

D. H. Kircival

The Spokan Times
IS PUBLISHED EVERY
THURSDAY MORNING,
BY THE
TIMES PUBLISHING CO.,
AT
Spokane Falls,
In the Wonderful SPOKAN COUNTRY.

The Spokan Times

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

SPOKAN FALLS, W. T., THURSDAY, JULY 10, 1879.

The Spokan Times

The Spokan Times is the only Newspaper published in the great Spokan City. Its circulation promises to be very large, among a wide-awake, progressive, reading people. It is a most excellent paper in which to advertise your profession or business.

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Attorney at Law,
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W. W. BROWN, Notary Public. A. J. BANTA, Notary Public.

Boone & Banta,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
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L. W. RIMA,
Practical Watchmaker and Jeweler,
Spokane Falls, W. T.

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

Flouring Mill
AT SPOKAN FALLS.

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

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

Local Newspapers.

Genry and Tramp.

Taking an Elevator.

We have had many inquiries about the description of Mrs. Tabbs' experience at A. T. Stewart's retail palace in the year 1872. It was published in the Heart and Home, but so far as we know, has not been printed in book form. It is often read in public by elocutionists, being a stock piece on their list, but we have found no way to answer the demand for it except by reprinting it in our columns.

Mrs. Tabbs Has an Adventure.

Mr. Editor of Heart and Home: Your perfect gentlemanly way of putting my letter in your paper last winter, inclines me to send another letter, which it will be a warning to all young women never to commit the mistake which I did most innocent on Saturday gone a week at a big druggists store in New York. I had heeded considerable about this 'ere store, but I wasn't in no way prepared for all I see there. Sakes! It was equal to a dozen villages like Vandusenburg a coming out of me! all at once. Such a crowd I never see, and the women maulin' of the goods without buyin', and the clerks lookin' sarcastic just like you see in any ornery store. Well, I went about better'n an hour gettin' a couple of pair of good domestic hose for my son Jabez, and seven-eighths of a yard of stuff for cheese-bags; and sudden, heeb! I'm uncommon tired, I felt a weak spell comin' on, and hadn't hardly strength to ask for chintz for the settin'-room sofa.

"Next story, ma'am," says the clerk, kind o' looking sharp at me, "wouldn't you like to take an elevator?"

Well, I was beat! It seemed a most uncommon proceeding, and what I never heard no gentleman do before, to ask me to take an elevator. I had my misgivings what it meant, for my Jabez, with his jokes and what nois, though his father and me is most strong temperance folks, persists sometimes in takin' what he calls elevators, which is glasses of spirits and what he calls 'em 'sides.

"Certainly ma'am," said he, bowing carelessly toward a stand holdin' a fancy pal with a spigot to it, full of what I might have took to be water, judgin' by the taste, but I know well enough it was some deceitful gentle kind of liquor, with the taste and smell taken out, like they do to benzine and castor oil. No sooner had I swallowed a goblet of it when the young man pointed to a little room, which, if you'll believe me, Mr. Editor, give the queerest kind of jerk you ever see, just as I looked in; and, sakes! comfortable sakes all around the walls of it, I stepped in. There was other ladies going in, too, so we all set down, and I couldn't help wonderin' whether the poor things had been takin' elevators like me. "It won't do no harm," said I to myself, "to sit here a minute or two till this weak spell passes off"; when, massy on me, if I didn't feel myself acoor' to! Yes, again, up, and with me the room, and sofas, and ladies, and all.

I clutched a hold of the cushion, and stared kind o' wild like as not, for one of the ladies bit her lip as if contemplating to laugh, and still we was all again up, leastwise so it seemed. "It's all accounts o' takin' that elevator," thinks I to myself, and then it come upon me how uncommon appropriate the word was, meanin' a drink, though often I had heard Jabez's psalms for usin' that vulgar expression. But I couldn't help feelin' scared, particular when I see, all of a sudden, men and women kind o' walkin' about in the air. Once I jumped up to go out of the room, but a man workin' some clock-works in the corner held out his hand. "In one moment, madam!" said he, a pushin' me back with such an air.

"Did you take elevator?" I whispered to the lady sitting alongside of me. She nodded her head without saying nothing, and from her queer look I reckoned she was worse affected even than I was.

"It's the first one I ever took in my life here in York," continues I; "our country elevators is more positive to take, but they don't have nothing like the effect; though I must say such

things never oughter to be took except in sickness."

"Now, madam," says the clock man, very pompous, "you won't have no difficulty now."

Sure enough, I didn't have no difficulty, for in a minute the effect of the elevator passed off suddener than it came. I followed the ladies out live-form, but sakes alive! what a time I had findin' the street door! I never was so bothered in all my life, though I knowed all along what was the matter, but just kept on without asking no questions of nobody, and finally agoin' down stairs and down stairs, and expectin' nothin' gelse but to find myself in the kitchen, if Mr. Stewart's family lives anywhere in the buildin', which is most likely, there bein' enough room, I should think.

Well, to make a long story short, how I ever got out of that store I don't ever expect to know, but after I once keched sight of them glass doors I didn't turn neck nor heel till I stood out on the sidewalk explainin' private to a police that I'd been takin a elevator, and wouldn't he put me in a down-town stage.

To this day I have not said a word about the business to Jabez, nor husband, nor no one to home. Some things had best be bygone. But I feel it a bounden duty, Mr. Editor, to warn all respectable famales, great and small, not to be led into takin' elevators, when they go into them York stores, least of all, this new-fangled kind, which is equally fatal in consequences to pure spirits, and tastes like nothing on earth but water, which heeb! you to takin' too much.

Hoping you will print these honest words for the benefit of all concerned, I am, most respectfully, yours to command,

JANE E. TABBS.

Raising Turkeys.

A correspondent writes to inquire concerning the best way to raise turkeys. While the inquiry is a little indefinite, we can state general principles, and perhaps our correspondent will be able to gather what he wants from them. In the first place, the best should be placed under a good sitting hen, or rather a hen belonging to a breed which is noted for producing good mothers. The hen turkey herself is a good sitter, but is a wretched poor mother. Her disposition to wander over a wide range is a principal objection to her, as it not only worries the young turkeys, but is liable to lead them into danger.

There is one noticeable peculiarity about the turkey, and that is a total lack of appreciation of distance and time. It will wander off and, wholly unlike the chicken, will pay no attention whatever to the approach of night, when the time for going to roost does arrive, it will "clodge" wherever it happens to be. A turkey hen with a brood of turkeys for this reason, therefore, if for no other, is by no means desirable. Then again, the hen turkey never scratches for her young, but leaves them to shift for themselves, and as the young turkey at the moment of its birth, does not seek food or seem to know how to do it, it is liable to starve to death. The instructive, instinctive scratching of a common hen, however, soon teaches the young turkey to imitate the example. About thirty days are required for the egg to hatch. The young turkeys being very tender, they should be protected from heavy rains, morning and evening dews, and the hot suns for a month. The chicks should not be allowed to leave the coops in the morning until the dew is off the grass.

About the third day after hatching, the young turkeys will need very special care, for this is a critical period in their lives. Another critical period is when they throw out the "red-head" which they do when about six weeks old. At such a time their food should be more than ordinary nutritious. Boiled eggs, bruised hemp seed, or a mash made of equal parts of cooked oat and barley meal, is suitable at this crisis. Care must be taken all the time with reference to providing the right kind of food. The recommendation of an experienced poultry writer "not to feed slop food of any kind," should be strictly regarded, although it is not always. Sour milk brought to a thick curd, mixed with cooked Indian meal and occasionally seasoned with black pepper is strongly recommended by Lewis, and is sanctioned by practice. The feeding should be frequent, and no more should be given than the chicks will eat up clean. Always feed on the ground, so that some gravel may be taken with the food. Never feed Indian meal in an uncooked state. There is danger of its baking in the crop and causing speedy death. Give plenty of water. When the young turkeys are two months old feed as you would any turkey, giving cracked corn, buckwheat, fresh boiled meat, boiled potatoes, etc.

THE LIBRARY MAGAZINE.—The number of this excellent magazine just received brings a choice selection from the contents of latest numbers of the leading foreign magazines and reviews. Contents: Probability as a Guide of Conduct, by W. E. Gladstone; Sidney Dobell, by Robert Buchanan; Tullers in Field and Factory—Characteristics, Through the Ages; A Legend of a Stone Axe; The French Republic and the Catholic Church, by John Morley; Commercial Depression and Reciprocity, by Bonamy Price; Alcohol, its Actions and Uses, from Dublin Review; Their Appointed Seasons, by J. G. Wood; The Study of Natural History, by St. George Mivart; Dean Stanley; The Chances of English Opera, from Macmillan's Magazine; The Philological Society's English Dictionary, from The Academy. Sold only direct by the publishers, THE AMERICAN BOOK EXCHANGE, 55 Beekman street, New York, at 10 cents a number, or \$1.00 a year, postage paid.

No man can be a man that has not learned to overcome self-indulgence; that has not learned through pain, under burdens and crosses long continued, to carry himself right manly.

Abstain from wrath. Let a man keep in subjection his speech, his arm, and his appetite.

Perilous Reading for Children.

If it be true that the boy is the father of the man, then this question is producing some very unpromising fathers. The youth of fifty years ago are very unlike the children of to-day. Just as the fathers of thirty years hence will be very different from those of the present time. Education and parental license are revolutionizing this generation, and the thoughtful are confronted with one of the most serious evils of indisciplinable reading and of pernicious literature.

It is not too broad an assertion to say that the reading matter with which our boys and girls amuse themselves is, in general, of a tendency to render them the slaves of impracticable purposes and unworthy ambitions, and to make their lives miserable by the inoculation of ideas utterly at variance with reality, and by the perversion of those principles of morality without which mankind retrogrades.

There is no language too forcible for the condemnation of the pernicious reading in which children now indulge. It is principally fiction of the vilest and most demoralizing kind, and offered at such a price as to be in the means of the poorest urchins. It is fiction that makes any sin enticing, rascally heroes objects of emulation and imitation, and tints with such gorgeous colors as the reality never furnishes.

We do not believe that in any parents know what their boys and girls, especially the former, read. They do not see them engaged by pestiferous weeklies whose stories only make crime attractive by glorifying crime either in itself or in the criminal. These tender-hearted fathers and mothers do not examine the books of travel, of adventure, of fiction, to which their children give their attention and whose chief attractions are indelicately fixed in their memories. This reading is of criminal acts or the narration of impossible adventures poorly related.

As a result boys become unhappy. The unhealthy mental food makes them dissatisfied with things as they are, and must be. Reproof embitters their feelings. Their thoughts turn to the deeds of the heroes of whom are, heroes born to good luck, and who accomplish wonders. Home loses its attractions. It is no more the abode of the protections, love of parents, but a prison. Chaining and fretting, the boy rebels, and then begins the battle of life by running away, or forcing his family to give him his freedom. Other boys become criminals out of a certain enthusiasm arising from what they have read. Others embark in desperate adventures because their literature has given them fictitious examples and easy success. Young and weak, but enthusiastic, the boy never reasons. His mental food is intoxicating, and like liquor it kills the soul if not the body. For this freedom of reading parents are to blame. They should restrain their children, selecting their books, reading, correcting false inferences and ideas. There should be a rigid censorship of books. Even the law might, in the interest of society, operate against the issue of works detrimental to the happiness of youth, suppressing everything that was not instructive or designed to illustrate noble principles. To continue this license of reading is to imperil humanity by weakening its most effective forces, and by distorting life until its realities are made monstrosities and its evils are turned into seductive sweets that poison while they please.—Daily News.

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The Elm-Street High School.

"Dar's gwine ter be a powerful searchin' 'quary' nattered round heah," said Mr. Copernicus, last Monday morning, as he pulled off his gloves and rapped on the desk for books. "I'm makin' some remarks, young uns, and I want yer to hol' de baps o' yer head. Now 'cordin' to all information which I have obtained from de preacher and one o' de duktuns, dar's a boy, dat 'longs to de school, dat went to de church yistiddy, and 'stead o' listnin' to de preachin', as de offsprin' ob 'respectable parents' had orto do, he 'ploied his time in fixin' a pin on de bench in front ob him, so dat de pint would hol' itself up straight and wait for de report ob de committee. An' Mr. Morefuss, de preacher, say dat jes as he got in de middle ob de first hymne, a fat woman come in in a considerable ob a hurry an' drapped 'erself on de pin, an' he says dat she seemed to stir rise up like a steamboat 'sposin had tak place under de bench, an' made sev'ral liddable remarks not 'zactly in 'cordance wid de s'oundings, an' an' which 'caused considerable ob an upsturbance. Hovsenever, under all de circumstances ob de affair, de dekla spoke to me dis mornin' 'bout it, an' loved as how I'd better pass a resolution appoin' myself an investigation committee, wid power to sen' for pussus ar' papers, an' endeavor as far as in my power lay, to discover the lump o' sin dat was de 'caasion ob all de trouble. De committee is now organized, and de investigation will commence.

"Bill Boin's whar was you yesterday?"

"Yes, you."

"I was out to Cumminsville, fishin' in de canal, and nebber caught nuffin but a little mud turtle 'bout an' inch." An' Bill began to leak out of the eyes.

"Dat'll do, yer needn't commence to git up 'er wet spell in de harvest time. Turn dat book right side up, an' set down on dat nail keg outer de way. Shut 'up, Jim Johnsing; whar was you yesterday?"

"I went out to de baseball, and peeped froo de cracks in de fence. I wasn't in de cluch tall."

"All right," said Mr. Copernicus, and he smiled just the least bit.

"Whar was you, Tom Lukens? You was at chuch?"

"No, no, I wasn't no put no pin on der seat, f I kin prove it. Johnnie Simpson dat me an' him went out ter Mr. Stone's orchard and got some apples; didn't we Johnnie?"

"Yes, we did, an' ob Stone like to get us, an' he hid from him in the gallberry patch, an' staid still most 'night."

"Dat'll do, boys; dat'll do. Here, Joe Johnsing, run dis sprout in de hot ashes and kinder temper it, till I get off my coat an' prepar' to rectify some of de merits of dis heah gang. I kinder catch up wid you, boys. Jes' made up dat tale about an' de pin, and I found out all 'bout whar you was yesterday. Bill was out to Cumminsville, fishin' in de canal on de Lord's day, and never catch nothin' but a little turtle; and Tommy Lukens and Johnny Simpson was helpin' deyself to Mr. Stone's apples, and like to get catch. All right, boys; de destiny is all in an' de verdie made up. We will now proceed to pass de sentence on outraged lay." An' in about a minute a sound like fire-crackers on the Fourth of July was heard in the temple of knowledge, and a weeping and howling like a menagerie in a thunderstorm went out on the surrounding atmosphere until Aunt Dinah who lives over the way, leaned on her scrubbing brush and remarked, "Brudder Copernicus ure tyin' too seiverous when he gets started."

SENATORIAL NEPOTISM.—The Senators who have in the past had so much to say about "nepotism" in public life during Republican administrations, have since the Democratic party got control of the senate, been obliged to learn that there is nothing wrong in appointing relatives to office. The boot has been on the other foot less than twenty days, and look at this list: Senator Eaton, of Connecticut, has made his son the clerk of a committee. Senator Vance, of North Carolina, has made his son the clerk of a committee, and has made another son an officer of the senate. Senator Wallace has made his son an officer of the senate. Senator Voorhes has obtained an appointment for his son in the clerk's office of the house. Senator Withers has no sons, but he has made his daughter's husband the clerk of a committee. And there are fifty appointments yet to fill.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Humor of Newspapers.

The American Journalist possesses a fund of dry humor which he knows well how to apply. He is famous for insulting by implication; few understand the art better. A Californian editor invested in a mule, and the fact was chronicled under the heading, "Remarkable instance of self-possession." Said one Milwaukee editor of another: "He is one of the few journalists who can put anything in his mouth without fear of its stealing and when a Western editor wrote 'We cannot tell a lie; it was cold yesterday,' he said 'I've quoted his remark with the addition, 'The latter statement is incontrovertible; but the former'." Said an Idaho Journal, "The weather has been hot again for the last few days; the only relief we could get was to sit down on the Herald and cover ourselves with the Bulletin—there is a great coolness between them." This kind of coolness often brings about an amusing interchange of ineffectualities. A Michigan journalist declared in his paper that a certain editor had seven toes. The slandered editor thereupon relieved his mind in a "leader," denouncing the statement unwarranted, and its author as devoid and a scoundrel to boot. The offending gentleman replied that he never wished it to be understood that all the seven toes were upon one foot; and the victim of the sell was thoroughly lashed at. When a Western editor wrote, "We are living at this moment under a d-spotism," his opponent replied: "Our contemporary means to say he has lately got married." A newspaper writer asserts that has accusers had been in the habit of living a hundred years; to which another responds: "That must have been before the introduction of capital punishment." The proprietor of a Western journal announced his intention of spending fifty dollars on a new head for it. "Do not do it," advised a rival seller, "better keep the money, and buy a new head for the editor," which implied a great deal.

From time to time we read of mishaps meeting women traveling alone, (all it sometimes seems as if it were utterly unsafe for a woman to travel alone. Still, women must travel, and very often, alone, and by exercise of due caution and foresight there is no reason why it should not be perfectly safe for them to do so.

There are a few rules which if followed, it seems, would save a world of anxiety and trouble.

1. Before starting on a journey familiarize yourself with the route, and with names of good hotels at the various stopping places.

2. Never travel with just enough money, but always carry enough to provide for any possible emergency. This will save much anxiety.

3. Wear but little jewelry, and keep the larger part of your money in some inside pocket, out of sight.

4. Always look after yourself, and do not allow a stranger to procure your tickets or checks for your baggage.

5. Avoid, if possible, making changes in cars by night; but, when unavoidable, go with others. Do not become separated from the crowd.

6. Take no hacks, but go in an omnibus where there are other people. These are perfectly safe.

7. If in any doubt as to changing cars, checking baggage, etc., inquire in advance of the conductor. The conductor on our trains are always polite and willing to be of service, especially to women traveling alone.

8. Do not wait till about to make some change in trains before inquiring of the conductor, for, ten to one, he will then be hurried, and you will only half inform yourself.

9. Under all circumstances endeavor to retain your presence of mind. One who can do this will have no trouble traveling, and instead of its being unwise for women to travel alone, I think it an advantage for them to make trips alone, for there are few people who are not at times obliged to do so, and experience does away with much of the possible danger in traveling.

TRAINS AND SHORT DRESSES.—There seems to be no prescribed limit to the light which skirts may be lifted when walking. If only the wearer hung round about with clinging folds, from which she can never free her hands without paying the penalty of wet and mud-bedraggled trains. Holding on to her draperies as if for dear life, she may raise them to her knees, and her style of clothing is tolerated with complacency. But let it be known and seen that the dress is hung so as to never come below the tops of the boots, and that the limbs are properly and decently covered—what fears are harbored for the morals of women!—Ed.

A business' the cold's' an' need without strikers—the match trade.

The Hourly Death Rate.

The tables of the statistics which are made by the actuaries of the leading insurance companies, yield some results that are interesting not only to doctors and nurses, but to all intelligent people of all kinds. An article recently published in the Journal of the Institute of Actuaries, entitled "The Hourly Distribution of Mortality," shows that there are certain hours of the day when the number of deaths is greatest, and strange to say, these hours are the brightest part of the forenoon. In cases of chronic diseases the highest rate of mortality is between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock A. M. Where acute and chronic diseases are classed together, the highest rate of mortality seems to be between the hours of 8 and 9 A. M. The rate of mortality is higher in the first half of the day than it is in the second half, and is affected by less violent fluctuations. And so far as these observations have fixed the law of mortality, it would seem that death is more likely to occur in the early part of the day than in the afternoon, and more likely to occur between the hours of 9 and 10, or say 8 and 10 A. M., than at any other period of the same length of the day. The same article shows that the hour when the sufferer is least apt to die is the one from eleven to twelve at night. After passing midnight, his danger increases rapidly up to ten o'clock in the morning, after which it declines. There are many old superstitions concerning "death at day-break," and "going out with the tide," which receive a partial confirmation from the accumulated observations upon the averages of the dying hour. The causes of the maxima and the minima death-rates are not yet understood, but they are probably owing to meteorological and atmospheric conditions, and to the terrestrial magnetic currents. It is a fact well known to soldiers that the vital forces are at their lowest at about three o'clock in the morning. The physical depression then is extreme, and a battalion of brave men are in greater danger of unworthy behavior before the enemy than at any other time. Napoleon knew this, and said that he had very rarely seen "the courage of three o'clock in the morning." There is, however, a great difference in courage between a fasting man and a full one at any hour of the day. The statistics above quoted ought to make those who are watching over sick beds redouble their watchfulness and care in the forenoon, and possibly by tiding the sufferer over that critical hour may save a life.—Selected.

Col Thomas Scott, as his admirers delight to style him, is probably one of the most over-estimated gentlemen in the United States. For a series of years Mr. Scott has been an ornamental appendage to the halls of Congress, and probably the most persistent and clamorous beggar for public funds, in some shape or other, that ever undertook to procure favorable legislation by the very vulgar means of grand dinners, fine wines, and choice cigars. In some quarters he has been esteemed as a railroad oracle, and whatever Col. Tom Scott pleased to enunciate on that point was regarded as gospel. His belief in the average Congressman's perverseness to the persuasive influence of good cheer is beyond question, and his efforts to reach their brains have been directed through their stomachs. But while Mr. Scott has been endeavoring to obtain a Government subsidy to the tune of ninety or a hundred millions, to build the railroad from Texas to the Pacific, by a resort to such tactics, the Southern Pacific Railroad Company of California has dashed ahead, grasped Arizona to this State with hooks of steel, and is now plunging on through that Territory at the rate of from one to three miles per day, and before Mr. Tom Scott awakes to a full realization of the facts will have accomplished by its own energy, money, and enterprise what he has been begging Congress to mean to do any time the past eight or nine years. In one season, Mexico will be brought by rail into the circle of our immediate business acquaintance, and California plucked, masterd by Government, will have achieved a victory that will have been a victory that will leave Mr. Scott in the undisturbed possession of indolent repose. While one party has been vainly calling upon Hercules for help, the other boldly, manfully put his shoulder to the wheel, and went on his way rejoicing.

SCHOOL DIRECTORS.—The attention of School Directors is called to a provision of section 8 of the 4th chapter of the Territorial School law, which reads as follows: "It shall be the duty of the directors to visit the schools of their respective districts at least twice each term."

The man at the wheel has a stern duty to perform.

Charles E. Wright.

The resignation of the presidency of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company by CHARLES E. WRIGHT will command the attention of the nine thousand stockholders of the great corporation. The reason for it, the threatened loss of his sight by cataract forming over both eyes, will excite the sympathy of the public as well as his associates in the transcendent enterprise by the shortest route. He will go to Europe in June to get, by travel, in complete freedom from official anxieties and business cares, the strength to undergo an operation for the saving of his sight and to aid his cure. The best wishes of thousands of his countrymen will go with him.

CHARLES E. WRIGHT's services to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, of which he has been the head for five years, have been immense. He took office after the bankruptcy of the company's fiscal agents, and when the enterprise was checked by an utter loss of its means to continue construction and the destruction of its credit. No condition could more severely test the capacity of a man to preserve a great corporate property—to carry it unimpaired through a period of unexampled depression—to lift it steadily out of debt and shoulder it to solvency, recognized national consequence, and the assurance of final success. All this Mr. Wright did. When the company suspended payment of interest, its floating debt amounted to four and a half millions of dollars, and its bonded debt to thirty-one millions.

Men of affairs will feel that it was masterly management that saved the corporation from suit on any and every portion of its great unfunded indebtedness. Not an action was brought, Mr. Wright postponed, compromised, carried by part payment, by payment of interest, by renewal of principle with security, by payment with the company's assets or its stock, every dollar of the immense sum pressed on the company for liquidation. Without paying a cent of costs, and without having the property of the corporation attached, levied on or taken in execution, he wiped out the floating debt of four and a half millions in less than five years after he took office. Within that time thirty millions out of the thirty-two millions of the company's outstanding bonds were converted into preferred stock, and the accumulation of interest debt stopped. Within that time he presided over the sale of 9,817,771 acres of wilderness land, part of the domain of the company, and saw it rapidly go under the plow. When he took office the common stock of the company was selling at 1 1/2. It has sold at 15 1/2. The price of the preferred stock went up under his presidency from 10 to 44 1/2.

His tenure of office witnessed many of the most noteworthy events in the history of this national enterprise. At the lowest ebb of personal and corporate credit he finished against the line of a punitive act of Congress the connection between the Columbia river and Puget Sound, and saved one of the most valuable of the company's chartered rights. The road to Col. at Wilkeson, was built and the Branch across the Cascade Mountains started on thirty-one miles of its distance during his presidency. The Brainerd Branch was built on the Atlantic side of the Continent, and winter connection with New York and the seaboard established through St. Paul.

In his term of office the intricate and perilous complications with the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad, involving the trade with Manitoba, and harmony of relations throughout the northern half of Minnesota, were profitably harmonized and adjusted. He organized the company to control the Pacific terminals of the Northern Pacific Railroad, covering 14,000 acres of land. He made the docks and created the harbor facilities of Tacoma, the Northern Pacific seaport on the Pacific coast. Before he left office the work of construction of the road in Dakota toward the Yellowstone, and twenty-five miles in Washington Territory were put under contract, and the scheme for building the Pen d'Oreille Division, 209 miles long, between the Rocky Mountains and the Columbia river, was arranged and voted.

He took office as the president of a bankrupt corporation which nobody would trust. He leaves it in possession of a credit which makes ironmasters, carbuilders, railroad contractors and locomotive manufacturers eager competitors to do work for and supply material to it on its simple promises to pay.

If you would be clear and forcible, don't use foreign words. Be natural. Man never stops to hunt up a foreign word when he is stung by a hornet.

The Spokan Times.

Spokane Falls, Thursday, July 10.

HOW SMALL IT PROFIT IS.

Another National Anniversary has come and gone. Will intentional efforts to commemorate the inauguration of new principles of civil government, and holding up to our esteem and reverence the noble achievements of our illustrious ancestors, in securing them to posterity, have been more or less enthusiastically participated in throughout our vast domain.

It would be harsh and cynical to find fault with these features of our National holiday. These are natural and proper ways for the ebullition of jubilant feeling.

But now what of the results? It will be readily conceded that in so far as we have taken a day of rest and recreation we have been physically invigorated.

Not our elaborate orations become mere empty rhetoric, our stately processions mere parade, our various expressions of jubilant feeling mere noise and smoke, if we keep not alive our love of country by other resources.

These are the tyrants which are more to be feared to-day, than our ancestors had reason to fear the pretensions of George III to the Divine right of Kings.

The extra session of Congress was closed July 1.

The Oregonian of the 27th devotes a column to the condition and plans of the O. S. N. Co., dwelling appreciatively on its relation to the prosperity of Portland, and the upper country.

It is now known and may be stated that arrangements for the transfer have all been completed.

Should they be consummated by the purchasing parties as agreed and expected, the transfer will be effected on Monday next.

The present owners, however, do not dispose of their whole interest. Through the major part of the stock passes into other hands, the present owners maintain their connection with the company, and the management will be continued for the present, and perhaps for an indefinite time, in their hands.

It may be taken as a certainty that the designs of the company heretofore formed as to railways for connection of different parts of the country with the upper river and already partly carried into effect, will be pushed with renewed vigor.

Senator Blaine, in a letter to New York merchants, calls the attention of the country to the fact that American commerce has been reduced by the war of the Rebellion from carrying five-sevenths of our exports and imports, to one-fourth of our foreign commerce.

The next World's Fair opens next September at Sidney, Australia. The trade of that continent is annually worth millions to California and would be worth as much to Oregon.

The President has vetoed another bill, originating in the House, making the appropriation for salaries of U. S. Marshals dependent on special legislation.

A new Arctic expedition under Lt. DeLong, in the yacht Jeanette, is about to start from San Francisco.

LEWISTON.

Our neighboring City of Lewiston, which is situated just over the Idaho line at the junction of the Snake and Clearwater rivers, is just now coming into a prominence as a commercial center which must be gratifying to those who have waited so long to see it.

The latest marvel of science and mechanism is the autophone, an instrument on which letters patent have recently been issued.

The U. S. Garrison band, stationed at Lapwai, on Wednesday next will give a picnic at Lake Wahn.

It was feared that the run of salmon in the Columbia, was gradually and yearly diminishing, but the catch of this spring far exceeds that of any former year.

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Kerosene is still to supersede the electric light. The price fell on the 14th inst to 6 1/2 cents per barrel in New York.

SOUTH OF SNAKE RIVER.

The grading of the railroad from Whitman station, in the direction of Weston is being pushed quite rapidly. It is the intention, we believe, to have the same completed and in running order in time to move this year's crop.

A large lot of logs that were being taken down the Snake river, for the new town of Alnsworth, have been attached, as timber cut from government lands.

DROWNED.—A lad, the son of Mr. Long, was drowned in Lapwai creek Wednesday evening. The body was recovered. The manner of the drowning we did not learn.

DRIVEN OFF.—The Indians report that some Spokans drove off about 50 head of horses belonging to Nez Perces residing near the mouth of Little Cottonwood creek, a tributary of Clearwater. The movement is a mystery to the Nez Perces.

TO BE REBUILT.—We learn that the school building burned, and the saw and grist mill swept away by the flood at Lapwai agency, are to be replaced by new ones and that orders have come to that effect and plans and specifications are being made out for the work.

There will be a Union Camp-meeting held near Palouse City, commencing July 23, and to continue till July 30.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF STEVENS COUNTY, Washington Territory.

IN THE NAME OF THE UNITED STATES.—You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by Georgia Blackwell plaintiff, in the District Court within and for Stevens County, Washington Territory, to answer the complaint of plaintiff, filed in said court within twenty days after the date of this summons, or the said plaintiff will take judgment against you by default, according to the prayer of the Complaint.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF STEVENS COUNTY, Washington Territory.

IN THE NAME OF THE UNITED STATES.—You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by Georgia Blackwell plaintiff, in the District Court within and for Stevens County, Washington Territory, to answer the complaint of plaintiff, filed in said court within twenty days after the date of this summons, or the said plaintiff will take judgment against you by default, according to the prayer of the Complaint.

IN THE NAME OF THE UNITED STATES.—You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by Georgia Blackwell plaintiff, in the District Court within and for Stevens County, Washington Territory, to answer the complaint of plaintiff, filed in said court within twenty days after the date of this summons, or the said plaintiff will take judgment against you by default, according to the prayer of the Complaint.

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.

There are three routes which Eastern people may take in coming hither. If a person wishes to save time, and desires to bring stock, wagon, &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 months.

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.

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1,000 MEN WANTED.

As customers to the, GROCERY & BAKERY

Always on hand a full stock of choice GROCERIES.

Call, see, and be satisfied. E. B. HUNSAKER, PROPRIETOR.

The Boss Store!

FRIDENRICH & Co Prop'rs.

We have on hand a large and well assorted STOCK OF GENERAL MERCHANDISE, which we will sell at prices to suit the times.

THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR FURS, HIDES AND PRODUCE.

THE N. P. R. R.

HAS STARTED AND SO HAS THE

Rockford Saw mill.

ROCKFORD, STEVENS CO., FURNISHES

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.

New Store, Spokan Times.

NEW FIRM, NEW GOODS.

ALWAYS ON HAND.

A full assortment of MACHINERY, WAGONS, FLOWS, GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, SHOES, HARDWARE, AND

The following are a few of

Our Prices:

- 4 Pounds Coffee, \$1.00
1 Pound Best Brand Tobacco, .80
5 Cans Lye, 1.00
4 Papers Saleratus, .80
12 Pounds Nails, 1.00
Nails per Keg, 7.25
Syrup per Keg, 3.50
1 Pound Tea, .50

Are Way Down.

GIVE US A CALL.

SPANGLE AND HINCHLIFF, SPANGLE, W. T.

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, J. M. NOSLER, Prop'r.

Restaurant

Sam'l T. Arthur, Proprietor.

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

SPOKAN BRIDGE,

COWLEY & FORD, Prop'rs.

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

FLOURING MILL,

J. C. DAVENPORT, Prop'r.

Extra quality Flour on hand at \$3.30 and \$4.00.

\$500 REWARD

\$250 PER DAY

Taken from the LOOK HERE Store any day; and yet we have plenty of Goods for sale on our shelves. We are now selling cheaper than ever, for cash and cash only. Give us a call and examine our prices.

E. M. DOWNING, No. 1, Colfax.

OUR COLUMN.

---2,809---

READERS,

FOR THE COLUMNS OF THE

Spokan Times.

ALWAYS ON HAND.

A full assortment of MACHINERY, WAGONS, FLOWS, GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, SHOES, HARDWARE, AND

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E. M. DOWNING, No. 1, Colfax.

Evans and Dobson,

Manufacturers of

FURNITURE

SASH AND DOORS

REPAIRING

Done with Dispatch.

SPOKAN FALLS, (South side Front St., near Cannon & Warner's Store)

UNDERTAKING

A specialty.

Cannon, Warner & Co.

SPOKAN FALLS, W. T.

Keep a Large Stock and full Assortment of all kinds of goods usually found in a general

MERCHANDISE STORE,

which we offer for cash as low as goods are sold in

PORTLAND

(Only adding the freight.)

Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

California House,

SPOKAN FALLS, Wash. Ter.

W. C. Gray, Proprietor.

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

Board, per week, (with lodgings) \$3.00 do do (with breakfast) \$2.00 Single meals, 1.00

Ample accommodations for families.

City Market.

Always on hand a choice supply of Fresh Meats.

BEEF,

MUTTON,

PORK,

and SAUSAGE.

Willson & Still, Prop'rs.

SPOKAN FALLS-

Saw & Planing Mill

COMPANY.

GEO. A. PEASE, Manager.

Our aim is to supply the demand with an excellent quality of

TONGUE AND GROOVE FLOORING, SIDING, MISTIC, LATHS, SHINGLES, &c.

Orders respectfully solicited.

SPOKAN FALLS

Shoe Shop,

J. B. BLALOCK, Prop'r.

Having provided myself with good material, I am prepared to do superior work at prices to suit the times.

BOOTS AND SHOES

Made to order, and guaranteed to give the most satisfaction.

REPAIRING

Promptly and neatly done. Give material and become satisfied.

SPOKAN FALLS

Livery,

FEED AND SALE STABLE.

J. N. GLOVER, Prop'r.

Carrriages, Wagons and Teams to let by the day, or for excursion parties, at reasonable prices.

SADDLE HORSES FOR HIRE

Animals left in our charge will be faithfully attended to.

Feed for horses always on hand, and sold in large or small quantities.

Leave your orders at any time.

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

The Oration Fourth.

The celebration at this place on July 4, was a grand success, and with the exception of the slight rainfall in the afternoon, all who participated considered it one of the most pleasant days they had spent for a number of years.

Mr. Doane, chief engineer of the N. P. R. R. Co., is expected here today. We are soon to have another lawyer in this place, as Mr. A. M. Snyder of Seattle intends to locate here soon.

The grain fields in the vicinity of Spangle are looking unusually well, and the farmers are anticipating a large yield. Col. Jenkins has associated himself with Capt. J. M. Nosler in the land office and land business.

Mr. E. E. Long who has been here for several months, will leave for Walla Walla in a few days where he intends to remain for a short time.

Improvements of streets seem to be the order of the day. That portion of Front street, in front of Capt. Nosler's store, is being filled in with gravel. Mr. Glover has commenced work on his stable, which is being erected at the south-end of the lot on which his house stands.

Work has been commenced on the building to be occupied as a Chinese Wash house. The building is being erected by Mr. Warner, of Cannon, Warner & Co.

Mr. Simon Kimball, and Miss Chambers, both of Four Lakes, were united in marriage at the residence of Mr. Lefevre on July 4. We wish them a long and happy life.

Mr. Meisner who has been living at this place for some time past, will start in a few days for the Deep Creek country, where he intends starting a blacksmith shop.

Read the new ad. of Mr. J. B. Congle, of Portland, dealer in all kinds of saddlery &c. He keeps a complete stock, and merchants or farmers can send direct to him for articles desired in his line.

Chief engineer Doane of the N. P. R. R. Co., accompanied by Mr. Weeks chief of the party that have been locating the line near this place, will soon start on a prospecting tour towards Pen d'Oreille Lake.

Messrs. J. Ewart & Co. have brought their stock of general merchandise from Deep Creek falls to this place, where they intend to dispose of the same at reduced prices.

Mr. Havermale's steam engine, assisted the National bird on the Fourth, in doing some patriotic screaming. It waked a suggestive echo to Engineer Weeks' assurance of the whistle of the iron horse on our next Fourth.

A correspondent writes us a description of an enthusiastic celebration of the Fourth by the "boys in blue." We missed them here, but are glad to learn that they enjoyed themselves so well in their beautiful surroundings at home.

The Tacoma Herald states that an excursion party will leave New Tacoma on or soon after the 8th of July, with Spokan Falls as the objective point. The party will come overland, by way of Snoqualmie Pass, Yakima City and (probably) Priest's Rapids.

The farmers of the Deep Creek country are very much troubled with squirrels. They are using poison with very good results. Mr. Henry Huboltz, says they have destroyed his garden entire, although he has killed a great many. He says there are—well we should not dare state how many millions—on his place.

BRIEF MENTION.

Mr. Doane, chief engineer of the N. P. R. R. Co., is expected here today.

Southern Provincialism.

The New Orleans Picayune publishes a letter recently written by Gen. W. T. Sherman to George H. Braughn, Esq., of that city, in which he says: "The great sin of the south, the 'great cause of all her woes,' has been the 'localism' of her brilliant minds.

To love one's country, one's place of birth, is universal and natural, and actually seems intensified in the inverse ratio of the advantages of the location in common-sense view. The natives of Scotland and Switzerland are famous for their love of birthplace, although in either country it calls for a life-struggle to eke of the earth food enough to keep body and soul together.

So in South Carolina and Vermont the natives are most boastful of their birthplace, whereas, in fact, they are the poorest states in our Union; whereas, the natives of Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Kentucky—rich in soil, beautiful in landscape, and prolific in food—migrate like the bees from an over crowded hive. There is no event in life over which man has less control than his birthplace, and yet he will fight for its prejudices and traditions, whereas the land of his adoption in manhood, in full possession of his faculties, and with deliberate judgment, is regarded with indifference.

"Then again, mathematically, the whole is greater than a part, and is worthy of more respect and affection. Instead of boasting of the spot where one is born by an accident over which he has no control, I should suppose the boast would be of the former and not of the latter; that is, every American should be proud of his whole country rather than of a part. Therefore, I hope and pray that the new men of the South, with whom I class you, will cultivate a pride in the whole United States of America instead of the mere locality of birth.

New Orleans should now become the door from which should go out to the whole world the vast supplies of bread and meat which accumulate on the upper tributaries of the Mississippi, now made possible by the money of the United States, and ships which carry forth these cargoes should bring back the coffee, sugar and manufactures of other lands in exchange, to be in due manner distributed to every city, town and farm near these extraordinary channels of commerce. Thus you have as much business in prospect as should engage the attention of men of moderate industry without quarreling over politics, the most senseless and profitless occupation ever assumed by men of brains.

A cousin of Mr. C. F. Yeaton, formerly a merchant at this place, writing to the Times from Seabrook, N. H., says: "I have traveled all over parts of Iowa, Mo. and Ill., and States intervening with this State, and the more I know of the West I am forced to the conclusion that it is the place to live in. You will see people this way with but little to keep them located here, working and delving from early morn till dark; and for a small return, when if they but knew of the Eldorado in the west, and had spunk enough to take up their bed and walk, they might acquire homes and a nice competency.

I read with pleasure your column on your Territory. Till recently I had intended to know of it personally, but being under new engagements I may never see for myself what I feel must be true as well as golden. I would like to trip it with your Mr. Cole to day but my time shortens and 9 A. M. is almost here, so I must put on my dignity to teach the ideas to shoot.

Wishing you the success you desire in your labors, I am, Yours truly, MOSES YEATON, Jr.

The agent of the new independent series adopted for our schools, has addressed a letter to all county Superintendents with a circular for each clerk of school district notifying them how books may be ordered, and soliciting their early attention to the subject. The circular contains a blank form to be filled with the number of books wanted in each district, and stamped envelopes are enclosed with which county Superintendents may send the circulars to clerks, and other stamped envelopes for sending the orders to the San Francisco depot. It is a very convenient and thorough method of providing supply. Oregonian.

Engineer Doane visited our S. S. last Sabbath.

The Oregonian gives some unpleasant facts and comments on the attitude of the Southern states, as follows:

The dominant states are those recently in the rebellion, and their representatives are chiefly those who held prominent rank in the confederate armies. The population actually represented is only about five and a half millions. There are four and a half millions of blacks who are practically disfranchised and unrepresented. In the Senate there are twenty senators who fought in the rebellion, and three others who held high civil places in the confederacy. Forty-two senators rule the senate and twenty-three rule the caucus. About the same proportions obtain in the house. Thus eleven or twelve states rule congress. If this disparity were the result of normal operation of the laws no one would have the right to complain. But it is not. In neither the senate or the house is this dominance honestly obtained. It is largely the result of suppression of the colored vote by various forms of violence. Through the methods which have been employed, including cactus rule, five and a half millions of population dominate forty millions of people who obey the laws and pay ninety-four per cent of the taxes. There are some figures on this subject which will bear study. We present some of them.

The income of the government from its revenues during the last fiscal year was \$284,831,461.77. Of this sum over \$130,000,000 was in the form of duties on imports, and over \$104,000 as a tax on imported merchandise. Of these \$235,000,000; twenty-seven states paid \$221,204,267.88. The eleven southern states that dominate congress paid \$13,627,192.59. Of internal revenue 89 per cent is collected at the north and 11 per cent at the south. Taxes are reduced on tobacco, because a southern product, but a tax is threatened on incomes, because wealth is with the north and the hope is to strike that wealth. Nearly all attempts to evade the payment of the revenue are made at the south, and the chief outlet for suppressing this form of crime is there. During last year the internal revenue officials seized whiskey stills in those states as follows: In Alabama 83, with 630 arrests; Kentucky, 176, with 200; Missouri, 12; North Carolina, 292; South Carolina, 110; Tennessee, 223; Virginia, 92. All the revenue officers killed or wounded are to be credited to southern states. The seizures in all the north and west did not equal those of one of the southern states. These are significant figures and facts. People are thinking about them. They are a proper part of the argument against those who have disturbed the peace of the country and brought an expense of millions upon the treasury for the purpose of reasserting state supremacy and reviving the doctrines of the state-sovereignty rebellion.

THE N. Y. TIMES OF SENATOR SLATER.—The Times says: It is not the intention of the opponents of the Chinese to let that unfortunate being rest undisturbed. So far from being dismayed by defeat at their previous efforts, they have entered the field with a new bill, supported by Slater of Oregon, which is more sweeping in its scope and purpose than the one which Hayes vetoed. It undertakes to shut out those whom Slater calls "coolies" from certain employments in which he thinks they compete at unfair advantage with our own citizens. The bill is a curiosity in legislation, and was sustained by arguments even more curious than the bill itself. One of these, however, is not without rude logic, which extreme protectionists may perhaps recognize. "If," he said, "government has power to prohibit commerce in the interests of its subjects, as is conceded, it must also have power to prevent citizens of foreign powers from carrying on business in this country." This application of a doctrine which lies at the basis of the paternal theory of government is to say the least, amusing.

HOW FAR THE EAGLE SCREAMS.—Few people, says the Philadelphia Record, are aware that the proud boast of Englishmen that the sun never sets on the British empire is equally true of the United States. Instead of being the western limit of the union, San Francisco is only about midway between the furthest Alutian Id., acquired by our purchase of Alaska, and Eastport, Me. Our territory extends through 197 degrees of longitude, or seventeen degrees more than half way round the globe. The Rocky Mountain Presbyterian, in commenting on this fact, says: When the sun is giving its good night kiss to our westernmost isle, on the confines of the Behring Sea, it is already flooding the fields and forests of Maine with its morning light, and in the eastern part of that state is more than an hour high. At the very moment when the Alutian fisherman, warned by the approaching shades of night, is pulling his canoe toward the shore, the wood chopper of Maine is beginning to make the forest echo with the stirring music of his ax.

ROCK CREEK ITEMS.

Occidental Mills, June 30.

Editor Spokan Times:

Spring has gone, So has June, So has our hired girl, Two or three days of rain last week, which was good for crops. We of "the valley" had a Sabbath School Concert at Bethel Church yesterday. About seventy-five people attended. Plenty of refreshments on hand—such as would please the appetite of any reasonable mortal. Programme: Prayer by Rev. Mr. Anderson; Elocution, Harry Waltz; Recitation, Miss Minnie Tosier; Solo, Miss May Tosier; Declaration, Miss Carrie Gilbert. Essay, Mrs. Ed. Tozier; Solo, Mrs. Jessie Starr; Recitation, Miss Irena Bond; Solo, Miss May Tozier; Declaration, Mrs. Jessie Starr; Solo, Webster Belknap; Declaration, Marcus Waltz; Recitation, Mrs. Mary Waltz; Benediction, Rev. Mr. George. Then dinner was spread, to which the public was invited and to which ample justice was done. May it come again soon. After a time of social intercourse, meeting was called. Addresses by Revs. Anderson and George. Able and eloquent were their appeals and the audience was free from the customary boodling of later day christians. Dodging would have been more appropriate as the sharp truths and arguments shot forth by the Rev. gentlemen penetrated to the hearts of many of us case hardened sinners and left a lasting impression.

Rev. Mr. George left for Spokan Falls to day. The new hotel at this place is ready for the reception of guests. Food as good as can be procured in the Spokan country. Railroad men examining our country. Unacquainted with their object. Land hunters are again meandering thro' south Stevens and people who hold from two to four claims are trembling in their boots. Strawberries are no longer a rarity in our valley, and the "poor young man" can treat his "girl" equal to a millionaire. Horse racing at Cour d'Alene Mission for a week or so.

Citizens, OF SPOKAN FALLS AND VICINITY. If you want to save at least 25 PER CENT. ON ALL YOUR PURCHASES. Call early on J. Ewart & Co., as they intend to sell everything on hand, during the MONTH OF JULY, At Cost, And Less.

2 1/2 lbs Sugar, .....\$1.00 12 lbs Nails, .....1.00 14 Yds Calico, .....1.00 16 Yds Remnant Calico, .....1.00 8 Yds Cheviot Shirting, .....1.00 6 Cans Lye, .....1.00 Wash-boards, .....50 Brooms, .....50 ETC. ETC.

Next door to Corbaley & Percival's Livery Stable. July 10

J. B. CONGLE, 110 FRONT STREET, PORTLAND, Wholesale and Retail Dealer and Manufacturer of SADDLES, HARNESS, SADDLERY AND HARDWARE, WHIPS, LEATHER, And all Goods in the Saddlery Line.

Agent for the Gutta Percha Rubber Co. A full assortment of all kinds of Hose on hand.

SPOKAN FERRY. I will be at the ferry to accommodate those who wish TO CROSS, between the hours of 6 A. M., and 6 P. M. A. L. PEASE, Spokan Falls, July 4

PALOUSE CITY ADVERTISEMENTS. [ESTABLISHED IN 1876.] W. P. Ragsdale & COMPANY, PALOUSE CITY, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in GENERAL MERCHANDISE. BOOTS, HATS, SHOES, CAPS, And a General Assortment of Goods. PRODUCE taken in exchange. ap24

1776. 1879.

Business Men,

OF STEVENS AND WHITMAN COUNTIES.

Advertisements for various businesses and services in Stevens and Whitman counties.

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