

PAMPHLET

WASHINGTON
PAMPHLET

Washington (State) - Rosalia

On the BATTLE GROUND

ROSALIA WASH.



1858



STEPTOE BUTTE

"A mighty sentinel, silently watching o'er the thousand Palouse hills"



1905

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Small white label with a red dot, partially obscured.

ON THE BATTLE

JUND

AT DUSK of May 18, 1858, thirty miles south, as the crow flies, from the falls of Spokane river, the Step-toe Expedition halted and prepared to make its last stand. Crazy with blood and victory, thousands of painted savages, gathered from the Yakimas to the Coeur d'Alenes, hung like wolves to flanks, front and rear.

The command had reached the bend where Pine creek turns directly eastward. Here the ridge along which they had battled since mid-day ends abruptly in steep descents to Pine creek to south and west. At this place the valley narrows to a few hundred yards, the opposite side of the stream rising in a precipitous bluff. On this favored ground for defense the troops were halted and prepared to withstand the expected night attack as best they could.

Several days of fierce fighting left them with not five rounds of ammunition and depressed by loss of comrades and two most

trusted officers, inevitable massacre seemed the fate of the morrow.



Pioneers at Old Settlers Picnic.



Whitman Street Looking South, Rosalia, Wash.

At a hasty council, called by Colonel Steptoe, it was decided that their only hope was to leave all baggage and steal or cut their way through the cordon of the enemy. Scouts were sent out and it was discovered that the bluff directly opposite was unguarded. The Indians believed it too precipitous for the soldiers to mount. It

was determined to scale it. Everything that impeded flight—tents, pack animals and supplies—was abandoned. During the halt, three of the wounded—mortally hurt—mercifully died, either by the will of Providence or because of those dark compacts that existed in the days of Indian warfare, never to let a wounded comrade fall alive into the hands of torturing foes.

The howitzers were dismantled, the gun carriages sunk in Pine Creek and the cannon buried with the remains of Captain Taylor. Their horses were then led to and fro over the spot to remove all traces of interment.

At midnight, all preparation made, they silently deserted the obliterated graves of comrades and beloved captain. He had been spared the tale of defeat and flight which brave men do not care to survive to tell.

THE ESCAPE.

With hoofs muffled, hushing the moans of the wounded, the soldiers stealthily led their horses across the ford and successfully clambered up the steep bluff undiscovered. They then mounted, and at daybreak, when the Indians charged the deserted camp, twelve miles away they were passing the base of that grand pyramid, which,

rising high, towers like a mighty sentinel silently watching over the thousand Palouse hills, and which to this day bears the name of Steptoe Butte.

NEARLY A HALF CENTURY LATER.

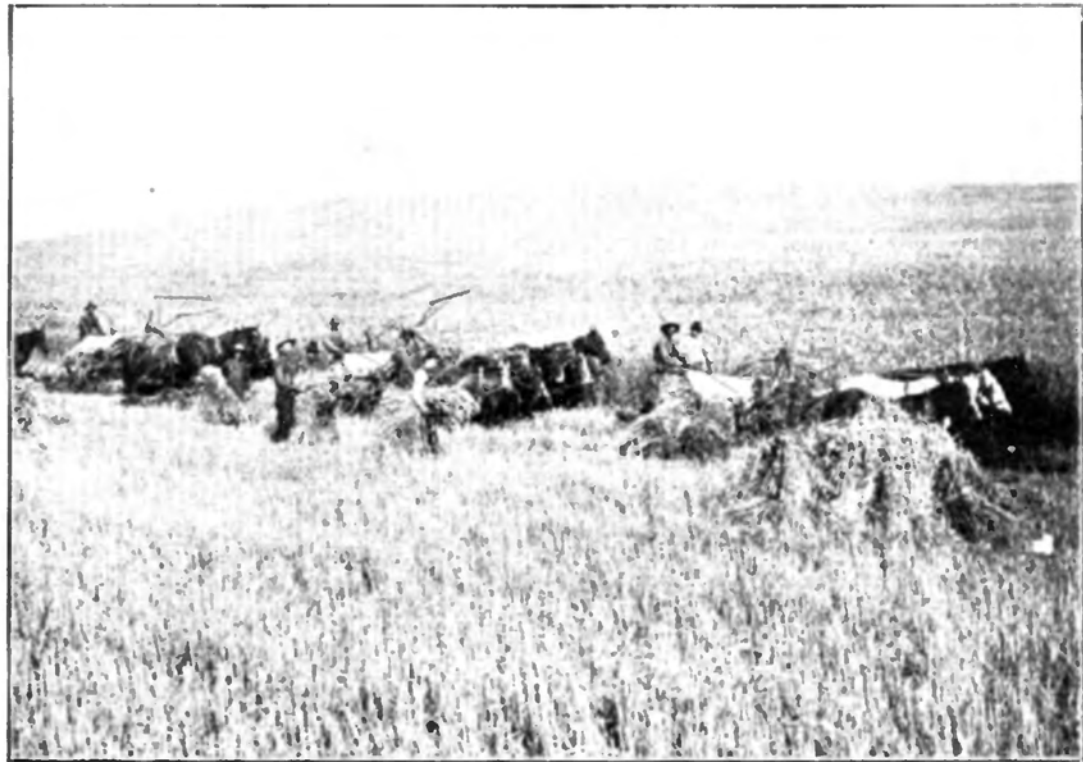
Forty-seven years later, as they pass around the base of that historic hill where Captain Taylor was buried, locomotives give shrill warning as they enter the town of Rosalia, and long wheat trains of the Northern Pacific thunder 'round the curve day and night. At the foot of the bluff up which the soldiers fearfully clambered that May night, the trolley cars of the Spokane & Inland Railway will soon be whirring their way through the marvelously rich fields of the Palouse.

For a mile northward, along the ridge where soldiers desperately battled with savages long ago, are orchards and elegant homes, and sloping westward on bench-like levels descending to Pine Creek are the fine brick blocks, the stores and banks, the schools and churches of the nine hundred people who dwell in the picturesque town of Rosalia.

And the hills, then everywhere one unending green of bunch-grass over which

for miles the Indians came with murderous purpose, are now vast wheat fields, dotted with the opulent homes of wealthy farmers.

The development of the country adjacent to Rosalia belongs to three epochs.



Harvesters Binding on D. F. Anderson & Son's 640-Acre Field of Wheat.

ON THE BATTLE GROUND



Residence of J. G. Widner on His 450-Acre Ranch Three Miles Southwest of Rosalia.

THE FIRST EPOCH.

The first was begun a half century ago by adventurous stockmen, who for many years placated the Indians when friendly and fled from them when hostile, but their numbers increasing, it was the same old story, the conquering white and the ever receding redman.

In 1887, upon the advent of the railway, all lands subject to entry had been filed on and sparsely settled. Stock raising was the principal occupation. Markets for

grain were distant and farming limited to small areas in the valley bottoms, the settlers never dreaming of the vast wealth that lay in the undiscovered richness of the soil of the surrounding hills.

THE SECOND EPOCH.

The building of the Northern Pacific Railway in 1887 marks the beginning of the second epoch. Better markets



Residence of D. F. Anderson, Merchant and Mayor of Rosalia.

stimulated farming, and soon the rich valleys were all under cultivation. Some adventurous spirits attempted the cultivation of the hills, and it was discovered that they were even more productive than the valleys. Then began an era of development rarely witnessed in any agricultural community.

Today, less than twenty years since real development began, the vicinity and town of Rosalia constitutes one of the richest agricultural communities in the United



Residence of F. J. Wilmer, Cashier Whitman County State Bank.



Residence of J. P. Schmitz on His 400-Acre Farm Five Miles Northeast of Rosalia.

States. The net progress of any rural community for a given period may be measured by the product of three factors: Soil, climate and character of inhabitants, and an examination of these will explain the advanced stage of progress Rosalia has now reached.

SOIL.

The world-renowned delta of the Nile, or the famous Mississippi bottoms do not surpass the Palouse hills in



View of Rosalia.

fertility. Easily worked, the deep, dark loam of volcanic ash, absolutely free from sand and gravel, is especially rich in those constituents required in the growth of wheat. Its productiveness almost passes belief. Under favorable climatic conditions, the entire acreage of the country has averaged thirty-eight bushels per acre of wheat, and section after section, well farmed, has produced forty-three to forty-five bushels per acre. Barley has yielded ninety-five bushels per acre, and oats one hundred and thirty bushels. These yields were in more favored seasons, but many extensive farmers can verify yields for fifteen consecutive seasons averaging for the entire period thirty to thirty-five bushels of wheat, fifty to fifty-five bushels of barley and sixty-five to seventy-five bushels of oats. Nor is the soil prolific of grain solely. Potatoes, merely dropped behind summer fallow plows for planting, are disclosed in heaps of massive tubers, smooth, and white, and clean, when uncovered again of dry earth in autumn, and yields per acre are measured in tons. All kinds of garden vegetables grow of the finest quality. Sugar beets of unequalled richness yield eight to fifteen tons per acre.

But most enjoyed is its adaptation to

the production of fruit. A country drive in late June or early July will present at every farm house red strawberries as large as walnuts, bushes laden with ripening raspberries and trees gleaming yellow, scarlet and blood red with the highly-prized varieties of the sweet cherry and pie cherries

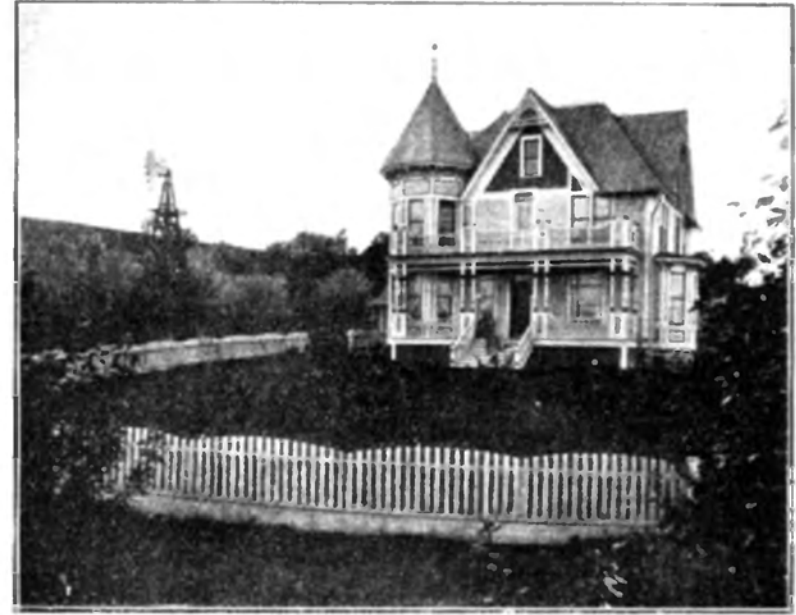


Mountain Fir Farm Owned by Mattie L. Anderson, Six Miles East of Rosalia.

ON THE BATTLE GROUND



Residence of W. Moreland on His 1000-Acre Farm Five Miles West of Rosalia.



Residence of A. J. Stone on His 2000-Acre Farm Six Miles Southwest of Rosalia.

and currants, so abundant as to be despised by the residents, in this midst of plenty, as unworthy of use.

August will show the peach-plum, purple and bending with fruit, pulpy and sweet; the giant canes of the black-berry, sable with berries, and the ground yellow and crimson with the early apple, fallen and wasting, too perishable for shipment. In September will be seen the prunes, red, yellow and purple, of every variety from the massive Hungarian to the diminutive but sugary French variety. And

peaches, and apricots, and every variety of the pear, here in its natural home, branches breaking and bending to earth with luscious fruit.

But it is in the harvest month of October that the orchards present the most magnificent view. When the first frosts of autumn tint the leaves, the long rows of winter apples, heretofore masked in common green, begin to show their true colors. Clustering 'round the outer bending branches, they almost obscure wood and foliage, and

present pictures of the gleaming yellow of the "Grimes Golden" and the "Yellow Bellflower," the emerald of the "Greenings" and the "Pippins," through every color to the bright red of the "Baldwin" and the deep, blood red of the "Arkansas." And the pity of it! Tons of fruit—prunes, pears, quinces, apples—lying waste beneath the trees, all a sacrifice to "King Wheat," who imperiously demands every energy and attention during this, the crowning month of the season.

Not only do all the fruits of temperate regions grow

abundantly, but trees are easily grown and are healthy. Experience to this time has shown that for at least twenty years after growth in a young orchard has been fairly established, less than one per cent are lost from all causes annually.

UNIFORMITY OF SOIL.

Another remarkable characteristic of the Palouse soil is its uniform fertility. The hills are generally richer than the valley, but except for this distinction, one quarter sec-



Residence of Mrs. Donia Morgan.



Residence of Raiston McCaig, Cashier Bank of Rosalia.



11,000-Pound Load of Wheat Hauled by M. Meuli's Team on a 3½-Inch Genuine Fish Wagon.

tion is about as productive as another. Along the streams the underlying rock frequently crops out, forming what is called scab land that is not suited to cultivation.

A conception of the immense productiveness of the district, collectively, may be gathered from local statistics,

which show that in each of the years of 1897 and 1901 the shipments of grain marketed at Rosalia exceeded 1,000,000 bushels, chiefly wheat. Climatic conditions of those two seasons were highly favorable, but in the less favorable though about average season of 1902, when statistics were gathered at the request of Eastern interests, in which a careful canvass of all products was made, it was shown that the shipments of that year of all products were as follows:

Wheat.....	852 carloads
Oats.....	79 carloads
Barley.....	75 carloads
Hay.....	51 carloads
Poultry.....	1 carload
Eggs.....	3 carloads
Cattle.....	27 carloads
Hogs.....	26 carloads
Potatoes.....	28 carloads
Fruit.....	31 carloads

In addition, it was estimated that horses were sold from the locality, in that year, of the value of \$17,000.00.

SOIL INEXHAUSTIBLE.

The lands first put into cultivation, twenty to twenty-five years ago, show no signs of exhaustion. In this connection it is to be noted that the two largest crops in the

history of the country, viz: 1897 and 1901, were grown when the lands were no longer new.

The lands in the vicinity of Rosalia are well watered. Nearly every farm has several perennial springs of clear, pure water, soft and free from alkali. Where wells are necessary, abundant water can be obtained at a depth of from ten to thirty feet.

CLIMATE.

Turning to the climate, the reader doubtless has already inferred that the rainfall is sufficient and the temperature equable during the growing season or such vast production as has been detailed would not be possible. But extremes of temperature in the dormant season, while not affecting the productiveness of a locality, may seriously impair its healthfulness and its attractiveness as a place of all-year-round abode.

The United States Weather Bureau has an observation station, conducted without compensation by one of Rosalia's public-spirited citizens, Hans Mumm. The following data of temperature and precipitation have been compiled from his records covering a period of thirteen years:



Registered Stallions Owned by M. W. Merritt. No. 1. Claudsman Coach Horse; No. 2. Sudburn Lord Suffolk Punch; No. 3. Scott Percheron
Total Cost of Three, \$8,500.

TEMPERATURE.

Mean annual for 13 years.....	Temp. 46.1 deg.	Prec. 20.89 in.
Mean annual for 13 years for Jan....	Temp. 28.4 deg.	Prec. 2.37 in.
Mean annual for 13 years for Feb....	Temp. 31.04 deg.	Prec. 1.92 in.
Mean annual for 13 years for March..	Temp. 37.03 deg.	Prec. 1.60 in.



Town Residence of R. J. Howard, Shipper of Live Stock.

Mean annual for 13 years for April... Temp. 45.06 deg. Prec. 1.50 in.
 Mean annual for 13 years for May... Temp. 52.06 deg. Prec. 2.12 in.
 Mean annual for 13 years for June... Temp. 57.04 deg. Prec. 1.84 in.
 Mean annual for 13 years for July... Temp. 64.00 deg. Prec. .80 in.
 Mean annual for 13 years for August... Temp. 65.03 deg. Prec. .76 in.
 Mean annual for 13 years for Sept... Temp. 55.07 deg. Prec. 1.46 in.
 Mean annual for 13 years for Oct... Temp. 47.07 deg. Prec. 1.33 in.
 Mean annual for 13 years for Nov... Temp. 37.00 deg. Prec. 3.84 in.
 Mean annual for 13 years for Dec... Temp. 31.02 deg. Prec. 2.41 in.

The coldest day in thirteen years was January 4, 1899, twenty-six degrees below zero. This will probably be referred to for many years as the "cold day." Indeed, such

a temperature is rare. For the past thirteen years the number of days in which the temperature reached zero is as follows:

1892—None	1896—4 days	1900—3 days	1903—1 day
1893—3 days	1897—3 days	1901—None	1904—None
1894—4 days	1898—6 days	1902—6 days	1905—2 days
1895—None	1899—9 days		

The warmest day in thirteen years was August 10, 1898, 101 degrees. During that period the number of days the temperature reached 95 degrees is as follows:



Town Residence of S. H. Riggs, Retired Farmer.

ON THE BATTLE GROUND

13

1892—1 day	1894—2 days	1896—4 days	1898—6 days	1900—2 days	1902—None	1903—2 days	1904—6 days
1893—1 day	1895—1 day	1897—4 days	1899—1 day	1901—2 days			



Pythian Building, Owned by the Pythian Investment Co.

The average aggregate of snowfall for the above period was 29.9 inches, but much of it melts as it falls, and more than one or two days of indifferent sleighing is rare.

It will be observed that the climate is subject to extremes of heat rather than cold. However, very little inconvenience is suffered from the heat, owing to the dryness



Residence of J. T. Werthington on His 800-Acre Farm, Two Miles Northeast of Rosalia.

of the atmosphere during the season of high temperature. Sunstroke is unknown, and in the warmest weather harvest work goes on uninterrupted, without injury to men or work animals.

With the thermometer in the nineties, no inconvenience is felt under roof or in the shade, and when the sun sinks below the hills, a gentle breeze from the cool Coeur d'Alene Mountains nearby to eastward refreshes seemingly withered vegetation and brings rest and invigorating sleep to weary men and animals.

The hot nights of the East, smothering and sweltering, with the pestering mosquito, are entirely unknown, and the occasions are rare, indeed, when a heavy blanket is not required by the sleeper.

Rosalia does not pose as a health resort, but its climate is exceedingly healthful, and people from the East, suffering from asthmatic, bronchial or lung affections are usually benefitted and cured by a residence in this locality, and there are no maladies which the climate favors or which are prevalent here.

A peculiarity of the climate is the short winter and summer, and the long spring and autumn. The elevation,

about 2,300 feet, and the latitude, about that of Duluth, Minnesota, shortens the heated period of summer, and the moist, warm winds of the Japan current of the Pacific limits the winter to the short days when the sun is low in the south. During the long spring and autumn, the climate



Steam Threshing Outfit of W. Moreland Threshing Three Thousand Bushels of Wheat Per Day.

is as fine as can be found anywhere in the United States. Farm work begins usually between March 1 and March 15, and plowing continues to about December 15, in autumn.



Header Outfit of R. J. Fisk Harvesting Eighty Acres of Grain Per Day on His 900-Acre Farm, Four Miles South of Rosalia.

The rainfall, as has been shown, is well distributed throughout the year, July and August having the lightest precipitation. With the exception of the moisture necessarily lost by evaporation during the growing season, practically all of the rainfall enters into the production of crops. The deep, loose soil absorbs moisture sponge-like, and drying without crusting or baking, the surface forms a soft, mulch-like covering that retards evaporation. The rains are of the steady, all-day character, and the precipitation is absorbed by the soil as it falls. Torrential rains never occur, and water is rarely seen running on the cultivated lands. In winter the ground is not often frozen to exceed two or three inches, and is usually thawed out by the "Chinook" winds before rain begins to fall. From September to March evaporation is slight, winds being light and moist during the winter. The combined result from these conditions is that the soil accumulates a storage of moisture during fall and winter to a considerable depth. The warm days and cool nights of early summer causes this to rise again, so that the entire rainfall of the year is utilized by the growing crops.

After six weeks of warm dry weather in July and August, in the early morning, foot

tracks in the dust of the evening before will be visibly damp with moisture, and a kick of the foot in the gardens will disclose damp soil.

ABSENCE OF STORMS.

Severe thunder and lightning is rare. Damage from hail has occurred but once in the history of the country, to a limited area of a few hundred acres. A cyclone has never occurred. The resident of the Palouse may uncon-

cernedly go about his daily occupation, unharrassed by the anxiety of ever keeping a weather-eye out for funnel-shaped clouds, and in constant readiness for a quick dash to the cyclone cellar the moment a dark cloud obscures the sun.

PEOPLE.

Natives of almost every state people Rosalia and vicinity. It has profited from this circumstance, just as the emigration from all nations has made the United



Residence of Hans Mumm, Farmer and U. S. Weather Observer,
Five Miles North of Rosalia.



Residence of E. J. Fisk on His 1000-Acre Farm, Three Miles
South of Rosalia.

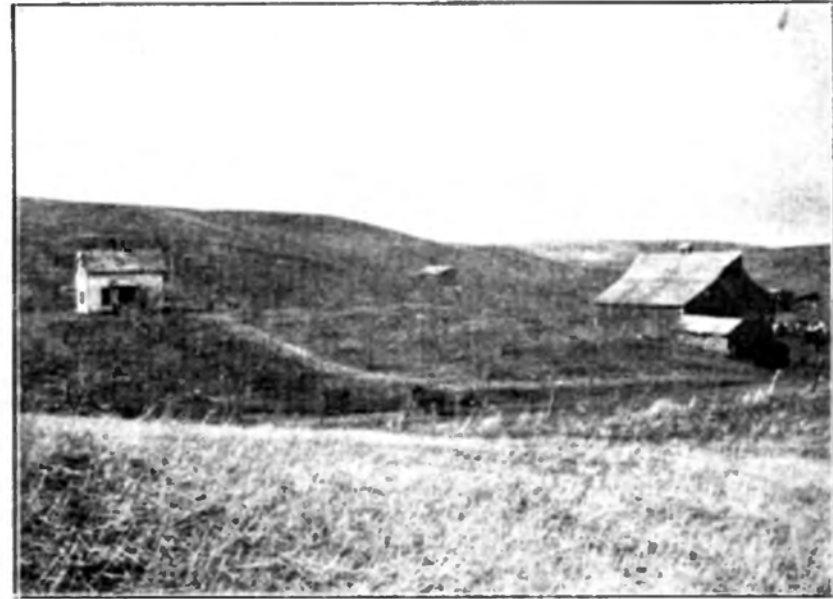
States a superior people. The immigration to Rosalia up to the early nineties was of two classes. The least desirable and the best of the inhabitants of the older states. The first class, the incapables, industrially and morally, were simply crowded out of their environment in the East. They came because land here was cheap and they must go somewhere. The great opportunities of those days for people of little means roused some to ambitious efforts, and, weaklings no longer, they are numbered today among

our strong, successful men. The greater part of this class failed, as they had failed before, and became driftwood, passing from sight down the stream long ago.

The second class were of the best and strongest of the older states, selected from their fellows by the test of courage. Equally as capable, but braver, more ambitious, more self-reliant, than contemporaries who were content or hesitated to venture, a comprehensive survey of their environment showed but a meager prospect—at best, a



Cash Creek Dairy. J. H. Olson, Proprietor.



Residence of H. J. Boozer on His 600-Acre Farm, Three Miles West of Rosalia.



Bank of Rosalia (Incorporated). Ralston McCaig, Cashier.

limited competence to reward a life of toil and self-denial. To them it was not worth it. Resolutely turning from the pleasures and comforts of home, they set their faces toward the unknown West, determined to battle for a worthier prize. And braver yet, were the young wives that accompanied them or faithfully waited the return of husbands or lovers, gone before to prepare a humble home. Parting from so

much that woman holds dear—relatives, friends and social ties—they cheerfully endured the privations, the loneliness and the toil of building homes and fortunes in a new land. The West of today could not be but for these brave souls.

EARLY PIONEERS.

Rosalia was fortunate to get a number of these resolute young pioneers in the eighties. Most of them



Residence of Mrs. S. E. Vernon on Her 600-Acre Farm Southwest of Rosalia.

are here yet. To them is largely due the fact that Rosalia, town and country, is the foremost agricultural community in Eastern Washington. Two score or more of them can be named who have acquired fortunes of from \$30,000.00 to more than \$75,000.00. They are among the ones who possess the farms of six hundred to two thousand acres of rich Palouse land, with fine homes and cultured families. They are the ones who possess the brick blocks, the fine mercantile establishments and the banks of Rosalia. They are



Residence of T. F. Donahue on His 600-Acre Farm, Two Miles Southeast of Rosalia.



Wilmer & Dwyer Building Occupied by Wilmer, Dwyer & Helmer Co. and Whitman County State Bank.

the ones who plan, compose and issue this publication. All the structures shown herein are owned by them, and all the scenes are the scenes of their enterprises. In independent circumstances, influential in affairs of county and state, they expect to continue their homes in Rosalia, not because they must, but because they know of no better place to go.

Five churches and flourishing church organizations exist in Rosalia.

The first church built in Rosalia was the Christian Church, built in 1889. It has enjoyed a steady, healthy growth and has a present membership of one hundred and twenty-three and a flourishing Sunday school. The church is free from debt, finances are in a satisfactory condition and the outlook for the future is hopeful. Rev. Andrew

J. Adams
is the
present
pastor.



The Christian Church.



Residence of L. T. Brockway. General Merchant, Rosalia.

The Roman Catholic Church was the second church built, in 1891. It was not completed till several years later. It is a neat little structure, well finished and furnished inside, and is entirely free from debt. Services were first held monthly, then twice a month and recently every Sunday, Father Brucker having been appointed resident pastor about January 1, 1905. About thirty families belong to the faith.



Residence of R. P. Turnley, Merchant.

The next church was the Congregational, built and dedicated in 1896. At first a missionary church, supported largely by the Congregational Home Missionary Society, it has gradually been approaching self-support, as the community has grown in numbers and wealth. In April, 1904, Rev. J. M. Williams was called to the pastorate, which he still occupies.

The German Methodist-Episcopal Church of Rosalia was founded in 1885, but had only a limited membership for some years. In the year 1900 the present substantial

church building was erected and since, the congregation has grown rapidly. It now has a membership of seventy-two and prospects of a further increase are good. Rev. G. A. Jahn is the present pastor.

The Evangelical Church was the last built, in 1903. This church reflects the prosperity that had reached the locality. Standing on a commanding position on Whitman street, the handsome structure adds materially to the beauty of the town.



Roman Catholic Church.

ON THE BATTLE GROUND

The membership of the Rosalia Mission is now fifty. The church has a promising future, being the only English church in the town of the Armenian doctrine. The Rev. J. B. Snider is the present pastor.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Generous support has been given to the public schools of Rosalia. Less than ten years ago the school consisted

of but two departments, with a bonded indebtedness of \$3,000.00 on the district. The indebtedness has been paid, new additions to school building have been built and new departments added as required by the recent rapid growth of the town. Efficient instruction is now given in ten grades, and a strong class will be ready to take up the eleventh grade work the coming year. Progress has been



Residence of Michael Meuli on His 1000-Acre Farm, One-Half Mile East of Rosalia.



Turnley Block Occupied by R. P. Turnley, General Merchandise.

steady and will be continued until a full high school course has been established.

One wing of a new brick school house, to cost \$12,500.00 has been built, and a special tax levied in preparation for the completion of same. Politics, religion or personal affairs have never been allowed to enter school matters, and no school election has ever turned on these issues.

Rosalia is an incorporated town and has an efficient city administration. The town is orderly, the streets are well graded, good sidewalks are maintained and the town has no indebtedness whatever.

The following are the present city officers: D. F. Anderson, mayor; J. M. Richardson, F. C. Checkel, R. P. Turnley, J. A. Anderson, T. F. Prichard, councilmen; F. C. Checkel, clerk; W. W. Pickett, treasurer; E. D. Ellis, marshal; Dr. J. B. Anderson, health officer; E. W. Wagner, city attorney; M. H. West, police judge.



Anderson Block Occupied by D. F. Anderson & Sons, Hardware and Implements.



Residence of M. W. Merritt. With His Band of Horses on His 800-Acre Farm, Two Miles East of Rosalia.

The following organizations, fraternal, social and literary, are in active existence:

I. O. O. F. Rosalia Lodge No. 110; organized November 7, 1891; has a present membership of fifty; H. M. Roberts, secretary; J. E. Kennedy, N. G.

I. O. O. F. Relief Rebekah Lodge No. 98; organized December 15, 1896; now has ninety-nine members in good standing; H. S. Howie, secretary; Bessie Riggs, N. G.

Rosalia Camp No. 75 W. O. W.; organized 1894; has one hundred and thirty members; J. N. Janeway, clerk; Frank Hastings, C. C.

Rosalia Circle of Woodcraft No. 96; organized in 1897; present membership is one hundred and two; Mrs. Ellen Trainor, clerk; Mrs. M. H. West, G. N.

Rosalia Camp No. 10379 M. W. of A.; organized in 1902; membership is seventy-five; J. N. Janeway, clerk.

Harmony Camp No. 3307 Royal Neighbors of America; organized in 1902; has thirty members; Mrs. Alice Janeway, recorder; Mrs. Maggie Brand, G. N.

Rosalia Lodge No. 84 F. & A. M.; organized 1892; membership fifty-four; S. L. Cartwright, secretary; F. M. Campbell, W. M.

Rosalia Chapter Order of the Eastern Star No. 51; organized March 2, 1897; membership ninety-one; Mrs. Mary L. Anderson, secretary; Mrs. O. V. J. Anderson, W. M.

Knights of Pythias; organized February 20, 1899; membership sixty-seven; J. G. Hardesty, K. of R. S.; Dr. J. B. Anderson, C. C.

Rathbone Sisters; organized May 18, 1904; membership, forty-nine; Miss Stella Frank, secretary; Mrs. Lily Ellis, M. E. C.



Evangelical Church.



Residence of T. F. Prichard, Proprietor City Market.

The Twentieth Century Club; organized November, 1900; an organization for the ladies of Rosalia of literary tastes.

The Business Men's Club; organized in 1896; purely a social organization for members and wives.

FINANCIAL CONDITIONS.

Rosalia, financially, is independent of all outside assistance. The two banks, each of \$25,000.00 capital, owned by Rosalia business men and farmers, have deposits of from \$225,000.00 to \$325,000.00. The few farm

mortgages are owned at home, and even the handling of the immense grain crop is financed by the local institutions.

Nothing so well exemplifies the intelligent progressiveness of Rosalia as the hearty co-operation that exists between town and country. Instances may be cited showing mutual advantages of this co-operation. The Rosalia Telephone Company was the outgrowth of the "barbed wire" lines that were so popular a few years ago. Work-



Residence of F. M. Campbell, of Campbell & Wagner, Real Estate.



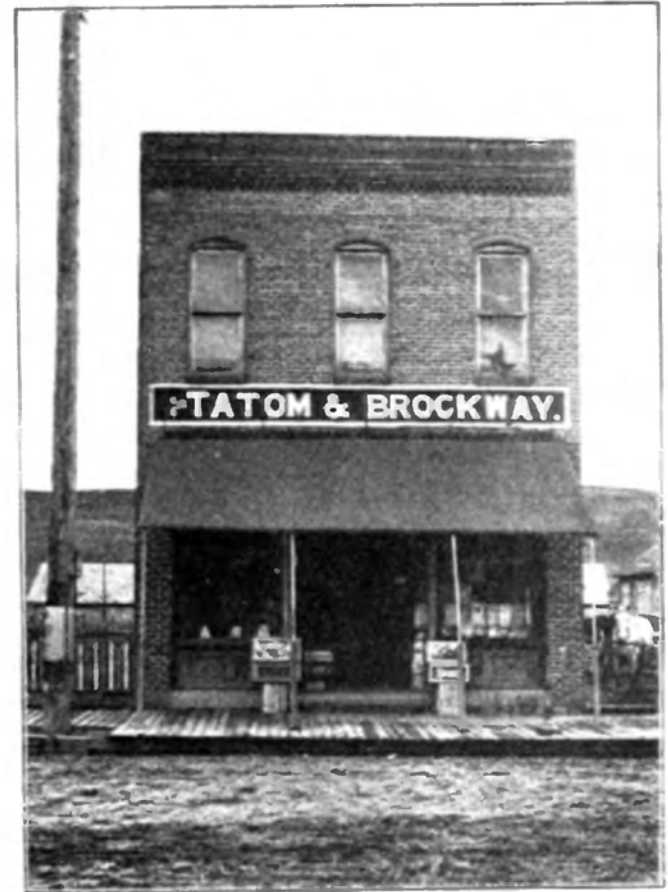
The Congregational Church.



Lumber, Wood and Coal Yard of Madison Lumber Co.

ing well at first, they became so numerous that much confusion resulted and service became inefficient. The business men were appealed to to help form an organization. They readily responded, and country and town worked so well together that to-day Rosalia has the most efficient, best built and equipped mutual telephone company in Eastern Washington. Purely a local company, it has one hundred and seventeen stockholders, a majority of them farmers; operates

one hundred and fifty miles of well built lines; has two hundred and thirty five subscribers, a thoroughly or-



The C. Spurgeon Building, the First Brick Building in Rosalia.

ganized system, efficient centrals, and last year earned a net profit of more than 25 per cent.

SPOKANE & INLAND RAILWAY.

Recently the Spokane & Inland Railway requested assistance in the matter of right of way, etc., for the electric railway it proposed to build. It is conceded that electric lines especially benefit farmers, but business men co-operated, and together such vigorous work was done that the result was entirely satisfactory to the railway company and the road is now building.

ROSALIA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The advent of the electric road opens up new fields for development, and it was believed that general information concerning the many excellent advantages offered by this locality to certain classes of homeseekers should be published. The Rosalia Chamber of Commerce was the outcome. The functions of such a body are usually performed through the business class, but many farmers have become members and are assisting generously in issuing this publication and in other work.

THIRD EPOCH.

The construction of the electric railway marks the beginning of the third epoch. Notwithstanding the remarkable development of the second epoch, bringing success and wealth to those who participated, the coming era will show even greater progress, bringing even greater rewards



Yard of Potlatch Lumber Co., Rosalia, Wash.

to those who take part. To realize this we need a larger population. The average size of the farms is now about five hundred acres. It is possible for individuals to handle such large tracts of land only by grain raising. But the electric road, with its ready, cheap transportation, will make it far more profitable to devote this land to more varied uses. To accomplish this it must be handled in smaller tracts, and only people of smaller capital will be

content to do this. The electric road passes through the richest land. It will cut off portions of many farms, some of which will be for sale. These will offer fine opportunities for middle aged men with families, having capital of \$3,000.00 to \$5,000.00 or \$7,000.00 to buy forty to eighty acres of land and build up homes. They can keep several cows and send milk and cream to Spokane by early



The German M. E. Church.



Residence of J. A. Anderson, Grain Dealer.

trolley, realizing handsome returns. They can devote attention to poultry raising, for which our climate is adapted and our markets superior. They can raise five to ten acres of sugar beets, producing eight to fifteen tons per acre, and receive therefor \$5.25 per ton, shipping by trolley to the sugar factory at Waverly, and ship back the pulp of the beet, an excellent food for stock. Potatoes and garden truck can be grown abundantly and profitably. A five-acre orchard and small fruit culture will net a good income.



Residence of Peter Proff, Sr., of Proff's Addition in Rosalia.



Residence of Chas. Asmus, Six Miles Northeast of Rosalia.

Climate and flora are adapted to bee culture, and the production of honey is remunerative. The individual may have his choice of these diversified lines, and if all of his land cannot be thus utilized, rotation of crops may be practiced and ten to forty acres of wheat grown each year, which, with the high cultivation possible, will yield even greater crops than yet recorded.

Markets are much improved for the products of diversified farming. Rosalia merchants lead all the sur-

rounding territory in prices paid for whatever the farmer has to sell. The demand is rapidly enlarging for butter, eggs, poultry, potatoes and all the fruits, hay and feed grains, pork products and beef, from the rich mining districts of the Coeur d'Alenes nearby, and the mines of Montana and British Columbia, not far distant; from the great commercial cities of Washington of amazing growth; from the extensive lumbering interests around us and in Western Washington. Alaska finds here her nearest source

of supply for her large requirements of foodstuffs and forage. In the vast interchange of trade with Asia now commencing, Washington will bear the part of New York, with New York's commerce and New York's markets.

There are thousands of small farmers living in the East who are practicing diversified farming on land far more costly, with soil infinitely poorer, in a climate of savage winter's cold and oppressive sum-



Residence of I. D. Lamley on His 1500-Acre Farm, Six Miles Northwest of Rosalia.



Warehouse of J. A. Anderson. Stores 125,000 Bushels of Grain.

mer's heat. Several score of these men can better themselves immeasurably by removing to this locality. The land will cost them less, the toil will be lighter, they will escape the rigorous cold and trying heat, and receive far greater returns for their labor. Farmers of large capital we do not need and can offer to them no special inducements. Young men, capable farm helpers, willing to work, eager to earn and save



Overflow at W. & D. Warehouses, Crops 1901. Now Owned and Operated by S. W. Towne & Sons.

money, can here find ready employment on the large farms at good wages. The same thrift, energy and good sense will here, even at this day, purchase twice the measure of success that the best win in the older states.

A competent flour-mill man, with capital of from \$15,000.00 to \$30,000.00, will find here a good location. It has become a good location only recently, since it was found that

Bluestem wheat can be successfully grown here, this variety being necessary to the operation of a flour-mill in Washington. The district west of Rosalia is well adapted to the growth of Bluestem, and henceforward an ample supply for the requirements of a mill can be assured.

A steam laundry, under capable management, will pay well. A starch factory to utilize our abundant production of potatoes, and a cider and vinegar factory to save our annual waste of apples. A fruit drier to handle our immense production of pears, prunes and apples will find here a profitable field.

Good citizens, in circumstances and of the occupations mentioned, will benefit themselves and benefit us by locating here. Our country will easily support three times, and our town twice, the present population, and the accession to it of desirable people will help our schools, churches and other organizations.

It is good, economic logic that successful individuals and enterprises benefit the locality wherein located; that unsuccessful individuals and enterprises are detrimental, and it may be added that the discontented are harmful, because such are generally unsuccessful. Therefore, in writing the foregoing, care has been taken to avoid misrepresentation and exaggeration. We hope many readers may become residents here, and for reasons stated, we do not wish them to be disappointed and become dissatisfied.



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