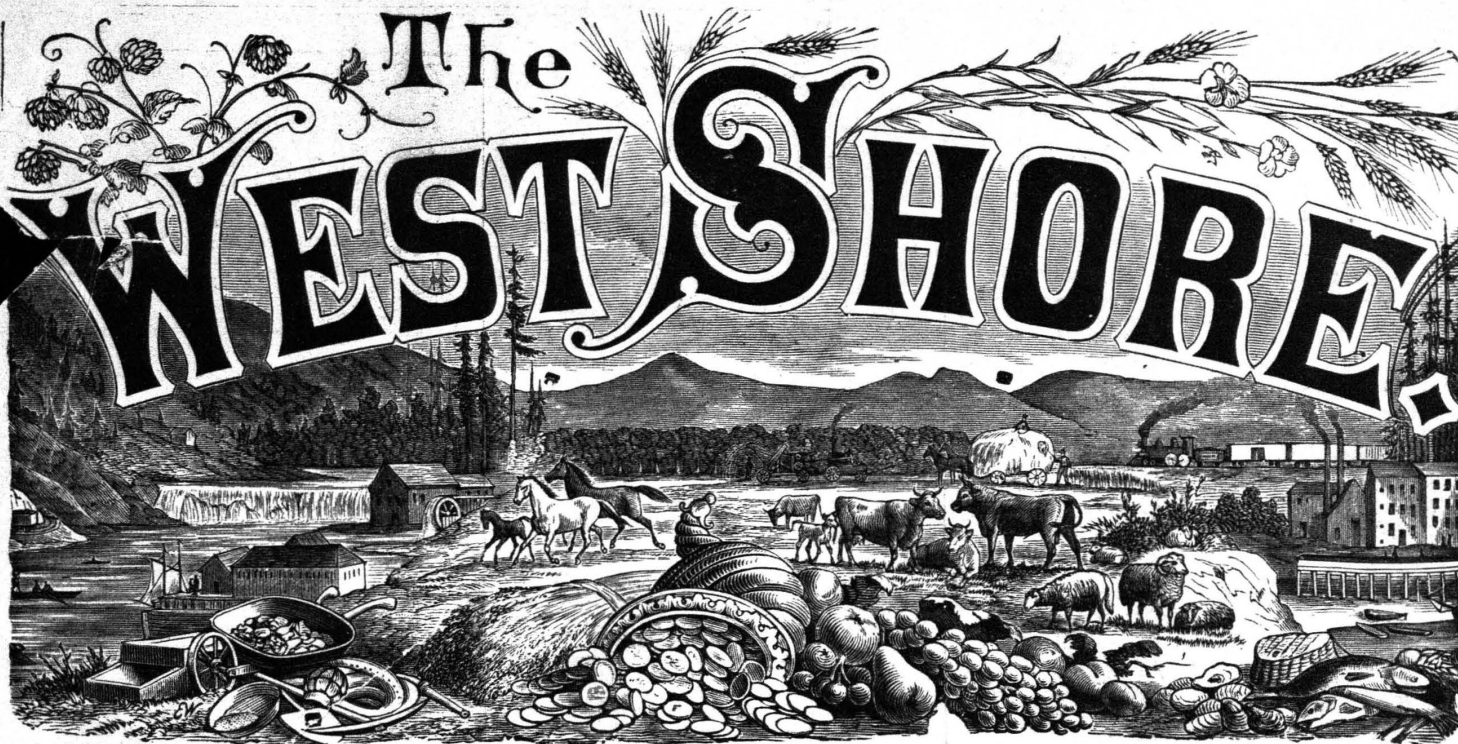


*J. T. Apperson*  
October, 1883.

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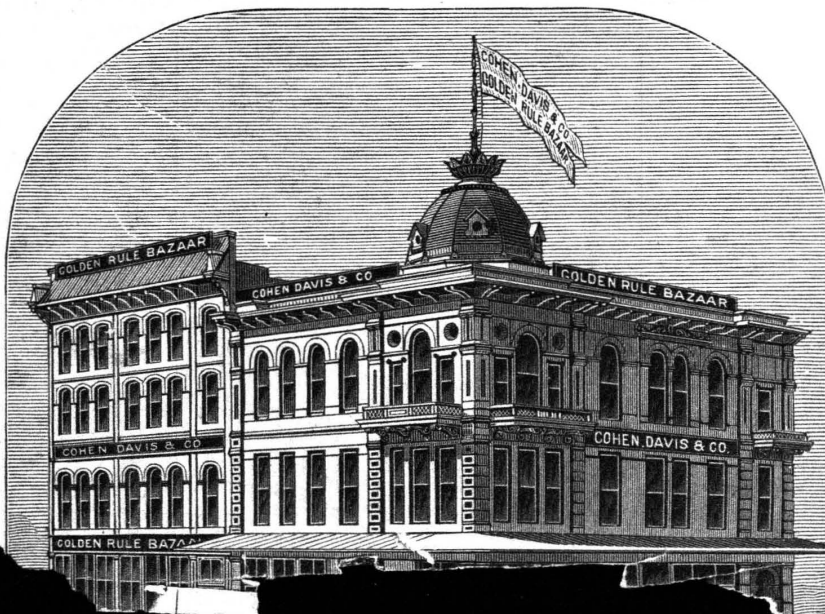
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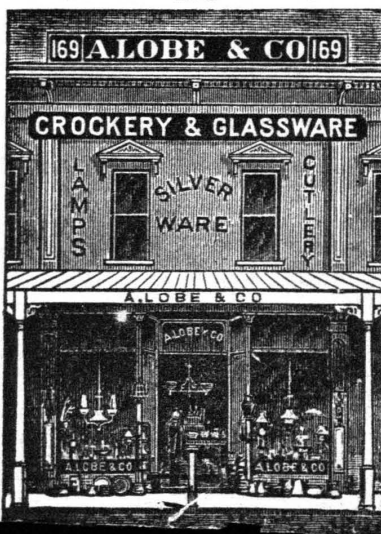
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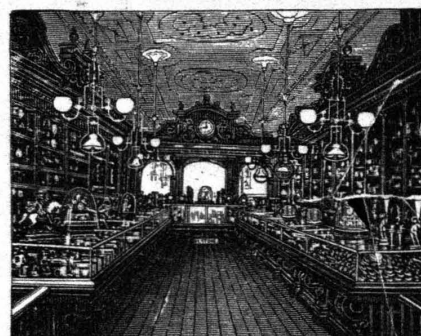
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## IRRIGATION.

Much has been said about the necessity, advantages and methods of irrigation in those sections of the northwest where the rainfall is insufficient for agricultural purposes, but the subject is far from being exhausted. A popular prejudice seems to exist against irrigation, and all land requiring moisture by artificial means is termed a desert, no matter how prolific the soil may be when watered in a judicious manner. Like all popular prejudices, this is deeply rooted, hard to eradicate, and, as is generally the case, unsupported by history and unsustained by facts. Some of the nations that have attained the highest degree of civilization the world has ever known have used this method of agriculture, have supported millions of people, and raised the most prolific crops in a land now deemed a desert in these days of "scientific farming." The fact is, that properly applied irrigation is the most scientific of all farming, and this fact will be recognized before many years. The expense and extra work seem to be the great stumbling-blocks in the pathway of those who have so far progressed as to admit the value of irrigation, but these are the most unsubstantial and shadowy objections that could be raised. Where rain is depended upon the farmer labors under several disadvantages, one or more of which are always present to vex him and cause him loss. Too much rain in the spring may prevent him from getting in his crop in time for it to fully mature, or too little may prevent it from reaching the perfection it otherwise would; excessive rains in the summer may drown it out, or lack of moisture may parch it to death; even after passing unscathed or but partially injured through these dangers, an inopportune storm at harvest time may damage the cut grain almost beyond redemption; too much or too little rain or storms unequally distributed, are the fruitful source of damages, poor farms, mortgages and discouragement. How is it with the man who depends upon irrigation? Of one thing he is certain—there will never be enough rain to drown out his crops, and he can harvest them at his leisure without watching the new moon with anxious eye to see if a powder-horn can be hung upon it. What he has to provide against is a lack of water, and with a well-supplied ditch he is perfect master of the situation. Work? Of course he must work, as has every tiller of the soil since it was decreed that the seed of Adam should gain bread by the sweat of their brows. Yet there is a mistake about all this; he does not work harder than his neighbor who enjoys the rain of heaven, but his labor is turned in a different direction, and he is unable to cultivate as many acres of ground; yet is it not better to have a sure crop from 100 acres than an uncertain one from 150? Take 100 acres of irrigated land and 150 of that cultivated in the ordinary manner; let each of them be select and the best of its class; cultivate them for five years and compare the result. The 100 acres of irrigated land will have produced enough more than its opponent to have paid all the expenses of irrigating, including the first cost

of getting ready for cultivation. Not the least of the many advantages is the position in which it places the farmer, who has thus a full crop, to take advantage of the high prices that prevail every few years by reason of a general or partial failure produced by some of the many causes that render ordinary farming so extremely uncertain. Whether irrigation shall be produced by reservoirs for storing the winter's rain, by artesian wells, by wind-mills, or by ditches from great natural reservoirs or running streams, is a matter of local consideration; but the great fact remains, and is yearly being demonstrated, that irrigated lands are the most valuable, produce the most bountiful crops, never fail by reason of drouth, and for many reasons are far more to be desired than the richest of the land now so eagerly sought after.

A Colorado correspondent of the *Western Rural* thus speaks of the practical workings of irrigation in that state:

Irrigation is the moistening of crops at the will of the farmer, or as Webster defines it, it is the act of flowing water over land to nourish crops. Irrigation has been practiced in parts of Europe and Asia for more than a thousand years, and in old and new Mexico for perhaps a century. Northern Italy has by means of irrigation become the richest agricultural portion of the world. In India the British government has expended with great success, several million pounds sterling in canals for irrigation, and in California large irrigation works have been in operation for many years. The numerous streams of the Rocky mountains, flowing to the eastern slope of the state of Colorado, offer special advantages for irrigation and for more than twenty years, this valuable adjunct to farming has been carried on in a limited way by the settlers. The widely known Greeley colony, founded twelve years ago in Colorado by Horace Greeley, owes its great success in agriculture exclusively to irrigation. The favorable results produced in Colorado by the practice of irrigation in a small way, have attracted English and Scotch capitalists to that state, and within the last three years three canals of considerable magnitude have been completed, and notably amongst these is that known as the "High Line" or Platte canal, constructed for a distance of eighty-two miles across the rolling prairies east of Denver, at a cost of nearly one million dollars. This canal is forty feet wide and six feet deep and draws its fertilizing waters from the Platte river at a point in the mountains of sufficient elevation to carry them out upon the divides and uplands between the valleys. The canal is capable of carrying twelve hundred cubic feet of water per second of time, and may be made to irrigate one hundred thousand acres of land. A cubic foot and forty-four one-hundredths of water running per second is the quantity necessary for irrigating eighty acres. No more than three irrigations during the season are necessary for producing good crops of cereals. From three to five inches of water in depth, are applied to the land at each irrigation. Sometimes two irrigations are sufficient. The irrigation season begins about May 15th and ends August 15th. After the later date corn, potatoes and vegetables are irrigated a little. Where crops are planted in drills the water is run between the drills. Wheat and oats are irrigated by making small ditches through the field with a plow. These ditches are made from fifty to one hundred feet apart and the water is conducted from the main canal to the farms by means of permanent ditches, varying in width from two to four feet, and in depth from six inches to one foot; or more. Two men can easi-

ly do the work of irrigating a hundred acres and one man has sometimes been found who irrigated eighty to one hundred acres. After the farmer has exercised all his skill and energy in cultivating his land and in selecting the seed and planting it, it must afford him a great deal of satisfaction and also inspire him with much confidence when he knows he has it within his power to apply the moisture to his crops whenever he sees it is needed. The farmer who has been accustomed to irrigation would be very slow in returning to the States, where the results of his labor would depend entirely upon the rains. It is somewhat surprising to those who have seen irrigation in practical operation and the large and steady yields in crops that are raised by this means, that it has not been adopted in some parts of the Middle and Eastern States. A striking example of the virtue of irrigation is to be seen at this time—September 6th—in the contrast between the deep green corn fields of Colorado and the brown and parched fields of some of the sister states where the hot winds and drouth have burned the fodder to a crisp. The principal irrigation canals in Colorado are the Larimer and Weld, which draws its waters from the Cache a la Poudre; the Loveland and Greeley canal, which gets its supply from the Big Thompson river, and the Platte canal previously referred to. Owing to the proximity of the later canal to the city of Denver, the lands under it—that is, that can be watered from it—are the most valuable in the state.

## OREGON NOTES.

Baker county is assessed this year at \$1,430,732. There are assessed 86,946 acres of land.

The gross valuation of property for assessment purposes in the new county of Klamath is \$632,332.

249,499 acres of land are assessed in Jackson county, and the gross valuation of property is \$2,916,786. Pretty good for a county without a railroad.

A town has been laid out at Grant's pass on the line of the Oregon and California, and has been given the name that locality has always borne. Several stores and residences are already being erected and quite a town will no doubt spring up. Corner lots are held at \$200, and residence lots sell for \$50.

The property of the Oregon Improvement Company near Mt. Powder is being surveyed and platted. Excellent water power and a fine belt of timber are among the advantages of this region, and it is because of them that the belief is general that the shops of the O. R. & N. Co.'s. Baker City branch will be located at North Powder.

Castle Rock, in Umatilla county bordering on the Wasco line, was laid out on the fifteenth of last May upon ground taken up only a year before for a sheep ranch. It now contains an express office, postoffice, two large stores, and several shops, saloons, dwellings, school, etc. A large forwarding and shipping business for the Heppner region is its chief support, though many settlers are taking up land in the vicinity and across the river in Klickitat county, where the land is reported to be as good as that in Walla Walla valley. The growth of western towns is wonderful.



The development of coal mining on Puget sound is second only to the immense growth of its lumbering industries. The three points of shipment are Seattle, New Tacoma and Bellingham bay. In the thirty years since coal was discovered there have been mined a grand total of 1,800,000 tons, the major portion, however, having been produced within the past few years. Seattle is the largest shipping point and the Newcastle mines the greatest producers. The growth of this great industry is best indicated by the record of shipments at Seattle since 1871 when the mines tributary to that city were developed. The shipments to October 1, the present year, exceed the total of any previous year by more than 4,000 tons. The record shows as follows:

1871.....	4,918 tons.
1872.....	14,830 "
1873.....	13,572 "
1874.....	9,027 "
1875.....	70,151 "
1876.....	104,556 "
1877.....	111,734 "
1878.....	128,582 "
1879.....	132,265 "
1880.....	138,497 "
1881.....	147,418 "
1882.....	151,418 "
1883 to Oct. 1.....	155,635 "

Grand total..... 1,182,601 "

New Tacoma is rapidly becoming an important point for the shipment of coal, the product of the Wilkeson and Carbonado mines seeking an outlet at that point, and coal bunkers of great capacity have recently been erected there.

The Travonia, the mine where silver bearing quartz was first discovered in Summit valley, Montana, and whose shipments of rich ore to Newark first attracted the attention of capitalists to the ledges of that region and led to the growth of Butte City, is now being thoroughly developed after an idleness of a number of years.

The magnificent exhibit of the varied ores of Utah, Montana and Idaho at the exposition in Amsterdam is thus spoken of by the London *Mining Journal*: "Occupying a space of twenty-five square metres in the main gallery of the principal building may be seen over three tons of specimens of minerals as choice as they are varied from the great mining centres of Utah, Montana and Idaho, in charge of Mr. A. Zeehandelaar, the commissioner appointed to represent these territories. This admirably displayed collection is quite unique, and is admitted to be the best of its kind ever exhibited. The prime object of this attractive display is not to show the beauty of the ores, which are found in such abundance in the localities named, as to give Europeans some idea of the economical and commercial value of the minerals. The display is surrounded daily by experts of almost all nationalities, who have the benefit of a carefully prepared description in three languages of each of the minerals, together with the assay, commercial and marketable value.

Another interesting feature of the exhibits mentioned is that the whole process of working the ore is shown from its raw state to the solid ingot. Some of the specimens are so rich as to almost take the form of nuggets, while others, though dull in appearance, are scarcely less valuable, and are representative of some of the best paying mines; a striking illustration of this paradox being the Horn Silver mine of Utah, which has paid in dividends in fifteen months £300,000; the Ontario with about £1,000,000 sterling in 87 dividends; and the Crescent, of Park City, paying in July £12,000 as a first dividend. Then for Montana there is the Parrott, owned by a private company, with a monthly dividend of £6,000, one of the finest mines in Butte, with £300,000 ore in sight; the Lexington, owned in Paris, declaring in July £44,000 dividends on six months' working; the Alice, with a gross product in seven months of £140,000 (dividends expected shortly) the Drum Lumond, sold in London for over £1,000,000, with its estimated double that value of ore in sight; the Bell, in Butte, one of the most promising mines in the territory: the Shonbar; the Moulton, with about an equal output to the Alice; the Cable, one of the finest gold ledges in existence; and the Anaconda, with equally rich copper ledges. As a copper producing district, Butte, Montana, will, it is predicted, startle the mining world, and rival Lake Superior."

Several years ago a rich silver quartz ledge was discovered in the Kicking Horse pass by J. J. Healy and others, of Montana, but as it was so far removed from any point of shipment and supplies it was practically worthless, though the lead is a large one and supposed to be exceedingly rich. Now that the Canadian Pacific railroad has been located through the pass this ledge is rendered accessible and valuable, and the discoverers have organized a company, secured a lease from the Canadian government and are preparing to develop their bonanza as soon as the railroad reaches it. If the lead is half as rich and extensive as reported the prospects for a large mining district in that section are extremely flattering.

A first-class 20-stamp mill has just been opened on the Collar mine, in the Maiden district, Montana. This marks a new era in the history of a promising camp that has as yet been practically undeveloped. It is now believed that Maiden district will soon become one of the regular bullion producers of Montana.

Of the Tidal Wave district the Butte City *Miner* says: "This district is situated in Madison county, Montana, in what is known as the Tobacco Root range. It is a comparatively new camp, the oldest location being made in 1881. In 1864 considerable work was done by prospectors who were looking for gold. As the cost of transportation was too heavy in those days, anything but gold was valueless to them, and the consequence was that silver, lead, copper and other minerals were abandoned. In 1881, working facilities being better, the camp was again prospected for silver, and with good success. At the present time there are at least a hundred good paying prospects, and new leads are being struck every day. Assays may be had from some of them as high as \$6,000. The veins are all defined, and for what development there has been

done, no camp in Montana has a better showing. This summer a twenty-ton water jacket smelter was put up, and is now running in full blast on galena and other smelting ores with which this camp abounds. There was also erected oscillating works, for the purpose of treating the gold quartz of the numerous gold leads. A ten-stamp gold mill and two arastras are working in Wisconsin gulch, and they have plenty of good quartz to keep them running for a number of years to come. There is no doubt whatever in the minds of those who are now there that if more working facilities were introduced it would prove to be one of the best silver producing camps in Montana. The mines are all easy of access, and, so far, there has been no trouble with water. In fact, it is a poor man's camp. The formation is principally granite and slate, and higher up the mountain lime and quartzite. Some of the richest leads are found in the lime, and none of them have shown indications of giving out. In a few years, when the mines are more developed, there is no doubt but that Georgia gulch will be lined with smelters."

About a month ago placer diggings were discovered on the waters of the upper Yellowstone. The ground is now staked off for a distance of several miles up and down the river. Four miners at Gardiner are averaging \$150 a week, and many more in sums ranging from \$3 to \$10 per day to the man.

There is much excitement in Eastern Washington, Northern Idaho and Western Montana over the recently discovered placers in the Cœur d'Alene mountains, and half a thousand men have rushed into the mountain wilderness to find a fortune. That good placer diggings have been found the reports of many reliable men leave no shadow of doubt, but that half the men already there, to say nothing of the great numbers yet to arrive, will succeed in finding a paying claim is certainly a matter of great uncertainty where the diggings are necessarily limited. The mines first worked are on Pritchard, or Discovery creek, and are said to have been discovered by a Dr. Pritchard whose reports caused the Bitter Root stampede last June. This creek heads at the dividing line between Montana and Idaho and runs westward forty miles, emptying into the Cœur d'Alene river. The diggings are about thirty miles northwest of Cœur d'Alene mission and seventy miles from Rathdrum, Idaho. A town called Eagle Town has been laid out and several business firms have established themselves there. It is expected that 300 men will spend the winter in the mines and that a great many more will come in as early as possible in the spring. Supplies are taken in on pack animals, and bread sells at one dollar per loaf, small pies fifty cents each and flour at twenty dollars per hundred. Pay dirt extends for twenty-five miles up and down Discovery creek and along the tributary streams and gulches and has been found on Cœur d'Alene river itself. The first parties to reach the mines staked off twenty acres to the claim, but as the ground was quickly absorbed at that rate, there is but little doubt that ere this the new comers have "regulated" that matter, as has been the custom in all placer diggings on the coast since '49. Just how extensive and valuable these new diggings are will not be fully demonstrated before next summer.



In regard to the working of the fine gold placers along the Snake river, Idaho, a correspondent from Eagle Rock thus writes to the *Salt Lake Tribune*: "On the bank of Snake river, just above Eagle Rock, four men set to work last spring and have done the following: They dug two ditches to tap the Snake River Water Co.'s canal, each ditch about a quarter of a mile long, and brought water onto their claim. They built the first of the new gold saving machines last spring and another machine a month ago. They have made an arastra out and out, which runs by water power day and night, grinding the sand and gold that is gathered on their burlaps. They have retorted and sent off \$3,346 in gold, and have on hand enough of the burlap saving to retort \$2,590 more. They have two months yet in which to work before winter sets in. There are many miles of just such ground on both sides of Snake river above Eagle Rock. Comment is unnecessary."

The discovery of tin ore is again reported from Pacific county, W. T., at a point four miles north of McKenzie's head. If this is genuine tin and exists in any quantity it will be one of the most important discoveries on the coast. Immense quantities of the metal are used in the United States, to procure which millions of dollars are sent abroad. Valuable tin deposits are also reported from the Black Hills, in Dakota.

The Cle-el-um mining district has been organized in the southern portion of the Moses reservation, in Stevens county, W. T., embracing the country about Cle-el-um lake and Mount Stewart. Gold, silver, copper and iron ores exist in the district in large quantities. Many claims have been recorded, but active operations on most of them will not be commenced until spring, when considerable machinery will be taken into the district. A townsite has been located at the foot of Hawkins mountain, on Cle-el-um river about twelve miles north of the lake, and has been christened Cle-el-um City.

## TRANSPORTATION.

Efforts are being made to have the Canadian government survey a route for the New Westminster and Port Moody railroad, to connect the former city with the Canadian Pacific at its terminal point.

The iron steamer *T. F. Oakes* was successfully launched at Gorringer's ship yard on the Delaware September 29. She is a magnificent vessel, the property of the O. R. & N. Co. and will take her place in the fleet as soon as completed.

The extension of the National Park branch of the Northern Pacific from its present terminus at Gardiner to Cooke City, the metropolis of the Clarke's fork mines, is probable. The extension will be fifty miles long and will tap one of the richest mining districts yet discovered in Montana.

The first-class passenger rate from St. Paul to Portland and San Francisco has been placed at \$95, a reduction of \$5 to Portland and \$25 to San Francisco. No change has been made in the other classes. This makes a reduction of \$5 in the first-class rates published last month to all points beyond St. Paul.

Three routes are being surveyed by the Union Pacific for a branch line to the National Park of

the Yellowstone. One of them runs from Beaver canyon via Camas creek and Henrey lake; one from Twinbridges via Ruby valley, Virginia City and upper Madison; and the third from the three forks of the Missouri river. The second of these routes, though probably the longest, will pass through the best region for local traffic.

As required by the laws under which it is operating, the Canadian Pacific has officially announced in the *Toronto Globe* its intention to construct a branch line from a point near Winnipeg to Kansas City, Missouri, and another from Maple creek to Fort Benton, Montana. The prospect of being soon connected with this great trunk line is hailed with joy by the people of Northern Montana.

The new iron steamer *Olympian* which is being constructed for the Puget sound and Victoria trade, is 270 feet long and 40 feet beam, and is of fine model and of excellent workmanship and material throughout. The forward and after holds will have crew and passenger accommodations. The main deck saloon will be a dining hall, and the saloon on the promenade deck will have fifty staterooms with three berths each. The *Nautical Gazette* says: "She is a beauty in model and a fine specimen of naval architecture, a vessel of great strength and lasting endurance."

The project of building a feeder to the Northern Pacific to run up the Bitter Root valley from Missoula has taken definite shape in the incorporation of the Bitter Root Valley R. R. Co., with a capital stock of \$1,000,000, by W. F. Sanders and Ed. Stone of Helena, and F. H. Woody, R. A. Eddy and A. B. Hammond of Missoula.

Mullan tunnel is so nearly completed that trains will be running through it early in November, and the Bozeman tunnel will probably be ready for use by the first of January.

Caldwell is the name of the present terminus of the Oregon Short Line on the north bank of Boise river at the head of Dixie valley. From there to the Burnt river junction at Huntington it is about forty miles of difficult road, which will probably leave Caldwell the terminus till spring. As to the possibilities of a line down Snake river the Walla Walla *Union* says: "Monday a party of civil engineers in the employ of the Oregon Short Line arrived in the city. The party has just finished the labor of revising the survey made up Snake river by Mr. Moscrip. In doing so they shortened the line, decreased the curves and otherwise improved it. Mr. Beall reports the line from Burnt river to Lewiston as perfectly practicable, stated the distance at 186 miles, the maximum grade 16½ feet to the mile, with few through cuts and little difficult rock work. One tunnel 1,150 feet will be required. The engineers are carefully revising their figures and declare that the road can be constructed from Burnt river to Lewiston ready to operate for \$35,000 per mile. The Snake river route has great advantages over the mountain route of practically no grades, few sharp curves, no necessity for snow sheds, no blockades by snow and ice, advantages that more than compensate for the loss of the way traffic on the mountain road, and certainly overbalancing the difference in length of route. Mr. Beall, like all the engineers employed by the Oregon Short Line, is a firm believer in the speedy construction of the road down Snake river. He is also confident that the road

could very easily leave Snake river and follow up the Assotin, cross the divide and pass down the Pataha to Snake river, or even skirt along the foot of the mountains and down the Patit to the Touchet and thence on to the Columbia. His confidence in these routes arises from repeated trips he has made in years past along them."

In a recent interview Rufus Hatch said of the Northern Pacific: "How can it help being a great success when it will have four states and territories, with no competition for business? There are Washington, Idaho, Wyoming and Dakota, where it will have no competition. Then it has a backing that would make any road a success. It has 5,200,000 acres of land along its line, and that is all worth something. The Illinois Central road only had about 200,000 acres behind it, and see what it did. The Northern Pacific has more than twenty times as much." The land grant referred to is already yielding a revenue. During the year ending June 30, 1883, the total sales were 761,261 acres, realizing \$3,052,048, or an average of \$4 per acre. Besides this \$330,771 were realized from the sale of town lots. When it is understood that all this land was practically valueless until the road was built, a faint idea can be had of what this enterprise is doing for the great northwest.

The length of the proposed standard gauge road from Gray's harbor to Budd's inlet on Puget sound, is sixty-five miles. A donation of 1,000 acres of land and extensive water front at each of the terminal points is assured and the prospects for the road are bright. Surveys have demonstrated that the maximum grade is twenty feet and that the road can be constructed for \$20,000 per mile.

Since Mr. Villard's communication to the Astoria Chamber of Commerce stating that it was impossible for him to build the road from Forest Grove to that city, the business men have been actively engaged in an effort to have the road built by outside parties. They look upon it as a vital matter, and will accomplish their purpose if it can possibly be done.

The Canadian Pacific has been completed to the Bow river crossing, connecting the line with Calgary. The large wooden trestle bridge across Pitt river has been completed. It is 1,845 feet long, rests upon sixteen large piers, has a draw wide enough for a vessel fifty feet in width, cost \$100,000, and is the largest in British Columbia.

Wales Hubbard, of Wiscasset, Maine, has invented a car convertible at pleasure into a passenger or freight car. The particular principle of construction consists in the convertibility of the seats and berths into an inner wall or lining for the car, thereby freeing the car from all obstructions and forming a complete protection for the windows. The utility of such a car is obvious.

The *Jennie Wand* was recently launched at the ship yards in Coos bay.

The Oregon & California extension has progressed to within four miles of Grant's pass. Grading is being done in Rogue river valley, and as soon as the heavy work at the pass is completed the track will be quickly laid to Ashland.

The Puget Sound and Idaho Railway and Transportation Co. has been incorporated in Washington territory with a capital stock of \$250,000. The object of the company is to build a line from Bellingham bay across the Cascades by the Skagit pass to Idaho.



Garfield county assessment shows a population of 4,141 and 943 dwellings.

Bradford is the name of a new town to be laid out on Vashon island at Bradford bay, on Trumps harbor, about midway between Tacoma and Seattle.

The improvements already made at the new town on Lackamas creek, Clarke county, where the paper mill is to be erected, consist of two dams completed and a third under way, a saw mill, a town site laid out and a dozen houses erected.

Centerville is a rapidly growing town on the Chehalis river in Lewis county. Two saw mills and a grist mill contribute to its prosperity and surrounding it is a large expanse of fine agricultural land. Much building is being done this season.

Improvements in New Tacoma are advancing rapidly. The new hotel, a number of large store buildings, and many residences are making good progress. The *News* has recently taken its place by the side of the *Ledger* in the list of daily papers. A free library association has been formed. Efforts are being made to have old and new Tacoma incorporated under one charter. New additions are continually being laid out and the city is spreading in all directions.

A new town is being laid out in the Big Bend country west of Grand coulee and about fifteen miles from the Columbia. It will be called Okanagon in honor of the great river which empties into the Columbia twenty-four miles to the north. The names of the founders of the new town are John W. Adams, Walter Mann, John Dickey, E. W. Hadley and Stewart Barnhart. They have made arrangements for establishing a store, a good hotel, a blacksmith shop, a land office and several other business houses there at once. From the new town of Okanagon settlement may spread out for twenty-five miles in every direction in almost uninterrupted compactness. The town site occupies a slight elevation from which is afforded a magnificent view of the surrounding country. One hundred and fifty miles directly eastward is Spokane Falls. Sweeping far around in the north is the Columbia river, into which empty the Okanagon and the Mathow. A few miles westward is the beautiful lake Chelan and a little to the southwest is the mouth of the Wenatchie. Far off in the west may be seen the great snow-clad peaks of the Cascade mountains and not far in the north lies the great mineral region recently surrendered by Chief Moses. All things considered we shall expect to see the new town and its surrounding country grow with great rapidity.

The following interesting paragraphs are taken from the recent report of Gov. William A. Newell to the legislature:

Intemperance in the use of intoxicating liquors

is engaging the attention of philanthropists, political economists, deluded votaries, victims and all taxpaying citizens, as a question of the highest magnitude and importance. The fearful destruction of property and happiness which it occasions in its march of desolation, disease and death; its far-reaching, deteriorating consequences upon unborn generations; the withdrawal from the industries of mankind of the wealth of labor which it neutralizes and absorbs; the diversion into deadly channels, of breadstuffs, and the reduction of flesh food which it involves; the vice, degradation and crime which it engenders; the cost in varied forms incident to the administration of justice, to be paid from the labor of industrious and prosperous citizens; all these, with no redeeming or compensating influences for good, may well cause it to be a subject of greatest solicitude to our race. The right of society to protection by suitable legislation from the effects of evils so manifest will not be denied. Indeed government is but a mutual compact for the preservation of person, life and property. The citizen cedes certain natural rights with the assurance and agreement, that by giving of his means as taxed, for its support, and venturing, if needs be, his life for its defence, he shall have all possible protection from danger or damage from any source. The right to abate an evil clearly argues a right to effect its prohibition. It will be your province as faithful guardians to protect by means however stringent, the public purse, to repress vice, to foster by all possible means the health, happiness and prosperity of our people. Intemperance is not excessive in this territory. Some of our largest counties have few or no facilities for free indulgence in intoxicating liquors, and temperance is urged with quiet zeal and discretion.

Thirteen thousand Indians occupy fifteen reservations, which contain seven millions of acres of the best agricultural, grazing, timber and mineral lands of the territory, using them variously for hunting, fishing, farming and strolling; besides the use of which they receive liberal assistance from the government in the guardianship of agents, the benefit of physicians, medicines, hospitals, schools and teachers, while donations for food, clothing and implements for forest and land. They cannot make proper use of these vast domains, and do not appreciate their advantages, whilst its possession and occupation are lost to a large body of Americans, who, by cultivation, would make it highly productive. It would conduce greatly to the good of the people if the government would negotiate for the return of these valuable lands; abolish tribal relations; place Indians on the same footing with other people in securing a share of the public lands, making their landed possessions inalienable for a proper period; abolish the present Indian system with all its complications and cost; remanding all Indians to the operation of the laws by which other people are governed. The process will create no shock of properly administered, but will on the contrary be easy of operation, and ultimately inure to the good of the Indians by compelling them to labor for a living. Their wants are few and simple, they are astute and crafty in affairs and can fully take care of themselves, and as is demonstrated in numerous instances will glide readily from their present semi-barbarous state into a condition of civilization and useful

ness. Immigration is pouring in upon us and these lands are needed now for intelligent husbandry. The present plan requires the expenditure of much money, cultivates a lazy, vagabond life incomprehensible to people who do not witness their manner of living, which is utterly inconsistent with American habits, and delays the rescue of the Indians from the abominations of his savage state. The public sentiment of the people of this territory is unanimously in favor of a change as proposed.

A territorial bureau of immigration is a chief necessity to increase our population, and to provide those persons who seek a residence here with information directing them to what part of our vast domains they shall go to obtain suitable homes adapted to their inclinations and requirements. Many people come with but little means for continued travel. It is not right to invite them hither and allow them to spend their small possessions in searching for final settlement. In many new countries it is of but little consequence where the pioneer may land for a great similarity pervades the whole, here the reverse is quite true, and no man who comes uninformed can without much delay of time, and expenditure of money, reach a proper conclusion on the important subject of selecting his future place of residence. A bureau should be organized upon an economical basis, extending its operations east and west of the mountains alike with sufficient means to provide for the distribution of papers; a burden which falls heavily upon a few persons who should not be expected to contribute extensively in such a direction.

The application of Washington territory for admission into the Federal Union as a state, is attracting the attention of the country. Our ability to sustain a state government and our claim to admission based upon resources and population—which are the only reasonable requirements—are conceded. Our people are quite unanimously in favor of the measure, desiring to be possessed of rights and privileges exercised by other American citizens, in the election of president, vice president, as well as representatives in both branches of congress, so that our welfare may be maintained not only in debate, but in votes, and also to choose our own officers of state. We are now discounted of proper importance by being made tributary to adjoining states, and dependent upon them for executive and legislative obligations. If there be any doubt as to the population required to entitle us to a member of congress, a new census would solve the question. The people of the territory have already adopted a state constitution preparatory to admission, which instrument is generally regarded as being too voluminous and cumbersome, containing many provisions which might properly be embodied in statutory enactments, and others not adapted to our present and advanced requirements. The propriety of providing for a new and unobjectionable organic instrument is submitted to your consideration without recommendation, in deference to your full information as to the wish of the people upon that subject. A convention would involve great expense, which might be avoided at this time by securing admission as a state contingent upon the adoption of a constitution satisfactory to our people and the president of the United States, or of congress, if in session.



The completion of the Northern Pacific railroad from Lake Superior to Puget sound, is an event of immeasurable importance to the entire Pacific coast country north, and especially so to the territory of Washington. It brings assurance of early greatness, by placing us in the very van of commercial importance on this newly opened highway of nations, including us in its circuit around the globe, and making our great waters the necessary counterparts of the seas of China and Japan, the North sea of Europe, and the bays of Boston and New York.

Forty-five millions of acres of timber, coal, pasture and mountain lands; mines of precious metals, quarries of lime stone, marble, granite, slate, sand stone, and beds of mica; ocean front, and inland salt seas; many lakes and rivers affording thousands of miles of navigable waters, all alive with an hundred varieties of fish, some of them of great value; water powers; a climate of even temperature, and healthful; grand scenery of water and mountains, facilities for manufacturing the staples from our own material, wood, iron, wool and hides; maritime opportunities unsurpassed for internal, coast-wise, and foreign commerce; in a line to absorb the trade of Alaska in fish, fur, cedar, and gold; to obtain the largest share from Asia in coffee, teas, opium, porcelain, silks and ivory, all of these are our resources and advantages which will straightway place Washington territory in the fore front along with the most prosperous countries on the globe.

The assessment of taxable property in the territory amounts for the current year to \$44,107,567. There are 32,000 children of school age, 24,000 of whom are enrolled upon the registers of the public schools, while nearly all the remainder attend private institutions or having acquired the rudiments of an education have taken the offensive in the battle of life.

The steady but rapid increase of wealth is indicated by the following table of valuations for the past eight years:

1876.....	\$15,139,078
1877.....	17,281,182
1878.....	18,678,437
1879.....	21,021,832
1880.....	23,708,587
1881.....	25,786,415
1882.....	32,568,901
1883.....	44,107,567

COLVILLE VALLEY.—It is seventy miles from Spokane Falls to the head of the valley, which varies in width from one-half to three miles, and contains enough good land to support a population of perhaps 8,000 people. The present scanty population is made up of whites including many half-breeds and Indians. There is as perfect security for life and property as in many older states. The Indians indeed, are more civilized than their neighbors, some of them being quite successful farmers, possessing bands of horses and cattle, and anxious to enjoy the improved methods of agriculture which their white neighbors possess. Indeed, considering their advantages, their condition, morally and intellectually, it is surprising. The whites generally are a law-abiding people, many of them possessing more than ordinary ability and shrewdness. A peculiar and important feature of the valley is that it contains an abundance of wood, water and good soil in close proximity—three cardinal vir-

tues. Nature seems to have adapted it to stock raising. For this purpose immense quantities of timothy can be grown in the bottom lands. The luxuriance of its growth is remarkable. In some cases, we are told by reliable parties that it has been known to produce at the rate of five tons to the acre. The cereals (except corn) do very well. Though fruit trees have not been thoroughly tried, it is thought they will thrive. We noticed a beautiful patch of strawberries, which we sampled and can attest their excellence throughout the valley. The timber, of which there is an abundance, including fir, tamarack and pine, is generally distributed throughout the valley. Much of the wooded land is suitable for agricultural purposes, much of it being free from the rocks which we ordinarily associate with timber.

The winters are longer by two or three weeks, than in the Spokane country, and the farmers calculate to feed stock for 100 days. If we told the whole truth, we should not forget the mud which abounds in the spring, rendering the roads impassable for a few weeks. An Illinoian might not, however, consider it worth mentioning. None of the ranchers would concede that there are greater extremes of temperature than along the Spokane, 100 miles further south. At any rate, there is plenty of fuel at one's door. The filings of four townships are at present open to settlement—those in the immediate vicinity of old Colville. The government surveyors are at present writing, working near the lower end of the valley, in the vicinity of Walker's prairie, and filings will probably be ready within a year, when the whole country will be in market. The only settlement worth mentioning to which the word town, or even hamlet, could properly be applied, is Chewelah, seventy miles from Spokane Falls. Here are perhaps a dozen buildings, including a school house, postoffice, headquarters of the Indian agent, two stores, a physician, and a blacksmith shop. Twenty-five miles north is a place of about the same size known as Belmont, a town of recent origin. Near the latter are a brewery and gristmill in successful operation. By the way, the flour made in this part of the country is not excelled in quality by any made on the coast. Four miles from Belmont is the garrison, a deserted village whose inmates but a few years ago were removed to other garrisons.—*Spokane Falls Chronicle.*

#### THE QUILLEUTE COUNTRY.

Outside of Washington territory nothing is known of the Quilleute country, and but little is known in the territory of it. It lies on the western slope of the coast range of mountains, extending down to the waters of the Pacific ocean. The river of that name empties about 30 miles south of Cape Flattery, by route of which the Quilleute country is generally reached. A steamer from the sound goes around whenever the business will justify, while more frequent trips are made by schooners, especially those engaged in Indian trading and fur sealing. The most ordinary mode of communication is by the canoe of the Indian to Neah bay, or by tramping it over the roughest kind of trails to that place, or inlets further up the straits of Fuca. From Quilleute to the cape the coast line is of the hardest character, unbroken rock towering high, and threatening death and destruction. South from the Quilleute the coun-

try lowers gradually until it becomes a flat in the vicinity of Shoalwater bay and the Columbia. The obstacles in the way of reaching and making a home in this land have been many and almost insurmountable, yet they have been overcome by two score of rough and hardy backwoodsmen. These men (and some women and children) are but the forerunners of a countless host, who will soon be crowding in by hundreds and thousands. The better land is up the river, where rich and beautiful prairies, all ready for the plow, can be found to the extent of thousands of acres. These lands are said to have no superior on the face of the earth. The timber lands are also good, tho' in fertility are not to be compared with the prairies. The timber itself is valuable, and consists principally of spruce, hemlock and fir, the latter being of a smaller growth than that of the sound. The river is navigable a mile and a half from its mouth. Beyond that it is very rapid, but is traversed by the Indians in their canoes. The finest of salmon abound, the inhabitants thinking them the best on the coast. Off the shores are the fur seals, millions of which sport in these waters, furnishing profitable employment to the Indians in their capture. Back nearer the mountains are the greatest bands of elk to be found in the world. These noble animals stand higher than cattle, the females weighing from 500 to 700 pounds, and the males 800, 1000 and even 1200. A considerable traffic is enjoyed in their hides and antlers, while the meat is as palatable as beef. Bear also abound, of the black or brown species, and birds and other game. The Indians are of the original kind, but little tainted with the vices of the whites, and are hospitable in every thought and act. They use their own language generally, but few being acquainted with Chinook, and fewer with English. The people down there have none of the luxuries and advantages of modern times. Isolated as they are, they are never called upon for taxes, and know nothing of roads, schools or courts. An occasional mail gets in, and a postoffice has been established. There is talk of a county organization. A dozen years ago a Quilleute county was set off by the Legislature; but as there were no people to complete the organization and fill the offices, it (the county) never reached the condition of actual existence.—*Post-Intelligencer.*

We have received from the well known publishing house of G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, a copy of "The Great Northwest" a guide book for tourists and travelers over the Northern Pacific and associate lines. Typographically and artistically it is a very attractive volume, and its contents are well compiled. Price \$1.25.

A new steam saw mill is being erected twelve miles south of Baker City, Oregon. The demand for lumber in that region is increasing rapidly under the influence of railroads approaching both from the east and west.

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.



Payette valley is irrigated by a number of ditches taken from the river. Two large canals, to be twenty miles in length and carrying 25,000 inches of water each, are under construction. The soil of this sage-brush land is exceedingly fertile when irrigated, and the section to be redeemed by these and other canals embraces about one hundred square miles of the finest land in the territory.

The country north of the Clearwater river is 2,500 feet above sea level, and its climate is naturally cold and frosty. Ten years ago it was regarded as worthless for agricultural purposes. It was sneered at as a very good summer camping ground for squaws digging camas. It was not only isolated and far from market, but it was practically inaccessible. Its wagon roads followed up the bed of the precipitous gulches to the table lands. To-day it supports a population of 50,000. It is an exclusively agricultural population, and despite the rigors of its climate they have given the country a continental reputation for fertility and productiveness. It ships annually millions of bushels of wheat. There is a continuous line of unbroken settlements from the Clearwater river to Spokane Falls and beyond, a distance of over one hundred miles. The climate is cold and frosty, but the soil is rich and the sturdy arm of Caucasian industry has utilized it for productive purposes, until it is now the granary of the northwest and a mighty commonwealth of American home builders. Villages, churches and schools dot every country cross-roads. A great trans-continental railroad, with its far-reaching branches, traverses it in every direction. Towns and cities spring up and flourish as if by magic in this rich and productive country, and its inhabitants exhibit a truly American determination and enterprise in their ceaseless efforts to develop its latent resources that are attracting the attention of capitalists and home seekers from all parts of the republic. This is the country north of the Clearwater river. South of the Clearwater there is also an area of agricultural land quite as rich and extensive as that to the northward. The country south of the river is the more desirable of the two for settlement and occupation. Its altitude is lower and its climate more genial; it is well watered by running streams and ever-living springs; the grasses and native vegetation grow spontaneously and with almost tropical luxuriance on its prolific soil; the mountain ranges which shelter it are fringed with fine forests of timber; it is drained by a river navigable for forty miles above its mouth; it is within easy distance of the markets of the world, and is accessible at all seasons of the year. With all these advantages it is a country given over to the loneliness of desolation. You can ride for sixty miles without seeing a man, bird or beast. With an area and soil capable of supporting a dense population, it is as unproductive as the

great American desert. Where should be the homes of American freemen the virgin soil cries in vain for the plow. Where towns and cities should be built no living thing greets the eye. All this vast region of three quarters of a million of acres, which should support a dense population, is lying as uninhabited and unproductive as upon the day of its creation. Let our readers fill in the details of what we have outlined and study the moral it contains. Upon one side of Clearwater an active, ambitious, progressive population in the full tide of civilization and enjoying the high noon of prosperity which always attends the active development of a new country. Upon the other side of Clearwater a region no less fertile, no less productive, but lying just as the Almighty left it ten thousand years ago. Upon one side the country rejoices and expands in the genial sunshine of civilization. Upon the other it is crippled by the dry rot of desolation and decay. The one encourages enterprise and invites immigration; the other retards it. The one is the public domain; the other is the Nez Perce Indian reservation."—*Nez Perce News*.

The great Shoshone falls, of which we gave an illustration in July, have been purchased by a party of capitalists, who design building there a large hotel and making it a resort as predicted at that time. Roads are being laid out, building sites surveyed, and preparations made for throwing open this great wonder of nature to tourists the coming spring. A big hotel is to be erected, an elevator will make the passage from the high bank of the river to the base of the falls an easy task. Boats to connect between the upper and lower falls will be placed in the river and also suitable boats to ferry the river. There is no limit to the water power, and a portion of this will be used to operate electric lights for the \$75,000 hotel, illuminate the fall, and it may be, supply electricity for places remote from the falls. The improvements to be made will be so arranged as to add interest to the great wonders and not in any instance mar their beauty or in any way detract from the work of nature, but rather to add thereto. By thorough advertising, Shoshone falls will become second only to Niagara as a resort, while in some other respects it will out-rival it. This enterprise of private gentlemen who have secured the property will be aided, of course, by the Oregon Short Line company, which will at least have an interest in carrying people to see the wonders, and it is probable a branch road will soon be constructed from the town of Shoshone to the banks of the river at the falls.

#### SHOSHONE COUNTY

Was an organized county in Washington territory before Idaho had being as a distinct political community, and was represented in the legislature of Washington territory during the years 1861 and 1862. Early in 1863 the territory of Idaho was organized with the capital at Lewiston, and here the first and second sessions of the Idaho legislature were held. The first permanent occupation by white people of the region now covered by Shoshone county, was in the autumn of 1860, when what was then known as the Oro Fino placer gold mines were discovered. The fame of these "diggings" soon spread far and wide, and thousands from the older placer mines of California and Oregon congregated in the new El Dorado. The county embraced at the begin-

ning nearly the entire region watered by the numerous tributaries of the north and south branches of the Clearwater. A portion of the county lies north and east of this water shed, taking in a portion of the Cœur d'Alene range of mountains and some of the country drained by the tributaries of the Cœur d'Alene river. The surface of the entire region of which we write is high, and for the most part rugged and mountainous, with numerous streams of every size, below that of the main river, penetrating the mountains through channels that for long sections of their course have so little fall that much difficulty was experienced in many cases to get the water to flow with sufficient rapidity to wash the gold from the earth and gravel by the first rude process applied by the miners. All the river and creek bottoms, and the flanks of the mountains, are covered by a dense growth of the finest pine, fir, cedar, hemlock and spruce timber. The lumber interests alone in that old county, when fully developed, will constitute a source of great wealth. On the plateaus near the south branch of the Clearwater, there are extensive bodies of fine agricultural and grazing lands, which have recently been surveyed and which are rapidly being appropriated by settlers. The mines on the Oro Fino creek and its tributaries have been continuously worked since 1860, and though the long series of successive excitements and the constantly decreasing output, have continued to diminish the population from year to year, the good old county has continued to hold its head up bravely under all adverse circumstances, keeping up its county organization, maintaining its financial credit and keeping its representation in the legislature; the comparatively few people remaining there showing a wonderful faith in the old camp, and a determination to stay with it to the last. One peculiarity of this old placer region is that though numerous rich and extensive placers have been found and worked, and though the entire region has been exhaustively prospected for gold bearing quartz lodes, very few of these have been found, and fewer still that have been made to pay the cost of working. But there have been great excitements from time to time caused by rumors of rich quartz discoveries. What will long be remembered as the "Robinson ledge," and which has long since been classed among the exploded humbugs and myths, with which prospectors have often deluded themselves and others, was mentally located at different times in many different parts of the county, where it was persistently but vainly searched for by eager prospectors. And since the gold found in the district is of the character known as coarse gold, with indications of not having been washed down from a great distance, future labors of the prospector may reveal the existence of rich quartz lodes, and who knows that the "Robinson ledge" itself may not yet be found? It is a remarkable fact that in auriferous mountain regions, particularly where the country is covered with dense forest, no matter how long the country has been occupied, or how thoroughly it may be explored and prospected, new and rich discoveries are always possible and continue to be made. The recent discoveries of rich placers in the Cœur d'Alene mountains will give a fresh impetus to prospecting, and will be certain to bring to light other placers long hidden in the recesses of the Cœur d'Alene and Bitter Root mountains. These discoveries and the almost certain prospect



that the Northern Pacific will push a branch through some pass in the Bitter Root mountains and down the Clearwater to Lewiston give a most cheering outlook for old Shoshone, which will cause the recalcitrant old tramps, who left her so long ago to fight her battles alone, to wish they had remained to share her good fortune.—Boise Statesman.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA.

### SPALLUMCHEEN VALLEY.

The *Inland Sentinel* recently published an account of a land hunting trip in that portion of the province above Yale, from which we condense the following: There arrived in April last a party of young men from the provinces of Manitoba and North West, who sent out two of their number in search of land for twelve settlements. Leaving Yale on the twentieth of April and having traveled through about 175 miles of country, they arrived on the 30th at Grand prairie, which was the first valley of any account; there they found about 1,300 acres of prairie land, slightly timbered, unoccupied; this land requires irrigation, which could be easily accomplished as it is very level and has a plentiful supply of water in a creek that flows down one side; at this place there is quite a settlement with six good farms well under cultivation and which carry considerable stock. Passing on the next place, about 20 miles, is Salmon river valley, which is very fine, but the land apparently is all taken up by settlers, with the exception of one or two pre-emptions, slightly wooded. Six or seven miles further on is the Spallumcheen valley, which is by far the best and largest in the country; the valley is well settled up, there not being one piece of choice land now available. In the valley there is a saw mill which is now capable of turning out several thousand feet of lumber per day. Here they were able to find a considerable tract of land adjoining the Indian reserve and extending to the Salmon river valley, about two miles from the Spallumcheen valley, open to settlement, consisting of about 3,500 acres of prairie land slightly timbered with Douglas pine, which will not require a great deal of clearing. These parties intend to jointly fence, clear, build houses and make homes; working the land to the best advantage. These men are a desirable class of settlers being all mechanics, and men who have farmed more or less in Manitoba, but who have been driven hence in search of a more genial climate and a country where farming may be carried on with some degree of pleasure and not subject to the long, severe cold weather, excessive heat and mosquitoes without number. Let us now add a word or two about the climate of the country: The winter varies from six to twelve weeks, during which time about two feet of snow falls, and the glass has been known to go as far down as 45° below zero, with no wind. The cold snaps seldom last more than two or three days, while the remaining part of the winter is very much like the old country. In the summer it is hot during the middle part of the day, say from 12 to 3 o'clock, before and after which time it is pleasant; cool nights and mornings, being able to sleep comfortably with your blankets. No irrigation is required and yields are above the average. The country there abounds with game of all kinds and to the

sportsman cannot be surpassed, there being caribou, moose, deer, partridge, blue grouse, prairie chicken, beaver, bears, mountain sheep and goats, together with a large variety of other animals and a beautiful selection of small birds; fish are plentiful. The land in this part of the country is like most parts of British Columbia, limited, but there is considerable timber land, which will soon no doubt be taken up by settlers, and after one or two years of labor be able to make very comfortable and profitable homes for themselves. The country is very thinly settled and need hardly say there is a good demand for the gentler sex and married persons, who will be most heartily received by the now residents in that district, and every inducement will be held out to them by the settlers.

At Spallumcheen they were kindly invited to see the Nicola country with a view to settlement. The Nicola district is more like civilization as there is a plentiful supply of the fair sex and many families, with the finest climate in the whole of British Columbia, with very little winter and sometimes no snow at all, and when it does it only remains a very short time on the ground. As a stock raising country it cannot be excelled, but for agricultural purposes it is not so well adapted, there being considerable labor and trouble attached to raising grain for even home consumption, on account of irrigation. The bunch grass there is in much greater quantities than any other place, and the way in which the cattle fatten on it is astonishing.

## AGRICULTURE.

Corn has never been a staple product of this region, chiefly, however, because our farmers preferred to cultivate wheat. For a number of years it has been claimed that the Walla Walla region, meaning in general terms the whole of Southeastern Washington, could and upon proper cultivation would produce abundant and excellent crops of corn. That this is a fact would appear from the following statement of the *Waitsburg Times*: "J. C. Arnold last Wednesday morning brought to the *Times* office some of the finest corn we have ever seen in this county. The ears are 14 inches in length and contain 14 rows of grain all perfectly matured. It would compare favorably with corn produced in the famous corn producing state of Illinois. And the strangest thing is that this corn was planted in the dust and grew and matured without irrigation or a drop of rain. Mr. Arnold also laid, not on our table, but on the floor, a sweet potato squash which is no slouch; it measures 48 inches in length and weighs 43 pounds. It also grew in the 'desert region' without irrigation or a drop of rain. If anybody in any country can beat such productions we would like to know who or where."

The extent of the great western stock ranges, the number of young cattle that have been this year driven upon them and the value of cattle on the various ranges, is thus summarized from the *Chicago Journal*: The extensive grazing countries of the west comprise Texas, New Mexico, the Indian territory, Western Kansas, Western Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming, Eastern Utah, Western Dakota, Montana and portions of Nevada and Oregon, a stretch of country over 2,000 miles north and south, by 1,000 miles east and west. Into these grazing grounds—as appears

from the investigations of Messrs. Irwin, Allen & Co., of Kansas City—this year Missouri sent 55,000 one and two-year-old heifers and cows; the eastern half of Kansas about 20,000; Iowa about 25,000; Minnesota, 15,000; Louisiana, 10,000; Mississippi, 10,000; Tennessee, 5,000; Florida, 15,000; Illinois and Kentucky, 5,000; and driven into Texas, New Mexico and Arizona from Old Mexico, about 30,000. Oregon and Washington sent into Montana, Wyoming and Dakota, fully 20,000. And into this same country about 20,000 young thorough-bred and high-grade bulls were sent from different eastern and middle states. The cost of yearlings from Missouri, Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska was from \$15 to \$21 per head; two year olds, \$25 to \$28 per head. From Arkansas and further south the prices per head was from \$3 to \$6 less, owing to the quality; and from Old Mexico \$10 was a good price for yearlings, \$12 for 2's, \$16 to \$18 for 3's and cows with calves \$22 to \$25. The price of stock cattle in different western localities are now as follows: Southern Texas, \$20 to \$22.50 per head; Northern Texas, Indian territory, Arizona and New Mexico, \$25 to \$28, owing to improvements; Western Kansas, Colorado, Wyoming and further north, from \$10 to \$35 per head owing to quality and improvement. Grade bulls cost from \$48 to \$60 per head for yearlings; \$60 to \$75 for two year olds; thoroughbreds from \$100 to \$300, owing to strains of blood.

J. F. Moran of Moran prairie called at this office on Tuesday and deposited on our table samples of apples grown on his farm which for size, weight, soundness and freedom from all blemishes can hardly be surpassed in any part of this or eastern countries. Four varieties, Baldwin, Spitzenberg, Newton Pipin and Winesap, were among the apples raised by Mr. Moran, and no one variety appears to excel the others in points of excellence and perfection. Mr. Moran has been a resident of Moran prairie for thirteen years, and has experimented in fruit growing for the last ten years. He says he never has lost an apple tree from other cause than the gnawing of the pocket gopher, and he considers it settled that the raising of this fruit can and will be made a profitable business in Spokane county. Mr. Moran has experimented with the peach, pear, plum and prune fruit trees, and has succeeded beyond his expectations in obtaining good results from each. Indeed there is no question about any of these fruits except the peach. He has had the peach tree in bearing for a number of years, and has had his trees so loaded with fruit as to break down. But the cold of last winter, which proved so disastrous to peach trees in the Walla Walla valley and elsewhere, killed Mr. Moran's trees. He is not discouraged, however, but thinks the peach can be cultivated in many favorable localities in this part of Washington territory. What our friend has succeeded in doing on Moran prairie can be done elsewhere, and no further evidence is required to prove this a natural fruit growing region.—Spokane Falls Chronicle.

An incorporated company has been formed, with a capital stock of \$200,000, to operate the flouring mills of Prescott, W. T., and Isaac's mill at Walla Walla. These mills are fitted up with roller machinery for manufacturing flour by the patent process.

## MECHANICS' FAIR.

Six years ago Mr. H. D. Sanborn, recognizing the fact that an exposition of the manufactures and products of Oregon and Washington should be made at the metropolis of this region, determined to inaugurate such an exhibition. By his usual energy he succeeded in gathering such a display as was a surprise to every one, and demonstrated that such a fair held annually would be a benefit to the people and a profit to its managers. The result was that the next year the Portland Mechanics' Fair was incorporated, though the pioneer manager whose good judgment and executive ability had made such a society possible, was ignored by the incorporators. The fifth annual exhibition of this association, extending from the eleventh to the twenty-seventh of October, is one of the most interesting and valuable given by that association. In many respects it is superior to its predecessors and in every way is an attractive and pleasing display. The benefit of this annual exhibition to the people of Portland and of the whole northwest can not be computed, but there is no doubt that no single event in the northwest is so calculated to advance its interests as this periodical display of manufactured and agricultural products, machinery and goods.

There are a number of features that could be considerably improved upon, and would be if more general interest were displayed by the business men. In particular the display of manufactures could be made more interesting and beneficial. Instead of such an endless array of completed articles, much of them imported, there should be shown as completely as the limited space will permit, the process of making the article from the raw material. In one or two instances this is done, as in the pottery exhibit and the rope making display, and the crowds that surround those places are but an indication of how much more attractive to the visitor and beneficial to the exhibitor is such a showing. Then there is the omission of some of our most important industries. Our great lumbering business is practically unrepresented; the immense canning industry of Astoria is conspicuous by its absence; no one would imagine from a visit to the pavilion that this is a state rich in minerals, and that thousands are engaged in wresting from the bowels of the earth their hidden treasures of gold, silver, coal and iron; there is a display of elegant furniture, but how is one to know that it is not imported and that the Oregon wood can be and is daily being made up into as elegant furniture as one can wish for; what is there to impress upon the stranger the idea that we manufacture a score of articles that are displayed simply in their completed form or not exhibited at all? We certainly hope to see an improvement in this respect another year.

The Art Gallery is certainly a vast improvement upon anything heretofore collected together in this city, and consists chiefly of many large and valuable paintings kindly loaned by our men of means who have surrounded themselves with the works of some of the most skillful artists of America and Europe. There are also a number of paintings and crayons by well-known local artists.

## THE MAIN HALL.

Our double-page engraving conveys a good idea of the general appearance and arrangement

of the main hall and gallery, and renders superfluous all description save a brief notice of the most meritorious exhibits.

The display of jewelry made by Messrs. Heinrichsen & Greenberg is continually surrounded by a throng of admirers. The elegance in design and beauty of the great variety of gold and silver ornaments exhibited, draw exclamations of delight from all visitors.

Opposite is one of the most pleasing exhibits in the pavilion, consisting of chandeliers and lamps with tinted globes, all illuminated, and elegant mantels, fountains, statuary, lawn ornaments, etc., made by Messrs. Foster & Robertson, 88 and 90 Front street.

A. M. Smith, proprietor of the Buena Vista Pottery, has a most attractive exhibit of the product of his works. Their terra-cotta color attracts the eye from a distance, and draws the visitor forward to examine the collection of curious and interesting objects. Specimens of all descriptions of earthen vessels, stoneware, chimney flues, of which he makes a specialty, flower pots, tiling, fine brick, etc., as well as the plastic clay from which these various articles are made, are arranged in two compartments and receive much attention. This pottery is noted for the excellence of its product. The yard and warerooms are situated at the corner of Fifth and D streets.

The popular pharmacists, Messrs. Nelson, Ball & Co., whose elegant establishment in the Ainsworth block, 71 Third street, is so much admired, have a stand near the floral department, where are displayed a fine assortment of toilet articles and the goods of which they make a specialty. The firm are agents for the Eastman perfumes and manufacture the tonic known far and wide as "Beef, Iron & Wine."

Julius Dilg, successor of Lundberg & Dilg and dealer in optician's, electrical and scientific goods and instruments on Fourth street between Yamhill and Morrison, makes a highly interesting display of opera, field and marine glasses, spectacles, microscopes, surveyors' instruments, electrical goods, etc. Mr. Dilg is an expert experimental mechanic and makes a specialty of constructing patent models and of repairing and fine mechanical work.

Paul J. A. Semler & Co. proprietors of the Portland Homœopathic Pharmacy, have a display of medicines and physicians' supplies that is very complete and interesting. This is the only institution of the kind in the Pacific northwest and was established by Mr. Semler nearly a year ago. To further increase his facilities for handling the rapidly expanding business, he has formed a partnership with Mr. Frank Cramer, of San Francisco, and will soon remove to the new brick building on the corner of Third and Washington, where the new firm of Semler & Cramer will open out a very complete stock of goods.

The display of Weber and Chickering pianos and Estey organs made by D. W. Prentice, receives the admiration of all visitors to the west end of the gallery. A number of these celebrated instruments in different styles are shown and receive many favorable comments for the elegance of their design and carvings, and their richness and fullness of tone. This house deals only in standard instruments and by its upright method of transacting business has become a favorite with the musical public. No one is permitted to pur-

chase or retain an instrument until thoroughly satisfied with its tone and quality, and every effort possible is made to assist them in making a selection. A complete stock of pianos, organs, band instruments and music of all kinds is kept at the salesrooms 107 First street. Parties purchasing of them have the assurance of dealing with a responsible house and can fully rely upon all representations made by them.

At either end of the main hall is arranged a fine assortment of mantels, statuary, mirrors, pictures, frames, mouldings, and bric-a-brac from the establishment of Messrs. S. & G. Gump & Co. This is a well-known importing and manufacturing house of San Francisco which has recently established a branch in this city, at 69 Third street in the Ainsworth block, under the superintendency of Mr. J. Halberstadt. Their stock of goods is complete, new, and of the most artistic designs, and the display made in their show windows and salesrooms is as handsome and attractive as an art gallery.

Messrs. F. S. Chadbourne & Co., the large furniture manufacturers and dealers, corner of First and Yamhill, make a special display of the Burr Parlor Folding Beds, for which they are the sole agents. This is an ingenious device by means of which an upright piece of ornamental furniture and a bed are made interconvertible. A comfortable bed, with a spring mattress and abundant clothing, is made to disappear as if by magic into the interior of a desk, book case, or other useful article that takes up but little room and is an ornament to the parlor. Its superiority over a bed lounge is evident, and in meeting completely the demand for economy of space by parties to whom excessive rent is a burden, receives the approval of all who examine it. Mr. Howard H. Gross manipulates the various styles on exhibition and cheerfully answers the multitude of questions showered upon him. These useful articles vary in price from \$30 to \$300, according to the size, style and material.

Adjoining this is a handsome collection of carpets from the warerooms of Messrs. H. F. Gullixson & Co., corner of First and Yamhill.

E. R. Behlow, 29 Washington street, has a showing of furs and manufactured fur goods without doubt the most complete and elegant ever placed on exhibition in this city. The warmth and richness of the display elicit comments of admiration from the promenaders, and visitors find it impossible to pass by without stopping to examine and stroke gently with the hand the velvety furs that are so tempting to the eye. This house deals in furs and fur articles of all kinds.

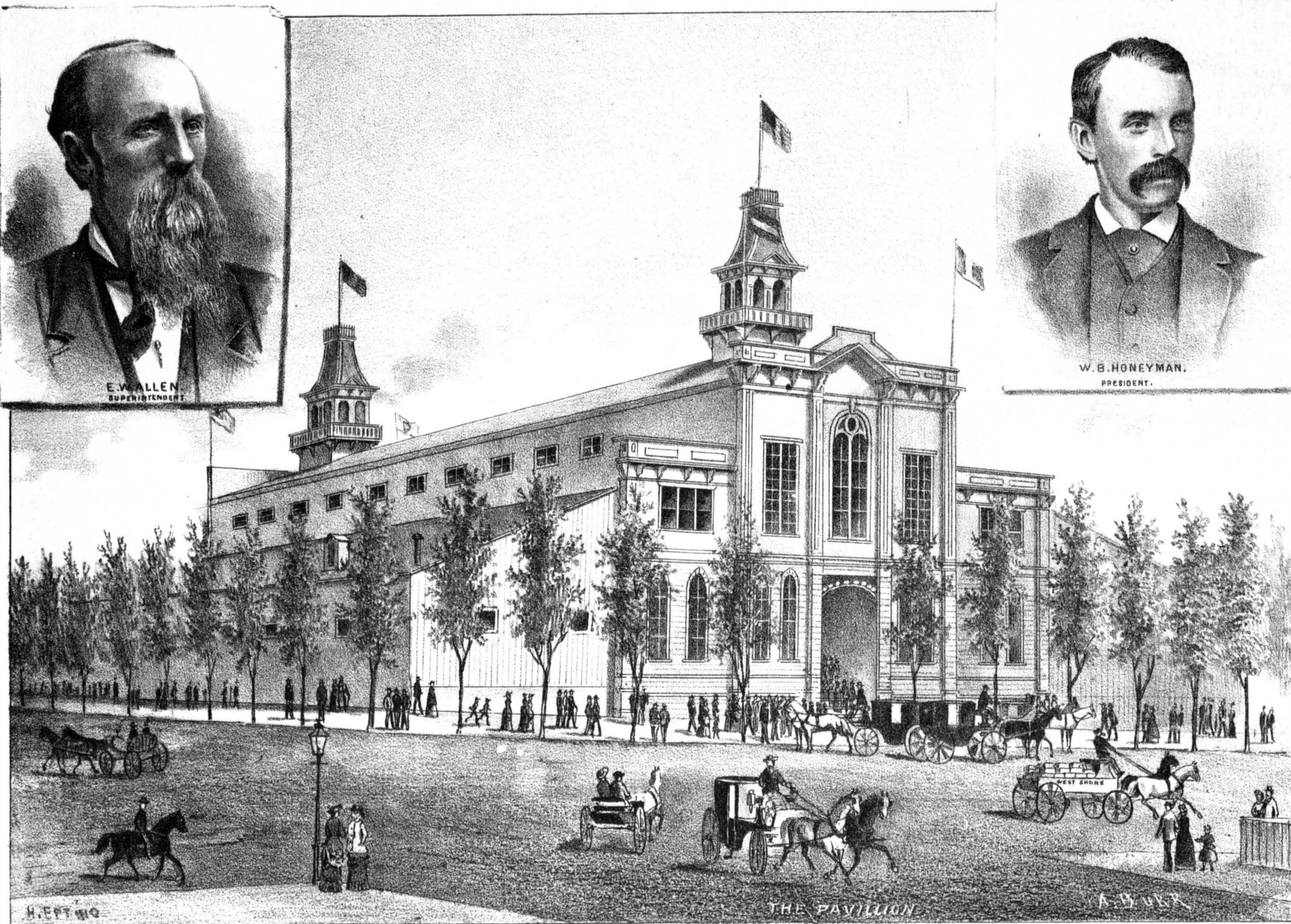
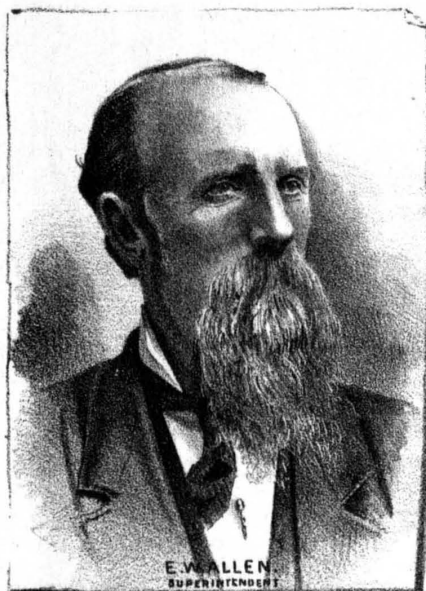
Messrs. William Beck & Son, 165 and 167 Second street, make a display of guns, fishing tackle, cutlery and sportsmen's goods, that amply proves their claim to be the leading house in that line in the northwest.

The large clothing establishment of A. Roberts, corner of First and Alder, is splendidly represented on the south side of the gallery.

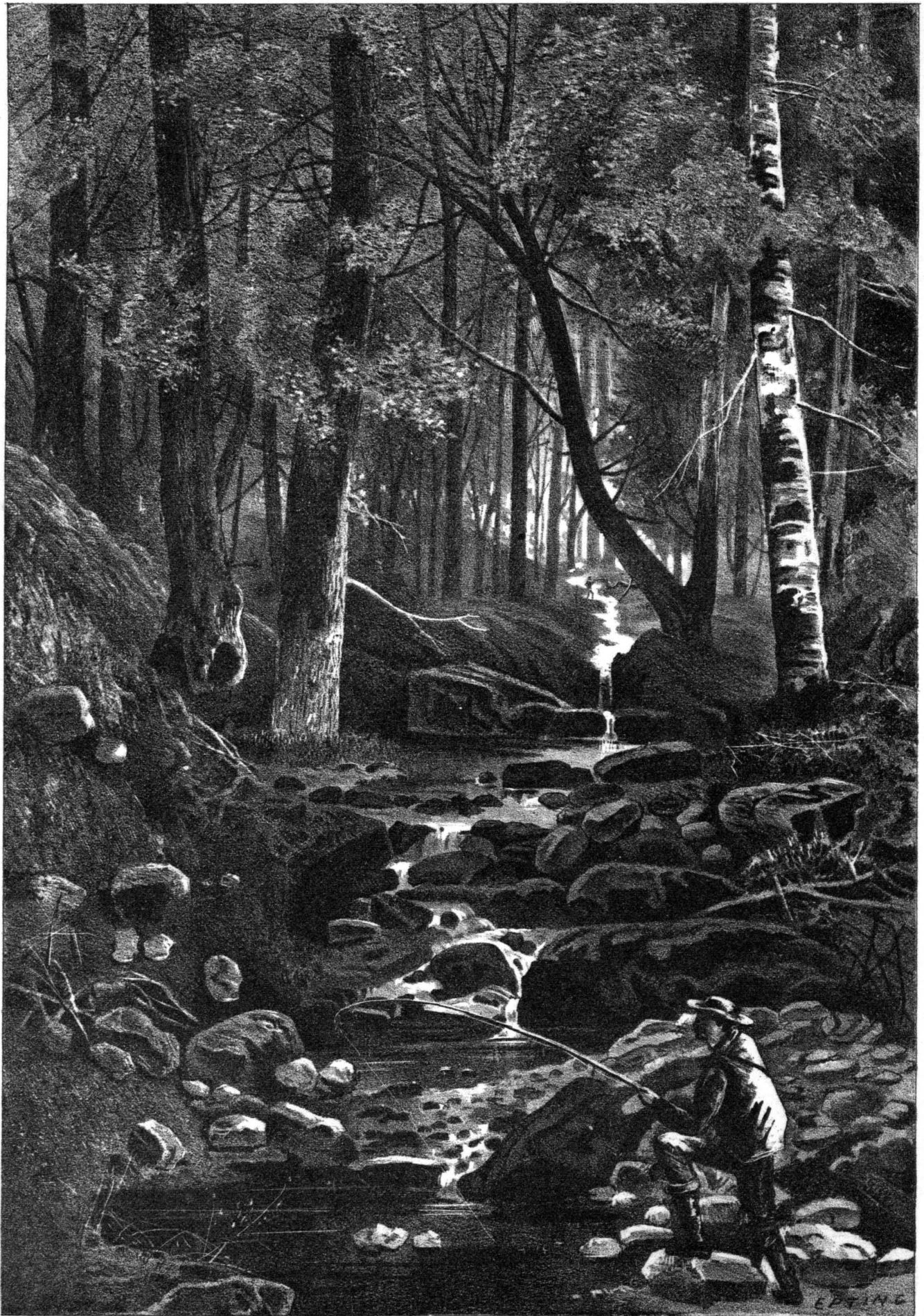
The Oregon Trunk Factory, H. Harris & Co. proprietors, 49 First and 43 Front streets, demonstrates what can be done in Oregon in the manufacture of trunks, valises, etc.

Messrs. J. H. Robbins & Son, 229 First street, who have been established in business here for seven years, make a fine display of musical instruments. They have on exhibition three makes





PORTLAND MECHANICS FAIR 1883



PIERCE CREEK  
39 MILES EAST OF PORTLAND, ORE.





GREAT FALLS OF THE MISSOURI, MONTANA.

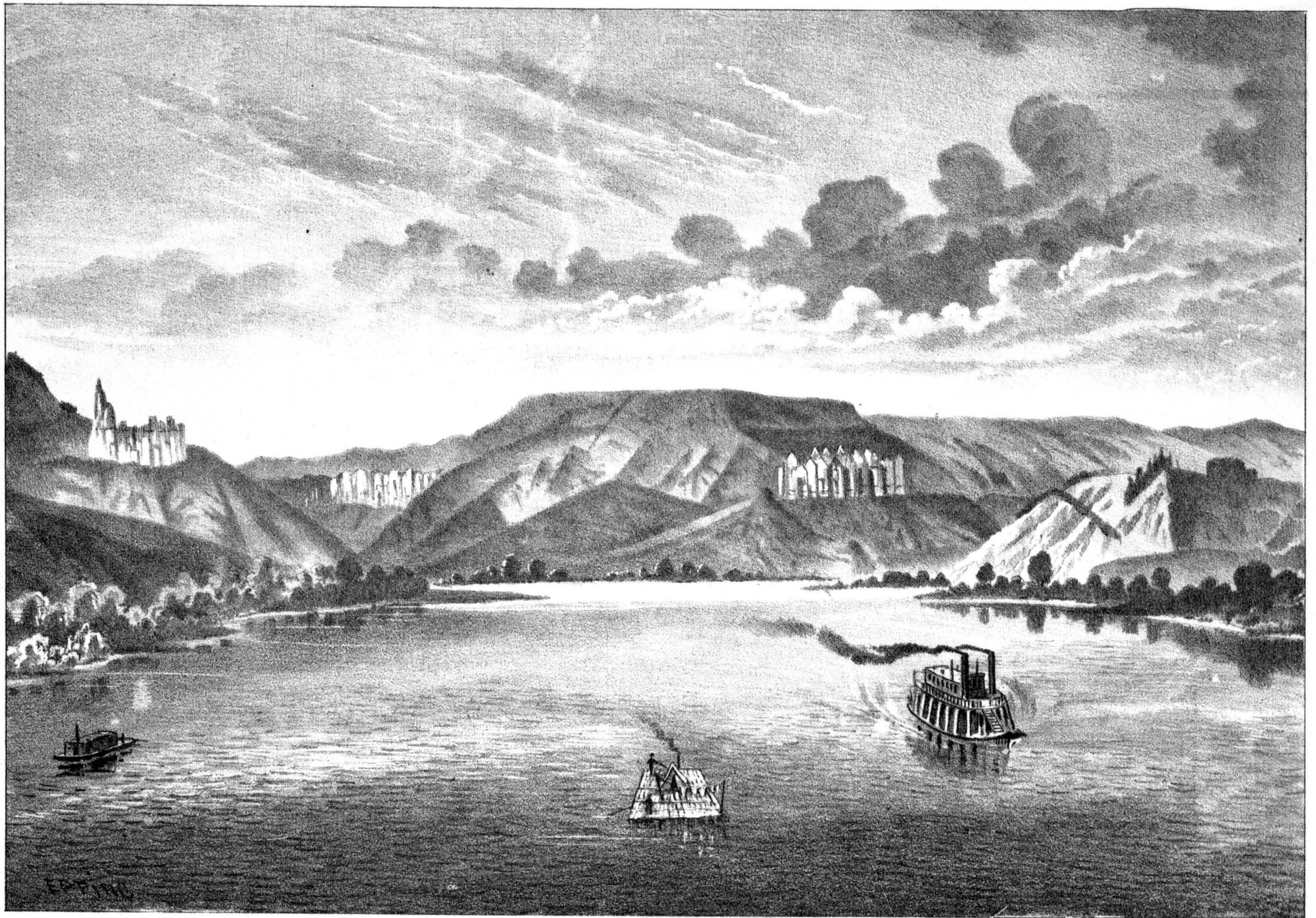




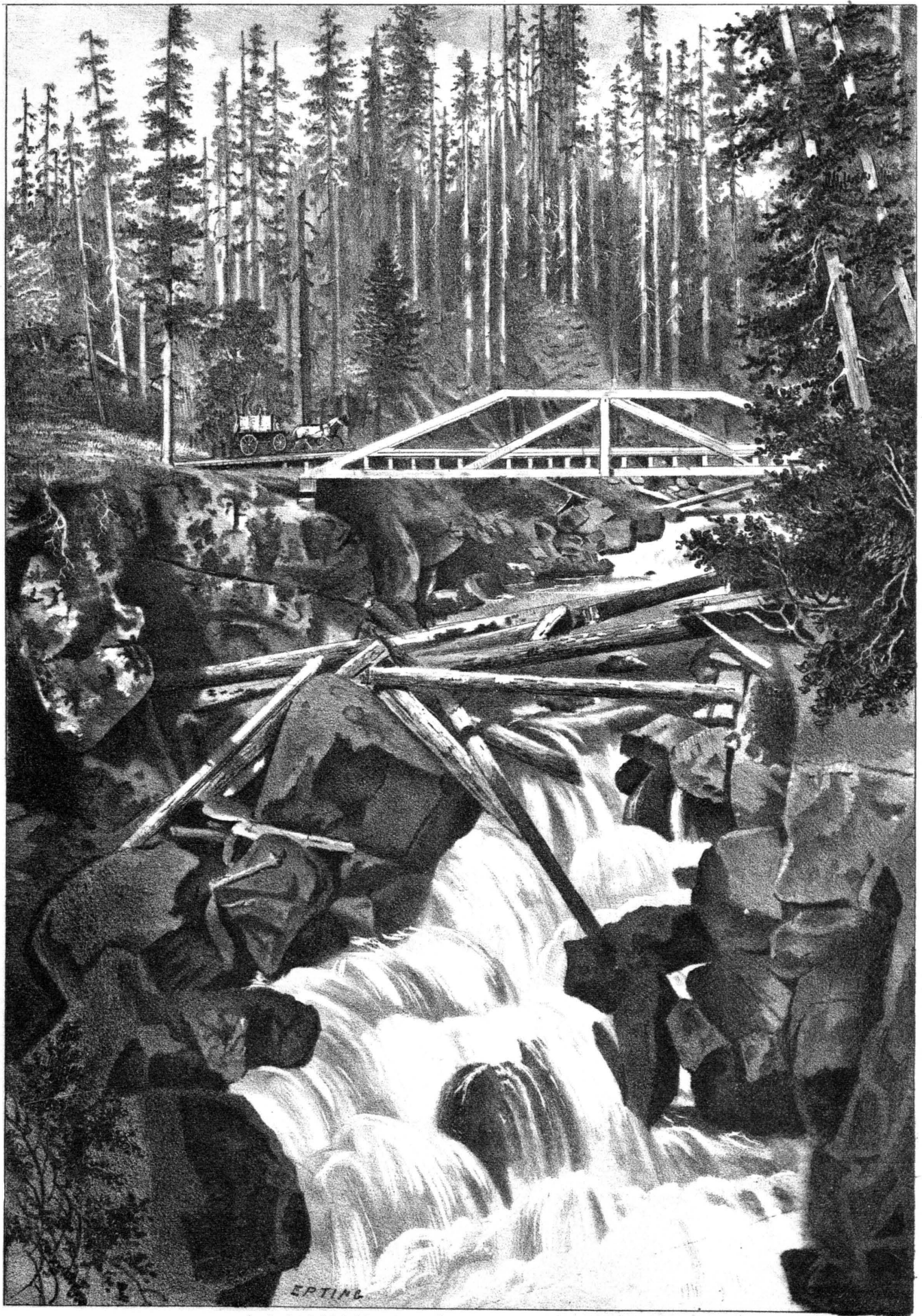
WEST SHORE LIT.

MAIN EXHIBITION HALL, PORTLAND MECHANICS FAIR. 1883.



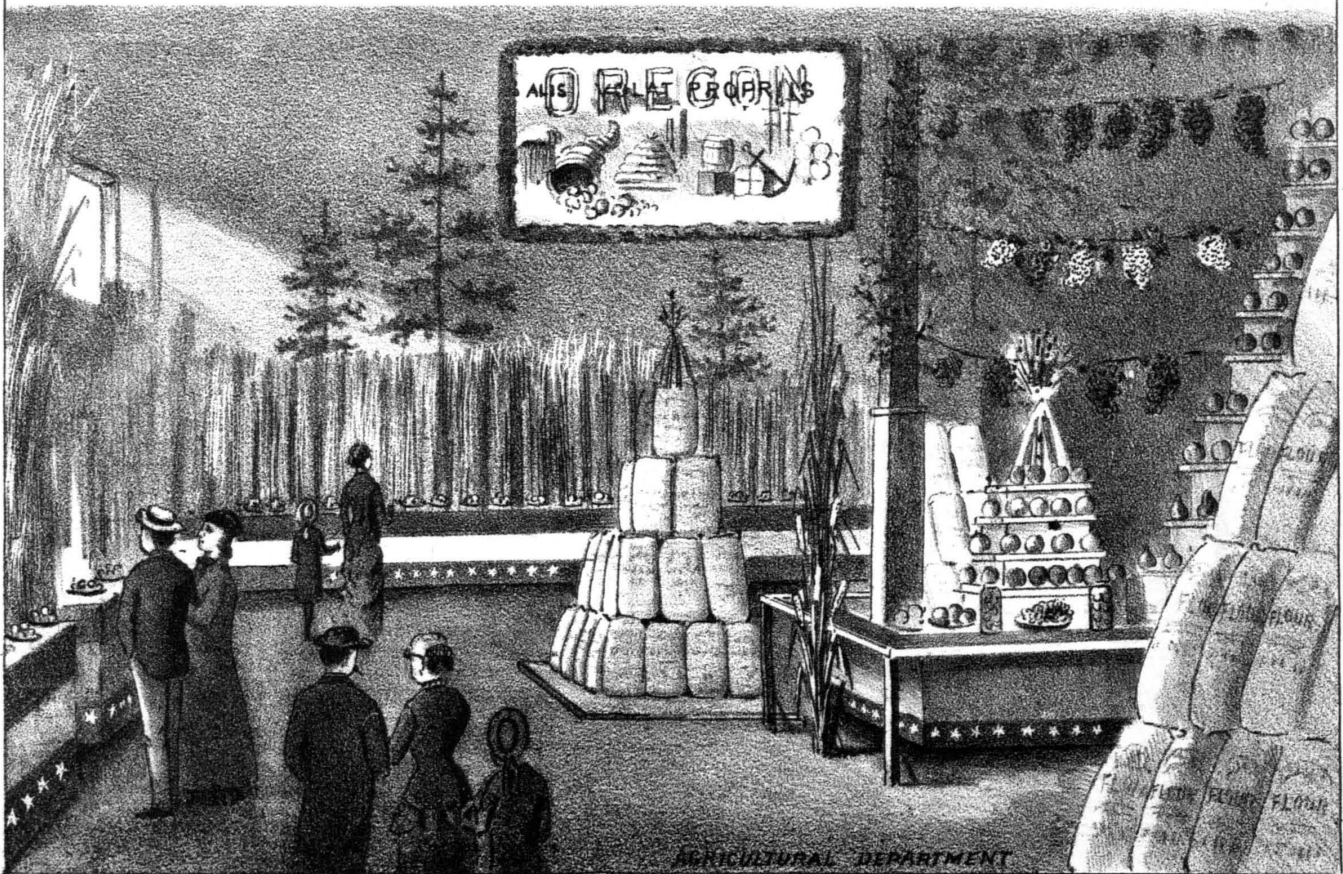
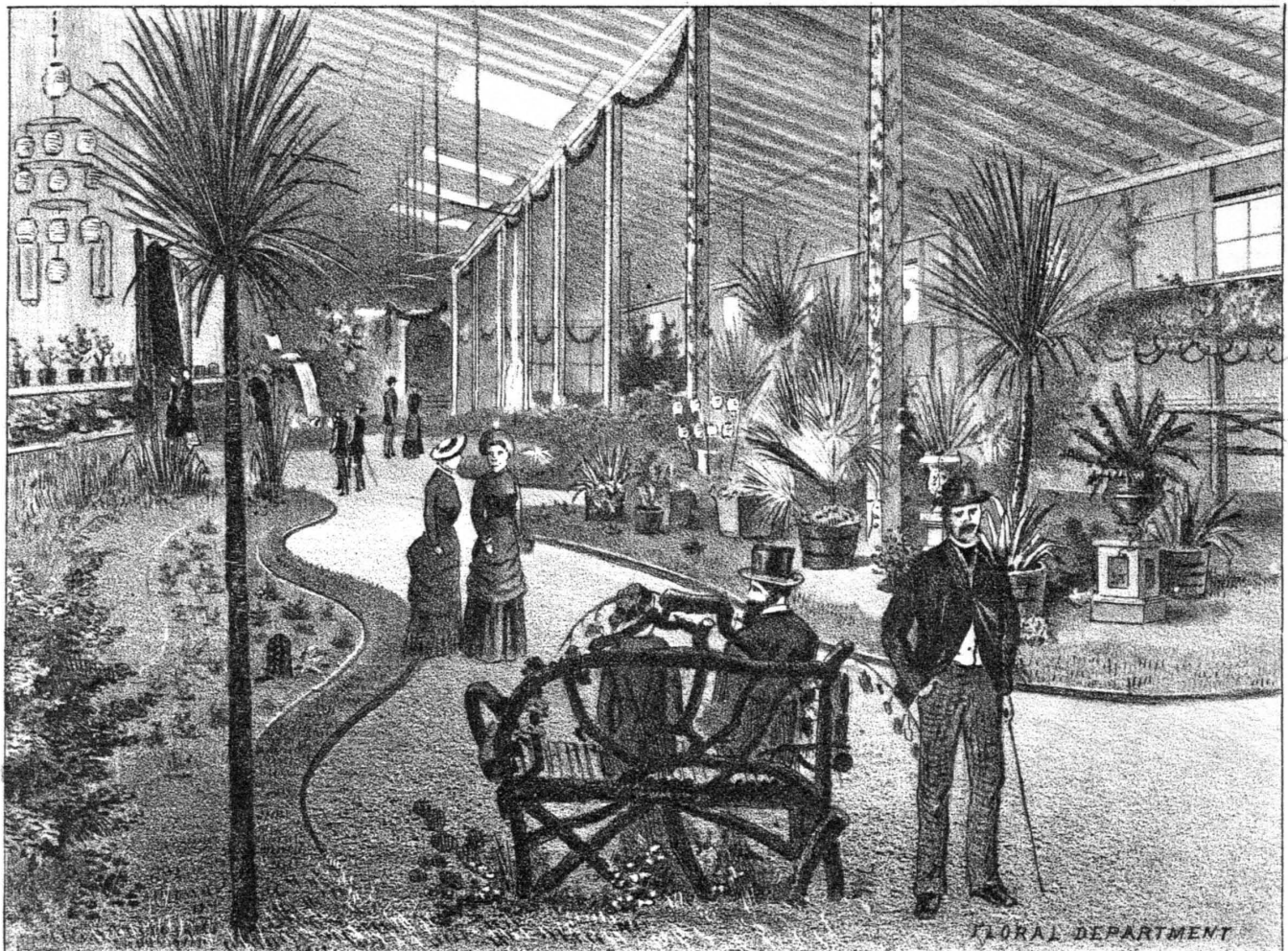


THE CHURCH, CASTLE, and FORTRESS. MISSOURI RIVER, MONTANA.



— † † CASCADIES OF ROGUE RIVER. † † —  
55 MILES N.E. OF JACKSONVILLE OREGON.

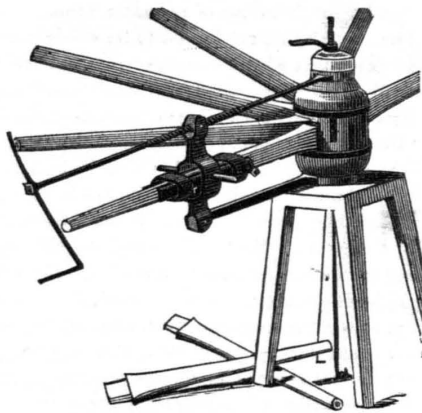




PORTLAND MECHANICS FAIR 1883.

of pianos, the Steinway, McCammon, and C. D. Pease & Co., and two of organs, the Whitney & Holmes, and W. W. Kimball. Special attention is called to the Tournaphone, a mechanical organ upon which all can play. It is especially designed for the use of families in which there is no musical genius to manipulate the piano and is cheap enough to come within the means of all. This firm does a large wholesale and retail business in pianos, organs, musical instruments and goods of all kinds, as well as picture frames and mouldings.

R. N. Caughell has on exhibition the Buckland gear for buggies, buckboards, etc., which is unsurpassed for simplicity, durability, elegance and ease of motion. He has for sale county rights in the state of Oregon. He also displays his Spoke Extractor, for which a patent has just been received. By it spokes are extracted quickly without injury to them or the hub, making great economy in time, material and patience. Its operation is clearly shown in the following cut:



He invites correspondence in regard to state and county rights. Address, Shedd, Linn county, Oregon.

The enterprising sewing machine man, John B. Garrison of 167 Third street, makes a display of the favorite White and Household machines.

The exhibition of elegant furniture made from Oregon woods by Messrs. G. Shindler & Co., is but an indication of the immense stock carried by that firm at their warerooms 166, 168 and 170 First and 167 and 169 Front streets.

The attractive display of builders' hardware, cutlery, etc., made by Mess. Dayton, Hall and Lamberson is taken from their establishment on the corner of First and Taylor streets.

Messrs. Zan Brothers, 12 and 14 N. Front street, have on exhibition an assortment of wooden and willow ware, brushes, brooms, etc., that is highly attractive, and what is more interesting is the fact that it is Oregon manufacture.

Abell, the popular photographer, makes a large display of superb photographs of all sizes and styles.

The space occupied by the Golden Rule Bazaar is literally filled with toys, albums, baby carriages and samples of the great multitude of articles kept in their mammoth bazaar on the corner of First and Morrison.

#### AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

It is in the display of the products of the soil that the chief interest and value of the fair lies; for this is the distinctive industry of Oregon, the one which has given her the great reputation she bears at home and abroad, and that is drawing

thousands of industrious, intelligent and enterprising people from Europe and America to settle upon the fertile acres that stand invitingly open, awaiting to reward patient toil with a bountiful harvest. Much has been said about the prolific yield of cereals, vegetables, fruit, but the "proof of the pudding is in the eating of it," and the proof of what our soil can do is in this magnificent display of its products. Grains that for height of stalk, thickness of stand, size of head, plumpness and hardness of berry and all that is desirable in wheat are exhibited in profusion, the samples being gathered from all parts of the state to show that the conditions that produce such superfine cereals are not confined to one locality, but are enjoyed by the whole grain-producing region of Oregon and Washington. Fruit and the gifts of the vine combine with the grain and dairy products to prove that nature stands ready to bountifully reward intelligent labor in whatever direction it may be applied. Such a display as this will accomplish more wherever it may be seen than can whole tons of written descriptions and pages of statistics. Here is something tangible, that can be seen, felt and tasted, that carries the weight of conviction with it in such a forcible manner that its claims admit of no dispute.

The display is very tastefully arranged in the southwest corner of the pavilion, and is under the superintendence of Mr. A. J. Dufur, of East Portland, who is an enthusiast on the subject of agriculture and takes pleasure in explaining the exhibit to the crowds of people that throng the department constantly. The whole collection is arranged in a systematic manner and calls for much praise for its attractive appearance. The cereal exhibits are chiefly from Clackamas, Marion and Lane counties. There are thirty varieties of wheat from Clackamas taken from fields that averaged from twenty-five to forty-one bushels to the acre, and when these figures are given it must be borne in mind that the past winter was unusually severe and that grain had no rain upon it for nearly three months prior to harvest. It was under such circumstances this splendid grain was produced. There is a stand of the "Welcome" variety of oats that is nine feet high and towers up above the wheat, though many varieties of that grain have a very long and hardy straw. Next to this is a splendid display of the cereal products of Marion county, embracing ten varieties of oats and twenty-two of wheat and barley. Lane county comes next with eight magnificent specimens of oats and twenty-eight of wheat. With this collection are a jar of excellent Holland barley and a superb sample of silver millet. George Belshaw, of Lane county, has nine sacks of wheat on exhibition the equal of which it would be hard to find. Among them are the "Velvet" and "Chili Club," two varieties displayed by Mr. Belshaw at the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition in 1876, and which took the first prize in competition with the world's products. The size, hardness and plumpness of the berry are a surprise to everyone that examines it, and show what can be produced by Oregon soil and climate when intelligent effort is made.

The display of flour made from Oregon wheat is very fine, four large pyramids of sacks coming from the Oregon City Mills, and the Salem Flouring Mills, Oregon Milling Co., and Capital Mills of Salem. Bread made from the various brands of flour is on exhibition and calls for much admiration.

Several specimens of corn are exhibited, although Oregon is not a corn producing region. Prominent among them are some magnificent ears of the genuine maize, the Yankee or Indian corn of New England, whose long, slender ears and hard, rich-colored kernels carry us back in memory to the "johnny cake and molasses" of our juvenile days. Other samples of sweet corn, fine pop corn and white and yellow field corn are very good and demonstrate the fact that such can be produced here. Samples from Yakima county and from Ainsworth are the best, showing that the colder and drier climate of Eastern Washington is better adapted to corn than that of the Willamette. Corn from Ainsworth, sown in the dust and matured without irrigation or rain, is very superior.

The exhibit of vegetables is from all parts of the Willamette valley and embraces several varieties of potatoes, sweet potatoes, turnips, beets, cabbages, onions, etc., all of them of a size, soundness and flavor to demonstrate their superiority over the California products; and in view of this fact it is not only surprising but shameful that tons upon tons of vegetables are annually brought up from our sister state to supply a demand that would be better satisfied with the home product if it could be obtained. The cause of this anomalous condition of affairs is two-fold and admits of a speedy remedy. Farmers have abandoned themselves to the raising of grain to the complete exclusion of other crops which would now prove far more profitable, because the home market has been limited and the foreign market for grain certain; besides this our home market has expanded so wonderfully and suddenly under the influence of the enormous immigration and the extension of its limits by the completion of the Northern Pacific that our farmers have failed utterly to keep pace with it. They are now beginning to realize the extent and permanence of the market, and the probabilities are that another season will find a far more abundant supply of the home product.

The display of fruit is by far the most attractive, the rich colors and luscious appearance of the apples, pears and grapes that are so temptingly arranged in rows or suspended from the wall, are a silent but powerful invitation to the visitor to infringe the rules and help himself. The grand stand in the center of the room is chiefly devoted to a display of magnificent apples, pears, quinces and canned fruits from the orchard of William H. Dufur, of Dufur, Wasco county, and apples, pears, quinces, prunes, raisens, peanuts and almonds by J. W. Presby, of Columbus, W. T. On one of the side tables Samuel Creighton, of Wasco county, has thirteen varieties of apples and seven of pears. On another Seth Luelling has a splendid display of fruit raised at his orchard in Mliwaukie, where are apples, pears, quinces, black walnuts, hickory nuts, hazel nuts, etc. There are also samples of a second crop of Bartlett pears, sound and good though much smaller than the first crop picked earlier in the season. A. R. Shipley, of Oswego, has forty varieties of grapes, a magnificent display of this most luscious fruit. S. Simon, of East Portland shows a number of varieties, among them an enormous cluster of "Welchers," as large and fine as could be produced in Sunny Italy. A case of fine dried fruit and vegetables is contribut-

(Concluded on page 262.)





The return of Lieutenant Schwatka from the Yukon, Lieutenant Ray from Point Barrow, Lieutenant Stoney from his trip to reward the Tchackchee Indians for their assistance to the suffering crew of the *Rodgers* in 1881, and the Scheffelin brothers from the mines, affords us an opportunity to learn much about our Arctic possessions. Lieutenant Schwatka started with a small party to explore the Yukon river early in June. On the sixth of that month they left Chilcat, crossed inland to the Doya river, ascended that stream in canoes as far as possible and then packed their outfit thirty-five miles across the mountains to the head waters of the great Yukon. Constructing a raft 16x40 feet, the party of nine started down the stream on that rude conveyance. They passed five lakes varying from ten to thirty-five miles in length. Around two rapids, one three miles in length and the other half a mile, they were compelled to make a portage, while their craft made the dangerous passage alone. A journey of 1,300 miles brought them to a station of the Alaska Commercial Co., called New Claquiet. A large boat took them to St. Michael's, seventy-five miles from the ocean, and there they boarded the U. S. schooner *Leo* for San Francisco. This is the first party to visit the head waters of the great Yukon, though small steamers navigate the stream a distance of 1,300 miles above its mouth. They saw only three Indian villages on the upper river. No frosts were experienced till near the mouth of the stream. Moose and bears abound and the water is full of trout, grayling and large salmon. The country along the Upper Yukon is thickly covered with cottonwood and small spruce. Two large parties of miners were working on branches of the river near the ruins of old Fort Selkirk. The river discharges a greater volume of water than the Mississippi, is seven miles wide in some places, and is one of the largest streams in the world.

Lieutenant Stoney reports the discovery of an immense river even larger than the Yukon. Vague accounts of such a stream have occasionally been given by the natives, and while waiting for the *Corwin* to return, he determined to investigate the matter. Accompanied by one attendant and an interpreter, he proceeded inland from Hotham inlet in a southeasterly direction until he struck what he believed to be the mysterious river. He followed it to its mouth, a distance of about fifteen miles, where he saw such immense pieces of floating timber as to satisfy him that the stream must be of great size. He retraced his steps a distance of fifty miles, where he encountered natives, from whom he learned that to reach the head waters of the unknown stream would take several months. The Indians told him they came down it a distance of 1,500 miles to meet fur traders, and that the river went up higher than that. Having no time to go further, Stoney returned. It is his opinion that the discovery of this river accounts for the large amount of floating

timber in the Arctic, popularly supposed to come down the Yukon. The Indians stated that the river in some places is twenty miles wide. It is within the Arctic circle, but in August, when Stoney was there, he found flowers and vegetation not hitherto discovered in so high latitudes.

Lieutenant Ray gives the following details of his sojourn in the north. He left San Francisco in July, 1881, under instructions from the signal service bureau to establish a permanent signal station at Point Barrow, and to remain there till 1884, unless otherwise ordered. The order for him and the whole party to return created great surprise, as the work was being successfully carried out, having accomplished all the portion respecting international work, corresponding with that of similar stations established by Russia, Sweden, Denmark and Austria. The details of his work will be made the subject of an official report. Apart from scientific importance, the station is a necessity as a refuge for crews of whaling vessels. Every year in the Arctic are an average of forty vessels, with a cargo of four millions, and 1,600 men are engaged. Out of eighty-seven vessels fifty have been lost within one hundred miles of Point Barrow. In one year alone, 1877, twelve were lost with all on board. The crews would not abandon their vessels, knowing there was nothing on shore for them to live on. Had a station existed probably all would have been saved. Since the station was established two years ago over fifty lives have been saved. Ray says all the party lived comfortably and in good health. The climate was particularly beneficial to those suffering from malaria. Besides regular provisions they had seal, walrus and white whale. The last was the best meat, being the sweetest and most nutritious. The buildings erected were left to the Indians. He expressed regret at the recall. It is certainly hard to understand why the only practical and useful effort to aid our industries in the Arctic should be thus summarily abandoned.

The last report of interest comes from the well known mining prospectors, the Scheffelin Bros., who have returned from an extended exploration of the Alaska mines. They report that the placers and quartz ledges are very rich, but doubt if they can be worked profitably owing to the shortness of the season and expense of working. There are several mining parties which have made preparations to winter in the mines, and upon their report in the spring the reputation of Alaskan gold fields will largely depend. Other parties report diggings ranging from \$25 to \$150 per day to the man, and intend to return as early as possible in the spring.

Taking it all together it would seem as though Mr. Seward when he "bought a pig in a poke" for \$7,000,000, secured in Alaska a prize far greater than he or anyone else imagined. It is a rich field for exploration, and its resources of minerals, fish, furs and timber are valuable and almost exhaustless.

John Carson, whose saw mill has been cutting 20,000 feet of lumber per day since it began running in New Tacoma last spring, has formed a copartnership with a Mr. Johnson, of Walla Walla, for the manufacture of sash, doors, blinds, furniture, etc. Machinery for that purpose has been put into his mill building, a two-story structure, 32x135 feet, and will be run by four engines.

## FISHERIES.

Hon. James G. Swan, who went to Queen Charlotte islands in the interest of the U. S. Fish Commission and the National Museum, returned yesterday by the steamer *Skidgate*. Mr. Swan's researches have been conducted with assiduity and attended with success. He returns with a valuable collection of natural curiosities, etc., and a fund of information that will be of great ultimate importance to the world at large. Among many objects of interest discovered is a large and well sheltered inlet on Graham's island, which is not laid down on any chart. It is well protected, being really a harbor within a harbor. Its shores are clothed with fine timber and it offers a harbor of refuge to vessels bound up or down the coast, or to whale, cod, dog and seal fishermen. A new food fish has also been found. Mr. Swan has named it the black cod. It is caught by Indians in very deep water in large numbers. It is fat and tender, wholesome and nutritious. Mr. Swan regards it as one of the most valuable additions to fish that are known to be edible and is of opinion that when its importance is understood it will be largely exported. Whale and seal were seen off Skaloo inlet in large numbers.—*Colonist*.

On the fifteenth of September a train of twenty-eight cars freighted with Columbia salmon canned at Astoria, and highly embellished with gaudily colored labels, started on its journey from this city to Portland, Maine, the first direct shipment overland of this peculiar product of the Columbia. Its progress eastward was reported from day to day, as was the westward movement of the train of canned corn shipped from that city to its western namesake, and its arrival was greeted enthusiastically by the people of the metropolis of the pine tree state. But there have been some subsequent developments which are thus spoken of by the *Boston Herald*:

"It is a trifling surprise to the people in Portland, Maine, who contracted for ten carloads of this canned salmon, to find it will cost them more than it would the dealers in St. John, N. B., 350 miles further east, if the same train load was sent there. This is one of the incidental beauties of the tariff. The cans are made in this country of British tin. The *Portland Advertiser* says the brokers in that city find that, if they ship a portion of their train of canned salmon to St. John, thus exporting the tin of which the cans are made, they will be entitled to a drawback on crossing the boundary at Vanceboro equal to the original duty on the tin less 10 per cent. This is practically a bounty on the exportation of the fish. While it can be wholesaled in Portland at \$1.37 per dozen cans, it can be afforded in St. John, by the same dealers, at \$1.33 per dozen. Thus the tariff helps the American consumer—or somebody else."

The prospects for the revival of the oyster business at Yaquina bay are very encouraging, where there is a plentiful supply of those luscious bivalves owing to the fact that the beds have not been drawn from for several years. Arrangements have been perfected for sending about 500 bushels per month to San Francisco, with prospect of a large increase in the amount.

Three new saw mills are being constructed on the Chehalis and Gray's harbor. That region is rapidly becoming a leader in the lumbering industry.

## CASCADES OF ROGUE RIVER.

The falls, or more properly cascades, of Rogue river as shown by our engraving are among the most entrancing of the many aqueous beauties of Oregon. The waters leap and foam in the rocky channel over a series of small falls and steep inclines that keep them lashed into foam and draw from them a rushing, plunging sound that announces their existence to the traveler before yet the river is seen. They are fifty-five miles north-east of Jacksonville, and not far from where both the railroad and stage road cross the stream. Rogue river is the principal stream of Southern Oregon and drains all that great region lying between the water sheds of the Umpqua and Klamath from the summit of the Cascade range to the Pacific ocean. The area drained is large and the volume of water discharged into the sea enormous. Having its fountain head in scores of mountain brooks, the river gradually increases in size until it defiles from the mountain canyons into Rogue river valley. It then flows through a succession of valleys and spurs of mountain ranges, receiving the waters of numerous tributaries, until it reaches the rocky barrier of the Coast Range, through which it cuts its way in a deep and precipitous canyon. Here it runs with great velocity over a channel filled with rocks, breaking often into a series of beautiful cascades. The nature of the channel renders the stream unnavigable, despite its immense volume of water.

The name of this turbulent stream has associated with it some of the most bloody events in the pioneer history of the Pacific coast. Here more than any other place, the conflict of races was long and sanguinary and only ended with the complete extermination of the Indians who contested the occupation of their country by the white invaders. The lower civilization had to succumb to the higher, but it was at the expense of much blood and agony. It was in 1828 that the first party of Hudson's Bay Co. trappers, under the leadership of John Rhoderick McLeod, passed south through the beautiful valley of Rogue river, on their way to the trapping grounds of California. With this party were the celebrated Tom McKay and Joe McLaughlin, son of the chief factor at Vancouver. This party bestowed many of the names now borne by the streams and mountains of that region, calling this the "Rogue" river, because of the thievery and hostile spirit displayed by the Indians. It is also claimed that the stream was christened "*Rouge riviere*" by these trappers, who were nearly all French Canadians, because of the reddish tinge possessed by the water discolored by the recent heavy rains, and that the present spelling and pronunciation are but the usual result of American corruption of foreign words. Jump-off Joe creek was named at this time because of an involuntary plunge into the stream taken by Joe McLaughlin from a high and brushy bank. Siskiyou mountain, which borders the valley on the south, was also named by them. One morning an old white, bob-tailed pack horse was missing, and he was trailed up the mountain side until his dead carcass was found filled with arrows. The trappers christened the mountain "*Siskiyou*," which is the *patois* French for "bob-tail." This word will be found in Gill's Chinook dictionary having that significance, and as the Chinook was made up largely from the *patois* there seems but little doubt of the

above being the true origin of the name. Dr. William McKay, son of Tom McKay, is authority for this statement, and as he was born and reared among the trappers, there is certainly no one better qualified than he to decide such matters.

## GREAT FALLS OF THE MISSOURI.

The scenery along the winding course of the great Missouri river is grand in the extreme, and especially between Helena and Fort Benton. Twelve miles east of the former place it enters a series of grand canyons known as "The Gateway of the Mountains," the walls rising to heights varying from 1,500 to 2,000 feet, so abrupt that for six miles there can be found but four places where one could stand between the water's edge and the towering wall of rock. Leaving the last canyon, the river flows for forty miles through a high, rolling prairie country, until it breaks for ten miles, near the mouth of Sun river, into a series of rapids and falls, the most grand and inspiring imaginable. It was on Thursday the thirteenth of June, 1805, that Captain Lewis was searching for the great falls of which the Mandans had told him, "when his ears were saluted with the agreeable sound of falling water, and as he advanced a spray which seemed driven by the high southwest wind, arose above the plain like a column of smoke and vanished in an instant. Towards this point he directed his steps, and the noise increasing as he approached soon became too tremendous to be mistaken for anything but the great falls of the Missouri. Having traveled seven miles after first hearing the sound he reached the falls about twelve o'clock. The hills as he approached were difficult of access and two hundred feet high; down these he hurried with impatience, and seating himself on some rocks under the center of the falls, enjoyed the sublime spectacle of this stupendous object which since the creation has been lavishing its magnificence upon the desert unknown to civilization. The river immediately at the cascade is three hundred yards wide, and is pressed in by a perpendicular cliff on the left, which rises to about one hundred feet and extends up the stream for a mile; on the right the bluff is also perpendicular for three hundred yards above the falls. For ninety or one hundred yards from the left cliff the water falls in one smooth, even sheet, over a precipice of at least eighty feet. The remaining part of the river precipitates itself with a more rapid current, but being received as it falls by the irregular and somewhat projecting rocks below, forms a splendid prospect of perfectly white foam two hundred yards in length, and eighty in perpendicular elevation. This spray is dissipated into a thousand shapes, sometimes flying up in columns of fifteen or twenty feet, which are then oppressed by larger masses of the white foam, on all of which the sun impresses the brightest colors of the rainbow. As it rises from the fall it beats with fury against a ledge of rocks which extends across the river at one hundred and fifty yards from the precipice. \* \* \* From the falls he directed his course southwest up the river. After passing one continued rapid and three small cascades, each three or four feet high, he reached at the distance of five miles a second fall. The river is about four hundred yards wide, and for the distance of three hundred throws itself over to the depth of nine-

teen feet, and so irregularly that he gave it the name of Crooked falls. From the southern shore it extends obliquely upwards about one hundred and fifty yards and then forms an acute angle downwards nearly to the commencement of four small islands close to the northern side. From the perpendicular pitch to these islands, a distance of more than one hundred yards, the water glides down a sloping rock with a velocity almost equal to that of its fall. Above this fall the river bends suddenly to the northward. While viewing this place, Captain Lewis heard a loud roar above him and crossing the point of a hill for a few hundred yards, he saw one of the most beautiful objects in nature. The whole Missouri is suddenly stopped by one shelving rock, which without a single notch and with an edge as straight and regular as if formed by art, stretches itself from one side of the river to the other for at least a quarter of a mile. Over this it precipitates itself in an even, uninterrupted sheet to the depth of fifty feet, whence dashing against the rocky bottom it rushes rapidly down, leaving behind it a spray of the purest foam across the river. The scene which it presented was indeed singularly beautiful, since, without any of the wild irregular sublimity of the lower falls, it combined all the regular elegancies which the fancy of a painter would select to form a beautiful waterfall. The eye had scarcely been regaled with this prospect when, at the distance of half a mile, Captain Lewis observed another of a similar kind. To this he immediately hastened, and found a cascade stretching across the whole river for a quarter of a mile, with a descent of fourteen feet, though the perpendicular pitch was only six feet. This, too, in any other neighborhood, would have been an object of great magnificence, but after what he had just seen it became of secondary interest. His curiosity being, however, awakened, he determined to go on even should night overtake him to the head of the falls. He therefore pursued the southwest course of the river, which was one constant succession of rapids and small cascades, at everyone of which the bluffs grew lower, or the bed of the river became more on a level with the plains. At the distance of two and a half miles he arrived at another cataract of twenty-six feet. The river is here six hundred yards wide, but the descent is not immediately perpendicular, though the river falls generally with an even and smooth sheet; for about one-third of the descent a rock protrudes to a small distance, receives the water in its passage and gives it a curve. On the south side is a beautiful plain a few feet above the level of the falls; on the north the country is more broken, and there is a hill not far from the river. Just below the falls is a little island in the middle of the river well covered with timber. Here on a cottonwood tree an eagle had fixed its nest, and seemed the undisputed mistress of a spot, to contest whose dominion neither man nor beast would venture across the gulfs that surrounded it, and which is further secured by the mist arising from the falls. This solitary bird could not escape the observation of the Indians, who made the eagle's nest a part of their description of the falls, which now proves to be correct in almost every particular, except that they did not do justice to their height. Just above this is a cascade of about five feet, beyond which, as far as could be discerned, the velocity of the water seemed to abate."



(MECHANICS' FAIR.—Concluded from p. 259.)  
ed by H. S. Jory, of Salem. A case of excellent honey, both strained and in the comb, is exhibited by J. B. Deardorff, as clear and white as one could wish. Mr. A. J. Dufur, has also on exhibition thirty varieties of native woods in their natural state, sawed so as to show the grain and the bark, and botanically classified.

"Our display of dairy products is small but choice," said the superintendent as we approached a small table upon which were half a dozen samples of butter; and we found his criticism just. A fine sample from the Reedville dairy, gilt edged Jersey butter from Pierce Bros. dairy in Columbia county, and a fine roll by Mrs. C. Gardner, of Sauvie's island, with splendid full cream cheese by Hiram Stone, of Sandy, Clackamas county, and M. K. West, of Clatsop plains, and some chocolate colored whey cheese, complete the exhibit. Small as it is it establishes beyond dispute that which no Oregonian doubts, that butter and cheese equal to the best products in the world can be made here, and that the climatic conditions, the abundance of clear water and the excellence of our native and cultivated grasses, kept fresh and green the whole year round, render this a specially favored region for the dairying business.

The display made by the Bureau of Immigration, was chiefly collected and arranged by D. D. Prettyman, who is in constant attendance to explain the exhibit and give inquirers any information they desire. He has 270 specimens of oats, wheat, rye, barley and grass taken from nearly every county in the state from Umatilla to Douglas, twenty-four jars of threshed and cleaned grain, corn from Ainsworth, W. T., fruits from Linn, Lane, Polk, Marion and Douglas counties, tobacco from Marion county, pop corn from Lebanon, a pea vine fourteen feet long from Salem, sorghum thirteen and one-half feet long from Yakima, W. T., flax from Umatilla, string grass twenty-nine feet and three inches long from Umatilla county, oats over eight feet high, and elegant veneers of native woods from Coos bay, embracing birds-eye maple, Coos bay maple, Oregon maple, Coos bay myrtle, ash, oak and alder.

Perhaps the most attractive display to one interested in the progress of the northwest is the exhibit made by Messrs. Whitney & Marshall, 22-24 Fremont street, San Francisco. These gentlemen are agents for some of the most useful labor saving machines in the world. They handle the iron working machinery made by the firm of E. Gould & Everhardt, without doubt the most complete and durable made, the Gear Cutter especially being a superb machine. The firm handles Bentel, Margedant & Co's. wood working machinery, which is heavy and substantial and combines the latest improvements with the best workmanship. The Universal Wood Worker is beyond doubt the most complete and useful machine ever invented, and is adapted to such a multitude of purposes that its name is peculiarly applicable. There are already 1,600 of them in use in the United States, of which the Pullman Car Co. has six, the Barney Smith Car Works five, the Champion Reaper Works three, Ohio Lumber Co. three, Taylor & Faulkner Planing Mill three, Robert Mitchell Furniture Co. three, and one or more are in use in every factory of prominence in the east. It has never failed to take a premium wherever exhibited and

as seen at work in the pavilion is highly interesting. The machine, railway and locomotive shop tools manufactured by the Niles Tool Works, the largest establishment of the kind in the world, are handled by this enterprising firm. The Niles Boring and Turning Mills are in use in nearly every locomotive, car and railroad machine shops in the Union, as well as their axle lathes and numerous other shop tools. They are agents for the Gordon & Maxwell Co's. steam pumps, boiler feeders, etc. More than forty varieties of pumps of the very best character are manufactured by this company. The Baltimore Chilled Car Wheels and "Brookland Standard" Car Gear, made by the Baltimore Car Wheel Co. are also handled by them. They are agents for Chesholm's portable saw mills, and for the Buffalo, Blower and Forge Co., manufacturers of blowers and exhaust fans of any capacity; also for Messrs. Woodrough and McParlin, of Cincinnati, who manufacture circular, cross cut, hand and band saws. The products of many other of the best factories in the Union are handled by Whitney & Marshall, who also carry a very large stock of bar, boiler and sheet iron, boiler tubes and hardware. All the machinery exhibited by the firm is shown in operation. The presence of this display can but have a good effect upon our growing manufacturing industries, and this San Francisco firm is entitled to great credit for thus giving the people of the great northwest an opportunity to examine these useful machines.

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Midnight.	10 A. M.
Columbia...Thu.. Nov. 1	Queen.....Fri..Nov. ..2
Oregon.....Sun.. " .. 4	State.....Mon. " .. 5
Queen.....Wed. " .. 7	Columbia...Thu. " .. 8
State.....Sat. " .. 10	Oregon.....Sun. " .. 11
Columbia...Tue. " .. 13	Queen.....Wed. " .. 14
Oregon.....Fri. " .. 16	State.....Sat. " .. 17
Queen.....Mon. " .. 19	Columbia...Tue. " .. 20
State.....Thu. " .. 22	Oregon.....Fri. " .. 23
Columbia...Sun. " .. 25	Queen.....Mon. " .. 26
Oregon.....Wed. " .. 28	State.....Thu. " .. 29

### RAIL DIVISION.

On and after September 2, 1883, transfer steamer leaves Ash Street dock, Portland, at 6:15 A. M., connecting with train at Albina 7:00 A. M. Arrive at Wallula Junction at 4:50 P. M., Walla Walla at 6:43 P. M. and Dayton at 8:30 P. M. Returning arrive at Albina at 7:45 P. M., and Portland at 8:00 P. M.

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

Through Sleeping Cars between Portland and St. Paul.

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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.

#### ALSO

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

Local Ticket Office—Foot of Ash Street.

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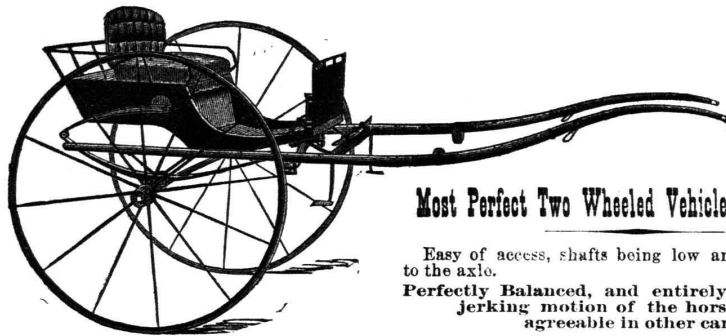
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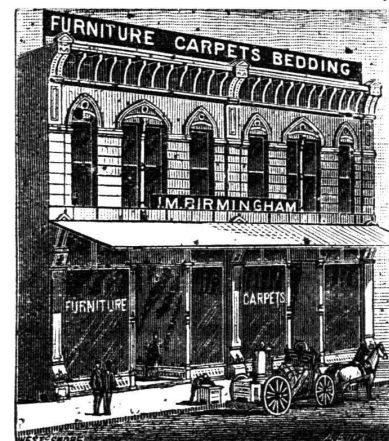
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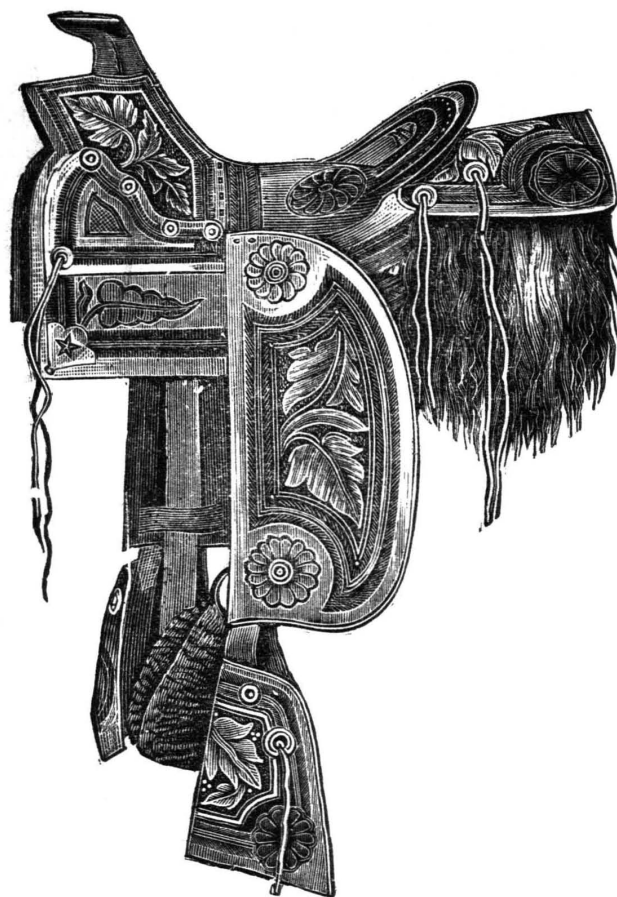
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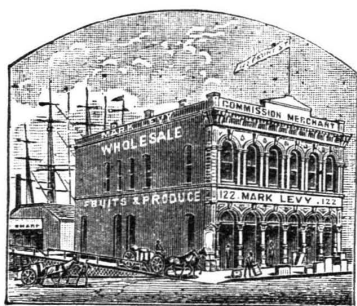


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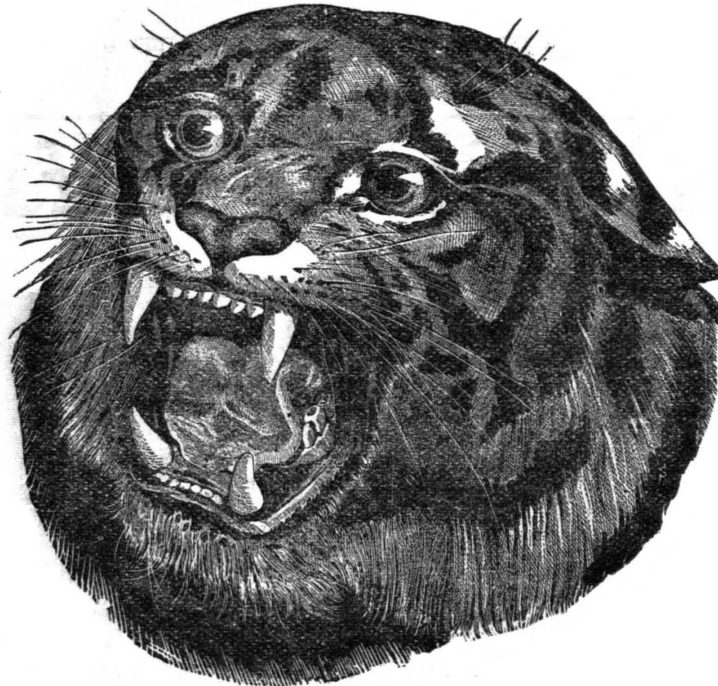
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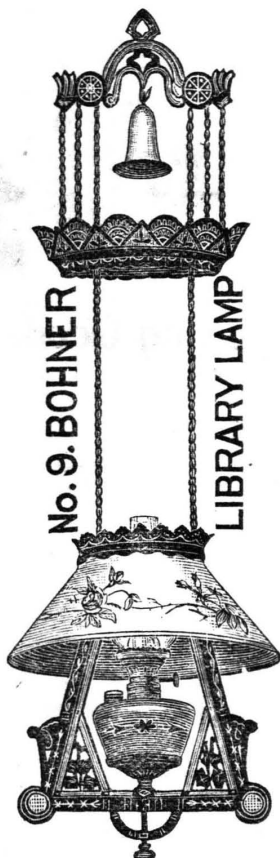
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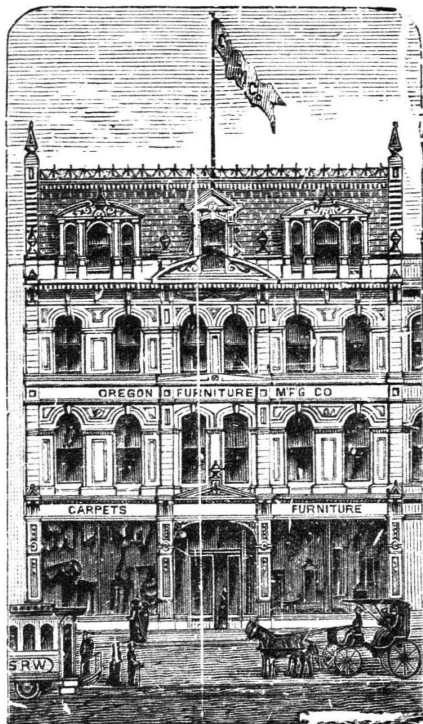
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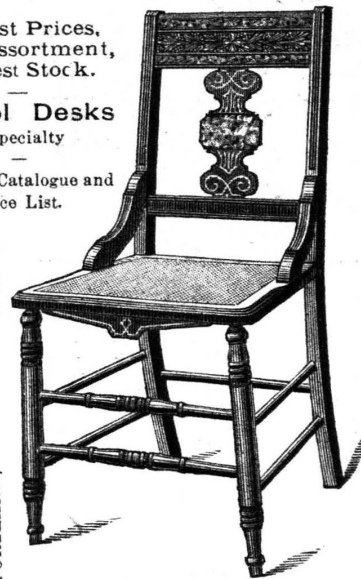
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