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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, JULY 17, 1879.

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VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE

SINGULAR ACTIVITY AND RELIGIOUS AUTHORITY.

From the Portland Oregonian.
We have heretofore published brief extracts from Dr. Newman's address at Rome, on the occasion of his reception from the pope of his cardinal's commission. A full copy of the address is printed in some of the leading English periodicals; and all persons interested in the wider aspects of religious thought, in its relation to the present time, cannot fail to prove a paper of surpassing interest. The author's high rank both in the world of thought and in the church, causes his utterances to receive unusual attention. The address is simply a review of "the religious situation," and in it the author, who is recognized even by opponents, as a man of profoundly religious nature, and of entire sincerity and purity of character, lifts his sorrowful plaint concerning the great apostasy of the modern world. Here is the secret of Dr. Newman's withdrawal many years ago from the church of England. In Protestantism he found a prevalent and growing spirit of "liberalism," and he turned to the Catholic church where he hoped to find firmer ground. To this church where everything was settled, and from whose doctrines and decisions there could be no appeal, he looked as the last hope of the race; and now he sounds in its ears the warnings he gave to Protestantism more than forty years ago. With great earnestness he depicts to the Catholic clergy the tremendous perils which he thinks are threatening or will shortly threaten the very existence of the church. He assures the great church that liberalism, even within its precincts, is gaining "force daily, and toleration, he avers, is robbing the church of her strength and discerning her before the world. Everywhere the governments of the world are ignoring the claims of ecclesiasticism to interfere in the domain of civil government. Philosophers and statesmen are bent upon the problem of law and social order without the aid of a sacerdotal hierarchy. Instead of the church's authority they would substitute, first of all, a thorough secular education, calculated to bring home to every individual that to be orderly, industrious and sober is his personal interest. Then for working principles they aim to provide for the masses the broad, fundamental principles ethical truths of justice, benevolence, veracity and the like. The tendency of all this, Dr. Newman finds, is to displace religious sanctions, and to look to experience, to the natural laws which operate spontaneously in society, to the unlighted administration of government and to the humanizing and corrective influences of commerce and the intercourse of nations, and at the same to forget or think less of religious authority, and eventually to supersede it. That there is an apparent tendency in this direction there is no doubt. But it is more seeming than real. The fact is, religious authority is shifting its ground. There is a manifest departure from the spirit of absolutism in religion. It is seen in all religious bodies. But its tendency does not appear to be toward final supersession of religion, as Dr. Newman laments, but rather toward recognition of religion as a thing of individual conscience and conduct. We are not, however, entering into any discussion of the subject, but only noting briefly a phase of an address which has attracted no little attention throughout the world.

THE WAY OF SUCCESS.

Fortune, fame, success, distinction never gained, but by piously determined, bravely sticking, living to a thing till it is fairly accomplished. In short, you must carry a thing through if you want to be anybody or anything. No matter if it does cost you the pleasure, the society, the usual pearly gratifications of life. No matter for these. Stick to the thing and carry it through. Believe you were made for the matter, and that no one else can do it. Put forth your whole energies. Be aware; electrify yourself; others will think better of you. The world in its very heart admires the stern, determined doer. It sees in him its best sight, its brightest object, its richest treasure. Drive right along then, in whatever you undertake. Consider yourself amply sufficient for the deed. You'll be successful.

WIFE POLITENESS.—He who is scrupulously polite and respectful to all women in public, but habitually saves coarse manners and vulgar language for his own wife and daughters, is no gentleman. He is only an impostor. The young man who oils his hair, puts sweet odors upon his pocket handkerchief, and bows with charming elegance to Miss Arabella Springs and her lady friend, and goes home to sneer at his mother, disobey her wishes, and treat her with familiar discourtesy, is a pinchbeck imitation only of a gentleman. Genuine good manners and genteel breeding should begin at home. As a rule, the men in the community who are the most trusted are the best men at home. When a man opens his front gate only to meet his wife's face radiant with pleasure, and hears the shout from eager children, "Papa is coming," it is safe, as a rule, to lend that man money. He is honest, and will repay it if he can.—Selected.

WIFE POLITENESS.—LADY.—He who marries for love, takes a wife, who marries for convenience, takes a mistress; who marries for consideration, takes a lady. You are loved by your wife, regarded by your mistress, interested by your lady. You have a wife for yourself; a mistress for your house and its friends, a lady for the world. Your wife will agree with you; your mistress will accommodate you; your lady will manage you. Your wife will take care of your household, your mistress of your house, your lady of appearances. If you are sick, your wife will nurse you, your mistress will visit you, your lady will inquire after your health. Your wife will share your grief, your mistress your money, and your lady your debt. If you are dead your wife will shed tears, your mistress lament, and your lady wear mourning.—From the German.

RAILWAY CONNECTION WITH AND THROUGH MEXICO.—A correspondent of the New York Tribune, writing from St. Louis, says: Regarding railroad communication with Mexico, Mr. Allen, (president of the Iron Mountain Railroad) considers that it may be best accomplished by the construction of a line from Texarkana, Ark. (where the railroads from Galveston and St. Louis meet), to the Pacific at Mazatlan. This line would pass in a south-westerly direction through the heart of Mexico, and would have a branch at Durango, leading to the Mexican capital, whence there is railroad communication with the coast and the important city of Puebla. This railroad would be the shortest line from St. Louis to the Pacific, and would likewise give the Mexicans the iron highway which they desire to that ocean. Mr. Allen is personally in favor of the construction of this line, which is now occupying more or less, the attention of the Government should speedily negotiate the railroad treaty which the Mexicans desire, so that there may be no obstacles in the way when the Americans are ready to begin the construction of the proposed line.

THE COLUMBIA RIVER ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE M. E. CHURCH WILL HOLD ITS NEXT SESSION IN WALLA WALLA, AUG. 7th, Bishop Haven presiding.

The Best Drink for Laborers.

When you have any heavy work to do, do not take either beer, cider or spirits. By far the best drink is thin oatmeal and water with sugar. The proportions are a quarter of a pound of oatmeal to two or three quarts of water, according to the heat of the day and your work and thirst; it should be well boiled, and then an ounce and a half of brown sugar added. If you find it thicker than you like add three quarts of water. Before you drink it shake up the oatmeal well through the liquid. In summer drink this cold, in winter hot. You will find it not only quenches thirst, but will give you more strength and endurance than any other drink. If you can not boil it, you can take a little oatmeal mixed with cold water and sugar, but this is not so good. Always boil it if you can. If at any time you have to make a long day, as in harvest, and cannot stop for meals, increase the oatmeal to half a pound, or even three-quarters, and if the water to three quarts if you are likely to be very thirsty. If you cannot get oatmeal, wheat flour will do, but not quite so well. For quenching thirst, few things are better than weak coffee and a little sugar. One ounce of coffee and a half an ounce of sugar boiled in two quarts of water and cooled, is a very thirst-quenching drink. Cold tea has the same effect; but neither is so supporting as oatmeal. Thin cocoa is also very refreshing and supporting likewise, but is more expensive than oatmeal.—Dr. Parker.

For Better or Worse.

The old man Bendigo keeps a pretty sharp eye on his daughter Mary, and many a would-be lover has taken a walk after a few minutes conversation with the hard-hearted parent. The old chap is stuck this time, however, and cards are out for a wedding. After the lucky young man had been sparkling Mary for six months the old gentleman stepped in as usual, requested a private confab and left off with: "You seem like a nice young man, perhaps you are in love with Mary?" "Yes, I am," was the honest reply. "Haven't said anything to her yet, have you?" "Well, no, but I think she reciprocates my affection." "Does, eh? Well, let me tell you something. Her mother died a lunatic, and there's no doubt that Mary inherited her insanity." "I'm willing to take the chances," replied the lover. "Yes; but she says, Mary has a terrible temper. She has twice drawn a knife on me with intent to commit murder." "I'm used to that—got a sister just like her," was the answer. "And you should know that I give Mary a solemn oath not to love Mary a cent of my property," continued the father. "Well, I'd rather start poor and build up; there's more romance in it." The old man had one more shot in his carabine, and he said: "Perhaps I ought to tell you that Mary's mother ran away from my home with a butcher, and that all her relatives died in the poor-house. These things might be thrown up in after years, and I now warn you." "Mr. Bendigo," replied the lover, "I've heard all this before, and also that you were on trial for forgery, had to jump Chicago for bigamy, and served a year in the State Prison for cattle-stealing. I'm going to marry into your family to give you a decent reputation! There—no thanks—good-by!" Mr. Bendigo looked after the young man with his mouth open and when he could get his jaws together he said: "Some infernal hyena has went and given me away on my dodge!"—E.E.

Opposition.

The successful man is always a target for the arrows of envy. There is always somebody at hand to tell how poor, how obscure, how "no account" he used to be, and to express wonder that he should ever have "amounted to anything." The fact that he has amounted to something, that he has proved himself a success, seems to make some of his acquaintances feel that they have been robbed in a manner, and that by so much as he has risen above them in position, by so much they are dwarfed. They will not admit the fact that he has justly earned his position, attributing it to some streak of "luck." Now the truth is there are very few men of note before the public who have not fought their way up through poverty, obscurity, disaster and countless oppositions of adverse circumstances. In fact, almost everybody "that is anybody" has had to fight for his crown, and when he gets it, shouldn't everybody rejoice with him? Doubtless there is many a rough diamond that is never polished and set, but lies buried in mountain gulches covered with mud; many a "mute, inglorious Milton" sleeps in a quiet country churchyard, but the world is flashing with light from diamonds that are set, ringing with melody from Miltons not mute.

Diamond Thoughts.

Be rigid to yourself and gentle to others. To know how to wait is the great secret of success. We are liable to be corrupted by books as by companions. When reason is against a man a man will be against reason. The greatest misfortune of all is not to be able to bear misfortune. One cannot bear to pay for an article he used to get for nothing. Let us search ourselves in the first place, and afterward the world. Age that lessens the enjoyment of life, increases our desire of living. Ragged clothing cannot debase a man as much as faded reputation. Employment is nature's physician, and is essential to human happiness. If every year we rooted out one vice, we should become better men. To the blessed eternity itself there is no other hand than this instant. A man who cannot mind his own business is not fit to be trusted with a king's. The best teacher of duties that still lie dim to us is the practice of those we see and have at hand. It is the rugged highway that calls out one's strength, not the valleys of senuous ease.

Politeness at Home.

Philologists generally assent to the theory that the American Anglo-Saxon language of ours has been constantly changing, being, like nearly all other European tongues, only a dialect of a dead tongue once spoken say 3,000 years ago—in middle Asia. The dead mother-tongue got broken up into Sanscrit, Greek, Latin, English, etc., and this was "influenced, even facilitated, which by causing changes in the organs of speech, made some sounds easier and some harder. These diversities have been obvious in England for over a thousand years previous to the middle of the last century, from Phich later period vowel and consonantal changes have been continuously made. Such change has not been able to stop it. In time, our language may be expected to break up into European, American, Australian, New Zealand, Indian and African varieties, which will become distinct languages. The only mode of prevention is by setting a standard pronunciation, and having it taught in all the schools—this accomplished, phonetic spelling will naturally follow, or our language would at once be broken up into written as well as spoken dialects, but it is claimed that if the two reforms went hand in hand, the rule for pronunciation would be spelling. If such uniformity were established, the result would be that our race holding the three great immigrant fields of the present and future—North America, Australasia and South Africa, which will one day be occupied by 1,000,000,000 inhabitants of European descent—will in the end give the world a universal speech which will be the surest pledge of universal harmony and progress. This may be regarded as too speculative, but philologists, who have examined all phases of the subject, have largely arrived at the conclusion here anticipated.—Philadelphia Press.

Thomas Jefferson's Grave.

A correspondent of the Boston Journal thus describes the grave of Thomas Jefferson at Monticello, Va.: We were surprised and looked in vain for something to remind us of the last resting place of the author of the Declaration of Independence, but on alighting and passing through the underbrush for a few steps, we found ourselves brought face to face with the most desolate of burial places. The spot was originally surrounded by a brick wall, through which an iron gate furnished admittance, but the wall has been entirely torn down, and the gate lies prostrate. The inclosure is from two to three hundred feet square, and there are some twenty graves, where rest the descendants and relatives of Jefferson. Some of the graves are marked with headstones, but some are without any mark, though several burials have taken place since the war, and one grave seemed to be freshly sodded. Jefferson's grave is marked by a rough granite monument, square and about fifteen feet in height, upon which is placed a coneshaped block of granite. The corners have all been broken off by visitors; there is no name upon it, the plate which evidently was once in the stone having been removed, but upon the base near the ground was the date of his birth and death in rude letters. There are several large trees growing within the inclosure, and the whole is surrounded by untilled land and underbrush.

A Dangerous Play.

Never play at mock marriages; it is dangerous. Not long ago there was a church wedding, as large and fashionable as could be desired, but at the entrance—and only one door was allowed open—was stationed a detective for the purpose of preventing the entrance of a certain undesired individual, while near the officiating clergyman was posted a lawyer, armed with all the legal documents to show, if anyone raised the question, there was no good reason why the marriage should be stayed. The cause for all these preparations was due to the inconsiderateness of a young lady who had a year or two before been married, in sport, to an unprincipled acquaintance, by a man who turned out to be a Judge of Justice of the Peace, or some other authority, and in consequence of this fact her life had been made miserable by the assertions of the temporary bridegroom that he would not permit her to be married to anyone else. As it turned out, no attempt at interference was made, and the precautions taken were, therefore, needless; but they were even thought to be unnecessary indicates an amount of uneasiness which no one would care to lightly assume.

In Purchasing Fruit Trees, see that the roots are not too closely trimmed. Large tap roots should be particularly intact.

The Reason Why.

"Steward," said a passenger on board a steamer, one morning, while at breakfast, and handling across the table a cup containing some dark, muddy-looking liquid, "what is that?" "I think it is tea, sir," replied the steward, after a hasty inspection. "Oh! very well," rejoined the traveler. "Then take it away; and if it's tea bring me coffee; and if it's coffee, bring me tea." That passenger displayed his wit at the expense of his good manners. There is an old story of George Washington, without any hatchet in it. For which reason it may possibly be true. But, be it true or false, it is good. Plenty good enough for George. It is said that once upon a time, when he was walking with a very excited Virginia dame, who had a firm belief in "the divine right of slavery," a negro who met them lifted his hat and said: "Good mornin', Massa Washington." The President of the United States lifted his hat and said, "Good mornin', uncle." The high-born Virginia dame was astonished. "General," said she, "would you remove your hat for a negro?" "Madam," said the President, "would you have me outdone in good manners by a negro?" It is a lesson that many of our flip-pant young men should learn. The young man who insulted that waiter should "inwardly digest" that story of one of the most accomplished and dignified of American gentlemen. He might learn from it that the affection of superiority generally shows a lack of superiority. The man or woman who, through a superabundance of self-esteem, refuses to recognize the little courtesies with which etiquette has bedecked our social intercourse, cannot be called a perfect gentleman or lady. The steward who was thus insulted by the witty passenger may not have been blame-worthy for the demerits of that small cup of drink. Certainly, the servants at public tables are not responsible for the condition or the quality of the viands they serve. It is not the chambermaid's fault that the towels which she leaves in your room are not starched enough to suit you. It is not the fault of a clerk in a grocery store that he offers you poor raisins, or of the salesman at the dry goods counter, that he shows you a breaky piece of silk—provided he gives you the best his employer has furnished. The place to make complaints is always at headquarters. And even there, the complaint is made in a manner to show whether the fault-finder is a gentleman or a clown. It never fails. People who have traveled much, know that the itinerant trumbler is always the man who fares worst. No matter how much he may think of himself, he never gains the respect of others. The true gentleman is not pompous with another man's servants, nor does he condescend to quarrel with them.—Buffington Hawk-Tyde.

A Blunder and Its Reward.

During his first visit to Paris M. Lassalle, a distinguished German, presented himself at the house of a well known lady, to whom he had sent letters of introduction in advance. When the servant opened the door and received his card she conducted him to the boudoir and told him to be seated, saying: "Madame will come immediately." Presently the lady entered. She was in dishabille and her feet were bare, covered only with loose slippers. She bowed to him carelessly and said: "Ah, there you are; good morning." Lassalle was naturally completely astounded, but he remembered that at his home in Germany it was the custom sometimes to kiss a lady's hand, and he supposed it was the Paris mode to kiss her foot. Therefore he did not hesitate to imprint a kiss upon the fascinating foot so near him, but he could not help saying, "I thank you, madame, for this new method of making a lady's acquaintance. It is much better and certainly more generous than kissing the hand." The lady jumped up, highly indignant. "Who are you, sir, and what do you mean?" He gave his name. "You are not, then, a corn doctor?" "I am charmed to say, madame, that I am not." "But you sent me the corn-doctor's card." It was true. Lassalle in going out that morning had picked up the card of a corn-doctor from the bureau and put it in his pocket. This without glancing at it he had given to the servant, who had taken it to her mistress. There was nothing to do but laugh over the joke.

To live without a purpose is to lead a restless, unhappy life.

The spirit of the times—Crooked whisky.

Suggestions to The Editor.

Persons outside of a printing office have no idea how many pleasant suggestions an editor gets which makes newspaper work a great deal easier than people generally imagine. "I just dropped in," says No. 1, "to give you a little list that you might work up. You know Dom Pedro, the Emperor of Brazil, is in this country now, and see Brazil is in the Torrid Zone couldn't you get something out about him being a Torrid Zone? See? Chance for a good thing there, and he smilingly leaves." No. 2 slides into the vacant chair and remarks: "Looks like spring again, don't it? Talking of spring reminds me of a joke that occurred to me in the post-office to-day. Why is Dom Pedro like the voice of a sick mule? Give it up? Because he is an Emphy-roar and Brays-ill. It's a question how these things will strike a person, ain't it?" No. 3 takes his place, and with a modest cough commences: "Your paper always has racy comments on passing events. That's the style of paper I like; but there is something about the style of Dom Pedro that I think has escaped your notice. He's gone West now, and when he was passing through Ohio he must have been a Dom in O. O stands for Ohio, don't you see? I thought also about some allusion to velocipedo," he added as he rose to leave, "but I hadn't time to fix it up." "When I was in the car this morning," began No. 4, "the following conundrum flashed through my mind: 'Why is Dom Pedro like England? Eh?'" "Because he's Dominoe." "I guess you don't understand much about riddles. The answer is, because he's a King-Dom." "Oh that's it, is it? Well, I'm glad he's a kingdom. We had it that he was an Emperor; but we'd make the correction. You see, I'm agricultural editor, and these items are hardly in my line." Just before No. 5 came up the editor put a placard on the door inscribed in large letters Dom Pedro, with the middle letter of his first name changed. The punster looked at that and went down stairs again.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY LEGISLATION.—The following measures were introduced in the House, June 4th, by Delegates Brents, and after two readings referred to appropriation committees:

A bill amending an act entitled "An act to grant additional rights to homestead settlers on public lands within railroad limits," approved March 3, 1879.

A bill amending 2427 of the Revised Statutes so as to extend the benefits of the bounty-law to the volunteers who served in the Oregon and Washington Indian war of 1855-56.

A bill amending section 1926 and 1927 of the Revised Statutes so as to extend the limits of the jurisdiction justices of the peace in the Territory of Washington, Idaho and Montana.

A bill authorizing the deputy inspector of customs residents on San Juan Island, in the Puget Sound district, in Washington Territory, to enter and clear vessels.

A bill for the relief of Isaac Lemon and Addison S. Perham, of Washington Territory.

A bill for the relief of James Toland, formerly of Company E, First Regiment Washington Territory Volunteers.

The total number of foreigners who have landed within the past seven years in the United States with the intention, probably, of making it their future home is 1,753,513. In the first times of 1872, the number of immigrants was 437,750. In 1873 it declined to 422,545; in 1874 it ran down to 200,914; in 1875 to 191,201; in 1876 to 157,440; in 1877 it reached the lowest figure 130,526. In 1878, with improving business prospects it was 153,207. In the seven years Europe sent us 1,423,912, Asia sent us, unfortunately, 100,672, Africa 235, and various North and South American States mainly, however, Canada and other British American provinces, 212,196; from the Pacific Islands 8,180, and from all other portions of the world 8,298. The revival of business on the Atlantic coast and continued depression in Great Britain may be expected to increase the number of immigrants to the number of arrivals of 1874, if not to that of 1873 and 1872.

One hundred English farmers go into bankruptcy every week on account of the importation into England of American beef, says a high English authority. Doubted.

Life is in living. The marble palace is not always the hower of love. Every kind word is a flower, which good deed is an evergreen which will mark our resting place.

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THE OUTLOOK.

Along the whole line of industrial pursuits, there come indications of returning prosperity. The season is so far advanced, that we are able to predict, with tolerable accuracy, the food products of the country, and with very few exceptions the yield is above average.

To us in this North-western region, are borne welcome tidings of remarkable activity in railroad building. No less than six surveying parties are in the field, laying lines for two great rival roads, and the competition thus excited will undoubtedly hasten our connection with both east and west.

We presume that it is not generally apprehended, that the frontiersmen of this region as a class do not deprecate this great prospective change in their surroundings. If there was a time when the traditional backwoodsman looked sullenly at the approaching civilization, that time has certainly now passed.

We can congratulate ourselves that the roughest work is already done; that the greatest privations have been already endured; that the most discouraging obstacles have now been overcome; and that we are now upon the threshold of a fair degree of prosperity.

Meanwhile let us not be too highly exalted with our glowing prospects, and let a wise economy govern all our expenditures for the necessities of life, while we lay generous plans for churches, for schools and for all that will advance sound public improvement.

In the early days of Oregon's history young marriageable ladies were scarce and few in number. The bachelor candidates for matrimony, when visiting their lady-loves, (spare beds being very scarce in those days), had to carry their beds or blankets with them, in case they expected to stay over night.

The Darien Ship Canal would make a saving in distance from New York to San Francisco of 14,000 miles; to Shanghai, 11,900 miles; to Canton, 10,900; miles and to Calcutta, 9,600 miles.

We hear from time to time of the return, from this region, of dissatisfied explorers. The reports they spread in consequence of their disappointment, are liable to mislead. We wish to impress upon our readers, the position adopted by the TIMES, in its work of giving reliable information about the Palouse and Spokan countries.

It seems to be a settled fact that the North Pacific railroad will come by way of Pend Oreille lake and Spokan Falls, and will be one main line to within forty miles of the mouth of Snake river, where the branch line will diverge and go as direct as possible to Priest Rapids, while the main line will cross near the mouth of the Snake, and pass down the north side of the Columbia river to Kalama.

The following law enacted by the Ohio legislature, went into effect July 1st. It goes to the root of the transgression without any unnecessary verbiage or circumlocution, and is so direct and so plain that every person who can read can understand it.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the general assembly of the state of Ohio, that any person not being in the country in which he usually lives or has his home, who is found going about begging and asking subsistence by charity, shall be taken and deemed to be a tramp.

Sec. 2. That any tramp who shall enter any dwelling-house, or shall enter any yard or enclosure about any dwelling-house, against the will or without the permission of the owner or occupant thereof, and shall not, when requested immediately leave such place, or shall be found carrying fire-arms or other dangerous weapons, or shall do or threaten to do any injury to the real or personal estate or property of another, shall, upon conviction thereof, be imprisoned in the penitentiary not less than one year nor more than three years.

Sec. 3. That any person, upon view of the offense described in this act, may apprehend the offender and take him before a justice of the peace for examination.

Sec. 4. This act shall not apply to any female or blind person.

The Salt Lake Tribune says: A lady who recently visited Mountain Meadows, informs us they are now the very picture of desolation. Before the Mormons murdered 131 innocent men women and children there in 1857, the Meadows were known far and wide as a paradise in the desert, with an abundance of grass, crystal streams and ever flowing springs.

There is a race now between Jay Gould & Co. and the North Pacific Company to see which shall be the first to capture the trade of the Walla Walla country. This strife puts life into our people; they view with evident delight the favorable outlook.

Mr. Oberlin's sermon, uttered the following: This great nation was divided by an invisible line, morally visible enough on both sides of which the North and South had stood for five terrible years. In my own judgment, when I consider human nature, when I consider that a proud people have themselves been emptied out of power, their political existence almost annihilated, their property swept out of their hands by a consuming flame, the ascendancy of the despised slave established over them by what was to him a foreign arm, I should not have wondered if there had been ten times the resistance that there has been to reconstructive measures.

Officers, Soldiers and Seamen of the Mexican War have been granted three months' extra pay by Congress. The Widows, Children, Brothers and Sisters of deceased soldiers and sailors are entitled under the act. All such will do well to call on me and make application for the same.

ARRAIGNS OF PENSIONS. All persons who are now drawing pensions in consequence of the death of soldiers, from causes which originated in the service of the United States during the late rebellion, or in consequence of wounds, injuries or diseases received or contracted in said service, during said war, are now entitled by a law of Congress to receive back pay from the date of discharge.

INDIAN WAR CLAIMS. Of Washington and Oregon of 1855 and 1856 can now be collected. Late Indian War claims of Oregon and Washington collected for claimants.

LAND OFFICE, AT COLFAX, W. T. July 7, 1878. No fee is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, to receive back pay from the date of this notice, viz: John W. Evans, who filed a claim for 20 acres of land for the North West 1/4 of Sec 23 Town 21 N of Range 42 E, and names the following as his witnesses, viz: Thomas Robinson, of Stevens Co. W. T. and H. F. Porter, of Stevens Co. W. T.

There are three routes which Eastern people may take in coming hither. If a person wants to save time, and desires to bring stock, wagons, etc., the quickest and most direct route would be to come from Omaha to Ogden, thence by wagon road to this new country, traveling the route from Ogden in two or three weeks, when roads are good—say in the month of June, July or August.

SOUTH OF SNAKE RIVER.

Harvest begins this week. But a small part is oats.

Salmon are coming into market, but are small and high priced.

The freight bill on the Walla Walla five weeks was 0.1. \$109.50 for \$300 worth. It costs to be patriotic.

There will be a great demand for harvest hands, in the Walla Walla valley, to harvest the immature crops of this season.

The Union says that a kind of blight is injuring the otherwise promising peach crop to some extent in the Walla Walla valley.

By the falling of the horse which he was riding, near Dayton, Mr. Leroy Edwell had his leg broken. He was doing well, at last accounts.

Chinamen raise and market a large portion of the vegetables consumed in Walla Walla. They are neat gardeners and cultivate thoroughly.

Mr. J. H. Eastman, who for some time past has been editor of the Columbia Chronicle, has disposed of that journal to Mr. O. G. Wallis, who will be the proprietor of the paper.

Tuesday morning, Vice President Stark, J. M. Dennison of Baltimore, Gen. Rosser and J. B. Power, with an escort of twenty-five cavalrymen, under Lieut. Bell, of the 7th cavalry, left for the Yellowstone. The old survey would take the road to the mouth of Glendive creek.

There is a race now between Jay Gould & Co. and the North Pacific Company to see which shall be the first to capture the trade of the Walla Walla country.

STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT. On Saturday last, the steamer Annie Razon while backing out from the Central Ferry on Snake river, caught the cable and threw down the smoke stack which fell across the officers quarters about the pilot house.

DEATH OF JUDGE A. J. CAIN.—Our Walla Walla exchanges record the death, on the 6th inst., of an old pioneer, familiarly known in this region as Judge Cain. He came to the West at an early day from Indianapolis as private secretary of Gov. Stevens and was subsequently appointed Indian Agent for Eastern Washington and Oregon.

Governor Potts, of Montana has convened the legislature of that territory in extra session, on the 1st inst. It seems that the last meeting of that body left legislation in a very unsatisfactory condition.

ALBERT M. SNYDER, ATTORNEY FOR U. S. CLAIMS. Notary Public, Copyist, Collector of rents, accounts, etc. Spokan Falls, W. T.

THREE MONTHS PAY. Officers, Soldiers and Seamen of the Mexican War have been granted three months' extra pay by Congress.

ARRAIGNS OF PENSIONS. All persons who are now drawing pensions in consequence of the death of soldiers, from causes which originated in the service of the United States during the late rebellion, or in consequence of wounds, injuries or diseases received or contracted in said service, during said war, are now entitled by a law of Congress to receive back pay from the date of discharge.

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How to Reach this Country.

Inquiring letters are so frequently received, as to the best mode of reaching this new country, the rates of fare, the shortest routes, etc., that we have compiled the following facts for the express benefit of those who would come among us.

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1,000 MEN WANTED.

As customers to the, GROCERY & BAKERY

Always on hand a full stock of choice GROCERIES, at prices to suit the times.

Canned goods a specialty. Everything in the Bakery line to be found here.

E. B. HUNSAKER, PROPRIETOR.

The Boss Store!

FREDERICK & CO. PROP'RS.

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

THE N. P. R. R. HAS STARTED, AND SO HAS THE

Rockford Saw mill.

ROCKFORD, STEVENS CO., Farnsworth Worley & Co., Prop'rs.

We are now prepared to furnish the best quality of Lumber. All kinds of Building Lumber and Fencing constantly on hand.

New Store, Spokan

NEW FIRM, NEW GOODS.

Always on hand, a full assortment of GROCERIES, FLOUR, BAKING POWDER, SOAP, CANDLES, TOILET ARTICLES, etc.

Our Prices:

4 Pounds Coffee, \$1.00

1 Pound Best Brand Tobacco, .80

5 Cans Lye, 1.00

4 Papers Sycamore, .50

12 Pounds Raisins, 1.00

Maize per Keg, 7.25

Syrup per Keg, 5.50

1 Pound Tea, .50

New Drug Store, Spokan

I am now prepared to furnish every thing in the line of Drugs, Toilet articles, Stationery and Notions, at my new store on Front Street.

Restaurant

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

Spokan Bridge

COWLEY & FORD, Prop'rs.

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

COLFAX FLOURING MILL

J. C. DAVENPORT, Prop'.

Extra quality Flour on hand at \$3.50 and \$4.00

\$500 REWARD

\$250 PER DAY

Business Men Will Consult Their Best Interests by Advertising in These Columns.

OUR COLUMN.

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IMMEDIATELY!!

---2,809---

READERS.

FOR THE COLUMNS OF THE

Spokan Times.

Spokane Falls, W. T.

W. C. Gray, Proprietor.

California House

Spokane Falls, Wash. Ter.

W. C. Gray, Proprietor.

City Market

Always on hand a choice supply of Fresh Meats, BEEF, MUTTON, PORK, and SAUSAGE.

Willson & Still, Prop'rs.

Spokane Falls

Saw & Planing Mill

GEO. A. PEASE, Manager.

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

TONGUE AND GROOVE FLOORING, SIDING, RUSTIC LATHS, SHINGLES, etc.

Orders respectfully solicited.

Spokane Falls

Shoe Shop

J. B. BLALOCK, Prop'.

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

BOOTS AND SHOES

Made to order, and guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

REPAIRING

Promptly and neatly done. Give me a trial and become satisfied.

Spokane Falls

Livery

FEED AND SALE STABLE.

H. D. WRIGHT, Prop'.

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

SADDLE HORSES FOR HIRE.

Animals left in our charge will be carefully attended to.

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

Leave your orders at any time.

SPOKAN FALLS ADVERTISEMENTS

Evans and Dobson,

Manufacturers of

FURNITURE

SASH AND DOORS

REPAIRING

Done with Dispatch.

Spokane Falls,

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

UNDERTAKING

A specialty.

Cannon, Warner & Co.

Spokane Falls, W. T.

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

Merchandise Store

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

Portland.

(Only adding the freight.)

Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

California House

Spokane Falls, Wash. Ter.

W. C. Gray, Proprietor.

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

Board per week, do do (with lodgings) 8.00

do per day do 1.50

Single meals, do .50

Ample accommodations for families.

City Market

Always on hand a choice supply of Fresh Meats, BEEF, MUTTON, PORK, and SAUSAGE.

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The Spokan Times

When I Mean to Marry.

When I mean to marry—well,
The title to dispose with ease,
But if you choose to hear me tell,
Pray listen while I fix the date.

When daughters bustle with eager feet
A father's daily task to share,
Can make the pudding which they eat,
And mend the stockings which they wear;

When maidens look upon a man
As in himself what they would marry,
And not as any no other man,
A wiser or a comelier;

When gentle ladies, who have got
The offer of a lover's hand,
Consent to share his earthly lot,
And do not mean his lot of land;

When young mechanics are allowed
To deal and sell the farmer's grain,
Who don't expect to be endowed
With rubies, diamonds and pearls;

When wives, in short, shall freely give
Their hearts and hands to their dear ones,
And live as they were wont to live
Within their steepest one-story houses.

Then, a man—if I'm not too old—
Rejected to quit this lonely life,
I'll brush my beard, cease to be cold,
And look about me for a wife.

The farmers of England raised such an outcry about American live cattle being landed in their ports that the government had to place some restrictions on the trade. The allegation of danger from contagious pleuropneumonia was considered sufficient reason for requiring all live cattle from America to be slaughtered at the landing docks and within ten days of arrival. Closer examination by less interested inspectors shows that the condition of the lungs which was supposed to indicate contagious pleuropneumonia was exactly what might be expected from the exposure and rough usage of the voyage, was neither contagious nor fatal, and appeared only in very few cases. Now the farmers find they have made a mistake and will probably be the first to request a revision of the Orders in Council. Young cattle are as scarce in England as fat beasts, and farmers would be glad to buy American lean stock and fatten it for market, if the law would allow the cattle to be transported into the interior. In short, they want to buy our young cattle as a kind of raw material, and finish off the manufacture of beef on their rich pastures or by stall feeding. Such beef cattle would necessarily bring a higher price than beasts that have often undergone a rough passage, and must by law be slaughtered before they have fully recovered flesh and health.

An exchange says: "Of Stanley's new expedition into Africa the precise object is not known. He arrived at Zanzibar in his little vessel, the *Albion*, on the 18th March. Though the secret of the objects of his new adventure had been well kept up to the date of last advices from Zanzibar, it was generally supposed that his destination was the Congo once more. This conjecture is supported by the fact that he carries with him a steam launch and a large cutter, with a quantity of pierced iron plates, evidently intended to form a shield round the boats in case of attack—in short, a sort of preparation just suited for river navigation in a hostile region such as Mr. Stanley passed through on his memorable descent of the Congo. He has engaged a large number of his old followers at Zanzibar and paid them advanced wages, promising them that they shall see Europe when their work is over."

During the latter half of the year 1868 we received from Great Britain \$53,000,000, or more than 24 per cent. of our total imports and we shipped to Great Britain \$172,000,000, or more than 47 per cent. of our total exports. Our other chief imports came from the following countries, and in the order named: Cuba, France, Brazil, Germany, the Dominion, China, Japan; and our leading exports were to France, Germany, Belgium, the Dominion, and the Netherlands.

In the coming Ohio election, many Germans, who have been Democrats, announce that they will not support General Ewing, the Democratic candidate for Governor, who is a Greenback inflationist. The Germans are for hard money, good honest money, and German newspapers that have been Democratic take the same view. It is not easy to capture a long-headed, sober-minded Teuton with greenback fallacies.

The great mass of northern Democrats have just discovered that their party leaders at Washington have needlessly precipitated the extra session of Congress upon the people.

NORTHERN PACIFIC.

The *St. Paul Pioneer Press*, of a recent date, says: The immigration along this great line of road in Minnesota and Dakota is larger this year than ever before, the stream of settlers having been continuous for many weeks, with no signs of decrease. The land sales of the company are apparently no greater than last year, but at least three times as many settlers have been carried forward this year. This apparent discrepancy is owing to the fact that last year large numbers of men went out to their lands and broke them up for seeding, and this year they removed to their farms with their families for a permanent stay. Judging from the breaking thus far reported, it is probable that the area of land in wheat this year, will furnish the Northern Pacific road with a couple of millions of bushels of grain for transportation this fall.

As an index to the extent of immigration, it can be stated that over one hundred car loads of settlers have been ticketed from the office in St. Paul, and about one hundred car loads of stock have also been shipped direct from St. Paul within the past month. An equally large number of cars have probably passed west from Duluth, while many settlers started early and drove to their homes in their wagons, taking their live stock with them, and thus saving the expense of railroad transportation.

The progress of the development of the portions of Minnesota and Dakota by the Northern Pacific Railroad is partially shown in the statement that, at the time the grant of lands was made to that road, there were but three counties in the state of Minnesota within the limits of the grant—Morrison, Todd, and Otter Tail—and the advancement of these three counties since the construction of the road was commenced is very great, as a comparison between their population and wealth then and now will show.

To show the respect of the N. P. Board of Directors toward the late President of the Company, we give the resolutions of the same upon receiving the resignation letter from Mr. Wright:

"The directors of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company have listened with great regret to the announcement by their president, Charles B. Wright, of his resignation of that office. While the board has not been unprepared for this decision on his part, they hoped that it might not have been imperatively necessary, but that Mr. Wright might have been able, by temporary absence, to have obtained the repose needed. It cannot but be a source of especial sorrow to us all that the skillful and prudent pilot, who took the helm in the darkest moments of the storm in which our company bid fair at one time to be engulfed, should now, spent by his labors for our enterprise, be compelled to quit the control and guidance of the company at the time when he has by his caution, watchfulness, and unceasing care, brought us into smooth and clear waters, and when every breeze seems to waft prosperity.

This board is deeply sensible of the obligations which both the company and ourselves owe to Mr. Wright. From the moment of reorganization he has labored unceasingly, and with absolute unselfishness for the common good. He has never spared himself, nor has he sought for himself either profit or glory; he has even been satisfied not to receive honor well merited for his services. If the company has obtained the benefit, he has not cared who reaped the praise.

To have successfully brought the company to its present position has been a task which required talents of no common order. To rebuild the fallen edifice of credit, which, when once shaken, is the most difficult of all things to restore; to combine, as he has done, a thorough and searching economy with the full maintenance of efficiency; to have preserved friendship where it existed, and to have conciliated almost every hostile element that was to be encountered—these are, indeed, laurels to any administrator.

But the directors are, perhaps, excusable for dwelling most at this time upon those qualities and characteristics of Mr. Wright which have most strongly come home to themselves. His uniform courtesy, urbanity, and kindness, his readiness to listen fully and patiently to everyone's view, his total lack of pride of opinion, his just and equal balance of mind have so especially endeared him to those over whom he has presided for the past years, that our personal regrets are as strong as those we feel for the great enterprise we have been laboring for, together, and

which now, for a season at least, loses the guidance of his firm and gentle control."

SAMUEL WILKESON,
Sec'y N. P. R. Co.
New York, May 24, 1879.

PARTIES IN CALIFORNIA.

There will be four full tickets in California for the election to be held on the 3d September. Some days ago the Kearney party nominated their ticket. It will be pretty strongly supported in the principal cities and some of the smaller places, but probably will not poll more than 25,000 votes out of a total of 150,000 in the State. The republicans are now holding their convention at Sacramento, and within a few days the democratic convention will be held. Since the *San Francisco Chronicle* has fallen out with Kearney it has been devoted to its enthusiasm for the formation of a new party, which will soon bring out through a state convention a full ticket. In default of any other appellation the expressive name of "Incorporable bill" party has been applied to this organization. It is favored by professional office-seekers from the democratic and republican parties, and will, it is supposed, receive a considerable vote among the farmers of the interior. It is hard to estimate what force it will be able to muster, or in what proportion it will draw from the old parties. It will, however, probably throw more votes than the Kearney party, and the *Chronicle* in its enthusiasm insists that it will throw more than any other organization and so carry the state. But on the other hand the republicans believe they have unusually good chances to obtain a triumph out of this chaos of parties. It is argued that a majority of the classes who desire stability in government and oppose every kind of experimental and dangerous legislative tinkering will look for the republican party more than to any other as a means through which to secure these results.—Portland Oregonian.

TIMBER LANDS.

On the 29th of May a conference was held between Secretary Schurz, Land Commissioner Williamson, Senators Grover, Slater, Booth and Representatives and Delegates from the Pacific States and Territories, to consider the questions involved in the growth, preservation and destruction of timber on the public lands of the United States. In the law now in force a number of material omissions. Farmers should be allowed to take timber from their lands whenever, wherever and of whatever quality they choose. The wholesale destruction, for the purpose of trade alone, should be stopped. Public lands are intended for actual settlement and for permanent homes, and not for temporary occupancy and despoilment. To those who want the timber and not the land the Government might make concession. Let the timber be sold the same as a private individual would sell it, at ten, twenty or fifty dollars an acre, the ownership of the land remaining with the General Government. The needlessness of destruction of young timber should be made a criminal offense, and also the destruction of timber that will cut upon the country an irreparable loss. Firing the woods in a spirit of wantonness, or for light and trivial reasons, should be severely punishable. Every year timber, owing to the increased demand for it and its growing scarcity, is becoming more valuable, and a resort to plating and propagation will soon become an imperative necessity, even on the hitherto heavily wooded Pacific slope. The conference alluded to in the opening sentence of the foregoing could, of course, amount to nothing more than an interchange of views, with a possible effect upon legislation in the next Congress.—Seattle Intelligence.

The Northern Pacific—The West has still its Custer. General Rosser, who was called the "Custer of the South," is now stationed at Bismark as Division Engineer of the Northern Pacific Railroad. The General is one of the most skillful civil engineers in the United States and since he has had the management of the extension of the road, business has brightened up and there is talk of a new Omaha springing up on the opposite side of Bismark. So much confidence do the people place in his ability to make the Northern Pacific one of the best traveled roads in the West. The General is now the most popular man in that section of the country and the people admire him for the deep interest he takes in pushing the iron horse on West with the tide of immigration.—Dubuque Times.

The gist of the whole case as to the national election laws is thus given in a few words by the *New York Times*: "The right of the federal government to regulate federal elections is supreme and independent of anything which state governments may do or refuse to do. If the state government is restless under restrictions necessary to secure an honest ballot at federal elections, it can hold its own elections at a different time. But whenever representatives in congress are to be voted for, the power of the federal government must be applied and its duty to protect the party of the ballot must be performed without any reference to any incidental effect upon state affairs."

The Presbyterian Church is now represented in Utah by 10 ministers, against 2 four years ago. There are 8 organized churches, and 800 Mormon children are in the day schools and 900 in the Sunday-schools supported by the Presbytery.

OREGON AND WASHINGTON IN THE "ARGONAUT."

From an article contributed by Frank Pixley to the *Argonaut* relative to Oregon and Washington, we have the following interesting paragraph.—Mr. Pixley recently made a trip into Oregon:

On our down trip from Portland to Astoria the ship made twenty-four miles an hour, which is the fastest sailing we ever experienced. Of our trip we can only say it was ten days of uninterrupted enjoyment. Oregon was to us a revelation. We knew that California was bounded on the north by Oregon; we knew that Portland was situated on the Willamette; that the Willamette emptied into the Columbia; that the Columbia emptied into the sea; dividing Washington Territory from the State of Oregon. We had heard the country was rich in forests and timber; that it was of agricultural value; that fish abounded in its streams. We had a school-boy's idea of its geography of coast range, rivers, Cascade Mountains, broad prairies and rich valleys; but we had no realizing sense of its splendid domain, and the inexhaustible fertility of soil, its expansive primal forests; its river Willamette, more beautiful than the Sacramento, draining a valley more productive than the Sacramento and the San Joaquin combined. We had no idea, till we saw it, that the Columbia was the grandest and the most picturesque of all the great rivers in the world; that it has scenery upon its banks in comparison with which the Hudson and Rhine sink into utter insignificance, that it and its tributaries penetrate a land which for food producing capacity has no equal on all God's five broad continents. Oregon is a wonderful State, and tried by what seems to us to be the true test of a land's wealth and ultimate greatness—viz., its power to produce food—it has no superior in the world.

Astoria is the Venice of the north built into the waters of the Columbia, standing upon piles—wooden houses upon wooden stilts—so constructed, for no other reason that we could observe, than that it is cheaper to drive piles and build upon them than to grade a somewhat hilly and uncomfortable background. Astoria is a city of patient hopes and great expectations; located on the banks of the great river it expectantly awaits the good time coming when it shall realize its geographical advantages and reap the harvest of an expanding commerce. For half a hundred years its owners have looked out upon the great waters of the Columbia and wondered for half that time why the ships went sailing by that inferior and interior town of Portland. Still they do, and Astoria sits and smiles, confident of its ultimate greatness, when it will be crowned queen of the Columbia, and all its tributaries shall bring gifts and pour them into its willing lap. We would not dampen the ardor of its friends by suggesting that it is just possible that an interior railroad system may concentrate the trade of Western Oregon at Portland on the Willamette, and that the great trade of Puget Sound and pass out to the great ocean over that broad highway of commerce, the Straits of Fuca.

Portland is one hundred and fifteen miles from the sea, situated upon the beautiful Willamette, some six miles above where it empties into the Columbia; a city of twenty thousand inhabitants—good inhabitants, that go to church, don't gamble in stocks, are little slow and poky, but always sure and content with a steady, healthful honest progress. There are more commercial buildings now in process of erection at Portland than in San Francisco. We visited Albany, eighty-four miles up the valley of the Willamette, by rail—a rich and productive valley of farms and orchards, forests, and partial clearings and natural prairies; a valley from thirty to sixty miles wide, containing 5,000,000 of acres covered with groves, grasses, wood and copse, and every acre of which is fertile and productive. The Willamette is a hundred miles or more, except at Oregon City, where locks are provided a waterfall—a fall which gives power to make a great manufacturing city.

Oregon is a better State than California. It has a better and more promising future; and unless the city of San Francisco looks to itself, there will spring up somewhere on Puget Sound a great commercial emporium that shall challenge with us the commercial supremacy of the coast. Oregon will, in no distant time, outnumber us in population. Washington Territory is an empire in and of itself, and both State and Territory have as yet millions of unappropriated lands. There is now a large immigration pouring into the country; and while Jim McShafter, Col. Beale, Lux & Miller, Throckmorton, and other land comarants are holding their broad acres beyond the reach of purchase at \$40 per acre, better lands and nearer to a better market may be bought for \$5, or appropriated for nothing, or secured at Government price. Oregon has escaped the greedy black, speculative spider that stretches his web over the soil to steal and hold prisoner the industrious fool that comes to plow. This is telling now in favor of our sister State. It is getting ten emigrants to our one. It is taking industrious and working men away from California.

Washington Territory last year exported 160,000 tons of coal and 21,000,000 feet of lumber. Over 600 ocean vessels arrived and departed in the same time.

WESTERN WASHINGTON.

The grangers of the Sound country had no representatives in the recent session of the State Grange.

Farmers of Clark county complain of the depredations of bears, cougars and dogs among their sheep.

There are four American and four English craft engaged in the seal fishing business off Cape Flattery.

Work by the U. S. coast survey on Puget Sound has been suspended until July, the appropriation having run out.

A new vein of coal five feet in thickness has been discovered on the Skagit river, just one mile west of the original mine.

A number of loggers guilty of trespassing upon the domain of the government in the Snohomish region have jumped the country to avoid arrest.

The Olympia Experiment says: Dogs, bears and cougars are causing a good deal of destruction among sheep in the south-eastern portion of this county, especially dogs.

Morse, late editor of the *Northern Star*, made a tour lately on foot along the Olympic range, in the vicinity of Quillicute county. He describes about 20,000 acres of excellent bottom prairie and bunch grass, and totally unspoiled; plenty of wood and water good for farming.

The long expected machinery and boilers for the fog signal at Port Willson were landed here on Monday last, by the light house tender Shubrick. It is not known just how soon work will be commenced, but there seems to be no likelihood of much delay as the title for the site has been perfected and returned to the Attorney General at Washington.—Port Townsend Argus.

The prospect for an abundant harvest throughout the country, if not indeed throughout the Territory, is more than usually good. The Swinowish grain fields promise an abundant yield, while the vegetable and fruit crops on the upland and river valleys were never better. This, together with the additional and important fact, that the average under-cultivation has been very considerably increased since last year, is very gratifying.—Bellingham Bay Mail.

THE WORLD'S PEOPLE.

A majority of our readers doubtless have an idea that a great many people are now living, and that the world, though a pretty big thing, is about as densely populated as it comfortably can be. To such we commend the perusal of the clipping following, taken from a recent *New York Tribune* editorial:

California could support 50,000,000 people without crowding; indeed, if as densely populated as Holland, she would hold nearly 200,000,000. It requires not less than 10,000,000 merely to develop her resources. It is not, then, so much a question what the Chinese will do as it is what California will do, and especially how some of her worst enterprises will escape from embarrassment. Those who talk flippantly of "overcrowding" should reflect upon the fact that all the inhabitants of the globe could stand on Long Island, in New York State, and each have ten feet of land. This is a serious comment on our institutions, this talk of expelling men merely because they work too hard and too cheap, from a country where not one acre in ten has ever been fenced, or one in twenty touched by the plow.

MAKING PREPARATIONS.—The directors of the Washington Industrial Association at Olympia are making extensive preparations for their next annual Territorial Fair. The buildings on the grounds are being enlarged and improved, and new ones are being erected. Agents have been appointed in every county to superintend the transportation of articles intended for exhibition, and attend to such other matters relative to the coming fair as may be necessary in his county. The exact date of holding the exhibition has not yet been made public, but the directors doubtless will soon advertise that, in connection with other matters, through a few of the leading papers of the Territory.

Some one signing himself C. D. recently wrote to the *London Times* that the low prices of grain could be partially accounted for by the fact that the Canadian and American railroads are carrying wheat to the East coast at a dead loss and that they do this in order to attract attention to their waste lands. The English farmers may or may not be true. One thing is certain, however, that the California railroads do not carry any wheat to the West coast for anybody at a dead loss. They charge enough to cover all expenses and leave a small profit, even to the favored ones to whom they give a rebate on the state rates of freight.

TRADE WITH MEXICO.—There is no doubt that intelligent effort will greatly increase our trade with Mexico. At present we supply that nation with but a small proportion of her imports, although everything she needs is produced in the United States. The many labor-saving machines of the United States are but little known in Mexico, and their introduction would stimulate industries now largely in the hands of Europeans. The proposition for a commercial convention between the two governments, with a view to facilitate trade, is therefore entitled to careful consideration.

OUR SABBATH DAY MUSINGS.

"I Don't Like the Minister."

Perhaps he does not like himself any better than you like him. Perhaps he may be thoroughly convinced that there is need of some change in his makeup. But how to bring it about is the question.

We cannot see that your staying away from Church will improve him. On the contrary, it will probably add to his discouragement. And discouragement is not the soil most favorable for the growth of excellence. If you would like to see your pastor abler, freer, more whole-souled and cheery, stand by him. Make him feel the stimulus of a warm friendship. It will put him upon his best for progress.

We are at a loss to see how your absence for the above reason can improve the Church. Absenteeism is not a curative. It creates many ills, but we do not know of its curing any.

Least of all does it appear now prayer meeting because you do not like the minister will help your own soul. Christian graces do not flourish under the deadweight of a dominant criticism.

There is one further view to be taken. How will your continued absence from the sanctuary where you are covenant to worship please the Master? It is related that for us he did some things which were not pleasant. Perhaps we may in return do for him a thing even so very hard as to attend Church although we do not like the minister.—Ez.

THE VALLEY OF THE NILE.—The valley of the Nile is mortgaged to France and England for all it is worth, and more than it would bring under the hammer, namely, \$400,000,000. Three-fourths of this money had been expended by that magnificent prodigal, the present khedive. The attempt to raise the necessary revenue to pay interest, sustain the lavish government, and pay the sultan his stipend has practically reduced the people of Egypt to slavery, and both men and women are held to compulsory labor without wages. Under this condition of things, the financial question will be affected by the moral question in the minds of the British and French governments. It is not worth while to hunt slaves on the coast while an ancient people are reduced to slavery. The solution ought to be the seizure of Egypt by England and France, and the establishment of a humane and enlightened government.

"I MAKE NO PROFESSION."—Yes you do, we beg pardon for saying. You have professed not to make any profession. And in the very words you contradict yourself.

There are some other articles of professed which you have made repeatedly. For instance, you profess a high regard for consistency. And because your regard for consistency is so very high, you have gone on in inconsistency. Professing to appreciate rectitude and thrust and duty, you have lived without ever attempting a course of life in which these excellence shall control the whole heart. That is because true heartedness within, and true dutifulness in conduct without, are so very important therefore you have not tried either. In fact, dear high toned, fault-finding, critical, consider, you are not only a professor, but one of the class of most inconsistent professors in the world.—Ez.

Siam has taken an open stand for religious liberty. Would that the Emperor of Austria were as enlightened as the King of Siam, in whose recent proclamation are these words: "Whoever is of the opinion that any particular religion is correct, let him hold to it as he pleases: the right and the wrong will be to the person who holds it. In the treaties, and in the customs of the Kingdom of Siam, there is no prohibition against particular religion. If any one is of the opinion that the religion of the Lord Jesus is good, let him hold to it freely."

Concerning the vast populus empire of China the Baptist Missionary Magazine says: There are six provinces, we are told, containing in all probability a hundred millions of people, where there is not yet a single Christian missionary.

THE ROAD FROM UTAH.—The Ogden (Utah) Freeman of June 6th, says that Jay Gould has ordered "three additional parties of surveyors in the field to hurry the location of the road from Walla Walla via the pass north of the stage road, through the Blue mountains, and put on a sufficient construction force to complete the railway from Walla Walla to the Grand Ronde Valley in time to transport the fall crops to the seaboard. Last week the purchases of the Oregon Steam Navigation Company's line from Astoria and Portland to Wallula, and Dr. Baker's railroad from Wallula to Walla Walla, were consummated by Gould & Villard. It is the intention to also construct seventy-five miles of track across the lava-beds of Snake river immediately, for the purpose of securing the trade of Idaho and Eastern Oregon this season. This road will intersect the Ogden and Montana railroad near the mouth of Portneuf canyon, and strike directly for the point where Little and Big Wood rivers make their confluence with Malad river, and from thence it will follow the valley of Kamas creek across the Kamas prairie, thence to Boise City. This shows the track near to the wonderfully rich mines and vast forests of timber of Alturas and Lemhi counties, Idaho."

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 both in the outline and natural advantage 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 has 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 herdsman and the farmer; there, also, the less fertile plains, covered with 2,000 brush—the home of the wonderful sage hen—extend over a large portion of country; there the man who is willing to labor, earns and enjoys a luxurious home; there success generally follows an earnest effort.

It is necessary that we write, also, particularly about Western Washington. In this portion of the Territory runs one of the most frequent occurrences of gold, silver, and copper. The average amount of water falling here annually is about 53 inches, against 48 in New York, and 32 in San Francisco. It is generally acknowledged that it has a very healthy country; but it is not so good for weak lungs and consumptions as the bracing atmosphere at a higher altitude east of the mountains. In relation to the seasons, we will notice that the winter is generally unaccompanied by considerable rain, with now and then a few days of sunshine. Summer, with us, is a delightfully pleasant time, with a moderate amount of rain, with now and then a few days of sunshine. Summer, with us, is a delightfully pleasant time, with a moderate amount of rain, with now and then a few days of sunshine.

Among the natural resources of this country are the immense quantities of timber, iron, copper, silver, and gold. The mountains are covered with the greatest portion of Western Washington, where grow the fir, cedar, hemlock, maple, alder, ash, scrub oak, cottonwood, and other valuable trees, which are only diminutive representations of what we can, with propriety, expect to see: vast sheets of water, for harbors and commerce, and which furnish a home for immense numbers of the busy tribes, such as halibut, salmon, trout, steelhead, salmon, char, herring, sardines, etc., and extensive beds of clams and oysters, comparable to those of the coast of New England; and rich valleys which will yield up a bountiful reward to the tiller of the soil.

Government lands can be obtained in this Territory at \$1 25 to \$2 50 per acre. Persons are also privileged to explore their homesteads, and settle on agricultural lands. There are some prairie lands to be taken up, but they are generally a considerable distance from settlements and schools. Bottom lands, where vine maple, alder and salicuberry brush grow, are the most desirable for permanent improvements. Although the work of bringing these lands under control is difficult and slow, yet the effort, and the price of improved land stages from 5 to \$10 per acre, according to location.

Among the products natural to this climate and our seasons, we do not find the vast variety that is seen in other portions of the country. Timothy hay averages from 2 to 2 1/2 tons per acre, and will bring from 8 to \$12 per ton; wheat, 30 to 35 bushels per acre, and \$1 to \$1 1/2 per bushel; a good crop of oats, 50 to 60 bushels per acre, 35 to 40 cents; corn, 300 to 300 bushels per acre, 50 to 60 cents; potatoes, 300 to 300 bushels per acre, 50 to 60 cents; apples, peaches, plums and cherries yield bountifully in their seasons, and fruit is plentiful the year round. Grapes and peaches do not naturally produce good crops in this climate. In the summer time, the forests abound with salmonberries, blackberries, raspberries, salalberries, blueberries, and other fruits. Game is very plentiful with us. Black bear can be found among the wooded hills and valleys during the summer time; elk are slain about Grey's Harbor, and along the coast; the whole country furnishes a pasture and home for deer, and grouse and pheasant inhabit the forests which surround the homes of the pioneers. Occasionally a cougar, wolf or wildcat is killed. Mountain streams and springs furnish pure, running water distributed all over the country. During our coldest weather and driest seasons these fountains do not fail to quench the thirst of man or beast, and moisten the earth for the summer's crop.

The first settlements of this Territory were made in 1828 by the Hudson Bay Company. The first American settlers came here in 1840. Since then there has been a slow but steady increase of population. Owing to the emptiness of this from the thickly populated portions of our country, the tide of immigration has, as yet, but 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.

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 our Territory is large 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 unrivalled on the Pacific Slope. Its climate is very healthy, and its winters are generally mild, with warm summers, and delightful springs and fall weather. Without hesitancy, and without fear of misleading our readers, we would say: to the homeless and the honest laborer, come to this land of promise, and claim your inheritance—a home in a land of plenty; a contented, among a good class of whole-hearted, progressive people.

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