

The Spokan Times.

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

SPOKAN FALLS, W. T., THURSDAY, JULY 24, 1879.

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Local Newspapers.

An exchange reasons thus in reference to supporting local newspapers. The advice is excellent, and will suit this latitude about as well as any in this Territory:

You might as well forget your churches, your academies and school houses, as to forget your local newspaper. It speaks to ten times the audience your minister does. It is read eagerly every day from beginning to end. It teaches you all, and if it has a low spirit and less wisdom than a sermon, it has a thousand times better chance at you. Lying, as it does, on every table, in every house, you owe it to yourselves to rally liberally to its support, and extract from it as ably, lightened a character as you do from any newspaper in your midst. It is in no sense beneath notice and care—unless you yourself are beneath notice and care. For it is your representative. Indeed, in its character, it is the consummation of the importance, interest and welfare of you all. It is the aggregate of your own conscience, and you can not ignore it without miserably deprecating yourselves.

Deeds and Tramp.

The other evening, at a little dinner party up town, one of the guests, the younger brother of an English nobleman, expressed with commendable freedom his opinion of America and its people. "I do not altogether like the country," said the young gentleman, "for one reason—because you mean by gentry here." "What do you mean by gentry?" asked another of the company. "Well, you know," replied the Englishman, "well—oh, gentry are those who never do any work themselves and whose fathers before them never did any." "Ah!" exclaimed his interlocutor, "then we have plenty of gentry in America, but they don't call them gentry, we call them tramps." A laugh went round the table, and the young Englishman turned his conversation into another channel.

DECISIONS.

PROMISE TO PAY THE DEBT OF ANOTHER.—A promise to pay the debt of another will not support an action unless the promise be founded on a precedent liability or a new consideration. But if by the arrangement between the promisor and creditor, the original debtor is discharged and a new debt is created binding on the promisor alone, the promise, whether verbal or written, is supported by a valuable consideration—the detriment to the promisee in the extinguishment of the original debt—and is valid, though no consideration passed from the original debtor to the promisor, and there was no privity between them.—Williams vs. Sims, Supreme Court, Alabama.

SALE OF INDIVISIBLE PROPERTY.—Where there is a sale of a specified quantity of goods from a mass, identical in kind and uniform in value, a separation of the quantity is not necessary to pass the title, if the intention of the parties that the property should pass by the contract of sale was clearly manifest. But if the articles composing the mass were of different qualities and values, a selection, and not merely a separation, would be necessary.—Huff vs. Hires, Sup. Ct. N. J.

PROMISSORY NOTE.—The mere fact that installments of interest are due and unpaid on unsecured commercial paper at the time of its purchase for value will not affect the purchaser with notice of prior equities or infractions in the title, or affect his rights as a bona fide holder. Mere suspicion of infirmity in the title to negotiable paper, or even knowledge of facts that would excite suspicion in the mind of a prudent man, if there is no bad faith, will not affect the rights of a purchaser. Indorsement "without recourse" is not sufficient to put a party upon inquiry, nor will the words "secured by mortgage on real estate" have any such effect. A note secured by mortgage may, before maturity, be transferred as other negotiable paper, and the security passes as incident to the debt, and may be enforced by the holder without regard to equities between the original parties.—Kelly vs. Whitney, Sup. Ct. Wisconsin.

CERTIFIED CHECK.—If a bank certifies as good a check upon it to the order of a certain payee, and the check is afterward altered by the drawer so as to make it payable to bearer, and this altered it is paid by the bank to some unknown party before the original payee is advised of the certification, and before any third person has acquired an interest in the check, the bank cannot be held for any loss to others caused by paying the check, because of an agreement between those others and the drawer to which the bank was not privy.—Adams & Co. vs. Union National Bank, Sup. Ct. Iowa.

RIGHTS OF RAILROAD PASSENGERS.—The purchase of a ticket constitutes a contract between the company and passenger, in accordance with which the former undertakes to carry the latter to his destination on the particular train he takes and no other, unless he is permitted by some regulation of the company, upon compliance with some condition, to stop over at an intervening station and resume his journey by another train. The contract for the transportation of the passenger is an entirety, and if without the consent of the company he stops before reaching his destination, he can not again impose the obligation of the contract upon the company by insisting that he shall be carried the remainder of the journey.—Stone vs. C. & N. W. R. Co., Sup. Ct. Iowa.

MUNICIPAL BONDS.—Every purchaser of a municipal bond is chargeable with notice of the statute under which the bond was issued. If the statute gives no power to make the bond, the municipality is not bound. If it gives no power to raise money by taxation to pay the bond, the holder can not require the municipal authorities to levy a tax for that purpose. A court has no power to compel the levy of a tax which the law does not authorize, and if the statute provides that the tax shall not exceed a certain sum annually, there is no power to compel the levy of a larger sum.—United States ex rel. vs. Macon County (Missouri), Sup. Ct. U. S.

The Use of Plaster.—Plaster has a various effect upon the different crops of the farm, and on some the quantity applied requires to be larger. About a hundred pounds of good gypsum per acre is sufficient for clover. It has an especial effect upon white clover which, in anything like a fair growing season, it will draw out of the ground. But this only or mainly on our yellow knolls or clay uplands, where it is native, remaining sometimes for years dormant in the soil, till some moist, warm season or fertilizer, like its favorite plaster, starts it out. And the advantage is that it will do this without effecting at the same time the weeds. Grass requires at least double the amount of plaster, and more if the quality lacks somewhat. The best way is to experiment and give some part of the field more, being sure that the soil is alike, as clay beyond question is more favorable to plaster.—Ez.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 3.—Owing to the dullness of trade and general feeling of insecurity, the industrial exhibition contemplated for Moscow in 1880 is postponed one year.

A TALE OF THE SEA.

A CRIME OF EIGHT YEARS AGO.

In the Seattle Post we find the following article, telling of a crime perpetrated eight years ago upon the China Sea, which is another illustration that truth is often stranger than fiction. There is no adage, proverb or wise saying that may be quoted with more confidence or that is more generally justified by actual experience than "Murder will out." There is nothing that rests more uneasily in the mind of man or that more constantly or perseveringly cries out for release than the consciousness of crime. The more deadly the secret the harder it is to keep and the more destructive the consequence of its divulgence, the more certain it is to come out. Through Capt. John Farnham, who recently returned from a four years' residence in Shanghai, we learn the following particulars of a chain of circumstances forcibly illustrating the certainty with which the inexorable hand of justice breaks down every barrier, penetrates into the most secret places and lays bare the dark deeds of evil men. Eight years ago Capt. Joshua Thorndike, well known, by many old residents on the Sound, who visited Seattle about a year ago in the ship Barrington Brothers, but who was at the time of which we speak, a resident of Hong Kong, purchased a vessel, fitted her out, and she sailed for Puget Sound for a load of lumber. Mr. Fred Thorndike, brother of the owner, went in the vessel as supercargo, having \$5,000 with which to buy out the cargo. Weeks and months passed without any report of the ship's arrival at her destination. Years passed, and still no tidings. The young wife of the supercargo, unable to bear the terrible uncertainty of the fate of her husband, sickened and died, and her child followed her. The last ray of hope died out in the heart of the friends of the officers and crew, and they were given up, and mourned as lost. There had been no heavy winds or storms, during the time that would be required for the passage from Hong Kong to Puget Sound, and suspicions were entertained by a number of gentlemen that there had been foul play. Foremost among those who suspected that a great crime had been committed was Mr. C. P. Britton, who determined to know the whole truth. His first clue was gained from the maudlin gabble of a drunken sailor, who forgot his desecration, in a low drinking saloon on the coast of Japan, and prated of mutiny and bloodshed. And Mr. Britton was enabled to gather sufficient information from his disjointed and incoherent mutterings to lead to the arrest of one or two others. One of these made a full confession of the horrible affair. When but a few days out from Hong Kong, and while the ship was sailing smoothly along in a light breeze off the coast of Japan, the crew mutinied. The second mate was the only officer on deck, and without a moment's warning he was struck down and thrown overboard. Alarmed by the unusual commotion, the captain and first officer rushed on deck, and were immediately murdered and thrown into the sea. Just as the cabin's supercargo came up the cabin stairs, and his body soon followed the others and the ship was in the hands of the mutineers. Securing the \$5,000 in charge of Mr. Thorndike, and all other portable articles of value, they set fire to the ship, lowered the boats, and while the flames tinged the waters like a sea of blood they pulled for the coast of Japan, which they reached in safety. Here they divided the spoils and separated, cherishing the delusion that their bloody secret was at the bottom of the sea. How fatal their mistake our readers already know. When Captain Farnham left Shanghai, all but two of the cut-throats were in the hands of the authorities and likely to expiate their crime upon the gallows. Despite the bloodstained hands, the fat-bottomed sea, the devouring flames and the lips so long closed, their villainy is laid bare and justice has her own.

RECORD OF STEAMSHIP LOSSES.—It is less than half a century since steam navigation began, and the number of steam vessels lost at sea from 1841 to 1878 is 145. Of these, 36 were never heard from after leaving port, 99 were wrecked on the coast, 6 foundered at sea, 8 were abandoned, 3 were lost by colliding with icebergs, 4 by collisions with other vessels, 1 captured, and 11 were burned; 850 persons lost their lives in the missing steamers, 778 by vessels sunk at sea, 533 on the burned boats, 1611 by steamers wrecked, 350 in the collision, 80 by other casualties, making a total of 4320 "Lost at Sea" on steamships during the last forty years.

The railroad bridge over the North Fork in Yamhill county is 800 feet long.

How to Support a Family of Four on Twenty-five Cents a Day.

Mary was a very strong woman and she had four to support on twenty-five cents a day, and by self-denial and arithmetic she did it. Her rent was fifty cents a week, and there was fuel to buy also; she appropriated seven cents a day for rent, six for fuel, two for oil, and ten for food. Now the oil never cost quite the daily two cents for Sunday, and in the summer she used none, so out of the oil money came the lacking cent for rent and whatever else was saved out of it went for wick, a chimney, or something of that kind. She arranged with a coal merchant to bring him thirty-six cents each Saturday evening; her coal was safe in her cellar, the men mixed it with coke for her, and in summer she used so little that her money accumulated in his hands, and he put fuel in her cellar for it when fuel was cheapest, and so her winter supply was sufficient as she doled it out. As she had a fire and conveniences for washing and ironing, a poor neighbor did her washing and Mary's together in Mary's cellar every week and ironed for both; a tub of suds was left, and at night Mary scoured her room and cleaned her windows and furniture. Her place was always clean, so were her children, consequently they were healthy. Early every morning she went out the boy and girl with a bag and a basket to pick up bits of wood, paper and pasteboard for kindling. In summer sometimes the supply was good enough to boil the water and so save coal. The little children returned early from their expedition; the boy washed and combed and hurried to a grocer's, baker's, and butcher's in the vicinity, to see if there were any errands or any sidewalk cleaning for him. Regularly he went each morning, and if there was work he got for it his breakfast or a penny or a stale loaf. The food thus given him for his work was the sole Sabbath supply, for on Sunday Mary was earning nothing. Saturday morning the boy cleaned steps or areas for a couple of houses in an adjacent street, getting for his work soap of which the prudent mother made her soap, and in quantity sufficient to enable her to trade some to the grocer's wife for the lye she used. On Saturdays, also, both the boy and girl extended their fuel hunt and offered their services to more stores and stalls for errands, and the pennies or worn clothing earned in this way supplied the family wardrobe, though it cost the mother many a late evening's work in patching and turning to make it do.

Every day the boy and girl went to the public school and encouraged by their mother worked hard, as those who knew schooling was a boon and meant something to them. On Sabbath, clean, if shabby and thinly clad, they all four took the most obscure seat in a mission church. They never begged nor obtruded their troubles on people, and I doubt if they were known or ever got any help beyond perhaps a trifle now and then from the school teacher.

Still I cannot comprehend how ten cents a day fed four, even with an occasional meal to the boy and a stale loaf.

Nor did I until I got Mary's bill of fare and ferreted out her method of making two ends meet. She always traded at the same shops, decent shops where she was known, and carrying some basin or pitcher of her own for her small purchases she saved the shopkeepers, paper and string, and so they did not begrudge serving her in little. She asked the butcher to save her bones and meat trimmings which she could buy by the two or three cents worth, more to flavor her food than to be food. As she regularly bought at the same place, she often received little gifts or accommodations which she used at her store.

If by any chance Mary saved a cent out of her day's food, it, with every other cent earned by the children, went into a little box as a saving for winter or "the inevitable show for clothes." Her living seemed a daily miracle; it was the Miracle of perseverance, sound judgment and careful calculation. Mary took all the sleep which she could, sparing herself sewing at night, and so saved fuel and lights and her own eyes. Her food was regularly taken, cooked as well as possible, and always of a kind to bring the best returns in health and strength. They worked in this way for five years, the boy earning more money as he needed more clothes; then at thirteen he got a situation with the coal man. In two years more the girl got a place with the baker's wife, for all the neighborhood had learned to respect this family in their struggle against beggary. For two years before she went out, the girl had helped her mother in sewing and so securing her clothing; the youngest girl had fallen heir to the kindling, gathering, area-cleaning and errands. When her sister was elevated to a servant's position this child helped

her mother with the sewing; she is now twelve, and the whole family are thriving in every way.—[Sunday Afternoon, for May.

The West and The Far West. From the Prairie Farmer.

Western pioneer work east of the Mississippi river was accomplished, except as to a portion of Wisconsin and a small area in Minnesota, about twenty years ago. That is, at that time the States east of the father of waters were thickly dotted with settlements. Since that time they have filled up fast, and already they are beginning to give up of their population to the States farther West. Now, Iowa and eastern Minnesota are well settled. A large portion of Eastern Kansas and Nebraska has been rapidly filled up, and the hardy pioneers are fast driving out the wild buffaloes and the wilder Indian from more remote territory. Even Dakota Territory is making rapid strides in population and wealth, and it will be but a few years before civilization and its accompaniments of Northern emigration, school houses and churches, will be found scattered over the fertile districts of the great outlying region on both sides of the Missouri and its tributaries.

Within the last two years, a large portion of the influx to these Western States and Territories has been made up of individuals, mostly young men with growing families, pioneers who carry with them education and its accompanying intelligence. Many of these have come from our cities and their suburbs, and are of almost every grade and profession in life, merchants, manufacturers, artisans and laborers, who know nothing about agriculture, it is true, except theoretically from what they have read. They will make their mark in their new homes. Their intelligence will soon enable them to become adepts in the more routine work of the farm, and their reading of intelligently edited agricultural papers will keep them fully abreast of what is constantly coming up new in agriculture. There is another thing this class of men will do. As they prosper in their labor, they will beautify their homes, orchards will grow up about them, groves will be planted, and flowers carefully tendered by female hands will not be wanting.

The great prosperity of Kansas, and the gallant struggle for success the early pioneers of that State made years ago, is due to the high order of intelligence of her early settlers, who carried their schools and churches with them. It is the same with all the Western States. The rapid and increasing advance made in all material prosperity is the result of an emigration composed of intelligent and educated men, the best and most enterprising of the several States and countries from which they came. Railways quickly followed, and to day the great country west of the Mississippi, is working in emulation year by year, the vast surplus of bread grain and fat cattle and hogs to be carried to the remotest part of the earth.

The census of 1880 will probably show the centre of population of the country to be not far one way or the other from Indianapolis. The West now holds the balance of power in the Government. The time is not far distant when she will hold sufficient population to carry what measures in the national Congress her people may choose. That it will be done wisely there is no doubt, for where intelligence and education go hand in hand with labor there is little fear but that patriotism will dictate the right.

The autophone, says an exchange is the latest scientific marvel. It is a piece of mechanism that can be applied to pianos and organs and by simply inserting a perforated sheet of music in the instrument and working the pedals the piece is played accurately and with expression. Another patent will be asked for no doubt, by which the pedals can be worked by mechanism and then the hum of the sewing machine will fill the room with one of Strauss' delicious waltzes; the insatiable revolutions of the coffee-mill crauk will evolve Beethoven's anthems from the organ, and the revolving churn dasher and clothes washer will each soothe the strained nerves of the tired housewife with an alternate grand march or frisky jig. Out of doors those terrors of boyhood years—the grindstone, cornsheller and fanning mill will each awake the echoes of the flower decked hills with the harmonies of the portable organ and the jolly caparisoned steeds will step off proudly, with martial air, as they go forth in sedentary and harvest with the sulky plow, the sped drill and the festive reaper, all asking in dulcet tones that beautiful conundrum, "What shall the Haystack Be?" or some kindred agricultural anthem.

A WORD ABOUT ARIZONA.

A reverend gentleman, recently returned from a tour through Arizona, depicts that Territory as being almost unfit for the habitation of man. With the exception of some mineral wealth, he denies it possession of any thing that can allure immigration, and seems to wonder for what object it could possibly have been created. It is quite certain that the cursory traveler through Arizona will observe but little to excite his admiration. In a country where hay is cut with hoes, sticks are fed to horses, and almost every living object from a rattlesnake to marsh grass, is armed with a horn or a thorn, and where distances of sixty or more miles frequently intervene between supplies of water, the mere wayfarer is apt to turn away with disgust from his contemplation. The Reverend gentleman to whom we allude seems to have journeyed in a very careless manner, apparently anxious to get through as soon as possible, and with too little interest to investigate carefully, although ready enough to find fault as soon as he reached the "abodes of civilization." Something more than seven years of constant rambling through Arizona, from west to east and from north to south coupled with the obligation of furnishing detailed accounts of all portions passed over, have entitled us to enter the lists against the reverend traveler, and point out the superficial and untrustworthy nature of his assertions. Arizona contains quite a number of streams, and although the Colorado is the only one navigable, penetrate extensive sections that are naturally very fertile, and by means of irrigation from those streams are susceptible of raising large and profitable crops of all kinds generally produced in the temperate zone; while its ability to grow many of the tropical fruits is unquestioned by intelligent observers. Throughout its whole length of nearly three hundred miles, the Gila's banks can be made to sustain a large population. Fifteen years ago the Pima and Maricopa Indians, numbering together over 12,000 souls, subsisted well and comfortably on the proceeds of their plantations, extending only about thirty miles along that river, and certainly not more than half a mile in width. From the mouth of the Colorado to beyond Fort Mohave, a distance of nearly six hundred miles, the river annually overflows its banks, leaving rich alluvial deposits magnificently suited to the raising of sugar-cane, cocoa, oranges, limes, and other tropical products, as well as every kind of vegetable and some of the more important cereals. The Mimbre, Salinas, San Pedro, Santa Cruz, Babacomori, and other streams can likewise supply abundant water for irrigating thousands of fertile acres of rich crops. Large and fertile valleys exist in great numbers, and are always covered with exceedingly nutritious grass especially adapted for stock raising in unlimited numbers, provided they be furnished with artesian wells; and there is no reason to suppose that this cannot be done with success. It is not necessary in this connection to discuss the enormous and varied mineral resources of Arizona, as they are fully able to speak for themselves, although prospecting is yet in its infancy. The abandoned ranches of San Bernardino, Babacomori, and others of like proportions formerly produced cattle, sheep and horses enough to supply a very large population. Their owners and employees were driven out over eighty years ago by the Apaches, but left cattle enough behind to furnish rations for Mexican troops from Sonora and Chihuahua as late as 1860. The only requisite now needed by Arizona to render it one of the most desirable localities is a sufficient supply of good water. There is no finer climate anywhere; no more salubrious country exists; and with this one year satisfied, its ability to produce whatever can conduce to comfort and enjoyment will be unexcelled. Subdue the Indians, dig artesian wells, plant the ground intelligently, furnish it with adequate means of intercommunication—all of which will come in course of time—and we shall see Arizona holding her head high as an interior State of much consequence, when it will become a most valuable customer of California.—S. F. Commercial Herald.

Also a correspondent: The health of Alesca is good, and grain crops never looked better. The fruit crop is a good average; gardens not extra good. The road over the mountains from Alesca to Corvallis is bad; campmeeting in progress but converts scarce; only two new babes reported in the past two weeks.

Louis Jackson, who lives on Coos Bay, was stung by some poisonous insect, and after suffering most inordinate thirst, died on Friday last. Neither water nor milk would assuage his craving for drink.

OREGON NEWS.

Union county is to have a beet sugar factory. Worms have destroyed the current crop on Butter Creek Umatilla county. The fruit crop in Ashland will be immense. Cherries are particularly abundant. Bear and cougar are getting troublesome around the Walluuka settlement, Clatsop county. Sixty men are getting out ties for the railroad that is to connect Weston with tide water. Cherries are very plentiful and apples promise well in the vicinity of Weston, Umatilla county. Mr. Daniel Cronmiller has received an appointment as head farmer at the Klamath Indian agency, and commenced duty on the 1st inst. The Ashland woolen mills are still running to their full capacity. The company have now on hand between \$25,000 and 30,000 worth of manufactured goods. Jacksonville Sentinel: On Wednesday last Mr. Hein Deniff, who owns a rich claim on the left hand fork of Jackson creek, picked up a couple of pieces of gold that together weighed nine ounces. Western local market prices: Butter, 15c per pound and upward; eggs, 20c; 25c per doz.; mutton sheep, \$2 per head; beef cattle, 2 1/2c per lb. dressed; new potatoes, 2c per lb. Business has been very good for the past few weeks.

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 rests 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.

An Oregon newspaper discusses the power of that State to tax money on deposit in California, and produces the following decision of the Supreme Court of the United States to prove the same unlawful. As the revenue act of our Territory is similar to that of Oregon the matter will be of some local interest. The U. S. Supreme Court, 15 Wallace, 219, says: "The power of taxation, however vast in its character and far-reaching in extent, is necessarily limited to subjects within the jurisdiction of the State; these subjects are persons, property and business. Property lying beyond the jurisdiction of the State is not a subject upon which her taxing power can be legitimately exercised."

The Olympia Experiment is responsible for the following item: A Mrs. Schuler, of Puget Sound is 6 feet 4 inches high weighs 244 pounds and has given birth to eleven healthy children between March '73 and October '78, five years and seven months.

Only two logging camps are now running on the Sound, where there were eleven. It is said the logging business will not aggregate more than 5,000,000 feet, where it was three times that last year.

This Territory last year exported 100,000 tons of coal and 2,000,000 feet of lumber. Over 600 ocean vessels arrived and departed in the same time.

TELEGRAPHIC.

ROME, July 2.—Negotiations between Bismarck and the Pope concerning religious differences are proceeding rapidly, and it is expected that they will be successfully terminated before the appointment of Dr. Falk's successor as minister of ecclesiastical affairs.

A chattel mortgage is a loan and hungry "Cash-us."

JUSTICE AND PUBLIC SENTIMENT.

The event of the past week in our embryo town, was the arrest and condemnation of five offenders against the law, and the peace and welfare of our community. Three were found guilty of dealing out whisky to Indians, and two for gambling with them. For the past four months, the former crime, has been prevalent in our community, and had been daily becoming more flagrant. While our citizens were cognizant of the growing evil, they shrank from resort to the law, and not until it threatened serious results did they arouse themselves to vigorous action. When it became evident that life and property were in danger, there was no further dallying in the matter, and a prompt and easy arrest was followed by speedy conviction, and consignment to jail. Thus the evil was checked, the law satisfied, and a feeling of relief pervades the community, while we congratulate each other that justice was so easily administered.

If this were the consummation of the evil, we might gladly dismiss it from our thoughts. But how is it? Simply that a few Indians will find it more difficult to satisfy their craving for strong drink, while it will be dealt out as openly and profusely as ever to his white neighbor. And here, we know, the showing of defense for this discrimination is in the alleged fact that an Indian drunk is more dangerous than a white man drunk. But this we believe to be an assertion not established by facts. It is doubtless true, that certain drunken Indians may be more dangerous than certain drunken whites, but to make the comparison a general one between the two races, is assuming too much. When it can be ascertained that the tendencies to belligerency and destruction are well eradicated from the white race, there would be some show of reason for restraint in one case and license in the other. But the record of crimes and catastrophes caused by the use of intoxicating drink, is too prominent to admit of any plea for discrimination between races. The vile mixture now sold for whiskey, can have but one effect on the physical, mental and moral condition of every human being who is addicted to its use. There is but one result and it is inevitable evil. It would be superfluous to repeat to people of ordinary intelligence, the overwhelming testimony against the use of liquor which is daily practiced among us. We all know that it is degrading, poisonous, ruinous. There is not a single redeeming feature in connection with the whole business. Probably not one in a hundred of those engaged in the vile business of dealing it out, will claim for it that it benefits society. The stereotyped plea is that men will have it, and that the authorities have legalized it, and thus it becomes a respectable business.

Of course then, as long as the traffic is regulated by legal enactments, and the public at large tolerate it, there will be no lack of customers among the weak, among the vicious, and among the unsuspecting and uncared for young men. But has society no responsibilities in the matter? What is there being done in this community towards eradicating the evil? The four saloons that have so easily got a foothold in our town, are sedulously sowing the wind from which we may soon expect to reap the whirlwind. Have we any right to protect ourselves? Have we no responsibility to guard the weak and the ignorant? Shall we suffer the evil to bind us hand and foot, and become partakers, and accessories by inaction, of the wrong pronounced on him, who putteth the bottle to his neighbor's lips?

The question of railroad subsidies is again troubling the good people of Montana. Reports indicate that the financial outlook is not an attractive one.

The funeral of the Prince Imperial of France was held with imposing ceremonies at Chislehurst, England, on the 12th inst.

The New President of the North Pacific.

Tuesday evening the business car of the North Pacific arrived with President Billings, J. B. Williams, of Woodstock, Vt.; Robert Lennox, New York City; E. H. Sawyer, Massachusetts; Governor Gross, of Chicago Tribune; General Manager Sargent, Supt. Towne and Land Commissioner Power. Wednesday morning the party crossed over to Mandan and drove on the extension as far as the big cut, Gen. Rosser with the President in his buck board leading. The track was found completed nearly to the cut, and the cut in a fair way for the track layers next week. President Billings was delighted with the route and expressed himself accordingly. The advisability of clearing the Hart river and making the cut was heartily approved. He came back via Lincoln and the steamer General Sherman in the best of humor.

Mr. Billings has seven hundred thousand dollars of hard cash invested in the stock of the N. P., the market value being a great deal more. He has, therefore, a personal interest in its success that will tell. A Bismarck merchant said to him: "Mr. Billings, there is one more thing we want to push." Mr. Billings replied, "that's it," and at the same time brought down his fist with an emphasis that implied more than his words. The President said it was his wish to build the whole distance to the Yellowstone this year. While it was hardly practicable he would see that the work went on all winter, grading through the Bad Lands between Christmas and Lent. He said the contract for the bridge over the Little Missouri would soon be let.

It is the intention of the management in another year to put on a stage line between the two divisions—Pen d'Oreille on the Pacific and Missouri, terminating on the Yellowstone. With the Columbia river and two hundred miles of road east from Snake river to Lake Pen d'Oreille, and over two hundred miles west from Bismarck, the distance for staging would be about six hundred miles. Mails for Idaho and Washington Territories could then be carried more expeditiously by this route than via the Union Pacific. The travel to and through the Territories would be better accommodated. This stage route would be shortened as the two ends approached, and we believe under Billings the day of meeting is not far off.

Several of the gentlemen accompanying Mr. Billings are subscribers to the recent issue of two and a half millions. They had no idea there was such a country on the line. One of them remarked at the levee that it looked like New York. The Dakota was a surprise to them. It must be a big country to support such palaces for freight and passengers.—Bismarck Tribune.

The census will be taken next year. The work will be commenced early in the spring and be completed within thirty days. The gain in population will be the greatest in the northwestern portion of the States; Washington Territory will show the greatest gain of all the Territories on the Pacific side. Montana has suffered a loss since the last census. A few counties of Idaho, in the northern part will show a greater gain than any other portion of that Territory, while Arizona and New Mexico will show a small gain. The aggregate number of the population of the United States and its Territories, it is estimated by some of the press, by the next census will reach nearly if not quite 50,000,000. The southern states will lose several members of Congress in the next apportionment.—Union.

With all these disclaimers, says the Milwaukee Sentinel, for responsibility for the rebellion from Jeff Davis, Ben Hill and others of that ilk, the question arises, was anybody responsible for it? It begins to look as though every individual who engaged in the secession business was forced into it against his will.

Ex. Governor Allen, of Ohio, died suddenly, at Chillicothe, on the 13th.

New York Papers on California Politics.

The Herald says: The upshot of the stormy state convention at Sacramento city indicates that the democratic party of California will maintain its separate organization, but makes it improbable that it will carry the state. California is more nearly in a condition of political chaos than any other state in the union. It is so bedeviled with Kearneyism, and so split up into factions founded on wild crochets, that outsiders can take little interest in the confusing squabbles. The election of members of congress in California is the only thing in the coming contest which is of any particular concern to the country at large. But the politics of the state are in so distracted a condition, the two democratic members of last congress are likely enough to be replaced by nationals, or men of some odd political stripe.

The Times says: For a party that claims to be untrifled, fearless, uncompromising, the attitude of the democracy of California is, simply ludicrous. The whole performance in the convention shows how desperate is the straight to which the once proud democracy is reduced. Once almost the only party in the state, where it has been in power almost continuously since 1868, it is now seeking fusion with the nondescript known as the "Honorable Bilks." Cole and Terry are fair representatives of the composite character of the H. B's—the former a United States senator by accident and shelved by natural causes.

Great as is the amount of business brought before congress at every session, what was attempted at the recent extra session was something extraordinary. The number of bills introduced in both houses was 3,122. There were also 165 joint resolutions. During the session there were presented in the house of representatives alone 2,019 petitions, which have been classified as follows: Relating to claims, 555; commerce, 253; currency, 56; liquor traffic, 36; naval affairs, 25; military affairs, 104; education and labor, 30; patents, 78; tariff and taxation, 134; pensions, 351; polygamy, 35; postal affairs, 69; miscellaneous, 293. After being received and classified, the petitions, of course, are never heard of again; and the same may be said no doubt of more than three thousand of the 3,122 bills introduced. But the number of congress thinks he must do something for his constituents; and during his term he introduces an average number of twenty bills. Having thus done his duty he is usually indifferent to the result, and his bills are heard of no more except when he goes home to tell about them, with a view to securing a nomination for next term.—Oregonian.

A new discovery, says the Liverpool Mercury, for the preservation of meat in the carcass any length of time and restoring the same to life and animation is now one of the wonders of the age. It can be done, it is claimed, by puncturing a small hole about the head of the animal and injecting a chemical liquid in the opening; respiration stops and the carcass remains, as it were, in a trance, for a day or three weeks or longer and animation can be restored in a few minutes by administering an antidote in a similar way. This it is thought will supersede the refrigerating process, in vogue for the past few years, for transporting meat to foreign countries. If life can be suspended at will and then restored at pleasure and leave no deleterious effects it is certainly a wonderful discovery.

Reports are afloat that it is the intention of Jay Gould to start a republican newspaper in Portland on a gigantic scale; that he now owns the New York Tribune, and desires to start one at the western terminus, of similar proportions to the Tribune. The late General Alfred Sully, is defended by the St. Paul Pioneer Press, from the rumors so quickly circulated, that he was the father of several half-breed children.

Two cases of yellow fever have appeared at Memphis, and one is reported in N. Y. City.

SOUTH OF SNAKE RIVER.

TELEGRAPH ROUTE.—Says the Union, Major Velder left here on Thursday to look out a route for a telegraph line, to connect Walla Walla with Fort Coeur d'Alene. The people at Colfax and Spokane Falls offer to furnish the poles for the privilege of securing telegraph connection by those places respectively.

EMIGRANTS.—One day last week a train of eight wagons passed through Dayton bound for the pa-louse country. They hailed from Stanislaus county, California, and come seeking in a new climate for homes. They appear to us a thrifty, sober and industrious people, just such citizens as we would wish. May success attend such an emigration.—Chronicle.

WATER SUPPLY.—A new company, says the Union, is being organized to supply the city with water. The company have now on hand a quantity of pipe ranging from half an inch up to four inches; this with the necessary joint couplings are on hand. The water, we are informed, is to be taken from the premises of C. Miter and is 30 feet more pressure than the works have now in operation.

RE-LOCATION.—The location of the fort at Okanagan, says the Union, has been changed from there to Lake Chelan. It is to be a company Infantry post. The relocation is some thirty miles below the one previously selected. It would be impossible to procure subsistence, for a cavalry post in any of the country north of the Kittitas, as there is neither grain or hay raised in that entire country. It will be difficult to supply the Chelan post with provisions, ammunition etc.—the land carriage, of necessity, will be some 50 miles by the present traveled road.

HEAVY STORM.—On Friday evening last week, says the Union, a very heavy storm passed over this place which prostrated a number of shade trees, tearing some up by the roots. The rain accompanying it literally came down in torrents while it lasted, some fifteen minutes. It was feared that the grain, where any way heavy, would be greatly damaged by it, but we have been told that no material injury in that way has been done. The straw had become stiff, and a great deal that is blown down at the time regained its upright position.

The following telegram was received July 17: About the head of Wild Horse canyon where the Indian trail crosses the canyon, settlers have been annoyed by Indians laying down fences and going through the grain fields. One settler whose name can not be ascertained notified the Indians to do so no more. Yesterday two Indians disobeyed the white man who told them to get out of the field and lay the fence up; they refused, but were chased, which terminated in a fight. One Indian was shot. The citizens in the neighborhood say that the authorities shall not have the white man who did the shooting. So rumor says. This is the story of a good Indian and bad white man. Gen. Howard may tell the moral in the fall.—Union.

ALBERT M. SNYDER, ATTORNEY FOR U. S. CLAIMS. Notary Public, Copies, Collector of Bonds, Accounts, etc. Spokane Falls, W. T.

PRE-EMPTION ENTRIES MADE AND HOMESTEAD FINAL PROOFS TAKEN FOR SETTLERS. CONVEYANCING, DEEDS, LOANS NEGOTIATED.

THREE MONTHS PAY. 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.

ARRAERS 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 inflicted or diseases received or contracted in said service, during said war are now entitled by a law of Congress to be paid, to receive, the full amount of their claims, and are entitled to date of discharge. Persons having such claims will do well to call on me and forward immediately, as each claim will be filed and numbered as received, and adjusted in their numerical order. First come, first served.

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. Letters of inquiry must contain Postage Stamps for reply, and addressed as indicated above.

LAND OFFICE, AT COLFAX, W. T. July 10, 1878. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry therefor at the end of thirty days from the date of this notice, viz: Chas. D. Weldon, Pre-emption Entry No. 223, for the N. E. 1/4 of Sec 24 Township 22 N. of Range 44 E. and names the following as his witnesses, viz: Andrew Johnson of Stevens Co. W. T., and Charles Wagoner, of Stevens Co. W. T.

W. H. JAMES, Register. LAND OFFICE, AT COLFAX, W. T. July 7, 1878. No ice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final entry therefor at the expiration of thirty days from the date of this notice, viz: John W. Evans, who filed a Declaratory Statement No. 328, for the North West 1/4 of Sec 23 Township 21 N. of Range 22 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.

How to Reach this Country.

Inquiring letters are so frequently received, as to the best mode of reaching this new country, the rates of fare, the shortest routes, &c., that we have compiled the following facts for the express benefit of those who would come among us. These persons who have friends contemplating a visit to this country, either for pleasure or profit, ought secure some extra copies of this week's edition of THE TIMES: There are three routes which Eastern people may take in coming hither. If a person wishes to save time, and desires to bring stock, wagons &c., the quickest and most direct route would be to come by rail to Ketchikan, thence by stage to Walla Walla, at an expense of \$75, exclusive of meals, and on to Colfax or Spokane Falls, at an additional expense of \$25 and seven dollars, respectively. The remaining route is via San Francisco, by rail thence to Portland, Oregon, by ocean steamer, thence by Alaska, by coast fare to Portland, \$2 to \$30, according to cabin occupied, and state of opposition on the route, to Alaska, \$18, exclusive of meals and berth. The overland railroad company makes but little difference in price of through tickets to San Francisco or Ketchikan. At the present time, the route via San Francisco and Portland is undoubtedly the easiest and cheapest, provided you are not accompanied by your own team.

Immigrants from Oregon and California, in the earlier part of the season, when they have the money to spare, often come by water to The Dalles or Almoita, thence overland by teams. Those who without teams should come by boat to Penasawa or Almoita, and there take the stage for this upper country via Colfax.

Many families make the entire trip overland. Puret Saunders comes by way of Portland and Almoita, unless they want a delightful horseback ride over the Cascade mountains in mid-summer. The Snoqualmie route is the best for horsemen, leading the traveler by way of the Kittitas Valley, Yakima City and Almoita. Be careful of your saddle-horn, canteen, sun-footed, strong, and in splendid condition for travel.

Accommodations on the Columbia river are excellent, and every attention is paid to the comfort and convenience of passengers. No one who has an opportunity to do so should fail to take a trip either up or down the Columbia river, where the scenery is magnificent and beautiful in the extreme.

FOUND. A sorrel horse, 14 hands high, about four years old, with white stip in the face; white spot on the right hip, and two white hind feet. It was found in the Four Lake country. The owner can get the horse by calling at the livery stable of Cortis & Co., and paying for this advertisement. July 24th.

Millinery.

Mrs. E. Parks would respectfully inform ladies of Spokane Falls and vicinity, that she is prepared to furnish all kinds of MILLINERY GOODS, HATS, BONNETS, TRIMMINGS, ETC., which will be sold at the lowest possible prices.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE. J. M. JONES Justice of the Peace, is now prepared to transact all business pertaining to his office in July 24th.

SUMMONS. In the District Court of Stevens County Washington Territory. Minty Dillman, Plaintiff vs Samuel Dillman, Defendant. To Samuel Dillman, Defendant: You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by Minty Dillman Plaintiff in the District Court of Stevens County, Washington Territory, holding terms at the Town of Colville in said Stevens County, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service if served in said county. If not served in said county but in said District, within ten days, in any other judicial District in the Territory, in forty days. If served by publication within sixty days after the date of this summons, or the said Plaintiff will take judgment against you by default, according to the prayer of his complaint. Said action is brought by Plaintiff to procure a divorce from the bonds of matrimony existing between Plaintiff and Defendant, on the grounds of abandonment, and for the care and custody of Jessie Dillman and for the costs of this action.

Witness, the Hon. S. C. Wingard, Judge of the District Court of the First Judicial District of Washington Territory, and the said day of said Court, fixed, this 18th day of June A. D. 1878. S. F. SHERWOOD, Clerk. J. A. Lewis, and J. J. Brown, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUMMONS. In the District Court within and for Stevens county Washington Territory. Georgia Blackwell, Plaintiff, vs John M. Blackwell, Defendant. To John M. Blackwell, Defendant: IN THE NAME OF THE UNITED STATES—You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by Georgia Blackwell plaintiff, in the District Court within and for Stevens county, Washington Territory, to answer the complaint of plaintiff, filed in said Court in said Stevens county within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, if served in said county, but in said District, in thirty days. If served in any other judicial District of the Territory, in forty days after the date of this summons; or the said Plaintiff will take judgment against you by default, according to the prayer of the Complaint.

This action is brought by the said plaintiff to obtain a divorce from the said defendant for the following cause: That said defendant has willfully and without cause deserted and abandoned the said plaintiff for more than one year immediately preceding the commencement of this action. And you are hereby notified that, if you fail to appear and answer the complaint of said plaintiff, as above required, it will be ordered adjudged and decreed by the said Court that the marriage between said plaintiff and said defendant be dissolved, and the said parties and each of them absolutely released from the bonds of matrimony heretofore existing between them, and all the obligations thereof.

Witness the Hon. S. C. Wingard, Judge of the District Court within and for Stevens County Washington Territory, and the said day of said Court, fixed, this 18th day of June A. D. 1878. S. F. SHERWOOD, Clerk. BOONE & BAYNE, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

1,000 MEN WANTED.

As customers to the, GROCERY & BAKERY. —AT— SPOKAN FALLS. 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. Call: see; and be satisfied. E. B. HUNSAKER, PROPRIETOR. July 4.

The Boss Store!

FREDERICH & 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, AND PEOPLE. SPOKAN FALLS. N. B. The highest price paid for Furs, Hides and Produce. June 28.

THE N. P. 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 qualities of Lumber. All kinds of Building Lumber and Fencing constantly on hand. Farnsworth, Worley & Co. June 26.

New Store, Spokan Times.

NEW FIRM, NEW GOODS. ALWAYS ON HAND, A full assortment of MACHINERY, WAGONS, FLOWS, GRUBBERS, DRY GOODS, SHOES, HARDWARE. The following are a few of

Our Prices:

Table listing prices for various goods: 40 Pound Best Family Flour, \$1.00; 50 Pound Best Family Flour, \$1.25; 60 Pound Best Family Flour, \$1.50; 70 Pound Best Family Flour, \$1.75; 80 Pound Best Family Flour, \$2.00; 90 Pound Best Family Flour, \$2.25; 100 Pound Best Family Flour, \$2.50; 120 Pound Best Family Flour, \$3.00; 140 Pound Best Family Flour, \$3.50; 160 Pound Best Family Flour, \$4.00; 180 Pound Best Family Flour, \$4.50; 200 Pound Best Family Flour, \$5.00.

Are Way Down.

GIVE US A CALL. SPANGLE AND HINCHCLIFF. SPANGLE, W. T. June 19.

New Drug Store,

I am now prepared to furnish every thing in the line of Drugs, Toilet articles, Stationery and Notions, at my new store on Front Street, SPOKAN FALLS. J. M. NOSLER, Prop'r. June 19.

Restaurant

Sam'l T. Arthur, Proprietor. Having opened a first-class Restaurant and Boarding House, on Front street, I am prepared to accommodate the resident and traveling public. Board by the day or week, with or without lodging. Meals at all reasonable hours.

SPOKAN BRIDGE,

COWLEY & FORD, Prop'rs. General Merchants. Any person who has anything to sell, and wants to sell it; and all persons who wish to purchase anything, are invited to come and see us.

COLFAX FLOURING MILL,

J. C. DAVENPORT, Prop'r. Extra quality Flour on hand at \$3.50 and \$4.00. May 22nd.

\$500 REWARD

\$250 PER DAY. Taken from the LOOK HERE Store any day; and yet we have plenty of Goods for the mill; and of customers who continue to pour in upon us. We are now selling cheaper than ever, for cash and cash only. Give us a call and examine our prices. E. M. DOWNING, No. 1, Colfax.

OUR COLUMN.

---2,809--- READERS, FOR THE COLUMNS OF THE

Evans and Dobson,

Manufacturers of FURNITURE. SASH AND DOORS. REPAIRING. Done with Dispatch. SPOKAN FALLS, (Fourth side Front St., near Common & Warner's Store.) UNDERTAKING. A specialty. 8m

Cannon, Warner & Co.

SPOKAN FALLS, W. T., Keep a large Stock and full Assortment of all kinds of goods usually found in a general MERCHANDISE STORE, which we offer for cash as low as goods are sold in PORTLAND. (Only adding the freight.) Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

California House,

SPOKAN FALLS. Wash. Terr. 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 market affords. Board, per week, \$5.00; do do (with lodgings) 6.00; do do per day 1.50; Single meals, 15c. Ample accommodations for families.

City Market

Always on hand a choice supply of Fresh Meats, BEEF, MUTTON, PORK, and SAUSAGE. Wilson & Still, Prop'rs. June 26.

SPOKAN 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, &c. Orders respectfully solicited. 6m

THE Spokan Times

SUBSCRIBE AND PAY FOR IT. And send it regularly to your friends. Take an INTEREST IN YOUR HOME PAPER.

SPOKAN FALLS

Shoe Shop,

J. B. BLALOCK, Prop'r. Having provided myself with good material, I am prepared to do superior work at prices to suit the times. BOOTS AND SHOES. Made to order, and guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

SPOKAN FALLS

Livery,

FEED AND SALE STABLE. H. D. WRIGHT, Prop'r. Carriages, Wagons and Teams to let, by the day, or for excursion parties, to responsible parties. 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. 6m

SPOKAN FALLS ADVERTISEMENTS

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MORE OF THEM.—We mentioned in our last issue, the active measures taken against the three persons for selling liquor to the Indians...

REMOVABLE.—Information is received that two of the companies at Fort Coeur d'Alene are to be removed...

The editor of the SPOKAN TIMES is engaged in writing up Washington Territory. He takes up one county after another...

The N. P. survey party are diligently at work in town and vicinity, finding a feasible point to bridge Hungman creek...

A party of excursionists from Farmington, consisting of the following well known persons were encamped near our town on Monday...

Mr. Watters was in Washington during the late election. It is alleged that he was in the city to cultivate Conkling...

In explanation of the latter results of the Courier-Journal on Senator Conkling, friends of the latter have set the following story afloat...

BRIEF MENTION.

Warm. No dust. River quite low. Several new ads. Freight teams arriving. Editor in chief expected every day from the Sound...

Messrs. Lippitt Bros. of Colfax, have just received a large and well assorted stock of goods, which they will sell at reasonable rates...

Mr. C. Cooper, successor to L. T. Briggs in the harness and saddlery business, is prepared to fill all orders...

Mr. Hill Harmon, says the Tacoma Herald, of whom we spoke in our last issue, is in this county, and will be detained on business for several weeks...

Livingston & Kuhn, the most enterprising hardware firm in Colfax, have on hand a full stock of hardware at prices that cannot be beaten...

Messrs. Pounds and Wright, who took the parties to Colville that were arrested here last week, have returned home, and report a pleasant trip...

Mr. Otis Sprague, son of Gen. J. W. Sprague, Genl. Supt. of the N. P. R. Co., and Mr. W. B. Blackwell, proprietor of the Railroad Hotel at New Tacoma, were here last week...

From the Palouse Gazette.

In the recent municipal election ex. Gov. James and Capt. Ewart received a tie vote on the majority...

A son of ex. Gov. James, broke his leg by falling from a tree last Friday. He was also otherwise injured, but is now in a fair way for recovery...

The Palouse brewery was robbed of forty dollars last Thursday. The thief has not been discovered.

A merchant named Switzer, dropped dead in his store, recently, at Moscow. Supposed to be heart disease.

The land registrar at Palouse city, made seizure of 1,460,000 feet of logs on Tuesday last week, under orders of Secretary of Interior.

Miss Flora Strang, of Colfax, will spend three months at the Falls engaged in teaching music.

Colfax was visited by a severe wind storm, Friday night of last week, which did considerable damage in the way of breaking down trees and shrubbery.

Colfax people are easily satisfied. They have voted to have a location for a bridge across the Palouse.

Moscow has no idea of going on the retired list. It repudiates the report of decadence. Glad to hear it.

LARGE IMMIGRATION.—H. G. Warren started on Thursday to cross the Blue Mountains to meet the immigrants now on their way to Walla Walla valley...

On the 22d of June, says the Pacific News, while Sammie B. H. is a R-per, Horace March and John Black were encamped near the banks of Rock creek lake, in Whitman county...

The policy of the United States in regard to the ship canal across the isthmus of Panama is stated by Mr. Secretary Everts to have been and to be, not to undertake the construction of the ship canal on its own account...

Mr. Hill Harmon, says the Tacoma Herald, of whom we spoke in our last issue, is in this county, and will be detained on business for several weeks...

Mr. C. W. and Mrs. T. A. Pope, of Oregon City, who have been visiting friends in this place, have returned to their homes. Their visit here was a very pleasant one...

Livingston & Kuhn, the most enterprising hardware firm in Colfax, have on hand a full stock of hardware at prices that cannot be beaten...

Messrs. Pounds and Wright, who took the parties to Colville that were arrested here last week, have returned home, and report a pleasant trip...

The North Pacific Railroad Company has no interests since the transfer of the O. S. N. Company's franchises to Jay Gould & Co., in the management of the O. S. N. Company...

Victoria B. C., seems to be having a spell of weather. Destructive frosts, excessive rain, and earthquakes have been afflicting it.

Eastern brokers are being drawn into the vortex of mining stock operations. It seems to be growing into a mania.

Advertised Letters.

The following is a list of letters unclaimed for in the Post Office at Spokan Falls, July 15, 1879

- LADIES. Mary A. Andrews. Jennie Bertrand. Mary Jane Burnham. Jane Defener. Ella Davis. Mrs. E. A. Hull. Miss Clara L. Morgan. Mrs. George McKeatwh. Mrs. M. A. Tomwalt.

- GENTLEMEN. R. C. Brockman. John H. Baker. Alexander Baldwin. Adolph Cook. H. W. Cress. Prof. L. Cary. Alfred Dunlap. Mr. Dickason. J. J. Downing. Martin Fry. A. Frantz. Thos. J. Gibson. R. M. Hale. E. J. DePue. A. Harker. James Howden. Fred Hopkins. R. G. Hackett. S. C. Hyde. C. D. Ide. B. H. James. A. Jarvis. N. Jenkins. John R. Lowe. Maxian Mulrain. Dr. Raymond Mitchell. Alfred Merriam.

- Frank M. Hoy. Levi R. Mauk. J. M. Carlson. John S. Padden. Harve Parker. Mr. Poince. Andrew Spence. C. W. Simons. M. C. Sax. Chas. K. Schmitt. Chas. Smith. John H. Williams. J. W. Wilson. J. Douglas Walsh. William Wilson. M. Wallace. Amos R. Watkins.

Last year's crops of grain in Oregon and Washington, although they could not be called in any locality a failure, nevertheless were lighter than those to which our farmers have been accustomed...

The Mining and Engineering Journal

says that at no time during the past five years has the outlook for the iron producer been more flattering than to day. There is an extraordinary consumption going on, and it promises to increase.

Excelsior. ONWARD AND UPWARD. LIVINGSTONE & KUHN. Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Hardware, Stoves and Tinware.

Excelsior. ONWARD AND UPWARD. LIVINGSTONE & KUHN. Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Hardware, Stoves and Tinware.

Lippitt Brothers, DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE, COLFAX, W. T. July 24

shingles. HAVERMALE & ELLIS, Propose to keep on hand and FOR SALE, at their mill IN SPOKAN FALLS, a superior class of shingles. July 24

Pioneer Market. Always on hand a choice supply of FRESH MEATS, such as BEEF, MUTTON and PORK. Masterson & Sullivan, Proprietors, Spokan Falls, July 24

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

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

PALOUSE CITY ADVERTISEMENTS. [ESTABLISHED IN 1876.] W. P. Ragsdale & COMPANY, PALOUSE CITY, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in GENERAL MERCHANDISE, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS And a General Assortment of Goods. PRODUCE taken in exchange. July 24

1776. 1879.

Business Men, OF

C. Cooper, HARNESS MAKER, and dealer in all kinds of HARNESS & SADDLERY.

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PIONEER Drug Store.

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Good Accommodations, and REASONABLE CHARGES. The patronage of the Traveling and Resident Public is respectfully solicited.

JAMES EWART, Proprietor.

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Special Designers. Workers in all kinds of Fret, Scroll and Inlay Sawing. BEDDING. Photograph, Card and Cabinet Frames, Card Receivers, Fancy and Plain Brackets made to order.

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BALDWIN HOUSE, BALDWIN HOUSE, COLFAX, W. T. Our table is supplied with the best in the market. Prices in keeping with the times.

LIVINGSTONE & KUHN, Dealers in HARDWARE of all descriptions. Tinware made and repaired, at our Store in Colfax. 6m

south end LIVERY STABLE. (Opposite Palouse Brewery, Colfax, W. T.) Good Turnouts, Buggies, Hacks, Saddles and Horses, to let, at reasonable rates.

F. J. MADANTZ, Manufacturer of HARNESS, SADDLES, BRIDLES and COLLARS, of the best California Leather. Also, a general assortment of Saddlery Hardware. Two doors below Palouse Office, Colfax. 3m

J. S. NOBLE, SUCCESSOR TO JOHN NOBLE, has reopened his TAILOR SHOP in Colfax, and is now prepared to do anything in this line. Charges reasonable. Samples sent on application July 24 P. O. Box, 119.

J. K. Gill & Co., WHOLESALE BOOKSELLERS & STATIONERS.

107 First St., Portland. NEW TEXT BOOKS Adopted in Washington Territory, for sale in any quantity, at San Francisco prices. We also publish The Best Maps of Oregon and Washington Territory.

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Winchester Rifle, model 1866, \$25. do do do 1875, 20. do do do 1870, 35. Remington do C. F. 27. Sharpe do 30 to 38. Corner Front and Alder Sts., Portland.

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IF YOU Want a situation, Want a salesman, Want a servant girl, Want to rent a store, Want to rent a house, Want to sell a horse, Want to sell a carriage, Want a boarding place, Want to borrow money, Want to sell real estate, Want a job of carpentering, Want a job of blacksmithing, Want to sell a horse and lot, Want to find any one's address, Want to sell a piece of furniture, Want to find an owner for lost property, Want to advertise to advantage, Want to buy a second hand carriage, Want to find anything you have lost, use the advertising columns of this paper. Look at our advertising columns, and see what information they contain which may concern you or your business interests.

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The Spokan Times

THE SECOND WIFE.

A melancholy woman lay In sickness on her bed, And in a faint and broken voice To her husband said:

"Dear David, when my earthly form Has turned to lifeless clay, O walk and weep a little while, 'Nor throw yourself away."

"I know a woman, kind and true, On whom you may depend; O marry Arabella Jones— She is my dearest friend."

"Yes, Hattie, I have much desired To talk of this before— For Arabella Jones and I Have thought the matter o'er."

"Then you and Arabella Jones Have been too smart and dily, I tell you, David Wilkinson, 'I'm not a gin' to die."

Her cheeks flushed, her strength returned, She left her bed of pain; A week had hardly passed away ' When she was well again.

RAILROAD LANDS.

The following important article, from the Walla Walla Union of June 21st, was prepared by P. B. Johnson Esq., for a number of years register of the land office at that place. In preparation of the article official documents have been collated and extensively quoted:

There is a great and useless commotion among the people on the subject of railroad lands and withdrawals. We assert, without fear of successful contradiction, that withdrawal along the main line of the N. P. R. company, from near the mouth of Snake river to Pen d'Oreille lake, has not been changed in the slightest degree since February 21, 1872. The amendment in the withdrawal then made, was to change the line of the road from a route running through the city of Walla Walla to the one the surveyors are now working, viz: From near the mouth of Snake river to Spokane Fall, thus throwing out of railroad limits the southeastern part of Columbia county, and about a dozen sections in the southeast corner of Walla Walla county, and including nearly all of Whitman county.

A VIGOROUS STROKE FOR WHITE LABOR.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—In the Senate today, Mr. Slater of Oregon made a long speech on the bill to regulate intercourse with China. He explained that the object of the bill was to regulate the intercourse of the Chinese now residing, or who may come to reside in this country with our own people, and thereby prevent that hurtful competition in the labor market wherever these people have come, which is pressing so sorely on the laboring classes of the Pacific States and Territories. The main question involved is Chinese coolie immigration to the United States. After citing authorities that every nation has full power to control or regulate its intercourse with other nations, and prohibit entrance to its territory of persons likely to do harm in any way, Slater continued: "But, it may be urged, that as we have permitted thousands of these Chinese to come and scatter themselves throughout several of our States and Territories, and to enter into very many industrial avocations, now to deprive them of the means of supporting themselves, by declaring it unlawful for them to engage in or pursue them, would be unreasonable, if not inhuman. But are we to hold our hands and let thousands of honest and industrious laborers, who, in their own country, do well to get from three to six cents a day, and here can and do work at prices so low as to drive our own people out of the lines of labor where they obtain themselves, because by passing this, or any measure of relief for these American citizens, some 'John' might go hungry, or even starve? No, a thousand times no." He continued by saying that if the Government has the power to prohibit commerce in the interests of its subjects, as is conceded, it must also have the power to prevent citizens of foreign powers from carrying on business in the country. After referring to existing treaties with China, Slater said examination of treaties with foreign nations will show that none of the industrial pursuits referred to in any way relate to residence. In all of them the right of residence is drawn to right of trade and calling, and not drawn to residence as a privilege depending upon residence, or as the consequence of residence. We have treaties in which it is reciprocally conceded that citizens of each power shall enjoy in the territories of all the other privileges, immunities and exemptions of the most favored nation in respect to commerce and navigation; but the treaty with China is the only one we have in which its peculiar phraseology is used, and so far as I have been able to learn no decisions have been made in the courts upon like terms from which light can be drawn.

"But it is a recognized rule that in constructing treaties some respect is to be paid to equality or in equality of the rights and benefits to be derived by the contracting parties under different constructions in case of doubt. By this treaty citizens of the United States are permitted to reside at eight ports of China, and it must be remembered that citizens of the United States are not permitted to travel beyond the limits of cities open to foreign commerce in China, but Chinese are permitted to go everywhere in the United States. Why should we put an interpretation on the treaty that shall give the Chinese in the United States the right to enter into industrial pursuits which can only be done by enlarging the import of the express words of the treaty by implication. Woolsey says: 'If two meanings are admissible, that is to be preferred which is least for the advantage of the party for whose benefit the clause is inserted, for in securing a benefit he ought to express himself clearly.' After quoting other authorities, Slater said: 'From these considerations I conclude that the terms of the treaty do not entitle the Chinese to enter avocations from which it is proposed to exclude them. He denied that Chinese immigration was decreasing, or that more were returning home than were coming to our shores. It is true that in the years 1875 and 1876 there was a large falling off in arrivals; but that was owing to the serious opposition which assumed a threatening aspect in those years. Immigration has swelled from 2,716 in 1816 to 15,023 in 1875. Since the veto of the Chinese bill last year a marked increase is reported by the press to have already set in. The treaty with China was entered into in the face of statistics of California and Oregon and of provisions of the constitution of Oregon. One of the latter is: 'No Chinaman not a resident of the State at the time of the adoption of this constitution shall ever hold any real estate, or mining claim, or work any mining claim therein.' Further on Slater said that opposition to the Chinese had been recently crystallized in California in her new constitution in a form at once decisive and emphatic, exhibiting the full and set determination of that commonwealth to suppress this tide of coolie immigration, and also rid its people of the pests which arise from the oppressive and exasperating pressure of those already within the State. He quoted from this constitution, continuing: 'The history of coolie immigration for the last twenty-eight years shows that they are anxious and determined to come. Necessities of overcrowded population are impelling the Chinese to seek in other climes the sustenance which it is so difficult to procure in their own. They are passing into every country even in the face of opposition. The

HABITS OF ORDER.

The famous Dr. Emmons, of Franklin, Mass., was a model in neatness in person, and of order in his study. One of his students tells a characteristic story. He had come to live with the doctor, and was sitting in the study. A brand fell upon the hearth. Wood was then burned in an open fireplace. "As the younger man, and pupil, I arose and put the brand in its place, but put the tongs on the left of the jamb. The doctor instantly removed the tongs to the right of the jamb. In a few minutes more, the fire fell down a second time. "I rectified the matter, and put the tongs again on the left of the fireplace. The doctor arose again and put them on the right. A brand fell the third time. As the doctor's movements had appeared to me somewhat singular, I determined to find out what they meant. Having adjusted the brands, I placed the tongs, designedly, along with the shovel, at my left. "My teacher then arose, and having corrected my third error, looked significantly in my face and said,— "My young friend, as you are going to stay with me, I wish to tell you now that I keep my shovel at the left of my fire, and my tongs on the right."

A Star in the Crown.

A young lady was preparing for the dance-hall, and standing before a large mirror, placed a light crown ornamented with silver stars upon her head. While thus standing, a little fair-haired sister climbed into a chair, and put up her tiny fingers to examine this beautiful head-dress, and was accosted thus: "Sister, what are you doing? You should not touch that crown!" Said the little one: "I was looking at that, and thinking of something else." "Pray tell me what you are thinking about—you a little child." "I was remembering that my Sabbath school teacher said, that if we save sinners by our influence we should win stars for our crown in heaven; and when I saw those stars in your crown, I wished I could save some soul." The elder sister went to the door, but in a solemn meditation; the words of the innocent child found lodgment in her heart, and she could not enjoy the association of her friends. At a seasonable hour she left the hall and returned to her home; and going to her chamber, where her dear little sister was sleeping, she kissed her upon her forehead, and kneeling at the bedside, offered a fervent prayer to God for mercy.—Ez.

OUR SABBATH DAY MUSINGS.

Methodism in New South Wales.—The Sydney Advocate brings us the report of the New South Wales Methodist Conference. All the Church interests within that Conference are encouraging. The college at Newington is more successful than ever before, and upon the new college now building at Stanmore \$65,000 has been already appropriated. The statistics for New South Wales are: Circuits, 77; churches, 228; other preaching places, 260; ministers, 105; day-school teachers, 14; Sunday-school teachers, 2,171; total church members, 395; class leaders, 363; Church members, (meeting in class), 6,144; on trial for Church membership, 474; catechumens, 183; deaths of Church members in 1878, 63; Sunday schools, 268; Sunday scholars, 17,748; day-schools, 5; day-scholars, 928. Total number of attendants on divine worship in Wesleyan Churches, 49,238.

Chickens in Orchards.

The Germantown Telegraph says: It is asserted, and we have no doubt that it is true, that the keeping of fowls in an apple orchard has a strong influence in securing a good crop of fruit, and, as a consequence, tends to give health and vigor to the trees. The insects of various kinds—indeed multitudinous in number—have more to do with weakening the trees and emasculating the fruit than many have the least idea of. Just think of the havoc the little red spider produces upon stalwart evergreens as well as the plants in the greenhouse, and some estimate may be made of the effects of the many insects that infest the apple tree and its fruit. All these insects more or less inhabit the ground and hence in all stages they are subject to the searching eye of the fowl, and are thus destroyed before they are capable of attacking the trees. The droppings of the fowl, too, have a most enriching effect upon the land, and can do no injury by its peculiar strength, from the fact that it is scattered so thinly over it.

Cultivation of Celery.

Celery plants, for best results, must be kept growing without interruption. They rarely recover fully if from any cause they receive a check, hence great care is necessary in transplanting from seed beds to plant beds. Avoid breaking or drying out the roots and when possible set out the plants in cloudy weather. Shelter them from drying wind and hot sun when first transplanted and water often. The soil should be rich and thoroughly pulverized. The land best suited to this plant is a deep, mellow sandy loam, rather moist in character. Celery will thrive, however, on drained clay lands if heavily manured. Land manured the fall previous makes an excellent bed for celery. Fresh manure is injurious, as it induces a rank growth which injures the quality of the stalks, rendering them pithy and flabby in character, a sorry contrast to crispness of well-grown stems.—Ez.

THE FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

Potato Crops that Pay.

Mr. I. W. Terhune, Bergin Station, Ky., who raised 400 bushels of potatoes to the acre last year, and expects an even better crop this season, gives The Farmer Home Journal "all necessary particulars" of his methods, as follows: First, have good, light, rich soil; plow it deep, as early in the Spring as it will do to break; don't plow too wet; lay it off deep in rows with a shovel-plow 2 1/2 feet apart; drop your potatoes—cut to one eye—ever 12 or 15 inches apart; plant as early after the 15th of March as you can; cover them with a shovel-plow 4 to 5 inches deep; for the longer the stem has to grow before it comes through the ground, the stronger the plant and the better it will stand through. As soon as they begin to come up plow them once with a large shovel plow, then with a two-horse brush cross the rows to destroy all weeds; one more good working at the proper time is sufficient to make a good crop in clean ground. I do not work them after they begin to bloom. The greatest secret, I think, is in the seed; I bought a half bushel of New York Early Rose nine years ago. I have selected for planting good sized tubers from the best of my crop, and I cut them away (as it only produces small potatoes). By so doing I have improved the seed very much; I dug from one last year as much as eight pounds. One eye will yield more potatoes by itself than two together will. I have done away with all other varieties and plant the above named, as it yields more, sells more readily in the market, matures earlier, is easier kept the year round, and I can raise a crop of corn or buckwheat on the same ground the same season.

An Impatient Ploughman.

Don't get angry at a dumb beast, just because you fail to understand each other. Animal nature is very much like human nature—and it appreciates kindness and resents insult or outrage in precisely the same manner. A few days ago, while out with a friend in the vicinity of Washington, I saw a darkey plowing a bit of scrubby bottom land that had not been tilled since the war. The roots were tough, and the horse was tired and at length refused to pull, so the darkey, after deafening the animal by his screaming, cut a beech rod—and lost his temper. Of course the horse was frightened and pranced and kicked in the style in his endeavors to get away from his merciless master; then the negro unfastened the trace-chain and began to belabor the poor animal most unmercifully with no other effect than to put "the old dibble" into him worse than ever. Not caring to witness any further exhibition of cruelty I stepped up to the trembling animal, and with a word to the man, took the bridle in my hand, and patting and stroking the horse's nose and face, let him rest and become quiet. He soon had confidence in me, and a few moments later, when the colored man took the lines in hand once more, only a little more patting and coaxing was required, and away he went briskly as could be desired. As my friend was sketching in the vicinity, I remained until there was no need of further blows. Have you an ugly horse? If so, don't lose your temper and set him an awful bad example.—Ez.

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, and south to the shores of 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 advantages of the Territory. This range forms the great dividing line between Eastern and Western Washington and, on either side of this mighty barrier is a country vastly different from the other in climate, soil, geological character, and vegetable and animal products. 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 homestead and the farmer, these grassy less fertile plains, covered with scrub brush—the home of the wonderful sage hen—extend over a large scope of country; there the man who is willing to labor, earn and enjoy a luxurious home, there success generally follows his earnest efforts. But it is necessary that we write, also, particularly about Western Washington in this portion of the Territory rains of more frequent occurrence than east of the mountains. The average amount of water falling here annually is about 83 inches, against 43 in New York and 23 in San Francisco. It is generally acknowledged that we have a very healthy country, and it is not so good for weak lungs and consumptives as is the bracing atmosphere of the mountains. Western Washington is in relation to the seasons, we will notice that Spring is generally accompanied with considerable rain, with now and then a few days of sun, with a temperature which is delightfully pleasant and dry, with cool evenings. The summer days are not as oppressive as hot as those of the Cascade mountains and the coast as they are in the country lying east of the Missouri river, and a cooling breeze from the coast, west of the river of golden waters. We have, as a general rule, splendid weather and a cooling breeze from the coast, west of the river of golden waters. We have, as a general rule, splendid weather and a cooling breeze from the coast, west of the river of golden waters. We have, as a general rule, splendid weather and a cooling breeze from the coast, west of the river of golden waters.

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J. N. GLOVER, Spokan Falls, W. T.