

A WORD TO IMMIGRANTS.

The very different condition of this section of the country from that from which many new comers have just emigrated, and its climate, resources and prospects, may be an excuse to speak of it in all its various aspects. Many of them—particularly from the western prairies—are not likely at first to be pleased with the appearance of our heavily timbered lands and the absence of large, rich rolling prairies. Our territory is very large, and after diligent examination they usually find places of settlement which are perfectly satisfactory. Among the bottom lands of the rivers are found our most fertile lands, and generally covered with a thick undergrowth of brush or timber, but which are easily cleared. Such places are often found close at hand, but on account of timber and brush for a long time escape observation. New comers who desire to select homes will lose nothing by giving the country a careful investigation. Every part of the Territory contains thousands of acres of good available lands for the settler. They are wild as nature has made them, and to subdue and put them into cultivation requires plenty of hard labor. But the sure return in a few years is a good home and a competency. A settler in a new country must not expect the comforts and conveniences at first of an old settled community. These must come as the country becomes densely settled, as towns are built, schools and churches established, roads made, and the settler has accumulated the necessities and comforts of a home around him. No country, considering its rugged aspect, is more easily subjugated. It takes but a short time, and little expense, except labor, for a settler to make a home. He finds a market for his products at an easy distance, and an increasing demand for all he may produce. No terrific storms, insects or other depredators are prevalent to destroy his crops. No country is more free from these things than the region around Puget Sound. The climate is mild, and a farmer does not have to labor one half of the year to secure provender for the other half. But little is required to be kept on hand for severe winters. The country is healthy, and subject to as few diseases as any in the world. Tilling the land is not the only occupation of many who will come here to make homes. But these must not expect to make fortunes without an effort. There are many occupations in which people can soon earn a competency, but diligent application and employment must be used to attain it. Speculation in wild lands and railroad cities are dangerous, and much injury has been done by it. But for capital honestly employed the opportunities are great in all parts of the Territory, to establish new industries and develop the resources of the country. Every

day is bringing forth new opportunities of the safe establishment of such enterprises, as population increases and the demands of the country require them. We welcome every new comer who desires to make this his future home, and we are glad to help them all that we can.—*Olympia Transcript.*

TIMBER OF THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST.

Our extensive forests consist of yellow fir, cedar, pine, spruce, hemlock, and in smaller quantity oak, maple, cottonwood, ash, dogwood and alder. The fir is the staple, both in quantity and the uses to which it may be applied. It is successfully used for the construction of large and durable ships, and all the purposes of civilization—houses, fencing, furniture and heat. Cedar in sufficient quantity exists to supply the demand for material calculated to withstand the moisture of the climate. The bark of hemlock is of excellent quality for tanning, and is used for that purpose. For wagons and farm implements the oak is in use, much of which is as firm and elastic as the oak obtained in other countries. Most of the material, however, for such purposes is imported. The cottonwood, found in large tracts along the streams, makes good rails, and is a source of industry for the manufacture of barrels. Staves of this wood are sent by the ship load to San Francisco. The maple to this time has not been devoted to purposes of utility, at least of general use. The trees grow readily when planted. Were large areas planted in suitable soil, it is possible the result would be valuable timber. Furniture, durable and elegant, is manufactured in the Northwest of fir and ash. The ash is not of the large growth found elsewhere, but is firm and tough. Its growth is in contrast with the fir. In every portion of this wide extended territory west of the Cascades may be found huge firs, often as high as 300 feet, straight as the line of a plumb. The chestnut and walnut are not found, except as grown by the settlers. Chestnuts and walnuts, rivaling those found elsewhere in size and fullness, have been grown by cultivation. Most of the trees growing in the forests of the Atlantic States will grow in the Pacific Northwest if planted.

The Railroad from Umatilla to Pendleton will be completed and in running order this fall.

SPLENDID CHANCES FOR IMMIGRANTS.

The Oregon Improvement Co., who own thousands of acres of valuable farm lands in the upper country, show the confidence they have in the lands by the extremely liberal terms they offer to purchasers. Their lands are divided into three classes, A, B and C, sold on the installment plan or for cash, a discount of 20 per cent. being made when cash is paid. Class A lands are sold at \$5 per acre, or \$800 per 160 acres, payable in six annual installments, first payment of \$133 33 payable at the time of purchase; interest on deferred payments payable either then or at the end of the year; second payment and interest payable at the end of the second year, and so on. Classes B and C sell for \$7 and \$10 on the same time as the above; interest at 7 per cent. per year. A discount of 10 per cent. will be made when parties purchasing under the installment plan substitute a cash payment before the fifth payment. Upon the purchase of 160 acres the company will erect a house, not to cost over \$350, and fence 80 acres; or if 80 acres be purchased, a house worth \$250, and fence 40 acres. When parties need lumber to improve their lands, it will be shipped to them on time for 10 per cent. advance on actual cost.

SPOKANE COUNTY, W. T.

This county is getting the cream of the emigration of 1881. They cannot find richer soil, or one that yields forth its hidden treasures more freely to the bidding of the industrious husbandman than the land these emigrants pass over in going north into Spokane county. But that is a newer country than this, there is an excitement there; people love excitement, and will go there to see what is going on. We shall not attempt to stay this tide; but bid all men Godspeed in search of homes of their choice. They have a big country to settle. Some are going to Hangman and Rock creeks, others to Deep and Crab creeks; others are going to the small streams that pour into the Spokane River near Fort Spokane; others are going away into the Big Bend of the Columbia, others are wending their way to Pen d'Oreille Lake. At the rate emigration is going into that country it will soon outrank some of her older sisters in the Territory.—*Colfax Democrat.*