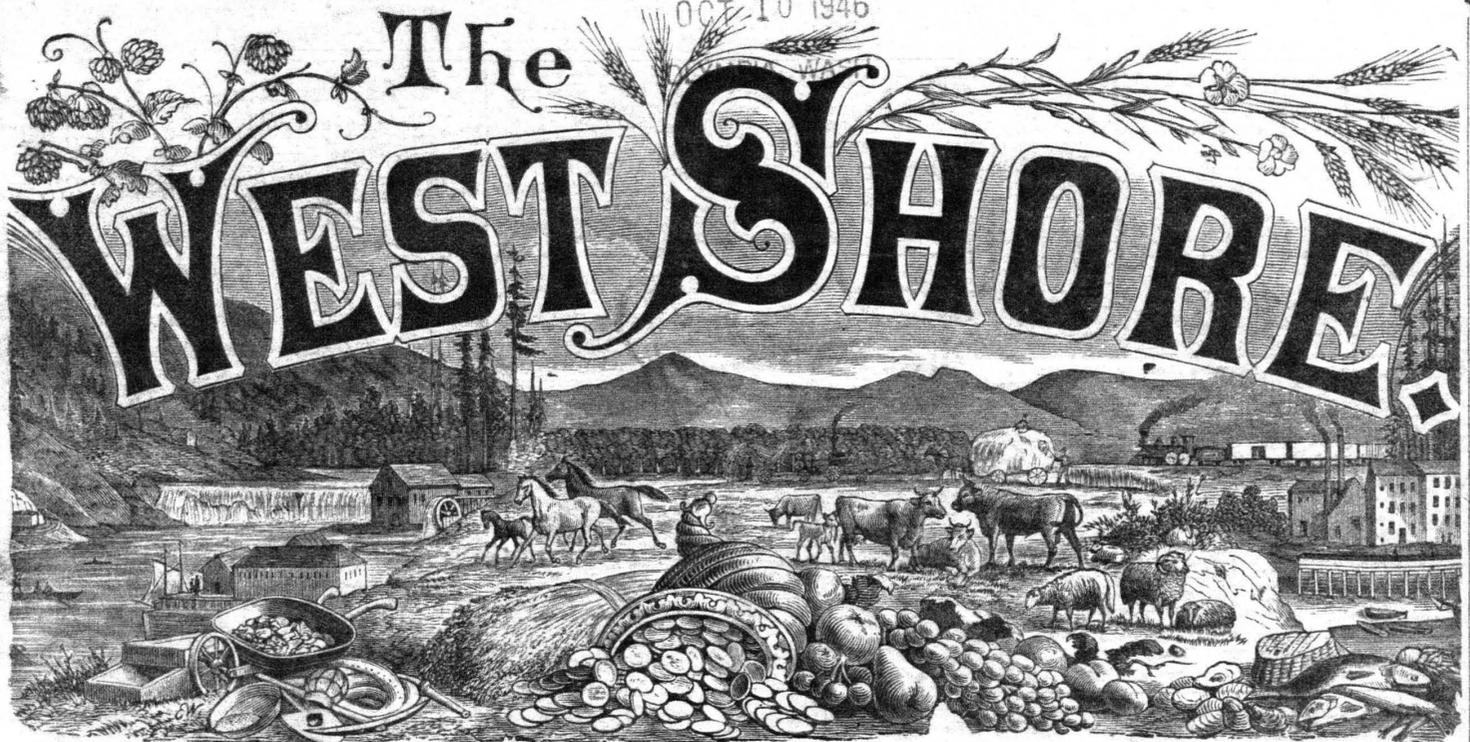


August, 1883.

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Vol. IX.--No. 93.

OCT 10 1946



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Devoted to

The Resources of the Pacific Northwest

Published by L. SAMUEL, Portland, Oregon.

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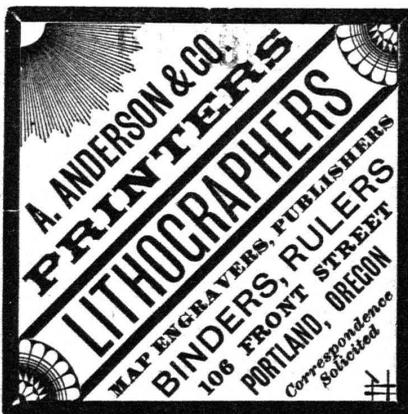


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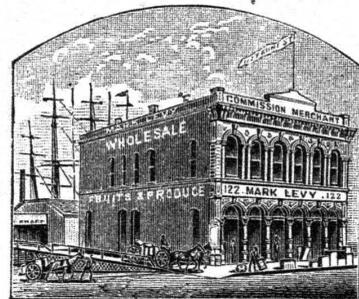
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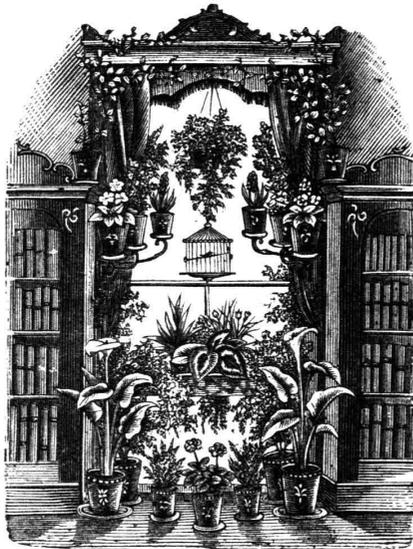
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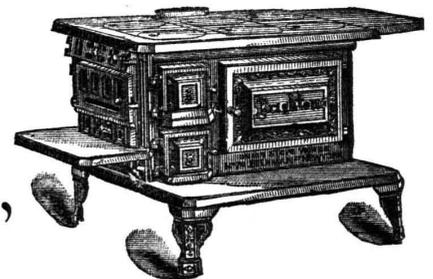
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VOL. 9—No. 8.

{ L. Samuel, Publisher,
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Entered at the
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Is fully authorized to transact business for this publication.

SPECIMEN NUMBER.

Any one receiving this copy of THE WEST SHORE will please consider it an invitation to become a regular subscriber.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The September number of THE WEST SHORE will be an agreeable surprise to our subscribers. No expense has been spared in preparing it, and it will be in full keeping with that event about to happen which is so full of promise to the great northwest, the opening of the Northern Pacific railroad.

In the grand demonstration she is now preparing, to celebrate the completion of the Northern Pacific, Portland is simply doing what would naturally be expected of the largest city of the northwest, the city to which the road brings the most benefits for the present and the greatest promise for the future. Her gratification as expressed in the procession, decorations, illuminations, banquet, etc., will be typical of the widespread and general feeling of joy throughout this whole region, and will be so considered by the recipients of her hospitality. In Portland they will recognize the representative of this vast region which is already pouring forth its treasures to sustain and enrich the world. The celebration will be on a scale in keeping with the greatness of the occasion and the magnitude of the region thus made to speak its sentiments, and the \$25,000 necessary to carry out the programme have been raised with scarce an effort. Were \$50,000 necessary it would be cheerfully contributed.

Several papers, published at various places, have taken occasion to make unfavorable comments upon the fact that there have been business failures in Seattle, and to assert that they are but the precursors of a general collapse in the business of that enterprising city, owing to over speculation in real estate. These statements are untrue in fact and unjust in spirit. There have been but two failures in Seattle, and neither of the unfortunate parties owned a foot of city real estate. One of these failed because he trusted his business in the hands of other parties, and the other because he attempted to handle more business than he had capital to carry. Such failures are constantly happening everywhere, and there is no just reason why Seattle should be singled out for unfavorable criticism. To carry urban rivalry to such a degree is wrong and should be stopped. It not only injures the city in question but has an unfavorable effect upon the reputation of this whole region.

It is unfortunate that dyspeptics must travel, but still more unfortunate that newspapers permit themselves to publish their incessant growls about everything they see, hear and eat. They can not see things as others do, but draw their own in-

pressions through the medium of their diseased stomachs; and these are not generally so valuable that papers should crowd out interesting matter to give them space. A communication of this kind recently appeared in one of our city dailies from a man who passed over the Northern Pacific, his stomach being chiefly aggravated by the stage journey across the gap. Gilmer, Salisbury & Co. have on this line as fine stage accommodations as can be found in the world, and no one at all familiar with stage travel would for a moment think of finding fault with them. The transition from a Pullman car to a stage is certainly a violent one for a dyspeptic, but he ought to have sense enough to censure his stomach and not the stage company.

The attention of that class of people in the east who are entertaining thoughts of coming west and settling upon government land but are constantly deferring the time of departure for comparatively trivial reasons, is invited to the following facts gathered from the report of the commissioner general of the land office. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883, there were 35,212 more entries of land made in Dakota, Florida, Kansas, Louisiana, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nebraska, Oregon, Washington and Wisconsin than during the previous year, representing an increase of 3,565,834 in the number of acres taken. In Washington territory cash sales advanced from 71,214 to 250,106 acres, homesteads from 231,132 386,778, and timber cultures from 87,524 to 143,412. This gives a total of 780,296 acres of government land taken up in that territory during the past year, besides which were thousands of acres of land purchased from the railroad. If the hesitating farmer does not see in these statistics a reason for making his move westward as quickly as possible, or if the cautious manufacturer and capitalist can not in them discover the prop and stay for large enterprises here, it will be useless for us to attempt to point them out.

The elevator system of handling grain, similar in its general details to the method now in vogue in the east, is about to be introduced in the northwest. Elevators will be erected at the chief shipping stations in the wheat regions, and larger ones at Albina, New Tacoma and later at Seattle. The one at Albina will have a capacity of 45,000 tons and cost \$800,000. The farmer will be saved the expense of buying sacks for his grain and can thus afford to pay a small price for storage. The facilities for unloading wagons and loading cars will be such as to reduce the cost to a minimum. The same will be the case with the unloading of cars at Albina and other terminal points. It is by no means the intention to load vessels in bulk as is done in the east, but the grain will be sacked in the elevator before being run into the hold, and this will be done at the least possible expense. The danger from a shifting of the cargo when grain is shipped in bulk, especially on a voyage of so great a length as from this coast to Liverpool, makes it necessary for all grain to be sacked for foreign shipment. Under this system grain can be taken from the

farm and placed on board the vessel in much quicker time and with far less expense and labor to the farmer, dealer and transportation company than by the old style of hauling it in sacks. Every improvement of this kind enhances the value of grain in the hands of the producer, and thus increases the general prosperity of the country.

In Montana and Idaho and certain portions of Oregon and Washington where irrigation is necessary, the matter of procuring water by means of artesian wells is receiving some attention, but not as much as its importance seems to demand. There are many thousands of acres which only require water to make them highly productive, and which would be eagerly taken by settlers were the matter of irrigation settled in a satisfactory manner. Where large tracts can be supplied by a canal running from some stream, it becomes simply a question of capital, and many companies are being organized to construct the necessary ditches and sell water to the settlers. In this way vast areas heretofore considered no better than a desert, are being reclaimed and converted into green fields; but there is a class of land lying higher up and beyond the reach of any ditch, which is equal if not superior to that of the lower bench, and it is for this class that the artesian well promises to be so beneficial. A good flowing well will furnish water enough to irrigate a quarter section, though the amount of water that will be supplied by any particular well is absolutely uncertain until after it is completed, so greatly do they vary. Windmill pumps for ordinary wells have been tried, but their capacity is entirely inadequate. Enough experimenting has been done to show the practicability and value of artesian wells in Colorado, Utah, Idaho and Nevada. Good flowing wells have been made, which aid wonderfully in reclaiming desert lands. In the lava beds of Snake river, Idaho, the Oregon Short Line secures its water supply in this manner. A well of from 300 to 500 feet will cost from \$1,000 to \$1,500, and will be a permanent source of supply, requiring but little expense to keep it in condition. One of the recommendations is that having the well on his own premises, the owner can be entirely independent of any ditch company or factious neighbor. We would like to see experimental wells driven in every section needing moisture by artificial means.

The agricultural implement factory recently established by Byron Jackson in Walla Walla employs forty men. The superintendent said to a reporter of the *Union*: "By next season we will quadruple our manufacturing capacity, and have our business systematized. We then propose to manufacture agricultural implements of all kinds, from a thresher to a sulky or gang plow or harrow. As soon as the Northern Pacific is through we will import hard wood in such quantities that we can manufacture in competition with eastern work, and not only that, we will also manufacture traction, portable and stationary engines of all sizes, and we also intend turning out the famous California wind mills on a large scale."

JACKSON COUNTY.

Its Great Agricultural and Mineral Resources.

ROGUE RIVER VALLEY MOUNTAINS OF OREGON.

Fruit, Grain, Hay, Butter, Stock, Timber and Minerals.

Though a third of a century has rolled by since smoke first issued from the clay chimney of the settler's cabin in Rogue river valley, that region is but now being opened to the world by that great factor of modern progress, the railroad. The iron horse of commerce is rapidly approaching it from the north and the south, and before the birth of another year its forest-crowned hills will echo across the grain-carpeted valley the locomotive's shrill whistle. A new branch will be added to the tree of commerce; not a tender shoot but a stout limb of vigorous growth, one that will give more than it receives and strengthen the trunk to which it is united. Though to a degree isolated from its sister counties, communication maintained only by means of the stage and cumbersome freight wagon, cut off almost totally from an outside market for its products, the natural resources of Jackson county have been developed to a degree almost unknown and entirely unappreciated by those not familiar with its condition and history. The rude cabins have given place to comfortable and elegant residences, large and substantial barns have succeeded the thatched stables of the pioneer, well tilled fields and thrifty orchards attest the success of agriculture, manufacturing industries have sprung up, towns with houses, dwellings, population and trade that astonish the stranger have grown and flourish, farmers and business men have become wealthy, and all the indications of prosperity are observable on every hand. With such a beginning, what must be the result of an early connection with the trade centers of the world?

Jackson county lies in the extreme southern end of Oregon, bordering on the California line, and is hemmed in between the Cascade mountains on the east and those of the Coast Range on the west, the Rogue river mountains on the north and the Siskiyou on the south, all of which occupy a portion of the 2,800 square miles embraced within its territory. Surrounded by these mountain ranges is the thickly settled portion of the county, the beautiful Rogue river valley. The valley proper is about forty miles long by twenty wide, though sometimes the name is made to embrace the whole water-shed of that turbulent stream. The mountains are heavily timbered and rich in minerals; the foothills afford splendid grazing for cattle and sheep, and their special adaptation to viticulture and the growth of certain kinds of fruit is now being recognized; the valley lands produce cereals, hay and vegetables in abundance, and the river bottoms fruit of unsurpassed excellence. In the diversity of its products and resources, Jackson county is superior to any in the state, and needs but the railroad advantages soon to be given to take a front rank in wealth and importance.

The beauty and probable fertility of Rogue river valley were freely commented upon for years

by the bands of American and English trappers that traversed it on their way between the Columbia and the trapping grounds of California, but owing to the fact that it was cut off from approach by sea and to the hostility of the Indian tribes of that region, no effort was made to occupy it until long after the settlements in the Willamette had become so numerous that the territory of Oregon was organized. The hostile and thieving character of the savages won for them the title of "Rogue Indians," and this name has descended to the valley, the river that drains this whole region and the mountains that border the stream toward the coast. The regular trail from the Willamette to the Sacramento led through this valley, and many a fatal encounter is recorded between the natives and bands of trappers and emigrants passing through. Under such circumstances there was small inducement for the emigrants to settle there with their families, when so much desirable land could be found in the Willamette valley, where a degree of safety was assured by the very extent of the settlements. The discovery of gold on Klamath river and its tributaries in 1850 and the great rush to those mines in the spring of 1851, led to the discovery, also, of rich diggings on the streams of Jackson and Josephine counties a few weeks later. Hostile Indians never protected a rich mining region from invasion by the irrepresable gold hunter. Miners flocked into the mountains bordering the valley on the west, and though they suffered frequently at the hands of the native proprietors, they not only were not driven away but increased in numbers. The town of Jacksonville sprang up and became the trade center, pack trains brought supplies from both Oregon and California, and the quiet wilderness awoke suddenly into life and activity. The great demand and high price for hay, vegetables and grain induced settlers to occupy the choice spots in the valley and along the streams, exposed to the wrath of the savages and suffering the other disadvantages of pioneer life. For the next six years a constant warfare was maintained. Travelers and pack-trains were ambushed, whole families massacred, bloody battles fought and worthless treaties made, ending in the extermination of a majority of the Indians and the complete removal of the remainder to a reservation many miles away.

Freed from this great drawback to its prosperity, Jackson county made rapid progress. Its mines were rich and supported a large population, drawing supplies of food chiefly from the farmers in the valley. The mutual support thus afforded by its two leading industries is the secret of the great prosperity of this region, a prosperity wrought within itself, substantial and permanent. The opportunity soon to be offered of shipping to other markets the surplus products, of which there will be an abundance as soon as the shipping facilities are provided, will be improved by the people now living here and the hundreds who will be led to make this their home, and the present prosperity and wealth will rapidly increase. Such is a brief resume of the past, and we will now consider the Jackson county of to-day.

CLIMATE.

In its climate this delightful region possesses the combined advantages of the various other sections of Oregon without the accompanying

drawbacks. It enjoys the warmth of summer and the frosts of winter known in Eastern Oregon without the extremes there experienced. With a rainfall ample enough for all the purposes of agriculture it escapes the continual rains of the Willamette valley in winter, and receives but occasional refreshing showers in summer, the annual rainfall varying from twenty to forty inches and averaging about twenty-five. The extreme limit of the thermometer in summer is 100°, though it seldom exceeds 90°, while in winter it seldom sinks as low as 10°, the average for the winter months being about 40° and in summer about 70°. Snow falls occasionally to the depth of three or four inches but rapidly disappears, while ice never exceeds two inches in thickness and forms but a few times during the season. In the mountains, of course, there are more snow and ice, and upon this fact the miners rely for a supply of water for their business. It will thus be seen that in both valley and mountain nature has provided just the climatic conditions required by the two great industries of the county, agriculture and mining. To the eastern man especially, who desires in summer a warm climate without the excessive heat of his native state, and in winter a clear, bracing atmosphere unaccompanied by extreme cold and exemption from continuous snow or rain, Rogue river valley presents attractions peculiarly inviting. It is beyond question the Paradise of Oregon.

AGRICULTURE.

The market for the valley's products has hitherto been necessarily local and limited, though more extensive than one would at first suppose. The stage companies and teamsters have consumed large quantities of hay and grain, while the flour, vegetables and fruit of Jackson, Josephine, Curry, Del Norte, Klamath and Lake counties have been largely supplied from this region. Beyond what was necessary to supply this demand, however, has not been produced, and it can truly be said that the capabilities of the valley for extensive agriculture have never been fully tested. The arable land embraces about one-fifth of the entire area of the county, including foothills, plains and river bottoms. The foothills possess that rich soil to be found on all the hilly lands of Western Oregon, while the plains have much adobe land and the bottoms are composed of the most fertile alluvium. In the valley wheat, oats, barley, corn, potatoes, hay, etc., yield abundantly, and anything less than a half crop has never been experienced during the thirty years of cultivation. Twenty bushels of wheat to the acre are considered a very unsatisfactory crop, while as high as sixty bushels have been realized. Barley and oats produce proportionately well, and potatoes and corn are of especial excellence and yield abundant crops, the former contrasting favorably in quantity and quality with the inferior tubers of California. The facilities now afforded for shipment to other markets will no doubt serve to largely increase the crop of cereals in the future.

LIVE STOCK.

The foothills of Jackson county furnish grazing for sheep of the finest quality, and the best strains of fine Merinos have been introduced into the county. So much attention has been paid to improving the sheep of this region that Southern Oregon wool is rated higher in the market than

that from the Willamette valley. About 30,000 are kept, chiefly in small bands, by the ranchers. About 10,000 beef cattle graze on the hills, and many fine stock, including Jerseys, etc., are kept. Horses, too, are made a specialty by some of the farmers, and Rogue river valley has the reputation of producing the finest horses of Oregon. In the matter of improving the blood of their animals, the stock men of this region have shown commendable enterprise, and are reaping their reward in the reputation and increased value of the animals. Some 5,000 horses are assessed in the county. Of hogs about 10,000 are kept, the majority of them getting their own living in the woods.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

The butter and cheese of this region have an enviable reputation wherever they are known. The fine breeds of dairy cattle, the climate, grass, water, etc., all combine to produce a superior quality of butter and cheese. With the facilities for cheap shipment of these articles offered by the railroad there will, beyond question, be a great increase in dairy products and a new source of wealth opened to the farmers. The market in Portland for butter, cheese and eggs is high and permanent, and the old and new farmers of the valley will find it extremely profitable to supply the required products.

FRUIT.

It is because of its superior fruit that we refer to Rogue river valley as the Italy of Oregon. It is a well known fact that the finest flavored grapes of California are produced on the sunny slopes of the foothills, and the conditions there found exist in the foothill region of Jackson county. The vines produce large clusters, and the grapes have a most excellent flavor, being very juicy and making a superior quality of wine. The conditions of soil and climate are also very favorable to peaches, the fruit being superior in flavor, though a trifle smaller in size, to the California product. The slight touch of frost in winter, though too mild to injure the vines or trees, gives a flavor to the fruit that is lacking in that of the warmer regions of California. The bottom lands are especially adapted to fruit culture, and it is that class of soil that has been utilized the most by fruit growers. In addition to grapes and peaches, apricots, pears, plums, apples, cherries and the small fruits produce luxuriantly, and are of excellent quality, especially the apples, which have no superior anywhere. Hitherto the foothills have been used chiefly as a grazing ground for sheep, but that the flocks will seek "pastures new" and the land be planted extensively in vineyards and orchards is certain. On the whole the fruit interest of Rogue river valley consists more in the possibilities of the future than in what has already been accomplished. With no market beyond the limits of Southern Oregon, farmers had formerly no encouragement to plant extensive orchards or large vineyards, but enough has been done to show the wonderful adaptability of the soil and climate to the production of fruit. The whole northwest offers a market at good prices for fruit of all kinds, while certain varieties are largely sought after in the east. There is no business that can be embarked in with greater promise of a golden reward than that of fruit culture. It must, however, like everything else, be managed properly to be a great success. Orchards and vineyards must be planted and

taken care of in a systematic manner and the business from first to last be conducted as experience in other places has shown to be best. Especially must the fruit be put up in an attractive and marketable shape, well assorted, conveniently packed for handling by the dealer, and attractive to the eye. Experience in California and elsewhere shows that the most successful fruit raisers are those whose product reaches the market in the best condition and presents the most inviting appearance. Already we hear of a number of experienced orchardists who intend to locate in Southern Oregon immediately. It is a great pity that the farmers of that region have not prepared themselves for the market now being opened by planting extensive orchards, but it is by no means too late, though the golden harvest must be delayed. The men who set out at once large orchards and vineyards and get them into bearing condition, will be the first to reap their reward. The market is large, growing and permanent.

PRICE OF IMPROVED LAND.

Farms and ranches of all kinds may be purchased in Jackson county at prices which are extremely moderate when the advantages are considered. Good improved farming land can be bought from twenty to fifty dollars per acre, though a few choice places would command a higher price. Other lands, not so well improved but just as fertile, and in some cases more desirable for fruit and grape culture, can be had as low as five dollars per acre. These prices depend upon the amount of improvements, location, character of soil, water facilities, etc. Two farms, two miles apart and containing a total of 400 acres, were recently sold for \$8,000, or \$20 per acre. Another of 300 acres brought \$7,000, or \$23 per acre. These are choice places, wholly arable land, with good buildings and modern farm improvements. Many partially covered with timber or a portion of which is too hilly or rocky for easy cultivation, can be purchased at much lower figures and turned into excellent farms. Small farms, upon which orchards could be made the principal source of income, can be bought at low prices, and there are many places where a little work in clearing off brush and timber would reward the industrious farmer with many acres of land of the best quality for grain, orchards and vineyard. Much of the hill land will produce good crops of grain, and its capabilities for grapes have been pointed out. It has been used chiefly for grazing and is nearly all owned in large tracts, which will of necessity be cut up into smaller divisions for farming purposes and sold. The land is so well adapted to mixed farming that it is especially valuable, for with grain, fruit, hay, cattle, sheep, horses and hogs to depend upon such a thing as an entire failure would be impossible. We advise parties desiring to gather more particular information about special tracts of land for sale to visit the valley or address a letter to the dealers in real estate whose advertisement may be found in this issue of THE WEST SHORE. There is much government land in the foothills and mountains, as well as large tracts reserved to the O. & C. R. R. Co. Information in regard to the former can be had at the Roseburg land office, and of the later at the company's office in Portland. A great increase in the value of real estate in the next four years is beyond question.

VALUATION AND PRODUCTS.

The assessment roll of 1882 shows a total valuation of \$2,464,832 in Jackson county, which is about fifty per cent. of the actual cash value of assessable property. This was divided as follows: Value of improved lands, \$658,985; unimproved lands, \$144,531; town lots, \$62,982; improvements, \$264,509; merchandise and implements, \$396,435; money, notes and accounts, \$594,277; household furniture, etc., \$68,735; horses and mules, \$149,005; cattle, \$72,335; sheep, \$31,361; swine, \$21,677. These figures will be increased at least 25 per cent. by the assessment of the present year. According to the census of 1880 the population was 8,116, but it has since advanced to fully 10,000, and a still more rapid increase during the next few years is certain. The annual product of the county can be given approximately as follows: Wheat, 300,000 bushels; barley, 100,000 bushels; rye, 3,000 bushels; oats, 350,000 bushels; corn, 40,000 bushels; potatoes, 60,000 bushels; apples, 100,000 bushels; peaches, 15,000 bushels; pears and plums, 15,000 bushels; hay, 30,000 tons; wool, 250,000 pounds; grapes, 150,000 pounds; butter, 26,000 pounds; cheese, 15,000 pounds; vegetables, 150,000 pounds; bacon, 400,000 pounds; lard, 80,000 pounds. Now that an outside market is opened there will be a great increase in the above figures, especially in fruit, grain and dairy products.

MINING.

Since the discovery of gold led to the first settlement of Jackson county in 1851, the mines have been the main stay and prop of this whole region. Without them there would have been no market for the farmer's produce, though of late years the grazing regions of Modoc, Klamath and Lake counties have drawn heavily from the valley for their supplies. Placer mines are the most numerous. Hydraulic power is used on quite an extensive scale by several companies, while rockers, sluices and wing-dams are utilized where the location requires them. The Sterling Hydraulic mine is situated on Sterling creek, about eight miles south of Jacksonville, and was opened several years ago at an outlay of \$100,000. The company owns ground enough for fifty years of continuous work, the whole property being valued at about \$200,000. Other large hydraulic mines are yielding handsomely. It is estimated that the yield of gold dust during the past thirty years has been over \$30,000,000, and there is no reason to anticipate a falling off in the industry for many years to come. Iron, coal, copper and cinnabar exist in varying quantities, though the lack of cheap transportation has retarded their development. The iron ore along Rogue river is being prospected and tested by experts with the view of using it at the great iron works at Oswego, near Portland, and if it proves to be in sufficient quantity and of the quality required the mines will be worked on an extensive scale. The opinions expressed are very favorable, and there is but little doubt about the development of these mines at an early day. Marble of an excellent quality abounds, and with the facilities offered by the railroad it can no doubt be quarried to advantage. The same may also be said of coal, a good quality of which has been discovered in various localities. Cinnabar and copper have both been worked to a considerable extent, but owing to the expense of transporting the re-

quired machinery the development of these industries has been seriously retarded.

MANUFACTURES.

Manufacturing on an extensive scale in a region cut off from railroad privileges could hardly be expected, and yet the excellent facilities offered have been improved to as great a degree as possible, and commendable enterprise has been shown, especially in the establishment of a woolen factory at Ashland. This institution has been running successfully for a number of years and its goods have an enviable reputation throughout the whole Pacific coast. It was founded on the theory that it was cheaper to ship the manufactured article than the raw wool, and the success of the undertaking has demonstrated its correctness. The mill is large, is operated by a splendid water-power, is fitted up with the most approved of modern machinery, and is in every way capable of turning out the finest quality of goods at a minimum cost. Several excellent flouring mills are in operation at Ashland, Phoenix and Jacksonville, supplying the whole of Southern Oregon with a superior quality of flour, and no doubt the bulk of the surplus wheat of this region will, ere long, be shipped abroad in the form of flour. Saw and planing mills produce all the rough and finished lumber needed in this section, which is by no means a small quantity. The mountains are covered with dense forests of fir, yellow pine and sugar pine, while black and white oak, ash, laurel and maple grow in abundance on the foothills, in the valley and along the numerous streams. Extensive experiments have been made the past few years in the culture of amber cane, and both soil and climate have been found admirably adapted to it. It is probable, then, that the manufacture of sugar will be embarked in at no distant day. Splendid water power exists in numerous localities very advantageously situated for manufacturing, and it is but a matter of time when much more of it will be utilized than at present.

SOCIAL AND EDUCATIONAL.

The first two inquiries made by a man of family seeking a home in a new country are, "What is the condition of society there, and what facilities are offered for the education of my children?" To both of these important questions Jackson county can give a favorable answer. In the first place it must be remembered that this is by no means a newly settled country, that it has been occupied by an intelligent, industrious and law-abiding population for more than thirty years. The pioneers who located here and subdued the wilderness came from nearly every state in the Union. Many of them were highly educated and all were accustomed to the requirements and conveniences of older communities. Here they have made their homes and reared their families and have spared no effort to give them the advantages enjoyed by communities more closely united to the outside world. The fact that they have been all these years beyond the reach of railroads has had no power to check the growth of education. Railroads are but an effect and not a cause of knowledge. The community has grown and prospered by the mutual support of its own industries, and this prosperity has enabled it to provide even better educational facilities than are enjoyed by many a community which would appear to a superficial observer to be more favor-

ably situated. The public schools throughout the county will compare favorably with those in any portion of the state, while the schools of Jacksonville and Ashland are of a very superior order. In the latter place is a college where a high order of scholarship is maintained, and which annually receives over 200 students of both sexes. It was recently designated as a state normal school by the legislature. St. Mary's school for girls has been an institution of Jacksonville for many years, in charge of the sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary, and receives many pupils from a great distance as well as from this county. Nearly every leading religious denomination is represented, and most of them have good and some of them even elegant church edifices. The daily and weekly papers of Portland and San Francisco are taken in great numbers, besides instructive magazines and periodicals, and the three excellent papers of the county are given good support. The advantages of a daily mail and the telegraph have been enjoyed for years, and they have little to gain in this respect by the advent of the railroad, except in the saving of about a day's time in the receipt of mail.

JACKSONVILLE.

The county seat is Jacksonville, once the liveliest mining camp of this region and still the most important trade center. The conditions of its existence have gradually changed from that of a rudely constructed and transient mining camp to that of a thriving trade center for a large expanse of mining and agricultural country. Its business is firmly established, its business buildings large and substantial, and its private residences neat and often elegant. It has always held the position of the leading town of Southern Oregon, which its enterprising business men are determined to maintain. It has a population approximating 1,200, and is beautifully situated on the banks of Jackson creek, a tributary of Rogue river, in a western arm of the valley. Its taxable property amounts to about \$500,000, and is increasing year by year. The advent into this region of many new families to engage in agriculture and fruit raising, which is certain to follow the railroad, will facilitate the growth of Jacksonville and increase its business, and the citizens very properly anticipate a large advance in its population, trade and the value of real estate. Several classes of manufactures could be conducted here profitably, and their founding is only a matter of time. The most prominent buildings of the city, aside from the long rows of substantial brick business blocks, are the Masonic temple, Orth block, United States Hotel, the Presbyterian church and the court house, now in process of erection. The last named structure will be of brick on a solid stone foundation, and will cost about \$50,000. It will be very ornamental in its architecture, two stories high, and surmounted by a belfry. The Presbyterian church is one of the most handsome edifices of the kind in Oregon. The Methodist and Catholic denominations also have neat church buildings. A large flour mill is one of the institutions of Jacksonville. Two excellent newspapers reflect the intelligence and enterprise of the citizens. The *Democratic Times* is ably conducted by its proprietor, Charles Nickell, and is one of the best exponents of democratic principles in the state. The *Oregon Sentinel*, published by Frank

Krause, is a supporter of the republican party and has been ably edited for a number of years by W. M. Turner. Both papers are excellent local journals, and make their presence felt throughout the state in the political field.

ASHLAND.

The second town of Jackson county is Ashland, situated on the line of the railroad now being constructed, and in the southern end of the valley at the base of Siskiyou mountain. It has a population of about 1,000, and is rapidly increasing in size and importance. In the beauty of its location and the character of its residences, public buildings and business blocks, it is the equal of any town of its size in Oregon. In addition to its excellent public school, college and woolen mills, which have already been mentioned, it has a fine flouring mill, a saw mill and planing mill, doing a good business. Another flouring mill is situated a short distance from town. Ashland is a thriving place, and its position as the most southerly railroad town in Oregon and the nearest station to the Lost river and Goose lake regions, assures it a large increase in business and population. Its water power is excellent and capable of being utilized much more than at present. The leading public buildings are the Masonic temple, Odd Fellows' hall, Methodist and Presbyterian churches, and Ashland college. The handsome residences with their well-kept yards and beds of flowers, the streets and walks, the business buildings, and in fact everything pertaining to the town, present an appearance that indicates culture and refinement. The *Ashland Tidings* is a spicy independent weekly published by W. H. Leeds, and is devoted to the interests of the town and Jackson county. The assessable property of the town amounts to \$250,000 by the assessor's valuation, having increased largely over the total of last year.

PHENIX.

This is a little town lying in the valley on the road between Ashland and Jacksonville. It has a good flouring mill and is one of the oldest settlements in the county. There are twenty other postoffices in the county, none of which have yet arrived at the dignity of towns. Stations will be established at some of them, however, as rapidly as the railroad advances, and a few, such as Grant's Pass and Rock Point, will no doubt become business centers and shipping points.

SHIPPING FACILITIES.

As has been before remarked, Jackson county's connection with the outside world, so far as shipment and receipt of goods and products is concerned, has hitherto consisted of the slow and cumbrous freight wagon. The Oregon and California railroad began extending its line south from Roseburg a few months ago, and it has already reached nearly to the northern line of this county. It is the expectation that the road will reach Ashland by the first of January, where it will be compelled to halt for a few months until a very expensive tunnel through the summit of Siskiyou mountain shall have been completed. The Central Pacific is also extend-

ing its line northward from Redding, and will reach the south end of the tunnel before that great work is finished. Work is being vigorously pushed on the tunnel, and it will be completed for the passage of trains in about one year. Connection will then be made by the two lines and a route be opened from San Francisco to Portland. Rogue river valley will be on the through route between Portland and the east by the Central and Southern routes, and between San Francisco and the east by the Northern. Its facilities for reaching markets north and south and the east by two routes will stimulate its industries and increase its production. Good roads lead from the valley to the grazing regions of Southeastern Oregon and Northeastern California, also to the mines of Southwestern Oregon and Northwestern California and a stage road runs from Jacksonville* to Crescent City, where connection is made with a steamer for San Francisco. Good county roads lead out from the towns in all directions, and the conveniences for reaching the railroad from outlying districts are extremely good. The stage accommodations on the regular through route have always been good, but those now supplied by the California & Oregon Stage Co. are very superior. New coaches were put on the line this season, and with the skillful drivers employed travelers enjoy as great a degree of comfort and safety as on any stage line in the world. The trip between Glendale and Redding now occupies about forty hours, and many passengers prefer going by this route to traveling by steamer. The scenery is grand, and it alone leads many to adopt this route between San Francisco and Portland. Parties desirous of visiting this region in advance of the completion of the railroad, will find the stage accommodations excellent, and the employes and agents of the company courteous and attentive.

SCENERY.

The diversity of mountain and valley scenery in Jackson county is pleasing in the extreme. After a long ride on the steep mountain grades, through the dense forest and along deep and rocky canyons, it is like a glimpse of Paradise to come suddenly upon the summit of a ridge commanding a view of the rolling hills, plains and green-fringed streams of the valley. And from the valley itself a lovely picture is formed by the encircling walls of mountain, the graceful pines spreading their mantle over the very summits, save where here and there some rocky peak thrusts up its barren head, often crowned with a wreath of snow. Besides the usual beauties of mountain scenery, this region offers special attractions to the tourist and the lover of the grand or wonderful in nature. The beautiful Rogue river falls, so much admired by all who see them, lie but a short distance from the railroad. The river is a very turbulent stream, running through deep gorges and canyons and forming a succession of rapids, cascades and falls until it loses itself in the ocean. Pilot rock, on the summit of Siskiyou mountain is an old and amiliar landmark. Mount Pitt, in the Cas-

cades, is a snow-shrouded peak worthy of much admiration. The Klamath basin lies at the eastern base of the Cascades range, and is about fifty miles long by twenty wide. Big Klamath lake lies in the northern extremity and is some thirty miles in length with a varying width of five to twenty miles. Little Klamath, a much smaller body of water, lies immediately south and receives the water of its companion through a stream 300 feet wide, which foams and dashes down a perpendicular height of seventy feet in its short length of one and one-half miles. This connecting stream has been aptly named "Link river." The river and lakes are alive with the most delicious trout, weighing from two to eight pounds each, and waterfowl of many kinds abound. Deer in great numbers can be found in the mountains. The most wonderful feature of Klamath basin is the hot springs which issue from the ground in many places with great force, having a temperature almost to the boiling point.

The Hole in the Ground is one of the curiosities of Rogue river valley, being a spot where a small stream pours into an opening in the earth and disappears, the noise of its falling waters gradually fading away as they descend. It is not a chasm, but simply a hole, and all efforts to sound its depth have been fruitless. Pyramid canyon, on the road over the Cascades, is a deep canyon where sandstone, worn by the constant action of water, forms huge pyramids and fantastic forms of many kinds.

CRATER LAKE.

The greatest curiosity of this region and one of the greatest of the whole northwest, is Crater lake, in the very summit of the Cascades, seventy-five miles northeast of Jacksonville. Its remoteness from the usual routes of travel has kept it in comparative seclusion; but more are attracted hither yearly, and it will, in the future, be one of the regular objects visited by tourists in this region. It has been variously known as Blue lake, Deep lake and Lake Majesty, but the more appropriate title it now bears will no doubt remain with it forever. In approaching, the visitor suddenly finds himself upon the edge of a tremendous precipice and looking across a wide stretch of water that lies far beneath. The shores vary from 1,500 to 3,000 feet in height. To be critical, there is no shore, for only at one point can a sure-footed person descend the cliff to the lake level, and when there the presence of a few boulders and some fallen debris is all that indicates a shore. The waters are wide, deep and silent. It is seldom that a breeze disturbs them, but at moments a wierd breath moves softly along and breaks the calm surface into ripples. Looking across from the surrounding wall the sky is seen so perfectly reflected in the water that were it not for the rocky margin of the lake it would be impossible to discern the line of division. The circumference is more than twenty miles, and the altitude of its surface as great as the summit of the pass over the mountains. On the outside the steep walls shelve off into mountain ridges, wooded to

the top; on the inside they stand almost perpendicular, looking down forever on the captive sea.

In the early years, before the wide scope of country to the east was covered up with lava and ashes, there must have stood here one of the grandest mountains of the world. How great this immense volcano must have been can be imagined when it is realized that these walls that now stand from 7,500 to 9,000 feet high, are only the shell of the mountain as it once existed. With a base twenty miles in circumference, at a height of 7,000 feet, what must have been the altitude of the cone that was reared above it? Beside it Hood, Shasta and Tacoma would hide their diminished heads. That such a mountain once stood here as an active volcano can not be doubted. The country to the east for many square miles is buried beneath ashes, pumice and volcanic scoria. To the terrible convulsions of nature, those miles of desolation, those rocky walls and this vast crater bear witness. In the midst of the lake rises a perfect but extinct volcano, at least 1,500 feet in height, its sides fringed with a stunted growth of hemlock. The lava flowing from this has made an island in the lake at least three miles long. The cone has a dish-like depression in its apex, which shows where once its crater was, and into which one can look from a position on the bluffs above. The period of the first great eruption was probably followed by a season of rest and then a second eruption, during which this small cone was formed by the final effort of the expiring forces. Burning lava flowed fiercely down its sides, where now the dwarfed hemlock has gained a precarious foothold and seeks to hide its ugliness beneath a mantle of vegetation.

The Indians view Crater lake and its surroundings as holy ground, and approach it with reverence and awe. It is one of the earthly spots made sacred by the presence of the Great Spirit, and the ancient tribal traditions relate many mysterious incidents in connection with it. In the past none but medicine men visited it, and when one of the ribe felt called upon to become a teacher and healer, he spent several weeks on the shore of the lake in fasting, in communion with the dead, and in prayer to the Shahulah Tyee. Here they saw visions and dreamed dreams, and when they came down from the mountain, like Moses from Sinai, they were looked up to with reverence as having communed with the Great Spirit and seen the unknown world.

A large saw mill and ship yard is to be built at once at the very head of Port Townsend bay, nearly a mile south of Irondale. The parties engaged in the enterprise have secured about fifty acres of land and splendid water front, and have contracted to expend \$150,000 in improvements. This is the first large ship building enterprises of the many that will in a few years be established along the shores of Puget sound, where all the conditions are favorable and the raw material abundant and of superior quality.

AGRICULTURE.

The season just drawing to a close is the driest one ever experienced in Oregon and Washington, and followed the severest winter that has visited us for years. The crop outlook was from the first discouraging, and the people generally settled down into a belief that the grain crop would be light everywhere and in some places a complete failure. This idea has spread abroad, as was to be expected; and now that harvest reveals the fact that crops are large everywhere and in many places unusually so, we have collated the following reports from the various local papers, to show our friends abroad how we slandered our fertile soil and discounted the future to our own disadvantage. Faith in Oregon and Washington will receive new strength from the consideration of such a report as this for a season so extremely unfavorable. In preparing it we have divided the country into sections possessing about the same characteristics, so as to make it easier of comprehension. In comparing the different reports one needs to be familiar with the geography, varied climatic conditions and characteristics of soil.

WEST OF THE CASCADES.

WILLAMETTE VALLEY.

SALEM STATESMAN—Mr. D. D. Prettyman, writing from Lower's Station, Polk county, says: I find the grain in Benton and Polk counties much better than I apprehended. Some fields have threshed over 40 bushels to the acre. Oats are better here than I have found elsewhere. The farmers are happy.

YAMHILL REPORTER—Hon. J. C. Braley, of Yamhill county, has a field of late grain that has had no rain on it, that is waist high, well headed and is filling well and will make a good crop. This is another proof that cultivation beats irrigation.

HILLSBORO INDEPENDENT—Farmers near Hillsboro report fair crops, grain having filled beyond expectations. Some fields of wheat have been estimated to yield thirty-five bushels to the acre.

LAFAYETTE REGISTER—Those who were so surprised at our remarks over a month ago, when we stated that we had visited almost all sections of the county and gave it as our opinion that the crop prospect at that time indicated over, rather than under, an average yield, that the early grain would be good without any more rain, are now much more surprised at the large yield. Not only the early grain is making a good yield, but much also of late grain that has not had a drop of rain on it, will make a fair crop. Many intelligent persons who thought our idea preposterous, and contended that we would not have a fourth of a crop, now see that our prediction has been verified in every respect. Our opinion was based upon the appearance of the crops, while those who were so dispendent based their opinions mainly on the ground that wheat would not mature without rain occasionally. It has now been learned, that where the ground is put in good order, Oregon will produce a fair crop without any rain.

ALBANY DEMOCRAT—As the harvest advances the prospects grow brighter and brighter for a good wheat crop, and reports from different parts of the country would indicate that the farmers have little to complain of in that respect. What

the price will be it is impossible to state now. It is bound to start out at least better than last year, but it is such an uncertain matter that prediction is useless, and we shall not attempt to turn prophet. A sample of wheat from the farm of A. Pearce on the opposite side of the river from this city has been left at this office. It is of the Chili club variety, and is the finest sample we have seen this season. It is thought it will make 45 to 50 bushels per acre.

EUGENE CITY GUARD—We understand that the grain in this county is filling in good shape. It is confidently asserted by many of our farmers that we will have a fair crop, while less than ten days ago many of them did not think we would have half a crop. What country in the world could stand a drouth of seventy-five days and still raise good crops. Oregon beats the world!

UMPQUA AND ROGUE RIVER VALLEYS.

ROSEBURG INDEPENDENT—The cutting is nearly over and threshing has begun in this county. After a careful consultation with farmers from all the different sections we are able to state that the result of the harvest will be above the average. The oat crop is light in some places and much over the average in others. The barley crop is heavier than usual everywhere, and the wheat crop gives a better yield than last year. Even the late sown grain, which was expected to amount to but little, is turning out better than was expected. Many farmers cut considerable of their grain for hay, with the expectation that the crop would be short, but the timothy proved to be nearly up to the average, and will give them a small surplus.

JACKSONVILLE TIMES—Beall Bros., of Manzanita, threshed the wheat from 29¾ acres last week and got 1,500 bushels of fine grain, or over 50 bushels per acre. Who can beat it?

JACKSONVILLE SENTINEL—Notwithstanding the cry about drouth and short crops in this valley the yield is far better than was expected and, after all, nearly an average. Those who have threshed are well satisfied and many are now regretting that they cut their fields for hay. This result shows that our soil is capable of standing the most severe drouth, as it is now nearly three months since any rain has fallen and yet fields, orchards and vineyards have flourished and promise plenty for the coming year. In the eastern states three weeks drouth is disastrous and if it continue much longer the result is dear bread and ruin to the farmers. What this country might produce under proper and intelligent cultivation is one of those problems that will only be solved in the future.

John Watson realizes 30 bushels of wheat to the acre for spring sown grain which was plowed in and consequently stood the drouth well. A field of Mr. Kimes has yielded about the same and we hear of many others as high as 40 bushels to the acre.

NORTH OF THE COLUMBIA.

Though this is not as much of a wheat region as the Willamette valley, still there is a large amount of grain raised. The only definite report we have is the following:

VANCOUVER INDEPENDENT—Henry Christ threshed his grain on Monday. Spring wheat went 20 bushels to the acre, and oats 30, both grown on high land. This was far ahead of the estimated yield. Threshing is progressing on

Mill Plain. Jas. Bybee's grain turns out better than was anticipated. On the whole it looks a though the yield will not be very far below that of last year, but the quality is not so good in wheat.

EAST OF THE CASCADES.

EASTERN OREGON.

PRINEVILLE NEWS—It has been the general impression that the grain crop of Crook county would fall far short of the average yield this season, but this is a mistake. True, the crop is short in many places, but where a crop has not been raised for several years on account of grasshoppers, the grain is heavy, and will yield an abundant harvest. All the grain on low land is rather better than common, while on the up land it is short. So it is evident that the yield will be about up to the standard.

THE DALLES TIMES-MOUNTAINEER—Last week Hons. W. Lair Hill and Robert Mays returned from a trip into the country, and brought back very favorable reports of the crop outlook. These two gentlemen journeyed throughout the county and thoroughly canvassed the crop prospects, and were extremely well satisfied with the yield of the present harvest. They were greatly encouraged as regards the future of this county, and pronounce it an agricultural section. The kernel of the wheat is well filled, and the yield per acre will be above an average. This has been an unusually dry summer, and in almost every instance the uplands will be more productive than the bottom. Immigrants, before proceeding further, should examine the lands still vacant in Wasco county, and they will find as desirable bottom locations for settlement as anywhere.

WESTON LEADER—The following yields tend to keep up Umatilla's reputation as a wheat growing county: H. McArthur had on his farm just south of Weston 25 acres that averaged 45 bushels to the acre, and 51 acres that averaged 37½ bushels; Mr. J. W. Stamper, who lives northwest of Weston, had 65 acres that produced an average of 34 bushels to the acre, and his son, Henry Stamper, had 60 acres that made 35 bushels to the acre, while their neighbor, Mr. A. Kinneer, had 80 acres that gave an average of 44 bushels to the acre: 74 acres of wheat belonging to Dave Taylor, yielded 3500 bushels; Moses Woodward's wheat went as high as 51 bushels to the acre; Sam Gerking had 48 acres that made 1875 bushels of wheat; Jake Nelson threshed 5650 bushels of wheat from 125 acres; 15 acres belonging to J. Gerking made 710 bushels; the wheat on Mr. Reeder's farm yielded 30 and 40 bushels to the acre; 40 acres on the farm of Boston Durr gave 34½ bushels of wheat to the acre; 1980 bushels of wheat was the product of forty acres belonging to R. Ginn, who lives a mile or two west of Weston; J. S. Harris averaged a little over forty bushels to the acre from a forty acre field. J. A. Downing had 40 acres of oats that yielded 1842 bushels, and 12 acres of spring wheat that averaged 26 bushels to the acre.

From Greasewood we have the following: J. M. Gallaher had two hundred and fifty acres of wheat that yielded nine thousand bushels, 30 acres of spring barley that averaged 28 bushels to the acre, and 20 acres of volunteer barley that averaged 37 bushels; A. Waters had 35 acres of wheat that averaged over 35 bushels to the acre; A. Mc-

Kenzie had 44 acres that went 45 bushels to the acre; H. Bond, 36 acres 40 bushels to the acre; A. Gross and G. W. Gross had 80 acres of sod and 80 acres of volunteer that gave an average of 34 bushels to the acre. From Messrs. Cook & Irvine we learn that A. L. Price had 80 acres of wheat 46 bushels to the acre; T. J. Kirk, 50 acres 45 bushels; J. V. Gumm, 12 acres that gave 660 bushels; J. W. Perringer, 50 acres that yielded 2000 bushels; Isaac Mansfield, 30 acres that made 1200 bushels, and Will Stafford 130 acres that yielded 6000 bushels: this field would have made at least 10,000 bushels but for the great amount of smut it contained. Geo. Hartman had on J. W. Miller's farm 60 acres that gave an average of 45 bushels to the acre. J. B. Gerking reports 45¾ acres that gave 2016 bushels, machine measure; his 95 of fall, spring and volunteer yielded 2929 bushels. Jno. O. Moorhouse threshed from 340 acres, 10,000 bushels of wheat, 2500 bushels of barley and 600 bushels of oats.

HEPPNER GAZETTE—Harvesting on the creek bottom lands in this section has been going on for some time, and the yield in all cases has been very satisfactory. The grain put in on hill lands and raised for hay has been mostly cut and yielded from two to three tons per acre. That intended for grain is now being cut in some places, while between Heppner and the timber it will not be ripe enough to cut for from one to three weeks yet. At Mr. Cunningham's Newton ranch, four miles from Heppner, the wheat is doing very well, and extensive preparations are being made for harvesting. At D. A. Herren's hill ranch at the head of Wallace canyon, the grain is flourishing, and gives certain promise of an abundant yield. The hill soil holds its moisture wonderfully well, and although we have had no rain for about sixty-eight days, the grain shows no signs of drying out or burning up. In the Bennefield settlement, eight miles north of Heppner, James Depuy is at work with Mr. Cunnigham's thresher. Fall wheat in that section will average about twenty bushels to the acre on new bunch-grass land. The cultivation of these hills has been tried as an experiment this year. It is now regarded as a success. A very large area will be put in this fall, and about next year this section will have surplus of grain for export.

CANYON CITY NEWS.—The crops throughout Grant county are generally good this season. The hay crop is now being harvested and is fully up to the average, although not quite so heavy as it was last year. Grain of all kinds is good, and will be much heavier than last season. Except in a few fields where facilities for irrigation do not exist and where the crop has been injured by the dry summer weather, the yield will probably be one-third more than last season.

LA GRANDE SENTINEL—In traveling over the county we find the probable crop yield at least one-third better than has been reported. The Sandridge country, where it is impossible to irrigate, has a fine crop all through, considering the late dry weather. Indian valley will fall considerably short, having been injured more than any other portion of the valley by drouth. The hay yield is good, much better than last year, and we feel confident in saying that Union county this year will have a large surplus of grain.

WASHINGTON SOUTH OF SNAKE RIVER.

WAITSBURG TIMES—W. P. Reeser threshed

300 acres of fall wheat—result, an average of thirty-six bushels per acre. His volunteer barley produced an average of eighteen bushels, spring-sown twenty-five bushels per acre. George Delaney has threshed the fall wheat out on 1000 acres of bench land, and secured an average of thirty bushels per acre of good merchantable wheat. Joshua Bryant, whose farm lies near the headwaters of Mill creek has harvested 50 bushels of oats per acre in a tract of over 100 acres, and in a 63 acre wheat field his wheat yield was 42 bushels per acre. Wm. Reeser has just finished harvesting 400 acres of wheat on his farm beyond the Page ranch, the result of which shows a yield of over 40 bushels per acre. On all the farms in the Spring valley neighborhood where threshed, the yield of wheat has been 30 to 40 bushels per acre; and even in the light hill land toward Snake and Columbia rivers the yield has been from 20 to 30 bushels. Mr. L. I. Banks, who lives three miles northeast of this city, on land that a few years ago was regarded as "not worth taking," this week threshed from 16 acres, 480 bushels of A 1 wheat or 30 bushels per acre. It made this, counting a full sack at two bushels, which when it is put on to the scales will weigh probably 2¼ bushels, making the real yield 33¾ bushels per acre. The Preston Bros. have a field of 1,200 acres, a large part of which has been harvested and threshed, the lowest yield per acre of which was twenty-five and the highest forty bushels. Adjoining this H. H. Griffin has a field of 1,000 acres, which is now being harvested and threshed, and which, as far as harvested, has made an average yield of nearly forty bushels.

WALLA WALLA WATCHMAN—As the harvest advances reports concerning the same grow better and better. We hear of many whose fields yielded as high as 50 bushels to the acre. Of course, there are many who harvested only 15, and perhaps less, but they keep quiet about it, hence we get only the glowing reports; yet we can safely say that the average yield in Walla Walla county will come up to 35 bushels to the acre, and when we pause and ponder over the prodigious yield in the face of a long and oppressive drouth, we are loth to wonder what will the harvest be, when the God of sunshine and rain is a little kinder to us in the future than he has been this summer? Yet we won't murmur, in fact we dare not.

WALLA WALLA STATESMAN—Harvesting is progressing finely throughout the northwest, and the prospects for a liberal yield are encouraging. A gentleman thoroughly conversant with the situation informs us concerning the region east of the Cascade mountains, after a thorough oversight of the country on this side, that it is very certain to conclude that the surplus will be from 160,000 to 180,000 tons. Fall sown grain is invariably turning out well.

DAYTON CHRONICLE—From far and near come reports of good crops, many fields yielding from 40 to 50 bushels of wheat to the acre, though some do not go more than from 20 to 25. The season has been a trying one, no rain having fallen to amount to anything since the middle of May. Three months of dry, hot, scorching weather, and still we have good crops.

WALLA WALLA UNION—The yields presented here have not been "picked," as they were gathered haphazard from farmers visiting the city, and we believe it gives a fair estimate of the county's

crop. The difference in yield is not so much on account of the varying soils as in the manner of farming, as some of the lowest yields we have gathered represent the crops of our very richest lands: John Lux, 75 acres, average 42 bushels per acre. Pat Russell, 400 acres average yield 35 bushels per acre. O. E. Jones 640 acres, average yield 38 bushels per acre. Henry Copeland, 400 acres, average yield 30 bushels per acre. Mr. Barrows, 150 acres, average yield 26½ bushels per acre. Chris. Maier, 700 acres, average yield 35 bushels per acre. Bruce Farrell, 550 acres, average yield 40 bushels per acre. Henry Lee, 90 acres, average yield per acre 30 bushels. Mr. Patterson, 120 acres, average yield per acre 50 bushels. Jos. McEvoy, 77 acres, average yield 24 bushels. O. N. Angel, 80 acres, average yield per acre 25 bushels, (spring sown.) Harve McGuire, 240 acres, average yield 35 bushels per acre. John Scott, 400 acres, average yield 45 per acre. F. F. Adams, 800 acres, average yield per acre 33 bushels. Gus. Furgerson, 320 acres, average yield 30 bushels per acre. Mr. White, 400 acres, average yield 30 bushels per acre. The Abbott ranch, 500 acres, average yield 30 bushels per acre. Orley Hull, 240 acres, average yield 30 bushels per acre. H. Sailing, 160 acres, average 30 bushels per acre. Jos. White threshed an average of 40 bushels of fine wheat per acre from 480 acres.

POMEROY INDEPENDENT—The farmers report that their grain is turning out better than we hoped for five weeks ago. J. D. Tyrrel's wheat will average 25 bushels to the acre on Dry gulch, where it used to be said nothing would grow. This comes from proper cultivation and sowing grain at the opportune time. When all our farmers adopt such methods our crops will invariably yield largely in our excellent soils.

POMEROY REPUBLICAN—The fall sown wheat on many farms is turning out from 30 to 40 bushels, and barley in some places as high as 60 bushels to the acre. While the spring sown wheat is not entirely a failure—and in a few locations will give 20 bushels—it will, as a whole, reduce the average on all grain grown here to perhaps 25 bushels per acre. A great difference has been observed in the crops, on farms in the same locality, and equally favorable to the growth of grain. This difference has been the result of the manner of cultivation; while in some instances the ground was thoroughly prepared, and grain carefully sown, in others a careless and imperfect method of farming has been practiced. It has been estimated that one third of the county of Garfield, sown in wheat, is capable, in an ordinary year, of producing five million bushels of wheat.

NORTH OF SNAKE RIVER.

PALOUSE CITY BOOMERANG—Reports have been circulated in Oregon that the bunch grass country of Eastern Washington was completely burned out by drouth. Such is by no means the case. Although we have had little or no rain for nearly three months, grain will make more than an average yield near the mountains and nearly if not quite that amount all over the Palouse country. Between Palouse City and Farmington and East of Garfield to the mountains the crops are good. Some fields are excellent and will make a large yield. In some fields the straw is a little short, but the grain is well headed. The soil along the base of the mountains and for several miles out is of such quality that enables it to yield

fairly without a drop of rain if the grain is put in early and in good condition.

CHENEY TRIBUNE.—O. A. Lance, one of our old settlers and successful farmers, informs us that his entire crop, both fall and spring sowing, will yield forty bushels per acre. Hon. D. F. Percival, has a large field of fall wheat on his Rock creek farm that will yield forty bushels to the acre. Mr. Patterson, living near Spangle, says his crops will be better than last year, and is well satisfied with the prospects of his yield. The cool nights for the last week were very favorable to grain, and the general impression now is that grain is filling well. Reports from the Big Bend country are that all kinds of crops will be fair, and in some localities good especially vegetables. Mr. Blackfan living near Brents, reports three thousand head of fine cabbages and other vegetables in proportion.

SPOKANE CHRONICLE—Col. Jesse Parker, of Seltese lake, presented for our inspection this week a splendid illustration of what Spokane soil is capable of doing in defiance of the six weeks, drouth. A specimen of Big Club wheat, sown on the 1st of April, is about ready to harvest, and shows a plump, perfect berry. A bunch of the Gold Dust variety, sown the 10th of May on bottom land, five feet in height and filling out finely, is good enough for any season. Specimens of Russian oats and of timothy over five feet in height, were satisfactory evidence that the country is going to stand up for its reputation and have something on which to feed the incoming immigrants. Col. Parker says that a piece of the same land—six acres—produced 1,800 bushels of potatoes last year.

WEST OF THE COLUMBIA.

GOLDENDALE GAZETTE—The grain crop will not be as large as was at first anticipated, but most of it will be better than was thought a month ago. The west winds, proved an offset to the apparent drouth. It is evident that much of our sod has a capacity for resisting the effects of dry weather. Some who will have poor crops through bad farming, will profit by experience and do better next time. In fact the tillers of the soil generally are beginning to use more industry and intelligence in their work.

MINING.

A rich vein of free-milling ore, twenty-two inches in width, is being developed in the Bourbon mine, Birch creek district, Meagher county, Montana. The lead proper is over nine feet in width.

A vein of coal, six inches thick at the surface, has been discovered on John Day river, in Grant county, Oregon. Sample chunks taken from the croppings burn well and make good, clear ashes. It will be thoroughly tested.

Coal lands some fifteen miles northeast of Vancouver, in Clarke county, W. T., have been leased to a firm of capitalists, who will commence work upon an eighteen-inch vein at once. If it proves as valuable as it is believed to be, it will be worked on an extensive scale.

W. W. Perkins recently discovered a rich quartz ledge of free gold in the Cœur d'Alene mountains, near the headwaters of Palouse river, Idaho. Quite an excitement was created and many claims were staked off by men who rushed to the spot upon the first receipt of the news.

The mines about Bonanza and Custer City, Idaho, have been but little worked for a number of years, though of undoubted richness. When brought properly to the notice of capitalists they will no doubt receive the attention they deserve, and that district will again bustle with activity even greater than in the days of old.

On Wisconsin creek, seven miles from the town of Sheridan, Montana, the Western Mining Co. is erecting a smelter with a daily capacity of twenty tons. It will prove of great benefit to the surrounding districts, some of which have many large veins of low grade ore. A little town will probably spring up around the smelter.

As an indication of the character of the mines at Silver City, Idaho, awaiting the advent of capital, it is interesting to know that the Morning Star mill, with seven stamps, in 426 running days ending March 9, 1866, milled 7,369 tons of ore and produced \$1,127,617.39. None of the mines from which the ore was taken has yet a shaft 400 feet deep.

At the base of Black butte, eighteen miles south of Heppner, in the Blue mountains, is the coal mine of the Matteson Coal Mining Co. The company has expended \$15,000 in prospecting this property, by sinking ten shafts and running four tunnels, and developing several large veins of true bituminous coal. A railroad to the mine from Alkali or some other station on the Columbia will probably be built if the mine proves to be sufficiently extensive to justify it. The distance is seventy miles.

Silver King mine, situated about four miles southwest of Sawtooth, was sold recently to Matthew T. Scott, of Bloomington, Illinois, who is the principal owner of the Davitt mine. The amount paid was \$125,000. The ore vein averages over two feet in width, and the ore is chiefly high grade. There are forty-two tons on the dump now that are worth \$40,000, and 280 tons which will go \$185 per ton. The ore is ruby and native silver.

Since the Crow Indians relinquished their claim to the rich mineral belt in the eastern end of their reservation, there has been a rush of miners into the region known generally as Clarke's Fork. Many valuable ledges have been discovered and located on Clarke's Fork, Mill creek, Soda Butte creek and the numerous small streams that flow into the upper Yellowstone. Assays range from \$50 to \$22,500 per ton, and the ledges are numerous and some of them twenty feet in width. The nearest railroad station is Gardiner, the terminus of the National Park branch of the Northern Pacific, from which the mines are reached by a good road crossing a portion of the National Park. A smelter is now being put in at Cooke City. Wood and water are abundant, and with excellent facilities for procuring machinery, there seems little doubt about the growth of a large mining camp on Clarke's Fork.

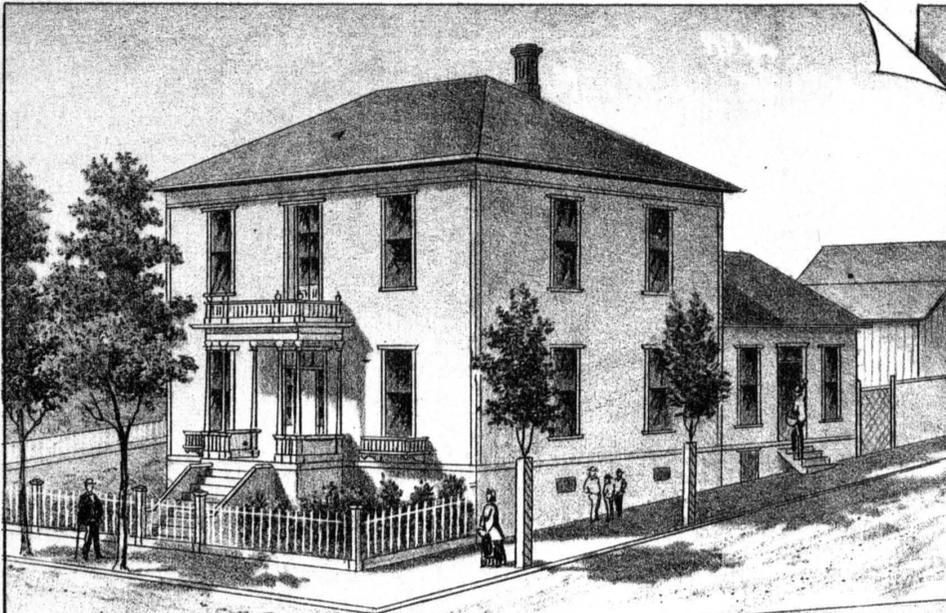
The Montana district is situated in the Little Belt mountains, on Belt river, thirty-two miles from White Sulphur Springs, in Meagher county, Montana, from which it is accessible by a good wagon road. It is seventy-five miles from Fort Benton, the head of navigation on the Missouri, and a road is being made to that place with a view of receiving from there necessary machinery and supplies. The district is a new one but

partially prospected, the veins so far discovered being twenty-six, all running parallel to each other. The chief properties being developed by shaft and tunnel are the Banner and Bald Eagle, Southern View and Kentuck, Minnehaha and Montana Belle, Wide Awake and Fitzpatrick, Yellow Jacket and Helena, Queen of Montana, Deadwood and Frisco, Cora, Queen of the Hills, Homestake, O'Brien and Sampson. Assays from the various lodes average large, and the conditions for cheap working are good.

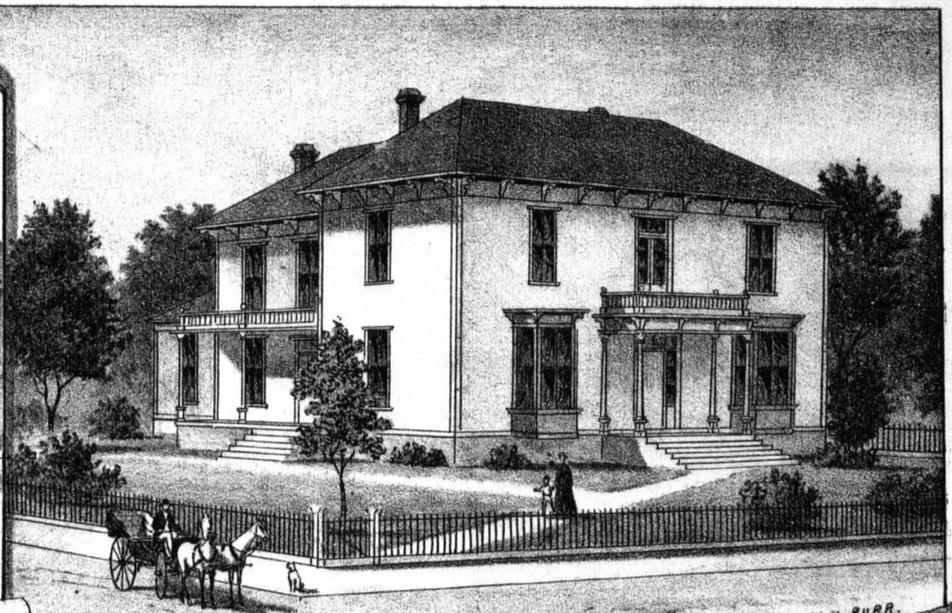
The great variety of processes still employed for the extraction of silver in different parts of the world, and each one possessing advantages over the other for the treatment of the ores of different localities, is rendered necessary by the great diversity existing in the associates of the metals, and the very large amount of materials that it is necessary to operate upon, owing to the argentiferous minerals often occurring minutely disseminated through large proportions of an earthy gangue, more or less intimately mixed ores or compounds of other metals, as galena, copper ores, etc. The methods employed for the separation of metallic silver from its ores, metallurgic products, in which it exists in notable quantity, may, however, be classed under three heads. The different methods of amalgamation employed, based upon the solubility of metallic silver in mercury, and the subsequent ready expulsion of the latter on the application of heat to the amalgam include: 1. The Mexican methods of amalgamation in heaps. 2. The European system of amalgamation in casks, known also as the "barrel process." 3. The methods of amalgamation in kettles and pans. There are various wet methods for the extraction of silver from its sulphides by first converting them into chlorides or sulphates, which is then dissolved out by water, solution of common salt, or other suitable solvent, and the silver subsequently deposited by precipitation from the solution so obtained, these methods including: 1. "Augustin's" method, by which the ore, or cuprous regulus, is converted into argentic chloride, which is then extracted by a solution of sodic chloride, and the silver afterwards precipitated by metallic copper. 2. The method of "Ziervogel" for the conversion of argentic sulphide into sulphate, which is subsequently dissolved out by hot water, and the silver precipitated as cement silver, as in the Augustin process. 3. The method of "Von Partera," by which the argentic sulphide is converted into chloride, which is then dissolved out by a solution of sodic hyposulphite, from which the silver is precipitated as argentic sulphide freed from other metals, the sulphide being then reduced by the application of heat. Then there the methods in which the silver is concentrated in a quantity of lead, from which it is subsequently separated by the process of supellation. The silver in argentiferous copper matte, or other regulus, which was formerly separated by amalgamation methods, and very rich silver ores are also treated by these methods; while, in fact, all silver ores may be treated by fusion with galena or other lead-yielding product, with the separation perhaps of a larger portion of silver than is effected by the amalgamation process; but owing to the scarcity of fuel in certain localities, and the expense, this method cannot be applied, and the methods of amalgamation are there accordingly more convenient and economical.—*Scientific Press.*



JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

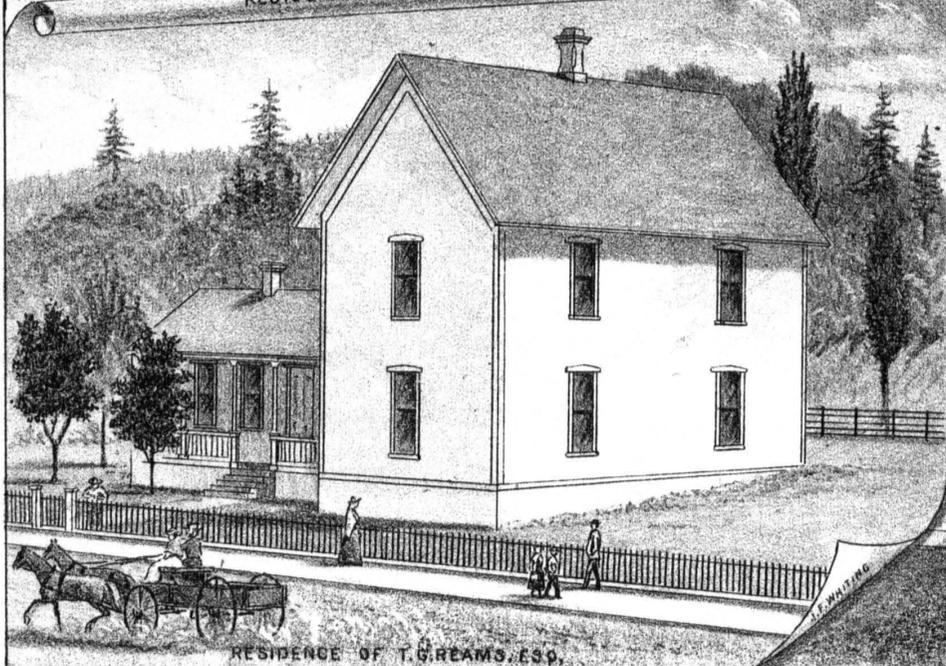


RESIDENCE OF H.V. HELMS, ESQ.



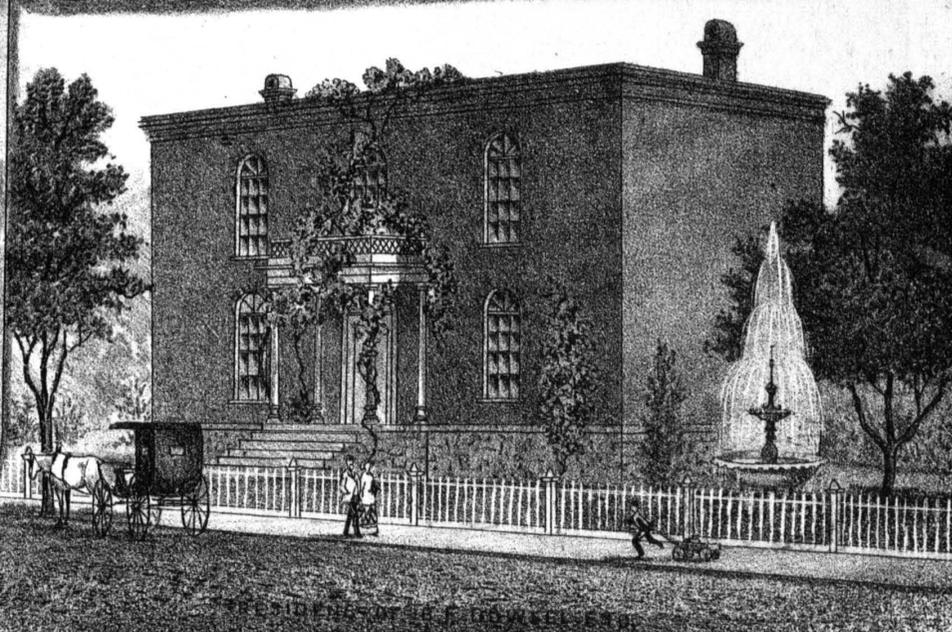
RESIDENCE OF D. LINN, ESQ.

A. BURR.



RESIDENCE OF T. G. REAMS, ESQ.

J. S. WAITING

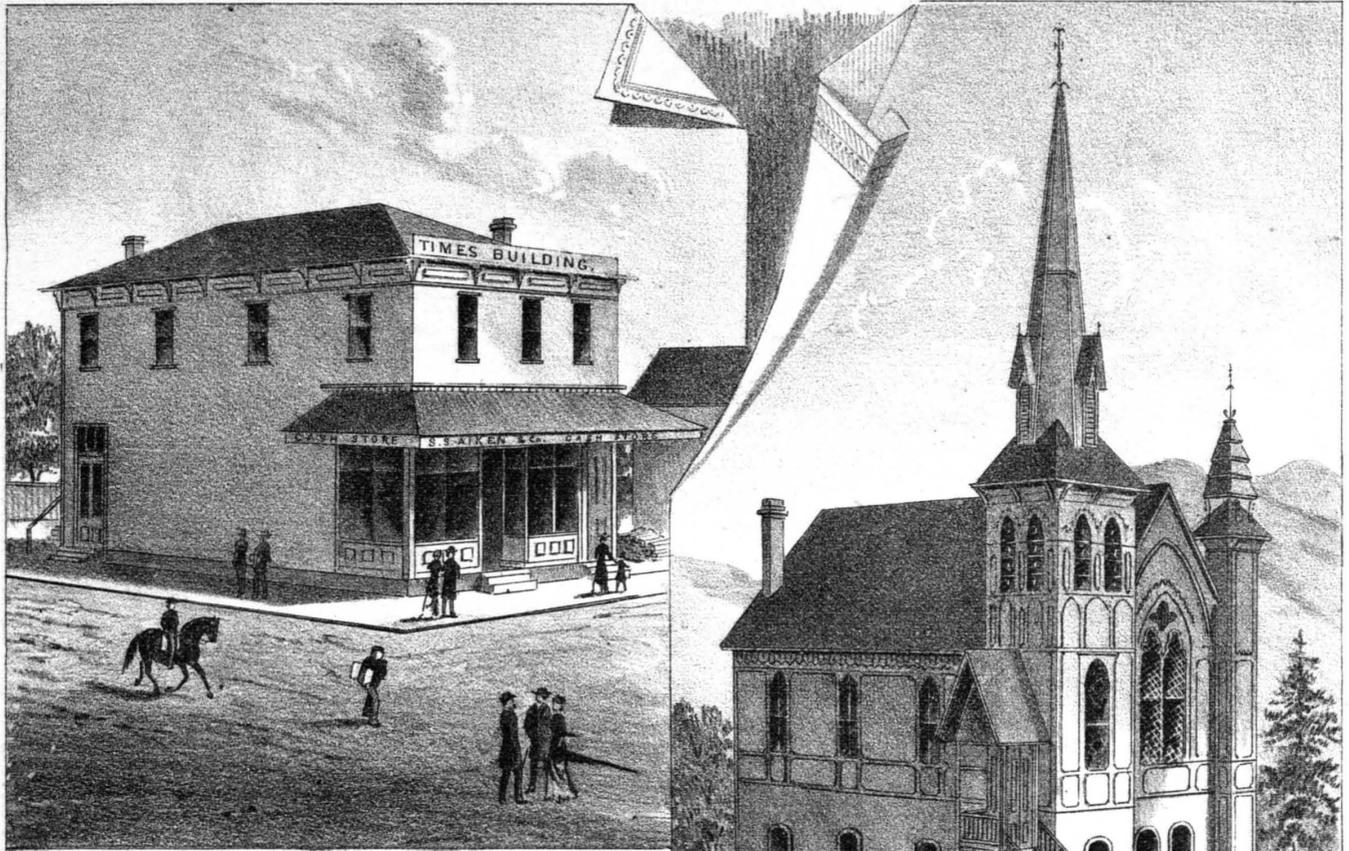


RESIDENCE OF F. D. WELLS, ESQ.

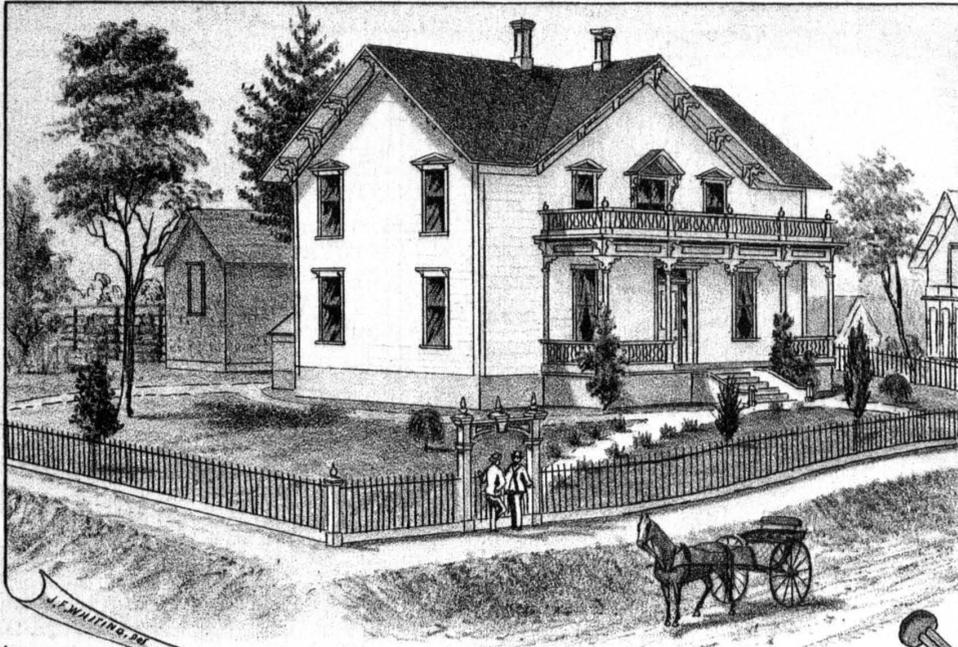
"WEST SHORE" LITH.

✦ JACKSONVILLE. ORG ✦

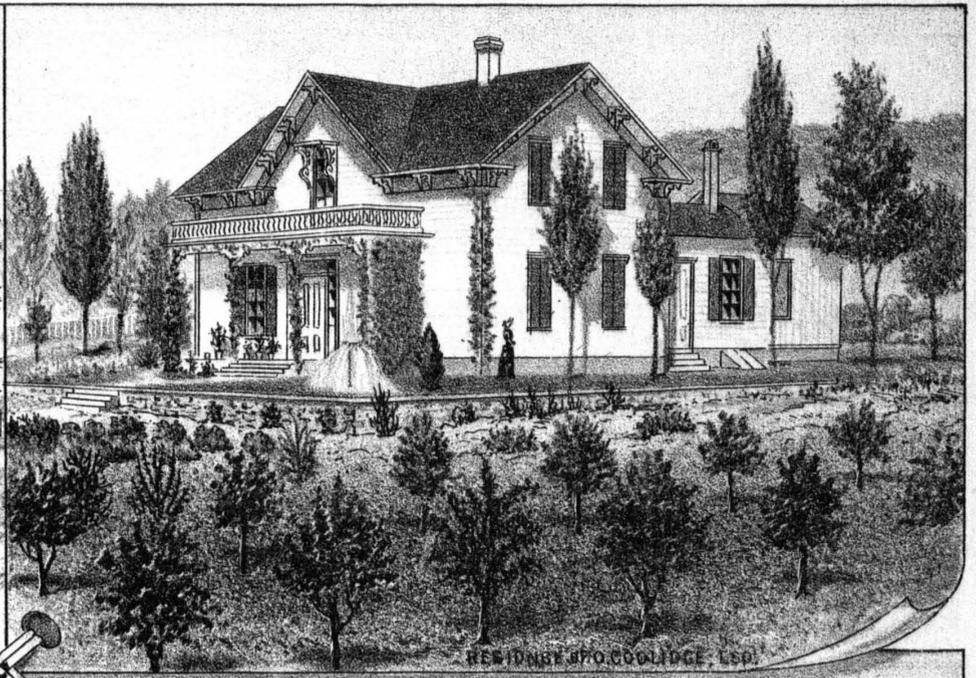
JACKSONVILLE ORG.



RESIDENCE OF C.C. BEEKMAN ESQ.



RESIDENCE OF W.H. ATKINSON, ESQ

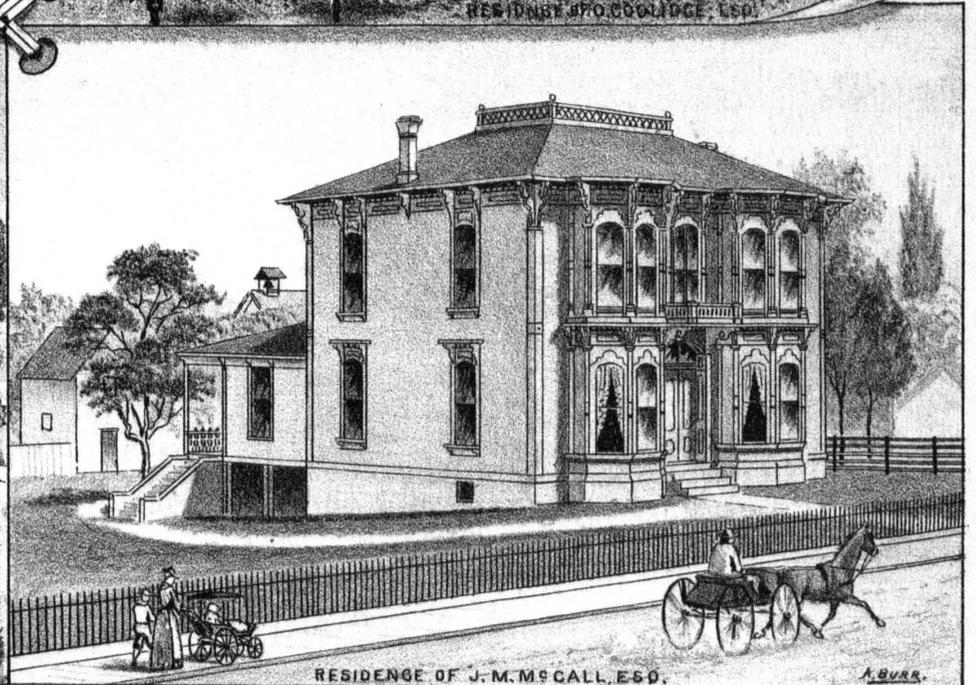


RESIDENCE OF J.P.O. COOLIDGE, ESQ.



RESIDENCE OF J.D. THORNTON, ESQ.

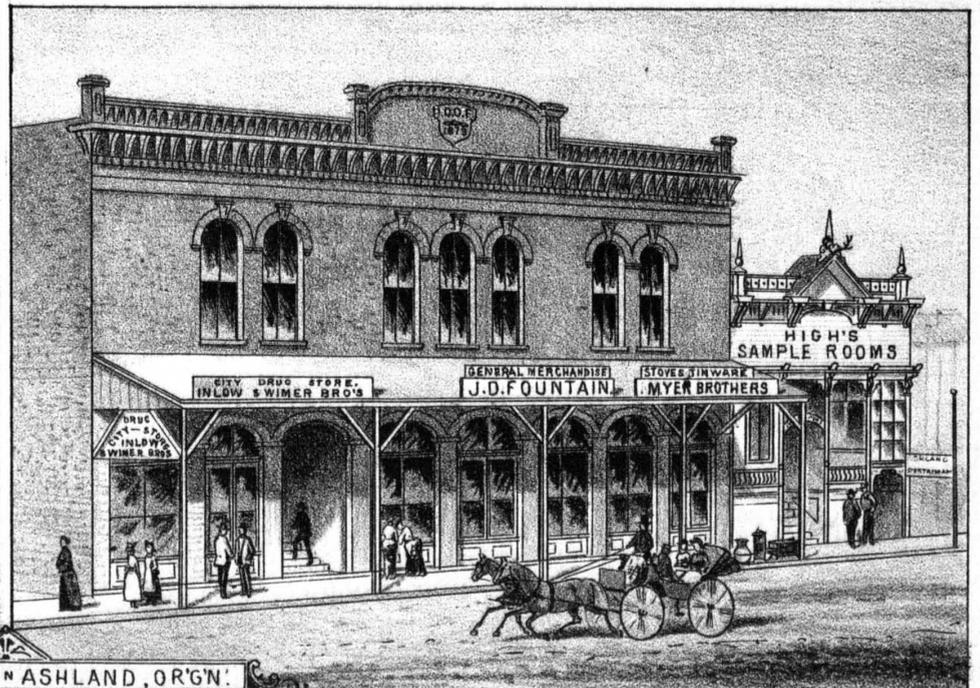
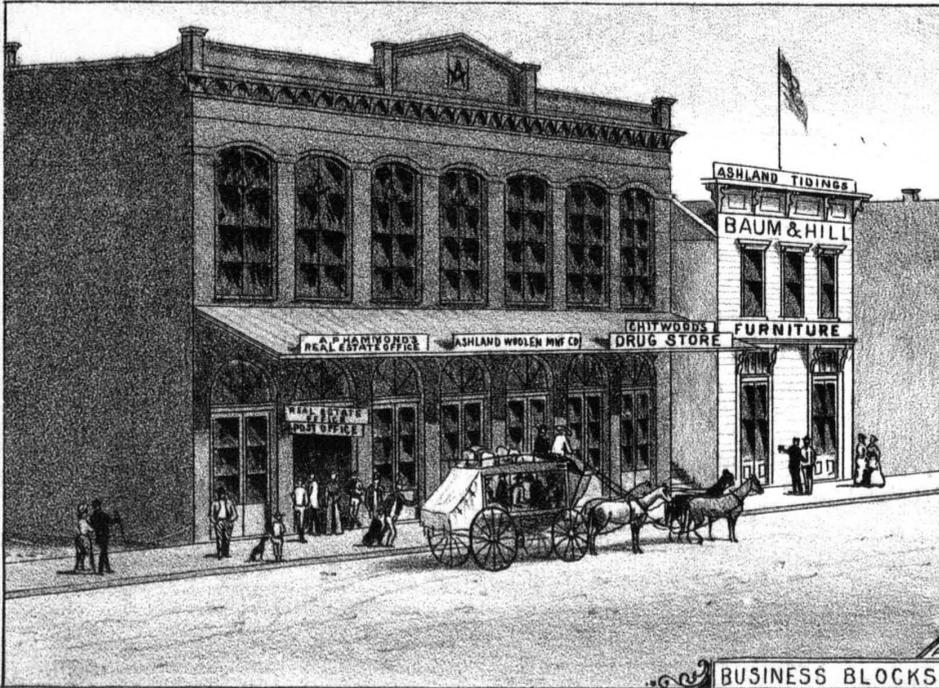
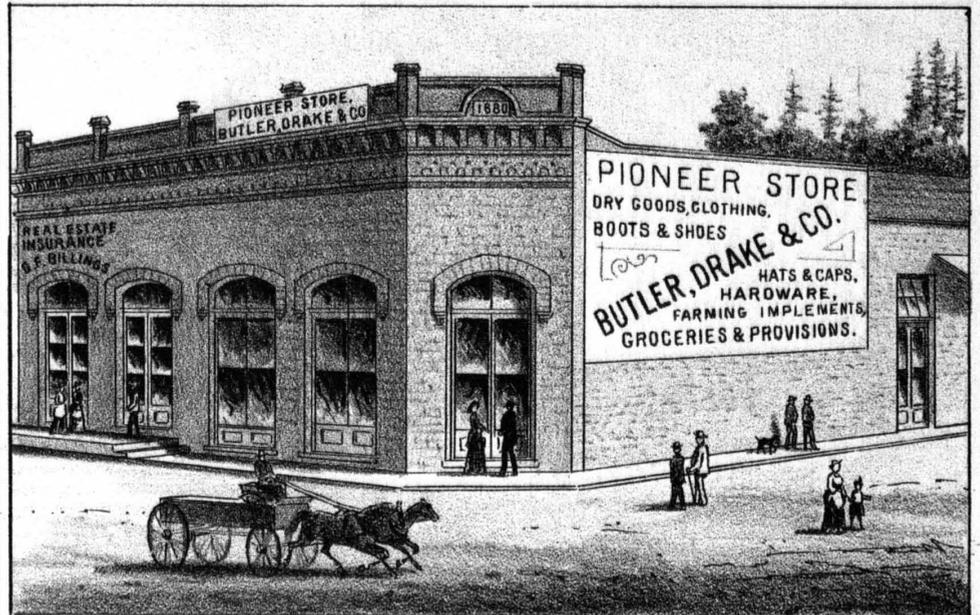
WEST SHORE LITH.



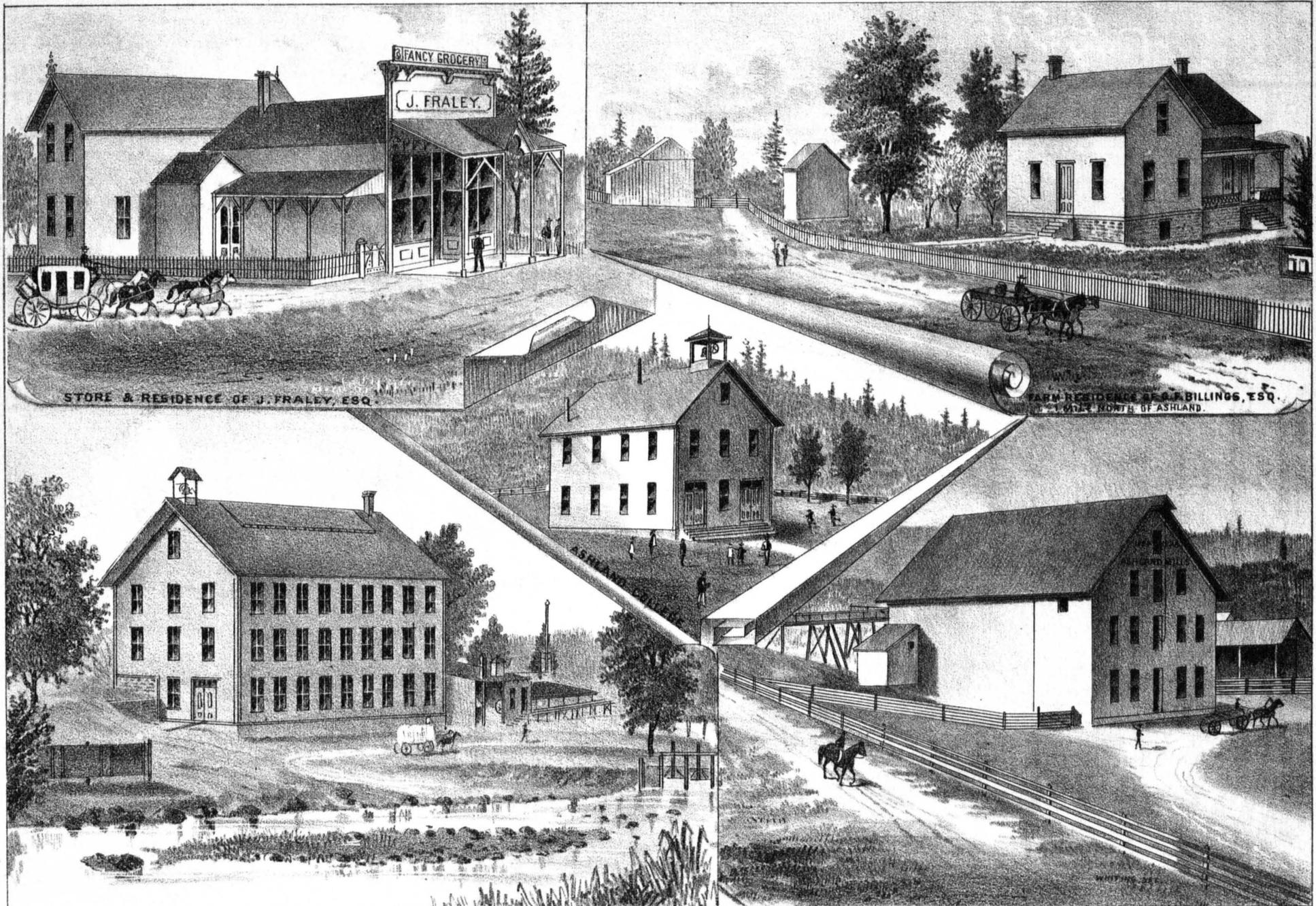
RESIDENCE OF J.M. MCCALL, ESQ.

A. BURR.

—‡ ASHLAND ‡ OREGON ‡—



BUSINESS BLOCKS IN ASHLAND, OR'GN'



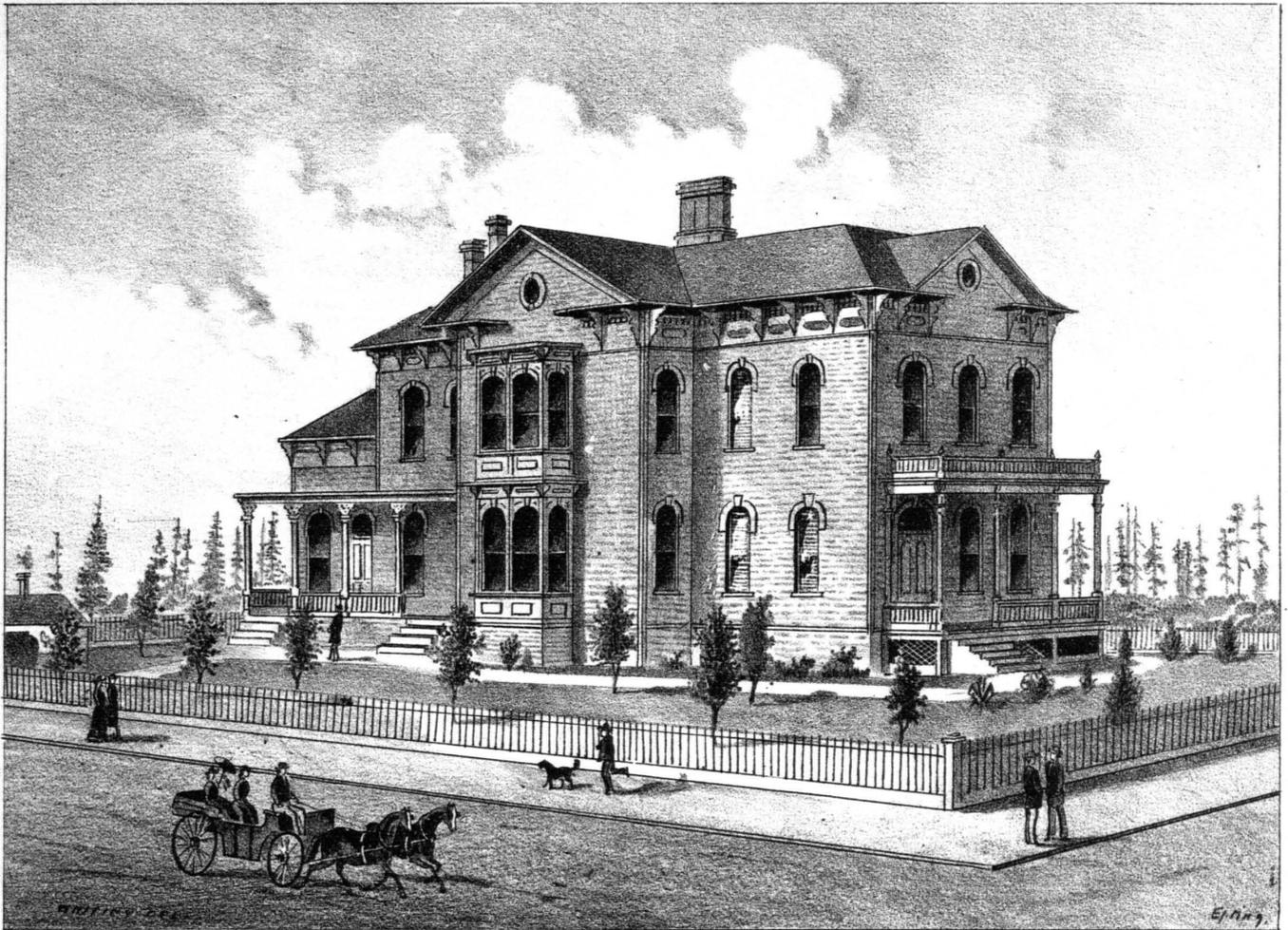
STORE & RESIDENCE OF J. FRALEY, ESQ.

FARM RESIDENCE OF A. BILLINGS, ESQ.
1 1/2 MILES NORTH OF ASHLAND.

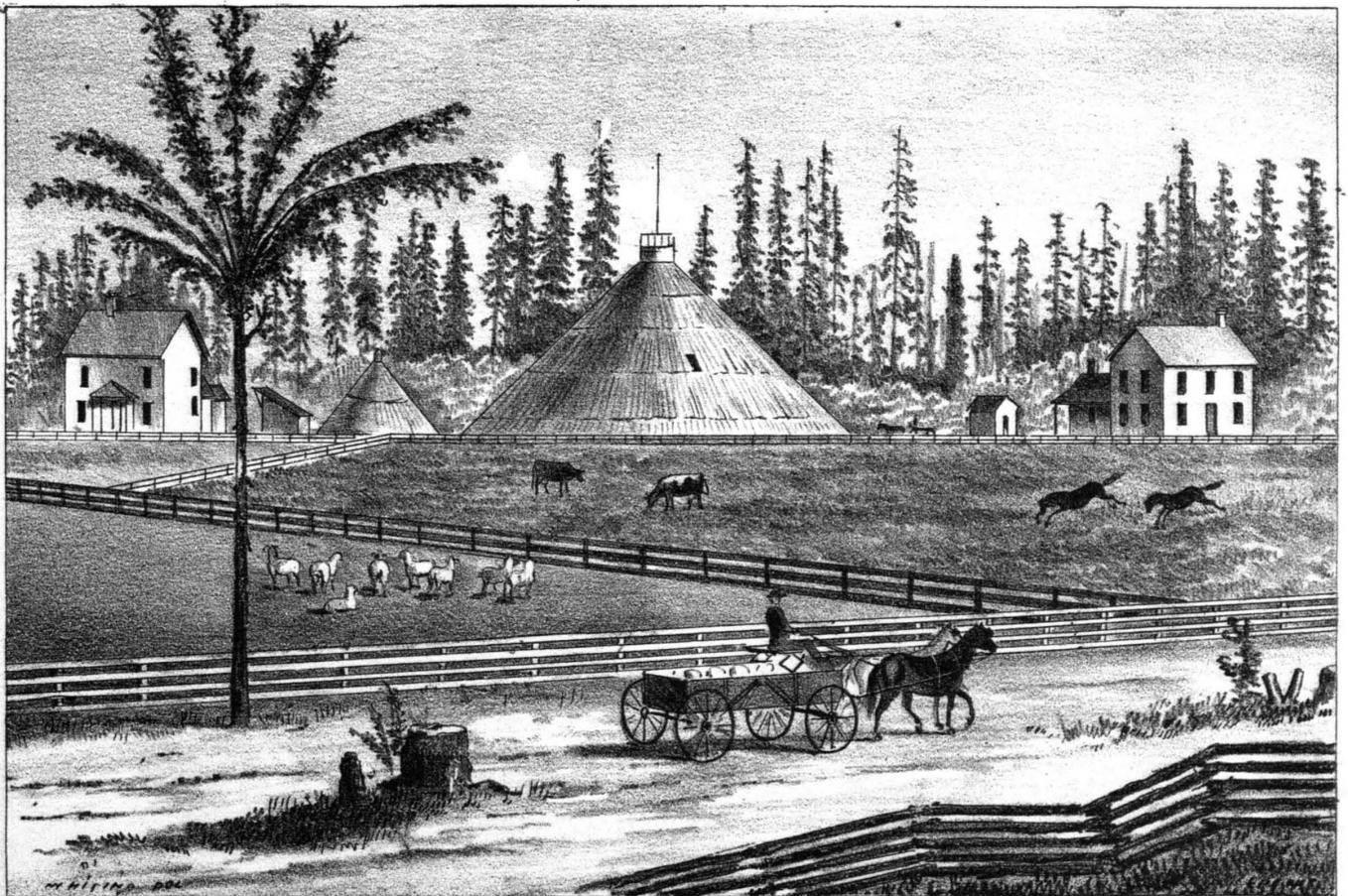
WEST SHORE LITH.

ASHLAND WOOLEN MILL.

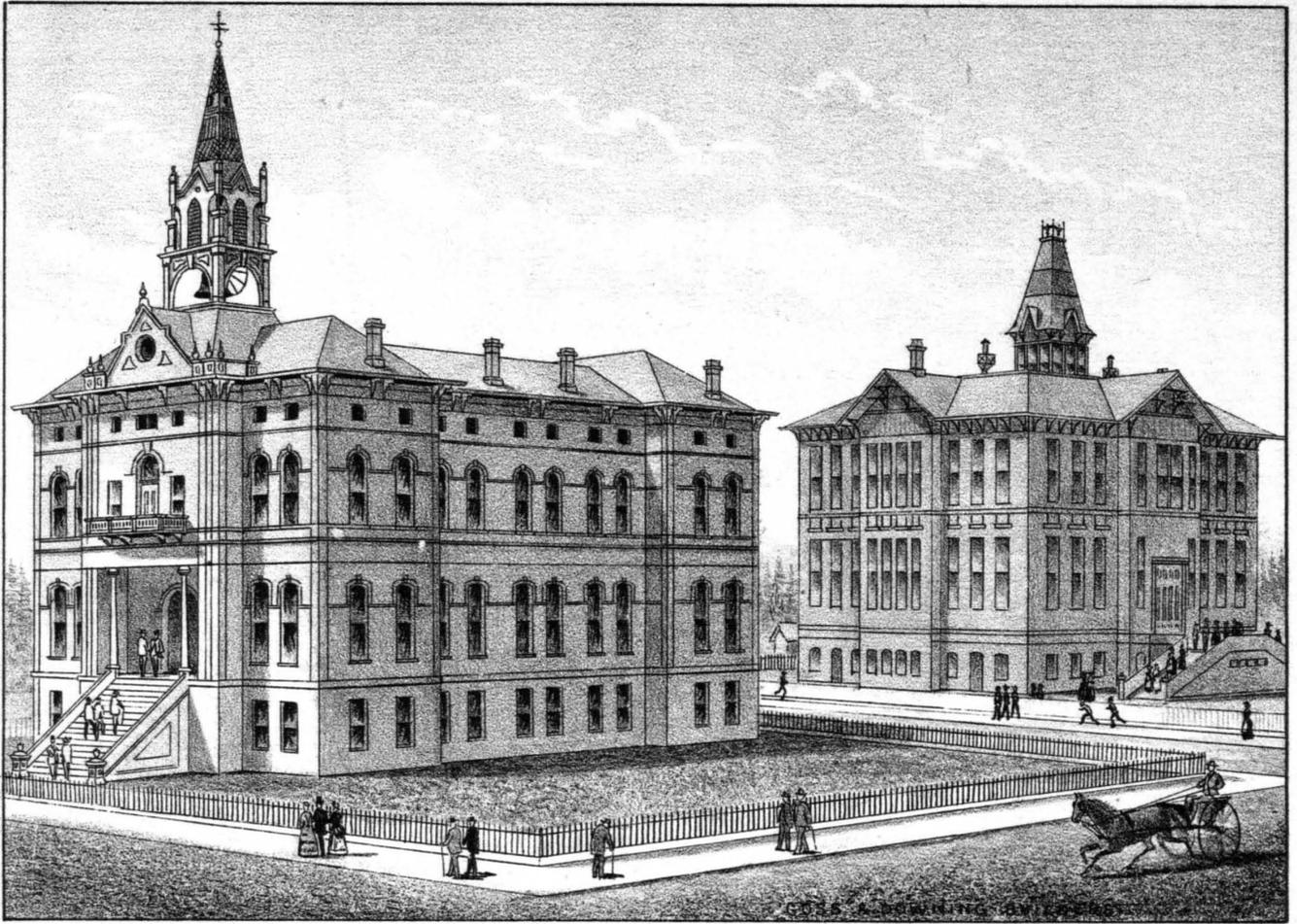
ASHLAND FLOURING MILLS.



RESIDENCE OF MRS. A.E. WINTLER, VANCOUVER, W.T.

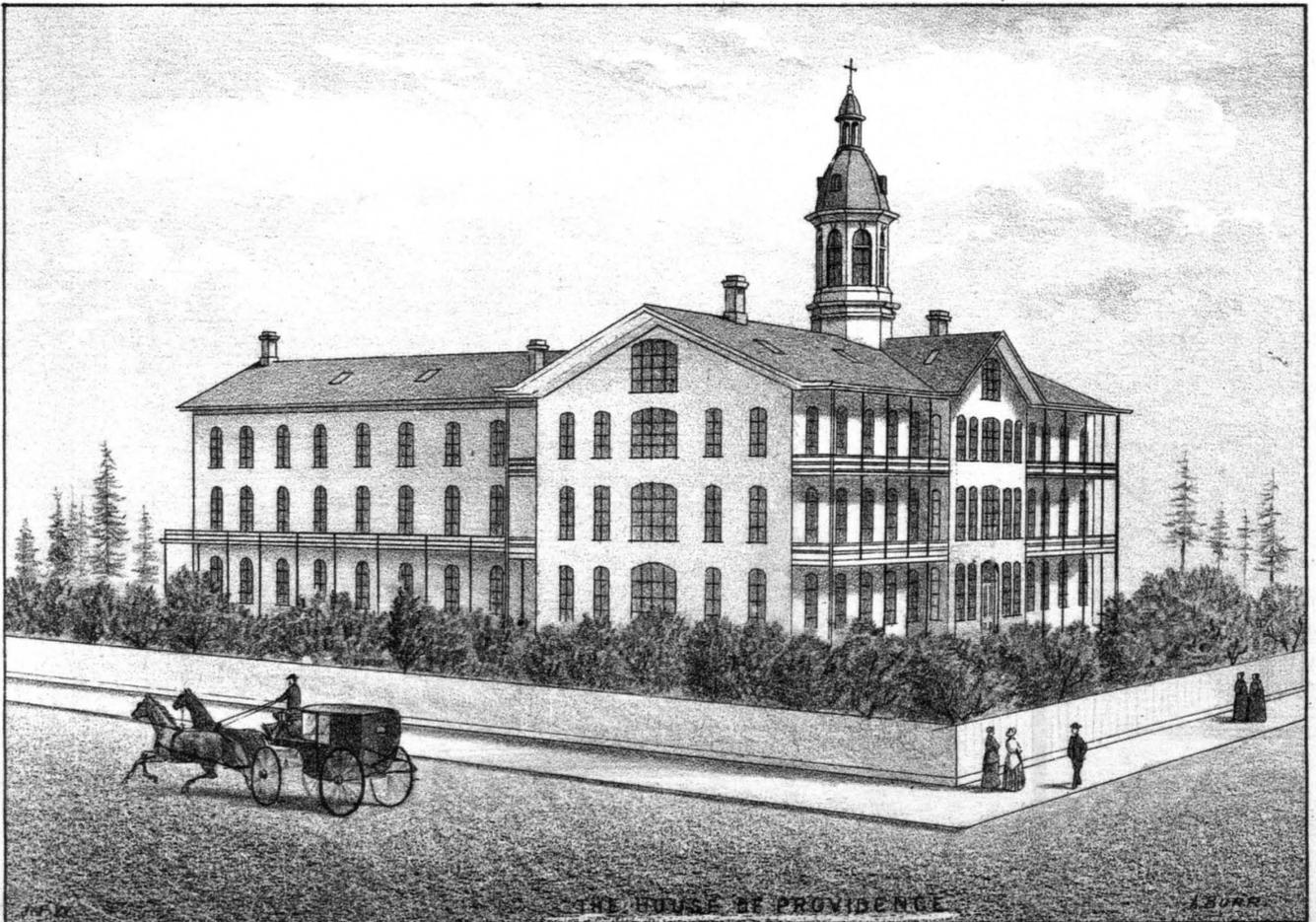


VANCOUVER WATER COs. RESERVOIRS.



❖ CLARKE COUNTY COURT HOUSE

PUBLIC SCHOOL ❖

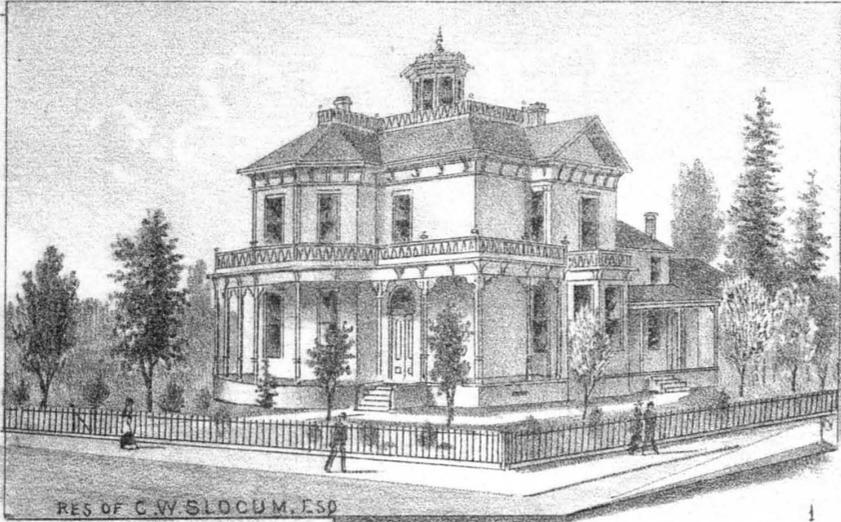


THE HOUSE OF PROVIDENCE

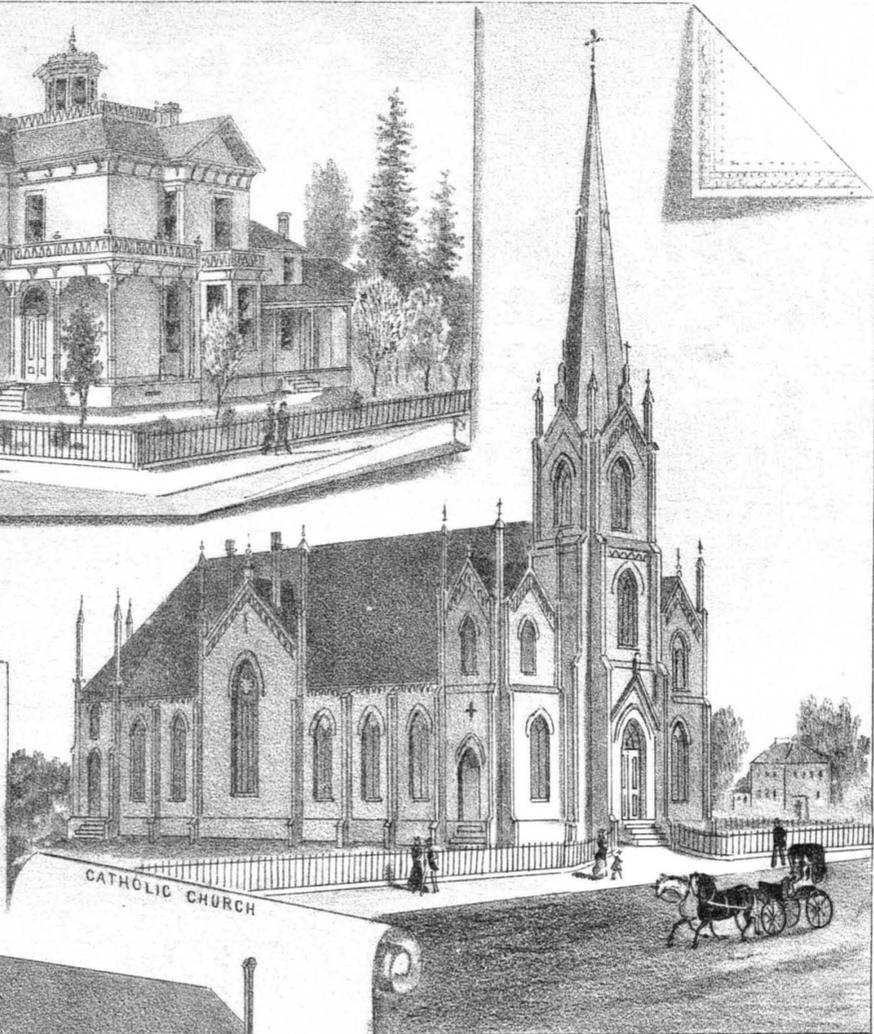
❖ VANCOUVER, W.T. ❖

"WEST SHORE" LITH

A. BURN



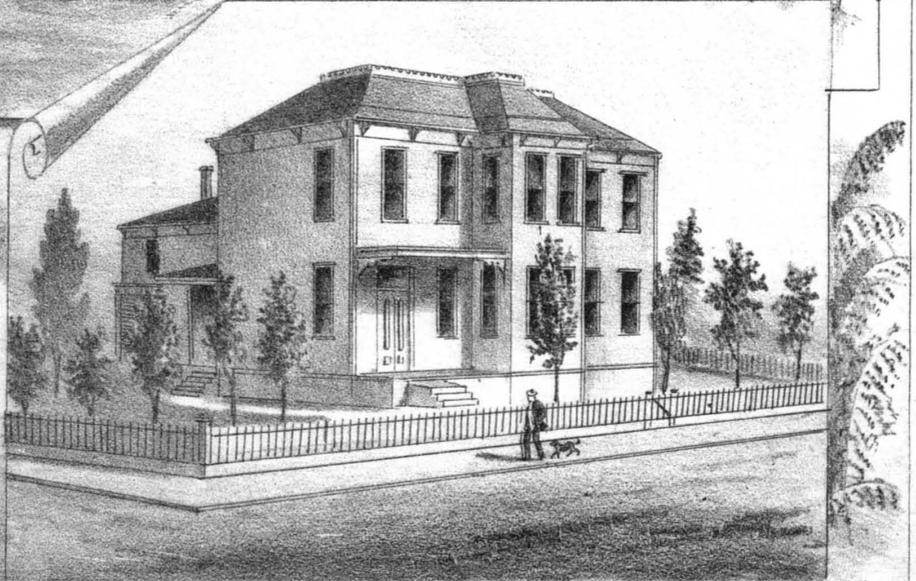
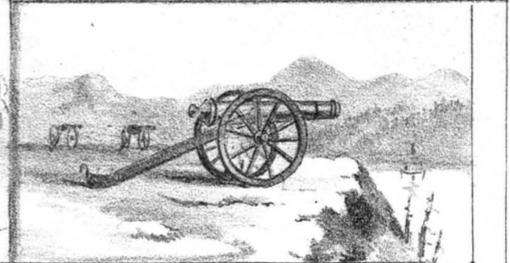
RES OF C. W. SLOCUM, ESQ.



CATHOLIC CHURCH



METHODIST CHURCH

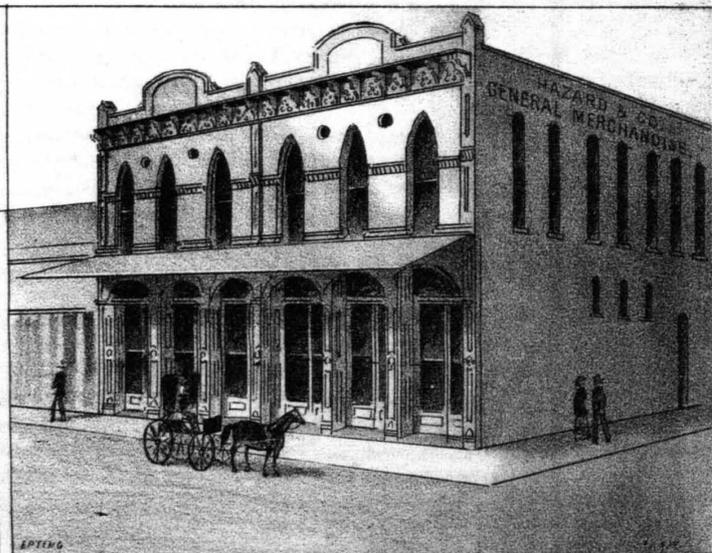
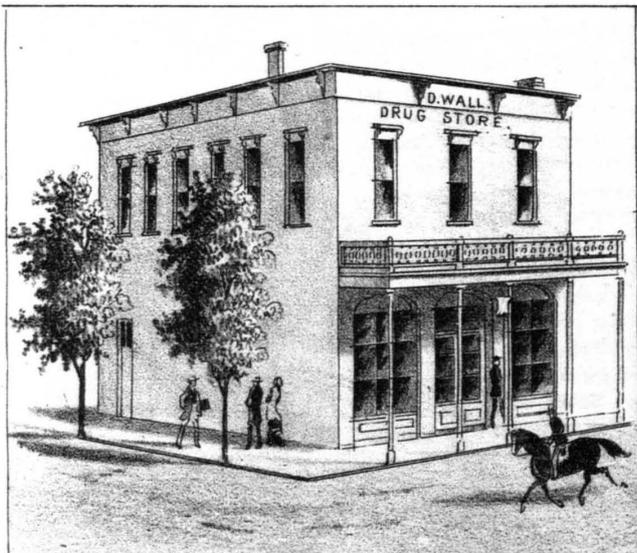
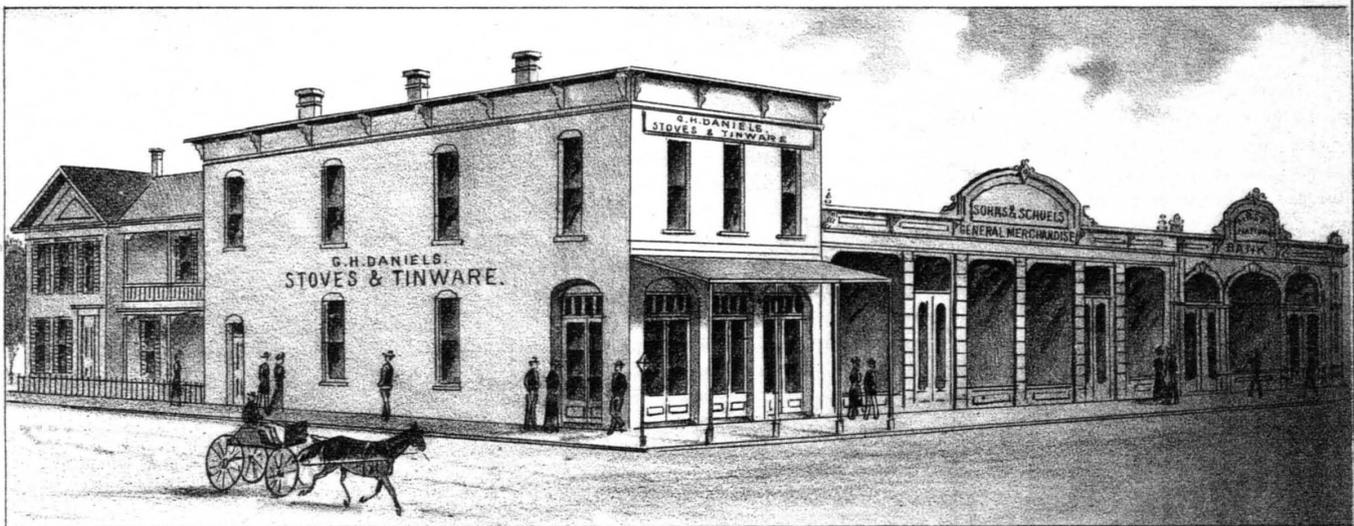
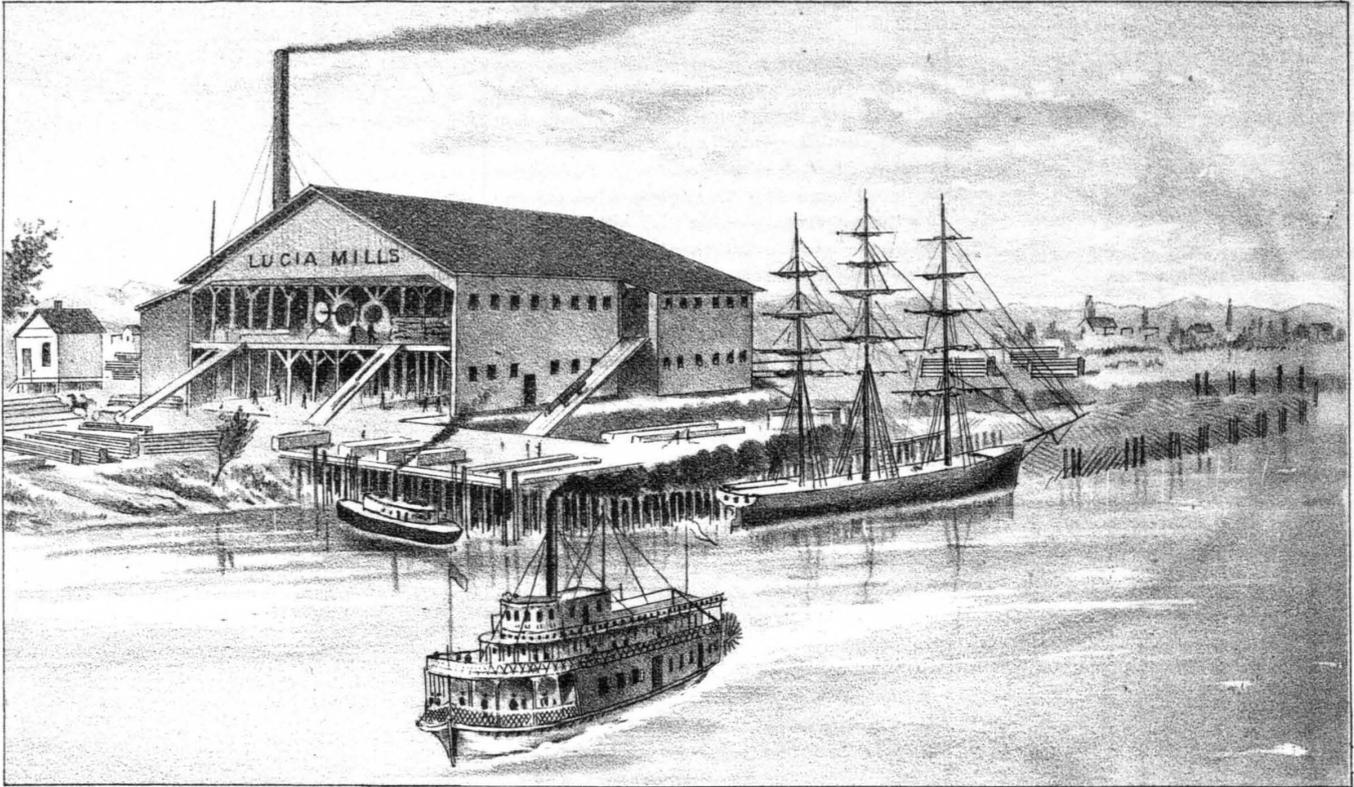


RES. OF H. H. GRIDLEY, ESQ.

J. F. WHITING, BU.

VANCOUVER W.T.

WESTBROOK LITH.



"WELL KNOWN" CITY

VANCOUVER.

THE OLDEST TOWN IN WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Surrounded by a Great Extent of Agricultural and Timber Land.

HOMES ON GOVERNMENT LAND FOR THOUSANDS.

The Land Office and Military Headquarters

When in 1823 the Hudson's Bay Company, then the proprietor of Astoria, determined to select a new and more favorable location for its general headquarters on this coast, the officers of that great corporation looked carefully about for a locality offering the three advantages essential to the permanent headquarters of so extensive a business. In the first place it must have sufficient agricultural country about it to raise the large crops of grain and vegetables required at all the company's forts and to furnish pasturage for the beef and dairy cattle; it must be easy of access to the bands of trappers coming in from the south, east and north; finally, it must possess a good harbor and be approachable by the large vessels of the company that came at stated periods to bring supplies and carry away the accumulated furs. The decision was not made hastily nor without thoughtful consideration, and after the whole ground had been carefully looked over Vancouver was selected as the most eligible location. It was near the mouth of the Willamette and therefore the center and natural converging point of trapping parties coming down the Columbia from the vast wilderness to the east or with the overland express from Montreal, from the rich trapping grounds of California via the Willamette valley, or from the upper coast and Puget sound; agriculturally, the surroundings were all that could be desired; and, finally, in addition to the fact that it offered the finest natural town site along the Columbia river, it was easily approached by deep water vessels of large draft, and presented excellent natural facilities for loading and discharging cargo. In fact it possessed the finest site and the most natural advantages for a large inland commercial and distributing city to be found on the Columbia.

The question naturally arises, why, then, did it not become the metropolis instead of Portland? The answer is plain. The actual settlers of this region were chiefly American, antagonistic in interest and sentiment to the great English corporation and its representatives. They nearly all settled south of the Columbia and in the Willamette valley, and naturally sought to establish trade centers of their own, ignoring Vancouver as much as possible. Oregon City was founded, then Milwaukie, Portland and other towns on the Willamette, the desire being to find an eligible location as near as possible to the settlements and yet approachable by deep water vessels. The efforts finally crystalized in the city of Portland, and long before Vancouver was redeemed from the hands of the

English company, Portland had become the accepted metropolis and so remains to the present day, though situated on a branch of the Columbia several miles from the main stream. Large vessels went to Vancouver with full cargoes for the Hudson's Bay Co. and for the government after the military headquarters were established there in 1849. This continued until the withdrawal of the fur company in 1858, about which time, also, the government began shipping its supplies by the regular line of steamers plying between San Francisco and Portland. Since then it is but occasionally that seafaring vessels of heavy draft have visited Vancouver. In the twenty years of disuse the shifting currents have changed the channel of the river somewhat, and small bars have formed which would now impede the progress of heavier vessels; but with half the annual expense of keeping open the Willamette to Portland, a far better and deeper channel could be maintained to Vancouver, and there is no reason, so far as channel and harbor are concerned, why Vancouver should not become the great shipping and receiving point she was designed by nature to be. Laying aside her commercial qualifications, which a railroad may at any time call into requisition, let us look at Vancouver as the county seat and trade center of Clarke county, one of the most important and prosperous of Washington territory.

With the fort, store, farm, school and houses of the numerous employes of the Hudson's Bay Company, there was quite a village at Vancouver soon after it became the headquarters; but it was not until 1850 that a regular town site was surveyed by American settlers and an effort made to populate the place. From that time it has grown by slow degrees to its present condition. With the exception of a few years it has always been the military headquarters of the Department of the Columbia. The fine parade ground, the neat officers' quarters, comfortable barracks, hospital, etc., occupy the ground formerly used by the fur company. Col. H. A. Morrow is commandant of the post, having stationed here four companies of his own regiment, the 21st Infantry, and a battery of the 4th Artillery. Here are also the headquarters of Gen. Nelson A. Miles, commandant of this department. The presence of a large garrison has been beneficial to the town commercially and socially, and these benefits will be continued, as the possibility of a removal is very remote. The United States land office has been located here ever since the district was created, in 1861, and has been a great convenience to settlers as well as beneficial to the community. The district embraces Skamania, Clarke, Cowlitz, Wahkiakum and portions of Pacific and Klickitat counties. There are within its limits millions of acres of agricultural, grazing, mineral and timber lands open to settlement, much of which is in Clarke county and tributary to Vancouver.

Vancouver itself has a population of some 1,500, exclusive of the garrison. There are many stores, several of which are metropoli-

tan in appearance and carry large stocks of goods. Their trade extends throughout all the country tributary to the town, and with a railroad as spoken of hereafter could be increased indefinitely over its present proportions. The water supply is excellent in the extreme. Cold, pure spring water is brought in pipes a distance of five miles to reservoirs near town, from which it is distributed by a system of mains and supply pipes, the elevation being sufficient to give strong pressure at the point of delivery. The quantity of water that can be utilized in this way is abundant for a city of 20,000 inhabitants. The company has just expended \$8,000 in laying additional and larger pipes, and now has ten miles of pipe in use. It is very liberal in its dealings with patrons, allowing them the privilege of watering their premises without extra charge.

In the matter of its public buildings it surpasses any town of its size on the coast. A two story and basement brick court house has just been completed at a cost of \$35,000, and is handsome in general appearance and in its interior is attractive and conveniently arranged. A splendid frame school house, two stories high, with a basement beneath, and containing eight large school rooms, is now ready for occupation. It is arranged with all the modern conveniences for heating and ventilating, and cost \$20,000. The Sisters of Charity of the House of Providence have been in Vancouver since the pioneer missionary days, and have done a noble work. They have a very large three-story brick building in which they keep a school and convent. Another frame building is used for a hospital. The town contains many fine residences, some of which are very handsome and elegant, and a large park adds much to its beauty. The military reserve is very attractive, and the whole town site, sloping gently back from the river and offering a splendid view of the Columbia gorge and the great snowy crest of Mount Hood, is exceedingly beautiful. The Vancouver *Independent* is a weekly paper devoted to the interests of Clarke county, neat in appearance and ably conducted. The Clarke County *Register* also presents an attractive appearance and is full of news of local interest. The support of two such excellent papers is an evidence of the intelligence of the community. The First National Bank of Vancouver, a much needed institution, has just been organized by the business men, with a capital stock of \$50,000. Louis Sohns is president, David Wall, vice president, and E. L. Canby, cashier.

The manufacturing industries consist of a good flouring mill, a large planing mill and sash factory, a saw mill and a brewery in the town, and half a dozen saw mills and one flouring mill at other points in the county. The bottom lands, hills and mountains back from the river are densely covered with fir, cedar, oak, vine maple, cottonwood and alder, timber enough for large saw mills to work upon for many years. The mills are all at work for the local market, but the opportunities for engaging in the lumber business

on a large scale are numerous, and several enterprises of that character are being considered by capitalists. The Lucia mills just being erected on the river bank in the lower edge of the town, are owned by Eugene Semple, of Portland. They are constructed on the most approved modern principles and have a daily capacity of 20,000 feet of lumber, 20,000 laths and 20,000 shingles. The building is of good proportions and has more than the usual amount of outside finish, thus being an ornament instead of an eye sore to the city. Occasional cargoes will be sent to other markets, and to facilitate loading a commodious dock has been constructed. Thousands of acres of agricultural land are being cleared of the splendid timber growing on them by settlers making homes for their families, and the trees which are now a nuisance to them could be made a source of profit by the construction of a logging railroad from Vancouver. Such a railroad is being considered by the citizens, and there is no question but that it would be of vast benefit to the town, bringing to it not only the logs but the crops of a large extent of productive country. Beyond question Vancouver has its destiny in its own hands. By the investment of their own capital in a few enterprises, the citizens can build up an important manufacturing and shipping point, and thus attract capital and population from the outside to come to their aid. One of the first and most important of these is a railroad into the fine timber and agricultural lands to the north, with its ultimate extension to Puget sound. This would command a large territory, much of which, for lack of such a road, is now tributary to other points. Large grist mills, saw mills, sash and door factories, furniture factories, barrel factories, etc., could then be operated profitably with splendid shipping facilities at their command. Other railroads would be drawn here by the very necessities of the case, and with such a start, an attractive location and splendid town site, the growth of an important commercial city would be sure to follow. The difficulty about titles to property, which has done so much to retard its growth, is now at an end, and that dark shadow no longer hangs like an incubus over the town. The Clackamas Paper Company, so well known on the coast, has decided to remove the scene of its operations to this county. It has secured a fine location on the Columbia a number of miles above Vancouver, and has begun the erection of extensive paper mills, saw mill, etc. A town has been laid out, and no one who is familiar with the gentlemen who manage the company's affairs, can doubt the solidity of this enterprise and the growth of important manufacturing interests, all of which will be tributary to Vancouver.

Clarke county contains many thousand acres of fine agricultural land, some of which has been successfully cultivated for years. A heavy growth of timber overspreads it all, but when cleared the soil is found to be rich and productive. Grain yields bountifully on the hills and in the river bottoms. Fruit, such as apples, cherries, pears, plums, etc.

yield in abundance and are of excellent flavor. The bottom lands are especially adapted to dairy farming. Grass grows luxuriantly the whole year round. Snow and ice never keep the stock from grass and water, and the expense of maintaining fine dairy cattle is extremely light. Facilities for reaching the market are good, and the demand for dairy products is great. Vegetables, also, can be raised for the city markets at a good profit. Of the land desirable for settlement there are yet thousands of acres belonging to the government, and that settlers are rapidly taking homesteads here the population statistics amply show. The census recently completed by the county assessor gives the following statistics of population: Number of white males, 3,279; white females, 2,754; Chinese, 126; Indians, 52; total population in 1883, 6,211; total by census of 1880, inclusive of residents on the military reserve, 5,547. As the assessor did not include the last element in his census, it will be seen that the increase has been about 1,500, or 500 per year. This has not been the result of a "boom" of any kind nor of town lot speculation, but is the actual settlement of families upon the vacant lands of the county for the purpose of clearing them of timber and making homes. There is yet room for hundreds of families in this border county of the Columbia river, on land which is, to say the least, not inferior to any in Western Washington.

Several veins of an excellent quality of coal have been discovered in the north-western portion of the county, also both placer and quartz gold; but though its mineral resources may, and probably will, prove to be valuable, its timber and agricultural lands are enough to render it a populous and prosperous county and Vancouver a thriving commercial city.

MANUFACTURES.

Morgan & Rider, from Burlington, Iowa, have secured three acres of land about three miles from New Tacoma, where they will erect a substantial building and engage in the manufacture of patent, self-adjusting, spiral bed springs.

J. D. Hurst has purchased the flouring mill at Aurora, Oregon, and will have patent roller machinery put in with a capacity of 200 barrels per day, to be increased as rapidly as prudent.

A company has been incorporated in Helena with a capital stock of \$25,000, to engage in the manufacture of soap, candles, axle grease, etc.

Sprague is soon to have the largest brewery in Washington territory. R. O. Porak has purchased five acres of ground and a spring just north of town, and will erect a large brewery to cost \$8,000.

The new mill being constructed at Spokane Falls by Havermale & Davis will be fitted up with the gradual reduction system of rollers. It will cost \$80,000, and will be in running order by February. Its capacity will be 500 barrels of flour per day.

In regard to manufacturing in Montana, the *Helena Independent* says:

The necessity and importance of establishing such manufactories in our midst, as will use up the raw material we produce here is evident; for thereby we save freights on our products to the eastern states, also upon the manufactured articles when returned to us; besides giving employment to hundreds and thousands of our own population. No country can thrive unless by diversity of productions. Aside from mining, Montana has other resources which bid fair to outstrip that industry in the annual value of wealth produced. For twenty years we have labored and toiled to open up and develop this country, and we have succeeded to such an extent that railroads have sought us out for our carrying trade and our passenger traffic. In all these years we have imported all manufactured articles we have used, except lumber and brick, for building purposes. We have not made a pound of iron, although coal and iron are native here and can be produced in vastly greater quantities than in Pennsylvania. For the number of our people we have used more machinery made of iron, as quartz mills, hoisting works, saw and grist mills, boilers and engines, agricultural machinery, printing presses, etc., etc., than any other people in America. We have imported all our clothing, blankets, carpets and woolen goods, to the value of several millions of dollars annually, and have not manufactured a single yard, and made but a few garments, although we exported 3,000,000 pounds of wool last year. Every man, woman and child wears out, on an average, two pairs of boots or shoes in a year, but we have not a single boot and shoe factory in the territory, to make them for our hundred thousand people. We drove out last year, 50,000 head of cattle and 10,000 head of sheep, and they carried their hides and pelts with them. Besides this, we exported hides and pelts to nearly an equal amount, in addition to 100,000 buffalo hides, 40,000 buffalo robes, and a vast number of elk, deer, wolf, bear and beaver skins. Yet we do not tan a pound of leather for making into the boots, shoes, gloves and harness we use, although we have forests of fir that would furnish tan bark for all the world. West of the Rocky mountain range, in Missoula county, are vast forests of the finest white cedar and pine in the world. Yet we import every bucket and tub and churn used by all our people. Neither is a match made here, although we have the finest grained pine to make them of that can be found. No furniture except of the cheapest kind is made here. All is imported. We also import every pound of printing, writing and wall paper we use, and all envelopes, and stationery. Never has a pound of cotton or linen been saved by our people for the paper maker, but all has been burned when worn out. Not a pound of straw has been made into wall or wrapping paper, although our grain fields produce enough straw to ten times supply the demand for the purpose. We exported 9,000 tons of copper matte and over 4,000 tons of lead bullion last year, and did not manufacture one pound of them into anything. We have only named a part of the articles that we import and might manufacture; and we have clearly shown that Montana produces the raw material for the manufacture of every pound of iron, copper and lead needed by us; also for every yard of woolen goods, underclothes, carpets and blankets we consume; also the hides and skins for our boots, shoes, harness, gloves, etc.; also the tallow for the manufacture of soaps and candles; also the horns and hoofs for glue and combs; also the timber for our tubs and buckets and wooden ware; also the material for paper, in all its varieties. Then, when we know that we have inexhaustible coal fields, to use in making steam, and water power on every stream, sufficient to turn the machinery of the whole country, we ask if with the raw material in abundance, and the power to turn the machinery, is it not time we started manufactories, at least to supply our own wants, and not to send our millions abroad to pay a profit to eastern manufacturers, and to keep in employment the thousands who work for them, while we might have them come and work here in our factories, and spend what they earn among us.

COMMENTS.

During the past year twenty daily and seventy-four weekly papers have been started in Dakota, there being now sixty-three of the former and 243 of the latter. That a territory with such a showing should be denied admission to the Union is absurd, and the probabilities are that congress will be shamed into doing it justice at the next session. The question of a division of the territory is still discussed, some favoring the 46th parallel as the dividing line, others preferring the Missouri river, and still others opposing a separation of any kind. In size and the certain extent of its population, Dakota would make three good states, and it would seem as though a division into at least two parts would be desirable for many reasons.

In a recent interview at Mandan, Roscoe Conkling expressed himself as follows of that portion of Dakota and Montana recently visited by him: "There is no question but that the railroad is doing a glorious work in the opening up of this great northwest. This I realize more than ever since my connection with the road. In this the people, as well as the railroad, have an interest. I hope, therefore, that we shall see less of that of which there is so much; I mean, a jealousy between these two. This should not be. Both are interested partners in a common cause, and should join hand and work together. Agriculturally speaking, I believe there is not a finer belt of country in the world than that traversed by the Northern Pacific railroad. It seems to me that the only question is one of irrigation. Let this be successfully grappled with, and nothing else is necessary to make this the garden of the world. There is now a great procession on its way to the northwest, composed, not of the poverty stricken nor useless members of society, but men of nerve and of muscle, every one of whom, if he keeps his eyes open and his head level, will do well. These men will cultivate these valleys and place cattle upon these hills, and, in the country west of that great body of water, the Missouri, will develop during the next decade—one decade, mind you—a country which will be an empire of itself."

The question of tree planting on the plains and valleys of Eastern Montana is one that has attracted more or less attention. The advantage to agriculture to be derived from it is great. Already it is noticed that the cultivation of the soil is producing a change in climate so far as an increase in rainfall is concerned, and that in a few sections irrigation is not as necessary as formerly. The influence of forests upon the climate is still greater, and tree planting would be highly beneficial. The value of the trees themselves would be the leading inducement, ten acres of black walnut being equivalent to a fortune in twenty-five years. Much tree planting has been done in Kansas the past few years, and the experiments promise well at the present time. The Fort Scott & Gulf R. R. Co. has a forest of over 500 acres, those planted in 1879 being now from ten to sixteen feet in height, and others three years old over six feet. To insure 2,000 to the acre when grown, 3,720 were originally planted. The tree is the catalpa, a native of the bottom lands of Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri. It makes superior ties, etc., and is excellent for fine cabinet work.

H. H. Hunniwell, a Boston capitalist, has a grove of more than 500 acres, chiefly the ailantus, and many others have groves of varying sizes. Black walnut, chestnut, white ash and butternut flourish when planted with the catalpa, and those varieties are freely mixed with the others. Among the hundreds of timber culture claims taken in Eastern Washington, Idaho and Montana, we hope to see some good groves of valuable trees brought to maturity.

The surveys made at the Cascades of the Columbia, in the work of constructing the government locks at that point, furnish some interesting facts about the volume of water that comes pouring through the Columbia gorge from the vast inland empire. Montana, Wyoming, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Washington and British Columbia contribute their portion to swell this mighty stream. At extreme low water the river at this point is 600 feet wide and a cross section measures 19,900 square feet; at high water it measures 62,250 square feet, the stream being 950 feet wide. The velocity of the current varies from 5½ miles at low water to 18 miles at high water. The quantity of water passing per minute varies accordingly from 16,156,690 to 70,093,500 cubic feet. This would be an average of 40,125,095 cubic feet per minute. This would give 21,089,749,932,000 cubic feet per year, a volume of water sufficient to cover to the depth of one foot an area of 752,903 square miles; it would flood the entire states of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, Tennessee, Mississippi and Louisiana. The Cascades are 160 miles from the river's mouth, and below that point it is joined by the Willamette, Lewis, Cowlitz, and other streams. It no doubt receives enough more water from these sources to add Nebraska to the list. Collect this body of water into a lake with a uniform depth of 100 feet, and it would cover the state of Massachusetts.

A Dakota exchange says: "The habit some New York men have, who are interested in the northwest, of misrepresenting things out here to foreigners, is calculated to do the country injury. We recently had an interview with a gentleman who came out here on the representation of these New York men, who pictured to him a certain town, with its fine drug stores, groceries, dry goods and hardware stores and solid blocks of business and residence houses. He came to the town and was disappointed. Instead of what had been represented he found one of our flourishing new western towns, with its buildings scattered, as is always the case with new towns. It is time this paper town business should cease, and the sooner the better. The facts and the truths are enough to build up this country without misleading people and thus causing disappointment. Such men as these New York gentlemen should be throttled at once." Though speculators of that class are uninterested in Oregon and Washington, there are a few local dealers and speculators who are inclined to "boom" a little too hard. We have a glorious country with resources both varied and valuable, and are enjoying a healthy growth and merited prosperity. We believe that there is no better country in the world for an enterprising man, and are pleased to see its advantages brought to the attention of strangers; but all efforts to mislead by praising any section

beyond its just merits should be discouraged by every true friend of the northwest.

TRANSPORTATION.

A new steamer, called the *Alice*, has been put on the route between New Westminster and the North Arm settlement.

On the Oregon & California extension the Cow creek tunnel is on the verge of completion, and in a few weeks the end of the track will reach Rogue river.

The C. P. N. Co. has purchased the steamer *Yosemite*, and placed her on the route between Victoria and New Westminster. She is 283 feet long, 80 feet beam and 22 feet hold, and is finely furnished and fitted up for the convenience of passengers.

Work is being pushed rapidly at two points on the Cascades branch of the Northern Pacific, one being fifteen miles from the mouth of the Yakima, and the other thirty miles from Yakima City towards the mountains. Contract has been let for the first 120 miles, to be completed at once.

The enterprising business men of Walla Walla have incorporated the Walla Walla & Snake River Railroad Co., with a capital stock of \$3,000,000, to build a road from that city to Snake river. It is their intention that their city shall maintain its position as the metropolis of the inland empire.

A map of the Wyoming and Montana road has been filed at the Cheyenne land office. The line begins at Fort Steele, on the Union Pacific, and runs parallel to the North Platte as far north as the Seminole oil springs, a distance of 100 miles. It is the supposition that the line is to be extended to the National Park of the Yellowstone.

The citizens of Helena have received assurance that a branch of the Northern Pacific will be constructed from that city to the town of Wickes, via. Clancy and Jefferson City. It will be called the Helena & Jefferson County Railroad, and will be completed this fall. This is the first of a number of short branches that will no doubt be extended from Helena into the rich mining regions surrounding her. Helena promises to be an important railroad center.

On the twenty-second of August the two ends of the Northern Pacific were united, and that great enterprise which has been before the public so many years brought to successful issue. The day finally selected for the driving of the golden spike and the other ceremonies of formally opening the road, is the eighth of September, and the place selected is a point on the Little Blackfoot, on the west slope of the Rocky mountains, between Hellgate river and the Mullan tunnel.

The Blakely Mill Co. is constructing a logging railroad about four miles in length, up the south fork of the Skagit. This will be a substantial iron or steel railroad and will be equipped with locomotives and cars to do an extensive logging business, as it is the intention to extend the road into the interior as the timber holds out and business will warrant. No doubt several such roads will be built on the Skagit and Samish within a year or two, for this appears to be the only practicable way of getting out the timber lying back of Puget sound.

FISHERIES.

Salmon packing on the Columbia river was brought to an end for the year by the beginning of the close season, the first of August. The pack is the largest known and yet, owing to the competition having raised the price paid fishermen for the salmon beyond a reasonable figure, the profits will be small. There were thirty-eight canneries in operation and 1,700 boats in the river. The twenty-four canneries located in Astoria packed 420,000 of the 630,000 cases and paid \$1,110,000 of the \$1,550,000 paid out to fishermen. The large pack and the fact that the run of fish in July was very great, are pointed to as evidences that the supply of salmon in the river is not becoming exhausted. To achieve this result a greater number of boats, larger nets and more assiduous fishing were necessary, and it is pretty certain that the proportion of salmon running in April, May and June, the ones which go to the headwaters and become the chief propagators, that escaped the miles of meshes spread for them, was very small. In examining the following table it must be borne in mind that nets are now more than twice the size first used, and that seines and fish traps catch many that are there credited to the boats. It will be seen that the price paid for fish has steadily advanced while the market value of the canned goods has declined. It will be also seen that in spite of the increase in the size of nets, the number of boats and the skill of the fishermen, the average caught by each boat has largely decreased. All these things point to the necessity of a propagating establishment; for with an increase in the run of fish will come a decrease in the number of boats necessary to be used, an increase in the average per boat, with a necessary decline in the price paid for fish, and consequently a safer margin for the packer to work upon. The table is very suggestive. The figures are approximated for convenience:

Year.	Pack. Cases.	No. of boats.	Average per boat. Cases.	Price per case.	Cost of fish. Cents.
1838	4,000	2	2,000	\$16 00	15
1867	18,000	15	1,200	13 00	20
1868	28,000	25	1,120	12 00	20
1869	100,000	35	2,857	10 00	20
1870	150,000	50	3,000	9 00	20
871	200,000	75	2,666	9 50	20
1872	250,000	100	2,500	8 00	22½
1873	250,000	125	2,000	7 00	25
1874	350,000	250	1,400	6 50	25
1875	275,000	300	917	5 60	25
1876	450,000	400	1,125	4 50	25
1877	450,000	450	1,000	5 20	25
1878	460,000	550	836	5 00	25
1879	480,000	750	640	4 60	50
1880	530,000	900	590	4 80	50
1881	550,000	1,200	458	5 00	60
1882	545,000	1,500	363	5 00	75
1883	630,000	1,700	370	5 00	90

Estimating that one fish will fill eighteen one-pound cans and that four dozen cans make a case, it will be seen that 1,680,000 salmon were caught this year, or an average of 988 fish per boat as against an average of 8,000 per boat in 1870.

Although the fishing season has expired by statutory limitation on the Columbia, it is still open at other points on the coast and in some places where the run of fish is late, it is just beginning. The pack in British Columbia will probably be smaller than last year, but new canneries in Alaska, on Puget sound and at other points, will all serve to swell the total pack of the coast beyond that of any previous year.

The total value of fish taken in British Columbia in 1882 was \$1,842,675, showing an increase of \$388,353 over the previous year. Had the valuation been as high as in 1881, the total would have reached \$2,000,000. Fishing operations in the province give employment to 5,215 men; the value of canneries is \$402,000, and of boats, etc., \$220,670.

IDAHO.

Boomerang, on the line of the O. S. L. near the mouth of the Payette, consists of about half a dozen new board structures. It is waiting patiently for the boom that is expected to follow the appearance of the iron horse.

There is yet good government land to be homesteaded in Camas prairie, or to be purchased at \$1.25 per acre. It is a fertile grain region and a good country for an industrious man. A railroad to connect it with the outside world will be built ere long.

At Moscow the Columbia Elevator Company is constructing an elevator with a capacity of 250,000 bushels of grain. It will be finished in two months, and will be prepared to hold a portion of the immense wheat crop of that region until the railroad is completed, probably by the end of December. Grain will be handled in bulk.

A new town is to be laid out on the Oregon Short Line on Boise river, in Dixie valley, which may, perhaps, be the terminus until spring. The Boise Statesman says: "Dixie valley is a fine agricultural section, and the location of the depot at that point will enhance the value of land in that neighborhood, and we are glad to see the people of that vicinity benefited. The time will come when all the land from Snake river to Boise City will be irrigated and settled from ten to fifteen miles back from the river, and a town at this point will be one of great importance. Until water is taken out of the river and carried down over this land it can not be settled, and the growth of the town will depend in the main on the present settlers along the river bottoms."

The county of Washington, of which Weiser City is the county seat, was organized in 1879, with a population of 800 and a taxable property list of \$130,000. The present population of the county is about 1,800, and the taxable property has increased to \$350,000. In 1880 the county seat was located at this point, Mr. Solomon Jeffries donating to the county five acres of land for the erection of county buildings and other purposes. During the summer of that year the town was laid in blocks of five acres each, with streets 100 feet wide, and in 1881 building really commenced, most of which has been done within the past eighteen months. The present population of the place is about 250. There are three stores of general merchandise, two drug stores, three hotels, two blacksmith shops, two jewelry stores, three livery stables, one large establishment dealing in saddles, harness, hardware, etc., two stores dealing in stoves, tinware, etc., six saloons, one brewery, one large flouring mill, with a capacity of fifty barrels per day, a good school house, a commodious hall, a court house and jail, and many smaller buildings

and enterprises. A look at the country between the town and Snake river reveals the fact that there are here some 25,000 acres of the most fertile land in Idaho, immediately contiguous to the place, and that all this land can be irrigated and made productive. The Oregon Short Line traverses this large tract, and passes within three-quarters of a mile of the town. A large canal, thirty feet wide at the surface, has been commenced nine miles from town. This canal will suffice for the irrigation of most of the districts of land mentioned. The intentions of the originators of this enterprise are not precisely known here at present, but the prosecution of the enterprise and its early completion is an absolute necessity, and can not be long deferred. The only subject of adverse criticism that can be found here is the rather too intense solicitude of the people about the immediate growth of the town, and a seeming disposition to underestimate the importance and the necessity of distributing the water of Weiser river over the broad and fertile expanses of land, upon the improvement and cultivation of which the healthy growth and permanent prosperity of the town must in the main depend. Above the town the Weiser river and its tributaries, and the Little Salmon, with their numerous large valleys and districts of fine land extending to the northeast a distance of one hundred miles, are all directly tributary to this place, which must, from its location, be the supply point and center of trade for the entire region. In addition to this, the Warrens mining district in Idaho county and the Mineral and Heath districts in this (Washington) county are also naturally tributary to Weiser City. A place thus supported by almost incalculable agricultural and mineral resources, and furnished with the facilities of railroad communication east and west need be under no apprehension about the future. How often have many of us passed through this basin on the stage or by other conveyances, seeing nothing but the broad expanse of sage desert, and desiring only to get through it as rapidly as possible. Now that we can say without exaggeration that it is the seat of a future empire, and one of the most important and most promising localities of the northwest, we learn to look at it with other eyes and take in all its beauties and advantages. Though what the people here call the town is scattered over quite a large area, Weiser City proper, so far as the name and the strength of position are concerned, is confined to the original tract donated to the county, and upon which the county seat has been located. The distance to the line of the railroad is inconsiderable, and can not materially affect the value of property in the neighborhood of the county buildings, as this is the point first reached from the valley above and the place where all the county business will be done.—Boise City Statesman.

Years ago thousands of men traversed the wilderness on their way to British Columbia and the mines of Fraser river and Cariboo. The majority of them returned disgusted, though the mines have been constantly worked with good results. The prospects this year in Cariboo are brightening. Several good quartz ledges are being developed and placer mining is increasing. So revolves the wheel; there may be another excitement about the same region one of these days.

MAP OF PORTLAND.

An artistic and accurate map of Portland and its surroundings has recently been completed and published by the well known civil engineer, W. B. Marye, and can be seen on exhibition in the show-window of McKercher & Thompson, where it attracts much attention. It is the most complete and comprehensive map of Portland ever published, and embraces the surrounding country from Sellwood to St. Johns and from Mt. Tabor to a point some distance west of the Willamette meridian. It is 4½x6 feet in dimensions, mounted on canvas and neatly varnished and colored. The donation land claims, which are the foundation of all titles and descriptions, are plainly indicated by tinted borders, and the sections of the government survey are shown by heavy dotted lines, so that both may be readily perceived and the one be easily distinguished from the other. Although the map is drawn to a scale given in the title, circles are described at intervals of every half mile, with the court house as the central point, so that an approximate estimate of actual and comparative distances can be made at a glance. The city and all surrounding towns and additions within the limits mentioned above, such as East Portland, Sellwood, Albina, Portsmouth, St. Johns, etc., etc., are laid off in blocks, all numbered. The blocks within the fire limits are colored red, and all the property of the Terminal Company is tinted so as to be readily distinguished, showing the Albina dry docks, Union depot etc., County roads and railroads are laid down, and in ascertaining the exact location of the former Mr. Marye spent much time and labor in private surveys. The ferries and proposed bridges are indicated at the proper points on the river, and all large tracts of land bear the names of the present owners. In every particular the work is complete and finished, and Mr. Marye's reputation as an engineer and the fact that the map was compiled from the official records, are sufficient guarantees of its accuracy. The compiler is entitled to great praise for his enterprise in engaging in so extensive a work, and should have it rewarded by the rapid sale of his map; though he informs us that so far as that is concerned he is unable to have them turned out rapidly enough to supply orders constantly being received. A number of orders have been sent in from the east by parties interested in Portland property. But 1,000 have been printed, and as the engraving has been destroyed no more can be furnished when the supply on hand is exhausted. The engraving and printing were done by A. G. Walling, and the work is in every particular as good as can be turned out in San Francisco or the east. In having work done in Portland, Mr. Marye very properly patronized home industry, and should in turn be supported by the public. The map should find a place in the office of every hotel, real estate, insurance or business firm in the city. The sole agents are McKercher & Thompson, 105 First street, Portland, Oregon.

Agents wanted in every town in the United States to sell Rex Magnus, an article indispensable in every family. Live grocery men and druggists preferred, as they need it in their own business. Grocers will not only make a good profit in supplying the large demand, but can save a great deal of money by using it to keep meats, milk, etc., which would otherwise spoil. Address, The Humiston Food Preservative Co., 72 Kilby St., Boston, Mass. See advt

NOTES.

According to the report of Horatio C. Burchard of the product of precious metals in the United States in 1882, the amount of gold and silver contributed by Montana was as follows:

Beaverhead county.....	\$ 750,000
Deer Lodge county.....	720,000
Gallatin county.....	30,000
Jefferson county.....	450,000
Lewis and Clarke county.....	425,000
Madison county.....	260,000
Meagher county.....	475,000
Missoula county.....	70,000
Silver Bow county.....	3,740,000

Total.....\$6,920,000
Exclusive of the value of any of the base metals, lead and copper in the bullion, of the above product \$2,550,000 are gold and the remainder silver.

A company has been incorporated in Yakima county with a capital stock of \$100,000, to construct an irrigation canal, and thus open up to settlement a fine agricultural region which is at present wholly unsettled and unimproved. It is proposed to take water from Yakima river, at the upper end of Yakima gap, and conveying it north and east of Snipes' mountain, irrigating the whole country from that point to Horseshoe bend, where the surplus water will again find the river. A survey is in progress. Another company has entered several thousand acres as desert land, near the Yakima and just east of the reservation. They will irrigate it by a large ditch from the Setas river. The assessment valuation of Yakima county is \$1,465,555, an increase of \$320,290 over that of 1882.

The new town of Colville, originally Belmont, is growing. It contains one brewery, two stores, two saloons, one restaurant, one postoffice, town hall, one school house, one blacksmith shop and five dwelling houses. It is situated 1,800 feet above sea level, on the edge of one of the prettiest and richest parts of Colville valley. It is a prominent rival for the county seat of Stevens county.

The Episcopal school for girls, which has been endowed by Charles B. Wright, at New Tacoma, will be called the "Anna Wright Collegiate Institute," in honor of the donor's daughter. The cost of the structure will be \$30,000. Contract has been let for grading the lots.

NEW TACOMA REAL ESTATE.

George W. Traver, Esq., well and favorably known in this city, has removed to New Tacoma and associated himself with Mr. Colburn in the real estate business, under the firm name of Traver & Colburn. These gentlemen have commodious offices on Pacific Avenue, where they are always pleased to give people information and to transact their business. They have for sale very desirable pieces of property in the Terminal City, and are prepared to make investments to good advantage for all who so desire. These gentlemen are strictly reliable, and having already made a number of profitable investments for non-residents, are constantly receiving similar orders from eastern parties. A long acquaintance—in the case of Mr. Traver extending over ten years—enables us to recommend the firm of Traver & Colburn to the readers of THE WEST SHORE.

The best photos, all styles and sizes, are taken by Abell. Gallery, west side of First street, between Morrison and Yamhill.

To obtain the most artistic views of scenery in the Pacific Northwest, go to Davidson, southwest corner First and Yamhill. He has the only complete assortment in this state.

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R,EX MAGNUS,"

(THE MIGHTY KING.)

What it is, and what it does.

IT IS THE

HUMISTON FOOD PRESERVATIVE,

and, as its name signifies, is a Mighty King, an invincible conqueror. It is *safe, tasteless, pure and harmless*. Its special field of usefulness is in the preservation of food, such as fish, meats, oysters, cream, etc., either in large or small quantities—and it does it.

Words are Cheap,

and so is Rex Magnus, in all its several Brands. Every word used by the proprietors of this preparation, in stating its nature, characteristics and effects upon food, is *strictly true*. Corroborative testimony can and will be cheerfully tendered. The best proof, however, is to buy a box, test its effects yourself, and you too will agree with us. You do not have to buy a "right" or costly "receipt" but get your money's worth.

We herewith append a scientific statement in attestation of the merits of this "Greatest discovery of the Century."

A 35 days' test, in a temperature averaging 70 degrees.

Prof Samuel W. Johnson, the well known chemist, and for more than 25 years identified with the Scientific Department of Yale College, furnishes the following report concerning Rex Magnus:

"My test of 35 days on meats, etc., bought in open market, have certainly been severe in daily mean temperature of 70° and I am satisfied that the different brands of Rex Magnus, The Humiston Food Preservative, with which I have experimented, have accomplished all claimed for them. So far as I have yet learned, they are the only preparations that are effective, and at the same time practicable, for domestic use. At the banquet on 'treated' meats at the New Haven House, I could not distinguish between those which had been sixteen days in my laboratory and those newly taken from the refrigerator of the hotel. The oysters were perfectly palatable and fresh to my taste, and better, as it happened, than those served at the same time, which were recently taken from the shell. The roast beef, steak, chicken, turkey and quail, were all as good as I have ever eaten.

Rex Magnus is *safe, tasteless, pure*, and Prof. Johnson adds in his report, "I should anticipate no ill results from its use, and consider it no more harmful than common salt."

The room in which these trials were carried on (January 31 to March 7), has been warmed by a coal stove. Observations generally taken twice or thrice daily, with a self-registering thermometer have shown an average daily minimum temperature of 55° and maximum of 84°, the daily mean temperature having been 70 degrees."

Thousands of Trials.

Such a test, and it is but one of many which have been made, ought to satisfy the most exacting skeptic. Ample corroborative testimony can be furnished.

Rex Magnus is a perfect and reliable substitute for ice, heat, sugar, salt or alcohol, in preserving food, which retains its natural flavor and sweetness, in all seasons and climates, after having been treated with this "Rex."

It is safe, tasteless, pure, harmless.

The different brands of Rex Magnus are "Vandine," for preserving meats, poultry and game, 50 cents per pound; "Ocean Wave," for preserving oysters, lobsters, etc., 50 cents per pound; "Pearl," for preserving cream, \$1.00 per pound; "Snow Flake," for preserving milk, cheese, butter, etc., 50 cents per pound; "Queen," for preserving eggs, green corn on the ear, etc., \$1.00 per pound; "Aqua Vitae," for keeping fluid extracts, etc., \$1.00 per pound; "Anti-Ferment," "Anti-Fly" and "Anti-Mold," are special preparations, whose names explain their uses, each 50 cents per pound.

How to get it.

If your grocer, druggist or general store-keeper does not have it in stock, we will for the sake of introducing it in all sections, send you a sample pound package, of any brand desired, upon receipt of price. Sample packages sent prepaid by mail or express as we prefer.

Name your express office. Mention THE WEST SHORE. Rex Magnus is cheap, simple in its use, a child can use it unailing in its effects and healthful. Try it and you will say so too.

Physicians who will agree to test it can get a sample package free. Please state school of medicine.

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72 Kilby St., Boston, Mass.

Oregon Railway and Navigation Co.

RAIL DIVISION.

On and after July 22, 1883, transfer steamer leaves Ainsworth dock, Portland, at 7:30 A. M., connecting with train at Albina 8:15 A. M. Arrive at Wallula Junction at 5:55 P. M., Walla Walla at 7:45 P. M. and Dayton at 9:35 P. M. Returning arrive at Albina at 5:45 P. M., and Portland at 5:55 P. M.

Main Line Passenger Trains run daily, connecting at Wallula Junction for Points on Northern Pacific Railroad

Through Sleeping Cars between Portland and Missoula.

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DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Boat leaves Portland for Dalles at 7 A. M. Boat arrives at Portland from Dalles at 5 P. M.

PORTLAND AND ASTORIA FAST LINE.

DAILY, EXCEPT WEDNESDAY.

Steamer WIDE WEST leaves Portland at 5 A. M. Returning, leaves Astoria at 1 P. M. Passengers at Portland received on board after 9:30 P. M.

ALSO

Leave Portland for	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
Astoria and Lower Columbia	6 A. M.					
Dayton, Or	7 A. M.					
Corvallis	6 A. M.					
Salem	6 A. M.					
Victoria, B. C.	6 A. M.					

NARROW GAUGE DIVISION.

East Side.

BETWEEN PORTLAND AND COBURG, via O. & C. R. R. to Woodburn.

On and after May 13, 1883,

Trains for Coburn leave Portland at 7:30 A. M. on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

West Side.

BET. PORTLAND, SHERIDAN AND AIRLIE, via O. & C. R. R. to Whites,

Leave Portland at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Airlie for Portland at 6:05 A. M.

Freight for all points on Narrow Gauge Division will be received and forwarded by the O. & C. R. R., East and West Side Divisions, respectively.

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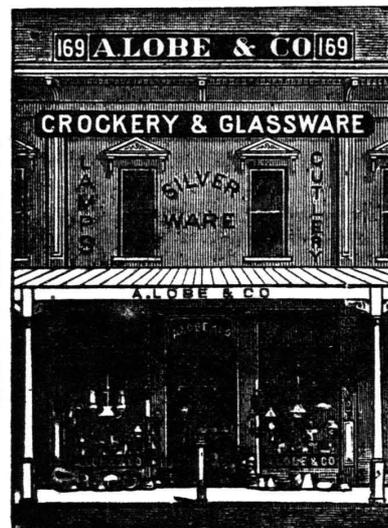


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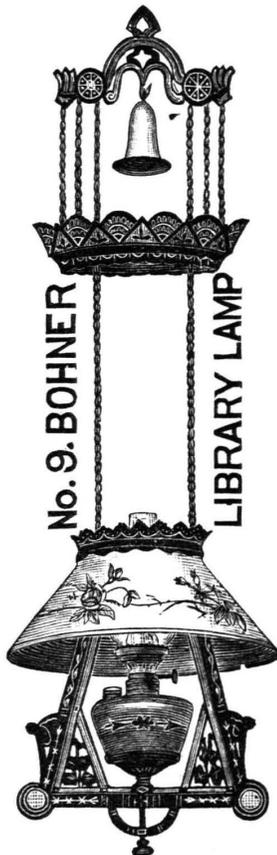


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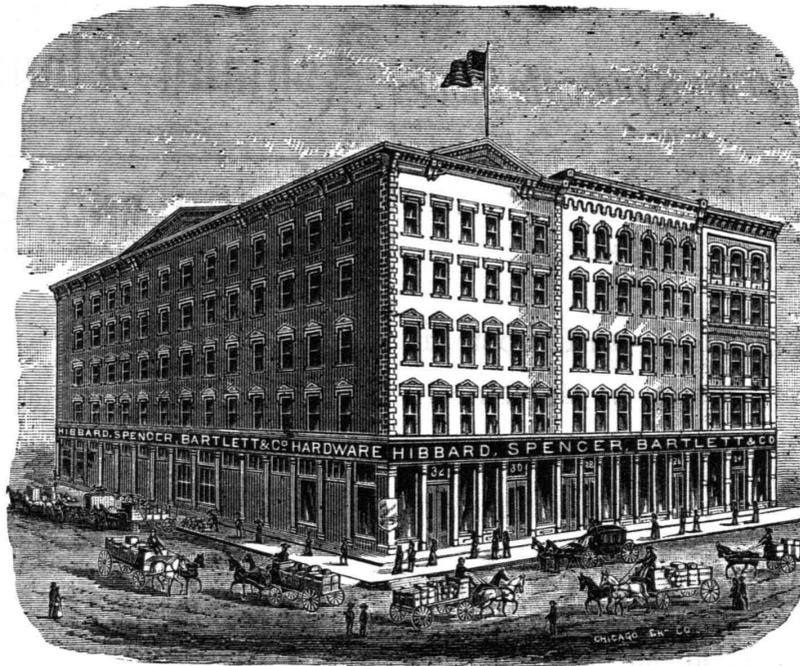
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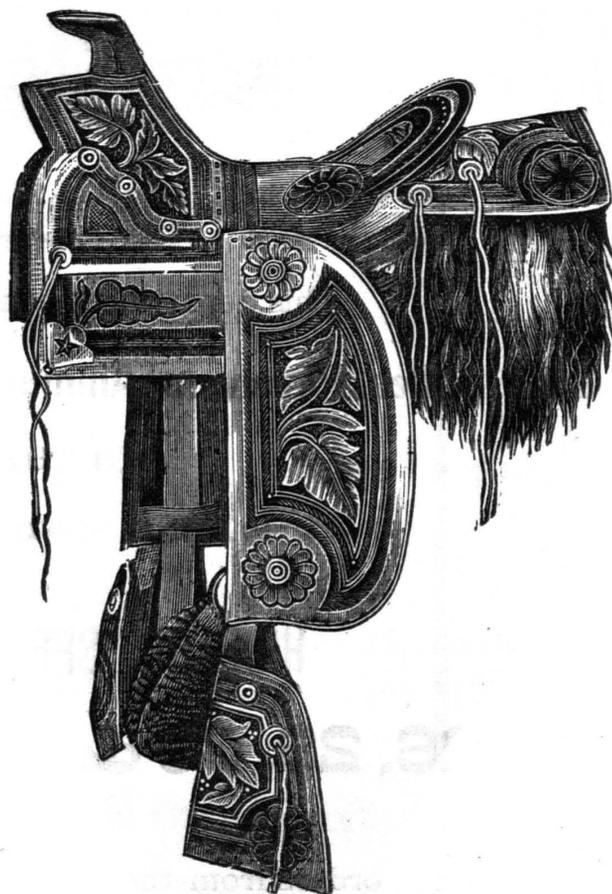
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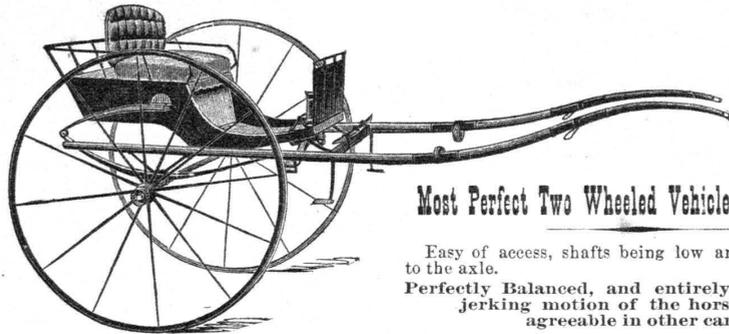
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