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The Most Terrible Punisher of the Blood Yet Discovered.
Cures all Humors, from a Common Eruption to the Worst Scrofula.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

Northeastern Washington

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

N. P. R. R.

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

SPOKAN FALLS,

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

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

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- 19 miles east of the Idaho line;
- 23 miles west of Clear Lake;
- 47 miles west of Tom d'Oreille lake;
- 10 miles north of Four Lake country;
- 327 miles (by proposed line of N. P. R.) east of Tacoma.

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Crab Creek, Four Lakes, Fort Colville, Hangman's Creek, Pine Grove, Rock Creek, Rosalie, Spokan Bridge, Spokan Falls, Union Ridge, Walker's Prairie.

Giving Advice.

To give advice is an easy thing to do. It is also a pleasant task to perform—makes one feel complacent and self-satisfied as if one had done a good act; performed a righteous duty. Taking advice is altogether another thing, and that person who can calmly, meekly and patiently swallow the dose, and bless the giver, is a Christian indeed and has the soul of a martyr. Many people—good, kind, disinterested souls—seem to imagine that they were especially appointed by Providence to set the world aright; to advise, counsel and direct their fellow-beings; to tell them how to properly act on all occasions. Generously and kindly they offer us advice—good advice—sound advice—advice full of wisdom—and yet their effort in our behalf is unappreciated; ungrateful human nature refuses to take advice in a proper spirit, be it ever so sound and good. Each individual of us labors under the impression that we are capable of understanding and managing our own affairs, and it disagrees with us to be told how to do so by others. Advice is utterly repugnant to human mind, and advice-giving people are considered the most tiresome and disagreeable class of persons. If advice-givers would only practice what they preach, perhaps their counsel would be more appreciated. But when those individuals who tear around, snap, snarl, kick over chairs, slam doors, and otherwise allow their angry passion to rise on the least provocation, talk to us of meekness and patience, refer to "soft answers," and advise us to cultivate sweetness and quietness of temper, we do not value their kindness as we should. When persons who are naturally lazy, and never labor when they can avoid it, preach to us of the value of industrious habits; talk of the "little busy bee;" advise us to be energetic, we fall to appreciate their counsel. When we are advised how best to accomplish our work, or manage our business, by persons who cannot reasonably be expected to know anything about it, it does not agree with us. A farmer is not expected to know how to edit a paper, and yet farmers sometimes feel called upon to advise editors how to conduct their journals. The editor, in return, informs the farmer when and how to plant potatoes and harvest his crops. People who had never looked into a medical book feel perfectly competent to advise the doctor as to the proper treatment to pursue in curing his patients. People who have never studied theology think they could improve upon the minister's sermon, and advise him how to better apply his texts. Old bachelors, whom no one would expect to know anything regarding the subject, feel called upon to offer advice to women on a "dress reform." Old maids write words of advice and counsel to mothers, as if bringing up and rightly controlling their children. When we are sick, we send for a physician, ask and accept his advice, swallow his pills and pay the bill. When we have been cheated, or have cheated others, and are compelled to do so, we seek the advice of a lawyer and he pockets a fee. For moral and religious advice we go to church, and, if we do our duty, contribute something to pay for the counsel we have received. When we want to give advice to others, and if it agrees with our feelings and opinions, it is acceptable. Free advice, given unsought, is not retained, is distasteful, disagreeable and unpleasant. It is something we dislike, and refuse to accept.

Work and Worry.

"Studying too hard," "over-worked," are charged with many deaths, but not wisely. Trouble kills. It is a very rare thing for a man to think himself to death, unless connected with something more or less distressing. Study is a bliss to the student—he had rather study than eat; the sound of the dinner bell is always unwelcome. The greatest students in moral philosophy, and divinity, and physics (not physics), have lived long, and worked efficiently to foreword and beyond. Thought is to the brain what exercise is to the physical constitution; it keeps the channels of life clear, the blood-vessels unobstructed, and the vital fluid courses along them, distributing newness of life and vigor of action to the latest hour of existence, while the want of thought brings stagnation to the circulation, and causes man to drivel and sleep in old age—dead as to everything except as to eating and dozing and hovering over a fire. Men may study ever so hard, and after fifty years may study with comfort and advantage for 5, 10 and 15 hours, day after day; and, if the studies are pleasurable, they promote the general well-being of the system, both physical and mental, if only abundant sleep is had, with a regular supply of simple and nourishing food, sitting down to meals in pleasant moods, and allowing a good half hour before study is resumed. Many of our literary men die prematurely, not from over-study, but from depressing mental states and irregular or excessive eating and drinking. It is haste, rather than steady, continuous labor of body or mind, which hurries multitudes to their graves scores of years before their time. With all haste there is impatience, irritability, worry. The fastest trains, the fleetest steamers, the first trotters, everywhere command premiums. To save time, "night boats" are patronized, breakfast is bolted, the morning paper read on the cars, and everything done under high pressure. But, just as certainly as a bank balance, rapidly drawn upon, melts away before it was expected, so does this reserve of vital stamina disappear—its use up—and the man dies in his prime, at the very moment, often, when he had just got into a position where he could afford to enjoy himself.

Causes of Insanity.

It is not necessary for any person purpose to go over the whole list of the causes of insanity—which old Burton has so quaintly described in his *Anatomy of Melancholy*; for this catalogue, ingenious and labored as it is, would be found still wanting in the statement of the main causes of modern insanity, at least in some of our States. The report of the Asylum at Utica, New York, presents the astounding fact that by far the largest number of insane, (232 in a total of 410), whose occupations were known were farmers' housekeepers, that is to say mostly farmers' wives. Such a fact cannot be pressed too strongly upon public attention. It comes as a revelation that the monotonous and laborious life of a large class of woman who have little or no relaxation or rest from the drudgery of the house and farm and from the pains and duties of maternity, is more liable to unsettle the mind and destroy the reason than a life of greater mental and social activity. Such a fact represents the tolls, suffering life of vast numbers. Farmers' wives are as a rule terribly overworked. Sick or well their labors must be performed; and kind-hearted, are never considerate enough to think of the necessity of affording their wives needed rest and recreation. Most of the patients of this class in the Utica asylum were between twenty and forty years of age. Very few were illiterate, but very few had more than a common school education. The fact that so many more women than men in this class go into the Asylums would seem to settle the question as to which usually has the harder time of it the farmer or the farmer's wife. In the asylums of the Pacific coast, the proportion of men is greater than that of women, but this is due to special causes, mainly of a local character, which in course of time will doubtless be much modified. Dr. J. F. Adams, of Massachusetts, in report to the board of health of that state not long ago, presented a large array of startling facts regarding the ill-health of women in the agricultural districts. His facts and conclusions corroborate in a remarkable manner the statements concerning insanity furnished by the report from the Utica asylum.—Ez.

How It Works.

Just as soon as men commence earning a little more than it costs them to live they are quite apt to increase their expenses, live in better style, dress more extravagantly, spend money for traveling and other luxuries until before they are aware of it their annual outgo exceeds their yearly income, and bankruptcy and ruin will surely be the result. Every tenth year the Federal Government takes a census and endeavors to obtain all the facts of general importance. In 1870 it inquired closely into the amount of outgo our people were subject to, for the single item of interest, and it was ascertained that we then paid every year for interest alone, seven hundred and twenty million dollars, or twenty dollars apiece for every man, woman and child in the nation; while the savings of the people were less than seven hundred millions. What resulted? Those figures became public, and we had the crash of 1873. People saw that those figures meant bankruptcy, and bankruptcy soon came with a rush. Confidence is soon withdrawn from a man or business the moment that it is known that the expenses exceed the income. We cling to a man that has prospered in business, until we are positive that he is spending more than he earns, then our confidence is withdrawn.—Denver Republican.

Reserved Power.

Our highest conception of power is an indefinite one. We express that indefinite conception by the terms infinite, incomprehensible, omnipotent. It is not what we see or comprehend, but that which is beyond, unseen and reserved, that challenges our admiration and commands our reverence. When we can fully comprehend or measure the physical, moral or intellectual power of a being, we can have no reverence for that being. Reverence is a tribute to the incomprehensible. The highest type of power is intellectual. Physical power is but the result of mental energies. The locomotive, the highest embodiment of physical power, may excite our wonder, but never command our reverence, because we fully understand the nature and cause of its operative forces. Then there is behind or beyond it a mental, or creative power which brought it into being, kindled its lungs of fire, and infused into its steel members a portion of its own mental power—like as the Creator of man breathed into his nostrils the breath of life, and he became a living monument of Divine power. The locomotive is the highest type of human power—man of Divine power. In our estimate of the intellectual power of man it is always an important point to know whether what we see or hear is a full measure of his mental forces. If it is, and he leaves on our mind no impression of a reserved force or power we could command, if desirable, he sensibly diminishes our admiration. Splendid may be the oration, all aflame with convincing logic and burning eloquence, if we feel it is not all of the man, but that there is an unfathomed depth of power in reserve, our admiration is greatly heightened thereby. Webster, great as his performances showed him to be—in a statement, irresistible in logic, grand in his conceptions of truth and matchless in its delivery—yet the admiration of his friends and the dread of his enemies rested not so much on what he did as what they believed him capable of doing. He never delivered a speech in his life that his friends or enemies accepted as a full measure of his intellectual power. The impression always left was that there was a grand force in reserve. We are constantly, but insensibly, it may be, applying this rule in our estimate of the intellectual power of men. He who is growing mentally from day to day and from year to year generally impresses others with the belief of reserved power. But in order that this rule may apply in a marked manner, there must be enough intellectual force developed at first to arrest attention and command respect; afterwards it must broaden and deepen and ascend to the full command of every occasion. If so, it always leaves the impression of reserved force. Belief that the man will be great if the occasion shall require intellectual greatness always intensifies our respect for his intellectual capacities.

Married Chinamen.

From the Sacramento Bee.]
On the land owned by J. V. Simmons, located near Courtland, in Sacramento county, is a colony of Chinamen who have settled down to the cultivation of the ground on the cooperative plan, and who have thus far been very successful in their undertaking. The colony is composed of male Mongolians, with the exception of two white women, who are married to Chinamen belonging to the settlement. One of these women came to this State from Baltimore some time since. In the latter city she obtained a second grade certificate as a teacher in the public schools, where she taught. On arriving in San Francisco from the East the woman passed an examination and obtained a first grade certificate as a teacher in that city. Shortly afterwards she went to Salinas and there taught school. While in Salinas she became acquainted with the Chinaman who is now her husband, who was at that time employed as a cook in the family where the school teacher boarded. The acquaintance ripened into a warmer feeling, and she desired to elevate him and his race and deemed the course she was taking to be the best method of so doing. After marrying her Mongolian husband, she moved with him to the settlement near Courtland and the couple are now about to engage in the business of manufacturing the clothing required by the other members of the colony.

Denver, the metropolis of Colorado.

The people of Dayton, W. T., want, need, and declare they must have a railroad. As an inducement to capitalists to give heed to their wants they offer to ship \$100,000 worth of freight the first season. Dayton is one of the chief business centers of Eastern Washington, is rapidly improving and only needs rapid transportation facilities to the Columbia to become the commercial metropolis of that region.

Somebody's coming from the dew.

Somebody's coming from the dew, somebody's coming from the dew, when the old man remarked, "An' yer bet yer sweet life, Maria, he'll think a thunder storm's let loose when he gets here."

Labor, Physical and Mental.

The power of labor is visible everywhere—we need only look at improvements around us to see it. It is limited only by the skill of the laborer. A good, well cultivated brain is vastly more essential to the power of labor than good muscle, though the latter is very necessary as far as it goes; but all the physical force of men and animals could alone effect comparatively little. Look at our great cities and see what an immense amount of labor it required to build them; but the labor itself is small compared with the skill required to manage and apply that labor to advantage. A horse may pull a wagon, but he cannot make one; a man who is a skillful machanic can both make and pull a wagon. The topknot and the house-painter may apply the brush as vigorously and with as much more physical labor than an artist, yet never be able to produce as great results. A man may be a giant physically; if he has no skill or mental power of applying his labor properly, he is no better than a horse. If the power of labor did not extend beyond mere physical strength, we should have no splendid buildings, fine monuments, great railroads, and public improvements; our domestic machinery and conveniences would be sadly deficient. The great Niagara has a power in its own way that challenges the wonder and admiration of the world; but what is it after all. A great noisy, turbulent bully of a river that makes every foot of earth tremble with its power and fills the air with the mist of its breath, threatening to destroy everything that comes in its reach; while those quiet, unassuming little streams that pass through our meadows and valleys, are turning the grist mill, saw mill, woolen mill, iron factory, and carrying heavy burdens of freight, these bustling Niagara does nothing but make a monotonous display of power. The little streams are adapted to the mental power of man, by which their power of usefulness is limited only by the age of man and the world; while Niagara is a mere thing of power without the utility, reminding us of a great many men and boys in the world. They have physical or brute force—great, ignorant, noisy, conceited, of no earthly use beyond a natural curiosity. Labor is powerful only when directed by the necessary skill to direct it. The savage has all the physical power of labor for constructing railroads, steamships, machinery—but he lacks the skill; consequently his labor has no constructive or real power. Labor has great power when backed with good brains, but mere physical labor, without skill, is comparatively a weak thing.—Cultivator.

Loans in the Barn.

Here and there may be seen stables and barns with broken windows, loose boards, holes in the roofs or doors and windows that gape open. Through the openings the cold air will leak in, and the warm air will leak out. Although these leaks the farmer's profits disappear—very silently, it is true, but not the less steadily and constantly. While his cattle stand and shiver in the cool, sharp nights, or steam under the penetrating rain storms or snow, with every shiver there disappears a quantity of the fodder from the barn, as well as some milk from the cows, some fat from the sheep and some eggs from the poultry. The farmer complains that the cows are rough, that "there is no good in feed," that the pigs do not fatten as fast as they should, and that there are no eggs. Well, an annual caudal use up all its food in keeping warm, and at the same time make milk, fat, wool or eggs. These are made from food, and from only the surplus of the food, after the bodily wants and needs are supplied. In the polar regions, a man needs six pounds of fat meat and the same of bread for his daily meals, while an East Indian needs but a pound of rice for a day's subsistence. When working in the northern woods in the depth of winter, with the thermometer far below zero for weeks at a time, the lumberman eats with relish, high lumps of fat clear pork, with his daily two pounds of bread and liberal masses of bean soup. Food of this kind would sicken a man were he to look at it in the harvest field. All this food goes to make up the waste of heat from the body during the excessive cold. It is precisely so in the barn, or in the pig-pen. If these are kept so warm that water will never freeze in them, much less food is needed by the animals than if the air is far below a freezing temperature.—Farmers' Magazine.

Never leave what you undertake until you can reach your arms around it and clench your hands on the other side.

"Never leave what you undertake until you can reach your arms around it and clench your hands on the other side," says a recently published book for young men. But what if the arms are too short? "Honesty is the best policy," on the part of the buyer as well as the seller. When we have more honest customers we shall have more honest merchants.

Recovery of Damages.

The following is an act, as passed by the last Legislature, to provide for recovery of damages for injuries caused by the use of intoxicating liquors. SECTION 1. BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF THE TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON. Every husband, wife, child, parent, guardian, employer or other person, who shall be injured in person or property, or means of support by any intoxicated person, or in consequence of the intoxication, habitual or otherwise, of any person, shall have a right of action in his or her own name, severally or jointly against any person or persons, who shall, by selling or giving intoxicating liquors have caused the intoxication, in whole or in part of such person; or any person or persons, owning, renting, leasing, or permitting the occupation of any building or premises, or having knowledge that intoxicating liquors are to be sold therein, or who having leased the same for other purposes, shall knowingly permit therein the sale of intoxicating liquors, shall, if any such liquors sold or given therein, having caused, in whole or in part, the intoxication of any person be liable severally or jointly with the persons selling or giving the intoxicating liquors as aforesaid, for all damages sustained, and the same may be recovered in a civil action in any court of competent jurisdiction. A married woman may bring such action in her own name, and all damages recovered by her shall inure to her separate use; and all damages recovered by a minor under this act, may be paid either to such minor, or to such persons in trust for him, or on such terms as the court may direct. In case of the death of either party, the action and right of action, to or against his executor or administrator shall survive.

Sec. 2. No license for the sale of intoxicating liquors shall hereafter be granted without the consent in writing of the owner or lessor of the building or premises in which the business is to be conducted; and the paper containing such written consent shall be kept on file by the officer issuing such license.

Sec. 3. Any owner or lessor of real estate who shall pay any money on account of his liability incurred under this act for any act of his tenant, may, in a civil action, recover of such tenant the money so paid.

Sec. 4. This act shall not be so construed as to make any lessor or owner of any building or premises held under lease at the date of the passage of this act, liable under the provisions hereof for any damages resulting from the lawful sale or giving away of spirituous or intoxicating liquors on said premises during the term of said lease.

Sec. 5. This act to take effect and be in force from and after its approval.

As food, eggs are exceedingly nutritious.

They are easy of digestion, and when the shell is included, they may be said to contain in themselves all that is required for the construction of the body. It has been claimed for them that they may be served in about 600 ways, although it is generally found that the more simply they are prepared the more they are approved. Although other eggs than those of birds are eaten—for instance, turtles' eggs—it is generally conceded that the eggs of the common fowl and of the plover possess the richest and sweetest flavor. An ordinary hen's eggs weighs from one and a half to two and a half ounces avoirdupois; and the quantity of dry solid matter contained in it amounts to about 200 grains. In 100 parts, about five parts consist of shell, sixty of white and thirty of yolk. The white of the egg, contains a larger proportion of water than the yolk. It contains no fatty matter, but consists chiefly of albumen in a dissolved state. All the fatty matter of the egg is accumulated in the yolk, which contains relatively a smaller proportion of nitrogenous matter, and a larger proportion of solid matter, than the white. It is said that raw eggs are more easily digested than the cooked ones. A hard boiled egg presents a decided resistance to gastric solution.

Denver, the metropolis of Colorado.

Denver, the metropolis of Colorado, is making rapid strides towards greatness according to the *Tribune* of that city which says: "It is not only the number but the character of our improvement that mark the present building season so far in advance of its predecessors. Although Denver long since passed from the mushroom stage of architecture into that of substantial and even handsome buildings, she is now taking rank with New York and Chicago in the matter of imposing business blocks and elegant residences. The future of Denver no man can forecast further than the absolute certainty that it will be a city of 50,000 people within a year or two, and of 100,000 within five years. In this view of the case almost any improvement in the way of substantial building cannot help but be a good investment."

Honesty is the best policy.

"Honesty is the best policy," on the part of the buyer as well as the seller. When we have more honest customers we shall have more honest merchants.

A GOOD AND PROPER LAW.

The important laws passed by the legislature of Washington Territory at the recent session was an act to equalize valuations of property for assessment of taxes. It is an act of which the Territory has long stood in need.

By the war with the Utes public attention has been drawn anew to our system of dealing with the Indians of the country, and public opinion is for the time once more unanimous in pointing out the errors of the system and in demanding that it be thoroughly reformed.

But, while the subject is under examination this time we are getting in condensed shape some important information as to the number of Indians under the wardship of the government and area number of lands they are permitted to hold in useless occupancy.

The attention of all concerned, and this class will include every permanent resident of the Territory, is called to the open letter of President Anderson, on University topics, to be found below. Under the guidance and control of Mr. Anderson, our Territorial school has grown from an institution of primary learning to a little short of the leading institutions of learning on the Coast.

It is expected that the apparatus and reference books provided for by an appropriation of \$300 by the Legislature will be secured in time for use during the winter term, which begins December 1, 1879. At that time classes will be organized in Natural Philosophy, Conic Sections, Common School Book-keeping and Counting House Book-keeping.

Timber depredations have caused the Government a vast amount of loss and annoyance during the past year. These have been greatest among the pine trees of the Territories of Florida, Alabama and Mississippi, where trees are wanted only set on fire by cattle owners after the turpentine yield has been exhausted.

Do not despise the opinion of the world; you might as well say that you care not for the light of the sun because you can use a candle.

What England Lost in Oregon.

A GLOWING DESCRIPTION OF OREGON, WASHINGTON TERRITORY AND THE COLUMBIA WILDERNESS.

If thecession of Oregon to the United States by the Ashburton treaty of 1846 was in reality eventually determined by the consideration that the territory was not worth keeping, it must be allowed that the grounds for the decision were singularly erroneous.

It is a question whether any modern edition of the Bible, however ably translated can ever be popular with the present generation, if, in fact, with the generation that succeeded. To many minds, the idea of altering a sentence or word in the sacred volume seems like a wicked and incalculable innovation.

Be and continue poor, young man, while others around you grow rich by fraud and dishonesty; be without power or power, while others beg their way upward; bear the pain of disappointed hopes, while others gain the accomplishment of theirs by flattery; forego the gracious pressure of the hand, for which others strive and crawl. Wrap yourself up in your own virtues, and seek a friend and your daily bread.

There is a new Northern Pacific bonanza in the shape of vast beds of coal in the Yellowstone country. At a distance of about 130 miles from Bismarck the grade of the road cuts through a bed of coal fourteen feet thick. Evidence of the existence of this coal over a wide area is in sight.

"Marriage with a tinge of Romance," is what they call it in Kansas when the old man rides after the couple and shoots the hat off the bridegroom's head with a bullet from an army carbine.

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OUR TERRITORY.

For the benefit of inquirers, and in order to make our paper especially interesting to those anticipating a removal to this Territory, we have prepared the following information: Washington Territory lies north of the State of Oregon, and extends north to British Columbia; the Pacific ocean washes its shores on the west, while it reaches out toward the east about 340 miles.

Revision of the Bible. It is a question whether any modern edition of the Bible, however ably translated can ever be popular with the present generation, if, in fact, with the generation that succeeded.

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, spruce, cottonwood, &c., extensive coal mines, which are only dimly represented by what we can see, and which furnish a home for immense numbers of the busy folk, such as millwrights, sawyers, carpenters, blacksmiths, hatters, shoemakers, etc., and extensive beds of clams and oysters, comparable only to those of the Pacific coast, and rich valleys which yield up a bountiful 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 acquire their homestead rights, and settle on agricultural lands. There are some prairie lands to be taken up, but they are of considerable distance from settlements and schools. Bottom lands, where vine maple, alder and salmisherry brush grow, are the best on which to make permanent improvements.

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