

turn eastward without seeing any place but the port of entry, or the river banks and rugged hills. A settler can safely locate and make a good home, and eventually a model farm in any county west of the Cascade mountains between the California and British line.

DAVENPORT.

It has been generally known for some time that a townsite company had been organized in Cheney and Spokane Falls to build up an interior town at Cottonwood Springs. This section of the country has long been known as the best farming area of Spokane county, with perhaps no exception. The Rockford and Farmington countries are perhaps no better. At present a large immigration is pouring into the country adjacent to the springs, and it is fast becoming the center of a large community. We are informed by letter from Cheney that the name of the new town will be Davenport, given in honor of the well-known banker and merchant at Cheney.

At present John H. Nicholls is the proprietor of a store at the town, and a firm in which Mr. Davenport and others are interested will soon be in the field with a large stock of general merchandise. The townsite is said to be very fine, with an abundance of water from magnificent springs and rich soil. Roads from all directions lead into the place, which has been a camping spot for travelers and stock men ever since the country has been known to white men. Far and near on all sides extends the open, rolling farming country; at present covered with a rank growth of bunch grass. Where now is one vast rolling prairie, with here and there farm houses scattered, will before another two years be vast fields of golden grain, waving in the summer breeze. The lands are not hilly as in the famous Palouse region, but the soil is equal to any in that locality. Water can easily be obtained in wells and streams, and at easy distances wood for fuel and fencing is found on the hillsides sloping toward to the Spokane river and other streams.

Fort Spokane lies at no great distance away, and the place is centrally located northwest of Sprague, Cheney and Spokane Falls. It is but a question of a short time until the vast farming area of which this particular section is only a large portion, will be opened up by a railroad running from the line of the Northern Pacific to its farthest extremity. Indeed, two lines are already proposed that will tap that entire country. We know of no more promising land than that of which Davenport is the center, and it can hardly be otherwise but Davenport will soon rank as one of our best towns. The factor of adjacent fine grain and general farming lands, well supplied with water and timber, is sure to build a town. This Davenport has in an eminent degree.

COOL.—The liberality of the management of the O. R. & N. Co., especially toward the people of Dayton, is well known and has excited the surprise and admiration of many, and the cupidity of a few. The directors of a certain district, over the hill not far away, desired to repair their school house, and estimating the cost thereof at \$400, applied to the company's representative at Walla Walla for \$350, modestly stating that the district would probably be able to raise the remaining \$50. "Arrah, Pat, lind me yez pipe, knoif and toiboicky, I have a match."—*Dayton Chronicle.*

NEW LANDS.—North of the Little Spokane there are three prairies at a distance of from three to five miles from Peone, and about 17 miles from Spokane Falls. They contain about nine sections of fine prairie soil; a fine stream of water passes across two of them into the Little Spokane; and a great abundance of the finest kind of rail and building material is immediately at hand. The soil varies in different places from a black loam to a lighter soil, and there is no scabland about. It is quite near the proposed line of the railroad to Colville, and near Peone prairie. Besides these lands there is a fine body of meadow lands up and down the Little Spokane that is convenient to road and excellent timber. A Mr. Snow took his loaded wagons through this country with no difficulty at all, not even having to double teams on a single hill. There are a few settlers on the first prairie, but none in the other two, which are the best according to Mr. Snow's description. There is said to be a good timber range for stock about the prairies, and the streams and woods abound in game. The prairies are said to grow excellent bunch grass, and the wild rose bush, an indicator of good soil, is found in abundance. On these prairies and meadow lands a colony of full fifty families could locate to excellent advantage. The lands are just being surveyed and can probably be filed on by January next.

SHOALWATER BAY.—Shoalwater Bay, W. T., most appropriately named, embraces at high tide a surface area estimated at eighty square miles, about one-half of which is laid bare at low tide. The entrance is five and one-half miles wide from Leadbetter point on the south to Lewis or Toke point on the north. There are two channels, the north and south, with a large shoal called the middle sands, lying between them. The bar at the north channel is about a mile in extent, and has three and a quarter fathoms at low water; at the south channel the bar is about a mile in width with four fathoms of water upon it. Good channels are found throughout the bay, but pilots are necessary to follow them. An arm stretches southward for fourteen or fifteen miles towards Baker's bay, with an average width of about three and one-half miles. There are three islands in the bay, known as Long, Pine and Round islands—the former the largest, being some six miles long and one and a half miles wide. The shoals are covered with shell-fish, and salmon, codfish, halibut, sturgeon and herring abound. It is a great resort for wild geese, swan, mallard and canvas-back duck, and other water fowl. The Willopath, Pulux, Nesal, Necomanche and North rivers, are the most important streams flowing into it. There is a considerable quantity of unoccupied government lands, adapted to dairying and farming, lying along the latter, now attracting settlers.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, writing from Walla Walla, says: The character of the immigration to this section is excellent. The people are largely of original New England stock—active, intelligent and hardy. The church, the school, and the newspaper are well supported—the town of Walla Walla, five thousand inhabitants, for instance, having three dailies. Land can be had cheap, the prices varying of course, with regard to location on present or proposed routes of travel.

ABOUT ADVERTISING HUMBUGS.

Of all the worthless humbugs in the world, the average advertising "scheme" is the worst. Portland, in particular, is infested with an irresponsible lot of tramps who live by swindling people with all sorts of pamphlets, maps, imitation newspapers, and a multitude of other devices, all of which, as between the tramp and his victim, simply mean something for nothing. If the people who allow themselves to be cajoled into buying "space" in or on these seductive schemes would reflect, before signing the contract, that the chances are about ten to one that no one but the advertisers will ever see the thing completed, they might not sign at all. As a matter of fact, if the tramp has enough printed "to go round" among his advertisers, he sets himself up as a model of integrity and heroic self-denial, because he fully realizes that he might have borrowed the "scheme" from fully one-half his patrons to show to the other half while collecting his bill.

When a man fails in everything else under the sun, he turns advertising agent or life insurance solicitor. We are fully aware that there are plenty of honorable and capable gentlemen engaged in both these occupations, and no one will more readily appreciate nor more fully coincide with the tenor of this seeming unkind remark than they. The trouble is that those legitimately engaged in these callings are compelled to suffer from the odium which the tramp or illegitimate class has brought upon them. The latter, by the extent to which they have carried the practice of lying misrepresentation, have rendered it almost impossible for the former to transact their business honorably. Really to the business men who allow themselves to be so shamefully gulled belongs a blame for this condition of things. There are plenty of men shrewd enough to detect the slightest attempt to bamboozel them in their own business, who will believe the advertising scheme man when he tells them lies so stupidly silly and transparent as to carry contradiction upon the very face of them. The latter will solemnly guarantee the circulation of a number of copies of his map or pamphlet so foolishly great that any one of ordinary sense should see, upon reflection, that the gross amount of money received for the advertisements would not cover the cost of the paper alone. The consequence is that when the legitimate representative of a reputable journal calls upon this same business man the first question he asks is, "What is your circulation?" If the number given be anywhere within the range of even double the truth, the accute man of business will laugh contemptuously and exclaim, "Why, so-and-so was just here and offered me a whole page in his — for less money, and his circulation is more than double yours!"

OREGON is the finest country God's sun ever shone on—with California as a close second. It may seem strange for a Californian to speak so, but what is the use of denying facts? Oregon took the prize for wheat, over all the world at the Centennial, and the Willamette valley is well known as the "garden spot of the world." But we speak of California and Oregon as states. There is land in Oregon which can in no wise compare with California and vice versa. We would detract from neither's laurels, but speak the exact truth. — *Stanislaus (California) Wheat Grower.*