

The Spokan Times.

The Spokan Times is the only Newspaper published in the great Spokan Country. 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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One whole column, three months.....	45.00
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Devoted Particularly to the Best Interests of those who dwell in this New and Beautiful Country.

SPOKAN FALLS, W. T., THURSDAY, JUNE 26, 1879.

Professional Cards.

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

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

L. P. WATERHOUSE,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
SPOKAN FALLS, W. T.

A. J. BANTA,
Notary Public.

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

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

All business connected with the U. S. Land Office, Colfax, or before the Commissioner of the General Land Office, is carefully attended to. Applications for Railroad Land made out. Loans, Mortgages and Powers of Attorney, Call on me for advice free. Second door south of U. S. Land Office, Main St., Colfax.

J. M. NOSLER,
LAND AGENT.

All business in connection with Government and Land Office, is promptly attended to. Information in regard to Public Land grants, Concessions, Powers of Attorney, etc., made out. Sales of A. L. I. F. A. bought and sold, and choice land made out. Call on me for advice free. Office in New Drug Store, at Spokane Falls.

Business Cards.

THE
Flouring Mill
AT SPOKAN FALLS.

Is a credit to the country, and an indication of the energy, evoked by
F. POST.

L. W. RIMA,
Practical Watchmaker and Jeweler.

DEALER IN
Watches, Clocks, Jewelry
and
SPOKAN FALLS, W. T.

Moscowy DRUG STORE.

T. J. CRAIG, PROPRIETOR.
Drugs, Chemicals, Balms, Oils, Glass, Patent Medicines, Vanishing, Brushes, Cattery, Stationery, Notions, Toilet articles, etc.

An Eccentric Statesman.

Some curious anecdotes are told of Mr. Vanabell, the historian and ex-minister of 1848, who died the other day. Alphonse Karr relates that when he went to call on the new minister of Public Instruction he could find neither a messenger nor a clerk to announce him. He wandered from room to room, and at last a strong smell of tobacco made him suspect that the minister was not far off. In fact, M. Vanabell was smoking in bed and reading the newspapers. On being invited to breakfast, Alphonse Karr remarked that he had seen a fire in the kitchen. "That does not matter," replied the minister; "my choroman will soon be here, and she will fetch us some pork chops and a vol-au-vent." The writer adds that M. Vanabell, all the time he remained minister of Public Instruction, never had at his official residence anything beyond a pocket-handkerchief, and a shirt-color, which his choroman renewed every morning with a shirt and stockings twice a week. He used to say: "I have been placed here on sentry, and I do not wish to have any more impediments than a soldier on duty; having brought nothing, I shall have nothing to take away when I am relieved." Under these circumstances, it is easy to believe the story of a friend meeting M. Vanabell in the street, carpet-bag in hand, and asking him where he was going. "I have been turned out of office," was the reply, "and I'm waiting for the omnibus to go home."

Congress has wasted five million dollars, and now at length it is forced to do what it should have done last session. There has been an extra session at enormous expense, which was altogether needless. It has been an effort on the part of the democratic-confederate combination to work up in the public expense an issue for "the party" in the presidential election. The result is that an issue has been worked up on which it will be overwhelmed.—Exchange.

STAGNATION OF TRADE AND ITS CAUSE.

It is only within the last one hundred years that the science known as political economy has been developed. Since its development began many good thinkers have declared that such was the complexity of its facts and details that there could be deduced from no settled principles. Through this to some extent still seems true, nevertheless its main principles are ascertainable, however greatly at fault men may be for a time in grouping facts or giving them their right interpretation. For several years the nations of the world have been suffering severe commercial depression. A period of stagnation of so long continuance and affecting so many nations is quite without a parallel. Reasons without number have been adduced in explanation of it, many of them conflicting, and even irreconcilable. An article by Prof. Bonamy Price of Oxford, in the *North American Review* for June furnishes the nearest approach to an analysis of this puzzle we have ever seen: There is no scarcity of money; for money in fact was never so plentiful. All talk about money throws no light on the dark problem. Another phrase much in use is "over production." It is said that the world has been producing too many commodities, and in proof of it we are pointed to the fact that vast warehouses waiting for buyers, but none come. Here is where Prof. Price comes out with clearness. Over-production, he shows, is an effort, not a cause. True, there is now over-production, but the primary fact lies behind it. By a process of admirable reasoning he arrives at the fact that over-consumption, that is, the consuming and destroying of more wealth than is made, is the true explanation of that commercial depression which may be termed universal. Subsequent partial over-production has aggravated it, but not its original parent. Under the stimulus of speculation, caused in large by the prodigious increase of the gold and silver product of the world during the last thirty years, the nations have given no thought to the law, that to consume more than is restored by subsequent industry lands man and nation in impoverishment. During our civil war there was immense consumption of wealth. So there were men who were constructing long lines of railways, which returned nothing on the capital. The effect, says this writer, was for the time and long afterward the same as if the energetic laborers of America had been set to dig holes in the ground and fill them up again. England has been walking in the same path of over-consumption. "She poured out loans in splendid profusion upon foreign countries, nominally for the development of their industry by railways and other instruments of production. Some she gave to solvent debtors and some to insolvent; but the effect in both cases was identical as to the diminution of her wealth. She gave help in the invasion of American wilds by railroads; bought a colossal load of American bonds which had been issued for their construction—in other words she gave away her iron and other wealth and got only paper documents in return." Further, "England relied on excellent interest and a brilliant future. Her hope and her faith were not misplaced; but she forgot she was over-consuming—that she was losing more capital than she had to spare or could replace." Germany, too, had a similar record. The French gold has been the bane of the country. A large portion of it was expended in building fortresses at enormous cost. There was consumption without reproduction; "government lent to speculators who brought goods in abundance; prizes rose, brilliant fortunes were realized and the same fatal fate was repeated. Luxurious consumption spread; instead of restoring what the war had destroyed by parsimony, prodigality magnified the disaster, and the French gold wore the appearance of a clear contrivance devised by France for avenging her reverses." Then over-production followed over-consumption; a shock struck American credit, and Europe would by her goods; loans died away and buyers vanished. Cost of production has been lowered for many goods, but customers have not yet received their power to buy. Time is still wanted for them to acquire wealth wherewith to purchase. The honesty of buyers has been brought down by over-consumption below the former level, and consumption cannot purchase even up to the customary extent. Stated thus, facts difficult of comprehension heretofore seem to be advanced to the position of self-evident truths, and the conclusion is reached that the way to end the depression is through reversal of the policy that created it. That is, instead of over-consuming the world must make more wealth. The savings will be capital, instruments for increased production, and for accumulating a larger stock of wealth to be divided over the whole people.

TENDENCY OF POLITICAL POWER.

After the census of 1880, says the *Oregonian*, there will be such redistribution of political power that the "solid south" will be a much smaller political force, relatively, than now. It was to regain the power that had slipped from the grasp of the slaveholders by the increasing predominance of the free states in population that the south set up an independent confederacy, with slavery as the corner-stone. After the war, by reason of the increased representation which the south obtained through enumeration of the blacks in their full numbers, instead of according to the three-fifths rule as formerly, that section actually made a gain of political power, which now for several years has been using to the utmost. The blacks have been virtually disfranchised, and the whites have usurped the whole increase of political power which accrues to the old slave states in consequence of the presence of this large class of population. But the advantage which the south gained in this way through the census of 1870 will be lost again by the census of 1880, for that section will be able to hold no more than its present representation in congress, while many of the states of the north and west will gain largely through the great increase of population. It is probable that the most important increase of population will be observed in the states of Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska and Wisconsin. There are, indeed, positive data on which to calculate a vast increase in those states. Each of them took a census in 1875, and the total result showed an increase of twenty-four per cent. in population over the federal census of 1870. It is not doubted that an equal rate of increase has since been maintained. In an article on this subject the *New York Times*, taking the above named states with Ohio and Illinois as the basis of its calculation, reaches the conclusion that the eight states will add to the 75 members whom they send to the house of representatives at least 48 more. This is on the supposition that the basis of representation, or ratio of inhabitants for each member chosen, will remain the same as now. Should it be made larger the result would still be relatively the same. There are sixteen states of the solid south. They now have 106 members of the house. It is undeniable that with the exception of Texas, their rate of increase has been extremely slow and the total small. If we assume that the basis of apportionment will remain without change the solid south will retain only its present number of representatives, or at most can gain perhaps ten members. If the basis be enlarged the result will be substantially the same. As the increase of representation must follow the increase of inhabitants the states of the middle west will inherit most of the increased representation under the new census. The eastern states, like those of the south, will only by just about hold their present strength, while the middle states will certainly make some gains. New York, in fact, as shown by her census of 1875, had gained in five years 364,242 inhabitants, a number more than half the population of South Carolina in 1870. There has been no census of Pennsylvania since 1870, but the increasing vote of the state shows a growth of population similar to that in New York. The tendency of all in this is in the same direction. It is manifest that the changes which are to result from the census of 1880 will increase the political power of a section where the republican party is in the ascendancy, and diminish, relatively, that of the solidly democratic south. Of this there can be no doubt. We shall have a population of forty-eight to fifty millions in 1880, and of these additional ten or twelve millions seven-eighths will be gained by northern states. After 1880 it is likely, therefore, that the group of republican states in the middle west, including Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska and Kansas, will elect more members of the house of representatives than the entire solid south. This fact will alone cause a rearrangement of parties, other than sectional issues. If anything can put an end to the subservience of the northern democratic party to southern ideas and southern policies it will be the fact that there is an adverse power too strong to be resisted. And it is well said that "whatever party rules this government after the next apportionment, it will hold its power by the will of the patriotic states of the north, in which the sentiments of nationality and the principles of free government prevail, and no party can hereafter maintain its hold on congress or the executive branch of the government unless it be northern—that is to say national—in its spirit, principles and aims." Vancouver is to have a big celebration on the Fourth.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

As soon as an opportunity offers Mr. Brents will bring this matter again before Congress and has in his possession data and statistics which when made public will surely crown his efforts and the Territory become a State. As a general rule the Indians located in the Territory are peaceable, but on the frontier near Idaho the settlers need more protection from the army. Mr. Brents has urged the matter before the proper authorities and received a favorable reply. In this connection Mr. Brents on the 21st of April introduced a bill for the establishment of a military post in the vicinity of the Yakima Valley.

Public attention turns to this place. Its vast water power, like the falls at Oregon City, 30 years ago, is supposed to assure its future growth. The surveyed route of the N. P. R. R. passes these falls and finds a very good grade and road bed over the Spokane prairie eastward towards the lake, and westward to the Columbia, near the mouth of the Snake river. Forests of pine cover the hills and mountains, enclosing the prairies, and furnishing unlimited amounts of fuel and lumber for all present and future populations.

Standing on any one of the hills you have in view this river basin for a long distance. It is only a small tributary to the vast basin of the Columbia, yet in itself a large proportion and abundant resources. The water flow at the present moment as it rolls over the successive basalt benches, rushing and roaring between the cliffs through which it has cut its way, seems to be equal in volume to the Willamette, yet it is much less. This measure taken by the eye with a like eye test of its velocity suggests a very large and constant water supply in the eastern mountains. The pebbles and sand on the prairies indicate its course through granite, porphyry and basalt formations, the latter, as over all the country, being largely in excess. This is a pleasant idea, as the basalt contains the elements of the best soils, and most easily disintegrates and forms the finest tilths.

Prospectors twenty years ago found gold in pockets in the region bordering the upper waters of the Columbia river, both above and below the boundary line, Lat. 49°. Old Oregonians will remember the Semilkam mines. Hundreds of Chinamen are now mining in the sands along the banks and bars of the Columbia above Wallula, with evident profit of very fine gold to every rocker in use. Reports come from stock men of quartz veins in the rugged hills west of the Okanogan river. A pilot who has traversed the Columbia as it winds northward among the mountains into British Columbia, thence westerly and southerly through three successive lakes to the Kettle falls, describes the many signs of gold, silver and lead veins in the exposed cliffs. The Spokane rises on the western slope of one of these ranges. It is probable that good quartz mines will be found in northern Idaho and northeastern Washington territories.

The high basalt range or hills along the Snake river, cut by many ravines, seems to forbid farming, but from their summit a vast panorama, a hundred miles in diameter, of hills and valleys covered with luxuriant bunch grass, greets the eye on all sides. Traversing the whole distance 75 miles northward and the same panorama spreads out before you in all directions. The Cour d'Alene mountains bound the view on the northeast 40 to 80 miles distant. On the west and northwest the vision of tens of thousands of acres of grass-covered plains seems to melt away into the limit of the horizon. Your progress and nearer sight of it reveals a region of finely rounded hills and beautifully molded valleys in endless succession and variety, a grand pasture for a few thousands of horses, cattle and sheep, which cannot eat a millionth part of the grass. It is only on the upper bench of plateau that you get the conception of a vast ancient lake bed, whose surface waters were hundreds of feet higher, the shores of which were the Rocky mountains on the east, the Cascade mountains on the west and the Humboldt mountains of Nevada on the south. This, if I mistake not, was the idea and suggestion of Prof. Condon. Steptoe and Kamikinnip, a thousand feet high, were possibly points of the mountains in this magnificent inland sea. As the Columbia began to cut its way

THE WESTERN EMPIRE.

The following letter, dated Spokane Falls, May 23, was written for the *Portland Oregonian* by Rev. G. H. Atkinson:

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Evils of Municipal Indebtedness.

Judge Cooley's lecture on "The Evils of Municipal Indebtedness," says the *N. Y. Tribune*, deters a larger audience than the students of the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore. He remarked that there are no statistics of the amount of municipal indebtedness in this country, but the estimates range between \$1,000,000,000 and \$1,500,000,000, and even this latter sum is believed to be below the actual amount. The opinion has been expressed by many that the municipal indebtedness of the country is equal to the whole national debt. But even if the aggregate were smaller, it is enough to threaten the peace, the proper government and the honor of the country very much more than the national debt, for the reasons: 1. A national debt is spread equally over the whole country, and affects as equally as may be all the people. Municipal debts, however, are not even spread equally on all localities that are subject to them. 2. The origin of the debt is not unimportant. A national debt of any magnitude is not likely to be created except under the pressure of great necessity; but in directing attention to the local debts of the country one finds that nothing is more noticeable than this—that as a rule they have not been contracted under the pressure of any necessity at all, but are the growth of speculative periods. The lecturer enumerated some of the evils that spring from excessive municipal indebtedness. 1. Such indebtedness tends to create distrust, uneasiness, and at last a resort to doubtful measures on the part of those who are the creditors. 2. It extreme measures against municipalities prove successful. There is another disconcerted class that makes its appearance which embraces all or the most of those who are compelled to make payments. 3. Large municipal debts cripple the ability to make the necessary annual improvements and repairs needed for the city. 4. Heavy municipal debts tend to weaken the sense of public honor. It is the man who owns but little or none at all who feels most keenly the sacredness of a promise to pay. The idea of repudiation only springs up in men's minds when the weight of debt has become a constant temptation for the city to dispose of its valuable property and franchises. 5. Heavy city debts tend to drive people from the city in the country, and thereby diminish the city's population and resources.

MAIL FAILURE.—A large portion of the people of Yakima county are now without any mail facilities whatever, save such as chance and the liberality of the settlers can procure. A mail route was established from Wallula, by way of Yakima City to Ellensburg, which was taken so low that the contractors failed to perform the service after a few months' trial. Thus the people of Kittitas for the past three or four months have had no supply by the government at all, and the wants of 300 or 400 settlers are badly neglected. The matter has been brought to the attention of Delegate Brents, who we are pleased to notice, is endeavoring to re-establish the route. This isolated section has never, at any time, had anything more than a weekly mail, and to be deprived of it seems very hard indeed. There should be a penalty attached to all such defaulting contractors for non-performance of duty. A through semi-weekly mail, from Seattle to Wallula, over the route established by act of Congress, is what the people need and want. If the Government would give adequate compensation for the service it would very quickly be put on. By the way, now that a strong post has been established in the Kittitas, wouldn't it be easy to get this service ordered, and won't Delegate Brents make the effort?

UTAH AND NORTHERN RAILROAD.—Three hundred men and teams are at work north of Snake river building the Utah and Northern Railroad. One hundred thousand ties are ready for laying. The Laramie rolling mills are turning out tons of rails for the road, and every prospect points to its rapid advance into Idaho. The cars will run to the Snake river bridge this month. New passenger cars for the road are coming into the Ogden yard, and when the sleeping cars are ready to run, we will have a change of time. The Utah and Northern passenger trains will then make close connection with the Union Pacific Express.

A party of about fifty persons in Maine have purchased two old freight cars, fitted them up with windows, bunks and cooking apparatus, and are now slowly making their way westward at the rear of freight cars, having to haul them at about the rate for cattle by the car-load.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Co. has reduced its freight rates \$2 per ton between San Francisco and Victoria, so says an exchange.

SUNBEAMS.

Striking objects—clocks.
An arm house—the arsenal.
How to manage a wife—remain single.
The early passenger catches the train.
A wall bracket is like a sad event because its deep-lowered.
Hunted down—the first indications of a mouse.
In London the ritualists advertise "A three hours' Agony Service."
It is the poor struggling attorney who is dressed in "little brief" authority.
There is one kind of canned goods that goes off quicker than any other—gunpowder.
"Darling, isn't this an excellent photograph of me?" "Why, no, wife; there is too much repose about the mouth."
Some men are exposed to piety every day in the year, and never catch it even in its mildest form.
The fair boarder calls the mould on the pie an oasis—a green spot on the desert.
A Whitehall man calls his dog Wonder, because he says wonders will never cease.
The man who originated the saying, "Hurry is the mark of a weak mind," never was chased by a bulldog.
Brown says that a married man sometimes finds himself to be an April fool soon after the Wedding March.
The cynic of the *New Haven Register* has a notion that "N. B.'s" at the end of ladies' letters mean new bonnets.
Future punishment is for other people. The man who believes in it expects himself to be happy in heaven.
We are always told to put our best foot forward. A mule always puts his best foot backward, and he puts it strong.
Why is it that at the hotel the man who goes is called the waiter and the man who really does all the waiting is called the guest?
A young gentleman was accusing another of having a big mouth, "but the Lord made yours small so as to give you plenty of cheek."
Somebody once called disappointment "medicine for the soul." It is a good deal like castor oil—it may be wholesome; it is disagreeable.
Jefferson said, "We seldom repent of having eaten too little." He never went out to fish all day without taking breakfast before starting.
Question for a debating society: "If a man has tiger by his tail, which would be best for his personal safety, to hold on or to let go?"
Philadelphians counted up 96,000 church goers last Sunday. But it is not certain how many of them had fishing-poles beneath their coats.
"How is this? I thought you had quarrelled with R—?" "So I had. But I made it up again, so as to be able to give him another bit of my mind."
Scene—An eating house. Old gentleman—Waiter, how's this? Those potatoes are quite hard! Waiter (with presence of mind)—hard times, you know, sir.
Duck hunting is said to be good around Stillwater. Those who hunt Sunday evenings in parlors, with a dim religious light, seem to have the most luck.
"The moon is always just the same," he said, languidly, "and yet I always find some new beauty in it." "It's just so with the circus," she answered. He took the hint and bought tickets for two.
A white man was seen drawing a plough in Oregon, while his wife held it, a few days ago. "To a passer-by she said that 'this was the only way she could get any work out of him.'"
A good square kick will sometimes help a man further along in this world toward independence and prosperity than a dozen pulls by the hand.
"Derick! We know several men whom we would admire to help along toward independence and prosperity."
A Fall River legislator presented the following order recently: "Ordered—That No Member of the—shall be Allowed to Speak more than Ten Minutes On Any One Bill unless by unanimous consent.—Ex."
An Irish gentleman the other day received a letter, the address of which he could not decipher. Handing it to his clerk, he said, in all innocence:—"Send that back to the man and tell him to write his name so that we can read it."
An editor has one advantage over a king. When the editor goes out riding in his open barouche drawn by four milk white steeds, he is never shot at by a socialist. You have probably remarked this yourself.—*Norristown Herald.*

THE RIVER CUT.

Under the glass the soil on all the hills appears the same, fine tilth, highly charged with the mineral elements of the disintegrated basalt, which seems to be the base or foundation of every mound, hill and range. In fact basalt underlies and traverses the entire basin of the Columbia and its affluents in all directions. It is to this composite, volcanic rock, that all the soils of the interior owe their exhaustless mineral richness and strength. The soils in the valleys exhibit the same mineral qualities, washed from the hills, with a larger per cent. of vegetable or fixed carbonaceous elements. All the soils on the hills and in the valleys scour the plough, and with almost equal force. Silica glides in the finest powder, which, in part, composes the basalt, and which facilitates its decomposition, washes out of the hills and slopes, and appears in the bottom of the bowl.

These facts indicate that the uplands will produce the same harvests of the cereals, vegetables and fruits that grow so luxuriantly in the lowlands. Tested under the plough, in hundreds of places, the results agree with the theory. The entire region, which can be ploughed and sown will reward the farmer with abundant harvests.

WATER SUPPLY.
The settlers have chosen the valleys for their farms, which this year are too wet for the plow and the seeding, and of course, the harvest must be delayed. The lesson drives them to the hill-sides and hill tops, where the wheat crop now gladden the sight with pledges of early and large harvests. A fear lingers in some minds that they will fall in dry seasons, and that safety may require the irrigating ditch and consequently a valley farm.

This fear is as needless as it is unscientific. All the grass of high plains and hills receives its water supply from the air. Wheat fields and corn fields and vegetable fields do the same. The best and most numerous network of irrigating ditches fails to irrigate any field. Only a small percent. of a garden or orchard feels the benefit of the fill that is turned through it. The spot most drenched is more injured than benefited. But the soil often stirred up into a light sponge after noon absorbs and cools the night air, and deposits enough of its invisible vapor to the water all the grain and vegetables. The air is God's cistern for all the fields and forests, of plain and mountain, vale and hill, and it never fails to answer the call of the industrious and wise cultivator. Proof is in the test already made.

My next letter will give some items suggesting the growth of settlements and towns, and the outlook in Columbia, Walla Walla and Nez Perce counties.

The promptness of the House in killing the bill for the enforcement of the eight hour law, on Thursday is a sign of the times of which the "labor reform" demagogues would do well to take heed. It is not in the least to be doubted that the majority of the House is as much inclined as it ever was to court the votes of working men, but the working men no longer ask for such measures as this with anything like the unanimity that prevailed even two years ago. They have had the sense to learn by recent experience that prosperity cannot be brought to them by act of Congress, and that they are much more likely to get on if they are left to manage their own affairs than when they are hampered by legislation. More over, there are too many men willing and anxious to work ten hours a day to make the eight hour movement popular. If Congress would only pass the Appropriation bills, cease their barren agitation of political schemes, and go home, it would be the greatest possible service they could render the working men.—*N. Y. Times.*

The wool crop this year in the vicinity of Dayton is in a better condition than it has been for years previous, being free from oil and dirt.

THE GREAT EASTERN EMPIRE.

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Public attention turns to this place. Its vast water power, like the falls at Oregon City, 30 years ago, is supposed to assure its future growth. The surveyed route of the N. P. R. R. passes these falls and finds a very good grade and road bed over the Spokane prairie eastward towards the lake, and westward to the Columbia, near the mouth of the Snake river. Forests of pine cover the hills and mountains, enclosing the prairies, and furnishing unlimited amounts of fuel and lumber for all present and future populations.

Standing on any one of the hills you have in view this river basin for a long distance. It is only a small tributary to the vast basin of the Columbia, yet in itself a large proportion and abundant resources. The water flow at the present moment as it rolls over the successive basalt benches, rushing and roaring between the cliffs through which it has cut its way, seems to be equal in volume to the Willamette, yet it is much less. This measure taken by the eye with a like eye test of its velocity suggests a very large and constant water supply in the eastern mountains. The pebbles and sand on the prairies indicate its course through granite, porphyry and basalt formations, the latter, as over all the country, being largely in excess. This is a pleasant idea, as the basalt contains the elements of the best soils, and most easily disintegrates and forms the finest tilths.

Prospectors twenty years ago found gold in pockets in the region bordering the upper waters of the Columbia river, both above and below the boundary line, Lat. 49°. Old Oregonians will remember the Semilkam mines. Hundreds of Chinamen are now mining in the sands along the banks and bars of the Columbia above Wallula, with evident profit of very fine gold to every rocker in use. Reports come from stock men of quartz veins in the rugged hills west of the Okanogan river. A pilot who has traversed the Columbia as it winds northward among the mountains into British Columbia, thence westerly and southerly through three successive lakes to the Kettle falls, describes the many signs of gold, silver and lead veins in the exposed cliffs. The Spokane rises on the western slope of one of these ranges. It is probable that good quartz mines will be found in northern Idaho and northeastern Washington territories.

The high basalt range or hills along the Snake river, cut by many ravines, seems to forbid farming, but from their summit a vast panorama, a hundred miles in diameter, of hills and valleys covered with luxuriant bunch grass, greets the eye on all sides. Traversing the whole distance 75 miles northward and the same panorama spreads out before you in all directions. The Cour d'Alene mountains bound the view on the northeast 40 to 80 miles distant. On the west and northwest the vision of tens of thousands of acres of grass-covered plains seems to melt away into the limit of the horizon. Your progress and nearer sight of it reveals a region of finely rounded hills and beautifully molded valleys in endless succession and variety, a grand pasture for a few thousands of horses, cattle and sheep, which cannot eat a millionth part of the grass. It is only on the upper bench of plateau that you get the conception of a vast ancient lake bed, whose surface waters were hundreds of feet higher, the shores of which were the Rocky mountains on the east, the Cascade mountains on the west and the Humboldt mountains of Nevada on the south. This, if I mistake not, was the idea and suggestion of Prof. Condon. Steptoe and Kamikinnip, a thousand feet high, were possibly points of the mountains in this magnificent inland sea. As the Columbia began to cut its way

Excursion to Camp Coeur d'Alene

For some time past it has been the intention of quite a number of the people of Spokane Falls to visit Camp Coeur d'Alene for the purpose of fishing, boating and other amusements. Last week Friday, at 9 A. M. the party left Mr. Cannon's residence, the appointed rendezvous. Amid much laughter, and with faces beaming in anticipation of the pleasure to be derived from the trip, the party drove away and passed through the timber to the prairie east of town and started across to Spokane bridge, where we saw Messrs. Costley and Ford, who wished us all the pleasure imaginable. On we passed, over the prairie covered on either side with nature's beauty, wild flowers of all kinds and colors were to be seen everywhere, while the valley bounding hills, loomed up in all their grandeur. The day was fine, and highly enjoyed by the whole party. About one o'clock we arrived at the Little Falls, and stopped to gaze on its beauty. No person can imagine the grand and awe inspiring scenery of this place, they must see for themselves. After seeing the rush of foaming water through this narrow gorge in all its mad impetuosity, one can but realize the utter insignificance of the works of man, when compared with the works of God as seen in nature. After partaking of refreshments, a ride of about an hour brought us to the Camp, where we were at once taken under the kind care of the officers. Through the kindness of these gentlemen, we were furnished with tents, chairs and many other things with which to make ourselves comfortable. It seemed to your humble servant as if each officer and lady was trying to excel the other in acts of hospitality toward us. After the arrival of the whole party, these not too much fatigued, went out on the lake, and in a short time procured a plentiful supply of the finest lake trout I have ever seen. A good nights repose found us all much refreshed, and eager for the commencement of the days pleasure. The principal part of the forenoon was spent in slight seeing, and it was one of the pleasantest parts of the whole trip. Immediately after dinner boats were procured, and the party went across the lake to a nice little cove, where beautiful and curious pebbles were found. The young ladies secured some of these and expressed a desire to carry away some infant mountains lying near. In this way the time was passed very pleasantly. After returning, we received an invitation to spend the evening at the residence of Lieut. Turner, to which place we repaired, after making as elaborate a toilet as the circumstances would permit, and found the Lieut. and his estimable lady ready to welcome us to their cozy home. The evening passed very pleasantly and before its close we were served with refreshments, consisting of ice cream of the most delicious flavor, the best of cake and other delicacies. The following morning between 9 and 10 o'clock we were on the way home, which place was reached about 2:30 P. M. The thanks of the entire party are tendered to Col. Merriam, Lieut. Ames, Turner, Warner, Dr. Kohler, and other gentlemen; also the ladies of the Garrison, for their uniform kindness to us.

BASE BALL.

On last Tuesday evening a crowd of the active young men of the place met in the Times office to organize a baseball club. After listening to a speech from Mr. P. M. Corbaley, the meeting proceeded to business with C. A. Cole as chairman. Officers were elected as follows: President, Richard Wright; Secretary, Platte Corbaley; Treasurer, Clarence White. Capt. C. A. Cole and Archie Pease; Sampler, Charles Warner. A committee of three was appointed to select and prepare ground, so that practice for the Fourth should begin on the following evening. There will be two nines that practicing can be done, and out of these a final nine will be selected to play important games.

BRIEF MENTION.

And still they come. Room for thousands more. Rumors of rival railroads. Mrs. C. W. Cornelius arrived in our town last night. We hope she will be pleased with her new home.

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The Northern Fisheries.

A correspondent of the Oregonian writing from Seattle, May 30, says: The indications are that but little will be done in our salmon fisheries this season unless the price of canned and packed salmon improves materially. The run last season was very limited as far as the sound was concerned. We only have a good run, however, once in two years, and last year was the "off year." This year it is expected the run will be large. During the seasons when the run is light on the sound it is heavy on the Fraser river in British Columbia; why this is so I cannot state, as the salmon caught on that river are of the "suck eye" species, entirely distinct from silver salmon taken on the Sound. There are seven canneries on the Fraser, with an average capacity for putting up 25,000 cases each per season. Last year, they were run to their full capacity, and their product sought a market in Europe, at the Sandwich Islands, Australia and Canada. These markets, however, appear to have been heavily overstocked, as prices "tumbled" all of a sudden from 50 to 75 per cent. I am informed that in consequence of this depression in foreign markets, to which the Fraser river salmon product was principally shipped on consignment, a considerable proportion of this product remains unsold. This appears to have put a damper upon the energies of Fraser river canneries, who will do next to nothing this year.

Indian Civilization in Eastern Washington and Northern Idaho.

I have mentioned as obstructing causes to Indian civilization, their natural aversion to work, induced by their religious views and social customs; their unrestricted liberty to roam over vast expanses of territory, and the insufficient provision made by a few religious societies for their reclamation. What has been done by the government, has been nearly neutralized by its unstable policy in dealing with them, and the uncertainty of their tenure of land. This furnishes a plausible excuse to the conservative savage, and is a real obstacle to the advancement of those in favor of progress. For, as with the white race, the real race has its conservative and its radical parties—the one in favor of improvement, the other clinging tenaciously to the traditions of their ancestors. Few white men would accept the risk of improving and cultivating land under the same conditions to which the Indians are subject to-day. It is true that regulations have been published giving the Indian the right to homestead a hundred and sixty acres of land, but such an atmosphere of doubt and uncertainty prevails, as to the future of the Indians, as would discourage many a sanguine white man. Probably the greatest barrier to Indian civilization is the groundless prejudice of a majority of Americans, that the Indian is incapable of advancement. Nothing is more depressing than a want of faith. When an Indian is told by his intelligent white neighbor that he can never be anything but a savage, he has but little to hope for, as he knows that he is dependent on the favored white race for help in the work of civilization.

Spokane Falls.

The citizens of this place are very much elated with the prospect of having railroad communication with the outer world before long. The facilities for manufacturing, the eligibility of location and the fact of being a central point, all combine to make the grand metropolis of North-eastern Washington at this place. With the railroad passing through and a depot established here, the permanency of this as a business center is fully established beyond a doubt. Messrs. Warner and Cannon are keeping a general variety store at this place. Of course groceries and dry goods are considerably higher than at Portland, as all the supplies come from that place. Flour, bacon and lard can be obtained at reasonable figures. The Spokan Times published weekly at this place, is quite a new, readable paper, replete with items of general interest. And that reminds me of the great popularity of the Oregonian. I have not seen a copy of any other Portland paper since I left the Dalles, while the welcome pages of THE OREGONIAN are seen in almost every house. It is the only general news paper published north of San Francisco, and I am inclined to think it keeps pace with the best of them for items of general interest.

Spokane Falls.

The attention of the public is respectfully called to the announcement in another column, of a Grand Ball to be held at the new hall of Cornelius & Davis, on the 4th of July. All those who love to trip the light fantastic, are cordially invited to attend. The new brick yard is already located, and ready for operation, near the old Indian school house, about half a mile from town. Mr. Roberts, the proprietor, informs us that he has found an excellent quality of clay, and will have a kiln of 80,000 burnt in about two months.

Spokane Falls.

Messrs. Gaertner and Willbur, two gentlemen from Walla Walla, arrived in town last Sunday and intend to erect a building upon the lot which Mr. Gaertner purchased about three weeks ago, and will enter into some kind of business; the nature of which we have not yet learned. Our summer solstice brings with it an unusually large rainfall this year. Besides a drenching shower Sunday morning, it kept vigorously at it Sunday night, and the greater part of Monday. This is the "clinch" for bountiful crops. After this week we may look for settled dry weather.

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Exchanging Courtiers.

Joaquin Miller, the world-renowned poet of the Sierra, and A. W. Poole, of Monterey county, used to be mingling partners together...

POOLE'S REPLY.

Times are fairly hard, my old mining pard. In this land of the settin' sun...

HOME.

The whisper in the ear of God. The murmured thought of tears. The hushed with happy childhood days...

TURNING THE TABLES.

"Now what a pleasant evening we can have here all alone!" said little Mrs. Grey, dropping the crimson curtains...

WORK IN EARNEST.

The managers of the Northern Pacific railroad company are now pushing their work in earnest. From the Railway World, published at Philadelphia...

LABOR AND ECONOMY.

Beecher, who has been making inquiries among the workmen in the large iron and steel establishments of Pittsburgh and Wheeling...

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS!

Veterans of the late war and their families, numbering about 6,000 persons, had a free excursion up the Hudson river, on the 7th inst.

VALUE OF LANDS.

An exchange, speaking of the value of lands, says: "Aside from the precious metals themselves, there is nothing in which the quality of property so intrinsically inheres as good land."

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:

POST OFFICES IN WASH. TER.

CERRILS COUNTY. Cedarville, Chehalis Point, Elma, Hoquiam, Montesano, Oakville, Satsop, Shan...

WESTERN WASHINGTON.

The Seattle and Walla Walla Railroad Company has negotiated a loan of \$100,000. Over \$40,000 were paid out in one day to contractors and merchants of Seattle by the company.

Tails of Comets.

Prof. Breddikhine, of St. Petersburg, writes Mr. Proctor in the Newcastle Weekly Chronicle, has made some very interesting researches into the evidence respecting the tails of comets.

OUR SHORE LINE.

Our Territorial frontage on the Pacific Ocean reaches from Cape Disappointment on the south to Cape Flattery on the north...

LINCOLN, CLAY AND GREELY.

"Whom do you regard as the greatest man of your time?" "Well, that would be hard to tell. All such things are comparative."

GAMES LAW.

For the benefit of hunters we give an extract of the game law now in force. It is unlawful to kill deer between February 1st and August 1st...

RATES OF FARE AND FREIGHT.

The following are the rates of fare between Portland and San Francisco by the two steamship companies now running on the route: Cabin, \$20; steerage, \$10...

N. P. R. R.

There is no point in the Spokane County that is more promising than... which is beautifully situated at the wonderful falls on the Spokane river...

Business & Professional Men

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

SPOKAN FALLS

about 50 miles south of Colville; 45 miles north of a bluff; 120 miles east of the Columbia river; 19 miles west of the Idaho line; 28 miles west of Couer d'Alene Lake; 47 miles west of Four D'Oreille Lake; 30 miles north of Pullman, where the Northern Pacific Railroad is already located; 237 miles by proposed line of N. P. R. R. east of Tacoma.