

Extract from Editorial in the *New York Times* accompanying the foregoing communication.

"In a letter elsewhere published will be found a statement of the legal grounds on which the claim of the Northern Pacific Railroad corporation to the undisturbed possession of its land grant is based.

Our correspondent shows that while Congress may do any and all acts and things which may be necessary to insure a speedy completion of the road, it cannot divert the granted lands to any other purpose. The implied attack on Mr. Schurz for his rulings as Secretary of the Interior in favor of the road are clearly shown to be baseless. Two questions were submitted to Mr. Schurz: 1. Had the grant to the Company lapsed by reason of the Company's failure to perform certain acts within the time specified? and, 2. If it has so lapsed, can the department recognize any acts by the Company looking to the initiation of new rights or the enlargement of old ones? Mr. Schurz was disposed to decide both questions against the Company, but on their submission to Attorney-General Devens, that officer decided that the time specified for the completion of the road would not expire till July 4th, 1879; that till Congress takes steps to declare a forfeiture of the land grant it remains in full force and effect, and that the grant must be held to be the same as it existed on the day when it was made and accepted by the Company."

#### ENDICOTT.

This new town which has been started by the Oregon Improvement Company, and named Endicott, after the Boston banker, is located in section 31, township 17, north of range 41 east, near the southwestern limit of the 150,000 acres of land bought of the N. P. R. R. It is located on the line of the railroad from Texas Ferry, about forty miles from that point, and twenty miles west of Colfax. It is about forty miles from either Sprague or Ritzville, with good roads between it and all the places round. The O. I. Co., are going to "whoop up" their new town, which is situated in the midst of a rich farming country. The railroad grade from Texas Ferry is to be bridged and put in order for a first-class wagon road, the lumber for a fine Howe truss bridge over Union Flat creek having been ordered. That building may not be retarded, 250,000 feet of lumber is being shipped from the company's yard at Dayton to Endicott. The company have a large force of men and teams at work breaking and seeding ground in the vicinity of the new town.

#### FOR FRUIT GROWING.

On the earth there are few or no regions of like area superior to the Territory of Washington for the purposes of growing fruit. The variety produced here to perfection is great, and includes the fruits of what, in the famous agricultural country fifteen hundred miles east of us, would require more than ten degrees of latitude, and the fruit there grown would not compare in quality with ours.

The fruits of Washington Territory include peaches and melons equal to those of California, which are reported to be the best in the world. Grapes are also grown, not, however, equal to those of California, but quite as good as any that are produced in New York or Ohio. The apples, pears, plums and cherries of our Territory are in no wise inferior to the like fruits of Oregon, California or the most favored locality, and the same may be said of prunes, quinces, crabapples, currants, strawberries, blackberries and the like.

Fruit trees bear earlier here than in the East. three years they blossom, and at four they bear

quite heavily, while at five they produce quite as much as the average eastern tree does at ten. The enormous loads of cherries, plums, apples and pears borne by the trees of this region are one of the constant sources of astonishment to persons from the East.

Trees here are also more free from pests and are healthier than those of the Atlantic. This may not always continue to be the case, but it certainly has during the past twenty-five years.

Land costs little or nothing. Trees can be bought at very low rates. They bear early, they bear heavily, and they bear unfailingly. The home demand for fruits is yet fully equal to the supply. The demand abroad is incalculable, and is ever pressing upon the producer. Putting these things all together we are obliged to believe that in the near future fruit will be one of the chief products of our people, second, perhaps, to no other.—*Post-Intelligencer*.

#### UNTOLD AGONY NO MORE.

San Francisco, Cal., July 9th, 1882.

H. H. WARNER & CO.: *Sirs*—I have suffered untold agony from an affection of the kidneys and bladder. I received no relief until I used your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, which did me more good than all the springs and doctors combined. I consider it the greatest medicine of the age for kidney and bladder troubles.

C. A. PAGE, 1305 Leavenworth St.

POTTER'S AMERICAN MONTHLY for April will contain a very interesting article on the late President Garfield, and among the illustrations which will accompany the article will be superior engravings of General Garfield and Wife, and the General's Mother. John E. Potter & Co., publishers, Philadelphia.

For the very best photographs, all sizes and styles, go to Abell's gallery on First street, between Morrison and Yamhill.

The largest assortment of books and stationery on Puget Sound can be found at Woodruff, Davis & Co., Seattle. They are direct importers and are prepared to supply dealers elsewhere on favorable terms.

#### A REMARKABLE STATEMENT.

THE UNUSUAL EXPERIENCE OF A PROMINENT MAN MADE PUBLIC.

The following article from the *Democrat and Chronicle*, of Rochester, N. Y., is of so striking a nature, and emanates from so reliable a source, that it is herewith re-published entire. In addition to the valuable matter it contains, it will be found exceedingly interesting.

To the Editor of the *Democrat and Chronicle*:

SIR:—My motives for the publication of the most unusual statements which follow are, first, gratitude for the fact that I have been saved from a most horrible death; and, secondly, a desire to warn all who read this statement against some of the most deceptive influences by which they have ever been surrounded. It is a fact that to-day thousands of people are within a foot of the grave and they do not know it. To tell how I was caught away from

just this position and to warn others against nearing it, are my objects in this communication.

On the first day of June, 1881, I lay at my residence in this city surrounded by my friends and waiting for death. Heaven only knows the agony I then endured, for words can never describe it. And yet, if a few years previous, any one had told me that I was to be brought so low, and by so terrible a disease, I should have scoffed at the idea. I had always been uncommonly strong and healthy, had weighed over 200 pounds and hardly knew, in my own experience, what pain or sickness were. Very many people who will read this statement realize at times that they are unusually tired and cannot account for it. They feel dull and indefinite pains in various parts of the body and do not understand it. Or they are exceedingly hungry one day and entirely without appetite the next. This was just the way I felt when the relentless malady which had fastened itself upon me first began. Still I thought it was nothing; that probably I had taken a cold which would soon pass away. Shortly after this I noticed a dull, and at times neuralgic, pain in my head, but as it would come one day and be gone the next, I paid but little attention to it. However, my stomach was out of order and my food often failed to digest, causing at times great inconvenience. Yet I had no idea, even as a physician, that these things meant anything serious or that a monstrous disease was becoming fixed upon me. Candidly, I thought I was suffering from Malaria and so doctored myself accordingly. But I got no better. I next noticed a peculiar color and odor about the fluids I was passing—also that there were large quantities one day and very little the next, and that a persistent froth and scum appeared upon the surface, and a sediment settled in the bottom. And yet I did not realize my danger, for, indeed, seeing these symptoms continually, I finally became accustomed to them, and my suspicion was wholly disarmed by the fact that I had no pains in the affected organs or in their vicinity. Why I should have been so blind I cannot understand.

There is a terrible future for all physical neglect, and impending danger usually brings a person to his senses even though it may then be too late. I realized, at last, my critical condition and aroused myself to overcome it. And, oh! how hard I tried! I consulted the best medical skill in the land. I visited all the prominent mineral springs in America and traveled from Maine to California. Still I grew worse. No two physicians agreed as to my malady. One said I was troubled with spinal irritation; another, nervous prostration; another, malaria; another, dyspepsia; another, heart disease; another, general debility; another, congestion of