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SPOKAN FALLS, W. T., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1879.

## FORESTS OF WASHINGTON.

ADDRESS OF HON. ELWOOD EVANS, OF NEW TACOMA, BEFORE THE INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATION OF KING COUNTY.

In the not distant future, scarcely a subject will be entitled to claim more consideration than the preservation of the magnificent forests of Washington Territory, to the end that such sources of wealth and benefit to man may be most substantially and fully utilized. It is freely conceded that in Western Washington there would seem to be a surplus of timber; that the extensive areas of heavily timbered land have served to retard immigration; that such special feature of the region must necessarily have discouraged the conversion of these forests into homes; that where settlements have been initiated they are of necessity scattered and isolated because of the almost impracticability of constructing roads; that through these causes the population has been segregated into numerous little settlements, denied thereby the vigor and the benefits which accrue to cooperation and community efforts. Still Washington Territory would lose her identity if shorn of those lofty forests which are her pride and boast, and chief among her elements of material wealth.

For upwards of a quarter century immense numbers of forest trees have been annually converted into lumber; a vast amount has been destroyed in the clearing of lands, the making of farms. And who of us has escaped solicitude and regret each returning dry season while powerless to check the devastation we witness all around us, the forest fires raging for months at a time with fearful violence, extending through vast areas, the smoke oftentimes so dense as to darken for weeks Heaven's own great luminary, and to shut in our magnificent inland sea. Packed in one dense volume of the wealth of the Strait of Fuca, that column of smoke extends over upon the ocean for many leagues. How these fires may be prevented is already a question of great import, worthy of the attention of the law-making power. We are the trustees of this magnificent fountain of wealth, this great staple contributory to man's most pressing necessities—this desideratum, by the manufacture or utilization of which humanity derives so many of the comforts, the necessities and the luxuries of life. Have you thought of the annual expenditure of timber taking place under your immediate observation from the few causes above enumerated? Has it occurred to you that our timber is rapidly disappearing, and that the great length of time in which it was attaining the size which confers its value, settles the question that once gone its replacement as a source of wealth or commerce loses all significance? Practically its removal is equivalent to its exhaustion. The time is already at hand when we must deal with the problem—that it is possible that the supply may fall; indeed, flatter ourselves as we may, still the bold fact stares us in the face, that as a commercial resource our timber may be exhausted. The woodlands may remain, but those mighty trees so valuable will have been succeeded by the young and growing sapling—the spruce, the choice lumber, will have disappeared; their replacement by the young trees cannot be regarded as a basis for the hope to retain such source of wealth, or to regain it in a reasonably early future. In our comparative short experience in this Territory, we have seen enough of these fire clearings to be assured of an early, a vigorous growth. Indeed, surprise may have been justly engendered that such growth seems comparatively speedy, but bear in mind, that the lumber of Washington Territory is manufactured from trees, the growth of centuries. I do not doubt, nay, I enthusiastically believe that nature will ever willingly do her part of the work if not thwarted by man; nay, will do it exuberantly. The great need is to regulate and restrain his excess of destruction. Before man came upon the earth it had been covered by vegetation; hence its pervading cool measures, ignites stores of oil that have been preserved under the rocks to await the age of human intelligence necessary to develop them. In that age happily we live. We may well believe that the earliest of our race found our world covered with forests; except in those places unfitted for their growth. These were the polar regions where ice cuts off the growth of trees; the mountain crests, where both cold and want of soil prevent all growth of trees, and arid deserts. Whether we may give trees to the deserts is only a question of procuring water and soil. Yet the seemingly barren lands cast up by the sea can be made to bear forests, and to flourish in vegetation.

Before man's appearance, the great enemies of forest life did not exist. It is within the recollection of most of us that the pine forests of Maine were utilized in

fossil coal. What evil he has done with the axe and fire, and how such evil may be repaired, we have to consider. True, the woods grow for legitimate uses; for timber, for habitations, the mechanic arts and fuel; but not for wasteful destruction. They must also be felled for useful space and soil to grow the food that man and beast may live; but not destroyed to an extent to put the supply of the food of life in peril; or to so lessen it as to lessen population. In regions like Western Washington covered with timber capable of tillage, in excess of that point which will support the largest population in prosperity, clearing, without waste of what can be utilized, becomes a duty; but to exceed that point is a wrong to humanity.

To this audience it is needless to name our many varieties of native trees or to rehearse their respective values to man, and the uses to which they may be applied. I may, however, urge that the time has fully arrived for the thorough scientific survey of the whole Territory. We ought to have reliable official data of the favorable localities of our principal forest trees, with an approximate idea of the extent of the distribution of the several species as also of the number and size of timber upon given areas. Thus would be secured an exhibit of the present condition of our forests, and the effect of these causes of diminution from time to time could be ascertained, and the economic value of this source of wealth would become duly appreciable. In Western Washington, persons might be found who believe there was too much timber. But recurring to Eastern Washington and her vast plains, measurably destitute of timber, except skirting the streams, the question attains an interest. To me, it has been a subject of thought—as to the appropriation of the lands of Western Washington, which have been stripped of their timber by fire or logging, and there has been no effort nor intention to devote them to agriculture, and also open tracts of land in considerable quantity, regarded to some extent as unutilizable, and therefore unappropriated and unlikely to be, for purposes of tillage. Those plains, our prairies, our timber-stripped lands and a vast proportion of the plains of Eastern Washington, I believe to be adapted, to the cultivation of all the valuable woods, so successfully introduced and now raised in the Mississippi Valley.

I would therefore urge that it is of the first importance to husband the chief source of our wealth, by preserving the forests from undue destruction and waste. Next in importance is the adoption of a system of silviculture adapted to our Territory, utilizing the land to which I have referred—in fact, re-foresting the Territory. A large part of the slopes of our mountain ranges is not tillable land. The lofty and rugged ridges dividing our numerous river valleys are the natural nurseries of excellent timber. This series of excellent timber. This removed, still those ridges may remain useful for other forms of cultivation, but still they will serve for raising the valuable woods for man's various wants. A number of the varieties of trees not indigenous to the Territory have been successfully introduced, and I feel warranted in saying that this locality is naturally suited to the culture of the walnut, the hickory, locust and the several useful woods, now so valuable in various arts. One of our most observing and reliable writers on this subject, says: "At the present valuation of black walnut, an acre of this timber forty years old, growing as thickly as it is able to stand, should be worth several hundred dollars; of hickory and locust about second growth, the value is about as great. There are few crops of the ordinary soil which will give as great average returns when labor and interest are deducted. In the present state of our American life, when men are hardly willing to wait for the year's harvest to mature, it seems too much to hope for the far-seeing thrift that will look forward to fruits to be gathered at the end of forty years; yet these enterprises that take hold on a distant future will become more attractive, with a growth of capital and an increase of confidence in life. But in fact a large part of the value of such growths as our forests would give when artificially planted would be immediate; as five years young hickories have a value; and the trees removed by trimming out each year should pay an interest on investment. The black locust becomes valuable in ten years, or nearly as soon as a pear orchard, and for thirty years thereafter should give a steady supply of timber. With each succeeding year these woods become more and more valuable as the original forests become stripped. The best black walnut is already priced with mahogany, bringing several dollars per cubic foot."

The State of Maine furnishes conclusive corroboration of this theory. It is within the recollection of most of us that the pine forests of Maine were utilized in

posed inexhaustible supply of timber. Those forests have entirely disappeared. The pine-family has given place to desiccated hard-wood trees. And already, indeed, for several years past, the utilization of these smaller, valuable hard-woods has been and is a source of as much revenue, as was those immense pine-areas in the past, when lumbering was the specialty, and gave to Maine the sobriquet of the pine-tree State.

There is another and most important reason for retaining the forest covering of our numerous ridges and the mountain slopes. The surface of most of Western Washington is so rugged, that a large proportion of its area lies in slopes of considerable steepness. Strip those slopes of their timber and the water would not be there much longer than upon our house-tops. This forest-covering like a sponge serves to retain the vast volumes of water precipitated during our long continued wet season, holding it while it slowly filters away into the streams. A heavy rainfall, say of three inches per day, will have at least one-half of the precipitated rain retained for some days in the most of vegetable mould and decaying leaves, which otherwise would be at once precipitated into the streams. Strip the land of the forests to double the amount of water thrown at one stroke into the river. Let us illustrate by a reference to the Chehalis valley, which has numerous branches, and drains an area of several thousand square miles of mountainous and broken country. Throughout this basin there are many narrow valleys and numerous steep hill-sides. Densely-timbered as is this region, it is annually visited by freshets, sometimes of formidable extent. Should that country be stripped of its woodlands the consequence would be disastrous. Valleys of similar character in Europe which have been recklessly stripped of the timber have become devastated by the violence of the floods. In France, as we shall hereafter more particularly refer to, where the government has intervened to restore the forests, good results have invariably followed the restoration. Thus we have two all-sufficient reasons for encouraging the preservation of the forests, and for cultivation of trees upon lands which may be most profitably utilized in that way. First, that they may remain a source of supply for valuable timber, which each year must enhance in price as population increases, and the supply decreases. Second, To promote the safety of our agricultural interests which in Western Washington will be extensively located along the valleys, and would thereby be greatly endangered from any increase of the freshets which now sweep them.

Prof. Shaler, State Geologist of Kentucky, who has given much attention to this subject, in alluding to the effect of denudation upon mineral regions of Eastern Kentucky, speaks this language, which applies with peculiar force to Western Washington: "The mineral region has a precious heritage in its forests, ores and coals. All the skill of legislation, and all the discretion of private enterprise, should be directed to securing the best products from these resources, avoiding destructive waste. This cannot be done except by preserving the forests without great reduction from their present area of the State, or the counties thereof, still own large tracts of forest timber, it would be clearly in the line of true policy to retain those areas as public domains in the interest of coming generations. Throughout Switzerland and other parts of Europe the communal forests, rarely large in area, are the most precious of the public domains. From them the citizens derive in many cases sums so large as to prove a considerable element in their private-revenues. Every county in our mountain districts that will put aside as public land ten thousand acres of forest, worth to-day as many dollars, will at the end of a century, have a princely domain. There is, in a word, no gift that the present generation can make to the future so precious and so noble as untouched areas of our magnificent forests. For us it requires little forebearance to spare what will be to them a most precious heritage."

Another writer on this subject, and especially illuminating the view of adopting the culture of hard-woods as successors to our old settlers, the glorious pine-family, as they are swept away by the axe and by forest-fires, thus descends: "Among the subjects deemed worthy of especial study at the recent International Exposition at Philadelphia, the markets for hard-wood timber took rank. In many European countries, chiefly in Great Britain, Belgium, Holland, France, Spain, Portugal and Italy, the home supply is totally inadequate to the largely increasing demands; nor will the forests of Europe supply this demand. The per centages of forest areas of the once densely timbered countries of Europe is estimated as follows: Russia, 40; Nor-

way, 30; Sweden, 35; Austria, 27; Germany, 20; France, 16.70; Great Britain, 5; Naples, 0.43; Sardinia, 12.30; Italy, 20.7; Spain, 5.33; Portugal, 4.4; Belgium, 18.52; Holland, 7; Denmark, 5.5; Switzerland, 19.

The increased consumption of timber has caused serious apprehensions lest the European supply should fail, and stringent forest laws are being enforced with a view to the better conservation of the forests. These countries are already taking warning, before it is too late, of the fate of Persia, Asia Minor and portions of Italy, once fertile and populous regions; now, owing to the long-ago removal of their forests almost barren deserts; streams dried up, and the lands so denuded that they are incapable of reproducing their timber and the water would not be there much longer than upon our house-tops. This forest-covering like a sponge serves to retain the vast volumes of water precipitated during our long continued wet season, holding it while it slowly filters away into the streams. A heavy rainfall, say of three inches per day, will have at least one-half of the precipitated rain retained for some days in the most of vegetable mould and decaying leaves, which otherwise would be at once precipitated into the streams. Strip the land of the forests to double the amount of water thrown at one stroke into the river. Let us illustrate by a reference to the Chehalis valley, which has numerous branches, and drains an area of several thousand square miles of mountainous and broken country. Throughout this basin there are many narrow valleys and numerous steep hill-sides. Densely-timbered as is this region, it is annually visited by freshets, sometimes of formidable extent. Should that country be stripped of its woodlands the consequence would be disastrous. Valleys of similar character in Europe which have been recklessly stripped of the timber have become devastated by the violence of the floods. In France, as we shall hereafter more particularly refer to, where the government has intervened to restore the forests, good results have invariably followed the restoration. Thus we have two all-sufficient reasons for encouraging the preservation of the forests, and for cultivation of trees upon lands which may be most profitably utilized in that way. First, that they may remain a source of supply for valuable timber, which each year must enhance in price as population increases, and the supply decreases. Second, To promote the safety of our agricultural interests which in Western Washington will be extensively located along the valleys, and would thereby be greatly endangered from any increase of the freshets which now sweep them.

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not decrease, it would require from 15 to 20 years from 1860 to cut and send to market the timber remaining in those States. The pine regions are almost exhausted in Pennsylvania. The second growth on these cleared pine lands is an inferior wood—unfit for use in the arts, and inferior for fuel. In 1872, the total exports of forest products from the United States amounted to \$21,766,630, against \$15,984,414 in 1871. It has been steadily increasing since.

Great as is the drain upon the forests from the above legitimate cause, it is as nothing compared with the wholesale destruction by the pernicious system of "clearing" by denuding the trees, so prevalent throughout this country. Dr. George B. Emerson stated at a recent meeting of the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture that "in twelve years, at the rate that the forests have been cut down for many years past, they will be all gone. It is not therefore worth while to put forth an effort to retard this wholesale destruction, and also supply by planting the enormous waste? This is a new country—to start aright is comparatively easy, and every dictate of policy warns us, before too late to save this vast heritage, entrusted to our guardianship and care.

If these figures so carefully collated by reliable authorities be true, Europe cannot long depend on obtaining supplies from this country. An appreciation of the present and prospective value of timber may stimulate our efforts to aid in arresting the wholesale destruction of these beautiful forests which surround us, may secure your interest in the adoption of a system of silviculture to continue our source of wealth, when these forests have become diminished or exhausted. The immense and growing demand for young timber, particularly hoop-poles, would justify our farmers in devotion of a small piece of land (inferior for crop purposes) for a hickory nursery. This well planned with white ash and black hickory will in seven years, if not too much tramped by stock, produce barrel hoop-poles, and in fifteen years, hoghead hoop-poles. These poles, if cut in winter, will sprout up again in the spring, and continue thus to grow as fast as used for an unlimited time, even many generations. An area of land used in this way, even if valued at from \$100 to \$200 per acre will pay better interest on the investment, counting from day of the planting, than probably any acre used for the production of clean cultivated crops. Similar results, though not so rapid, will follow the planting of walnuts, wild cherries, locusts, oaks, or other good timber trees. Mr. Millikin of Ohio, who has extensively written on the forestry of the United States, says: "No one ought to hesitate about planting choice sorts of timber-trees, even on lands worth \$100 per acre. Good hoop-poles for barrels are worth in Cincinnati from \$20 to \$30 per M. Ten thousand such poles can be grown on an acre of ground in from 5 to 8 years. If only half of these were spared, we should have \$125 per acre, and probably more, as the gross receipts of the first crop. Supposing 5,000 poles not cut the first crop, were left for three years, they would then be fit for hoghead hoops, worth from \$40 to \$75 per M. in Cincinnati, or \$275 for the second crop. A hickory plantation would last forever, if only cut in the winter season, for the sprouts would always grow straighter and faster than the original trunk. Ash trees can be cultivated, on suitable land, at even better profits for carriage-makers' work." Prof. Winston J. Davis, in his valuable report on "Kentucky, Its Resources and Present Condition," thus concludes: "If our farmers, then would adopt the rule, every year to take only a bushel of walnut and hickory nuts, and plant them in the vacant spots of their woods, they would, in ten years, double the value of lands without any further labor.

Policy and the preservation of the material wealth of the Territory demand the arresting of the waste and needless and profitless destruction of our trees, invoke silviculture's aid to replenish our denuded forests, to recuperate exhausted woodlands, to keep up a supply of timber wealth, which has been our material resource in the past, and for years to come is likely to continue to be our great dependence. There are other features of interest. Perhaps you will regard me more utopian than practical in a region like Western Washington, for you will not involuntarily think if forest areas invite rain, we are so copiously supplied that we may well dispense with extensive areas of timber by thereby a drier climate, a shorter rainy season may be secured? But though we may not be contented with our lot still it is a most wise and happily irrevocable ordinance that these matters are regulated by infinite wisdom, and it is as useless as it is ungrateful for blessings bestowed, to challenge the absolute infallible cor-

rectness of our natural surroundings. Puget Sound Basin may be exceptionally heavy-limbered, its climate may seem excessively humid, but here as elsewhere, our opportunities and blessings when duly appreciated are manifold. If contented with our surroundings these heavy forests of the design of a Wisdom all-benevolent, all-beneficial, all-knowing, all-intelligent, Love as all-pervading as the universe, limitless in space, its duration, eternity itself without appreciable beginning and without end. What are those glorious purposes so grandly worthy of their omnipotent, omniscient, first great cause? These magnificent standing proofs that the universe is governed by law, that trees abound for the wisest purposes, that therefore they have a claim to be preserved, to be saved from reckless waste, from wanton destruction.

Cæsar and Tacitus assert that the Romans found Central Europe heavily covered with forests, and in Britain and Gaul the Druids practiced their gloomy religious rites in deeply shaded woods. But now, passing westward from Persia to the Atlantic, on both sides of the Mediterranean, we behold countries on every hand stripped of their forests, with decrease of rains, with fallen rivers, extended deserts, and depopulated populations. This change from plenty to poverty is justly ascribed mainly to the destruction of the forests, which exposed the lands to a burning sun. The waters were dried up, and the soil was washed away by the winds, or driven off by the winds, or covered over by ever-drifting sands. These lessons imparted by results elsewhere, should be applied here. We should avoid cause for aridity, and adopt in time a course calculated to repair the mischief caused by improvidence or reckless waste.

It is becoming to be recognized that forests attract rains, and time will permit dwelling on that branch. It is doubtless true that trees preserve the waters in the ground, and thereby maintain the flow of springs and streams. If trees be killed and the sun be let in, the ground is dried, its moisture is carried away by evaporation instead of percolating into the earth, seeking the channels of the springs—then in turn deprived of feeders also dry up. If the springs fall, the rivulets must also fall, and the rivers must fall. Reclus says, "Trees after they have received the water upon their foliage, let it trickle down drop by drop on the gradually softened earth, and thus facilitate the gentle permeation of the moisture into the substratum; another part of the water running down the trunk and along the roots, at once finds its way to the lower strata." Indeed, the facts are abundant in proof that to part with the trees is to lose the springs they protect, the running streams the springs supply, and the volume of the broad river. These lost, all the charm of the landscape has fled, and then this source of man's refinement and civilization has also left the world. With loss of rains and springs the fruitfulness of the earth also passes away. Grass fails for flock and herd, and the bread of life for man is no longer sure, and only because man has betrayed his trust.

Trees, better than all else, protect the slopes from washing into gullies and the loss of the soil by rains. A carpet of grass will contribute much to protect the earth from washing; but the soil is not impervious to the dashing storm, and the erosion once commenced undermining the roots of grass is easily effected. Our hillsides and railroad slopes, ever so well sodded, give evidence of the powerlessness of more sodding to resist our driving rains. The leaves of the sheltering forest break the force of the rain, and the arrested waters trickle drop by drop to the ground, and gradually soak into it without washing the soil. The fallen leaves like a mat prevent the disturbance of the soil, and those on the growing trees as also this matted covering, intercept the sun's rays, check evaporation, and obedient to nature's law, the retained water seeks its exit by the springs. In due proportion, the forests act as shelter and protection of growing crops, averting the fury of storms and wind. They prove alike the refuge for our cattle and stock, a shelter for house and barn, and man and beast, thereby kept warmer than better. Trees also shelter trees, and belts so planted as to keep off prevailing winter winds largely increase the growth of orchards and gardens, and promote man's comforts. This protest is against the wanton destruction of trees, in favor of their protection for utilization. It is not intended against legitimate appropriation. There is a due proportion of woodlands to be saved. Dr. Franklin B. Hough, the U. S. Commissioner to investigate and report upon the preservation of forests, the exportation of timber forest products, thus gives the rule of proportion. Says he: "There

can be no doubt but that injuries may result, as well to agricultural interests as to the public, from an excess of forest growth. It is the highest aim of forestry to attain the golden mean between too much and too little, and on this due balance of field and grove depends that equilibrium of health and wealth that promises the great amount of human happiness to the greatest number, and through the longest period of time."

A Duke of Burgundy's rule as quoted by Dr. Ostrander to the hunter, two-thirds to the husbandman. William Penn's direction to his colonists was, that "in clearing the ground care be taken to leave one acre of the trees for every five acres cleared, especially to preserve oak and mulberry trees for stork and shipping." This one-sixth, or 16 2/3 per cent, would seem rather small, and yet the forest areas of the whole United States, including the Territories, is but 25 per cent. of our natural domain. Adopting the Penn rule, clearing alone would absorb two-thirds of that percentage, leaving only 8 1/3 per cent. for the supply of lumber, fuel, etc. But I have already trespassed, and must hasten to close. My venerable preceptor, now an octogenarian, who, as I advance in years, seems, while retaining all his mental vigor, to grow in love for his race, desiring to rove off his long and ever-busy life with usefulness to his fellow-man, has since having aside the practice of a profession to which his eminent ability and success gave his brighter lustre, devoted his vigorous intellect to this subject. He read, in November, 1877, before the American Philosophical Society, a most valuable essay on "Silviculture." I had already enjoyed the privilege at his request, of transmitting to him seed of all our native Washington trees, which he has caused to be planted in Fairmount Park, in my own native Philadelphia, and thus you learn that he carries into practice what he with characteristic eloquence commends as the duty of his fellow citizens. No words of mine can so appropriately close this paper and stimulate your interest in the views or suggestions to which you have so kindly and patiently listened.

"The proposition before us is not a physical cause for physical effects. It is a very interesting one to our mind and feelings. They concern deeply human life and happiness. The mind must plan and execute the work; must apply the beneficent results, and not without gratified emotions in view of the good to come. The purposes men will seek to influence the elements; in a measure to rule the powers of the air; to draw rains from the clouds; to detain the waters in the earth to flush the springs and swell the rivers; to build the marshes and cause wells and fountains to flow in the desert; to cause the grasses and cereals to cover the fields, and the forests and woods and trees to grow on mountains, hills and plains. Yet all this is not to speak or act presumptuously, for it is but to use the powers placed at man's disposal. It is to do more intensively what has been done; what is therefore practical. Man is to engineer, to plow and plant and sow and water, but God must give the increase. Man is to obey the first command, 'Replenish the earth and subdue it.' Obedient to this we have the promise, 'I will give you rain in due season, and the land shall yield her increase, and the field shall yield their fruit.'"

"That the evils revealed have been terribly aggravated during many centuries, should not discourage us. The full remedy may require as many centuries as the cause has been operative; but every step of repair is beneficent progress. The world is now fuller of resources than ever before. Man's ingenuity is gigantic; his machinery is imbued with intelligence. He can destroy faster, but knows how to repair his injuries sooner. But to do evil is to begin to do good; for nature only asks man's leave to renew her beneficent growths. Stop the fires on the prairies, lighted by the hunter for unknown centuries, and nature will clothe them with forests. Plant wild trees, and protect the self-sown seeds of forests along the waste lands of the sea board, and they are harbors who may see them all re-forested; see them also renew a virgin forest soil. We have just begun many beginnings. Let them be followed up by many zealous co-operators, and our country will exhibit a prosperity, salubrity and beauty never before seen, and in due time will become the dwelling-place of millions more human souls, else not to be born; souls to be happy on earth, and to people heaven. If this world was worth the making, it must be man's duty to make it teem with happy life."

Commenting upon the suicide of a young man from disappointment in love the Sacramento Bee remarks that "an unbiased mind it would appear that such idiotic acts are not so much the result of over abundance of love as from lack of brains." In one of these weak idiots succeeds in marrying, the single tragedy is usually delayed for a few years for a double tragedy caused by the woman's reprehensible conduct in speaking civilly to some other man. The verdict in the first instance is, "shot himself; cause, unrequited love." In the second instance, shot his wife and then himself, cause, jealousy."

Oregon has 300 postoffices, and Washington Territory 295.

VALUE OF LANDS.

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

How to dispose of the timber lands in the United States is a subject, says the Union, that is being considered by the Interior Department.

The strongest excuse for trespassing, for years, on the timbered lands of Eastern Washington, is the fact that only very recently has any considerable portion of them been surveyed.

In our opinion the best way to dispose of the timbered lands in Eastern Washington, Oregon and Northern Idaho, (which by the way are all in the mountains, and generally situated at too great an altitude to admit of successful cultivation), would be to have them surveyed as rapidly as possible and as fast as surveyed, after proper notice, sold to the highest bidder.

By so doing the favor of requiring men to swear that they have critically examined each of the smallest legal sub-divisions of the tract applied for to learn whether it was devoid of "salines, or indications of deposits of gold,

silver, cinnabar, copper or coal," will be done away with, and one premium for perjury abolished.

The principal objection to such a law would come from the owner of prairie lands who thinks that he has a God given right to go up into the mountains and cut his rails and firewood whosoever he can find a tree fit for either use.

The Rocky mountain states and territories have assumed a significance, yes a grandeur unthought of twenty years ago.

Latest reports state that between three and four hundred men were at work grading from the mouth of Snake river; had finished over two miles and were pushing the work.

There will be sold at public sale, at Corralley and Forester's Livery and Feed, on the highest bidder, the following property consisting of harness, saddles, bridles and various other things.

The Northern Pacific Railroad Company invites proposals, at New Tacoma, Washington Territory, and Oct. 15, 1879, for TIES and LUMBER for its Fort Colville Division, as follows:

For Three Hundred and Fifty Thousand (350,000) Ties, six (6) inches thick, not less than eight (8) inches face, and eight (8) feet long of Tamarack, or Red or Yellow Fir.

Out of 420 missionaries in China 310 of them are women.

Improvement of Snake river says the Oregonian, is a work which should be pushed. It is one of the most necessary of all schemes of river improvement.

The Legislature met on the 6th inst, at Olympia, organizing the Council by electing Francis H. Cook, of Pierce county, President; Allen Weir, clerk; W. R. Andrews, enrolling clerk; J. H. Wilt, sergeant-at-arms and door-keeper; R. Wilson, watchman; Ruth Bigelow, messenger, and J. R. Thompson, chaplain: the House of Representatives was organized by electing Geo. W. Seward, Speaker; W. C. Potter, chief, with W. R. Hughes assistant clerk; Emma Harmon, enrolling clerk; L. B. Noble, enrolling clerk; L. P. Berry, sergeant-at-arms; G. K. Keller, door-keeper; W. L. Hayes, messenger; F. Sidell, watchman, and D. N. Utter, Chaplain.

Between two worlds life hovers, like a star 'twixt night and morn.

Ho Every One! Auction.

There will be sold at public sale, at Corralley and Forester's Livery and Feed, on the highest bidder, the following property consisting of harness, saddles, bridles and various other things.

For Ten Million (10,000,000) feet, board measure, more or less, of Bridge Lumber—Sixteen (16) by twelve (12) by eight (8) inches—Twenty (20) feet long—Caps fourteen (14) by four (4) inches, in odd lengths—Stringers six (6) by sixteen (16) inches and thirty-two (32) feet long, of Red or Yellow Fir, or Cedar.

For Five Million (5,000,000) feet, board measure, more or less, of Bridge Lumber as described above, delivered at Spokane Falls, during next summer.

For One Hundred and Twenty Five Thousand (125,000) Ties, six (6) inches thick, eight (8) inches face, and eight (8) feet long, of Tamarack, or Red or Yellow Fir, deliverable at Spokane Falls, during next summer.

Notice to Administrator.

Spokane Bridge Hotel and Saloon.

Man that was born of a woman, has but a short time to live—and he had better come to the Spokane Bridge Hotel if he wants to eat good food and be happy.

Man that was born of a woman, has but a short time to live—and he had better come to the Spokane Bridge Hotel if he wants to eat good food and be happy.

All persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate of Peter Mulquin will please call and settle the same as soon as possible, and those holding claims against the same will present them within one year from this date.

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 thereof at the expiration of thirty days from the date of this notice, viz:

Pre-emption Declaratory Statement No. 1457 of William H. Downer of Stevens County, W. T., for the NE 1/4 of SE 1/4 of NE 1/4 of NE 1/4 of Sec. 20, Tp. 25 N. of Range 43 E, and names the following as his witnesses, viz: Dan J. Spahr, H. H. Moxson, of Stevens Co., and Henry T. Cowley, of Stevens county, W. T.

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 thereof at the expiration of thirty days from the date of this notice, viz:

Wm. H. Tiffin, who made Homestead entry No. 110, for the W 1/2 of SW 1/4 of NE 1/4 of Sec. 20, Tp. 25 N. of Range 43 E, and names the following as his witnesses, viz: Stephen J. Spahr, of Stevens county, W. T., and Edmund Drake, of Stevens county, W. T.

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 thereof at the expiration of thirty days from the date of this notice, viz:

Orange G. Woods who filed Declaratory Statement No. 1,030, for the E 1/2 of NE 1/4 & SW 1/4 of NE 1/4 & NW 1/4 of Sec. 35 Tp. 23 N. Range 38 E, and names the following as his witnesses, viz: Patrick Wallace of Stevens Co., W. T., Thomas Dolan of Whitman Co., W. T., and R. M. Bacon of Stevens Co., W. T., and the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a Decree of foreclosure and sale and Judgment issued out of the District Court of the first Judicial District of Washington Territory, holding terms at Walla Walla City, at Chambers on the 9th day of Sept. A. D. 1879, in a certain suit between the said Plaintiff, C. H. Montgomery and Henry Wellington were plaintiffs and J. J. Chapman was defendant, which said Decree of foreclosure and Judgment, was rendered in said court on the 1st day of September 1879, in favor of said Plaintiff and against Defendant, for a foreclosure on the sum of \$204.30 in Gold Coin with interest at the rate of one per cent. per month thereon from date until paid, and the further sum of \$50.00 Gold Coin, attorney's fees in said action, and \$20.00 costs of suit.

Notice to Administrator.

How to Reach this Country.

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

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

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

MISCELLANEOUS ADS.

For Sale. A fine German Silver CORNET pronounced by experts to be a superior horn. The cost of it a short time since was \$10. Although not compelled to sell; it can be had for considerably less than first cost.

New Store, NEW FIRM, NEW GOODS. Always on Hand. A full assortment of MACHINERY, WAGONS, FLOWS, GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, SHOES, BOOTS.

Our Prices: 4 Pounds Coffee, \$1.00. 1 Pound Best Brand Tobacco, .80. 5 Cans Lye, 1.00. 4 Papers Saloratus, .50. 12 Pounds Nails, 1.00. Nails per Keg, 7.25. Syrup per Keg, 5.50. 1 Pound Tea, .50.

Are Way Down. GIVE US A CALL. SPANGLE & HINCHCLIFF. SPANGLE, W. T. JUNIOR.

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

SPOKAN BRIDGE, COWLEY & FORD, - - - Prop'rs. GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORE.

SPOKAN BRIDGE, COWLEY & FORD, - - - Prop'rs. GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORE.

Ragsdale & COMPANY, PALOUSE CITY, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

LAND OFFICE AT COLFAX, W. T. 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 thereof at the expiration of thirty days from the date of this notice, viz:

SPOKAN FALLS ADVERTISEMENTS

California House, SPOKAN FALLS, Wash. Ter. W. C. Gray, Proprietor.

REMEMBER! The Boss Store! FREDENRICH & BERG, PROP'RS.

General Merchandise. Embracing most everything imaginable, at prices to suit the closest buyer.

Jenkins & Nosler, LAW AND LAND OFFICE, Spokan Falls, Stevens County, W. T.

CO. SURVEYOR'S OFFICE, STEVENS COUNTY, W. T. G. G. GAERTNER, County Surveyor.

Gaertner and Wilbur, CIVIL ENGINEERS AND SURVEYORS.

City Market. Always on hand a choice supply of Fresh Meats, BEEF, MUTTON, PORKS, and SAUSAGE.

Saw & Planing Mill COMPANY. GEO. A. PEASE, Manager.

Shoe Shop, J. B. BLALOCK, Prop'rs.

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SPOKAN FALLS ADS, CONTINUED.

1,000 WANTED! As customers to the GROCERY & BAKERY.

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.

J. A. BEATTY, DENTIST. Office at Spokan Falls.

shingles. HAVERMALE & ELLIS, Proprietors.

Millinery. Mrs. E. Parks would respectfully inform the ladies of Spokan Falls and vicinity, that she is prepared to furnish all kinds of MILLINERY GOODS.

James Monaghan, Prop'rs. Stages leave Colfax Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings, and leave Spokan Falls on Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, at 5 o'clock.

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OUR COLUMN.

READERS, FOR THE COLUMNS OF THE

Spokane Times.

LIME.—Considerable difficulty has been experienced in procuring what time was necessary in the construction of buildings in this new country. It had to be brought from below Snake river at an enormous cost. This difficulty has been overcome by the discovery of an extensive limestone bed about forty miles north of this place, by Mr. W. H. Roberts. He has burned a kiln, says it burns well and as tried by him has proven good. Several government teams have been sent from Fort Coeur d'Alene for loads of this lime. Mr. Roberts intends to continue burning lime. He informs us that from the Falls, by putting in two or three culverts, repairing the bridge over Little Spokane, following down a practicable ravine instead of climbing a mountain; the road can be made several miles shorter than the one now traveled. As the road will be a direct one to Fort Colville, its opening would be doubly beneficial and accommodating. Mr. Roberts thinks the lime can be delivered here for about five dollars per barrel.

INDIAN RACES.—On last Sunday our streets were full of fine looking Indians of the Nez Perce tribe. Numbers of them have been on the river below for the purpose of fishing for some time past; but now a larger number have arrived for the purpose of engaging in the usual fall races. They are very anxious to arrange races with white men, their question being "how many yards." Most of the Indians are rigged out in new blankets, leggings and fresh paint. Many of them put on considerable style by the use of feathers and beads. They say the races are to begin on next Sunday, to hold during three or four weeks. They will probably take place about a mile below town, just across Hangman creek.

GOVERNMENT SURVEY.—The party of government surveyors under Mr. Briggs, that has been at work surveying several townships out in the White Bluff country, came to town on last Saturday. They remained but a short time, leaving for Mr. Moore's, to the south of town. They will survey several townships there, and if the weather does not become too cold, then survey several townships in the Peon use district. It is quite necessary to find in that vicinity should be surveyed, as many are desirous of going there to locate, but as deterring because it is unsurveyed.

FISH.—The following is the first effort of a youthful prodigy, at composition writing: Fish is a curious animal. There are found in Pacific ocean and Spokan river. When fish are small they are called trout and suckers and when they are large they are Whales. Whales are very useful animal their blubber is used to make back bone to women dresses and their fat for coal oil.

The Best Gems of Thought.

Let the business of others alone, and attend to your own. The best way to condemn bad traits is practicing good ones. Physical cleanliness, and moral purity and elevation of character have a close connection, while tidiness in dress has a strong alliance to strict justness and fitness of action. You may gather a rich harvest of knowledge by reading; but thought is the winnowing machine. A man must judge his creed by the fruit it bears in his own life. Truth is only good when it is put in practice. If there has been no temptation, there can be no merit; if there has been no struggle, there has been no victory. It costs us much to live an earnest and manly life, but it costs a great deal more not to do so.

From the experience of others learn wisdom; and correct the fault by their failings. Conceit is to nature what paint is to beauty; it is not only needless, but impairs what it would improve. No one can pursue solid learning and frivolous pleasure at once. Love is a weapon that will conquer men when all other weapons fail. A life of full and constant employment is the only safe and happy one. The reproaches of a friend should be strictly just, and not too frequent. The brightest ornament of youth—ingenuousness. Whatever situation in life you enter wish or propose for yourself, acquire a clear and lucid idea of the inconveniences attending it. Hasty words often rankle the wound which injury gives; but soft words assuage it, forgiving cures it, and forgetting takes away the scar. The art of saying appropriate words in a kindly way is one that never goes out of fashion, never ceases to please and is within the reach of the humblest. It is one of our greatest means for doing good. Rest satisfied with doing well, and leave others to talk as they will. Never regret what is surely lost.

BRIEF MENTION.

An apparent change in the weather for the better. A hard freeze visited the town and vicinity last week.

Post office established at Deep creek, with Daniel Stroup P. M.

The addition to Dick Wright's livery stable is going ahead rapidly.

There will be church next Sabbath in the school house at 11 o'clock.

Several of the young men in town joined the Government survey party.

The addition to the California House is approaching the finishing touches.

The paymaster on the N. P. R. R. line is expected here soon, to pay off the boys.

Messrs. Rickard and Clark have their store building enclosed, and are hurrying it on to completion.

J. J. Browne Esq. left for the Territorial capital last week, where he goes on business connected with that body.

Don't be tempted by the earnest and repeated requests of the Indians to furnish them with liquor. Their own evidence will convict you.

Messrs. Freidenrich & Berg have bought during the past few days between four and five thousand pounds of oats of the Indians. They bring them in on their ponies.

Wood choppers get one dollar per cord of cutting wood, single length of from sixteen to twenty inches. It is delivered here in town at three dollars per cord consisting of two cords of short wood.

Three six mule teams loaded with lumber from Fort Coeur d'Alene passed through town last week. They were on the road to camp Chelan, the lumber to be used in fixing up the quarters at that camp.

Hereafter on each Saturday, an auction will be held at the livery stable of Corbalay & Percival. We presume persons having things to dispose of can do so on that day, at the above place. See auctioneer's advertisement.

We understand that Lieut. Symmons is surveying the extension to the Government reserve at Fort Coeur d'Alene. It will extend down almost to the Little Falls of the Spokan, and contain about fourteen square miles, lying on the eastern bank of the river and lake.

Mr. Ed. Deedy, one of the survey party that has been at work surveying toward Pen d'Oreille lake, cut his foot quite badly, some two weeks ago. He is able to be about. Also Mr. Diodoroff, topographer of the same party sprained his ankle very badly, but is doing well.

A new house is being erected just above the residence of Mr. Lowery. It is being built for Lieut. Symmons, who did the surveying for the government bridge at this place. The Lieut. during his stay in our place made many friends, and evidently formed a good opinion of the prospects of our town.

Mr. J. M. Nosler informs us that he now has a complete record of all lands filed on, in Stevens County. In fact has a complete record of all land business. He will keep the record corrected each week, so that parties will find it to their benefit to see him for information regarding land in any part of Stevens County.

We notice Rev. Mr. Cowley and Mr. W. H. Ross setting out each an additional area of strawberry plants last week. The plants do finely on the gravel, and Mr. Ross expects to raise quantities of them for market next year. We sampled Mr. Cowley's strawberries during the past summer and know them to be excellent.

Mr. Kennedy, of Four Lakes brought to our office last week some very fine looking oats and club wheat which he said was sowed between the first and fifth of June and harvested about the middle of Sept. The oats were estimated to yield sixty bushels per acre. This certainly shows that late seeding is allowable with good results.

The Sunday school at the school house on each Sabbath at 9 o'clock, should be better attended by older people. To some of the younger ones it sometimes becomes tiresome, and the more interesting and popular it is made by reason of increased and more general attendance, the less they will consider it a task to attend. Let each one come out and take an active part.

RAILROAD SURVEYORS.—The N. P. R. R. Survey company, under Mr. Jack Scurry, that has been surveying toward Pen d'Oreille lake, returned on Monday. They located the line from where it crosses the Spokan to within ten miles of the lake. Owing to the heavy timber and broken nature of the ground, the wagons by which tents and provisions were transported, could not go on without heavy work clearing a road, which the time did not allow. Considerable difficulty was had in getting water. The road will be immediately located from the crossing of the Spokan back to the point just above town, where Capt. Weeks and his party left the work to go to the mouth of Snake river. The road will then be located from the mouth of Snake river to within a short distance of Pen d'Oreille lake.

COEUR D'ALENE NEWS.

Fort Coeur d'Alene, I. T. Oct. 3. Editor Spokan Times: Old Sol has crossed the line and as usual comes the blessing of inclement weather.

That 25 pound turnip was a whopper. We incline to believe that some one will beat that yet. Mr. Steve Liberty brought into this post a head of cabbage that turned the beam at 26 pounds; raised on Spokan Gravel. That gravel will be in high demand before long.

R. R. Reports are flattering in the extreme. It is to be hoped, that this time next year, the rattle and puff of the iron horse will be heard resounding through the wonderful Spokan country; making glad the hearts of thousands, and opening up our Eden for settlement.

Spokan Falls is getting a new business firm. The proprietors are two young men of experience and ability. Both are discharged soldiers, and we bespeak for them a bright future in their new avocation; while we are sorry to part with Mr. Clark as a comrade, we are glad to know that he is doing the best act of his life. One that he will never have cause to regret.

We have not seen any butter, eggs or anything else in the eatable line. Why is it that our farmers are so slow about this matter. We need a market, and we must have one. Ranchers take heed; if you want to carry away a load of bright shining dollars of our duds, just bring along a load of good butter, and other good things in the eatable line, and make glad the hearts of the boys in blue.

The Portland Telegram says: Mr. O. S. Lincoln arrived in town from the Upper Columbia last evening, and informed us that the little town of Spokan is thriving and business there prospers. Buildings are being erected in all directions, and lots are selling for \$75 to \$100 apiece. A party of sixteen surveyors, under Capt. I. S. P. Weeks, went to work yesterday cross sectioning the twenty miles from the mouth of Snake river, on the old Eastwick line surveyed some years ago. When this work is completed the graders will commence operations. All the six and seven degree curves have been taken out and replaced by thirty minutes to four degree curves. The steepest grade will not be greater than one foot in one hundred feet. It is said by good judges to be the best laid road in the West. Mr. Jack Scurry, of Seattle, with a party of engineers, is engaged in running a line from Spokan Falls to Pen d'Oreille lake.

When the post is your host his verses are sure to please.

HOTEL ARRIVALS. For the week ending Monday morning last.

CALIFORNIA HOUSE: R. Benjamin Rock Creek, J. F. Nelin " D. H. Benny " W. W. Benjamin Oregon, Wesley Shannon & wife " Mrs. W. J. Gilbert " E. B. McCallan Four Lakes, P. H. Harris " J. W. Howell " Col. Smith " C. H. Gorouch " M. Leak Prisco, Jno. Donnelly " M. C. Murtagh " J. P. Alling " J. F. Pitcher Wm. Hilligoss " J. J. Dawson " H. Roberts " J. H. Courtright " Jay Kellogg Dayton, Mrs. Baker & daugh " DeLass Felt " J. Gaddell " L. Pant " A. K. Clark Coeur d'Alene, L. E. Kent " T. Ainsworth " Jno. F. Shelly " J. T. Miller " C. W. Ward " Alver Haines USA, Fred R. Foltz " A. Blanchard " A. Lowenberg Lapwai, Mrs. Fry & son Cal, J. Doe Walls Walla, C. B. Pond " Geo. Starrett " Joe Smith " L. Eiler " S. H. Foster " Chas. Lauster " H. Young City, C. Wilson " W. S. Wilber " W. T. Lockhart & wf Peon Prairie, C. G. Austin Colfax, G. T. Ferguson " A. Clark " W. E. Roberts Portland, P. C. Duer " Jas. O'Neil Chawelah, D. Lehman N PRR, Jno. G. Crane " Wm. H. Diodoroff " J. J. Creighton NY, C. H. Montgomery Colville, Geo. B. Wannocott Bonanza, N. W. Cochran " Miss Nettie Cochran " Mrs. M. J. Palmer Deep Creek, Miss Nellie Palmer " A. G. Young "

SOUTH OF SNAKE RIVER.

The stage line is again running into Walla Walla from Weston. Glass ball shooting is becoming quite a pastime below Snake. Mr. Besserer, editor of the Walla Walla Watchman, has gone below.

Walla Walla is to have a bread wagon, and hot bread delivered each morning.

A lady by name, Mrs. Charles Allen, was recently taken to the Asylum at Seilacoom, from Dayton.

Ground has been leased near Dayton for the construction of a race course. An association will be formed and a half-mile course laid out.

John Hutcheon, says the News, met with a serious accident last Tuesday. While engaged setting tire at his blacksmith shop, near the Touchet bridge, the third finger of his right hand was caught between two levers and severed at the roots of the nail.

A private letter from Deadwood city Dakota, of date 17th, says: "I tell you what the Black Hills are going to be the best country on earth. Here we have a town nearly as large as Helena and only three years old, besides two more towns nearly as large within four miles of this place. One company here have two quartz mills that crush 600 tons per day, besides there are fifteen or twenty smaller that crush from twenty to sixty tons each per day."

HEALTHFULNESS.—When we compare the health statistics of our beautiful country of Northern Idaho with those of the older portions of the Union and observe their long black death list from yellow fever and other morbid diseases, we cannot evade the consolation that our northern homes, refreshed with mountain air and beautified with mountain scenery, are quite as lovely in the comparison with the marble cities of the South with their fertile valleys, over which is breathed by nature atmosphere impregnated during nine months of the year with the poisoned arrows of death.—Teller.

Last Sunday, says the Union, S. G. Reed, Vice Pres. O. S. N. Co., Wm. McMicken, Surveyor General of this Territory, H. Thielson, Chief Eng. O. R. & N. Co., and Major Truax, returned from their trip north of Snake river. They visited the Palouse and Spokan countries and Lake Coeur d'Alene. Mr. Reed who had never before been north of Snake river, was astonished and delighted with what he saw. He is reported as saying that had he "visited that country before, the O. S. N. Co., would never have sold out." All of the party were astonished at the improvements made during the past Summer in the country they visited.

COLFAX ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW STORE! W. H. Mastin. Having recently arrived in Colfax, is now ready for business. His stock is new and complete, consisting of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Gold Pens and Pencils, Spectacles, Pistols and Cartridges.

All of the new and standard varieties of Stationery and Cutlery. A complete stock of Cigars, Tobacco, Pipes and Notions. Special attention is given to repairing watches, Clocks and Jewelry of all kinds, and satisfaction guaranteed. All orders promptly attended to. Remember the place—East side of Main st., opposite the Ewart House, Colfax.

PIONEER Drug Store. W. J. HAMILTON & CO., DRUGGISTS & APOTHECARIES. Dealers in all kinds of DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, Oils, Glass, PATENT MEDICINES, VARNISHES, BRUSHES, CUTLERY AND STATIONERY. Opposite the Post Office building, Colfax. April 24. 3m

Ewart House. COLFAX, W. T. THE LARGEST AND BEST KEPT HOTEL. North of Walla Walla. Good Accommodations, and REASONABLE CHARGES. The patronage of the Traveling and Resident Public is respectfully solicited. JAMES EWART, Proprietor. 6m

L. HALL & SON, Manufacturers and Dealers in their celebrated SUCTION PUMPS. Also, manufacturers of various styles of WAGONS, and dealers in all sorts and descriptions of WAGON MATERIAL. —o—o— ORDERS FROM THE COUNTRY Promptly attended to

COLFAX ADDS, CONTINUED.

STRAINGEWAY & DWYER, Manufacturers of Furniture AND CABINET WARE. 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. TURNING AND PATTERN-MAKING. We make a specialty of unique drawing room Ornaments, in all the latest styles of the Art. Manufacture at Sexton & Codd's Mill, Colfax, W. T.

SEXTON & CODD, Manufacturers of LUMBER, Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings, Scroll Sawing and Turnings. COLFAX AND PALOUSE CITY. We are also prepared to do all kinds of Planing at our Mills in either place. We sell kiln-dried Sash and Doors cheaper than can be shipped from any other place.

Baldwin House. Corner of Main and Spring Streets' COLFAX, W. T., BEACH & KELLOGG, PROPS. Good accommodations and prices to suit the times.

south end LIVERY STABLE. (Opposite Palouse Brewery, Colfax, W. T.) Good Turnouts, Buggies, Hacks, Saddles and Horses, to let, at reasonable rates. The best of care given to all stock left in our charge. 3m BOONE, LITTLE & CO.

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

C. Cooper, HARNESS MAKER, and dealer in all kinds of HARNESS & SADDLERY. Repairing a specialty. Everything done with neatness and dispatch. West side of Main St., opposite Court House, Colfax, W. T. July 24

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.

ROYAL DUKE STABLES, C. B. KING, Proprietor. Parties visiting Colfax are respectfully solicited to give this stable a trial.

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

\$500 REWARD \$250 PER DAY Taken from the LOOK HERE Store any day; and yet we have plenty of Goods for the millions 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. For further particulars address the principal. MISS L. L. WEST, Colfax.

EXCELSIOR, ONWARD AND UPWARD. LIVINGSTON & KUHN, Wholesale and Retail dealers in Hardware, Stoves and Tinware.

Advertisement for hardware and tools, including saws, axes, and other items.

1776.

1879.

PORTLAND ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. K. Gill & Co.,

WHOLESALE BOOKSELLERS & STATIONERS, 107 First St., Portland. NEW TEXT BOOKS

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THE Spokan Times

Pen d'Oreille Division of the N. P. R.

THE SORT OF COUNTRY IT INTERESTS. Mr. Philip Ritz, of Walla Walla, addressed a letter last year to the Hon. Alexander H. Stevens, describing the peculiarities of the great plain of the Columbia, through which this Division is soon to be constructed.

"This great billowing sea of rolling hills, covered with bunch grass, stretches out on the south to the forty-second parallel, the southern boundary of Oregon, on the north to the British Possessions, and eastward to the Blue and Bitter Root Mountains, (embracing the Rocky Mountains) embracing a scope of country 450 miles north and south, by 350 miles east and west.

I have gone over this great body of what country in several directions, and have estimated it carefully by townships, by sections and by acres, and having let out a fair proportion for rough land suitable only for grazing purposes, and estimated the wheat yield at a low average for that country, I find the ultimate capacity of these great plains, for the production of wheat, to be fully 100,000,000 bushels per annum.

Farming has not just commenced in this country; yet, last year there was 1,000,000 bushels of surplus, and to show the capacity of the soil it is only necessary to state that it is not uncommon for large fields to average forty, fifty, and even sixty bushels per acre, in some instances one hundred bushels per acre have been grown.

This yield may seem incredible to many, but nevertheless it is a fact, and what is more remarkable there has not been a failure of a crop for twenty years, where the land has been put in proper cultivation and seeded in good season. Another very remarkable fact about the soil is that the same fields have produced uniformly the same great crops for twenty years in succession without any fertilization.

This led to an analysis of the soil, which shows it to be composed of the very elements that will produce the most perfect crops of wheat in abundance and in unlimited succession.

The soil is very largely made up of volcanic ashes and carbonate of lime, the proportions being almost the same as the great wheat fields of Chili, and the Island of Sicily, and the country bordering on the Bay of Naples, which has been the granary for Southern Europe for ages, and has furnished Rome with wheat for more than 2,000 years.

These facts, with a mild and healthy climate, render this country a most desirable one for raising horses, cattle and sheep; but it is almost unknown to commerce, where, if it had railroad facilities, there could be found homes and employment for more than 500,000 persons from the overcrowded countries of the Atlantic States.

This extensive country is well watered, and at present covered with the nutritious bunch grass, making it a very desirable country for raising horses, cattle and sheep; but it is almost unknown to commerce, where, if it had railroad facilities, there could be found homes and employment for more than 500,000 persons from the overcrowded countries of the Atlantic States.

In this brief article, I shall but glance at the mineral wealth in the northern part of this country, where there are great deposits of lead ore so pure, that the Indians at times hammer it out into bullets, and in every ton of it there is more or less silver. There are also, extensive and rich gold mines, that will be worked when machinery can be taken into the country; also inexhaustible forests of valuable soft pine.

A late number of the Scientific American describes a method of blowing up of snags in rivers, by means of dynamite, that might be used very cheaply and effectively on many of the streams in this Territory. The operations are carried on from a boat anchored by double moorings in the stream above the snag and then dropped down to the right position. The examination is made by means of a plain wooden tube with a glass at the bottom, by which the best place to bore the snag and the operation of boring and putting in the charge be directed. A long 1 1/2 inch steel auger can be used and the holes bored at the necessary depth of say 3 to 5 feet below the surface at extreme low water. The charge of dynamite will vary from 3 to 24 ounces, according to the size of the snag, but as a rule 8 ounces will be required for a hole 2 feet in diameter, while a hole 4 feet through may need not less than 24 ounces. The firing is done by means of a fuse, and the boat drawn up the stream 50 feet which is found to be a safe distance. By the use of two ropes the boat can readily be lowered to the same spot. The logs are invariably cut off at the bottom of the auger hole, leaving a flat surface as from a cross-cut saw. The cost of this method is claimed to be only about one-third of that required by the use of a saw. On an average three men will blow up eight snags a day.

Merchandise Exports.—From Jan. 1st to August 31st, 1878, the exports of merchandise from San Francisco to foreign ports amounted to \$18,202,640. During the same eight months of 1879 the exports amounted to \$20,082,486, or 1,879,846 more than the year before. In such circumstances as these a panacea for the evil of hard times should speedily be found.

It is stated that almost every capitalist of Oregon is interested in some way in the mines in Southern Oregon.

Meaning of Nihilism.

The dictionaries define nihilism as "nothingness," and nihility as "the state of being nothing." Sometimes there is much in a word or name. The world is now familiar with these terms mainly through reports of the doings of a terrible secret society in Russia. It is claimed that the famous Russian novelist Turgenieff, in his novel entitled "Fathers and Sons," first used the terms nihilism and nihilist in connection with the opinions and persons of the class who complain and denounce the church and state, and the despotism of church and state in Russia and agitate for reform.

From this it has become the fashion in that country to designate as nihilists all who indulge in noticeable eccentricity of dress or opinion, all who do not cheerfully accept the absolute dictation of church and state, all who resent the tyranny of despotic authority, all who manifest any kind of individuality, or independence, all in a word, who contended for freedom of thought, expression and action. Government has undertaken the task of putting down all who rise above the level of uncomplaining submission to an absolute despotism, and this is what is meant by the reports we constantly receive of military surveillance over all the affairs of the people, and by the lines of prisoners sent for confinement to remote parts of the empire. The crowded mines of Siberia, the overflowing prisons and bloody scaffolds of the empire present the attempt to crush free speech. Despotism is as yet triumphant, but the time will come when it will bring upon itself a terrible reckoning and retribution. Absolutism and freedom are engaged in a deadly struggle in Russia. This is the interpretation of nihilism. The people are not allowed the privilege of advocating political and social reforms through public meetings and the press; the church of which the autocrat of all the Russias is the head would deprive the citizen who dared to question its dogmas or cut loose from its authority of all civil rights. This relentless despotism enforces its edicts through the brutal forms of military power. But the rulers of Russia have read the history of mankind to little purpose if they suppose that any power can permanently maintain itself after such a manner. One day they will be astonished, for it will be just in proportion to the vigor and cruelty of this long-continued policy of tyranny and repression. The longer it is continued the more terrible will be the final explosion. The government of Russia is holding down forces which no power among men can permanently confine.—Portland Oregonian.

Andrew Crosse, the electrician, had been bitten severely by a cat, which on the same day died from hydrophobia. He seems resolutely to have dismissed from his mind the fears which must naturally have been suggested by these circumstances. Had he yielded to them as most men would, he might not improbably have succumbed within a few days or weeks to an attack of milder hydrophobia—so to describe the fatal ailment which ere now has been known to kill persons who had been bitten by animals perfectly free from rabies. Three months passed, during which Crosse enjoyed his usual health. At the end of that time, however, he felt one morning a severe pain in his arm, accompanied by severe thirst. He called for water, but "at the instant" he said, that I was a strong spasm shot across my throat; immediately the terrible conviction came to mind that I was about to fall a victim to hydrophobia, the consequence of the bite that I received from the cat. The agony of mind I endured for an hour is indescribable; the contemplation of such a horrible death—death from hydrophobia—was almost insupportable; the torments of hell itself could not have surpassed what I suffered. The pain, which had first commenced in my hand, passed up to the shoulder, threatening to extend. I felt all human aid was useless, and I believed I must die. At length I began to reflect upon my condition. I said to myself, "Either I shall die or I shall not; if I do, it will only be a similar fate which many have suffered, and many more must suffer, and I must bear it like a man; if, on the other hand, there is any hope of my life, my only chance is in summoning my utmost resolution, defying the attack and exercising every effort of my mind." Accordingly, feeling that physical as well as mental exertion was necessary, I took my gun, shouldered it, and went out for the purpose of shooting my arm aching the while intolerably. I met with no sport, but I walked all the afternoon, exerting at every step I went a strong mental effort against the disease. When I returned to the house I was decidedly better. I was able to eat some dinner, and drank water as usual. The next morning the aching pain had gone down to my elbow, the following day it went down to the wrist, and the third day it left me altogether. I mentioned the circumstance to Dr. Kingslake, and he said I certainly had an attack of hydrophobia, which would have possibly have proved fatal had I not struggled against it by a strong effort of mind.—Cornhill Magazine.

Henry Thomas, one of the pioneers of Oregon, died recently at St. Helens, in the 81st year of his age. He came to Oregon in the year 1850, and was well known to many of our citizens, who will be grieved to hear of his demise.

Northern Pacific Extension.

Gen. J. W. Sprague, Superintendent of the Pacific Division of the Northern Pacific Railroad, arrived in Portland from New Tacoma, Sept. 23, his first visit since returning from the East. An Oregonian reporter found him at the O. S. N. Co.'s office, and elicited the following important information concerning the completion of the railroad line:

Reporter—General, is there anything new in connection with your visit to the east which would interest the Oregonian readers?

Gen. Sprague—I guess so. At the meeting of the Board of Directors held August 28 the construction of the Pen d'Oreille Division of the Northern Pacific Railroad was placed in motion. I have delegated Civil Engineer H. M. McCartney to represent me in that work, and he will leave on that duty to-morrow morning.

Reporter—Will you send any laborers?

Gen. Sprague—Yes, I will send about two or three hundred at once, and increase the number to probably four or five hundred. I want to grade at least forty miles this fall, so as to have a good start for pushing things next spring as soon as good weather sets in. But I am in hopes that we can continue the work all winter. The weather is not severe and the soil is of such quality that it does not freeze readily.

Reporter—What will be the length and the general course of the road?

Gen. Sprague—This division will be 200 miles long. We will start on the Columbia near the mouth of Snake river, and build by Spokan Falls to Pen d'Oreille lake.

Reporter—What are the general prospects of the road?

Gen. Sprague (speaking impulsively)—Better than any other railroad ever projected.

Reporter—How do the Directors feel towards the northwest coast?

Gen. Sprague—Very friendly, indeed. They think that Oregon and Washington Territory are more promising now than any other part of the United States.

Reporter—What will be the general direction of the road beyond Pen d'Oreille lake?

Gen. Sprague—In order to avoid climbing the Bitter Root mountains, it will run a little north of east. As Mr. Billings, the president of the road, tersely expressed it, "We've got to get over the bait of a kettle standing up, or else lay it down and go around it." I guess we'll choose the latter course, although it is not safe to make a positive statement on the subject, until the complete surveys are in.

Reporter—What about the final completion of the road?

Gen. Sprague—As soon as the road shall have been completed to Pen d'Oreille lake, there will be a gap of only six or seven hundred miles—about six hundred and fifty—between the extension east and that coming west. Business is wonderfully improved in the east as compared with the last six years and our folks find no difficulty in getting all the money they want. The Northern Pacific can put better securities on the market than any other non-dividend paying road in the country, and I stake my reputation as a guesser, that four years from this fall, the road will be complete.

Among the wonderful and useful inventions of the times is the common sand blast. Suppose you desire to letter a piece of marble for a gravestone; you cover the stone with a sheet of wax no thicker than a wafer, then cut in the wax the name, date, etc., leaving the marble exposed. Now pass it under the blast, and the wax will not be injured at all, but the sand will cut letters deep into the stone.

Pluck Wanted.

How many young fellows, starting in life, say: "If somebody would only give me a start I could succeed." Oh! no! It is not the start that is wanted, it is the pluck to make the start yourself, and trust for help afterwards. One-half, say, more; two-thirds of the young men now growing up, lack the confidence to put their shoulder to the wheel and push for themselves. They want to get on top of the business wheel and get some one else to start, when they imagine it will continue to roll, taking them along with it. Looking back over the acquaintances of our youth—and doubtless many men can do the same—we can remember several who were given just such aid as they asked for. They were placed on top of the wheel of business, and a good start given. The wheel rolled; and in the course of time the young man found himself beneath the wheel instead of on top. Others did their own pushing. They began on the bottom, and as the wheel revolved they found themselves nearer and nearer the top. It requires pluck, thought, confidence in your own ability to make a living, even if your present business scheme should fail, and a hopeful heart which only rebounds from adversity and gathers a wealth of experience in every failure. These are the qualities which a poor man young or old, must have if he would become rich, and they are what government or legislation cannot give him. Those men who are born rich are not always the richest in the end. In fact, in this country, they too often become the poorest. The start they had did them no good, for it did not teach them self reliance.

Northern Pacific Railroad. From the New Northwest.] The Directors of this Company, at their August meeting, adopted a definite line of location for the Pen d'Oreille Division, and issued orders to prepare the line for immediate construction. Proposals for ties and timber have already been advertised for. The work of grading will be commenced next month, and it is intended to complete at least one hundred miles, eastward from the head of navigation on the Columbia river, next summer.

The balance of the Division, extending to Pen d'Oreille Lake, in the Territory of Idaho, will be put under contract next spring. The completion of this Division, of about two hundred miles, will practically open a highway from the Rocky Mountains, to the Pacific ocean. The Columbia river is now navigated by steamers, from the ocean to the western end of the division, near the mouth of Snake river. Lake Pen d'Oreille, and Clark's Fork run hundred miles eastward. It is therefore certain, that upon the completion of this two hundred miles of road, which will occur not later than the year 1881, seven hundred and fifty miles of combined rail and water transportation will connect western Montana with the Pacific ocean.

Before that time, eastern Montana will be connected by rail with Lake Superior and all the East. Progress upon the construction of the Missouri Division is now so well assured that without doubt the locomotive whistle will resound in the valley of the Yellowstone before the close of 1880. The contractors are pushing their work with vigor, laying more than a mile of track a day, and will complete their one hundred miles west of Bismarck next month.

Our Next Territorial Legislature. The following is a list of the members of the Legislative Assembly that will convene at Olympia in October, 1879. The Council will be composed of six Republicans and three Democrats; the House, of seventeen Republicans and thirteen Democrats; thus making a Republican majority, on joint ballot, of seven votes:

Elliott Cline (D).—From Jefferson, Clallam, Island and San Juan.  
Frank T. Cook (R).—Pierce, Mason and Chehalis.  
J. H. Day (R).—Walla Walla.  
G. S. Dudley (R).—King.  
R. O. Dunbar (R).—Clark, Skamania, Klickitat and Yakima.  
J. B. Ladd (D).—Cowlitz, Wahkiakum and Pacific.  
J. McGlynn (R).—Kitsap, Snohomish and Whatcom.  
L. M. Ringer (D).—Columbia, Whitman and Stevens.  
Amos Tullis (R).—Thurston and Lewis.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.  
C. Catlin (D).—Cowlitz.  
Geo. H. Stewart (R) and B. F. Shaw (D).—Clark.  
D. C. Guernsey (R.) and T. C. Fray (R).—Columbia.  
M. V. Harper (D).—Clark, Skamania and White (D).—King.  
C. P. Twiss (D).—Lewis.  
M. R. Tilley (R).—Chehalis and Pacific.  
J. E. Gandy (R).—Pierce.  
F. C. Purdy (D).—Pierce & Mason.  
D. B. Ward (R.). L. P. Smith (R) and Wm. H. White (D).—King.  
H. Blackman (D).—Snohomish.  
S. W. Hovey (R).—Kitsap.  
Alfred Snyder (R).—Kitsap and Jefferson.

A. H. Tucker (D).—Jefferson.  
Henry Roeder (D).—Whatcom.  
S. Troy (D).—Clallam and San Juan.  
Peter D. Jorup (D).—Island.  
Jas. A. Perkins (R).—Whitman.  
John A. Taylor (R).—Marr P. Coil (R.). J. M. Dewar (R.) and D. J. Storms (D).—Walla Walla.  
Levi P. Burdett (R).—Yakima.  
J. R. Stevens.

SENATORS.  
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S. Troy (D).—Clallam and San Juan.  
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WESTERN WASHINGTON.

Wheat on the plain near Vancouver averaged 20 bushels to the acre. The second crop of clover in Clarke county is now being cut, and it is good. In the vicinity of La Conner harvest hands are receiving from \$1.50 to \$2 a day. Work on the new lighthouse near Port Townsend was to commence last Monday. The grain of Clarke county is now about all secured, and a large portion of it threshed out.

On the last trip of the steamship Alaska 6,000 sacks of grain were taken from La Conner to San Francisco. A gentleman of Oregon is making arrangements to dike the Olympia marsh with a patent steam-diker. He says he will dike for \$2.50 per square rod.

A large Columbia river salmon, says the Seattle Intelligencer, was caught in the bay near this city yesterday, by an Italian fisherman, which was distinctly branded on the side "H. G." The mark must have been put on with a red-hot iron brand, in the same manner as stock is branded, and the question is, where and by whom was it done?

TELEGRAPHIC. General News. The stock of Feist, Frank & Co., at San Francisco, has been attached for \$200,000. On the night of Sept. 25, a fire in Deadwood destroyed property to the amount of nearly \$2,000,000. There is little or no insurance.

A meeting of the Army of the Tennessee will be called at Chicago on the 5th and 6th of November, at which time Grant is expected there. In Carroll, Iowa, a fire recently destroyed a portion of the business center of the town, entailing a loss of from \$150,000 to \$200,000. Insurance, \$25,000.

While a party of young men were out hunting in the Panhandle country, in Texas, an attack was made by Indians, Sept. 11, and seven of their number killed after a fight of two days.

The following prices are ruling in the Olympia market: For hay, \$9 to \$10 per ton; potatoes, 50c to 75c per bushel; oats, 40 to 50 c; wheat, 90 to \$1.20; chop feed, \$25 to \$30 per ton; shorts, \$25 to \$30 per ton; bran, \$20; flour, \$5.50 to \$6.00 per barrel; cheese, 15 to 20c per lb.; butter, 20 to 25c; bacon, 12 1/2 to 15c; beef, 10 to 12c; hams, 12 1/2 to 15c; shoulers, 4 to 4 1/2c; corn, retailing at 5 to 10c; mutton, 2 1/2 to 3c gross, retailing at 6 to 10c; veal, 2 1/2 to 3c gross, retailing at 4 to 10c; wool, 20c; Cal. onions, 4c; Cal. cabbage, 4c; eggs, per dozen, 25 to 35c.

POST OFFICES IN WASH. TER. CHEHALIS COUNTY. Cedarville, Chehalis Point, Elma, Hoquiam, Montesano, Oakville, Satsop, Staron. CLALLAM COUNTY. Battle Ground, Brush Prairie, Fort Plain, Martin's Bluff, Pioneer, Stoughton, Union Ridge, Vancouver, Washouak, Hayes, La Conner. COLUMBIA. Alpawa, Annetta, Burksville, Dayton, Patina, Pataha Prairie, Tukannon, Marcon. COWLITZ. Castle Rock, Freeport, Kalama, Lower Cowlitz, Monticello, Mt. Coffin, Oak Point, Pekin, Silver Lake, Cowicoman, Olegua. ISLAND. Compeville, Coveland, Dugally, Oak Harbor, Utsalady. JEFFERSON. Port Discovery, Port Ludlow, Port Townsend. KING. Black River, Duwamish, Fall City, Seattle, Slaughter, Snoqualmie, Squak, White River, Oacella, Renton. KITSAP. Fort Blakely, Port Gamble, Port Madison, Port Orchard, Seabeck, Teckitt. KLIKIKAT. Block House, Columbus, Goldendale, Klickitat, White Salmon, Fulda. LEWIS. Algernon, Bolsfort, Chehalis, Clagatto, Cowlitz, Glen Eden, Little Falls, Meadow Brook, Mossy Rock, Napanine, Newaukum, Skookum Chuck, Silver Creek, Winlock, Newaukum Prairie. MASON. Arcadia, Oakland, Skokomish, Mamlich. PACIFIC. Bruceport, Brookfield, Knappaon, Oysterville, Riverside, South Bend, Unity, Woodward's Landing, Ilwaco, Naselle. PIERCE. Elhi, Sumner, Lake View, New Tacoma, Puyallup, Steilacoom City, Tacoma, Alderton, Oring, Wilkeson, Muck, Hillhurst. SNOHOMISH. Centerville, Lowell, Mukilteo, Snohomish, Tulalip, Park Place, Stanwood. SAK JEAN. San Juan, Lopez, Orcas, East Sound, Friday Harbor. SKAMANIA. Cascades. STEVENS. Crab Creek, Four Lakes, Fort Colville, Hangman's Creek, Pine Grove, Rock Creek, Rosalie, Spokane Bridge, Spokane Falls, Union Ridge, Walker's Prairie. THURSTON. Coal Bank, Beaver, Mima Prairie, Olympia, Tenaquott, Tenino, Tanwaver, Yelm. WAHKIACUM. Cathlamet, Eagle Cliff, Skamokaway, Waterford. WALLA WALLA. Waitsburg, Walla Walla, Whitman, Wallula. WHITMAN. Cedar Creek, Colfax, Ewartsville, Palouse, Ovensburg, Steptoe, Union Falls, Walton, Cliftonville. WHATCOM. Cedar Grove, Guemes, La Conner, Lumli, Umanai, Lynden, Nootsack, Point Willam, Samsish, Seabeck, Semiamoo, Ship Harbor, Ship Island, Skagit, Truder, Whatcom, Falsich, Mount Vernon. YAKIMA. Atlatnum, Ellensburg, Fort Simco, Klitas, Komowock, Naum, Pickett Grove, Selah, Yakima. Money Order Offices.

OUR TERRITORY.

For the benefit of inquirers, and in order to make our papers 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 Sierras) 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 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 sage brush—the home of the wonderful sage hen—extend over a large scope of country; there the hunter who is willing to labor, and enjoys a luxurious home, there success generally follows an earnest effort. But it is necessary that we write, also, particularly about Western Washington. In this portion of the Territory rains are of more frequent occurrence than east of the mountains. The average amount of rain falling here annually is about 83 inches, against 43 in New York and 22 in San Francisco. It is generally acknowledged that we have a very healthy country; but it is not so good for weak lungs and consumptive diseases as the mountain air at a higher altitude east of the mountains. In relation to the seasons, we will notice that Spring is generally accompanied with a heavy rain, which is followed by a few days of sunshine. Summer, with us, is delightfully pleasant and dry, with cool breezes; autumn days are not oppressively hot between the Cascade mountains and the coast as they are in the country lying east of the Missouri river, and a goodly portion of country lying west of the river of golden wheat. We have, as a general rule, splendid weather in the fall with occasionally a spell of gloomy dampness, which is in strange contrast with the brightness and splendor of our Summer days. Winter is generally with us; it rains frequently in this season, but the thermometer does not often fall below 32.

Among the natural resources of this country are the immense forests of timber which cover the greater portion of Western Washington, where grow the fir, cedar, hemlock, maple, alder, ash, scrub oak, cottonwood, &c.; extensive coal fields, which are only dimly represented by what we can, with propriety, expect to see; vast sheets of water, for power and commerce, and which furnish a home for immense numbers of the finny tribe, such as halibut, cod, flounders, dogfish, salmon, trout, herring, sardines, &c., and extensive beds of clams and oysters; comparatively fair mines of gold, silver, iron, lead, zinc, copper, and platinum; a beautiful reward to the tiller of the soil.

Government lands can be obtained in this Territory at from \$1.25 to \$2.50 per acre. Persons are also privileged to exercise their homestead rights, and settle on agricultural lands. There are some prairie lands to be taken up; but they are generally a considerable distance from the coast, and are not so desirable as the vine maple, alder and salmobery brushwood, are the best on which to make permanent improvements. Although the work of clearing these lands under contract is difficult and slow, yet the productivity of the soil more than repays the effort. The price of improved land ranges from 5 to \$10 per acre, according to locality.

Among the products natural to this climate and our seasons, we do not find the vast variety that is enumerated in some of our neighboring countries. Timothy hay averages from 2 to 2 1/2 tons per acre, and will bring from \$8 to \$12 per ton. Clover hay will bring from \$5 to \$8 per acre; 90c to \$1; barley produces a good crop, about 50 to 60 bushels per acre, 35 to 50c; oats, 40 to 50 bushels per acre, 50 to 80c; turnips, carrots, beets, parsnips, cabbages, &c., yield enormous crops. Corn, in this part of the Territory, is a staple product, but green corn, for table use, can be easily raised.

The stock of this Territory, from the eastern side of the Pacific, is sadly below par. Cattle herds are made up of common grades; cause ponds trap the trails from the mountains down into the valleys; flocks of common sheep graze on the prairies; the few hogs raised here are of the same fair, and the poultry kept is principally of the barn yard variety. But we are pleased to notice, a marked improvement in stock has begun, and it will be beneficial.

Apples, pears, plums and cherries yield abundantly in their season, and fruit is plentiful in the fall. Grapes and peaches do not naturally produce good crops in this climate. In the summer time, the fruit of the man or fig, and the poultry kept is principally of the barn yard variety. But we are pleased to notice, a marked improvement in stock has begun, and it will be beneficial.

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