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Spokane Falls Review.

Vol. I. SPOKANE FALLS, SPOKANE COUNTY, W. T., SATURDAY MAY, 26, 1883, No. 2.

Chas. McNab & Co., Wholesale and Retail. DRUGGISTS, PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS, Notions and Millinery. Cor. Riverside Avenue and Howard Street, Spokane Falls, Wash. Ter. Proprietor, V. KAISER.

THE YOUTHFUL PILOT. BY MISS JELLA PLEASANTS. On the bosom of a river, Where the sun unfolds its quiver, Or the starlight streams forever, Bathing a vessel light and free, Morning dewdrops hang like diamonds On the bright folds of her bosom, While the spray rises to fan her Slightly to the radiant sea.

the prison at Toulon and she was quickly enough to have followed him there, I know on good authority, and what a prison ends in for the girls in these days we all know better than we used to know our prisoners in the times when it was the fashion to say them."

"Yes," replied the other woman, "it was but two days since I saw her crossing the footpath through the field opposite our cottage."

"They say she fell down in a fit as she was standing before her dressing table arranging her hair, and never spoke afterward," said the other dame, pouring out her information rapidly, as though she feared that it might be beforehand with her.

"That is often the way these aristocrats go out of the world, if they are left to die a natural death," exclaimed Babette, dipping her hand into the fountain and tossing some drops of water about contemptuously, as if they were drops of aristocratic blood.

"I wonder what is to become of all the rich people and jewels that belong to the family?" said Rose, the eldest of the women.

"Well, I don't know," rejoined the old man, thoughtfully. "I can't say what may be the course of it, but the girls' face and manner puzzle me more than the change of the wind."

SPRAGUE HOUSE, Spokane Falls, W. T. Proprietor, V. KAISER. Accommodations Strictly First Class. Rates Reasonable. HEAVILY FURNISHED FOR TOURISTS AND MILITARY MEN. Near Railroad Passenger Depot.

A STRANGE STORY. It was in the days of the French revolution, when the reign of the goddess of Liberty had closed all the churches and stopped every outward religious form, and when the reign of terror was at its height in the land. The little town of Verreville, in the south of France, lay all wrapped in a glory of evening sunshine that wrought rare magic among the dingy houses and in the drowsy streets and alleys. Now it played its tricks with the fountain that gushed from its bosom, and the wooden grotesque charm the gate of yonder decaying mansion; now it glistened into a small gloomy lock-out, and turned it into a fairy's grotto by changing every pane of glass in the tiny windows round it into a living gem.

"Up the principal street of the town came lumbering a cart bearing a sad burden. It was a coffin, over which was spread a coarse, shabby black mantle by way of pall. At each side of the heavy cart-horse, which drew the vehicle walked a dark-robed figure—a man and a woman. Slowly the little funeral party advanced over the rough pavement, that made the wheel of the cart jolt noisily and with no reverent sound of woe. Slowly on they came through the river of sunlight; and when they went two or three women, bawling with their pitchers near the fountain, watched them with eyes which had a touch of sorrow in them and made their comments, as they gazed, in low tones.

"Ah, poor young lady!" said the oldest of the group. "She's the last of them—very last. I recollect the coming home of her mother, Madame de Comtesse, as a bride, and all the train of lackeys in gold livery, and the prancing of the six gray horses and the cheering of the crowd as she threw silver pieces among them like rain in autumn. And now to think that this should be the funeral of her daughter! I have seen strange changes in the land since I was your age, Babette, my child."

Babette tossed her head and the red banners of anger flared in the dawnfully, as if in modern lights showed her things which were worthy of note than anything which the old woman's memory could call up out of the past.

"What good were they in the land, these aristocrats?" she cried. "They were of no more use than the statues in the garden of the old chateau, where we poor folks can wander now with our ladies or our sweethearts at our will."

"But the young Countess was of different pattern from those who were to be seen here," here put in a third woman. "When my husband lay sick with the fever and everybody fled from our cottage on account of the infection, she came to visit us, and stood by his bed often and felt his pulse better than the doctor, and sent him strengthening food and medicine. She was no more like her grandmother, who used, when I was a child, to go rolling along in her coach, all one piece of silk and pelerine, than one of the glittering buttons on the livery coats of the Count's footmen was like a bright bit of money that we can spend to buy chocolate and sugar and all sorts of good things that will rejoice our husbands' and children's hearts."

"Well, anyhow, if she had not died now she would soon," said Babette, decidedly. "Her husband is in

W. H. RUE, Machinist. shops on the Big Island, Spokane Falls. Machine Repairing & Forging Done. Water and Steam Fittings. Patterns and Molds made and Castings Executed.

Blacksmith. THE "Sample Rooms" at the N. P. Railroad Depot, SPOKANE FALLS, W. T. The very best brands of Wines, Liquors, and Cigars, Constantly on hand. Drop in and "smile."

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RATES OF ADVERTISING. Made known on Application. JOB WORK. Of every description, from a Visiting Card to a Full Sheet Poster. Not to be Promptly Executed.

AROUND THE WEST. New Tacoma claims a population of 3,500. The bunch grass in East-rn Oregon has been better for twenty years than now. One thousand men are at work on the railroad line now building from Tacoma to Seattle.

Harrington is the name of a new town in the big bend country, 25 miles north of Spague. There are 3,000 acres of grain in the Yakima reservation. Of this amount 1,500 belong to the Indians. Work on the canal to connect the waters of Lakes Washington and Union at Seattle with the sound will be commenced immediately.

The first 600 tons of steel rail for the double extension of the Cedar River and Cascade branch of the Northern Pacific arrived at Seattle on Saturday.

It cost Spokane county \$2,500, 40 cents for pumps during last year, and for roads we expended \$1,061.65, while \$3,758.32 went into bridges.—Cheney Sentinel.

Genuine soda springs have been found at the head of Abnahun valley, some 25 miles from a Yakima city, W. T. Excellent bread has been made by simply making flour with water from the spring, using no other ingredient but salt.

Salmon are running somewhat better of late at Astoria, and the canneries are feeling more encouraged. The fear is that when a good run does come it will be in such numbers that the canneries will not have a sufficient force of men to save them.

The discovery of large beds of lime rock near Lake Puyallup will be of great benefit to the building and brick industry in this region. There is an inviting field for brick manufacturers throughout the whole north-western Territory, and the Indians finding the celestials had considerable money about them, murdered them and carried off their property.

It is estimated that Washington territory will, this year, send abroad 355,000,000 feet of lumber, 200,000 tons of coal, 200,000 pounds of hops, 200,000 cans of salmon, 5,000,000 bushels of wheat, 3,000,000 bushels of potatoes, and 1,500,000 pounds of wool. In cargoes of 1,500 tons each, the quality of produce will load over 500 large ships.

During the past week we have talked with a large number of farmers representing all parts of the country, and without a single exception they informed us that crop prospects were never better. The spring weather has been in every way favorable and the acreage is also much larger than ever before sown. There is every indication of a bumper crop of wheat, and the quality of the grain is indeed unsurpassed.—Pulaski Gazette.

It is understood that Alinworth & Co. have not at work building a wagon road, and intend finally to build a railroad from the city to a point about 800 miles inland from the Pacific coast, on the Canadian Pacific railroad, south 41 miles into the Kootenai country. Preliminary surveys have been run through there over a year ago. H. M. McArthur, chief engineer of the project, is a native of this Territory, and the Indians finding the celestials had considerable money about them, murdered them and carried off their property.

It will be observed by the Auditor's annual report that the expenses of Spokane county for the year 1882 closed have been \$21,229.63, to which should be added, however, \$1,327.62 of the outstanding warrants—making the actual expenses for the year \$22,557.25, while the actual revenue was \$25,583.10, leaving a balance of \$3,025.85 in the treasury. The balance of \$3,025.85 which came over from 1881. No county in the territory can show such a record. That a new county, covering an area of 11,600 square miles, should show a revenue in excess of its expense is a glowing tribute to the spirit of economy which has actuated the officers of the county. The tax has been reduced as a consequence.—Cheney Sentinel.

On Monday of this week C. H. Connor appeared at the Auditor's office and registered a claim upon a mining claim for himself and F. Post. The claim is located upon the south-east corner of Clear Lake, seven miles west of Cheney. On Wednesday Smith Darling, A. Spence and John Kaiser filed claim upon a tract on the bank of Silver Lake, which they have named the "Silver Lake mine." Connor records his claim under the name of the "Pescadore." These men are satisfied from the indications that "there is something in it," and are taking steps to develop their lands. It is but within the bounds of possibility that our sturdy young town may add the boom of a mining excitement by her many resources.—Cheney Sentinel.

Quite a state of excitement has been caused in this city and vicinity by the assay of some rocks from a recent discovery in the mountains of this county, says the Albany Herald. Surface rock taken from this ledge shows an assay of \$20 to the ton, and the rocks taken out eight or ten feet below the surface show an assay of \$80 to the ton. We do not wish to create any excitement in this matter, and shall patiently await further developments before expressing a decided opinion one way or the other. The city and by a party who went to the ledge and secured the rock, and the gentleman's reputation for truth and veracity is good. If the rock assayed came from Soda Valley ledge there is certainly paying quantities of silver in the rock, for it is hardly possible that so high an assay could be found in the rock so near the surface, unless the whole ledge is more or less impregnated with silver-bearing quartz.

The Most Profitable Crop. Which is the most profitable crop to grow is a question often asked. The answer depends on circumstances and soil climate, capital and labor all must be considered before deciding. One thing we wish to impress on farmers is the mistake they make in discarding certain vegetable crops because they are troublesome to grow. We must not forget that the easier a crop can be produced the cheaper it sells, and the higher the price the greater the profit, even when labor is increased. For instance, if a crop is easily produced on an acre at a cost of \$10 which sells for \$20 there would be a clear profit of \$10 for the acre. For two acres the outlay would be \$20 and the profit \$20. But if we place the \$20 worth of labor on one acre and derive \$20 worth of profit, the receipts and expenses of the easy and more laborious crops would be the same, but one-half the land would be saved by the growing of a crop that requires double labor. If a bushel of corn sells for \$1, and the farmer labors to the value of 75 cents to produce it, he is really selling his labor and expenses at a profit of 25 cents. The same is true of the actual substance taken from the soil by the corn is but a fraction of its value. In our large markets those vegetables that require care and nice management and much labor to produce them bring high prices, the rates being high because farmers will not grow them until they feel sure of not only being reimbursed for the outlay, but a profit must also be the result. On small farms, where the owner wants more land because he is idle a part of the time, those crops should be grown that call for all his labor, as the sales in market will return good wages for the work. Selling labor on the farm that would otherwise be wasted is as important as cultivating, feeding or any other part of the management.—Farmers' Magazine.

A Florida hotel keeper was charging a Western traveler three prices for bad accommodations. "What will you do when you do when you have killed the goose that lays the golden egg?" said the grumbling traveler. "Wait for another goose!" said the hard-headed landlord.—New Orleans Picayune.

A paper heads a column of persons "Men and Things"—which certainly is not a very gallant or gentlemanly way of referring to the other sex.

# Spokane Falls Review.

Published every Saturday at  
**SPOKANE FALLS, W. T.**

—BY—  
**Frank M. Dallam.**

### TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy one Year..... \$1.00  
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There is no weakening in the values of real estate about Spokane Falls. The conditions are of that healthy character that indicate a still further advance without the danger of a sudden collapse. Too often is it the case upon the organization of a new town that land values are inflated for the sole purpose of unloading at unnatural figures. In such instances the buyer finds himself bit, and relapses into a state of chronic distrust. He is eventually down upon lands that show signs of advancing, and is opposed to any country that gives indications of prosperity. There is none of this feeling evinced among dealers in this city, and there is not a shadow of reason why there should be. Spokane Falls is not one of those Aladdin-like places that go up like a rocket and retire to obscurity with the velocity of the descending stick. It is built upon a permanency as lasting as the rocks that imprison the majestic river that sings its merry song perpetually at its very feet. There is no tinsel, nor shoddy in its construction. Those men who came hither as pioneers have worked faithfully, and the fruits of their labor will live longer after they have joined "the silent majority." This is no new town in the sense that accompanies the name when attached to flimsy, roughly-built settlements of a newly opened section of country. It is true buildings are in course of erection everywhere, but the greater portion of them are solid, substantial, attractive brick and frame blocks that would be a credit to the largest cities in the west. The improvements are of a character that indicates a feeling of confidence among the people in the future of the place—and that confidence is not misplaced. Real estate has made a great advance, and will make a still greater. The prospects warrants the existing feeling, and those who buy here are not likely to be disappointed. Men old in experience are satisfied that prices are by no means exorbitant, and the fact that a large amount of land changes hands weekly is a strong indication that there is no want of faith among those who have the cash. The increase in prices on lands has been gradual but steady, the heaviest increase occurring within the past six months. This has been caused by the steady flow of immigration into the city of a class that would be a credit to any state. These people come looking for homes in a new land where they may settle down and remain. Spokane surprises them into remaining. Other points they have passed that hold out many inducements for settlers, but none can take hold of a man and chain him to the spot as does the natural beauty of this exact location. The consequences are that lots are in demand, and buyers are willing to pay the prices asked. Naturally every marked improvement enhances the value of the property in the immediate neighborhood, and so long as the present building boom is upon us so long will real estate show an upward tendency. To-day a lot in Spokane is good dirt to own, and, if we have struck the right drift of the city's hereafter, it will be a great deal better five years hence.

We take great pleasure in recommending to the craft of this country the old and reliable type foundry of Painter & Co., of 510 Clay street, San Francisco. Our dealings with the house has extended over a period of half a dozen years or more and we have always found the gentlemen to be honorable, reliable and fair in all their dealings. We consider the material they handle to be equal in every respect to that of any in use, and their prices as low. The neat typographical appearance of the REVIEW will at once strike the attention of the profession. The type is manufactured by Messrs. Painter & Co., and by the impression it is to be seen that it combines those qualities essential in the production of a clean, clear paper. We feel justly proud of the work and attribute it to the excellency of the material that is used.

From all parts of the territory come flattering reports of the condition of growing grain, and the outlook was never better for an abundant crop. A vast area of new land has been needed this spring, and many new farmers are dependent upon the productions of that land to tide over the winter. With no unforeseen accident to prevent the maturing of the grain it is safe to predict that the yield will surpass that of all other years, and that the farmers of this country will be on the top rail next fall.

It is evident from reports in circulation that Eastern Washington Territory is soon to add mining to its other great and varied resources. Investigations have proven that the precious mineral exists in many places in sufficient quantities to repay working. So far only the surface croppings have been assayed, and there is no telling how rich the leads may be a few hundred feet below. Should further developments show rich strikes the rush to this section would be simply immense.

As the season advances the prospect for an abundant crop the coming harvest improves. A very large acreage has been sown, and the frequent warm, seasonal rains are bringing them on in the most rapid and satisfactory manner. The only fears that can now be entertained are, that the cold winds that sometimes visit this country in the month of June, may visit us this year and inflict some damage. These winds, however, do not injure all the crops, but are confined to certain localities and do not cause a failure. All things considered, we regard the prospect as propitious, and confidently predict the largest yield this country has ever produced.—Walla Walla Times.

This part of the Territory was never more flourishing. The plantations of the past winter and the frequent and copious showers of this spring have saturated the soil abundantly. An unusually large acreage of wheat was sown last fall, and is looking finely. Every available acre is being utilized for spring grain. Corn does splendidly here and a large amount will be planted this month. This grain does well on sage brush land. Thomas Nelson is his authority for the statement that he planted here fifteen acres on June 15, which ripened before the first frost, yielding an average of forty-two bushels. We have recently visited some of the hop fields of this vicinity. The vines are in fine condition, and the crop promises well. Many new fields have been set this spring. The hops of this section are unsurpassed in quality, and have attained merited recognition in the New York market.—Walla Walla Union.

### TELEGRAPHIC MELANGE.

The idea prevails that the Presidential candidates will be from the Western States. Vermont is far enough west for the Republican color bearer. The Southern Pacific railroad is becoming the favorite shipping route from the East. That will hold good until the Northern Pacific is completed. The Yuba River Dam Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000. Our advice to our California friends is Yuba Dam careful how you invest in any such stock. Lawrence Barrett is "writing his hour upon the stage" at San Francisco, and the critics are so awfully disagreeing that the play will soon double as Gen. Crook's whoremaster and it is feared that another Custer affair is to be recorded. An account of too much rain in Woodland is suffering from an overdose of water. As it is a fluid not much in vogue about that place they don't know what to do with the surplus. Drinking it might create a vast amount of sickness, where it has been heretofore limited to washing tubs. Another frightful tornado has been causing wreck and ruin through portions of Missouri and Illinois, inflicting much loss of life. These storms are becoming serious and occasion much alarm among all those out in this favored country. It is friends in the sections they are liable to visit. The gold hunter has a new field to carry on his exciting researches for the precious metal. It is Lower California now that these hardy adventurers are flocking to. Kate Evans, the hillside lawyer, who made herself notorious by throwing a glass of water in a judge's face, and was sent to jail for so doing, has been discharged. The lesson may learn her to bridle her wrath in the future. Milwaukee caught the small end of the Canadian snow storm Sunday, and was not at all prepared for it. The yellow fever has taken hold at Havana with its usual pertinacity and sweeps in its victims. Unhappy rests the head that wears a crown alone this situation in Russia. Preparations are being made for the coronation in two quarters, one at the palace and the other in obscure backrooms. When the affair comes to a head look out for trouble. A powerful immigration bureau has been established by the Central Pacific railroad, at Chicago and in European cities, to rife in immigrants to California from Europe. T. H. McKee, of Vancouver, succeeded near the end, containing the remains of his wife Sunday. Miss Semmes Cochran, of Salem, was shot three times by an employe Monday evening. He is expected to recover. Over 100 houses were destroyed and a number of lives lost by a storm at Deadwood. It is rumored that a narrow gauge railroad is to be built from Salt Lake to San Francisco. A new railroad is incorporated under the name of the Chicago, St. Paul and North Pacific railway, capital stock \$11,000,000. Snow fell at Toledo, Ohio, Monday. A report of this kind is enough to give one the ague. Cincinnati, the city of hogs, is grappling with the opium den curse. The vice is spreading to an alarming degree, and only some prompt and determined action can prevent the smoking of opium from becoming widespread and general.

### LOCAL.

**Change of Time.**  
A new time card goes into effect on the N. P. road to-morrow, May 27th. By the figures it will be seen that the change runs the arrival and departure of trains further into the night. The following are the freight figures:  
ARRIVE GOING WEST.  
Passenger, No. 2..... 10:05 P.M.  
Freight, No. 4..... 8:12 "  
" No. 6..... 1:10 "  
ARRIVE GOING EAST.  
Passenger, No. 1..... 4:35 A.M.  
Freight, No. 3..... 2:55 P.M.  
Freight, No. 5..... 1:10 "

### Exciting Exercise.

Monday morning a couple of young men of this place mounted on the seat of one of Ben. Bravinder's fine bugles and stretched leather over the backs of a spanking team belonging to the same gentleman as they sailed through town on their way to Medical Lake. The start was glib and the trip held out rose colored prospects for a bushel of fun. However man proposes and a greater power disposes. The voyagers were doomed to participate in a little excitement not down on the hills. When but a short distance out of the city the horses became frightened from some cause, and struck out to beat the best running time on record. The occupants of the flying vehicle threw a good deal of interest in their efforts to bring the densely exciting exertions of the horses down to a more reasonable pace, but without avail. At last the buggy flew through the yielding atmosphere through the two pressure-seekers struck the cold, hard ground with an abruptness that almost drove their bodies through their shirt collars. In the confusion that ensued the buggy was pretty considerably disjunct. They were by no means discouraged over the mishap, for with the assistance of gentleman near by the horses were recaptured. Making arrangements for the recovery of the vehicle, the buggy to the Black Hawk stables, they mounted the horses bareback and continued on their way rejoicing.

### And They Don't Let Go.

Among our list of enterprising merchants we can reach away up and chalk down the firm of Sweeney, Linden & Co. They do a big business on the strength of wide-awake Hives and shoes, and the result is they are constantly spreading out over more ground. They have discovered that a warehouse of broad dimensions was a necessary adjunct to their enterprise. To think with them is to act. Monday they purchased from Eugene Germond a lot 25x100 at the corner of First and Howard streets in the Railroad Addition, the consideration being \$700. They will commence putting up a warehouse immediately to cover the entire lot, giving it a capacity sufficient to hold well more than a considerable amount of truck of one description and another. When completed it will be a prominent addition to the place, and a very handy institution, being so close to the line of transportation over which everything imported reaches Spokane.

### Canon's Addition.

Now if a citizen was to drive a visitor over the ground upon which is situated the town site of Spokane and desire him to point out the most desirable spot for the site of a new addition to the city, the first thing that would occur to his mind would be the Canon's Addition to the city of Spokane Falls. The tract embraces several hundred acres, every foot of which is adapted for building purposes, besides the soil being of a nature to allow of gardening and beautifying with trees and shrubs. Mr. Cannon has had a party of surveyors staking out the grounds for the last two or three weeks, and in a short time the lots will be offered for sale. The plot is laid out with mathematical accuracy, with good broad streets traversing it. We are satisfied that the land will find a ready sale at figures that will handsomely reimburse the clever gentleman who has done so much to make Spokane what it is to-day.

### Wants to Come Down.

Now that the file building is down to grade J. N. Squier is not satisfied with his elevated perch and desires to reach bottom himself. In order to bring about that condition of affairs he has employed Jas. Roe, who has met with so much success in that class of work, to take the building in hand and make the required changes. In order to remove the dirt and rock from beneath the building it will be necessary to do considerable blasting. Mr. Roe informs us that this can be accomplished without danger or injury to the structure. It is not the intention to drop the house itself to the grade of the street. The entire floor will be lowered and the space built up, putting a splay in the ceiling as it were, thereby making the room when completed some three feet higher than at present. Work has been already commenced and will be pushed right along until entirely finished.

### Change of Base.

For a long time Mr. Bravinder, has felt himself cramped for room in his livery stable at the corner of Howard and Main streets, and has been on the look out for a favorable location to move to. He struck it just about right this week when he purchased from J. M. McCarter, through the real estate agents, Webster Brothers, two large lots on Sprague street a short distance east of the Baptist church. He will proceed at once to move his large stable buildings to the new position, where he will have plenty of room to carry on his present business or enlarge it. The change was one that we were glad to note as it throws open for building purposes one of the very best corners in the city. Mr. Bravinder will probably sell the Howard street property, and if he does the corner will soon be improved by a block of buildings, for such a choice spot would not be left vacant any length of time.

### To the Public.

In order that those who desire to subscribe for the REVIEW may be put to as little inconvenience as possible we have made such arrangements that names may be left with Postmaster Heath, at the postoffice.

### Transfer.

The first transfer of real estate of any importance on Mill street since the raise in property was consummated this week. It was the purchase of the large lot, 12x50, cornering on Main and Mill streets, by Messrs. J. N. Squier and Eugene Germond, from Mr. Tennyson, of Cheney. The price paid was \$5,000. It is the intention of the gentlemen to put it on the market in building lots, it having a frontage of 112 feet on one street and 50 on another, enabling them to cut therefrom several very desirable lots. Mill street is destined to be an important business thoroughfare, as are all the streets in the central portion of the city, and property is certain to climb pretty high whenever this condition of things exist. It is generally admitted that the purchasers were very fortunate in striking this bargain, and we feel satisfied that the money plunked down can be doubled in a short time.

### On the Road.

To-morrow Messrs. Warner & Roe, of this place, will start a stage line between Spokane Falls and Medical Lake, running a fine, easy riding covered stage over the road. As will be seen by card three trips a week will be made, at a rate of fare that is bound to make the line popular. At the present time there is a great deal of travel out to the Lake, and heretofore those who desired to visit that section were either compelled to take the stage from Cheney, or hire a private conveyance at considerable expense. This had the effect of drawing a large amount of travel away from the Falls, which would otherwise have preferred the Spokane route. The new venture meets the requirements of the public and should at once pick up considerable business.

### Weather Report.

Report of observations taken at Spokane Falls, W. T., for the week ending, Thursday night, May 24, 1883.

Date	Max. Temp.	Min. Temp.	In. Rain
Friday	69.0	52.0	.00
Saturday	68.8	52.0	.00
Sunday	74.5	56.1	.00
Monday	70.0	50.0	.00
Tuesday	68.0	45.0	.00
Wednesday	61.0	50.0	.00
Thursday	61.0	50.0	.00

J. W. F. HENNING, Post Signal Corps U. S. Army.

### SUMMONS.

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, J. S. COUNTY OF SPOKANE. J. N. SQUIER, Plaintiff, vs. J. W. F. HENNING, Defendant. Return made to the undersigned on the 24th day of May, 1883, by J. W. F. Henning, the defendant, that he has no objection to the plaintiff's petition for a writ of habeas corpus, and that he will appear in court on the 27th day of May, 1883, to answer the same. Witness my hand and the seal of the court at Spokane Falls, Spokane County, W. T., this 24th day of May, 1883. J. W. F. HENNING, Defendant.

### Spokane Falls and Medical Lake (Cont'd.)

Warren & Roe. (Continued.)

### NEW STAGE LINE

Warren & Roe. (Continued.)

### BANK OF Spokane Falls

ORGANIZED IN 1879.  
Oldest Bank North of Snake River  
Capital, - - - \$75,000.  
Exchange on all the Principal Cities Bought and Sold.  
Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Collections a Specialty.  
CORRESPONDENTS:  
New York..... Wells, Fargo & Co's Bank  
Portland..... First National Bank  
Walla Walla..... Baker & Boyer  
CANNON'S BLOCK, RIVERSIDE AVE.

### "SAMPLE ROOMS,"

S. H. HAYES, Proprietor,  
OPPOSITE NORTH PACIFIC RAILROAD DEPOT,  
Rathdrum, I. T.  
THE BEST OF IMPORTED  
WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS  
Constantly on hand.

### B. F. STOLL, DENTIST,

HAS PERMANENTLY LOCATED AT  
Spokane Falls, W. T.  
Office on Main st., next to the Postoffice.

1776. 1883.



—Having decided to—

# CELEBRATE

—The Approaching—

# 4th

OF

# JULY

In a style that can not be surpassed the Citizens of

# SPOKANE FALLS

—Extend an—

# Heartly Invitation

To all the people of this country, Western Washington and Western Idaho to come over and

# "JINE IN."

—There will be an—

# GRAND PICNIC DINNER,

On the beautiful flat just below the falls which will be preceded by

# MUSIC, ORATION.

—AND—

# Reading the Declaration.

—A Valuable List of Prizes

Will be offered to competitors in the

# AMUSEMENTS,

—Which will consist of—

# Horse Racing,

FOOT RACING,  
SACK RACING,  
TUB RACING,  
JUMPING,  
ETC., ETC.

In the evening the heavens will be illuminated with a

# Pyroreptic Display!

The whole to conclude with a

# Free Ball.

—And Participate in the—

# Turn Out Everybody

—And Participate in the—

# GRANDEST, GAYEST, PLEASANTEST

CELEBRATION

—Ever held anywhere.

# Delmonico Restaurant!

Next door East California House,  
**SPOKANE FALLS, W. T.**  
Thompson & Babbitt, Props.

### The Choicest Game.

The Juiciest Steaks,  
The Best Cooking,  
In Eastern Washington!

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THE

SPOKANE FALLS

REVIEW!

Published every Saturday

AT

SPOKANE FALLS, W. T.

—A PAPER FOR—

The Miner,

The Farmer,

The Merchant,

The Mechanic,

The Laborer,

And all kinds and Conditions of Men.

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**PUBLIC LANDS.**

[The following exhaustive article upon public lands was compiled with great care for the *Spokane Argus*, and as information upon that important subject it is something that every man visiting the territories, or expects to visit them, is searching for we publish it in full. It will be well for persons to cut out the article and save it for reference, as it will be found to come in handy often. The article as it relates to taking up lands in this territory has been carefully revised and added to by one of our resident lawyers, whose experience in such matters qualifies him as authority on the subject.]

The agricultural lands are divided into two classes, one at \$1.25 per acre, designated as minimum, lying outside of railroad limits; the other at \$2.50 per acre as double minimum, lying within railroad limits. Titles are acquired by "private entry," by virtue of the pre-emption, homestead, timber culture, desert land act and salt land act, an act of June 3, 1878, for the sale of lands in California, Nevada, Oregon and Washington Territory, and in other laws.

**PRE-EMPTIONS.**  
Heads of families, widows or single persons (male or female), over the age of twenty-one years, citizens of the United States, or who have declared their intention to become such under the naturalization laws, may enter upon any "offered" or "unoffered" lands, and purchase not exceeding 160 acres under said pre-emption laws. After making settlement, if on "offered" land, the applicant must file his declaratory statement with the district land office within thirty days, for which a fee of \$3.00 is required, and within one year from date of settlement make final proof of his actual residence on and cultivation of the tract, and pay therefor at \$1.25 per acre if outside of railroad limits, or \$2.50 per acre if within these limits, and he may pay in cash or by military bounty land warrants, agricultural colleges, private claim or superior court order.

When the tract has been surveyed and is not "offered" land, the claimant must file his or her declaratory statement within three months from date of settlement, and make proof and payment within thirty-three months from date of settlement is the first thing to be done under the pre-emption law.

Pre-emptors may submit proofs of residence and improvements at any time after six months of actual residence. He must show by his own testimony and by two credible witnesses such actual residence and cultivation—a habitable dwelling and other improvements, to the satisfaction of the land officers that the spirit of the law has been complied with.

At any time before the expiration of the time allowed for proof and payment, the settler may, by making proper application at the land office, and payment of the required fee, convert his home into a homestead, and the time he has resided upon the land is credited on homestead residence if he desires. No person who abandons his residence on his own land to reside on public land in the same State or Territory or who owns 320 acres of land is entitled to the benefits of the pre-emption laws. It is held, however, that this does not apply to a house and lot in town. Claims cannot be transferred until title is perfected. The second filing of a declaratory statement by any pre-emptor, when first filing was legal in all respects, is prohibited. Before proof of any payment on pre-emption claims, written notice must be given by the claimants to the register, who must post a notice in office and cause the same to be published in a newspaper nearest the land for at least thirty days, as in case of homesteads.

**HOMESTEADS.**

Any person who is the head of a family or who has arrived at the age of twenty-one years, and is a citizen of the United States, or has filed his declaration of intention to become such, is entitled to enter one-quarter section or less quantity of unappropriated land under the homestead laws. The applicant must make an affidavit that he is over the age of twenty-one or is the head of a family and that he is a citizen of the United States or has declared his intention to become such, and that the entry is made for his exclusive use and benefit and for actual settlement and cultivation, and must pay the legal fee and that part of the commission required to be paid when entry is made, as follows: When within railroad limits, for 160 acres, fee, \$12; commission, \$11; for eighty acres, fee \$11, commission \$5. Outside of railroad limits, fee \$16 commission \$8 and in proportion for 80 or 40 acres. When these requirements are complied with the receiver issues his receipt in duplicate and the matter is entered upon the records of the office. After faithful observance of the law in regard to actual settlement and cultivation for the continuous term of five years, at the expiration of that term or within two years thereafter, final proof must be made, and if satisfactory to the land officers, that part of the commissions remaining unpaid (the same in amount so paid on entry) must be paid. The register then issues his certificate and makes proper returns to the general land office, as the basis for a patent.

**TIMBER CLAIMS.**

Any settler desiring to make final proof must first file with the register a written notice of his intention, describing the land and giving the names of four witnesses by whom the facts as to settlement, continuous residence, cultivation and etc., are to be established. His notice must be accompanied by a deposit of money sufficient to pay the cost of publishing the notice which the register is required to publish for thirty days (five times), in a newspaper de-

signed by him, or arrange with the publisher of the paper therefor. Notice is also posted in the land office for the same period.

Final proof cannot be made until the expiration of five years from the date of entry, and must be made within two years thereafter. In making final proof the homestead settler may appear in person at the district land office with his witnesses and there make the affidavit and proof required, or he may, if by reason of bodily infirmity or distance, it is inconvenient for him to appear at the land office with his witnesses appear before the judge of a court of record of the county or State, or district and Territory in which the land is situated, and there make final proof. When a homestead settler dies before he can prove up, the widow, or in case of her death, her heirs may continue settlement and obtain title upon requisite proof at the proper time. In case of death of both parents, leaving infant children the homestead may be sold for cash for the benefit of the children, and purchaser will receive title.

Homestead claims may be relinquished, but in such cases the land reverts to the government. If a settler does not wish to remain five years on his tract, he may pay for it under pre-emption law, in cash or warrant at any time after six months of actual residence. This proof must be made before the district office. Homesteaders are allowed six months after entry to commence improvements and establish residence.

The law allows but one homestead privilege to any one person. Every person who served not less than ninety days in the army or navy of the United States during "the recent rebellion," who was honorably discharged and has remained loyal to the government, may enter a homestead, and the time of his service shall be deducted from the period of five years, provided that the party shall reside upon and cultivate his homestead at least one year after he commences improvements. The widow of a soldier, or, if she be dead or has married again, the minor heirs (if any) may, through their guardian, make a homestead entry, and if the soldier died in the service, the whole term of his enlistment will be credited upon the term of required residence. Soldiers and sailors as above may file a homestead declaratory statement for 160 acres of land through an agent after which they have six months to file their homestead. This latter entry must be made in person. Thus a soldier or sailor to secure a claim may do so by sending a power of attorney and certified copy of his discharge to some responsible person here, who can file for him upon the land selected. Lands acquired under the homestead laws are not liable for any debt contracted prior to the issuing of the patent therefor.

**TREE CLAIMS.**

Under the timber culture laws not more than 160 acres on any one section entirely devoid of timber, can be entered, and no person can make more than one entry thereunder.

The qualifications of applicants are the same as under the pre-emption and homestead laws. The land office charges are for 160 acres or more than 80 acres, \$14 when entry is made and \$4 final proof. For 80 acres or less, \$9 at entry and \$4 at final proof. The applicant must make affidavit that the land is devoid of timber, or other land devoid of timber; that his filing and entry is made for the cultivation of timber for his own exclusive use and benefit; that the application is made in good faith and not for the purpose of speculation, or directly or indirectly for the use or benefit of any other person or persons; that he intends to hold and cultivate the land and comply with the laws, and that he has not previously made an entry under the timber culture act.

**THE PARTY MAKING AN ENTRY OF A QUARTER SECTION IS REQUIRED TO BREAK OR PLOW FIVE ACRES COVERED THEREIN DURING THE FIRST YEAR, AND FIVE ACRES IN ADDITION DURING THE SECOND YEAR. THE FIVE ACRES BROKEN OR PLOWED DURING THE FIRST YEAR HE IS REQUIRED TO CULTIVATE BY RAISING A CROP, OR OTHERWISE, DURING THE SECOND YEAR, AND TO PLANT IN TIMBER, SEEDS OR CUTTINGS DURING THE THIRD YEAR. THE FIVE ACRES BROKEN OR PLOWED DURING THE SECOND YEAR HE IS REQUIRED TO CULTIVATE BY RAISING A CROP, OR OTHERWISE, DURING THE THIRD YEAR, AND TO PLANT IN TIMBER, SEEDS OR CUTTINGS DURING THE FOURTH YEAR. FOR ENTRIES OF LESS THAN 160 ACRES THE AMOUNT OF LAND TO BE CULTIVATED MUST BE PROPORTIONATE. PROVISION IS MADE FOR EXTENSION OF TIME IN CASE DROUGHT OR GRASSHOPPERS DESTROY TREES. THESE TREES HE MUST CULTIVATE AND PROTECT, AND AT THE EXPIRATION OF EIGHT YEARS FROM DATE OF ENTRY, OR AT ANY TIME WITHIN FIVE YEARS THEREAFTER, THE ENTRANT, OR, IF HE BE DEAD, HIS HEIRS, SHALL PROVE, BY TWO CREDIBLE WITNESSES, THE PLANTING, CULTIVATING AND PROTECTING THE TIMBER FOR NOT LESS THAN EIGHT YEARS, AND THAT THERE WERE AT THE END OF THE EIGHT YEARS AT LEAST 675 LIVING, THIRTY TREES ON EACH OF THE TEN ACRES REQUIRED TO BE PLANTED, HE, OR THEY, WILL BE ENTITLED TO A PATENT. IT SHOULD BE ADDED THAT IN MAKING FINAL PROOF IT MUST BE SHOWN THAT "NOT LESS THAN TWENTY-SEVEN HUNDRED TREES WERE PLANTED TO EACH ACRE." Fruit trees are not considered timber in regard to cultivation of an entry under this act.**

**BREED FROM THE BEST HORSES.**

It is one of the laws of trade to have the value upon the improvement of the breed—the first ascertain the value of the improvement, and then add so much extra to the cost of production. To sum up the profit of breeding, the rule is, breed from the best; they will pay the best. There is always a demand, at high prices, for the best that the market affords. They will command the market, and fix the price. Why does one horse sell for \$100 and another for \$1,000, in the same market. Because one is better bred than the other. The high-bred has inherited more style and stamina than the low-bred. The well-bred horses have an acquired value from family heritage that swells their price above the cost of production. If we breed from the best families, their improved value will rise far above their natural value, or cost of production. Let us breed from the best specimens of their class that we may increase their numbers.—*Rural Spirit.*

Deaths by violence average over 40,000 a year in Russia, there being an average of ten murders a day. About 1,250 are frozen to death every year. And yet with all these advantages Russia's newspapers are stupid.—*Boston Post.*

**The Bad Boy Stabs His Pa.**

"You see, I heard ma tell pa to bring up another bottle of liniment last night. When ma corks herself, or has a pain anywhere, she just uses liniment for all that is out, and a pint bottle don't last more than a week. Well, I told my chum, and we laid for pa. This liniment ma uses is awful hot; and almost blinders. Pa went to the Langtry show, and didn't get home till eleven o'clock, and me and my chum decided to teach pa a lesson. I don't think it is right for a man to go to the theaters and not take his wife or his little boy. So we concluded to lunge pa. We agreed to lay on the stairs and when he came up my chum was to hit him on the head with a dry-bladder, and I was to stab him in the breast pocket with a sickle and break the liniment bottle and make him think he was killed. It couldn't have worked better if we had rehearsed it. We had talked about burglars at supper time, and pa got nervous, so when he came up stairs and was hit on the head with the bladder, the first thing he said was 'burglars by night,' and he started to go back, and then I hit him on the breast pocket, where the bottle was, and then we rushed by him, down stairs, and I said in a stage whisper: 'I guess he's a dead man,' and we went down cellar and up the back stairs to my room and undressed. Pa hollered to me that he was murdered, and ma called me, and I came down in my night shirt, and the hired girl she came down, and pa was on the lounge, and he said his life blood was fast chiding away. He held his hand on the wound and said he could feel the warm blood trickling clear down to his boots. I told pa to stuff some tar into the wound, such as he told me to put on my lip to make ma-stache grow, and pa said: 'My boy this is no time for trilling. Your pa is on his last legs. When I couldn't stand I met six burglars, and I attacked them and forced four of them down and was going to hold them and send for the police, when two more that I did not know about, jumped on me, and I was getting the best of them, when one of them struck me over the head with a crow bar and the other stabbed me to my heart with a butcher knife. I have received my death wound, my boy, and my hot southern blood that I offered up so freely for my country, in her time of need, is passing from my body, and soon your pa will be only a piece of poor clay. Get some ice and put on my stomach, and all the way down, for I am burning up.' I went to the water pitcher and got a chunk of ice and put inside pa's shirt, and while ma was tearing up an old shirt to stop the flood of blood, I asked pa if he felt better and he could describe the villains who had murdered him. Pa gasped and moved his legs to get them cool from the dotted blood, he said, and he went on: 'One of them was about six foot high and had a sandy mustache. I got him down and hit him in the nose, and if the police find him his nose will be broke. The second was thick set and weighed about two hundred. I had him down, and my boot was on his neck, and I was knocking two more down, when I was hit. The thick set one will have the mark of a nail on his forehead. Tell the police when I am gone, about the best bed marks.' By this time ma had got the skirt tore up and she stuffed it under pa's shirt, right where he said he was hit, and pa was telling us what to do to settle his estate, when ma began to smell the liniment, and she found the broken bottle in his pocket, and searched for the place he was stabbed, and then she began to lunge, and pa got mad and said he didn't see no death bed scene was such an abominable funny affair, and then she told him he was not hurt, but that he had fallen on the stairs and broken the bottle and then he said, 'so you mean to tell me my body and legs are not covered with human gore,' and pa got up and found it was only the liniment. He got mad and asked me why she didn't try and get something to take that liniment off his legs, and she cutting them right through to the bone, and then he saw my chum put his head in the door, with one galling hanging down, and pa looked at me and then he said: 'Look here, if I find out it was you boys that put up this job on me, I'll make it so hot for you that you will think liniment is ice cream in comparison.' I told pa it didn't look reasonable that me and my chum could be six burglars, six feet high, with our noses broke and foot beat marks on our neck, and pa he said for us to go to bed all right quick and give him a chance to rise off that liniment, and we retired. Say, dogs my pa strike you as a good single-handed fig?' and the boy went up to the counter while the grocery man went after a scuttle of coal.—*Pick's Sun.*

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Those knowing the value of the dust bath for fowls, summer and winter, consider it essential to successful poultry keeping. And how few of our poultry raisers who give their fowls a chance to revel in a heap of loose earth, sand or ashes during their confinement in the winter.

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If we watch the habits of all wild game birds, we can see them in the open clearings and on the country roads, at early sunrise, dusting themselves as rapidly as possible; and if we give our domestic fowls a chance we can see an instinctive desire in the young as well as the old to scratch and pulverize the earth in lumps, and will then adjust their feathers, and by the rapid action of their claws are enabled to dust thoroughly, and by shaking rid themselves of life. The dust bath is made more effective by putting a handful or two of sulphur and carbolic powder through the mass and mixing them together.—*American Poultry Journal.*

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**Minnehaha Carriage Shop!**

**HORSE SHOEING, WAGON MAKING,**  
Repairing and Painting  
—Agents for FRANK BROTHERS' CELEBRATED—



**AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.**  
CORNER OF MAIN AND SEVENTH STREETS, SPOKANE FALLS, W. T.

**J. N. SQUIER,**

Spokane Falls, Washington Territory.

**Wholesale and Retail Liquor Dealer,**

Wholesale and Retail Liquor Dealer,  
Sole Agent for the Celebrated Whiskies Imported from the Distilleries, consisting of  
**Jos. Finck & Co's Wedding Rye, Five Years Old.**  
**C. E. TILTON'S & E. L. MILES' FINE OLD BOURBON.**  
W. H. MURRAY'S SOUR MASH,  
IMPORTED OLD SWAN GIN,  
Branly for Medical Use, Sherry and Port Wines, Champagnes, all kinds of Bitters  
Dublin Stout and London Ale. Applesauce, Wildcat Mineral Water. Milwaukee  
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