground,
And when the soloists sing around,
Like distant rolling thunder.
Talk not to us of Patti's fame,
Of Sutherland's tenor tone,
Of Cary's alto—a-but a name—
Or Whitney's good-toned basso!
They sing no more like Jane Sophia,
Ann Maria, Obadiah,
And Jekeliah, in our choir,
Than cats sing like Tomcat!

Vanished Visions.

A Seattle paper of recent date says: "It is pretty well settled now that neither the Northern nor Canadian Pacific companies will strike a blow toward the construction of a single mile of railroad on their Pacific divisions in 1879, despite their very profuse and boastful promises of last spring. This is as anticipated and stated at the time, and in their failure, which is but the repetition of the experience of each of the last half dozen or more years, we are in nowise disappointed. It is now generally understood that all the talk of the O. S. N. and N. P. R. R. companies, was nothing but talk, having no meaning whatever. Jay Gould did not put a dollar into the purchase of the property of the O. S. N. Co., nor has he, as far as known, any antagonism whatever to the N. P. R. R. He is building a railroad north from Ogden into Idaho, but whether he is heading for Montana, the Columbia river or Puget Sound, no man knows. Villard, now the leading railroad and steamboat man of Oregon, has no connection with Gould, and his movements are as independent of those of that individual as are of Stanford's or Vanderbilt's. The road he is building, or talking of building, into Idaho, for the purpose of connecting with Gould's Utah and Northern has another company, and is apparently another institution entirely. Speculation and newspaper talk have been a good deal quieted of late by the discovery that the many surmises and shrewd guesses and wise statements of two and three months ago were the merest bosh, and that for the grand consummations which a number of ambitious places were to enjoy in 1879 they will have to wait until 1880—or later."

Good Advice.

The *Hawkeye* gives this good advice to the young men of the period: "Remember, son, that the world is older than you are, by several years; that for thousands of years it has been so full of smarter and better young men than yourself, that their feet stick out of the dormer windows; that when they died the world went whirling on, and not one man in ten millions went to the funeral or even heard of his death. Be as smart as you can, of course. Know as much as you can without blowing the packing out of your cylinder heads; shed the light of your wisdom abroad in the world, and don't dazzle people with it. And don't imagine a thing is so simply because you say it. Don't be sorry for your father because he knows so much less than you do. The world has great need of young men, but no greater need than the young men have of it. Young men are useful, son, and they are ornamental, and we love them, and we couldn't engineer a picnic successfully without them. But they are no novelty, son. Oh, no, nothing of the kind. They have been here before. Don't be so modest as to shut yourself clear out, but don't be so fresh that you will have to be but away in the cool to keep from spoiling. Don't be afraid that your merit will not be discovered. People all over the world are looking for you, and if you are worth finding, they will find you."

Probabilities in Chance.

A correspondent says that "All through every person in the course of his life has occasion, at various times, and under differing circumstances, to weigh his chance for success or failure, perhaps the majority of people are unaware that chance is a subject which enters into our lives. In computing the probabilities for or against the occurrence of any two or more events, all that is needed to determine the chance of these events taking place is to be informed of the number of events, the number of favorable turns each may take, and that there is a certainty that the result will be one way or the other. Take the case of the probability of an ace being the first card turned up, and fifty-eight that some other card will be. In other words, the chances in favor of the ace first making its appearance from the pack, are as four is to fifty-two, or there is one-thirtieth of the whole number of chances in favor of its being turned up, and twelve-thirtieths against it. This is according to the rule governing the calculation of all simple probabilities. Divide the number of favorable chances by the whole number of chances."

THE FREE DELIVERY OF LETTERS.

There are eight cities where the free delivery of letters is in operation. Twenty-three of these have a population each of 75,000 or more. The twenty-three are designated as first class and the others as second class. A city must have at least 30,000 people to be entitled to delivery in the second class. The pay of all letter carriers in the second class cities for the fiscal year has been fixed at \$850 each. In first-class cities there will be two grades, with salaries at \$1,000 and at \$800. The post office department will soon issue "instructions" to postmasters in first class cities, requiring them to designate the carriers employed, according to merit for these grades. This practical extension and enforcement of civil service rules is likely to provoke considerable comment. It places considerable power in the hands of the postmaster and makes his position one not altogether enviable.

Many an unkind or sarcastic word

dropped carelessly, as a minute seed often fructifies into a whole garden of noxious weeds, springs up, they have forgotten how, but the weeds are there. Two brothers—Ambition and hope.

Well Educated Girls.

The *St. Paul Pioneer Press* is responsible for the following, which, so far as the education is concerned, is a good advertisement enough to fill the halls of the college named to more than overflowing, even if the incentive of the last sentence were omitted: "The Iowa Agricultural College every girl in the Junior Class has learned how to make good bread, weighing and measuring the ingredients, mixing, kneading, and baking and regulating her fire. Each has also been taught to make yeast and bake biscuits, puddings, pies and cake of various kinds; how to cook a roast, broil a steak, and make a fragrant cup of coffee; how to stuff and roast a turkey, make oyster soup, prepare stocks for other soups, steam and mash potatoes so that they will melt in the mouth, and, in short, to get up a first-class meal, combining both substantial and fancy dishes, in good style. Theory and manual skill have gone hand in hand. vast stores of learning have been accumulated in the arts of canning, preserving, and pickling fruits, and they have taken practical lessons in all the details of household management, such as house-furnishing, care of beds and bedding, washing and ironing, care of sick, and are informed, also, thoroughly grounded in science, mathematics, and English literature; but this is of slight moment compared with the foregoing catalogue of virtues. If there is anything that challenges the unlimited respect and devotion of the masculine mind, it is ability in women to order well her own household. Each one of these Iowa girls, it is safe to say, will marry within six weeks after graduation."

Suggestive Statistics.

An Indiana lady who has been keeping a book of college statistics for more than twenty years, says that thirty-seven per cent. of girl graduates die within two years after they take their diplomas. This is a startling statement and should suggest to the managers of our educational institutions a revision of the ordinary course of study. Young ladies graduate from seventeen to twenty-five, a period in life when the rate of mortality should be at its lowest. It may almost be said that no one should die at that age, except those who have inherited organic diseases or are victims of accident. "The physical law teaches us that there is no effect without a cause, and consequently every death is the result of some natural law. In old age people die simply because the forces of nature are exhausted. The machine has run down and it stops. But under fifty, death comes from some violation of the laws of health, either on the part of the person thus prematurely cut down, or on the part of ancestors. Consumption, heart disease and scrofulous humors sometimes do not develop until the approach of maturity. But these inherited diseases certainly cannot furnish any large proportion of the number death gathers in their early prime. The idea that thirty-seven of each hundred girls who graduate from our schools die within two years, is frightful. If the statement be true, the conductors of our seminaries for girls have much to answer for. No such mortality can possibly result except from gross violation of nature's laws."

HAZING AT WEST POINT.

An exchange says: "General Schofield, who is just now engaged in enforcing the most rigid discipline at the West Point Military Academy, when a pupil therein at one time condemned for hazing, and would have been dismissed therefrom had not a court martial for some reason reinstated him. His strict dealing with those guilty of this barbarity presumes that he is ashamed of the folly of his youthful days and desires Cadets to escape the opprobrium that justly attaches to such acts. The President, it is said, advocates the dismissal of students condemned for 'hazing'; but placing them in lower classes, thus compelling them to associate with those whom they have persecuted. Whatever means are adopted to eradicate this pernicious vice, mis-called sport among roystering students it is gratifying to know that a determination exists to give complete and pre-emptory check."

FUNNING AND DANNING.

The editor of the *Whitehall Times* dunned a delinquent subscriber in one of the Western States, and received this response: "I know Iowa debt. Utah-care and Nebraska second time they do it, for I can sack back and make as Illinois as you can." After this we imagine editors will be a little careful how they dun people in the Western States. Your Westerner is a bad man at any time, but particularly when he is dunned.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

There is no power in the world so

impotent in its effects as sympathy.

A Roman Story.

From Port Jervis, New York, we have a romantic story, which, but for the religious aspect of it, would be a comedy plot. About four years ago the daughter of pious parents in that village, on learning that her lover was a devotee, broke off her engagement in a determined manner, after vainly attempting to convert him. He was deeply grieved, but could not give up his convictions. The lady, mortured and tried in vain to see some other way out of the trouble. Last Winter, however, her lover, who had gone to live in a distant city, was induced to attend a revival, and she received him with marks of favor, expressing her regret at having treated him so harshly. To her great surprise he defended her against permission to call on his former lady love, which was granted, and she received him with marks of favor, expressing her regret at having treated him so harshly. To her great surprise he defended her against permission to call on his former lady love, which was granted, and she received him with marks of favor, expressing her regret at having treated him so harshly.

Henry Ward Beecher's Age.

It having been stated in the *Bangor Whig and Courier* that Henry Ward Beecher was seventy-three years of age, that gentleman wrote as follows to that journal: "This would make my birth year to have been 1805. But the great family bible says I was born on the 24th of June, 1813, and my most reputable parents have always assured me that their acquaintance with me began then. Were they mistaken? Was I eight years old when they took me in their arms? It must be so if your paragraph is right, and I have always regarded an editor as infallible as is the Pope. Pardon my natural curiosity in desiring to know something of those obscure and silent years in which I must have been far less noisy than in any subsequent period. When I was ten or twelve years old I should have been thankful for the gift of years. But I do not need them now. I have enough already, and am sure of earning more without depending on charity. Give them to some lad too big for a boy and not big enough for a man, who would like to be plumped into full manhood at once, without the kicks and cuffs so often employed in ripening youth. You speak of my visit to Bangor as probably the last. Do not be too sure. What merit has Bangor that it should be exempted from the inevitable ills of life?"

THE BEST INDUMENTS.

Through-out its length and breadth, Montana is a country of noble rivers and broad, magnificent valleys, separated by hills and mountains clothed with forests. On account of its general aspects, as well as by reason of its varied and vast mineral resources, it has been styled the Pennsylvania of the Northwest. Already in many of its valleys are thriving settlements, where herds of cattle may be counted by thousands, and where orchards of apples yield unending harvests in sight of snow-capped mountains. Perhaps of all the Northwestern Territories, Montana is the one which, in the variety of its resources and capabilities, the advantages of its topography, the beauty of its scenery, and the hospitality of its climate, holds out the highest inducements to rapid settlement.—Chicago Times.

KEEPING POSTED.

The entire population of Paris, whether floating or permanent, is counted officially every month. Whether your abode be at private residence, hotel or boarding house, you will be required within forty-eight hours to sign a register giving your name, age, occupation and former residence. This register gives also the leading characteristics of your personal appearance. There is no hiding in Paris. Every house, every room is known and described at police headquarters within a short time after his arrival. It might be advisable for some tourists who propose a visit to the French metropolis to prepare beforehand for this scrutiny of the French officials, for once within the walls of Paris your identity is always there.

A keen observer says:

"The secret dread in the heart of rich, aspiring people is that they may fall in some nicey of etiquette; they are the most good-natured and obliging people to be found anywhere." Now, if she had only added that the most rude and disobliging persons are those whose long descent does not quiet reconcile them to the present poverty of their families.

Settling the West.

Official statistics have been published at Washington, which give startling information as to the number of people who have gone West, during the year ending with June, 1879, or who have availed themselves of the Homestead law to secure public lands in various new States of the Union. The area of public lands which have been taken under that act within the year, is greater than the State of New Jersey, comprising a little more than 6,000,000 acres. As the records show that the average number of acres that the population of the 6,000,000 acres of public lands taken cannot be less than 150,000 persons, including the families of settlers. The amount of land taken last year is especially remarkable, because there has been a decline of homestead entries for several years, said to be the result of the hard times, which followed the panic of 1873. The falling off in 1873 was nearly 1,000,000 acres, and in 1877 the entries aggregated only 2,178,000. It is evident the tide of immigration into the Western States is sweeping forward into a flood, once more. There is undoubtedly strong inclination on the part of the poorer classes in rural life, and the agitation among Roman Catholics and Israelites as to colonization, has added strength to the movement from city to country. And while homestead entries have been made in great numbers by residents of the United States, the stream of foreign immigration has been very large, and the accessions to the population of the new States have been greater than most persons would easily believe. The record of homestead entries for sixteen years shows that no less than 46,181,760 acres of public lands were taken, allowing 120 acres to each of the 394,949 entries. Kansas has been the favorite State with homestead settlers, although Nebraska and Minnesota have not fallen far behind in the number of acres taken. Dakota, Colorado and Nevada are attracting large numbers of settlers at present, and their growth is likely to be rapid for some years to come. Unless present indications are deceptive, a movement has begun which is rapidly to populate the vast, unoccupied territory of the United States, and carry the demand for public lands beyond all precedent.—Philadelphia Day.

Happy Thoughts.

Human things must be known to be loved; but Divine things need to be loved to be known. Human life defined by a line is as uncomfortable as would be human figure defined by a wire. No more certain is it that the flower was made to waft perfume than that woman's destiny is a ministry of love. Tears are the gift which love bestows upon the memory of the absent, and they will avail to keep the heart from suffocation. Mothers never do part bonds with the babes they have born; until the day they die each quiver of their life goes back straight to the heart beside which it began. Garments that have one rent in them are subject to be torn on every nail, and glasses that are once cracked are soon broken; such is a person's good name once tainted with reproach. Men and women receive in this world much of what they deserve. It is like a looking-glass—this big world. Grin and smile to it and it will smile back; scowl and it frowns. The harp holds in its wires the possibilities of noblest chords; yet if they do not be struck they must hang dull and useless. So the mind is vested with a hundred powers, that must be snitten by a heavy hand to prove themselves the offspring of Divinity.

The Great Wall of China.

An American engineer, who being engaged in the construction of a railway in China, has had unusually favorable opportunities for examining the famous "Great Wall" built to obstruct the incursions of the Tartars, gives the following account of this wonderful work: The wall is 1,728 miles long, 18 feet high, and 15 feet thick at the top. The foundation throughout is of solid granite, the remainder of compact masonry. At intervals of between 200 and 300 yards towers rise 25 to 30 feet high and 24 feet in diameter. On the top of the wall, on both sides of it, are masonry parapets to enable the defenders to pass unseen from one tower to another. The wall itself is carried from point to point in a perfectly straight line, across valleys and plains and over hills, without the slightest regard to the configuration of the ground, sometimes plunging down into abysses a thousand feet deep. Brooks and small rivers are bridged over by the wall, while on both banks of larger streams strong flanking towers are placed.

Taxpayers and Politics.

A state convention of "taxpayers" assembled in Maryland the other day. The object was to organize for political action. A prominent commercial journal commenting on their resolutions, says they begin by touching the sorest spot in the body politic—that is, the neglect of local interests by the educated, wealthy and influential classes. There is scarcely a part of the United States where this remark will not apply quite as well as in Maryland. Indifference to local interests by the very classes which should take most interest in them, has reached a point where it may almost be called an abrogation by them of the duties of citizenship. But it is easier to point out the fact than to suggest a hopeful remedy. The danger is that men will not awaken to the evil consequences of their neglect till every community is loaded with debt, and till burdens have accumulated which it may be impossible to discharge. The *New York Journal of Commerce* well says that the Maryland taxpayers have begun, at the right end, a work of reform which might be made to comprise state and nation. Indifference or contempt toward petty local interests, among high and mighty taxpayers, has bred also a disregard for state affairs in the same bosoms, and the next and worst step is unconcern as to national matters. The feeling of aversion to public cares and duties grows by what it feeds on. The taxpayer who starts out by not caring who is elected alderman, and is willing to pay in increased assessments for the privilege of staying away from the polls and not serving in some obscure and ill-paid office at home, soon becomes indifferent to the election of legislators and governors, and ends in having no choice about congressional action. He thinks he does his whole duty as a man if he turns out once in four years to vote for presidential electors. A result of this neglect of duty in city and county and state is local misadministration; and then comes, in an exasperated and absorption of lower grade of administration by the higher, under the specious promise of providing a remedy. The greater is detouring the less; and all because the taxpayers and their natural allies stay at home at ordinary elections, consider politics ungentlemanly and office holding a disgrace. But it would not be best to conclude hastily that the Maryland taxpayers, though they have adopted an excellent platform and nominated a good ticket, will persevere until results are reached. Will they, as the journal above quoted pertinently asks, vote any more numerously than they did before? Will they accept and attend to the duties of lowly offices in villages and counties, which must be properly administered in order to make good home rule possible? When they have really done that instead of cheaply talking about it, we shall think they are made of different stuff from the taxpaying genius elsewhere, and have a little more hope of the feasibility of such reforms.—Oregonian.

RULES OF HEALTH.

How everything changes! Tobacco used to destroy the teeth, now it preserves them; the short-sighted person grew stronger sighted as he grew old, now his vision is shortened with his days; drink used to be hurtful at meals, now it is nature's remedy, therefore drink! And so we might go on with an almost endless list of the rightaboutings of doctors and scientists. We shall not be much amazed when we hear, as we undoubtedly shall if we live long enough, that the only correct, healthy manner of walking is upon the hands, with the feet in the air; that water should never be drunk except it be scalding hot, and then half a pint at a draught; that food shall be swallowed without mastication; that to rest in the night is the most dangerous thing to a person; and that to lie and steal are commendable and the only sure road to wealth. We must admit, however, that we are not sure of this last change ever coming about.—Boston Transcript.

A novel case of the evasion of the

custom laws is before the treasury department. One year ago a large quantity of proprietary medicines, unknown to the American market, were imported. The importer declined to pay the duty, amounting to \$1,000. When the goods were offered for sale by the Government, they were sold for \$60, no one knowing their value. Afterwards it was learned the importer had bought them, thus evading the duty. The sale was canceled, but at a subsequent sale a stranger bought the property; which afterwards was again traced to the original importer. The department has entered suit against him for the amount of duty, \$1,000.

No indulgence of passion destroys

the spiritual nature so much as respectable selfishness.

OREGON NEWS.

Mrs. Duniway wants the "whipping post" system of punishment adopted—for the benefit of wife beaters. Quite right.

A wife in Portland, calls her husband home nights, by firing a skyrocket from the roof of the house. When the rockets go up she goes for home.

Fifty-two deaths in Portland and vicinity are reported for the month of August—forty-three dying within the city limits of that place. It must be unhealthily over there.

The Oregon exhibit attracts great attention at the Mechanics' Fair, San Francisco. The wheat both in head and displayed jars, from the farm of George Belsaw, near Eugene, makes Californians rub their eyes and look again.

The bark *Coloma*, which was recently purchased by Capt. J. C. Ainsworth, of Portland, has been chartered and will leave for China in about twenty days, bearing a cargo of lumber and three hundred and fifty celestials.

The wrecked City of Dublin at the mouth of the Columbia river will never float again. The parties who purchased the wreck have made an effort to float her, but without success. The purchasers have lost considerable in the investment.

The *Times* has a peculiar way of putting things. Hear it: A young lady residing not many miles from Jacksonville, exhibited her agility the other morning in implanting a "daisy cutter" on the eye of her friend with her dainty foot, to the utter discomfiture of that organ.

Recently two harvest hands named Clark and Carnahan, working at the farm of Northrup Bros. near Wheatland, got into a difficulty over some trivial matter and pitched in for a fight. Clark drew his Barlow knife and began dissecting his antagonist by slashing him in the breast and groin, which ended the row. A physician was called and dressed the wounds, which are not dangerous. The carver was arrested.

Rev. J. H. Acton is continued by the Conference editor of the *Advocate* in Portland, and by appointment of the Bishop, pastor of the Tabor Street M. E. Church. The nomination of Rev. Mr. Tower for the first position named did not prevail, and he was continued Agent of the Willamette University. The interests of Hall Street Church will be well guarded by Rev. L. A. Banks, while the appointment of Rev. W. C. Chastin as City Missionary gives general satisfaction.

James Luttrell, a young man who arrived at Portland from San Francisco recently, and who had been on his feet for some time, was invited by two unknown men to take a walk late one evening. They started for the brewery in Portland, and when they reached the park near C street, one of his companions threw his arms about Luttrell's neck, while the other dealt him a violent blow in the pit of the stomach, completely knocking the wind out of him. They then took from him his belt containing \$420 in gold and made their escape. Luttrell was too drunk to give even a description of the robbers, but the affray sobered him sufficiently to report his loss to police headquarters.

The Oregonian of recent date says: "One Bartlett, who is charged with having threatened to kill his wife, was arrested Saturday morning by Constable Dennis Murphy, at East Portland, but escaped by jumping from the ferry boat as it neared the other side and running like a race horse. The officer gave chase to the fugitive without success. He then went back to East Portland and hid himself behind a big fir tree on a trail that he knew Bartlett would take to see his children. About five o'clock he came along, and the constable springing from his hiding place, put a pistol to his head and made him throw up his arms. On searching his prisoner the officer found a loaded pistol and a box of cartridges in his pocket. Bartlett, finding himself fairly caught, made no further effort to escape, and is now in the county jail."

A lady of experience gives advice on kissing to a younger lady as follows: "Be frugal in your bestowal of such favors. In the first place, I would out off all uncles, cousins and brothers-in-law; let them kiss their own wives and daughters, and I would not kiss the minister, or the doctor, or the lawyer who gets you a divorce. You see this young lady understands her business and does not leave out the editor; he of all others needs these osculatory attentions 'to lighten up the gloom'; she's a jolly, sensible woman, with a heart in the right place.

In the Defense a Good One

The San Francisco Chronicle prints an article in justification of DeYoung's attempt to assassinate Kallach, which assumes that Kallach would not have been justified in shooting DeYoung for slandering his dead father's memory, but that DeYoung was perfectly justified in shooting Kallach for the retort which included the odious allusion to DeYoung's mother. We quote the Chronicle's exact words:

If any man says of another's father or brother that he is a thief or an adulterer, the laws of society would not at all justify resentment to the extent of homicide. But when such language as Kallach deliberately and with the rankest and most unchristian malice used, is directed against a mother or sister, the law of society not only justifies extreme action, but spurs and seems the son or the brother as a coward and a wretch if he does not enforce that chastisement.

The Sacramento Record-Union discusses these assumptions in a long article, from which the following extracts are made:

In the first place the vital fact must be pointed out and insisted upon, that even supposing the existence of an unwritten code which justifies the resorting of attacks upon female relatives, that alleged right presupposes the falsity of the charges preferred. It is the more necessary to dwell upon this condition for the reason that some journals have already published remarks tending to confuse the public mind, as, for example, that every attack upon a man's mother justifies the most extreme retaliation. The assumption that every woman, regardless of her character and antecedents, commands the kind of defense exhibited in killing any one who assails her cannot be admitted. Society recognizes no such right of indiscriminate slaughter on the part of the individual. Nor does society concede that because a man is willing to commit murder in defense of a woman therefore the act is justifiable. The kind of slipshod reasoning employed by the Chronicle may answer for political pasquinades, and such ephemeral literature, but is entirely out of place in the discussion of so grave and serious a matter as this. That journal has undertaken to set up a line of argument that would, if accepted as sound, give the lawless elements a terrible advantage, and therefore its sophistry must be promptly and clearly exposed. It is not true, as DeYoung's paper asserts, that every man is justified in resorting to homicide in retaliation for affronts upon every mother. To obtain any shadow of justification for such extreme measures it must be conclusively shown that the alleged affront was a vile slander, and not merely a repulsive and disgraceful truth. In regard to the present case the extant facts are not in the possession of the public, but it is evident that they will have to be developed in the course of the trial, and that no jury can reach an intelligent and equitable verdict without being acquainted with them. The presentation of these considerations has been necessitated by the effrontery of DeYoung's defense. He was not called upon to take any such audacious and defiant position as he has taken, but inasmuch as he has decided upon that course no option is left the honorable press of the state but to point out the fatal flaw in his argument and to emphasize it with so much force as may be required to secure a full exposure of the weakness of the line adopted. The Chronicle has gratuitously assumed for its master the position which a thoroughly honorable man, with thoroughly honorable connections could alone occupy. It is not possible to accept the justice of this assumption in the absence of proofs. We do not pretend to know whether a disclosure of all the facts would effect DeYoung's position favorably or unfavorably, but we have no hesitation in saying that up to the present moment he has refrained from giving the public any information which in the slightest degree tends to modify or palliate the prima facie atrocity of his assault upon Kallach. Before

DeYoung's paper goes any farther with the kind of defense it has thus far been making it will do well to consider the objections here offered to the validity of its argument. And, if any embarrassment result, DeYoung must remember that when he undertook to kill Kallach for an alleged insult to his family he compelled the public to inquire whether he possessed any moral justification for what he did.

A varied experience has taught us that every man should be unto his neighbor a brother. This rule will hold good in the crowded tenement houses of a city, on the busy highway of the world's thoroughfare or in the new and sparsely settled country, such as this, the home of many who have been attracted hither from all directions. No one can afford to be unto his neighbor anything less than a brother. A true brotherly feeling is unselfish, generous, sympathizing, and neighborly. It will make a man upright and just, faithful to his fellow man, and a desirable acquisition to any community. And when this feeling, undisguised, is felt and recognized—which it must be sooner or later—by those who come within the extended radii of his influence, it will give him a popularity, of the better kind, among those around him, that will react immensely to his advantage. Without exerting this influence in a community, and reaping the benefits to be derived from it, a man loses much of the real enjoyment and pleasure of companionship with those with whom he comes in contact, and finally becomes but an unimportant factor in the community.

For completion of harvest operations the weather this week is perfect. Recent rains did no great damage, and perhaps would have done none at all had the farmers all waited until the fine weather returned; but we have heard of some whose grain was cut green on account of the rust, and who threshed it out of the shock during the cloudy and damp weather before it had time to harden sufficiently; and these in some cases, on offering their wheat in market, find it rejected. But the superb weather of this week, ending Sept. 6, has put the grain in fine condition for threshing, and the opportunity is being improved to the utmost. At the beginning of the week immense quantities were standing in the shock, and many fields of later spring wheat were still uncut. Should the weather hold good, as there is now fair promise it will, by the end of next week the wheat will be pretty much all in. Latest returns indicate much less loss from rust than was anticipated. It is found that rust here, even when it appears to be bad is not so fatal as elsewhere. A field in Illinois, struck by rust, is considered almost or altogether lost. But in Oregon it is found by this year's experience that a field may look quite red with rust, and yet often make a fair yield. As the present year is the first experience our farmers have had with the rust in Oregon, they could not calculate in advance the extent of the injury, which now happily proves much smaller than they had reason to expect.

The old-fashioned method, says the Oregonian, combined instruction in labor with instruction in school. That is, the boy went to school in winter months and was kept at work during the summer months. It was the system which produced the men who have carried the standards of empire from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Are such men likely to be produced by our modern system of education? One young man who, after passing through the common school, works his way through academy and college, chopping cord wood, if necessary, to pay for his books, turning his hand to any odd job that offers to help pay his board, and working in harvest during vacation, is pretty sure to be worth at least a whole regiment of young men whose education is bestowed on them, or made easy for them, by the state.

Red, used on a railway, signifies danger, and says, "stop." It is the same thing displayed on a man's nose.

The man who meets and loves the woman of twenty-five is truly fortunate, and she is equally fortunate in meeting and loving him, says a writer in a feminine journal. At that age she seldom deceives herself and is seldom deceived. She may not have, she is not likely to have then, her first sentimental experience; but such experience at such an age is more than sentimental, and far more fleeting. She looks back at the youths she imagined she was enamored of, between sixteen and eighteen, or even twenty-two, and they are worse than indifferent or repellent to her—they are ridiculous; and in some sort she, as she then was, is ridiculous to herself. She cannot but think what she has escaped; she cannot but be grateful to her destiny that her sympathies and affections have been reserved for a worthy object and a higher end. At twenty-five, if ever, a woman knows and estimates herself. She is less liable to emotional or mental mistakes; she is far surer of her future, because she feels that her fate is, to a certain extent, within her own hands. Not only is she lovelier and more loveable, broader and stronger than she has been, but her wedded happiness and powers of endurance are in a manner guaranteed.

The election returns for San Francisco have all been counted; resulting in the election of Kallach as mayor, and the Workingmen's candidate for sheriff, auditor and treasurer. The Republicans elect the assessor, recorder, coroner and county clerk. The remaining offices to be filled are divided up between the two tickets; the Republicans re-electing Congressman Davis. The majorities given to some of the candidates are so small that it is thought some changes may result from a recount. The vote of the state as far as known for governor, gives Perkins, 58,388; White, 40,329; Glenn, 36,433.

The St. Paul Press of 20th August, says the Northern Pacific track is now laid 25 miles west of Bismarck, and grading is two-thirds finished for 70 miles out. The locating party is 130 miles out, and just making their entrance into Pyramid park.

Ohio politicians are effusive. They greet Secretary Sherman on his campaigning tour through their state with banners containing the motto, "Ohio welcomes the next president."

The Mississippi bulldozers probably will not murder Gov. Woodford of New York, who is prosecuting the Chisholm assassins. He is too conspicuous a man.

All business is stopped in Memphis, on account of the yellow fever. It is not expected now that its ravages can be stopped until frost comes.

The Northern Pacific railroad survey across the Cascade mountains from Tacoma makes the distance from that place to the junction with the main line east of the Columbia river 279 miles. The cost has been estimated by Engineer Roberts at about six million dollars, exclusive of bridging the Columbia. The most advantageous grade over the mountains on both sides exceeds 100 feet to the mile. It is intimated that since these examinations and estimates have been subject to revisions, nothing more favorable has been found. Inland Empire.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R. R. CO. PROPOSALS FOR TIES AND LUMBER.

The Northern Pacific Railroad Company invites proposals, at New Tacoma, Washington Territory, until Oct. 1, 1879, for TIES AND LUMBER for its Pen d'Oroville Division, as follows:

For Three Hundred and Fifty Thousand (350,000) ties, six (6) inches thick, not less than eight (8) inches face, and eight (8) feet long, of Tamarack, or Red or Yellow Fir.

For Ten Million (10,000,000) feet, board measure, more or less, of Bridge Lumber—Sills twelve (12) by twenty (20) inches, eighteen (18) by twenty (20) feet long—Cup four (4) by four (4) feet (14) inches, in odd lengths—Strips six (6) by sixteen (16) inches and thirty-two (32) feet long, of Red or Yellow Fir, or Cedar.

All above to be delivered at month of Snake River, landed during next Spring and Summer.

For Five Thousand (5,000,000) ties, six (6) inches thick, nine (9) inches face, or more, and nine (9) feet long, of Pine, deliverable along the line Southwest of Spokane Falls, during next Summer.

For one Hundred and Seventy-five Thousand (175,000) ties, six (6) inches thick, eight (8) inches, or more, face, and eight (8) feet long, of Tamarack, or Red or Yellow Fir, deliverable at Spokane Falls, or along the line thence to Pen d'Oroville Lake, during next Autumn.

FRED K BILLINGS, President
J. W. SPRAGUE, General Supt.
THOS. DOANE, Consulting Eng'r.

SOUTH OF SNAKE RIVER.

Five Indians were recently arrested at Dayton, recognized as ones that had done some stealing two years ago.

A meeting of those interested in woodgrowing throughout Columbia County will be held at Dayton Sept. 20.

People about Walla Walla are getting considerably excited about grasshoppers. They are there in vast numbers and are threatening to damage the fruit.

Big Yield.—Mr. I. W. Goolman says the Watchman, who owns a ranch on Little Muddy, about nine miles from town raised on one-quarter of an acre 334 bushels of corn, the finest ever sown in any country, and as being so believing, we shall honorably live in the faith, that this is not only a good wheat but also a splendid corn country.

GRASSHOPPERS.—Last week, say the Statesman a cloud of grasshoppers flew over the country in a port of call traveling west by south. Many people began to feel blue, and some emigrants thought they had followed him over here, but an examination proved that they were not the beasts that made "grasshopper" suff'ers' but another species. At any rate they are things we can do without any considerable quantity of. What this country requires is a kind of grasshopper that is to be hunted for when it goes fishing. All others are interlopers.

LINE.—Mr. Stimpson was in town the other day and informs us that he has found a fine specimen of lime rock a few miles below the mouth of the Grand Ronde river on the Idaho side of the Snake which he considers of good quality for burning into lime. He has burned one small kiln and made mortar from it and finds it all that is desirable in good lime. It proposes to blast down the river a load of it at week and exhibit it to the mechanics and have them give it a full and fair test. It has quarry proves what he confidently believes it will be of immense value to the people of this section in future building. Transportation by boat will be so easy, that his quarry and kiln that the cost of the article will be but little more than the quarrying and burning.—Tiller.

A little three year old child, while her mother was trying to get her to sleep, became interested in some outside noise. She was told it was caused by a cricket, when she signally observed: "Mamma I think he ought to be tiled."

Messrs Heath and Lockhart left town on Tuesday last for a hunting trip in the woods up along the Spokan. Air castles, in which the principle objects were deer and bear, were constantly visible to them before they started. On their return the fantastic scene will have changed to roast beef and potatoes.

St. Paul's School, WALLA WALLA, W. T. A BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—FOR GIRLS.

Rt. Rev. B. W. Morris, D. D., Rector. Miss H. B. Garretson, - - - - - Principal. The fall term opens Sept. 4, 1879. For catalogue and particulars, Address

Miss H. B. GARRETSON, Walla Walla, W. T.

SPOKAN BRIDGE, Hotel AND SALOON,

LOUIS LEE, Proprietor.

Man that was born of a woman, has but a short time to live—and he had better come to the Spokan Bridge Hotel if he wants to eat good grub and be happy. Terms to suit the Times.

NOTICE. The reward offered for the arrest and delivery at Fort Coeur d'Alene, I. T., of Private Flowers, a deserter, is so modified as to require his delivery at Fort Colville, W. T.

A. L. DAGGETT, Captain 2d Infy.

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, COUNTY OF STEVENS. In the Probate Court—in the matter of the Estate of Peter Mulonine.

WHEREAS, Peter Mulonine, late of Stevens County, on or about the fourth day of August, 1879, died intestate, leaving at the time of his death property in the Territory subject to administration.

Now, therefore, we all men by these presents, that we do hereby appoint Maxine Mulonine Administrator upon said estate, and hereby appoint and authorize him to administer the same according to law.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Court, this 15th day of August, 1879.

F. WOLFE, Judge of Probate.

NOTICE. Any person knowing these laws of the estate of Peter Mulonine will please call and settle the same as soon as possible, and those including claims against the same will present them within one year from this date.

MAXINE MULONINE, Administrator. Spokan Falls, W. T., Sept. 4, 1879.

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 THIS TRAM.

There are three routes which Eastern people may take in coming hither. If a person wants to save time, and desires to bring stock, wagons, &c., the quickest and most direct route would be to come from Omaha to Ogden, thence by wagon road to this new country; traversing the distance from Ogden in two or three weeks, when roads are good—say in the month of June, July or August. This is having neither wagons nor teams, can come by rail to Kellon, at a cost of about \$50 in emigrant car; thence 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 1.00 and seven dollars, respectively. The remaining route is via San Francisco, by rail thence to Portland, Oregon, by ocean steamer, thence to Astoria, by coast fare to Portland, \$2 to \$20 according to cabin occupied, and state of opposition on the route to Astoria, \$18, exclusive of meals and berth. The overland railroad company makes but little difference in price of through tickets to San Francisco or Kellon. At the present time, the route via San Francisco and Portland is made doubly 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, when they have the money to spare, often come by water to the Dalles or Astoria, thence overland by teams. Those who travel by the traveler by way of the Klutas Valley, Yakima City and Albersville. Be sure that your saddle horse is gentle, sure-footed, strong, and in splendid condition for travel. 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.

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 plats, by abstract of filings in the Land Office weekly—and attend to Contested cases—Filings on land may be presented through us—both Government and Rail Road.

MISCELLANEOUS ADDS. CO. SURVEYOR'S OFFICE, STEVENS COUNTY, W. T.

G. GAERTNER, County Surveyor.

New Store, Gaertner and Wilbur,

CIVIL ENGINEERS AND SURVEYORS. U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyors. SPOKAN FALLS.

City Market.

Always on hand a choice supply of Fresh Meats, BEEF, MUTTON, PORK, and SAUSAGE. Wilson & Still, Prop'rs. June 26.

Pioneer Market.

Always on hand a choice supply of FRESH MEATS, such as BEEF, MUTTON and PORK. Minsterson & Sullivan, Proprietors, Spokan Falls, July 24.

Saw & Planing Mill COMPANY,

GEO. A. FEASE, Manager. Our aim is to supply the demand with an excellent quality of TONGUE AND GROOVE FLOORING, SIDING, HEAVY LATHS, SHINGLES, &c. Orders for more than 1,000 feet will be filled at \$2.50 per M.

Rockford Saw mill.

Rockford, Stevens Co., Farnsworth, Worley & Co., Prop'rs. We are now preparing to furnish the best quality of Building Lumber and Fencing constantly on hand. Home Bldg Lumber, for cash, only \$10 per 1,000 feet.

SPOKAN BRIDGE, COWLEY & FORD,

GENERAL MERCHANDISE PROP'RS. We aim to keep everything that the country requires, for sale—and we will pay the highest price, in cash, for all kinds of produce, and specialties in original packages, very low.

(ESTABLISHED IN 1870.) W. P. Ragsdale & COMPANY,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in GENERAL MERCHANDISE. BOOTS, HATS, SHOES, CAPS And a General Assortment of Goods. PRODUCE taken in exchange. \$p4.

SPOKAN FALLS ADVERTISEMENTS

California House, SPOKAN FALLS, Wash. Ter. 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, do do (with lodgings) 5 00 do per day do 1 50 Single meals, do 1 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. N. B.—The highest price paid for Hides, Furs and Produce. June 26.

D. P. JENNISON. J. M. NOZMAN.

Jenkins & Nosler,

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For Sale.

A Portable Saw Mill, in good working order, and eight days of work cattle. Apply to E. M. GRIFFIN & Co., Pine Grove, or Jenkins & Nosler, Spokan Falls.

New Store, Gaertner and Wilbur,

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SPOKAN FALLS ADDS, CONTINUED.

1,000 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. IMMEDIATELY!

SPOKAN FALLS Livery, ---2,908---

FEED AND SALE STABLE. H. D. WELCH, Prop'r. Carriages, Wagons and Teams to let, by the day, or for excursion parties, to reasonable prices.

SADDLE HORSES FOR HIRE. Animals left 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. com

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. SPOKAN FALLS. Jun 19. J. M. NOSLER, Prop'r.

Millinery.

Mrs. E. Parks would respectfully inform 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 reasonable prices. June 5.

Stage Line!

James McLaughlin, 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 day.

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 24th

NOTICE.

U. S. LAND OFFICE. Colfax, Wash. T. P. Aug. 29, 1879. Complaint having been entered at this office by R. W. J. Wilson against Sam'l D. Dupuy for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 218, dated Oct. 22, 1879, upon the lots 5 & 6 of Section 18, Township 24 N. Range 41 E. in STEVENS COUNTY, Washington T. P., with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 10th day of Oct., 1879, at 10 o'clock A. M., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said all-ent abandonment.

W. H. JAMES, Register. sep4-c2 E. N. SWEET, Receiver.

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 a boarding place, Want to borrow money, Want to sell real estate, Want a job of carpentering, 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, Want to find a man, Want to find a woman, Want to find a child, Want to find a dog, Want to find a cat, Want to find a horse, Want to find a cow, Want to find a pig, Want to find a sheep, Want to find a goat, Want to find a chicken, Want to find a turkey, Want to find a duck, Want to find a geese, Want to find a swan, Want to find a peacock, Want to find a parrot, Want to find a monkey, Want to find a dog, Want to find a cat, Want to find a horse, Want to find a cow, Want to find a pig, Want to find a sheep, 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