

The Spokan Times

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

SPOKAN FALLS, W. T., THURSDAY, JANUARY 1, 1880.

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

Subscription—\$3 per Year, in Advance.

Advertising Rates: One square (ten lines, or less, this space) one insertion, \$1.00; Each subsequent insertion, 50 cents; Full column, three months, \$10.00; One-half column, three months, \$5.00; One whole column, three months, \$15.00; Other advertising done by special contract.

Professional Cards.

J. J. BROWNE, Attorney and Counselor at Law, Spokan Falls, W. T. JACOB HOOVER, Attorney at Law, Spokan Falls, W. T. L. P. WATERHOUSE, Physician & Surgeon, Spokan Falls, W. T. W. W. BOONE, Notary Public. Hoone & Banta, Attorneys at Law, Real Estate and Collecting Agents.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Northeastern Washington

Immigrants in search of homes in the great Spokan Country should aim to locate as early as possible to the route to be followed by the

N. P. R. R.

There is no point in the Spokan Country that is more promising than

SPOKAN FALLS,

Which is beautifully situated at the wonderful falls on the Spokan river, where the Northern Pacific Railroad is already located.

Business & Professional Men

Cannot locate at a point in Northeastern Washington which offers promise of greater importance in the future.

SPOKAN FALLS

is situated as follows:

about 50 miles south of Colville; 65 miles north of Coeur d'Alene; 120 miles east of the Columbia river; 10 miles west of the Idaho line; 26 miles west of Coeur d'Alene Lake; 47 miles west of Pend Oreille Lake; 10 miles north Four Lake country; 287 miles (by proposed line of N. P. R. R.) east of Teanema.

SPOKAN FALLS

For further particulars, address, I. N. GLOVER, Spokan Falls, W. T.

POST OFFICES IN WASH. TER.

CHERALS COUNTY. Cedarvale, Chelalis Point, Elma, Hequiam, Montezano, Okaville, Sateyo, Sitar. CHALLAM COUNTY. Near Bay, New Dubuque, Port Angeles. CLAKE. Battle Ground, Frank Prairie, Fourth Plain, Martin's Bluff, Pioneer, Stoughton, Union Ridge, Vancouver, Washouk, Hayes, La Center. COLUMBIA. Alpawa, Ametka, Burka, Davton, Patalia, Pasha Prairie, Tukannon, Marzeno. COWLITZ. Castle Rock, Freepoot, Kalana, Lower Cowlitz, Monticello, Mt. Coffin, Oak Point, Pekin, Silver Lake, Covecman, Oliepa. ELKWA. Compeville, Cleveland, Durahly, Oak Harbor, Utsalady. JEFFERSON. Port Discovery, Port Ludlow, Port Townsend. KING. Black River, Duwamish, Fall City, Seattle, Slaughter, Snoqualmie, Squak, White River, Osceola, Renton. KITSAP. Fort Buckley, Fort Gamble, Fort Madison, Port Orchard, Seabeck, Tecklit. KLIKITAT. Block House, Columbus, Goldenale, Klickitat, Whit Salmon, Faldia. LEWIS. Algeonon, Bolsofort, Chelalis, Claquato, Cowlitz, Glen Eden, Little Falls, Meadow Brook, Mossey Rock, Napavine, Newaukum, Skookan, Chinook, Silver Creek, Winlock, Newaukum Prairie. MASON. Arcadia, Oakland, Skokomish, Mamlich. PACIFIC. Bremport, Brookfield, Knappton, Oravertine, Riverside, South Bend, Unity, Woodward's Landing, Ilwaco, Naselle. PIERCE. Elbi, Summer, Lake View, New Tacoma, Puyallup, Stillacoom City, Tacoma, Alderton, Orting, Wilkeson, Muck, Hillburd, Arundale. SNOHOMISH. Centerville, Lowell, Mukilteo, Snohomish, Tuislip, Park Place, Stanwood. SAN JUAN. San Juan, Louisa, Orcas, East Sound, Friday Harbor. SKAMANIA. Cascades. STEVENS. Crab Creek, Four Lakes, Fort Colville, Hangman's Creek, Pine Grove, Rock Creek, Spokane Bridge, Spokan Falls, Union Ridge, Walker's Prairie. THURSTON. Coal Bank, Beaver, Mima Prairie, Olympia, Tenaliquot, Tenino, Tunawater, Yelm. WASHINGTON. Cathlamet, Eagle Cliff, Shamokaway, Waterford. WALLA WALLA. Wallenburg, Walla Walla, Whitman, Wallula. WITMAN. Cedar Creek, Colfax, Ewartsville, Pajon, Owensburg, Steptoe, Union Falls, Wallon, Clifton, Letchville. WHATCOM. Cedar Grove, Guemes, La Comber, Lemhi, Lummi, Lynden, Nootack, Point William, Samish, Seabeck, Semiamoo, Ship Harbor, Ship Island, Skagit, Trudor, Wallacum, Fildago, a unit Vernon. YAKIMA. Altatum, Ellensburg, Fort Simcoe, Kittitas, Konnocock, Nanum, Pleasant Grove, Selah, Yakima. Money Order Offices.

Napoleon on Sunday-Laws.

In the year 1807 an attempt was made to get the Imperial government to insist upon an observance of Sunday, and this called forth the following reply from Napoleon I. He said: "It is contrary to Divine law to hinder a man, who has to work on Sunday as well as on other days, to work on Sunday in order to gain his bread. The government impose such a law without giving bread gratis those who have none; besides, it is not the fault of people in France to work too much. We have seen the public force employed in constraining persons to observe the tenth day and to work on Sunday (during the revolution, when weeks were abolished), and we should guard against the necessity of employing guardsmen to hinder men who stand in need of what they earn from working on Sunday. In both cases there is either political or religious superstition. God has made work a necessity, and he wishes men to work every day, because he has given them wants which are renewed every day. We must distinguish in what is prescribed by the clergy between the really religious laws and those obligations which have been invented with the view of extending the authority of ministers of religion. The observance of fasting upon Friday are secondary and very insignificant rules. What touches essentially the commands of the church is not to interfere with social order, not to do ill to one's neighbor, not to make an abuse of liberty. You must not reason with, but laugh at, priests who demand such regulations. I do not oblige them to give absolution against their will, and I shall not permit them to force me to throw the peasant who works, on no matter what day, into prison. Since my authority is invoked in this matter, I give it to my people, and for ever, the right of not interrupting their work. The more they work the less vice there will be. If I must take part in this affair, I should prefer to order that on Sunday directly after mass the shops be opened and the people return to their work. Since people eat every day, let them work every day. The compulsory powers of the church lie in exhortations from the pulpit, and the police and prisons should never be used as a means to enforce the practices of religion."

Women as Inventors.

Several women have recently appeared in the role of inventors. The reproach has often been hurled at women by the sterner sex that men had to do all the inventing for them. Sewing machines, wringers, washing machines and nearly all the countless devices which have so commonly relieved the household of labor if not of care were invented by women. Why? Some grave and reserved philosophers have answered because woman is deficient in the constructive faculty. But many a husband who has stood aghast in the presence of some domestic problem has had it solved in a moment by his quick-witted wife. A test of ingenuity and skill is the sewing on of a shirt button. Watch a bachelor after twenty years' practice at that business and he will be found as clumsy as a new beginner. Now a woman can sew on the most intricate button in the most impossible and inaccessible places with an expertness which never fails to excite the admiration and applause of the observer. The trouble with women in this, as in many other matters, has been a fear that they were getting out of their sphere, or they have never thought it was possible for them to invent. Some women, however, have struck out for themselves, and one of these—Mrs. Isaac Walton, of New York—has contributed a great discovery or invention to the world. Mrs. Walton is the lady whose device has contributed so effectively toward lessening the noise on railroads. She has been to Europe, and this is the story she told a New York Herald reporter: "I did not go to England," Mrs. Walton said, "in regard to my device for stopping the noise on railroads, but to obtain a patent on something new. I have patented for preventing dust, smoke, or steam from coming out of the chimneys of factories and steamships. Passengers need not shut down the windows in a railroad car when passing through a tunnel, nor will there be any smell in the vicinity of gas works, for instance, near the oil works at Hunt's Point the moment my method is applied. I have succeeded in inventing something which I am not going to describe in detail until all my papers are properly filed. This I can tell you, however, that I had my American patents before I started for England, and there I learned, after eleven days were spent in incessant searching, that nothing like it had ever been submitted to the British authorities, at least since 1832. Then I received my patent with the congratulations of the British officials. A prominent lawyer said to me, "It is strange, indeed, that a woman should come all the way from America to solve a problem which we have been discussing for many years past. We consider it one of the greatest inventions of the age." When I got my final papers of a very few days, I shall be glad to make experiments in the presence of any number of experts or other gentlemen. I can assure you this, that with my method I'll be able to burn any amount of garbage in or outside of the city, and no smell or dust will result from it. It is a far more important invention than my device to stop the noise on the 'L' roads, which I consider a very ordinary one, and it will affect not only this city but the entire country—in Pittsburgh, for instance, where volumes of smoke from the iron furnaces and mills continually cloud the sky. Is it a wonder that a prominent gentleman of that city has been here in this house since my return from England to look into this matter?" Mrs. Walton, who is an intelligent looking matron, "on the shady side of fifty," as she herself stated, was here interrupted by a gentleman who called to talk on business matters and the reporter withdrew.

A Petrified Woman.

Captain G. W. Kinney writes to the Yarmouth Herald: "In the month of January, 1844, people residing at Wood's Harbor observed a square-rigged vessel at Big Mud Island, then uninhabited, and, supposing her to be on shore there, a party of men went to investigate in quest for the purpose of rendering assistance. On arriving at the island they found the vessel to be lying in the South Cove, and there being every appearance of a gale from the southeast, they made signs to the crew to leave her and come on shore. In attempting to hoist out the boat she was stove and lost, and the wind and sea rising, a line was got from the vessel to a tree on the shore, upon which the captain and two men made their escape from the wreck, which was now stranded and fast breaking up. The remainder of the crew, consisting of four sailors, steward, stewardess and female passenger (a girl of sixteen, and the now 'petrified woman') were drowned. Their bodies were found and buried next day on the rugged headland where they met their doom. There they rested for more than thirty years, when some modern Vandal was prompted by a morbid curiosity to dig into the graves and disturb the last resting-place of poor humanity in order to feast his eyes on the sight of a few mouldering bones. While engaged in his ghoul-like occupation he or they lighted on the grave of the girl, and was no doubt surprised to find her corpse was hard and entire. The story spread, and the corpse was dug up from time to time by various persons. Even boys would pass a leisure hour when they landed from a fishing schooner by digging up the stone woman and examining her. During this time I became proprietor of the island and resided on it, and hearing from time to time of the digging operations I resolved to remove the body to a place where it could rest in peace. Accordingly I dug it up and found it in a perfect state of preservation, except the head, which had badly decayed. Every part of the body and limbs were as hard as stone and about the color of gray marble. I attribute its preservation to the presence of some acid or mineral contained in the water in which the corpse was submerged, excepting the head. I buried it decently, within easy gunshot of my house, and am confident that I have put an end to the numerous resurrections of the petrified woman. The name of the vessel I have been unable to learn. She had come from Liverpool, Great Britain, to Shelburne, where she had loaded with dressed granite, for New York."

Wise Sayings.

Books are the welcome companions of the lonely. A moment of eternity will serve to solve the riddles of all time. Peace has made greater conquests than war has ever achieved. The mansprng of man's action is hidden from view, as is the mainspring of a watch. Woman's rights are the rights that God has given them, to be looked up to, respected and beloved by men. Understandings are frequently the cause of numberless dissensions, that often could be rectified by frankness. There is wisdom in battling boldly with an adverse faith, there is a deeper wisdom in a quiet submission to the inevitable. HOME READING.—One of the pleasant and noble duties of the head of the family is to supply its members with good reading. In times past it was considered enough to clothe, feed and shelter a family; this was the custom of paternal duty. But latterly it has been discovered that wives and children have minds, so that it becomes a necessity to educate the children and furnish instructive reading for the whole household. It has been found that the mind needs food as well as the body, and that it needs to be sheltered from the pitiless storm of error and vice by the guarding and friendly roof of intelligence and virtue. An ignorant family in our day is an antiquated institution. It smacks of the musty past. It is a dark spot which the light of the modern man of intelligence has not reached. Let good reading go into a home, and the very atmosphere of that room gradually but surely changes. The boy begins to grow ambitious, to talk about men, places, principles, books, the past and the future. The girls begin to feel a new life opening before them, in knowledge, duty and love. They see new fields of usefulness and pleasure. And so the family changes, and out of its number go useful members of society. Let the torch of intelligence be lit in every household. Let the old and young live with each other in introducing new and useful topics of investigation, and in cherishing a love of reading, study and improvement. Work and Play. TEMPERATURE OF THE HEAD.—Some investigations have recently been made by several physiologists concerning the effect of mental activity upon the temperature of the brain. Several thermometers are placed on different parts of the head and fastened there by means of straps; then the person subjects himself to various intellectual processes, and the result shows a decided increase of temperature in certain parts of the brain. The temperature of the brain of a professor was elevated several degrees while delivering a lecture. Even the slightest intellectual effort raises the temperature of the head above that which it reaches in idle conversation. It is interesting to note that certain parts of the brain show a greater increase of temperature than others. "Where the temperature of the head is increased beyond a certain point, intellectual effort takes place with difficulty or with pain." This is very apt to be the case with a person of a very nervous temperament. It would therefore be prudent for such a case intellectual effort, before this temperature is reached, and devote themselves to some physical exercise which shall equalize the circulation and restore the normal temperature to the extremities. "LAY ON, MACDUFF!"—An actor, in the character of MacDuff, well-known to be an excellent combatant, was one night seized with a sudden and uncontrollable presentiment that he should be fatally wounded in the fight that his sword down, and made a hasty and ignominious retreat. Poor Macbeth, thus left in the lurch, imagined that some alarming illness had caused his enemy to back out. What was to be done? His death could satisfy poetic justice and bring the piece to the orthodox conclusion: so in desperation he rushed off and dragged in the first person he met with; this happened to be the physician. Handling MacDuff's sword to him, he spoke this remarkable extempore speech: "As killing is thy trade, now try thy hand upon my master, as proxy for his own, and foe." The combat was fought, and terminated with the tyrant king being defeated and stabbed through and through several times—to make quite sure of him. The audience cheered and called uproariously for the combatant. But the manager was not so well pleased, and fired the trio of actors. MacDuff for not attending to his duty, Macbeth for daring with the best in Shakespeare, and the physician for actually forcing an act relating to lies of farm laborers provides that they shall have a preferred lien upon the crops raised on the lands on which they have worked. Their lien must be filled in 30 days after the close of their work. All the rights secured to holders of liens upon logs, under the act of Nov. 8, 1877, are extended to such liens of farmers.

Neglect of the Eye.

Whatever an ounce of preventive may be to the other members of the body, it certainly is worth many pounds of cure to the eye. Like a chronometer watch, this delicate organ will stand any amount of use, not to say abuse, but when once thrown off its balance it can very rarely be brought back to its original perfection of action, or, if it is, it becomes ever after liable to a return of its liability of function, or the seat of actual disease. One would have supposed from this fact, and from the fact that modern civilization has imposed upon the eye an ever-increasing amount of strain, both as to the actual quantity of work done, and the constantly increasing brilliancy and duration of the illumination under which it is performed, that the greatest pains would have been exercised in maintaining the organ in a condition of health, and the greatest care and sollecitude used in its treatment when diseased. And yet it is safe to say that there is no organ in the body the welfare of which is so persistently neglected as the eye. I have known dotting mothers take their children of four and five years of age to have their first teeth filled, instead of having them extracted, so that their jaw might not suffer in its due development, and become in later years contracted; while the eye, the most intellectual, and the most apprehensive, and the most discriminating of all other organs, receives not even a passing thought, much less an examination. It never seems to occur to the parents that the principal agent in a child's education is the eye; that through it, it gains not only its sense of the methods and ways of existence of others, but even the means for the maintenance of its own; nor does it occur to the parents for an instant that many of the mental as well as bodily attitudes of a growing child are fashioned, even if they are not created, by the condition of the eye alone. A child is put to school without the slightest inquiry on the part of the parent, and much less on the part of the teacher, whether it has the normal amount of sight; whether it sees objects sharply and well-defined, or indistinctly and distorted; whether it is near-sighted or far-sighted; whether it sees with one or two eyes; or, finally, if it does see clearly or distinctly, whether it is not using a quantity of nervous force sufficient, after a time, not only to exhaust the energy of the visual organ, but of the nervous system at large. ANCIENT RELICS.—Mr. Hormuzd Rassam has returned to England, having completed his second Assyrian expedition. He brings with him a rich collection of objects which have been acquired during the year. The results of the last journey are of a more varied character than those of any expedition which has taken place since the early expeditions commanded by Sir A. H. Layard. Communicating operations on the mounds of Ninevah, Mr. Rassam succeeded in exploring a site which was as forbidden ground. This was the mound of Nebuy Yunus, the supposed prophet of Jonah. In this mound he discovered remains of palaces erected by Esarhaddon and Sennacherib. His labors on the mounds of Ninevah have resulted in the discovery of a large number of inscriptions, many of extreme interest. Passing southward, he visited Nimrud, where he continued his labors in the Temple of Venus. This building, which he discovered in his former expedition, he found to be a large open temple, containing shrines of several cities. There were also found a number of seats arranged in parallel rows, forming a centre aisle from the chief altar. The plan now recovered seems to favor the idea of its having been a forum where religious and other councils were held. The explorations in Assyria have discovered many valuable monuments. Mr. Rassam extended his operations into fields untouched since the time of Sir A. H. Layard's expedition, and he was able to carry out a series of explorations on the mounds of ancient Babylon. Here his discoveries have been most brilliant. In a mound hitherto untouched he discovered a palace of Nebuchadnezzar, with rich enamelled columns, beams of Indian wood, and every indication of having been a most splendid edifice. His excavations in the mound of the Birs Nimrod, the site of the supposed Tower of Babel, have proved that the destruction of this great edifice was due not to lightning or hostile attack, but to volcanic eruption, which had torn and shattered the edifice. An act relating to liens of farm laborers provides that they shall have a preferred lien upon the crops raised on the lands on which they have worked. Their lien must be filled in 30 days after the close of their work. All the rights secured to holders of liens upon logs, under the act of Nov. 8, 1877, are extended to such liens of farmers.

SUNBEAMS.

A ticklish thing—A watch. A stuck-up thing—A show bill. High tide—Married in high life. A giant vegetable—A six-foot bean. A prize-fighter has an eye for color. Greatly to one's credit—A fat bank book. It is very hard to navigate in. One must have a tremendous voice to kill two birds with one's tone. Blessed is the bee-holder, for it calls its own honey and saves the commission. The difference between a woman and an umbrella is that there are times when you can shut up an umbrella. A soldier may not know just how to dance all the round dances, but every private is familiar with his squad drill. Cool dealers prefer Newfound dogs to any other breed. They weigh more, and they sit quietly on the cart while the load is on the scales. "LewNuck tells of insects seen under the microscope 27,000,000 of which only make a mile. They must be almost as small as some men's souls. Magistrate—You are charged with having emptied a basin of water over the plaintiff. Irishman—Shure, yer honor, ye must forgive me. In the dark I took the gentleman for my husband. There is a fame that endures and a fame that is transient; one is written with indelible ink on the pages of history, and one is traced by faint pencil marks, that Time, the greatest eraser, soon obliterated. Thus does the iconoclastic heel of progress grind the life out of the cherished idols of childhood. A Pennsylvania has invented a machine for playing the school-boy game of hit-tat-to automatically. One of the saddest hours in life is that between the darkness and the dawn, when you have been fighting mosquitoes all night, and you lie down weary and heartsore to enjoy one more scratch and meditate upon the dark hereafter. Theology is a more appropriate study for the Sabbath than etymology, but a man will stop listening to the best sermon ever preached in order to interview a flea which has gone down his back on a tour of investigation and research. A Philadelphia correspondent tells about a baby boy who, having his bangs clipped, looked in the glass and said to his nurse, "Marie, you needn't take me walking down Walnut street for the ladies to look at me; better take me over to Market street and let the nuns admire me." "In pursuing my theme I would like to cover more ground; but—" "Why does it bug you for your feet, and you'll do it," was the impudent remark from one of the crowd. And the orator adjourned his remarks until a more refined audience could be present. A gentleman broke the cover of a sugar pot, and wishing to replace it, he called at the store where he bought it and found a duplicate. "Will you sell me that sugar pot without the cover?" he inquired. "Certainly," was the reply. "I will sell you the pot and cover for \$3, or the pot without the cover for \$2.75." "Isn't the cover worth 25 cents?" he asked. "No, I don't think it is," was the reply. "Well, then, add the gentleman, "I will take the cover at your price." The atmosphere of Rockland has a peculiar property in that it transmits sounds with surprising distinctness to a great distance. A young lady whose voice in the house is so weak that she will never call the boys in the morning, the effort is so exhausting, while walking on Union street, she calls clearly day, made a remark which was plainly heard back of her. The remark she made was in connection with a soft-shelled worm which had dropped from a tree plump down upon her snow white neck. "Isy, George, what makes you look so cheerful?" said one friend to another, recently. "Why, didn't you hear Job?" "I'm going to be married next Wednesday." "Well, I confess I see nothing in that to make you cheerful!" I should think it would make you feel sad!" "Why, no, my dear friend, I will be the happiest day of my life." You see, Matilda is a verger's luxury. She wants to go to every night, it's enough to eat a whole pound of candy while the boys and girls water on the way home, and I tell you it's a terrible hard drink on a fellow's pocket, and I'm going to put a stop to it. But, say, come in and have a glass."

Business Cards.

J. M. NOSLER, L. N. D. AGENT. In connection with Government Land Office, carefully attended to all business connected with the sale of public lands, grants, contracts, surveys of land, etc. made out. Also, all business connected with the sale of land, etc. Office in New Spokan Falls, W. T.

Flouring Mill

AT SPOKAN FALLS. In connection with the mill and an illustration of the same, send for a copy of the book.

W. W. RIMA,

Medical Watchmaker and Jeweler. Dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, and Spectacles. SPOKAN FALLS, W. T.

MCCOY DRUG STORE.

Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Glass, Patent Medicines, Stationery, Cutlery, Stationery, Notions, Toilet articles, etc.

MISCELLANEOUS.

K. B. KING OF THE BLOOD.

The Most Potent Purifier of the Blood. Cures all humors, from a Common Eruption to the Worst Scrofula.

Expels the Blood. Eliminates the Impurities. It regulates the Liver. It strengthens the Stomach. Expels the Blood. Eliminates the Impurities. It regulates the Liver. It strengthens the Stomach.

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The Spokane Times

SPokane Falls, Jan. 1, 1880.

REAL ESTATE LAW.

The following is an act of the last Legislature to regulate action or proceedings to recover, or affecting real estate:

Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Washington:

SECTION 1. That any person having a valid subsisting interest in real property, or a right to the possession thereof, or may recover the same by action in the District Court of the proper county, to be brought against any person in possession or claiming an adverse interest therein.

Sec. 2. The plaintiff in such action shall set forth in his complaint the nature of his estate, claim or title to the property, and the defendant may set up a legal or equitable defense to plaintiff's claim, and the superior title, whether legal or equitable, shall prevail.

Sec. 3. The receipt of a receiver of any United States land office in this Territory, of the entry or purchase of any tract or tracts of land, shall be prima facie evidence in any court in this Territory that the title of the lands mentioned or described in such receipt is in the person or persons named therein.

Sec. 4. In all cases where real estate has been or may hereafter be sold in pursuance of law, by virtue of an execution or other process, it shall be the duty of the sheriff or other officer making such sale, if the land be not redeemed according to law, to execute and deliver upon demand, to the purchaser or other person entitled to the same, a deed of conveyance of the estate so sold, upon payment by his fee for the same; or, in case the term of office of the sheriff or other officer making such sale shall have expired before a sufficient deed shall have been executed, then the incumbent of such office at the time such deed shall be demanded shall execute a deed of the premises so sold and unredeemed to the purchaser or person entitled to the same, and such deed shall be as valid and effectual to convey to the grantee the lands or premises so sold as if the same had been made by the sheriff or other officer making the sale.

Sec. 5. All acts or parts of acts necessarily inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 6. This act to take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Pennsylvania Coal Fields.

The fearful loss of good material involved in mining and preparing anthracite, through greatly to be deplored, seems to be almost inevitable. The disposition of the coal in large, solid beds and highly inclined positions involves strong supports to keep the roof from falling, and the crushing and closing the avenues of the mine, and these supports must be of heavy timber brought out in the solid coal itself. Some of this pillar coal is ultimately removed, but much of it is inevitably lost, especially in the larger beds, which are frequently found from twenty to sixty feet in thickness and often inclined at an angle of from forty to seventy degrees. It is estimated that not more than sixty per cent. of the coal is ever taken out of the mines. That which is brought to the surface is run through a structure very properly called a "breaker," ingeniously devised for the destruction of coal. This process involves a loss of good coal equal to twenty or twenty-five per cent. of the quantity mined. For the amount of coal wasted in mining (say forty per cent.) and preparing (say twenty-five per cent.) no one is paid; it is a dead loss to the land owner, miner and shipper. Plans for utilizing the waste coal dust or culm of anthracite coilleries have not come into general use. The Anthracite Fuel Company at Port Ewen, on the Hudson, in 1877, used ninety per cent. of coal dust and ten per cent. of the pitch, and made 700 tons of fuel per day, consuming 50,000 tons of culm annually. The Delaware and Hudson Company also use, at their mines, 60,000 tons per annum. They now ship all their coal down to pea sizes, and consume the coal for generating steam. If all our companies would follow this excellent example it would enable them to save over half a million tons more coal, thus earning or saving one-half million dollars per annum.

Phthalina and Leading Railroad Company has recently introduced a method of burning coal dust in the furnaces of its engines, and the plan appears to meet with entire success.

THE OSTRICH CAVALRY.—It is reported that a protegee genius some years ago conceived the idea of importing and utilizing ostriches for the United States cavalry, instead of horses, and actually imported eighteen of those long-legged birds. These laid numerous eggs in the sands of New Mexico, and the flock of ostriches now numbers 117 stalwart members. It is added that Colonel Hatch, of the Ninth regiment of cavalry, is about to mount one of his companies on ostriches. "They are strong, docile, fleet as a horse, will live for days without eating or drinking, and need little or no grooming."

It is said that camping and fishing parties can secure a good light by burning a brick of kerosene oil, and then suspending it from a pole with wire. When lit, it becomes a brilliant light, lasting half an hour. It is said by those who have experimented with it to be greatly superior to a torch.

A Model Hotel.

THE REMARKABLE REGULATIONS OF A MICHIGAN LANDLORD.

The proprietor of a summer resort hotel in the interior of Michigan publishes in the *Chicagoer* an advertisement which enumerates the following advantages of his place:

This hotel was built and arranged for the special comfort and convenience of the traveling public.

On arrival, each guest will be asked how he likes the situation, and if he says the hotel ought to have been placed further from the depot and nearer the business part of the town, the location will be immediately changed.

Corner front rooms up only one flight for each guest.

Bath, gas, water closet, hot and cold water laundry, telegraph, fire alarm, restaurant, bar room, billiard tables, daily papers, coffee, sewing machine grand piano, a clergyman, and all other modern conveniences in every room.

Meals every minute if desired, and consequently no second table.

English, French and German dictionaries furnished every guest, to make up such a bill of fare as he may desire without regard to bill of fare afterward at the office.

Writers of any nationality and color. Every writer furnished with a libretto, button hole bouquets, full dress suits, bath tablets, and the hair parted in the middle.

Every guest will have the best seat in the dining room and the best water in the house.

Any guest not getting his breakfast red hot, or experiencing a delay of sixteen seconds after giving his order for dinner, will please mention the fact at the manager's office, and cooks and waiters will be flown from the roof of the canon in front of the door at once.

Children will be welcomed with delight, and are requested to bring hock-sticks and hawkeys to bang the carved rosewood furniture especially provided for that purpose, and peg-tops to spin on the velvet carpets. They will be allowed to bang on the piano at all hours, fall down stairs, carry away dessert enough for a small family in their pockets at dinner, and make themselves as disagreeable as the fondest mother can desire.

Washing allowed in rooms. Ladies giving an order to "Put on a flat-iron" will be put on at any hour of the day or night.

A discreet waiter, who belongs to the Masons, Odd Fellows, Sons of Malta, Knights of Phythias, K. O. M.'s and M. D. R.'s, and who was never known to tell the truth or the time of day, has been employed to carry milk punches and hot toddies to the ladies' rooms in the evening.

The office clerk has been selected to please everybody, can lead in prayer, play draw poker, match winks at the village store shake for the drinks at any hour of the day or night, play billiards, a good waltzer, can dance the German, make a fourth at euchre, amuse the children, repeat the Beecher trial from memory, is a good judge of anybody else's guide, will flirt with any young lady and not mind being told to death when "Pa comes down"—don't mind being damned any more than the Connecticut river; can room forty people in the best room in the house when the house is full, attend the annunciator, and answer questions in Greek, Hebrew, Irish, Choctaw, or any other polite language, at the same moment, without turning a hair.

Dogs allowed in any room in the house, including the white room. Gentlemen can drink, smoke, swear, gamble, tell shady stories, stare at the new arrivals, or indulge in any other innocent amusement common to watering places, in any part of the hotel. The landlord will always be happy to hear that some other hotel is the best house in the country.

Special attention given to parties who can give information as to "how these things are done in Yewpaw."

The Skagit Gold Mines.

From the Democratic Press.

Flattering reports from these mines still continue to come in. Miners of many years' experience on the Pacific coast and who have visited this section are almost unanimous in the expression that the Skagit mines, so far as prospecting, promise as good a yield of gold, if not better, than any mines on the entire Pacific coast. Their altitude is not so great as some of the high portions of northeastern Washington and British Columbia, but work can be carried on during the entire year with little or no inconvenience. In the spring there will more than probable be a grand rush for the diggings by the floating population of this Territory and elsewhere, and by the means of making times lively on Puget Sound for a while, and if they prove to be lasting it will furnish employment for thousands of men. There is much inquiry as to the best way of getting into these mines so we give the following obtained from parties just down: From Mount Vernon up the Skagit river to Goodell's Landing, a distance of sixty miles, can be made in boats: from there to the mouth of Ruby creek, a distance of twenty miles, is a good wagon road, and the balance of the distance, about forty-five miles, is a good open country over which pack animals can be taken with little or no trouble. It requires about eight days to make the trip.

The world is a beehive in which all are hunting for honey; the few are successful, but the many only receive stings and pains in the effort.

A Proof Reader.

In the advertising columns of the *Times*, recently, there appeared the following want:

WANTED.—An intelligent, well educated, industrious proof reader, either married or single. Must be thoroughly temperate. A good position for a number one man. Address Comp. Times office.

Now, innocent as that unostentatious card appears, it was productive of more trouble than anything that has appeared in the city press for many a day. There were some 800 letters received up to the time of going to press the following week.

Samples of the lot were as follows:

MR. COMP.—I am a proof reader of some experience, though my mother was a hutchman. I am well educated in the United States, so hope you will find me all right. I am a widower.

DEAR SIR.—I speak German, English, French, Portuguese and Spanish. Have been a civil engineer, doctor and lawyer of some repute; also an editor and a politician. As a proof reader I know I could be a success, although I confess I never tried it.

HONORED SIR.—Will you give me a sling at your proofs for a day or so? If I don't make it lively for the boys down stairs, and red hot for the boys up, count me out. I am a Socratic, Chinese and Kanaka proof reader, I am.

Dear Sir I am a poor widower with four small children to sport likewise one eye which the other one was lost in a smallpox some time ago. I feel as though I could give satisfaction if I tried and anything to help along in these times I haven't drunk a drop for five months having had no money.

And so on.

Now, not one person out of 10,000 has any idea what a proof reader is or ought to be. So, for the benefit of all who haven't as yet put in their applications, we will give the standard qualifications required:

1. A competent proof reader should be well-versed, to enable him to understand at first glance a sentence so mixed up by the I. C.—intelligent compositor—that no one else in the world, not even the author, would be able to understand it.

2. He must be so familiar with Shakespeare, French, Latin and common proverbs as to be able, conscientiously, to change and ruin any quotation which may be made by the ignorant but well-meaning gentlemen who run the editorial rooms.

3. He must be quick at punctuation, and be able to instantly detect the exact place where a comma may be inserted so as to completely alter the sense of the sentence, and make the author foam at the mouth and tear his hair the next day.

4. He must be possessed of calmness, coolness and precision, so that he may gently, but firmly, meet the excited expostulations of the city, telegraph and managing editors with that steadfast glare which alone can render them speechless and idiotic.

5. He must have grammar and the dictionary at his fingers' ends, so that when he comes to a particularly choice sentence he may be able either to make it ungrammatical at a stroke, or so change a word as to completely ruin the sense.

A Bold Jumper.

While standing on the tiled floor of the rotunda of the Capitol, recently, with a number of gentlemen, admiring the fine proportions of the dome that smiled above them, one of the party remarked that he heard that a bold man once leaped across the upper gallery.

"I was present and saw this bold jumper perform this perilous leap," said another gentleman. Of course the story had to be told. It was while the dome was being finished and when the upper gallery had no railing round it. Governor Porter and wife, Mrs. Francis R. Shunk, George W. Harris and a number of other ladies and gentlemen were present, with Col. William Piper, of Bedford. Some one in the party remarked that it would be a feat to jump over such an opening. This was scarcely said when Colonel Piper stepped back a few paces, and, making a run, cleared the yawning space by a leap which carried him safely to the other side. For an instant the ladies were horrified, but the Colonel did not regard his leap as anything to talk about. It used to be said that Colonel Piper could run down a deer.—*Herald-Puget Telegraph.*

How to Use Newspapers.

The question as to the best method of using the newspapers might be discussed to good advantage. We give below, in the form of points, a method which is well used with good success. We hope that all our readers who have plans for using the newspaper in the schoolroom will give us the benefit of their experience:

1. Have the pupils bring some newspapers from home.

2. Select some suitable story.

3. Cut it into fragments.

4. Number the fragments and give them to the pupils.

5. Have each pupil copy his fragment on paper or slate.

6. When the class is called collect the fragments from the pupils.

7. Have each pupil read what he has copied.

8. Drill them on the story, and have each pupil tell all he can remember about it.

9. Have the pupils write all they can remember of the story for the next lesson.—*Normal Teacher.*

Hope thrills the heart and nerves the arm to heroic exertions, and paralyzes the soul, beclouds the brain, and makes of its victim an unburied corpse.

Rivalry is only feared: gentle minds.

Look Alike.

HOW HE PROVED THAT HIS'N WASN'T HIS'N.

If the trunk makers do not quit making so many valises exactly alike, somebody is going to get into some awful trouble about it sometimes, and some trunkmaker will be sued for damages enough to build a court house.

The other day an omnibus drove up town from the Union depot. Side by side sat a commercial traveler named William Macaby, and Mrs. Winnie C. Dumpleton, the eminent lady temperance lecturer. When the omnibus reached the Barret House, the commercial missionary seized his valise and started out. The lady made a grab for him, and he halted.

"I beg your pardon, but you have my valise," she said.

"You are certainly mistaken madam," he said continually but firmly, "this is my valise."

"No sir," the lady replied, "It is mine. I would know it among a thousand. You must not take it."

But the traveler persisted and the lady insisted, and they came very near quarreling. Presently one of the passengers pointed to a valise in the omnibus, and asked:

"Whose is that?"

"It isn't mine," said the traveler.

"It's just like it, but this is mine."

"And it isn't mine," said the lady; "he's got mine. I'll have it or have the law on him. It's a pity if a lady can't travel alone without being robbed of her property in broad daylight."

Finally the traveler said he would open the valise to prove his property. The lady objected at first, saying she didn't want her valise opened in the presence of strangers. But as there was no other means of settling the dispute she at length consented.

The traveler sprang the lock, and the curious crowd bent forward to see.

On the very top of everything lay a big, flat sack, half full of whisky, a deck of cards, and one or two other things nobody knew the name of.

The traveler was the first to recover his self-possession and speech.

"Madam," he said, "you are right—the valise is yours. I owe you a thousand apology."

But the lady had fainted, and the traveler rolled his valise with a quiet smile. In the afternoon a sign painter down town received a note in a feminine hand, asking him to come to the Barret House and mark a valise in letters a foot and a half long.

General Milroy has recently received from the department at Washington, the papers supporting claims for damages from Indians in this Territory during the war of 1855-6. His instructions are to inquire into and ascertain the validity of such claims and then report to Washington his findings.

The patriot is he who obeys his country's laws, and if they are oppressive and unjust serves earnestly and in proper limits to rectify them.

The pebbles in our path weary us, and make us footsore more than the rocks, which require only a bold effort to surmount.

In Nebraska there is a laconic epigram on the grave of a citizen recently deceased—"He Twisted a Mule's Tail."

Marriage is a safe way to gamble; if you win, you win a pile, if you lose, you lose nothing.

Hall's Vegetable Sclerian Hair Renewer.

It is a scientific combination of some of the most powerful restorative agents in the vegetable kingdom. It restores gray hair to its original color. It makes the hair grow thick and fall out of the hair. It furnishes the nutritive principle by which the hair is nourished and supported. It makes the hair moist, soft and curly, and as much as a hair dressing. It is the most economical preparation ever offered to the public, as it is used in small quantities, and is applied occasionally.

It is recommended and used by eminent medical men, and is especially adapted to the needs of the digestive apparatus, derangements of which they prevent and cure. It is a safe and reliable remedy for all cases of indigestion, where a milk but, flatulent, catarrh is required. For sale by all dealers. Hodge, Davis & Co., Portland, wholesale agents.

Nothing Short of Unmistakable Benefits.

Conferred upon tens of thousands of suffering could originate and maintain the reputation which ALEX'S SERRAVALLE enjoys. It is a compound of the best vegetable alkalies with the iodine of Potassium and Iron, and is the most perfect remedy for Scrophulous Diseases and all disorders arising from impurities of the blood. By its invigorating effects it always relieves and often cures Liver Complaint, Female Weaknesses and irregularities, and is a potent restorer of vitality. For purifying the blood it has no equal. It cleans up the system, restores and preserves the health, and imparts vigor and energy. For forty years it has been in extensive use, and is today the most available medicine for the suffering sick anywhere. For sale by all dealers. Hodge, Davis & Co., Portland, wholesale agents.

A WEEK in your own town, and the business a special without expense.

For those who are willing to work, should try nothing until you see for yourself what you can do for the business we offer. No room to explain here. You can devote all your spare time to the business, and make us the money that you work. Send for specimen and particulars which we mail free. Don't contain of hard words. Address: H.T. & CO., Portland, Maine.

OUR TERRITORY.

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

Washington Territory lies north of the state of Oregon, and extends north to British Columbia; the Pacific ocean washes its shores on the west, while it reaches out toward the east about 340 miles. The Cascades, Coast Range and Olympic are its principal chains of mountains. The former range (a continuation of the Sierra) runs parallel with the coast, about 100 miles from it, and forms a prominent feature to both the outline and natural advantages of the Territory. This range forms the great dividing line between Eastern and Western Washington, and on either side of this mighty barrier is a country vastly different from the other in climate, soil, geological character, and vegetable and animal productions. Eastern Washington is a dry climate, with very warm summer weather and cold weather in winter. It is an extremely healthy country. There vast productive prairies invite the herdsmen and the farmer; there, also, the less fertile plains, covered with sage brush—the home of the woodpecker, sage hen, and other game birds. The country there is generally a continuation of the mountains, and the soil is generally a continuation of the mountains. The average amount of water falling here annually is about 35 inches, and in New York and 22 in San Francisco. It is generally acknowledged that wherever a very healthy country; but it is not so good for weak lungs and consumptive as is the bracing atmosphere at a higher altitude east of the mountains. In relation to our resources, we would note that Spring is generally accompanied with considerable rain, with now and then a few days of sunny weather, which is delightfully pleasant and, with cool evenings. The summer days are not as oppressively hot between the Cascade mountains and the coast as they are in the country lying east of the Missouri river, and a goodly portion of country lying west of the river of golden wheat, and have, as a general rule, splendid weather in the Fall, with occasionally a spell of gloomy weather, which is in striking contrast with the brightness and splendor of our loveliest days. Winter is gentle and pleasant in the back, chest, and head, but the thermometer does not often fall below zero.

Among the natural resources of this country are the immense forests of timber which cover the greater portion of Western Washington, where grow the fir, spruce, hemlock, cedar, alder, ash, scrub oak, cottonwood, etc.; extensive coal mines, which are only dimly developed, and which are rich in iron, copper, silver, and lead; and rich valleys which will yield up a bountiful reward to the tiller of the soil.

Government lands can be obtained in this Territory for \$1.25 per acre. Persons are also privileged to exercise their homestead rights, and settle on agricultural lands. There are also public lands to be taken up, but they are generally a considerable distance from settlements and schools. Bottom lands, where the water is taken up, and the brush gone, are the best on which to make permanent improvements. Although the work of bringing these lands under control is difficult and slow, yet the productiveness of the soil will surely repay the effort. The price of land is from \$5 to \$10 per acre, according to locality.

Among the products natural to this climate are our seasons, we do not find the vast variety that is enumerated in some other portions of the Territory. The principal products are wheat, corn, oats, and barley. The yield of wheat is from 20 to 25 bushels per acre, and will bring from \$1 to \$12 per ton, bulked; wheat, 30 to 35 bushels per acre, and will bring from \$1 to \$12 per ton, bulked; corn, 30 to 35 bushels per acre, and will bring from \$1 to \$12 per ton, bulked; oats, 30 to 35 bushels per acre, and will bring from \$1 to \$12 per ton, bulked; barley, 30 to 35 bushels per acre, and will bring from \$1 to \$12 per ton, bulked.

The stock of this Territory, from the order of the day in this new country, is steadily below par. Cattle here are made up of common grades; many people trace the wildays flocks of common sheep graze on the prairies; the few yards raised are generally of the low range variety. But we are pleased to notice, a marked improvement in the quality of the stock, and we believe that the future will be beneficial.

Apples, pears, plums and cherries yield bountifully in their season, and grapes and berries are raised in abundance. Apples and peaches do not naturally produce good crops in this climate. In the summer time, the fruit is generally of the best quality. Blackberries, raspberries, salberries, blue and red huckleberries, etc., are raised in abundance. The fruit is generally of the best quality. The fruit is generally of the best quality.

The first settlements of this Territory were made in 1829 by the Hudson Bay Company. The first American settlers came here in 1841. Since then, there has been a slow but steady increase of population. Owing to the "emancipation" of the Territory from the Hudson Bay Company, the tide of immigration has, as yet, barely reached us. Out of the many long trains of migrating people which have crossed the plains, and the peopled ships which came hither by way of Cape Horn, but few adventurous seekers for homes have reached the North-western Coast. The population of this Territory, now, figures up at something near 51,000 souls.

The native tribe of Indians which are scattered about the country are but the remnants of a dying power and pride. They are gradually losing their tribal distinctions, and soon the single word "Indian" will describe their birth, parentage, history and fate.

The tide of immigration that is flowing into this Territory is largely beyond precedent. While the Puget Sound Basin is having its population gradually increased, Eastern Washington is being settled with remarkable rapidity. New homes, new farms, new faces and new industries are the order of the day in this new country. Time, experience and perseverance have proved that the almost limitless prairies of rich, arable lands in this new country are well adapted to the Pacific Slope. Its climate is very healthy, and its winters are generally mild, with scarce snow, and a delirious spring and fall weather. Without hesitancy, and without fear of misleading our readers, we would say to the timid and the honest laborer, come to this land of promise, and claim your inheritance—a home in a land of plenty, a goodly share in the good things of life, and a goodly share in the good things of life.

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

Washington Territory lies north of the state of Oregon, and extends north to British Columbia; the Pacific ocean washes its shores on the west, while it reaches out toward the east about 340 miles. The Cascades, Coast Range and Olympic are its principal chains of mountains. The former range (a continuation of the Sierra) runs parallel with the coast, about 100 miles from it, and forms a prominent feature to both the outline and natural advantages of the Territory. This range forms the great dividing line between Eastern and Western Washington, and on either side of this mighty barrier is a country vastly different from the other in climate, soil, geological character, and vegetable and animal productions. Eastern Washington is a dry climate, with very warm summer weather and cold weather in winter. It is an extremely healthy country. There vast productive prairies invite the herdsmen and the farmer; there, also, the less fertile plains, covered with sage brush—the home of the woodpecker, sage hen, and other game birds. The country there is generally a continuation of the mountains, and the soil is generally a continuation of the mountains. The average amount of water falling here annually is about 35 inches, and in New York and 22 in San Francisco. It is generally acknowledged that wherever a very healthy country; but it is not so good for weak lungs and consumptive as is the bracing atmosphere at a higher altitude east of the mountains. In relation to our resources, we would note that Spring is generally accompanied with considerable rain, with now and then a few days of sunny weather, which is delightfully pleasant and, with cool evenings. The summer days are not as oppressively hot between the Cascade mountains and the coast as they are in the country lying east of the Missouri river, and a goodly portion of country lying west of the river of golden wheat, and have, as a general rule, splendid weather in the Fall, with occasionally a spell of gloomy weather, which is in striking contrast with the brightness and splendor of our loveliest days. Winter is gentle and pleasant in the back, chest, and head, but the thermometer does not often fall below zero.

Among the natural resources of this country are the immense forests of timber which cover the greater portion of Western Washington, where grow the fir, spruce, hemlock, cedar, alder, ash, scrub oak, cottonwood, etc.; extensive coal mines, which are only dimly developed, and which are rich in iron, copper, silver, and lead; and rich valleys which will yield up a bountiful reward to the tiller of the soil.

Government lands can be obtained in this Territory for \$1.25 per acre. Persons are also privileged to exercise their homestead rights, and settle on agricultural lands. There are also public lands to be taken up, but they are generally a considerable distance from settlements and schools. Bottom lands, where the water is taken up, and the brush gone, are the best on which to make permanent improvements. Although the work of bringing these lands under control is difficult and slow, yet the productiveness of the soil will surely repay the effort. The price of land is from \$5 to \$10 per acre, according to locality.

Among the products natural to this climate are our seasons, we do not find the vast variety that is enumerated in some other portions of the Territory. The principal products are wheat, corn, oats, and barley. The yield of wheat is from 20 to 25 bushels per acre, and will bring from \$1 to \$12 per ton, bulked; wheat, 30 to 35 bushels per acre, and will bring from \$1 to \$12 per ton, bulked; corn, 30 to 35 bushels per acre, and will bring from \$1 to \$12 per ton, bulked; oats, 30 to 3