



HEALING WATERS. A Region of Lakes—Nature's Great Specific—How Multitudes are Healed—The Medical Lakes of the Spokan Country.

Nature sometimes tries her hand at healing the ill that flesh is heir to and puts to shame the pretensions of science. In the northeastern portion of Washington Territory, north of the Northern Pacific Railroad, ten miles from Cheney and fifteen miles from Spokane Falls, is the village of Medical Lake, situated on the lake so called, which is a mile and a half long and half a mile wide. This lake has become so famous in the present, and has so much promise for the future, that we can afford to give a description of the lake region in which it is located.

This region was called "Four Lakes," but really the country is a succession of lakes and ponds all about there. There are five considerable lakes, ranging from one to three miles in length, known as Medical lake, Clear lake, Silver lake and Granite lake. West of Medical lake is another of similar size, parallel with it, and not half a mile distant, that has no distinct name. Though so near, it has a higher elevation. Beside these chief lakes, which occupy a region not over five miles square, there are numerous small bodies of water; this is true of the scab lands in all that vicinity, which consist of lava beds and lakes bedded in rocky shores. There is pine timber through all this rocky lake region; some meadow spots can also be found all through, and the rocks frequently have soil enough to yield good grass. Just at the village of Medical Lake the White Bluff prairie comes down to the lake, and the town site is really attractive. All the lake shores afford beautiful camping places, and when the lake region develops into a Northwestern Saratoga, these lovely shores will be built up with charming villas.

But, now, we must tell of the great natural advantages that give Medical Lake such a reputation and make it the modern pool of Bethesda, a large-sized one at that, where the waters, without being especially moved, perform healing miracles that rival the wonders of Knock Chapel in Ireland, and the healing waters at Lourdes, in France.

Some years ago a Frenchman, named Levevre, tended sheep on the shores of Medical Lake. He suffered tortures from rheumatism; for years had carried one shriveled arm in a sling, or tied to his breast, and being unable to do other work, tended his sheep. In some manner he exposed his arm to lake water, either in washing sheep for scab, which the lake water will cure, or else he lay down on hot days where his arm met with the lake water. His rheumatism decidedly improved, for some cause, and thinking it was lake water that did it he applied it regularly, and soon had the shriveled arm restored to plumpness, and was cured of all pain. He lives there still, and can attest the healing virtues of the water.

Hundreds of instances can be given where people have gone there suffering from skin diseases, some forms of rheumatism or neuralgia, catarrh, piles, etc., and have been thoroughly and radically cured. Of course, chronic cases of sciatica, paralysis and deep seated diseases cannot be cured, but it seems that bathing in this lake water and drinking it under certain conditions was a remedy for many complaints.

When at the lake a few weeks ago we saw a man brought there from the front, where he had worked on the Northern Pacific Railroad grade. His lower limbs had been attacked by rheumatism, and he could not walk. He had been treated at the company's hospital with medical skill, and, after suffering for months, was sent to the lake. They had to carry him as he could not walk. When we saw him he had been there five days, had gained strength, had regained the use of his limbs, and was walking about with comfort, the pain had almost disappeared. This certainly was a remarkable case, but is only a common one.

The use of Medical Lake water to be snuffed through the nostrils, also to drink of the water, and to snuff up the salts left by evaporating the water, has proved to be almost a sure specific for cases of catarrh. We heard of a man, who suffered so from piles that he had three surgical operations performed without avail, who was entirely cured by use of Medical Lake water. One of the most prominent men in that region, who is well known through all Oregon and Washington, and has been on the bench of Idaho Territory, assured us that he was cured speedily of this troublesome complaint, after suffering from it many years.

There are three of the five lakes that are impregnated with these salts. Medical Lake proper seems to have them in proper solution to the most readily available. The lake adjoining it on the west is said to also possess them, of about half the strength, while Granite lake, nearer Cheney, the largest of the three, possesses them of double the strength of Medical lake water. No doubt, all these lakes have medicinal properties, and will be used for that purpose. Granite lake is said to be too strong, but Mr. I. A. Staughton, formerly of Salem, told how his wife, whose health seemed destroyed and whose system had become thoroughly prostrated and her mind despondent, after spending a summer at Granite Lake and using the water, became restored perfectly in health and spirits. He has an excellent farm on the prairie, near by, and expresses the utmost confidence in the virtues of the water from all these lakes.

At Medical Lake there are now two small hotels, and a larger one is in course of erection. Persons who can go there and camp out will find it pleasant to do so, or if the hotels are full they may be able to board at farm houses. A commodious bath house is in operation at the lake, with eight baths, charged for hot or cold water, no soap needed. These baths are in charge of our friend, Mr. William Russell, formerly of Milton, Umatilla county, a very excellent man for the place, who has had some acquaintance with water-cure establishments. These baths are a luxury, and we certainly have never enjoyed any bath as we did the bath tub at Medical Lake. Those who wish to go into the lake can obtain suits, and have the benefit of a mile length to swim in, and swimming is an easy art in this dense liquid.

For the benefit of those who cannot go to the lake, a company has formed and invested nearly \$5,000 in putting up evaporating works. The Medical Lake Powder Company is evaporating this lake water and making salts, as they do at salt springs in Michigan and elsewhere. They put it up in packages that are sold for 50 cents, \$1 and \$2, with full instructions for its use. Where druggists do not keep it for sale, those who wish to try its efficacy can remit the prices named direct to the company and receive packages by mail.

Two years ago we wrote up the advantages of Medical Lake and the effects of this water, from testimony of persons we met. Now, having been there we feel more confident still of its good qualities, and write the matter up for the benefit of afflicted persons who may wish to go to the lake in person. That, of course, is best to do, but many who cannot do that, even back in the older States, can send for the powder and secure benefits from its use.

RAILROAD LEGISLATION IN ILLINOIS. In these days when erections of corporations attract so much attention it is interesting to watch the history of railroad workings, and an interesting sketch of railroad history in Illinois is found in a late issue of the New York Post, which we condense as follows: The Railroad Commission of Illinois has now for ten years had full authority and power to solve the "transportation problem" in that State. It was established for the purpose of giving "stability and uniformity to transportation rates; to encourage the development of the rail-way interests of the State, and, at the same time, to prevent monopolies and excessive or discriminating charges." To effect these objects a very radical experiment in legislation was tried. For the common rule of law that the rates fixed by the railroads are reasonable unless shippers can show the contrary, there was substituted a new rule making the rates fixed by the Commission prima facie reasonable and throwing on the railroads the burden of proving that they were not. By this the railroads are compelled either to accept the schedules of the Commission or else to resort to costly litigation in which they have to face hostile juries and undertake an almost impossible task.

The establishment of a Commission with such powers as these was consequently expected to lead to a terrific struggle between the railroads and the public, represented by the Commission. But the great battle over the rates never came off, because, although a low schedule was established, natural causes about the same time came into operation which tended to make rates low of themselves. The schedule was established in 1873, but it prescribed, of course, maximum rates, and owing to the changes produced by the panic of that year, it turned out not that they bore too heavily on the roads, but that they were too high. As the Secretary of the Commission says in an unofficial letter to the Chronicle, of this city, "none of them pretended to observe the rates fixed by the schedule of 1873, nearly all of them charging on an average much lower rates on all leading articles." That this was owing to natural causes is shown by the general decline in rates on the leading railroads of the country. In 1865, for instance, the average rate per ton per mile on the Pennsylvania Road was 2.66, in 1881 it was 88-10 mills; on the Erie, in 1865, it was 2.76 cents, in 1881, 8 mills; Lake Shore, 2.90 cents in 1865, 6 2-10 mills in 1881; Michigan Central, 3.06 cents in 1865, 7 2-10 mills in 1881; New York Central, 2.45 cents in 1865, 7 8-10 mills in 1881; Watash, 1.40 cents in 1873, 8 6-10 mills in 1880.

Down to last year, therefore, it is difficult to see that the Illinois Commission had any actual effect in lowering the rates of transportation. The schedule of 1873 remained in force, but it was a dead letter, because it was too high. According to the letter already quoted, the same thing has happened in other Western States which have attempted to fix rates by law. In Missouri and Wisconsin the rates fixed by law "never have been charged or received by railroads, but altogether lower rates."

Why the Illinois Commission was not satisfied with this state of affairs does not appear. But last year they came to the conclusion that something ought to be done, and when they did go to work, they went to work with a will. First, they established a new schedule nearly thirty per cent. lower than that of 1873, and, not content with this, about a month ago they revised the classification of this new schedule on some thirty per cent. of the whole list. The general result of all the changes, according to the Commissioners' report, is that "the rates fixed by the revised schedules, for both freight and passengers, are materially lower than in any other Western State."

This sudden development of activity, however, seems to please neither the railroads nor the farmers. The railroad managers maintain that freight cannot be carried profitably at the reduced rates, and threaten, if they are enforced, to cut down the wages of their employees. They insist, too, that the reduction is not equitable, but that the Commissioners have manipulated the rates so as to secure political support, favoring among others the brewing interest, which in Illinois, as elsewhere seems to be deep in "politics."

A leading organ of the farmers, on the other hand, wants to know why rates should be "cheaper in Illinois than in other Western States? Are there railroads enough in Illinois? If it was a good thing that railroads should be built over the large part of the State, was a wilderness of grass, and the revenue from one of which is said to have cleared Illinois of debt—if good then, why not now? Probably those who have no near railway facilities will think they should have some of this good thing, to bring them up to the same plane upon which those stand who have railway facilities." The Chicago Tribune of June 3d says:

"From sources which may be deemed reliable the information is derived that the farmers of Illinois are becoming more and more convinced that the tariff rates adopted by the Board of Railroad Commissioners, instead of being a benefit to the agricultural classes, are a positive detriment. Many products of the farm which appear upon the tariff schedule are so rated as to work a hardship both to the producer and consumer, while from the peculiar construction of the tariff the railroad companies can transport the same products into Illinois from other States at a greater profit to themselves and a profit to consumers."

The outcry against the railroads that produced the Illinois system of supervision was due to a belief that railroad charges were fixed arbitrarily by the transportation companies, and of course fixed too high; that, consequently, the way to remedy this was to have them fixed by somebody else who would represent the producer, and fixed low. The history of the experiment, however, shows that there are causes which determine rates over which no arbitrary influence can be exerted, and that for eight years in the State which introduced the new system the rates have been fixed by them, and fixed lower than the body organized by the State for the purpose of making them low, fixed them. The consequence is that the Commission, which was originally created to save the State from the railroads, is now itself looked upon with suspicion as being engaged in confusing a matter which it does not understand, and perhaps influenced by political motives in doing so. The attempt to divest railroads altogether of control over the rates of transportation—that is, practically over their business—and to vest it exclusively in a Commission, for this was what the Illinois law did—will, in the end, satisfy no one, and only bring the law and the Commission into disfavor. This is all the more to be regretted as a satisfactory "solution of the railroad problem," as far as it can be brought about by outside interference with the business management of the roads, seems to be most attainable through the instrumentality of an independent and impartial tribunal such as a Railroad Commission is intended to be. Very satisfactory results have been accomplished by the Railroad Commission in Massachusetts, and on a still larger scale by the Railroad Commission in England, which, while preventing undue discriminations, and compelling the roads directly and indirectly to afford proper facilities, never attempted to fix schedules of rates. But in these instances great care was taken to compose the Commission of men who possessed a large knowledge of the subject and treated each question submitted them upon their own proper merits. Ignorance and incapacity and the mixing up of politics with the business of the Commission would have made the latter a failure in Massachusetts and in England as well as in Illinois.

Mount Tabor Strawberries. Mr. F. A. Clark, of Mount Tabor, sends us some of the early and late strawberries of his own originating that are well worth a notice. The "Early Mount Tabor" berry is very large and deep red, a pointed berry and of excellent flavor, also sound enough to be a good marketing fruit. The "Late Mount Tabor" is of similar color but smaller in size, rather round, or, even more flat than the round, and has first-rate flavor, as well as being very sound in flesh, even more substantial in flesh than the other. Both these are valuable fruit, and he deserves credit for originating them.

SUMMER SUITS are a necessity. Call on A. Roberts, and he will take pleasure in showing you his stock. Call early and secure a good bargain. He also can please you in gent's wear, shirts, ties, etc.

The retirement clause in the military preparation bill has been agreed upon.

VOTE OF THE STATE—OFFICIAL.

Table with columns for County, Population, and various political categories (Democrat, Republican, etc.) listing votes for various candidates across different counties.

STATE NEWS.

Phoenix is no longer a telegraph station. Seattle is to have a \$25,000 daily—the Herald.

The machinery for the new mill at Salem has arrived.

Work oxen are in demand at Coos Bay good teams being sold for \$220.

The roads over the mountains to Yaquina Bay are splendid and only need a few days work to make them first-class.

The city council, of Salem, have granted a right-of-way to the city of Salem company to construct a water ditch through the town.

The Yaquina Post says a number of white men were discharged from work at the point on Saturday. Their places are to be filled by Chinamen.

The Post informs us that a number of campers are beginning to arrive at Yaquina Bay. This is one of the most pleasant summer resorts in Oregon.

The Oregon State Fair opens Monday, September 18th, and continues one week. The annual address will be delivered by Hon. John Burnett, and the oration by Hon. J. W. Watts.

The Spring run of salmon in Rogue river, says the Coast Mail, has been one of the largest ever known in that stream. Home has had more fish than he could handle in his cannery, and has put up a great many in barrels.

The Hillsboro Tribune says the prospects for the best fair ever held in Washington county are decidedly flattering. The exercises on the Fourth promises to be especially attractive. Hon. W. D. Hart will deliver the oration upon that day, and that alone will be a strong attraction. The declaration of independence will be read and a good band will discourse appropriate music. Let everybody come and have a good time.

W. T. Turner was convicted at Dayton, W. T., of forgery.

At Dayton, W. T., a fire on the 26th destroyed the residence of E. A. Torrence. Loss, \$4,500; insured for \$3,000.

At a special election held in Goldendale to decide the question of a special tax to improve the public school house, 30 voters said no and 22 said yes. Goldendale can now boast of no school as well as no saloon.

Negotiations are now pending, says the Events, of Walla Walla, W. T., for the sale of the coal mine at Olds Ferry to capitalists for \$50,000. The mine has been developed to such an extent that its great value is assured.

At Sprague, on the 26th, Joseph Medley, a stone mason, about 50 years of age, committed suicide by hanging himself in the woods. Whisky the cause. Deceased leaves three children, the oldest a daughter of 16 years.

The following readable item we clip from the Union county Record, published at La Grande: Strawberries in market this week at \$1 per box. Printers can't afford to flop their lips over short cake at that figure. Our mouth waters, and if they don't come down where we can reach them with a short bit our cake's all dough.

The Seattle Intelligencer, says Dr. Stearns has a collection of clams and other shell fish which he has prepared to send to the National Museum at Washington. He has several zinc tanks, tubs and cans, in which he will send them alive, packed in sea weed and salt water, and hopes to have them reach the Atlantic coast in safety. There are many sizes and kinds, from the smallest periwinkle to the largest clam weighing eight or ten pounds. He has also prepared and boxed a large variety of sea shells which will be sent for general distribution among museums. He finds many curious specimens of shell fish in our bay, half of which are unknown by our own citizens.

The Fourth at Vancouver. George Wright Post, G. A. E., of this city, has made the necessary arrangements for the excursion to Vancouver on the Fourth of July. Gen. Miles has given orders to provide tents for the accommodation of private citizens who may visit the reservation to participate in the celebration. Two barges will be taken by the steamer to carry the people, as a large crowd will go.

Ask your druggist for Redding's Russia Salve. Keep in the house in case of accidents. Price 25 cents.

Good Land in the Cascades—The White Bull Quartz Lode.

Mr. Biadell, of Oakland, Cal., who is an experienced miner, or rather may be called a mining expert, on whose judgment men of means stand ready to invest their money in mines, has recently been in the Cascades, on the headwaters of the Santiam, and says he saw some excellent locations on benches in the mountains, that can be easily converted into farms. The thousands who come hither from the West are apt to overlook the advantages of locating near the Willamette Valley, in the foothill region, and go east of the mountains in preference. But gradually the people of this valley are prospecting and locating homesteads beyond the present line of settlements. The Oregon and California Railroad Com. any has a grant of the old sections within forty miles of the road, and as the country becomes better known their lands find a market.

Mr. Biadell informs us that he has arranged with owners of the White Bull mine, that created such excitement in 1864, to make an examination of it with view to its purchase. If it shows a body of pay ore, capitalists will take hold and equip it with all necessary force and appliances. Eighteen years ago it was looked on as very rich, and a great deal of money was expended running tunnels, building saw mill, and making a road from the valley, and a ten-stamp mill was built there and operated for quite awhile, without any satisfactory results. Rich pockets were emptied, but no solid body of pay ore was ever worked. We are of those who believe that good mines will sometimes be discovered and successfully operated in the Santiam Mountains.

Summer Saunterings. A beautiful little volume entitled "Summer Saunterings over the Lines of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company and Northern Pacific Railroads, Pacific Division," comes to us with the compliments of Mr. John Muir, Superintendent of traffic, and we understand was written by E. S. Mayo, his chief clerk. The book is issued in the best style of Himes the Printer, and is a gem of typography as well as a choice literary production. It sketches the various trips that can be taken over these lines, and describes the scenery on each in a charming style that is not often equalled. The views contained in its pages are actual photographs of scenery, and as they have been taken by Davidson, the photographer, who is not excelled in his art, they represent all that can be expected or desired.

Trip 1, Shows the river from Portland to the Cascades. Trip 2, Portland to The Dalles. Trip 3, Portland to Oregon City. Trip 4, Portland to Ilwaco. Trip 5, Portland to Astoria. Trip 6, Portland to Olympia and Tacoma. Trip 7, Portland to Seattle. Trip 8, Portland to Victoria. Trip 9, Seattle to Selkirk. Trip 10, Portland to Alaska.

The price of this delightful volume is only 25 cents, a merely nominal figure, and not the value of the beautiful photographs, so say nothing of the lively journey.

"From mountain mists and river breeze O'er rattling rails to silver seas."

"Summer Saunterings" is for sale at the book store of J. K. Gill & Co., Portland, and those who remit 25 cents by mail will receive the book by return.

Kellie Boyd Comedy Company. This troupe has been performing in Portland for the past week, and have been greeted with very good houses. The acting of Miss Boyd is quite above the standard, and her support is good. They render all the leading emotional plays, and one striking feature of the troupe is the fact that all concerned know their several parts and need no prompting. The troupe has performed with success in all the leading towns of Oregon and on the Sound. Next week they leave for Eastern Oregon, and will appear at The Dalles on July 3d, 4th and 5th, and at Walla Walla on July 7th, and remain one week. Other announcements will be made in due course of time. Wherever they go they should be greeted by full houses.

SENATE.

The following is a list of the members of the next Legislature. Democrats are marked with a star; and Independents in italic; the rest are Republicans.

- Baker—I. D. Haines.*
Benton—Thos. E. Cauthorne.*
Coos and Curry—J. M. Signin.*
Clackamas—John Myers,* W. A. Stark-weather.
Clatsop, Columbia and Tillamook—T. C. Reed.
Douglas—D. W. Stearns, G. W. Colvig.
Grant—Henry Hall.
Jackson—P. P. Prim.*
Josephine—Wm. Sicfer,*
Lane—T. G. Hendricks,* B. F. Dorris.*
Linn—Enoch Holt,* W. R. Bilyeu,* N. B. Humphrey.
Marion—W. Waldo, T. W. Davenport, Jacob Voorhes.
Multnomah—Sol Hirsch, A. W. Waters, Joseph Simon.
Polk—J. D. Lee.
Polk and Benton—Robt. Clow.*
Umatilla—S. M. Pennington.*
Union—Durham Wright.*
Wasco and Lake—N. H. Gates.*
Washington—R. H. Tyson.
Yaonhill—W. J. McConnell, E. Jessup.

HOUSE.

- Baker—L. Ison,* W. R. Curtis.*
Benton—Allen Parker,* W. P. Keady, T. Carter.
Clackamas—P. S. Noyer,* Sharp, Moses, Wilbur.
Clatsop and Tillamook—Jasper Smith.
Coos—Wm. Morris.
Coos and Curry—Stewart.
Columbia—George McBride.
Douglas—W. A. Perkins, H. P. Webb, John H. Hunt, H. G. Brown.
Grant—Perkins.
Jackson—A. C. Stunley,* Samuel Furry.*
Josephine—H. Thurston.
Lake—S. P. Moss.*
Lane—R. M. Veach,* John Long,* R. M. Mulholland,* S. B. Eakin, Jr.
Linn—G. F. Crawford,* F. M. Kiger,* J. A. Robnett,* Henry Cyrus,* J. J. Whitney,* J. N. Rice.*
Multnomah—O. P. S. Plummer, J. C. Carson, P. A. Marquand, A. H. Tanner, P. Kelly, W. H. Harris, D. M. C. Gault.
Polk—F. A. Patterson, W. Smith, John Hawley.
Umatilla—J. B. Sherry,* B. Stanton.
Union—C. M. Jenkinson,* W. B. Hindman.*
Wasco—B. F. Nichols, A. S. Bonnett.*
Washington—Major Bruce,* Danbar, J. W. Sapington.
Yaonhill—H. L. Marston, F. N. Faulconer.

The following Senators hold over for the Legislature of 1884.

- I. D. Haines,* Thos. E. Cauthorne,* John Myers,* F. D. Reed,* Henry Hall, P. P. Prim,* B. G. Dorris,* Enoch Holt,* W. R. Bilyeu,* W. Waldo,* T. W. Davenport, Jacob Voorhes, Sol Hirsch, S. M. Pennington,* E. Jessup. Eight Democrats and seven Republicans.

NEW EVERY WEEK.

Oregon Kidney Tea.

From the multitude of certificates received from well known citizens who have been benefited by the use of this remedy, the proprietors, Messrs. Hodge, Davis & Co., have contracted to publish two new ones each week for the year ending April 1, 1883, that all our readers may see the great benefits it has conferred on the afflicted.

HARRISBURG, Or., Dec. 31, 1879. I have used the OREGON KIDNEY TEA for pains in the back, and I am satisfied with its effects, and do not hesitate to recommend it as a mild and safe remedy.

Z. T. SCOTT.

HARRISBURG, Or., Dec. 31, 1879. THE OREGON KIDNEY TEA has done my wife as much if not more good than any of the many remedies she has used for pains in the back, and I believe it to be a good remedy for the disease in which it is recommended for.

HARRISBURG, Or., Dec. 31, 1879. Some three months ago I was attacked with a severe pain in the back. I bought a pack of the Oregon Kidney Tea, and by the time I had used one-half of it was entirely relieved and have not been troubled since. I cheerfully recommend it to all who may be suffering from a lame or weak back, as a pleasant, safe and good remedy.

H. J. GRIGSBY.

Good Newspaper Business for Sale.

Any person who wishes to locate in the Upper Country, in the newspaper and job printing business, can hear of an excellent location where a business that is now well established can be bought on reasonable terms, as the proprietor is engaged in other matters that engross his time. Under these circumstances he will sell out. Inquiries addressed to the editor of the FARMER will receive attention.

THE BEST family remedy is undoubtedly Pfander's Oregon Blood Purifier. Harmless, it accomplishes relief where many other medicines failed to do so. It may be safely given to the infant as well as the adult.

WHEN your hands get chapped, your feet blistered, your back lame, or you get scalded or burnt, your best remedy is Sloan's Family Ointment. Every bottle is warranted.

The Potter tannery, near Washburna, Wis., was burned on the 26th inst. Loss, \$20,000. It was the property of a shoe firm at Red Wing, Minn.