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Western Magazine

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est Shore, Portland, Or

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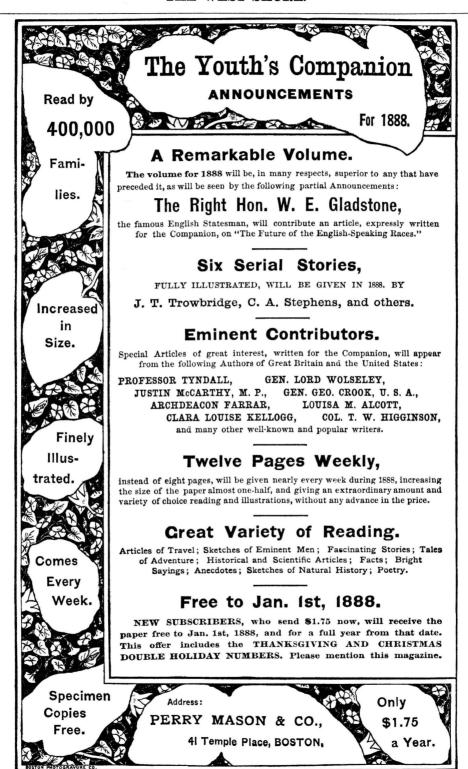
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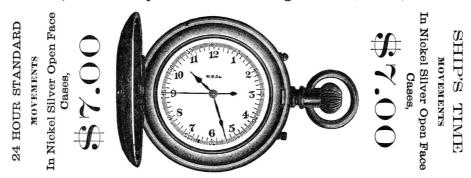
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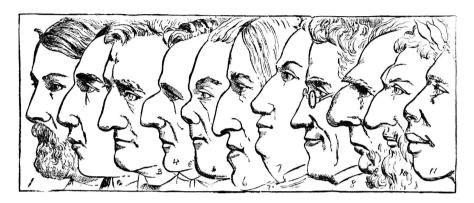
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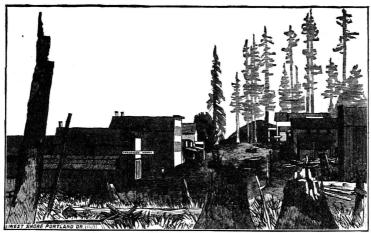
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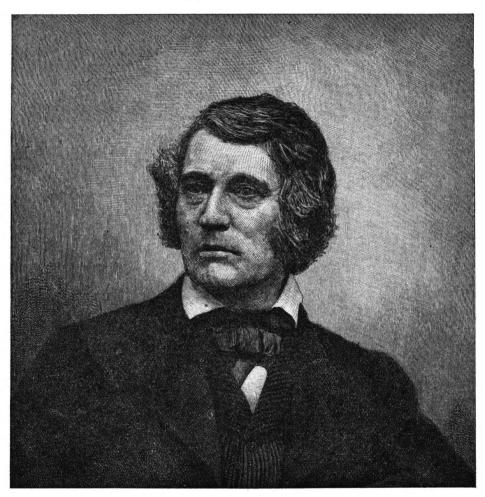
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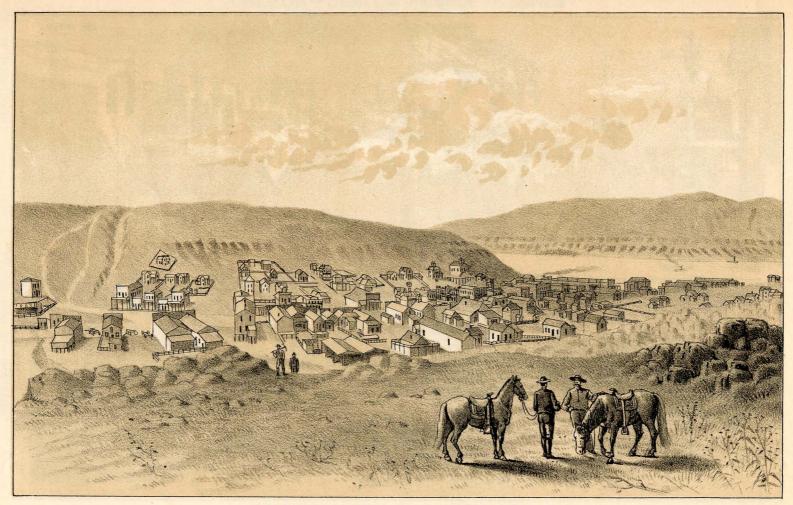
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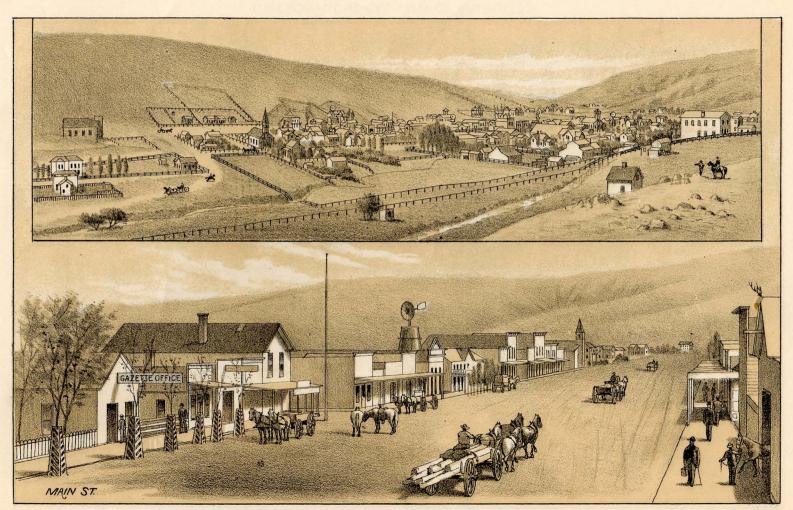
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OREGON-GENERAL VIEW OF ARLINGTON.



OREGON-GENERALVIEW OF HEPPNER.

# THE WEST SHORE.

THIRTEENTH YEAR.

NOVEMBER, 1887.

NUMBER 11.

#### HEPPNER AND MORROW COUNTY.

TRETCHING away

bered mountains.

horses, which seem to thrive and find now kept in the vicinity of Heppner. grass where there is none in sight, al- Owing to the rapid influx of immigrants, though it does exist and keep green in large areas of grazing land are being the shelter of the sage and greasewood. transformed into grain fields. Land for-Passing southward, you emerge from merly considered valuable only for grazthis desolate stretch and enter a gently ing, is now producing from twenty to undulating country, where the native forty bushels of wheat to the acre, and bunch grass flourishes, and many farms from two to three tons of hay. There have been, and are being, opened up. is much of this excellent land still open More or less wheat is being raised, and to settlement. its yield depends much on how it is cul
The southern scope of Morrow county tivated, local lay of the ground, etc. embraces a large area of the western General agriculture may be said to be, spur of the Blue mountains, and is desas yet, experimental in the county. Along tined to become a region of rich resourcthe water courses good crops are the es. It is well watered and timbered, and rule, but the extent of the narrow bot- will soon be sought out by energetic toms is quite limited.

The center of the county embraces the due south from the Heppner Hill region, one of the best Columbia river, is stock raising sections in the state. Here Morrow county, yet wool, beef and horse flesh are produced in its isolated in- in profusion. The sheep industry of fancy, and embrac- Morrow county is a very important one, ing within its bor- and wool is the staple product. Most ders, sage brushflats, men engaged in the sheep business here rolling prairies, pla- have been moderately successful at it. teaus, foothills and tim The stock man was the pioneer of the Along county, and still holds his own as the its northern end is a stretch leader in finance and forehanded prosof sand and sage, anything perity. Of late years, sheep have subut inviting, and yet forming perseded cattle to a large extent, fully a favorite range for cattle and two hundred thousand of them being

people who are not afraid of a little

snow in winter. The timber will be a ing its name from the latter gentleman.

es of that section.

J. L. Morrow and Henry Heppner, tak-ner.

source of great wealth, and valuable This firm opened a country store at this mineral deposits will eventually be dispoint, and other adjuncts of a town soon covered in the mountains of Morrow gathered around them, and Heppner becounty. The southern line of the councame a prosperous business community. tv extends almost to the north fork of In the years that have passed, and esthe John Day river, and good wagon pecially since it became the seat of jusroads will soon traverse the entire re-tice of a new county, it has grown and flourished and developed into a substan-Morrow county was named in honor tial and prosperous business center. Its of Hon. J. L. Morrow, one of its earli- business structures are substantial, and est pioneers, and still one of its leading the whole town presents a solid and perand most respected citizens, ever prom- manent appearance. On pages 772, 829 inent in advancing its interests. The and 830, are given engravings of the county is, as yet, somewhat isolated court house, school house, flouring mill from the transportation lines of the —one of the best in the state—several state, and this fact has been the great business blocks and private residences, cause of its retarded growth. With a and a general view of the town. From railroad through its agricultural por- these can be gathered a better idea of tion, the thousands of acres of arable Heppner than from any description of land, now vacant, would have been occu- its constituents. Nearly every line of pied and cultivated. As it is, immi- business is represented, and the two grants are now taking up claims there houses of Heppner & Blackman and without waiting for the railroad to show Minor & Dodson carry huge stocks of them the way. Among the branch lines goods, and are among the leading busiprojected by the O. R. & N. Co., is one ness houses of Eastern Oregon. The from Pendleton to Heppner, and north public school house is a new and comto the main line at Arlington. This will modious structure, and the school is be one of the first constructed by the maintained at a high standard. Many company, and work will probably be of the residences are large and ornamencommenced on it in the spring. This tal, and all new structures, of either a road will give Heppner and Morrow private or public nature, are first-class county transportation facilities equal to in every particular. Heppner will soon those of other regions, and lead to a become the most important town on a more rapid development of the resourc- branch line of the O. R. & N. Co., whose construction will give it a new impulse The county seat, and the only town of forward. There is no better business importance in Morrow county, is Hepp- point in Oregon, and the town is steadner, a prosperous and thriving business ily increasing its volume of trade. Its point on Willow creek. After passing newspaper, the Gazette, is a live pubthrough such an extent of partially oc-lication and an index of the spirit of encupied land as lies between the railroad terprise pervading the whole communiand Heppner, one is surprised at find- ty. Immigrants seeking land, and pering here a town of such extent, neatness sons looking for a live business point in and general air of thrift as is presented a rapidly developing region, are recomby Heppner. It was founded in 1872, by mended to the grassy hills of Morrow those honored and honorable pioneers, county and the thriving town of Hepp-J. W. REDINGTON.

#### THE LOCHS AND BENS OF SCOTLAND.

T a more genial season of the year, during the bewitching month of June, we made a journey through the far-famed Trossachs, by one of the coaches of the much-frequented route, entering upon it at Callander, a small village of Western Perthshire, near the point where the Lochs Lubnaig and Venachar unite to form the Teith. trip, coach and steamer alternating, passes through many of the scenes commemorated in "The Lady of the Lake," and we were hardly more than entered upon it before a hollow to the south was pointed out, by our communicative driver, as Coilantogle ford, the point where Roderick Dhu challenged Fitz-James to single combat, after having granted him, his enemy, life and protection—

See, here all vantageless I stand, Armed, like thyself, with single brand, For this is Coilantogle Ford, And thou must keep thee with thy sword.

Shortly beyond, we came in sight of Loch Venachar, and then followed Lanrich mead, the gathering ground of the Clan Alpine; the highland huts of Duncraggan; the opening of the deer forest of Glenfinlas; and the bridge renowned for the couplet—

And when the Brigg of Turk was won, The headmost horseman rode alone.

Here we reach the gentle Loch Achray, and where, indeed,

Shall one find, in foreign land, So lone a lake, so sweet a strand?

Its peaceful character still perfectly preserves and answers to the description of the poem—

There is no breeze upon the fern,
No ripple on the lake,
Upon her eyrie nods the erne,
The deer has sought the brake;
The small birds will not sing aloud,
The springing trout lies still,
So darkly glooms yon thunder cloud,
That swathes as with a purple shroud,
Benledi's distant hill.

Near Loch Acray, the road makes a sudden turn, disclosing the spur of the mountain which forms the entrance to the Trossachs proper, a wild scene of mountain, rock and wood, and near the entrance of the gorge, or defile, we are reminded of the spot where Fitz-James "lost his gallant gray."

King James V.'s ready participation in the popular amusements of archery, wrestling, hurling the bar, and other gymnastic exercises of the day, was one cause of his acquiring the title of "King of the Commons"—another, his attention to the interests of the lowest and most oppressed class of his subjects. For the purpose of seeing that justice was regularly administered, and frequently from a motive of gallantry, he used to travel in various disguises.

Until the present road was made through the romantic pass, there was no mode of issuing out of the defile called the Trossachs, except by a sort of ladder, composed of the branches and roots of the trees, which Fitz-James is represented as making use of.

And now, to issue from the glen, No pathway meets the wanderer's ken, Unless he climb, with footing nice, A far projecting precipice. The broom's tough roots his ladder made, The hazel saplings lent their aid, And thus an airy point he won, Where, gleaming with the setting sun, One burnished sheet of living gold, Loch Katrine lay beneath him rolled.

To attempt any description of this combination of Swiss, Welch and Columbia river scenery, "were but wasteful and ridiculous excess," when Scott, himself, has, in the opening canto of the Lady of the Lake, given us so complete a picture of the whole, one so beautiful and true, that even at the risk of prolixity. I venture to insert the words of the great magician-

Each purple peak, each flinty spire, Was bathed in floods of living fire. But not a setting beam could glow Within the dark ravines below, Where twined the path, in shadow hid, Round many a rocky pyramid, Shooting abruptly from the dell Its thunder-splintered pinnacle. \* \* The rocky summits, split and rent,

Form'd turret, dome or battlement, \* \* \* For from their shiver'd brows display'd. Far o'er the unfathomable glade, All twinkling with the dewdrop's sheen, The briar-rose fell in streamers green,

And creeping shrubs, of thousand dyes, Waved in the west wind's summer sighs;

And, higher yet, the pine tree hung His shatter'd trunk, and frequent flung, Where seem'd the cliffs to meet on high, His boughs athwart the narrow'd sky; Highest of all, where white peaks glanced, Where glist'ning streamers waved and danced, The wanderer's eye could barely view The summer heaven's delicious blue; So wondrous wild, the whole might seem The scenery of a fairy dream.

At Loch Katrine, we dismounted from our lofty seats on the coach, the only desirable ones for viewing mountain and lake scenery, introducing us often, also, to genial and informal companionship, and embarked upon the steamer running close by Ellen's Isle,

Where for retreat in dangerous hour, Some chief had framed a rustic bower,

And soon after gained a fine sight of Ben Venue, which rises to the height of two thousand three hundred feet. the west end of the lake at Stronachlacher, a most picturesque site, we disembarked and proceeded again by coach, through Glen Arklet, to Inversnaid, on Loch Lomond, a distance of about five miles.

Loch Lomond is, without doubt, the finest of Scottish lakes, being about twenty-three miles long, with its greatest breadth five miles. The hotel, at which we concluded to stay the remainder of the day and night, is charmingly situated on the border of the lake, which my bed room windows on one side overlooked. On the other, and just above the house, the Falls of Arklet, with its narrow foot bridge, on which Wordsworth met his Highland Girl, and whom he thus introduces to us-

Sweet Highland Girl! A very shower Of beauty is thy earthly dower! Twice seven consenting years have shed Their utmost beauty on thy head; And these gray rocks, that household lawn, Those trees, a veil just half withdrawn, This fall of water that doth make A murmur near the silent lake; This little bay, a quiet road That holds in shelter thy abode.

All this, except the maiden, yet holds one's delighted vision, but with an effect more charming than the poet's prosaic words produce. The concluding lines of the poem, those to the "Fair Creature" herself, have a truer poetic merit. A beguiling path continues on and up beyond the falls, to a point overhanging and overlooking a magnificent sweep of the lake and surrounding shores. A pleasant and favorite row from the hotel is to Rob Roy's cave, an arch shaped cavern, at the base of Ben Lomond.

Yes! Slender aid from fancy's glass It needs, as round these shores we pass, ' Mid glen and thicket dark to scan The wild Mac Gregor's savage clan.

This famous mountain is about three months, under the exasperatingly tyrthousand feet high, and the distance to ranical vigilance of Lady Douglas, whose the top, by pony, is reckoned four miles. castle yet stands, the only other build-The view from its summit is one of the ing on the island. We climbed to the finest in Scotland. The Frith of Clyde, window of Mary's room, from which she with the islands of Arran and Bute to made her escape by boat, through the the southwest, with the counties of Ayr, cooperation and devotion of young Sterling, Renfrew, Dumbarton and the Douglas, who afterward gave his life in Lothians. To the east, the windings of her defense, who had obtained the keys the Forth, with the castles of Sterling of Douglas castle, as well as of Queen and Edinboro.

quired nearly three hours by steamer, a tives had time to reach the opposite lovely sail, and from there we took rail shore at Kinross, and to distance their a well known incident in Scottish histo- Abbot," and rejoice that her long captivry—made the tour of its battlements, ity was solaced by the fidelity of her atwith its extensive view, including the tached Maries. distant fields of Bannockburn, over which rounds Mary was allowed to take her daily walk. Our attention was called to her initials, carved upon an opening in the wall, whence, and whence only, she was permitted an outlook. mired the palace of stone, built by James V., with many grotesque figures and other ornamentations, beneath which we were introduced to the dungeon of Roderick Dhu, in which, according to history, this Highland chief, this brave Black Roderick, was imprisoned and starved to death—a base requital of the magnanimity that had spared his captor's life, but whom Scott more mercifully represents as yielding, by slow debard, Allan Bane.

memorable trip, via the Devon railway, ried traveler, or a stone to indicate where Loch Leveer, to its lonely, ruined castle, complished. where Mary was imprisoned for many

Mary's, and by means of locking all From Inversnaid to Balloch pier re- doors, delayed pursuit until the fugito Sterling, in which ancient town we pursuers. The keys thrown into the visited, of course, the old church in lake were fished up many years afterwhich Mary Queen of Scots and her son ward. We have all had our sympathies James were each crowned—the old cas- enlisted for the beautiful and persecuttle with its Douglas room, so called from ed queen, in the thrilling tale of "The

> Edinboro', Scotland's capital, several times visited, and with ever increasing admiration, has been so often written. that every foot of its territory has become historic ground, and so needs no commendation of mine.

> Here, then, ends our Scottish tour, the delight of which, any attempt to portray I feel to be as unsatisfying as description must always fall short of reality. "Two and three died when five was born," is Carlyleish, but simple two and three are five is sometimes better, if its directness may lead the way to economize time and strength in travel.

We know that the fairy Thumbikins grees, to fever, his parting spirit soothed used to mark his way by flinging crumbs by the strains of voice and harp of the of bread and scattering stones as he went along; and if I shall have thrown From Sterling, a day sufficed for a a crumb now and then to refresh a weato Kinross, and thence by boat, pro- food may be found for those who can pelled by a couple of oarsmen, over the not travel, my aim will have been ac-

C. L. HENDERSON.

#### HOOD RIVER VALLEY.

ward from its fountain head amid the has to take a back seat. melting snows and glaciers of Mt. Hood, mountains and streams afford, and by a few miles distant. breathing the life-giving atmosphere.

ping and supply point for the many ly under fence, one hundred acres in

TT IS generally conceded, by those prosperous settlers in the valley, and whose travels render their opinions enjoys a good and increasing trade. The valuable, that the mountains of the valley is renowned for its fertility, for Pacific coast, from Alaska to Mexico, do the size and quality of its vegetables, not hold in their embrace a more beau- and the superior excellence of its fruits; tiful, salubrious and fertile valley than and in humidity is about midway bethat of Hood river. No more delightful tween the moisture of the Willamette or healthful place of residence could be valley and the dryness of Eastern Orehoped for, and none where nature more gon. Peaches are superior in flavor to willingly lends her aid to the efforts of those of California. Soft shell almonds man to surround himself with the beau- are equal to the famous ones of Chili, ties, luxuries and food products of the and apples are of such superior size and vegetable world. The river is a stream flavor, that even the Willamette valley, of pure mountain water, flowing north- that famous land of "big red apples,"

Among the most beautiful homes in and uniting with the Columbia about Oregon is that of Dr. W. L. Adams, at midway between the cascades and the Hood River, which is the subject of one dalles. Along its length, right through of the engravings. The Doctor is an the heart of the Cascade mountains, lies old pioneer, having driven his own ox a valley of remarkable beauty and fer- team across the plains in 1848. After tility, one of the most charming, health- nearly three years of travel, through ful and enjoyable summer resorts of the North, Central and South America, tak-Pacific coast. The mountains abound ing in the Sandwich islands, he selected in large and small game, and the river Hood river valley as the most desirable and its associate streams are noted for place for a home he had yet found. The the excellence and abundance of their air is of such a crystal clearness that trout. Many an invalid has restored Mount Hood, twenty-two miles southhis health, and many a man infirm with west, and Mount Adams, forty miles to age has almost renewed the vigor of his the north, both glistening with eternal youth, by surrendering himself to the snow, and both in plain view of the full enjoyment of the pleasures the house, appear as though they were only

The Doctor's place is located at the The railroad crosses the river near its forks of four wagon roads, half a mile mouth, and a short distance above is the west of the railroad depot. A beautiful charming little town of Hood river. It road, smooth and slightly ascending, is a thrifty village, whose general ap- lined with magnificent oaks and firs, pearance is portrayed in the engravings leads to it. It contains three hundred on pages 781 and 782. This is the ship- and twenty acres of excellent land, most-

for fifty miles around, selling whortle- rigating purposes, and to supply the ing from two to three thousand feet, few years. In front of the house is a farms and pastured with stock. The at a cost of \$2,500.00. To sum it all up, scene is grand, and to a poet, simply in- in the words of an intelligent lady artist describable. At the railroad depot, half just from Australia, "I have been all a mile from the Doctor's home, Hood over the world, and I never saw as beauriver empties into the Columbia. It ris- tiful a place as Dr. Adams has in Hood es in Mt. Hood snows, and goes roaring river valley." over the rocks with a voice that can be The tourist seeking a few days of rest hard and delicious. During the sum-tunity.

cultivation and one hundred and fifty in mer, the wind comes in strong, mild pasture, with a fine wagon road running breezes up the Columbia, direct from on three sides of it. The whole surface the ocean. Hot, relaxing weather is not has a gentle slope to the Columbia riv- known here. The country and climate er, where steamboats, flat boats and seem to be fascinating. People somepleasure boats, with Indian canoes, pad-times settle here for a time, when their dled by "Native Americans," after the migratory instincts induce them to go swimming deer, or who fish for stur- somewhere else; but they almost invarigeon, salmon and trout, all add to the ably return. The Doctor has a large orinterest of the view. To the north, chard, and will this fall set out over one across the Columbia, can be seen White thousand more trees. His place is sup-Salmon river, heading among the snows plied with numerous springs, two of of Mt. Adams, and winding through tor- which are strong enough to turn a small tuous ways cut through the mountains, turbine wheel—all cold, sweet water. and lashing itself into foam over huge One spring gushes from the hillside boulders, till it enters the Columbia. about eighty rods back of the house, Here hundreds of Indians are often having a fall of about eighty feet, and camped to catch and dry salmon for win- serves, through iron pipes, to supply the ter use, while as many as two thousand house with water. It also furnishes are busy gathering whortleberries at the abundant water for his carp pond and a foot of Mt. Adams. Besides what they sturgeon pond immediately below it. dry, the squaws visit the white settlers Besides this, there is left enough for irberries, cranberries, salmon and trout, barn lot and all of the fifteen buildings and bear, elk and deer meat. On either on the place. No mineral can be detectside of White Salmon river, running up ed by the taste, but it turns all wood with from the Columbia, are mountains ris- which it comes in contact to stone in a with large patches of prairie, dotted with marble fountain, imported from France

heard from the mountains above, till it in a paradise of nature, the overworked finally sinks to rest in the bosom of the business man seeking a relaxation from Columbia. Hood river is noted for its mental toil, the sportsman and the invatrout many of which are from twenty to lid, will all find all that heart can desire twenty-eight inches long. The waters in Hood river valley; while the immiof Hood river and White Salmon river, grant, seeking a place where patient toil fed by the snows of the mountains, are and intelligent industry may build a so pure and cold during the whole sum- home for himself and family, will need mer, that the fish taken from them are to look no further for the golden oppor-

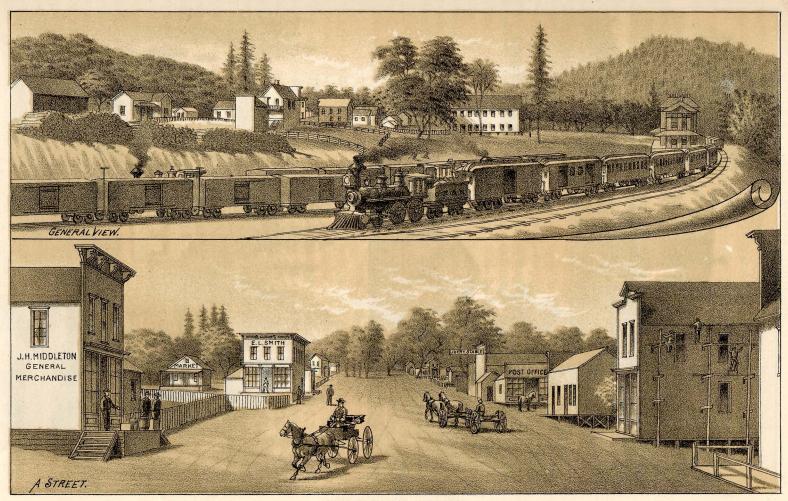
#### ARLINGTON, OREGON.

center, is Arlington, formerly Alkali.

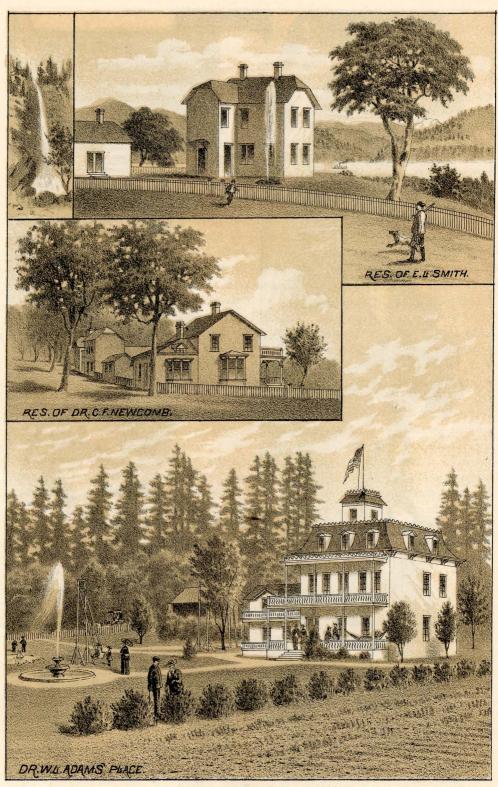
vantageous location of this one which inhabitants. horses and cattle, find here the most ad- Congregational and Methodist. vantageous point of shipment of proacross the river.

WHEN the line of the Oregon Rail- came here, built upon railroad land way and Navigation Company near the river, and beyond him the vast was constructed along the south uncultivated hills of Gilliam county. bank of the Columbia, a number of sta- Henry Heppner, M. V. Harrison and tions were established between Wallula Hall and Comfort followed immediateand The Dalles for the shipment of the ly, the first building being finished by products of the vast area of grazing and Mr. Harrison. These gentlemen, with agricultural lands lying back from the the exception of Mr. Hall, are still resiriver, and to be the forwarding point dents. The little nucleus thus started for supplies destined for the interior gathered around itself other business towns. Of all these, the only one that houses. Coffin, McFarland & Co. came has become a town of importance, and in the spring of 1883, E. N. Thomas & developed into a thriving commercial Son in the spring of 1884. These firms, together with J. W. Smith, comprise Arlington lies at the mouth of the Al- the leading mercantile houses, although kali canyon, forty-six miles east of The there are three other dry goods, gro-Dalles, and seventy-three west of Wal- cery, millinery store, etc., all doing a Topography has much to do with good business. To-day the town has the growth of towns, and it is the ad- between six hundred and seven hundred There is nothing lacking has caused it to grow and flourish while of the elements of a city. Building is others have not yet passed the age of being rapidly pushed forward. The one infancy. Many square miles of rapidly newspaper, the Arlington Times, is dodeveloping agricultural land, and the ing well. A new school house is nearly grazing ranges for thousands of sheep, completed. There are two churches—

Two years of age, the town was inducts and supplies. Not only is this corporated by the legislature at its extrue of a large area in Oregon, but of tra session, in the fall of 1883. At the the opposite side of the river, with same time the people voted to change which it communicates by means of a the name of Alkali for the more euphoferry. It lays claim to the trade of Gil- nious, and less suggestive, one of Arlliam county, and much of Crook, Mor- ington. Six years have passed since the row and Grant, as well as of Klickitat, first business buildings were erected, and the site has been transformed from In the fall of 1881, J. W. Smith, who a dreary waste of sand, sage brush and had been doing a general merchandise alkali, to a bustling, prosperous, expandbusiness at the Willows, about seven ing town of seven hundred inhabitants, miles east of this place, removed to Al- with side walks and shade trees, with kali canyon and began building a store. two banks, a school house, churches, He found one little house kept as a neat residences and substantial business stopping place for the few people who blocks. Some idea of its stability and



HOOD RIVER, OREGON.



HOOD RIVER, OREGON.

from the engravings on pages 711, 827 warehouses, they receive from the varand 828, which give a general view of ious stores or freight depot, loads of the town, and sketches of the ferry and goods and supplies, which they convey several business blocks.

When the town was founded, the vast stretch of rolling hills to the south and cure good prairie land, ready for the southeast were considered valueless, ex- plow, than is to be found in Gilliam cept for grazing purposes. It was not county. The flats along the creeks are long before it was discovered that a all taken, but vast areas of uplands, great portion was arable land of the fin- which have been demonstrated to be the est quality; that its dryness was more best wheat lands, and which receive the apparent than real, and that it was ca- most moisture from the clouds, are yet pable of producing excellent crops of open to settlement. Ascending the hill wheat, corn and other cereals, as well as south of Arlington, a table land region vegetables, melons and fruits. It began opens out to view, and as far as the eye to settle up rapidly, and in the past four can reach, in every direction, are to be years the gray vista of sage brush which seen fields of grain and comfortable stretched away from Arlington has been farm houses and buildings, all contribchanged to one of golden grain. Thou- uting to the wealth of the county, and sands of acres of grazing land have been especially to the prosperity of Arlingfenced in and brought under the plow. ton. Vast as is this area of farms, there Where, a few years ago, the jack rabbit is a still greater area of unclaimed land sported among the tufts of sage brush, lying beyond, inviting the settler to are now happy homes and fields of grain, make his home upon it. Mile after while the same breezes which then bore mile of this land, as good as any now only the mournful howl of the cayote, occupied, is used only as a range for now carry on their bosom the song of stock. This land, rising gradually from the reaper. The settlements have, in a the river, and improving in quality as measure, interfered with the stock in- it approaches the mountains, has not terests, by cutting up the range, yet been taken because other lands were these are still quite large. Especially more accessible to the railroad; but setis sheep raising an important industry. tlers are now rapidly coming in, and be-There are more sheep grazed in the re- fore many months it will all be occugion tributary to Arlington than in any pied. other in Oregon, and more wool is shiprailroad station in the state.

the county seat by designation of the of which, from Arlington to Heppner legislature, until definitely located by a and Pendleton, will no doubt soon be vote of the people, lies between Wasco built. The company has just negotiatand Morrow, and stretches south from ed a large sale of bonds. The money the Columbia to Crook and Grant coun-derived from these is to be devoted to ties. From all this vast territory, wag- the construction of branch lines, among ons loaded with wool and grain converge which the one mentioned is one of the upon Arlington, in whose streets they most important. Within a few years, form an almost continuous procession. Gilliam county will have as good rail-

prosperous condition may be derived After leaving their burden at the large into the interior.

There is no better opportunity to se-

Settlers need have no fear of permaped from this point than from any other nent isolation from railroads, as the O. R. & N. Co. has already projected two Gilliam county, of which Arlington is branch lines across Gilliam county, one road facilities as any in the state, and ington in the transportation system of better than many which are much older the state, and will give new impetus to and more thickly settled. The con- a town which is already recognized as struction of the line mentioned will one of the most thriving and enterprismuch enhance the importance of Arl- ing in the state of Oregon.

#### TO THE ROCKIES.

Stern Rockies! Monarchs of the ground Whose forms divide the heavens 'round, Successive dwelling, day and night, In tents of darkness and of light.

Or e'er the Indian pitched his tent Beneath thy shadows' swift descent, Or came with beast the leafy wood To break thy barren solitude, Or e'er the rise and fall of Rome, This was thy solitary home.

What brought ye forth? Where rest the powers That bade ye rise in living towers, High o'er the low, descending vale, And pathway where the lightnings trail?

Oh, rock-bound thoughts of Deity,
That lift to contemplation high
The heart of man! How tranquilly,
Deep in the ocean of the sky,
Close by where wander peaceful stars,
Ye hold your sway, and nothing mars
The joy of thy sublimity:
Save when the stirred hells beneath
(Deep-bounded gulfs, tempestuously
Upheaving) fire the hearts whose throes,
Like and enslaved nation's woes,
Panting for liberty's sweet breath,
Burst through thy rocky breasts in streams
Of flame!

LEE FAIRCHILD.

#### VIGILANTE TIMES IN WALLA WALLA.

during the few years immediately ing no permanent abiding place. and vicious of the human species.

was a favorable and favorite place for it was but slight. hundreds of them to spend the winter element among its population, the re- alone for protection. possible.

THE great rush to the Idaho mines tern Oregon and Washington Ter., havfollowing their discovery, in 1860, town and mining camp was overrun carried with it some of the most lawless with a transient element, of whom it and desperate characters which the pe- was impossible for the officers to keep culiar conditions of the Pacific coast had track. Miles of unsettled and unclaimdrawn hither. There were murderers ed land stretched out in all directions. and desperadoes who had fled from jus- offering secure range upon which stolen tice in the Eastern states, outlawed cattle could be grazed; and strangers "Greasers," from Mexico, and "Sidney with bands of horses and cattle were Ducks," from the penal colonies of Aus- constantly coming in, whose title to the tralia, and, in fact, outcasts from nearly property had to be assumed as good. every land beneath the sun. Their nat- Camped along the routes of travel and urally vicious characters had been de- in the shanty hotels of towns and minveloped almost abnormally by the dis- ing camps, were hundreds of men whose ordered condition of society in the Cali-sole visible property was a roll of blankfornia mines, and emboldened by num- ets. In such a condition of society bers and exemption from punishment, there was little chance for the detection they carried things with a high hand of criminals, and but little hope for wherever they went. Generally denom- their punishment when caught; for the inated "Sports," they were of all grades migratory habits of the people generalof humanity, from the well educated to ly carried the witnesses beyond the jurthe ignorant, from the most gentleman- isdiction of the court long before the ly and honorable gambler, so far as hon- case came up for trial. Only when men or can be said to appertain to so degrad- were caught in the act of robbery, or ing a business, to the most depraved when shooting occurred as the result of a sudden quarrel, and in the few cases Walla Walla was on the route of trav- where it was easily ascertained who el to and from the mines, the last great were the guilty parties, was there any supply point before reaching them, and hope of inflicting punishment, and then

The plea of self defense was a very season, whose rigors in the mines they flexible one in those days, when men were anxious to escape. With such an went armed and looked to themselves Disputes were pression of crime and enforcement of settled with the revolver and knife, a law were always difficult, and often im- custom not wholly dispensed with at the Lawlessness was rampant, present day, and in the many quarrels and the officers struggled against it in that arose it was not difficult for the sur-Thousands of men roamed round vivor to prove that he was defending the country embraced in Idaho and Eas- his life. Sometimes there was no sur-

vivor, and in many instances this was a ton for a murder committed by him a tual extermination, all bade them God- mittee in the Bannack mines hanged speed in their good work; but when thirteen men, some of them the most case presented a different aspect.

of men made their headquarters on the California, and at the time of his sud-Their ostensible means of support was Ray, Buck Stinson, John Wagoner, or the precarious one of gambling and sell- Dutch John, Spanish Frank, Jack Galing whisky to the Indians; but they lagher, Reed, Brown, George Lane, or were generally credited with much of the Clubfoot George, Haze Lyons, Boon horse and cattle stealing so prevalent at Helm and Frank Parish. A month lathat time. Among them were Brocky ter Bill Bunton was disposed of in the Jack, or Winter, George Ives, Clubfoot same manner at Beaver Head, and in George, or George Lane, Bill Bunton, July vigilantes near Burnt river hanged John Cooper, John Turner, Dave En- a halfbreed named Greenwood, a son of glish, Peoples, and other well known Old Greenwood, the trapper. These indesperate characters who inflicted their cidents show how universal was the feelpresence by turns upon Walla Walla, ing that citizens must rely upon them-Auburn, Boise City, Lewiston, Oro Fi- selves for protection, and that crime no, Florence and all the old mining could only be suppressed by the concamps of this region. Nearly all of certed action of all, unhampered by the these met their death within a few machinery of the courts. years, many of them at the hands of A list of the willful murders commit-

very satisfactory condition of affairs, few months before, and a month later Very little crape was worn by the com- offered a reward for the capture of Bunmunity at such times, and so long as ton, Clubfoot George and John Turner.

the sports confined themselves to mu- In February, 1864, a vigilance comgood citizens suffered at their hands the noted desperadoes of this region. They were George Ives, Henry Plummer, a During the winter of 1861-2 a gang desperate character from Nevada City, Touchet, Whisky and Copei creeks. den taking-off sheriff of the county, Ned

vigilance committees in various places. ted in and near Walla Walla would be a The vigilance movement was inaugu- long and black one, and yet the records rated in the fall of 1862, when the citi- fail to show that any punishment was zens of Auburn hanged two Spaniards inflicted, or, in many cases, that the and shot another, the latter for firing least effort was made to bring the ofinto the crowd duing the ceremonies fenders to justice. Highway robberies incident to the taking off of his two and cattle stealings were so numerous companions. Brocky Jack came to his that the officers paid no attention to death at the hands of A. I. Chapman, at them whatever. Added to this was the Slate Creek, in December, 1862. He fact that the jail at Walla Walla was so attacked Chapman with a knife, and re- poor a structure that the majority of ceived a blow from a hatchet that ter- prisoners broke out of it within a few minated his earthly career. The vigil-days after being confined. With but ante spirit first came to the surface at little chance for a prisoner remaining Walla Walla among the farmers and until his trial came off, and with no sestockmen living near the city. In May, cure place to confine him if convicted— 1863, sixty-six of them signed a remon- for in the absence of a territorial penistrance because no effort had been made tentiary each county had to take charge by the authorities to capture Bill Bun- of its own convicts-what encourage-

wrongdoers? The reader can not fail were the only ones not connected with to appreciate the chaotic state of soci- the organization or who did not approve ety. Robbery and murder were com- its actions during the first few months mitted, and the perpetrators went un- of its existence. whipped of justice; the pioneer farmer, laboring to establish himself in a wil- early in February, 1865, by requesting derness as yet unsubdued to the yoke of a number of characters who had no visthe plow, saw his horses and cattle dis- ible means of support, and who were appear and no one held responsible; suspected of horse stealing and other teamsters and packers on the roads, pas-kindred eccentricities, to find a more sengers and expressmen on the stages, congenial abiding place ere the week and travelers on the lonely mountain closed. Many of them complied with trails, were robbed, and often murdered, the request with an alacrity highly gratwith but faint chance of punishment for ifying to the committee. Hearing that the offenders; theft was committed in a few of these had gone to the ranch of the streets of Walla Walla in broad day a man named Gondon, on Mud creek, a light; men were garroted in their own select party paid that gentleman a nocplaces of business; nothing seemed se- turnal visit, but finding no one there but cure from the bands of plunderers who the man himself, gave him a week's infested both city and country. In four time to settle up his affairs and find anyears, but one man was convicted of other abiding place. They then promurder, and the unexpected verdict so ceeded three miles up the Walla Walla, displeased him that he took an early op- to the ranch of one Beauchemin, where portunity to escape from the jail. The they captured a halfbreed named Chas. people found themselves overrun with Fancy. This man was conducted a mile thieves, gamblers and desperadoes, and down the stream, where a vote was takno protection through the law was to be en upon the question of hanging him. hoped for. Men began to say to each By a majority of three votes his life other that it was about time something was spared, but nine o'clock the next was done to bring about a better condi- morning was fixed as the hour when his tion of affairs and the idea of a vigilance further presence would be exceedingly committee became very popular, espec- disagreeable. They then went home to ially among the farmers.

This idea was made a living reality A few days after this, Robert Wadby the quiet circulation of a pledge for dingham and Six-toed Pete knocked a signatures. A month was consumed in man down near the jail and robbed him perfecting the organization, and then of \$40.00. They were captured and the leaders announced themselves as lodged in the county jail, but friends of ready to execute all business in their Waddingham aided them to escape from line with neatness and dispatch. It is that frail institution a few nights later. claimed that at this time the organiza- As soon as this became known, the vigition numbered eight hundred men, and lantes scoured the country in search of carried on its roll the names of a major- the fugitives, and soon found them in a ity of the business men and honest citi- school house near Milton, busily emzens of Walla Walla, while the farmers ployed in freeing their limbs from the joined it almost to a man. The sports irons with which they had been secured. and the few law abiding citizens who Upon their return to Walla Walla, an

ment was there for the officers to arrest were opposed to mob law in any form,

The committee began its active career bed.

exciting time ensued. Many of the vig- sixty head of cattle from John Jeffries, ilantes wanted to hang them in a sum- on the Umatilla river just below the site was seen in the valley no more.

ters departed for a more inviting field of lev. operations.

of slipping out "in the silent midnight their reasonable demand.

mary manner, while the friends of the of Pendleton, and the owner tracked prisoners, and the sporting class gener- them to this robbers' range, near Walla ally, insisted that they be turned over to Walla. It was about the first of April the authorities again. Armed men of when he came to the city and procured both parties promenaded the streets, and warrants, which the sheriff and a posse a bloody conflict was imminent; but af- undertook to serve. One of the gang, ter keeping the prisoners under guard a called Doc Reed, who lived in the city, whole day, the committee finally turned learned of the intended raid, and hasthem over to the officers. The men were tened to warn his comrades of their dantried, convicted and sentenced to prison ger. When the posse arrived on the for life, and in default of a territorial ground, they found the robbers in full prison, were confined in the county jail. flight, and gave instant chase. Doc. Waddingham was soon declared to have Reed and Thomas Arnet were so closely been innocent by his companion in mis-pursued, that they hid in the brush ery, and was pardoned by Governor Ev- along Mill creek, to let their pursuers ans. Unable to endure the loneliness of pass by. Reed secreted himself beneath his lot after his fellow prisoner's depart- the overhanging bank, one of the posse ure, Pete took an early opportunity to passing directly over his head, the purmake the usual nocturnal exodus, and suer's life being spared because a pistol shot would have brought others to the Early in April, 1865, a party of vigi- spot. One of the gang, named McKenlantes paid a visit to Fred Swartz, com- zie, or Reynolds, was captured near the monly called Dutch Fred, on Walla old race track, three miles above the Walla river, and hanged that gentleman city, and immediately hanged, cursing to a tree for a brief time, to force him his executioners with his last breath. A to disclose some information they de- party of the vigilantes followed the catsired. In this they were unsuccessful, tle trail in the direction of Wallula, and and the next day the outraged man went soon found the stolen animals in charge to town and swore out warrants against of William Wills and Isaac Reed. They five of the men, but was unable to have summarily hanged these two and took them punished. The demonstrations of charge of the cattle. Of the gang of their earnestness of spirit and their pow- six, three were thus disposed of, and er to enforce their commands, had their Doc. Reed, Arnet and Sage Brush Jack effect, and great numbers of bad charac- escaped and never returned to the val-

A few days later the committee exe-There existed, at this time, a band of cuted a negro, known as Slim Jim. He cattle thieves, who were herding stolen was one of the hard characters whom beef cattle a few miles below the city. they had requested to depart from the A couple of butchers were in the habit city, but who had failed to comply with watches," and procuring a supply of meeting, a sentence of death was voted, beef for their stalls, at rates much below and that same night he was taken from the market price, to their great financial his bed, conducted nearly a mile south advantage, and the injury of their more of town and hanged upon a tree, which honest competitors. These parties stole is still called "hangman's tree." It is claimed by some that Slim Jim did not act with the organization, others, just as deserve this fate, and that personal en- good and substantial citizens, believing mity was the cause of his delivery into the object of the society not yet accomthe hands of his executioners. The com-plished, still persevered in their efforts mittee met in secret, the accused not be- to rid the country of its horde of thieves. ing present or allowed opportunity to make a defense; and upon what evidence had some difficulty about a land claim. the verdict of death was based, can never with a man named Wells, whose arm he be fully known. It is certain that he nearly lopped off with a drawing-knife. was given ample warning and failed to The vigilantes captured him after a long heed it.

the night of May 23, 1865, when an old result of this act was to discourage the man, named Saunders, was taken from prevailing idea that a man was justified his cabin by four of the committee, and in carving or shooting every one with in spite of the piteous appeals of him- whom he had a personal controversy. the committee having done the act, the the water. others felt obliged to sustain them; and For several months thereafter, the

July 21, 1865, a negro named Green chase, and strung him up to the limb of The next demonstration was made on a tree at the foot of the mountains. The

self and his aged wife, was perforated In the fall of 1865, a stage was robbed with bullet holes. His body was found near Burnt river, and a gold bar and next day near the mouth of the Tuma- quite a sum of money secured by the The reason assigned for this out- highwaymen. When one of the passrage was that Saunders had threatened engers arrived in Walla Walla, he claimthe lives of some of the committee; but ed to recognize one of the robbers in it soon transpired that the whole affair the person of William H. Lamar, a plaswas the result of a family quarrel, and terer, who had resided in the city for that the old man had done nothing to some time. A strict watch was kept entitle him to punishment. A majority upon the suspected man's movements, of the committee disapproved this hasty to see if he would not, in some way, furact of a few of their number, while many nish evidence that would convict him or of them at once severed their connection give a clue to the hiding place of the with the organization, desiring to have treasure. Finally, the vigilantes were nothing to do with a society whose mem- satisfied of his guilt, and decided that it bers could use it to settle their personal was useless to delay action longer. Late or business quarrels. Men who did not in the evening of October 31, 1865, Labelong to the committee were much ex- mar was decoyed to the edge of the city, cited and alarmed at the prospect of near the brewery on Second street, upon such a powerful secret organization sum- the pretense of examining a job of plasmarily disposing of men who had com- tering. Some of the vigilantes secreted mitted no crime, and every one who had themselves in the bushes along the a personal enemy in the committee had stream flowing past the brewery. As the fears that he, too, might receive an un- party came to the foot board across the welcome midnight visit. Of course, the stream, Lamar's companions halted and secrecy and mystery connected with the allowed him to cross alone. As soon as affair tended to exaggerate it in the he stepped out upon the board, six or minds of those not familiar with all the seven shots were quickly fired from the facts. The truth was, that members of bushes, and his dead body fell over into

though a number ceased thereafter to committee confined itself to quietly noti-

and no overt act was committed.

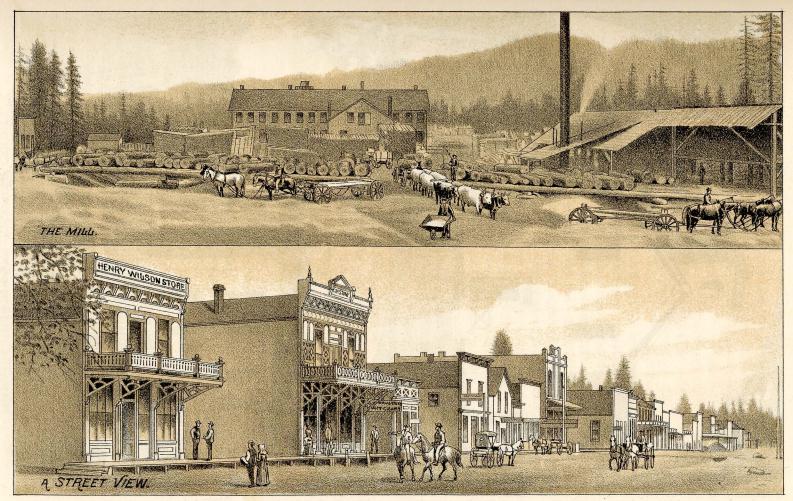
lowed him and dispatched him with two neck. more shots from the revolver. After Donahue's arrest, the excited sports tee, and it was fitting, that, when memthreatened to take him from the jail and bers could so take advantage of their hang him. Because Patterson was on connection with the organization to comtheir black list, the vigilantes endorsed mit such outrages upon peaceful citi the act of Donahue, and declared their zens with impunity, it should disband as intention of protecting him. The ex- having lived beyond the period of its citement was great, but the committee usefulness. Thereafter the committee was too powerful to be resisted, and four used its power only for the protection of months later they aided the prisoner to its members, and to prevent any official escape. In September he was arrested investigation of its conduct. In the in San Francisco, but the vigilantes times of its greatest strength, both politagain came to the rescue, and paid the ical parties had been brought under its expenses of releasing him from the toils complete control, and it dictated the of the law in that city.

made whereby it would be rendered still two factions, vigilante and anti-vigilante. more effective than in the past. A month In 1867, the law and order citizens by them and tried for the offense. The ter ended.

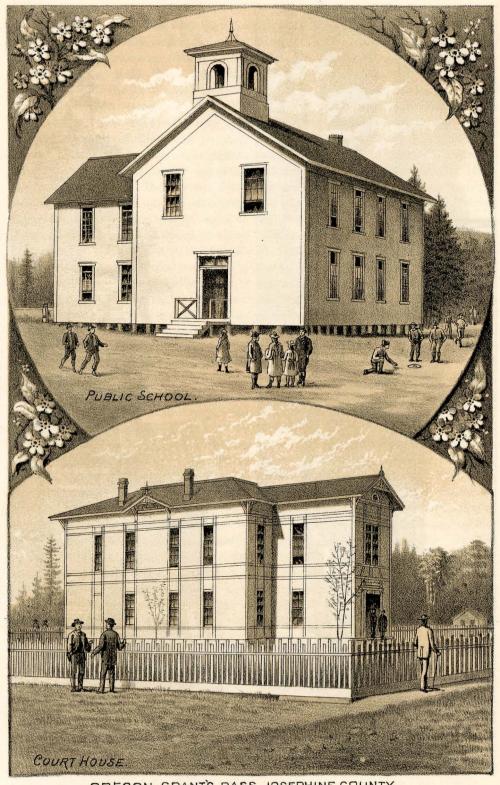
fying undesirable parties who came to family who were said to have suffered at the city, to take their departure again, his hands appeared at the trial and testified that he had done nothing beyond In February, 1866, Ferd Patterson, the making of an improper proposal to for years one of the most noted desperathe young girl's mother. Richa was acdoes on the coast, came down from the quitted of the charge and released from Boise mines. He expressed great con- custody by the committee, and for a tempt for the committee, and publicly time it was generally supposed he had insulted the head of the organization, taken his departure from the country; Thomas Donahue, one of the night po- but on the morning of July 14th, 1866, lice, had once arrested Patterson in Port- his headless body was found under a land, for the crime of murder, and when tree on the bank of Walla Walla river, the latter saw him here he expressed an the head being still suspended from a intention of killing him. Donahue heard rope secured to a limb of the tree above. of this threat, and decided to do the kill- It then transpired that four of the vigiing himself. Early in the morning of lantes, being displeased, for personal the fifteenth, he entered Boyle's barber reasons, with the acquittal and release shop and shot Patterson, who was sit- of Richa, had taken him from the farm ting in a chair and being shaved. The house where he was employed, and wounded man jumped up and ran into hanged him, the body remaining sus-Welch's saloon, whither Donahue fol-pended until it had been severed at the

This was the last act of the commitelection of county and city officers, and On the 9th of June, 1866, the commit- the selection of grand juries too blind to tee published a manifesto, calling atten- see these unlawful acts. It still maintion to the result of their efforts, and an-tained this political ascendency, the peonouncing that arrangements had been ple gradually arraying themselves into

later they made their last midnight raid. called a mass meeting, nominated an in-A man named Richa was accused of dependent ticket, and succeeded in electhaving attempted an outrage upon the ing the sheriff. The district judge adperson of a little girl, and he was seized vised no investigation, and thus the mat-H. L. Wells.



OREGON - GRANT'S PASS, JOSEPHINE COUNTY.



OREGON-GRANT'S PASS, JOSEPHINE COUNTY.

#### GRANT'S PASS AND VICINITY.

suddenly sprang up around it retained, the sufferer is in this climate." by common consent, the old name, al- Four years ago, when the town was the nature of the surrounding country.

very accurately:

XIII\_11\_2

N the days when the coaches of the terthan California, or the other portions Oregon & California Stage Compa- of Oregon, can offer, being a happy meny were the only public conveyance, dium between the dryness and droughts by land, from San Francisco to Port- of Southern California and the long land, there was a stage station at a point continued rains and drizzles of Northin the Rogue river valley where the road ern Oregon. For all inflammatory disskirts the foot of the hills on one side of eases of the nose, throat and air passagthe valley. It was called Grant's Pass, es, the mild, equable climate of the for the reason that there is a pass of Rogue river valley stands unsurpassed. that name in the mountains a few miles Nasal catarrh and chronic bronchial inbeyond. When the Oregon & Califor- flammations are very rare; and when nia railroad was extended from Rose- people from other sections of the counburg to Ashland, this intervening stage try come here thus afflicted, they are all station was, of course, abandoned, and, relieved, and many are permanently in the center of a beautiful and pictur- cured. Asthma, that scourge which esque valley near at hand, a railroad does not kill, but renders life not worth station was located, and the town which living, is almost invariably cured while

though it is manifestly misleading as to first laid out, there was not a house of any kind in sight. It now has about a Grant's Pass, now the thriving county thousand inhabitants, a fine court house, seat of Josephine county, possesses that a large, two story public school buildmost desirable of all good qualities of a ing, in which more than two hundred home, a mild, equable, healthful cli- and fifty pupils are in daily attendance, mate. Extremes of heat and cold are under the tuition of four competent comparatively unknown. There are no teachers. The course of study in the severe winds, no tornadoes, no cyclones. public school includes the academic What winds there are, come during the branches, which prepare pupils for adwarm months of July and August, but mission to colleges. Nearly all of the are never severe enough to be even un- churches are well represented in memcomfortable. There are no hot, sultry bership, including the Episcopal, Bapnights, and no sunstrokes. The rainfall tist, Methodist, Congregational, Presbyis never excessive, yet droughts are un-terian and Catholic. The Methodists heard of. The following observations of have a very neat church edifice, which a prominent and reliable physician sum at present is occupied by several denomup the characteristics of the climate inations. The Baptists, Presbyterians and M. E. Church South are taking ac-"It can be confidently asserted, that tive steps toward building houses of the climate of Rogue river valley is bet- worship, which will probably be completed before spring. The Episcopa- put of lumber for this year will be about

ification of his readers.

Pass. Both, on the inside, are finished they have turned their attention to this Pass. One is a fine brick building, and chiefly for the packing and shipment of the other is a frame, whose front, espe- Rogue river fruit. cially, is a pleasing example of what can be done in ornamental wood work, when and factory is assured by the fact that stables, a tin shop, blacksmith, wagon pine or manufacturing pine in this state and cabinet shops, and all the trades or- near enough to transportation to make

Among the industries demanding es-Door and Lumber Company, with its ex- located here, and give employment to a in 1885, by the organization of a joint Pass, at the foot of the heavy grades, of \$50,000.00. Its officers are: Presi- tant railroad operations. dent, Hon. J. C. Carson, of Portland;

lians and Methodists have, in addition, four million feet, while the business of large and prosperous Sunday schools. the factory will be increased one-half. The county paper, the Rogue River They employ in the neighborhood of Courier, is ably edited and published by one hundred men. Their lumber con-A. A. Allworth, who understands fully sists almost exclusively of sugar pine how to conduct a paper for the best in- and yellow pine, the latter receiving esterests of the community and for the ed-pecial attention on account of its beauty of finish. It is the firmest and hardest The town has eight large stores, well of soft woods, and is very similar, but stocked with groceries and general mer- superior, to the southern pine, so popuchandise. There are two drug stores, lar for finish in the natural wood in the which deserve more than a passing no- Eastern cities. The architects of Porttice, for the reason that they are more land are using it in large quantities for elegant in their finish and appointments that purpose. Another prominent feathan are usually found in towns much ture of this industry is the manufacture larger and more pretentious than Grant's of boxes. This is the first year in which in natural woods of native varieties, the work, yet they have already sold sevenwork being done entirely in Grant's tythousand boxes, which have been used

The permanent prosperity of the mill the architect is an artist in his profes- there are vast areas in Josephine county There are four excellent hotels, of sugar pine and yellow pine forests, two large furniture stores, an extensive while oak and laurel are also abundant. hardware store, two well stocked livery and as this is the only body of sugar dinarily represented in towns of equal it available, there is no limit to the possible growth of this splendid industry.

The machine shops and round-house pecial notice, we find the Sugar Pine of the Oregon & California railroad are tensive saw mill and large sash and door large number of men, who are among factory. This enterprise was originated our best citizens. The location of Grant's stock company, with a paid up capital makes it a prominent point for impor-

The center of the current of Rogue vice president and general manager, river is one of the corporate limits of Hon. H. B. Miller; secretary and treas- the town, and the stream is a factor of urer, H. C. Kinney. The output of lum- no small importance in estimating her ber from their mill for the year ending future prosperity. Rogue river is a December 31, 1886, was three million pure, clear stream, which, at low water feet. The factory products for the same stage, has an average width of two huntime aggregated \$40,000.00. The out- dred feet and an average depth of about factories, which would, undoubtedly, be broom factory. promptly established.

those who are breaking new land.

six feet. The progressive citizens are There is an extensive brick yard in agitating the question of a large water the town, where an excellent quality of ditch, for irrigating and manufacturing brick is made, and, therefore, the frame purposes. The preliminary surveys thus buildings that were erected when the far made, with this object in view, indi- town was started, are gradually giving cate a fall of ten feet to the mile, and way, on the business streets, to more imthat a twenty-two mile ditch, with a fall posing brick structures, which are a of six feet to the mile, will put water strong indication of the faith of our busover the entire town for purposes of ir- iness men in the permanent prosperity rigation, and furnish a fall of eighty feet of the community. The woods of the for water power. The immense advan- Josephine county forests make Grant's tages to be derived from such a ditch Pass a peculiarly favorable point for the can scarcely be realized. Those who manufacture of almost every variety of have any knowledge of the almost mag- wooden ware, and we expect soon to see ical increase in the values of land in factories established for the manufacportions of California, resulting from ture of tubs, brackets, fanning mills, irrigating canals, can form some idea of threshing machines, bee hives, step ladthe value of irrigation. It could be used ders, agricultural implements, and many over fifty thousand acres of land, now other things of a similar character. idle, which are tributary to the business Broom corn is grown successfully in of Grant's Pass, and would, judging by many places, and brooms are already similar results elsewhere, become mar- placed on the market in small quantivelously productive. It would also fur- ties. They are of excellent quality, and nish cheap power to many new manu- there is a fine opening here for a large

For many years, those who settled in A first-class grist mill, with improved Southern Oregon imagined that the hill appliances and machinery, would be an land was valueless, and, acting upon this excellent investment here. The writer theory, they devoted their attention exis informed by a prominent merchant, clusively to the low lands along the rivthat the amount of flour handled in ers and smaller streams. In so doing, Grant's Pass, for home consumption and they failed to discover what has been so tributary points, amounts to about two effectually learned in California, that car loads per week, and yet we have no the red land of the foothills is of the grist mill. It is true, there is not a very very best that can be obtained for fruit large amount of wheat raised in the raising. Owing to this blunder, arboricounty, but the reason is manifest to all culture has not, until recently, received who know the situation. Were there a de- the attention which it merits. A large mand for a larger supply, such as would portion of this country, and especially be created by a good mill, the produc- the foothill region, has proved to be the tion could, and would, be increased three natural home of the apple, pear, peach, or four times. Aside from the large prune, plum, nectarine, apricot and all amount of flour handled here, it is wor- the fruits that can be grown in a temthy of note that the price of mill feed is perate climate. Apple trees begin to higher here than almost anywhere else, bear in four to six years. The peach by reason of the large amount consumed will, in the second year after transplantby those engaged in lumbering and by ing, yield sufficient fruit to pay the purchase price of the trees and the cost of

Land Fruit Farm," a short distance from profitable. time is a blessing to the entire commu-cheaper than elsewhere. trees of the best varieties to those who timber. are planting new orchards. Mr. Carson establishment at Grant's Pass.

and prosperous home.

bottom lands. This industry is a new tioned the St. Peter's mine, on the di-

cultivation. Fruits on hill lands are one, but it is growing rapidly, and this grown without irrigation, and, in point year there will be a considerable output of size and flavor, are equal, if not supe- of fine hops. There is no better place rior to the same class of fruits grown in in the state for raising corn, hence hogs California. A. H. Carson, of the "Red are raised in abundance, and are very Timothy, red clover and Grant's Pass, has practically demon- alfalfa grow luxuriantly without irrigastrated the truth of the foregoing, by tion, on the bottom lands, but require taking up one hundred and sixty acres water when grown on uplands. Grain of red land in the foothills, which he of all kinds does well throughout the has cleared and devoted to fruit culture. county. Cattle find a good range the His is now one of the best paying prop- whole year, and need no protection in erties in the county, and at the same winter. Good lands can be bought here nity, because its nursery department will soon be worth over \$100.00 an acre, supplies vigorous, acclimated young which is now covered with brush and

A very important factor in the presinforms the writer that grapes of all va- ent and future prosperity of Grant's rieties, both native and foreign, do well Pass and the county of which it is the on the red soil of the foothills. He has capital, is to be found in the mines and raised, in the past three years, that ex- mineral resources. Careful prospecting cellent raisin grape, the white Muscat has established the existence of a belt of Alexandria, successfully, and will, of gold-bearing quartz ledges, commencthis year, plant ten acres to that variety. ing near Canyonville, in the southern An important fact not to be lost sight part of Douglas county, and running of, is the fact that the foothill land is south through Josephine and Jackson not so liable to frosts as the river bot- counties, to the Siskiyou mountains. toms. A great many new orchards are This belt is nearly fifty miles wide. No being planted, and it will not be long mines in this belt have ever been fully until there will be a large fruit packing developed, but so far as prospected, the chimneys of paying ore have grown The writer is informed that there are larger. The character of the work done still open to homestead and pre-emp- thus far in ledge mining has been of tion, large areas of red hill land, lightly the crudest and most primitive descripcovered with timber and brush, that tion. The result has been, that only high can be easily cleared by people of ener- grade ore has been worked at all, and gy and small means. It is, of course, to this very unsatisfactorily. The prosbe remembered, that to clear land, plant pects show immense bodies of low grade an orchard and wait for returns, neces- ore, which can be worked profitably and sitates the possession of some resources bring fortunes to those who work them, for self support during that time; but whenever capital overcomes its abnorthen, energetic men with a small amount mal timidity and places in them the of money can thus acquire a permanent proper machinery. Among the most noted of the ledges in Josephine county Hops are grown successfully, and of which give promise of large returns of the very best quality, along the river- gold in the near future, may be menriver from Grant's Pass, which in the dustries. templated.

only the magic wand of capital to yield and slate throughout the county. up their treasures to the world. These lem, "slickins." A safe dump is readi- golden opportunities.

vide between Grave creek and Covote ly found in our streams for all mining creek; the Jewett mine, just across the debris, without any injury to other in-

past yielded vast quantities of gold; the Gold is not the only mineral which is Steamboat mine, from which \$250,000.00 found in paying quantities in Josephine have already been taken; and S. Coyle's county. Large deposits of chrome iron mine, on Covote creek, in which the ore are found in all parts. Extensive dealready in sight is so promising that the posits of coal are found a few miles speedy erection of a quartz mill is con-down the river. Copper deposits are found on Illinois river and at the head In the past, the chief interest has cen- of Grave creek. There are also large tered in placer diggings, on account of beds of the finest quality of limestone the more prompt returns and lighter ex- and marble on the Applegate river, But even here, the work which are now being developed. The has been crude, and only the creek dig- mineral formation of our county is about gings have been worked to anything like thus: Commencing at the western extheir capacity. There are immense de- tremity of the county, we find sandstone; posits of gravel in various parts of the then comes a belt of serpentine; then, county, which are rich in gold, and await for the rest, we find granite, porphyry

Josephine county and its county seat gravel deposits are rendered a safer in- are new to the outside world, but the vestment, for the reason that our creeks advantages of this part of Oregon are so and rivers have so much fall, and are marked, that its future prosperity can therefore so rapid, that they forever in- be safely foretold, and it will soon be sure the miner against a conflict with filled with live, energetic, progressive the farmer over California's great prob- men, on the alert to take advantage of

HENRY L. BENSON.

#### THE PHANTOM FLOWER.

edged ability, also a botanist of good ter route. reputation, becoming recognized in the scientific world.

happen yet to detain him.

Once off, he made an effort to throw tractive little capital of the territory. isted in the busy world he had left.

fellow travelers an idea that he was ex- making him acquainted with his family, tremely lazy, as he listlessly watched one member of which proved a strong the varied scenery from his lounging magnet to attract him that way very position.

The fact is, he was very tired, and was his condition.

So, as the "iron horse" carried him or less unexceptionable. swiftly over miles of territory, he al- It was apparent after Dr. Bernard's lowed his mind to become almost a arrival, that he was a favorite escort in blank. It might have become quite so, all the little excursions planned for his had it not been for the frequent inter- entertainment, to show off the pretty ruption in the shape of a polite official spots which nature especially designed who requested his "Ticket, sir!" He for picnics, in Montana. did not plan his trip farther than to decide to make his first stop at Denver, and intoxicated him—he almost forgot where he found himsalf in about five the past in the present, and grew young days after leaving home.

He underwent all of the experiences

He made a trip to Leadville and min- entangled in her charms. ing camps in its vicinity. He visited He met her that evening and walked

A. Paul Bernard determined to take Colorado Springs and Pike's peak, and a well earned rest, in a trip to the several localities noted for scenery, and West, so he left his practice in was undecided whether to go to Califorthe hands of his classmate and friend, nia, or up into Montana, when a chance Dr. Raymond, a physician of acknowl- acquaintance led him to choose the lat-

So it came to pass that after a visit to Butte City, where he enjoyed a sight of Paul hastily packed a valise, and start- the largest mining camp in the world, ed on the first train after his friend ar- he "took in" several smaller camps of rived, almost afraid something might rising note, and found himself spending the national holiday in Helena, the at-

off all care and forget that sickness ex- He had letters of introduction to a prominent editor, who met him very He succeeded so well that he gave his cordially, and took him home to dinner, often thereafter.

Indeed, Miss Gertrude Fenton was physician enough to prescribe for him- an acknowledged belle in the most seself just what he would for a patient in lect circle of Helena society, and accordingly had a number of admirers, more

The delightful atmosphere charmed and light hearted.

He had now been in Helena about a common to tourists in the Queen City, month, and had made up his mind that and after about two weeks' rest and Gertrude must be his, or he must go sight seeing, he planned a little further. away before he became more hopelessly

home with her, and as they sat on the Fenton, a gentleman friend, Mr. Atwood, piazza, enjoying the rosy sunset clouds, and "the children," as Grace and Harry mountain zephyrs, and a glorious view, Fenton were called. he mentioned his plan of starting for the Flathead reservation. If she seem- heavy wagons, one carrying the tents ed sorry for his departure, he would try and bedding, the other the camp stove, his fate; if she was indifferent, he would food and cooks. go away at once—the sooner the better.

up a party to start in about two weeks. out together. Do say you will go, Dr. Bernard!"

trip."

to leave home. Meanwhile, he would each produced letters to be read. informing him of his intended trip, and and occasional exclamations. begged him to write at once.

nothing to say.

Dr. Bernard found it very enjoyable, to their pockets. especially as he fell in with another tourist, from San Francisco.

the Fenton party would start for the him of my intended trip to the park, and park, but did not see Miss Gertrude, as this is what he says about it—" she was out when he called to announce his return.

The next morning the start was delayed long enough to get the early mail, and Paul received a letter addressed in Dr. Raymond's handwriting. He did not stop to read it, but joined the others at the rendezvous, and did not think of it until they were several miles out on He occupied a seat in the the road. carriage with Gertrude and a young lady friend, and her cousin, Archie Grayson.

Besides the carriages, there were two

The road on which they started out He could not discover her feelings was one over which they had often gone, thus easily, for she exclaimed at once— on various little expeditions, and there "Going away - now, Dr. Bernard! was nothing new in the way of scenery Oh, no! You must go with us to Yel- to attract their attention, for the first lowstone park. No one should come to day, so they chatted and joked inces-Montana and miss that. We are getting santly—as merry a party as ever started

In the midst of the fun, Gertrude "I'll go," said he, promptly. "I am suddenly remembered that an unread astonished that I had planned any other letter lay in her duster pocket, and drawing it out, was about to ask to be Before he left, that evening, he had excused while she read it, when, to their agreed to join them the day they were great amusement, her three companions go, as he had planned, to Flathead lake. lence followed for about five minutes, He wrote to Dr. Raymond that evening, broken only by the rustle of the letters

"I have something here that will in-Of the trip to Flathead lake, we have terest you all," said Paul, as the others, having read their letters, returned them

"This letter is from Dr. Raymond," he continued, "my friend who has my He arrived in Helena the day before practice in charge this summer. I wrote

> Paul turned over the first page, found the place he wanted, and read.

And so you are really going to Yellowstone park! I congratulate you. I spent some time amidst its wonders, two years ago, and I can truly say I never enjoyed so much in the same length of time. I want to ask a favor of you-one that will greatly aid me, and at the same time give zest to your trip. When I was at the falls, in the park, I was one day wandering around the grove in which we were camped, and stumbled on the loveliest little glen imaginable. Of course, interested as I am in botany, every plant attracts my notice, but in this glen I found one I had never seen before-in Another carriage held Mr. and Mrs. fact, I believe it was not described. In my

and a few leaves, and hurried to the tent for my manual. As I had thought, I could not find it. I easily traced it to the Campanulacea, but could find no description of the plant. sat down at once and wrote off a description, but wanted the root, both to describe and preserve, so I ran back to the glen and looked and looked—all in vain! I could not find that plant, nor any like it, either there or anywhere within a radius of a mile. I went back to the tent and glanced into my press to see the flower—it was not there! I searched everywhere to see if I had carelessly mislaid it. I asked my companions. No one had seen it but myself, and if I had not written its description which I still have—I should have thought I had dreamed of it. We went, next day, to the geysers, and were unexpectedly hurried away, so I never had another chance to look for the plant. Now, I wish you and your companions would try to find that flower. Whoever finds it shall have it for a namesake. Do not forget that. The glen in which I found it was about quarter of a mile from the upper falls, in the grove through which you pass to reach the lower falls. It is to the left of a little rustic bridge, as you go to the lower falls. I will copy my description-

"Characteristics of the Campanulacea. — Plant nearly two feet high, graceful. Leaves linear and waxy in appearance. Beautiful bell shaped flower, of the rarest rose color, larger than most flowers which it resembles."

You see, Paul, the flowers of this order are usually blue, sometimes white, so if it does belong there, it is a wonder. It is a beauty, at any rate, and if you do not find it, I shall make a special search for it next summer.

around.

- "Won't it be fun!" exclaimed lively Belle Shannon.
- "I shall find it," declared Gertrude, positively.
- "Indeed you shall not," cried Belle. "Doesn't my name entitle me to the right of discovery?"
- "If you do find it, all right," responded Gertrude, gaily.

them to their first night's encampment. could inspire a skillful pen.

To most of the party it was not a nov-

haste and excitement, I gathered the flower elty, for in the West it is not uncommon to make up a party, and camp out in some levely spot for days and weeks, devoting much of their lazy leisure to fishing.

> But to Paul Bernard, who had spent a busy life, and who had had but few "outings," the scene had all the charm and fascination of novelty, as well as its own bewitching beauty, to bewilder and intoxicate him.

> He wandered off alone, and when weary, seated himself on a huge rock, and looked dreamily at the dim outlines of the mountains, where patches of snow gleamed white through scattering fir trees, and the stars seemed to rest on their crests.

> Seemingly almost at the foot of the range, but in reality several miles away, was the brilliant campfire, lighting up the circle of tents and vehicles, and the various groups, some seated on logs and stones, telling stories and singing songs, some quietly meditating. The cooks and drivers were bustling about their duties, and altogether it was a lively and beautiful panorama.

He gazed until he heard Archie Gravson call his name, and he realized that he was giving his friends a fright. He hastily joined the group at the fire, and excused himself by saying he was so in-Paul folded his letter and glanced terested in watching the pretty picture they made in the firelight.

> His excuse was accepted amidst much fun, and they all prepared to retire.

> Several days passed in a similar manner, and when thoroughly tired of riding, and satiated with mountain scenery, they entered the confines of the Yellowstone park.

It is not my purpose to describe minutely the beauties and wonders amid And so, in pleasant conversation and which they reveled for the next few music, time passed rapidly, and brought weeks, although no more worthy theme

Following the advice of a tourist

friend, they first visited Mammoth hot gevsers are certainly wonders, but for then disappeared. grandeur, nothing equals the Grand canvon of the Yellowstone."

rect.

what they are—beautiful and wonderful ing, in all, about twenty minutes. -and were there no greater wonders, from across the continent.

The gevsers were all on their best be- of three thousand miles. havior, and our party saw every one of smaller ones.

They camped about a week in the upper basin, and explored all the pretty each eruption is a wonder. spots within reasonable distance, between gevser eruptions.

ful always takes precedence, on account not through yet!" of his reliability.

four days, when, one evening, just at tourists agree is the grandest of all." sunset, everybody heard the guide call—

"The Grand! The Grand!"

ure-seeker, the lady and her maid, the to take a day and a half. Chinese cooks and Irish drivers, crowdadmiration.

then suddenly sank into the crater.

Before the spectators had time to give springs, then the various geyser basins expression to their disappointment, the and Yellowstone lake, and lastly, the water and steam again shot up, two hunfalls and canyon, "for," said the friend, dred and fifty fet into the air, and stood. "in that way you reach a climax. The a solid, sparkling column, a full minute,

The people laughed and clapped their hands, and as if in response to their en-Our party found his statement cor- core, again the column shot up, wavered, stood and glistened, and disappear-The hot springs, seen at first, seem ed. This was repeated eight times, tak-

Many of them had seen the rainbow they would be considered worthy a visit in the spray. All were pleased, and declared that sight alone was worth a trip

"Grand! Grand!" they all cried, and the larger ones in eruption, and many agreed the geyser was mest appropriately named.

No two gevsers act at all alike, and

"No wonder this is called 'Wonderland!" exclaimed Gertrude, the last The Grand seemed the most satisfac- evening of their stay in the basin. "Just tory in its display, although Old Faith- think of all we have seen; and we are

"And tomorrow," said Mr. Fenton, They had been in the upper basin "we start to see what the majority of

They camped next night on the bank of the Firehole river, not far from the Every occupation was dropped, and crossing opposite the Marshall house, in all ran, as if for life, or fire, and found the lower basin, and started for the falls themselves a panting, promiscuous as- early the next morning. By hard drivsemblage, on the rocks near the geyser. ing and camping late, they made the trip The learned scientist, the mere pleas- in one day, although most parties prefer

They camped, as near as they could ed close together to see the whole of it. locate it, where Dr. Raymond did, and Age, station and nationality faded away found it a charming spot. The young before that spectacle, and all united in people had looked for the unknown flowan involuntary, unrestrained burst of er, thinking it might grow anywhere in that altitude. They had not been suc-There first appeared a column of hot cessful, so far, but determined to find it water and steam, about two hundred in the glen Dr. Raymond had described. feet high, that played up and down in So, in the intervals of viewing the falls the sunset light, like a huge fountain, and canyon, they haunted the glen, all to no purpose, it seemed.

the canyon had not been exaggerated.

"It couldn't be!" declared Belle, enthusiastically. One day she sat down at Point Lookout, on the cliffs, and attempted to write a description for a friend.

"Imagine-no, that is out of the question-try to imagine yourself with me, sitting at the edge of the cliffs, gazing down fifteen hundred feet to the turbid Yellowstone, seeming, at that depth, placid, motionless, noiseless, appearing like a lady's sash, more than a dashing, roaring river; then up to the falls, where the water comes pouring over a precipice of nearly four hundred feet. The rainbow.

artist can copy the Master here.

of the place.

redations of man.

this awe-inspiring spot.

a few verses, although she forbade me, down and ran out to a spring close a

agreed that the beauty and grandeur of under pain of her displeasure. I brave it to you-

- 'In maddened haste, the water falls Down, down the rough and rocky height, Its emerald sheet, by cruel walls, Is dashed to foam of snowy white.
- 'Then, gathering up its shattered pearls, It hastes away in reckless glee, Until again its flood it hurls Down awful depths, o'er bank and tree.
- ' And now the foaming, dashing spray Boils up in rage at baffled race, While sunbeams kiss the drops in play— And lo! a rainbow takes their place.'

"Here Gertrude comes now; I must put up my writing and look innocent."

The party had been encamped at the greenish flood is lashed into a snowy falls several days, and decided one more foam, and in the spray is a brilliant day must suffice, although not one was ready to leave. No one had found the "And now look at the coloring of the flower, and as Gertrude walked out of cliffs. Every shade and tint nature em- the tent that evening alone, she resolved ploys about such work is represented, to devote the little remaining daylight blended as no artist could do it, and no to one more search for the plant so ardently desired by Dr. Raymond. She "I wish I could make you see it, but was walking carelessly along the glen, it is indescribable. You must see with gathering a fern here and there from the your own eyes, to comprehend a fraction rocky crevices, taking deep breaths of of the beauty, grandeur and solemnity fragrant and invigorating air of woods and mountain, and humming a favorite "On the opposite bank, evergreens tune, when a gleam of rose color caught supply the one color lacking on the cliffs. her eye. She jumped forward with more Below us, on this side, but detached, are haste than grace in her excitement, and sandstone pillars, on top of which eagles -yes, there it was; the rose-colored, build their nests, and thus defy the dep- bell-shaped flowers, with shining, waxy leaves. She caught her breath, and her "I might look over one or more of eyes danced with triumphant joy. our eloquently written guide books and remembered, even in her excitement, quote for your benefit, but you can that the botanist wanted a whole plant, read them for yourself' As for me, I and, taking out her pen-knife, she dug must confess, I lose ideas and words in down, and soon had it entire, in her hands. She looked around for more, "At my request, Gertrude gave me a but saw none, so she marked the spot peep into her portfolio a little while ago, where it grew and hastened back to and among the sketches, I came across a camp. No one was there, but she heard few verses she wrote last evening de-voices of some of them near by, at a fascriptive of the river and falls. I quote vorite fishing pool, so she laid her plant

hand to get some water to put it in. She returned immediately, but the plant was me by surprise, you see." gone and she could not find it high nor low. She knew no one had been in the supposed you could see-" tent, for she was in sight of it all the time. It was too vexing. No one would ery gentleman who was civil to me, to believe she had found it, and they would be in love with me," declared the girl. bother her unmercifully. She would not "Now, would it?" tell—she would— But here she broke down in her meditations and began to "but-" sob. She was so engaged that she did not hear a step outside, and Paul's dis- "Find that flower tomorrow, and bring mayed "Why Miss Gertrude!" brought it to me in the evening, and say again her, startled, indignant, blushing and what you have just said—" disheveled, to her feet.

- "What is it?" said Paul, tenderly.
- " Nothing. I mean I shan't tell," stammered Gertrude.

Paul looked distressed, and Gertrude, peeping through her fingers, saw it and relented.

- "Its that miserable flower Dr. Raymond wants. I found it and lost it,' she cried.
- "Found—and lost it!" echoed Paul, blankly.
- "Yes," she responded, a little testily, " and you do not believe me. I did not believe any one would."
- "Oh, yes," said Paul, "I believe you; but how was it?"

Gertrude related the whole affair, and Paul listened with a grave face.

- "It's bewitching, isn't it?" laughed tain ramble. Gertrude, with her usual good nature.
- added, drawing near.

ish manner-

- "Wait, Dr. Bernard, you have taken
- "Have I?" queried honest Paul. "I
- "Oh, it would never do to imagine ev-
- "No, I presume not," agreed Paul,
- "Wait," again commanded Gertrude.
- "And you'll say yes?" said Paul, eagerly.
- "It will dispose me to be favorable," replied the girl. "No more now, please, find me the flower."
- "I'll find the flower if it is on the earth," declared Paul.

Gertrude could not help shivering a little as she thought of her mysterious plant, and turning, met her mother and the children coming in.

Neither Paul nor Gertrude spoke of the flower to the others, but next morning, while the drivers and cooks were picking up, ready to start away, Mr. Fenton and Paul had a conversation, which resulted in another day's stay, so the gentlemen could take a last moun-

After they had gone, the ladies strolled "I guess so," said Paul, "but never about, wrote, sketched and lounged, but worry over so small a thing. Why, do the day seemed intolerably long to Geryou know?" he added, "I feared you trude, and she walked out by herself had met with real trouble, or an acci- toward evening, unconsciously rambling dent, and I was—well, frightened; for to in a different direction from any she had tell the truth, Gertrude, I can't keep ever taken before. Suddenly, in a most still any longer. I love you dearly, and picturesque spot, she came upon a man all that concerns you concerns me. Can —a stranger—sitting on a rock and I hope that you return my love?" he cleaning a gun. His long hair, untrimmed beard and odd clothing pro-Gertrude put up a detaining hand, claimed him to be a hermit. Indeed, and, blushing rosily, said in her coquett- his shy manners when he caught sight of Gertrude, standing, half frightened,

and transfixed with surprise, confirmed fell down a precipice, and knew no more. her impression of his recluse life.

he spoke, his refined, well modulated One of them had found me. My associtones and choice language discovered ates found out where I was, but, obliged him to be a gentleman.

turned his bow and said-

strayed from our camp just below."

replied the hermit, still standing. "Take I left Livingston for the East. When I this seat," he added, pointing to the rock reached home, I found—" he had vacated.

She sat down, remarking, "We were impatiently, "Well!" to have gone today, but the gentlemen wanted one more tramp."

Then it occurred to her to ask the nantly. man, apparently at home here, about the sion today is to find that flower."

said-

"So you, too, are in search of the ing lover." phantom flower."

"Phantom flower!" repeated Ger- me Mr. ----" trude. "Is it—that?"

He smiled. "I call it so. I, too, the stranger. have had an experience with it. Three years ago I came with a party of friends to this spot. We were all gentlemen, and a merry crowd. Before I left home I asked the girl I loved to be mine, and she promised me an answer on my return. I felt confident what it would be, and was correspondingly happy. One day, in yonder glen, I found the flower you describe. It was so beautiful, I determined to press it and send it to my Margaret. I pressed it, but when I went next spring, and have lived as a recluse to pack it I could find it nowhere. I -hunting in the mountains around determined to get another plant, and Henry lake, in the winter, and camping started out next day for that purpose, here, summers. There is my home." but searched in vain. At last, as I was about to give it up, my foot slipped, I weather beaten A tent in the shelter of

When I came to myself, I was in a tent He arose and bowed gravely, and when belonging to a large party, lately camped. to return home, I was left to the care of Gertrude was puzzled, but she re- these kind strangers. I was ill a long time, and delayed the party, but was fin-"I am afraid I am intruding; I have ally removed to the hotel at Mammoth springs. Then I had a relapse, and it "Yes, I knew there was a party there," was cold weather before, pale and thin,

He hesitated, and Gertrude struck in

"I found Margaret married."

"Married!" echoed Gertrude, indig-

"Married!" repeated the man. "She strange flower. So she told him of Dr. had not heard from me. My compan-Raymond's experience and her own, de- ions had told her of my accident, and scribed the plant, and added, with a laughingly added that I was in luck, as slight blush, "And Dr. Bernard's mis- there was a pretty girl in the party in whose care I had fallen. She conclud-The stranger listened attentively, and ed I had gone back on her, in expressive slang, and married an old, despair-

> "Well!" said Gertrude. "Pardon

"Weatherby is my name," supplied

"Thanks! I am Gertrude Fenton, of Helena," replied the girl. "I was about to beg pardon for expressing my belief that she did not love you at all, or, at any rate, was not worthy of you, if she could not wait to know your fate."

"That is my conclusion at last," said Mr. Weatherby.

"And since then?" queried Gertrude.

"Since then-Well, I came west the

Gertrude looked very curiously at the

a rock, and the camp kitchen in the lit- of agitation, and heard her father saytle grove.

the sylvan host, abruptly. "An old In- No, there she is, alone," he added, as dian told me a legend about it just a she came up. few days ago."

that's delightful."

"Yes," he said, "long ago, in his tribe, there was a beautiful maiden, who asked Archie. was betrothed to the son of a neighboring chief, but she loved her playmate, ing," replied Gertrude, tremblingly. an adopted son of her father. The old chief was determined to marry her to specimens, he said," explained Mr. Fenthe young brave of the allied tribe, so ton. one day, toward evening, the maiden stole away from camp and met her lov- up," cried Archie. er in that glen. In their despair they cut his own throat. The maiden's glance. friends discovered them. She was buried on the spot, but his body was thrown something is wrong, can I assist you?" over the cliff into the river. Once every Whoever picks it will be happy in love, him. but the flower always vanishes the instant it leaves the hands of the one who gathered it."

"What a strange, weird story!" ex- hurt," said Mr. Fenton, anxiously. claimed Gertrude. "Of course it is not of a specimen, and I guess Dr. Ray- erby, reassuringly. mond must solve the mystery if he wants it."

to reply, when they distinctly heard a spair. voice calling-

"Gertrude!"

"That's Archie! Oh, dear! gentlemen have come back, and I have alarmed them all. Good-bye! Thanks girl. for your story. Call over this evening, direction of camp.

As she approached, she saw evidences

"It is strange! But he may have "But about that flower," remarked come back and gone out with Gertrude.

"What is it?" she demanded, faintly, "A legend!" cried Gertrude. "Oh, as she rapidly noted Dr. Bernard's absence.

"Has Dr. Bernard been with you?"

"No, I haven't seen him since morn-

"He left us about noon to look for

"We must go at once and look him

Mrs. Fenton hurriedly ordered lunch, agreed to die together, so he shot her and just then a figure approached-Mr. with a fatally poisoned arrow, and then Weatherby, as Gertrude knew at a

"Pardon me," he said. "I judge

"Mr. Weatherby, papa," said Geryear this flower blooms straight out of trude, "I just met him, he is acquaintthe heart of the faithful Indian maiden. ed here." She glanced inquiringly at

"Yes, indeed," he responded.

"One of our party, Dr. Bernard, has disappeared. We fear he is lost or

"I will join you. I know all the retrue, but the flower is an uncanny sort gion here like a book," said Mr. Weath-

The search party set out in about ten minutes, and Gertrude ran into the tent Mr. Weatherby smiled, and was about and threw herself down in abject de-

> Belle followed her. "What is it, dear?" she asked, soothingly, laying The her hand on Gertrude's heated brow.

"I've killed him," cried the wretched

Belle stared at her friend in honest won't you?" Gertrude called out over amazement, but she was quick, and inher shoulder, as she sped away in the tuitively guessed a good share of the

"Probably he has only wandered off,"

him soon."

and soothed her friend so well that at general explanations followed. about midnight they all dozed a little.

gun, and were in a fever of impatience, recruit, which they were advised to do until, about an hour afterward, Mr. by the physician who came over from a Weatherby appeared, leading Dr. Ber- neighboring camp to set his arm. nard, who looked pale and worn, and carried his arm in a sling.

Forgetful of everything and every- by the glowing camp fire. body, Gertrude answered his wan and "Hush! Never mention the subject pleading smile by rushing up to him to me again," said Gertrude, impatientand throwing her arms about his neck. ly, and then, with feminine inconsisten-He kissed her warmly, then both stood, cy, she told him Mr. Weatherby's story, he confused and she blushing rosily, and repeated the Indian legend. while the others stared.

prettily—

should answer, and so—

congratulated the pair.

At last, Paul was able to tell how he faint and exhausted, until Mr. Weath- such thing as a phantom flower."

she hastened to say, "and they will find erby found him, signaled the others, and bound up his arm, and led him back to She wisely abstained from questions, camp. Soon the others came in and

Paul was petted and nursed, and they About daybreak they heard a signal waited three days for him to rest and

> "But I didn't find the flower," said Paul, that evening, as they sat quietly

Two weeks later, the party, increased Gertrude recovered herself and said, by Mr. Weatherby, was back in Helena.

The recluse, attired in a fashionable "Dr. Ber—Paul, I mean—asked me suit, with hair and beard trimmed, was a question last evening I did not answer, an addition to Helena society, and the but the accident proved to me how I belles were pleased with his attentions, but it was Belle Shannon who induced She stopped, and they all laughed and him to forget Margaret, and there is to be a double wedding at the holidays.

Dr. Raymond says he is going to the got bewildered and lost, and wandered the park next summer, and find that around until in the dark he fell and flower. "For," says he, "I've seen it broke his arm. He lay where he fell, and held it, and, of course, there is no

F. A. REYNOLDS.

#### ALBANY AND LINN COUNTY.

chief city of Linn county. Its selection is increasing yearly in volume. by the Oregon Pacific as its point of the best water powers in the West, the junction with the Oregon & California, Santiam river, supplies an abundance of and the site for large round houses, power for manufacturing, which is alwhich are in construction, has drawn ready utilized by a number of indusmuch attention to its advantages as a tries, chief among which is the large business point. fallen upon Albany unearned, but is the Co., a complete roller mill, manufacturresult of the enterprising spirit of its ing standard shipping brands of flour. citizens, who subscribed liberally to in- As a manufacturing point, Albany posduce the Oregon Pacific to bridge the sesses many advantages of location, be-Willamette at that point and make the cause of its situation at the junction of city its chief center of traffic on the east two great railroad lines. side of the river. This same spirit of direct outlet by rail to Eastern Oregon enterprise is shown in other directions, and beyond, to all points south and and is bearing fruit in the prosperity north, and to the two ocean shipping and rapid growth of the community, ports of Yaquina and Portland. The Oregon Pacific is now being operat- in easy reach are vast forests of fir and ed fifteen miles east of Albany, and is cedar, and groves of alder, oak, maple under contract for construction beyond and cottonwood. Thousands of sheep the summit of the Cascades. Another are at hand to supply wool of the finest year will see it as far east as Snake riv- grade, while cereal, fruit and vegetable er, and before a second shall roll around, products are obtainable in unlimited it will meet, at Boise City, another road quantities. From the very nature of from the East, making one more trans- things, Albany must become an importcontinental route. Albany will then be ant manufacturing and business comthe place where freight and passengers munity. by this new line will connect with lines On pages 809 and 810 are presented creased fully twenty-five per cent.

Albany is well built up with substan-

MONG the growing towns of Ore- county buildings are brick structures. gon, none occupy a more promi- and cost about \$50,000.00. Business in nent position than Albany, the all its branches is well represented, and This distinction has not Red Crown Mills of Isom, Lanning & It will have a

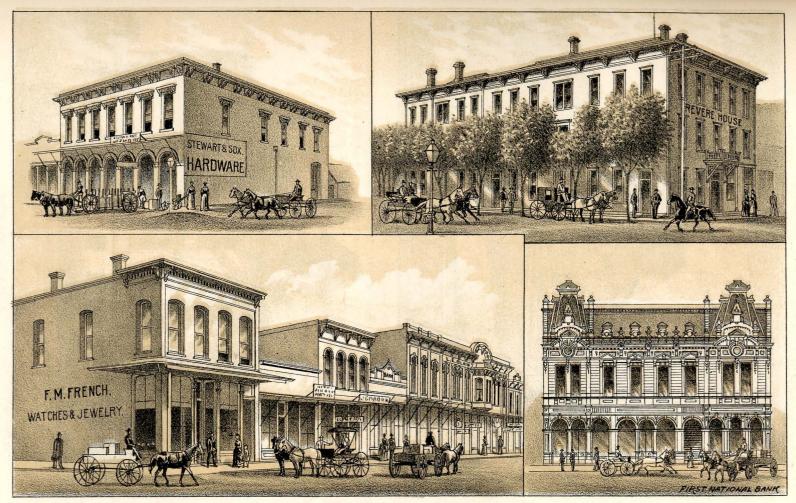
reaching points both north and south, engravings of several of the business and will, of necessity, become of great and public structures of the city, includimportance in the transportation system ing the school house and new bank buildof the coast. The city now has a popu- ing. These are evidences of business lation of three thousand, which will, by prosperity and enlightened enterprise, the time the road is completed, have in- which speak volumes for the city and its people.

A glance at the surrounding and tribtial business structures, and many neat, utary country will give a good idea of and even handsome, residences. The the city's position. Much of the region ous and populous in the state.

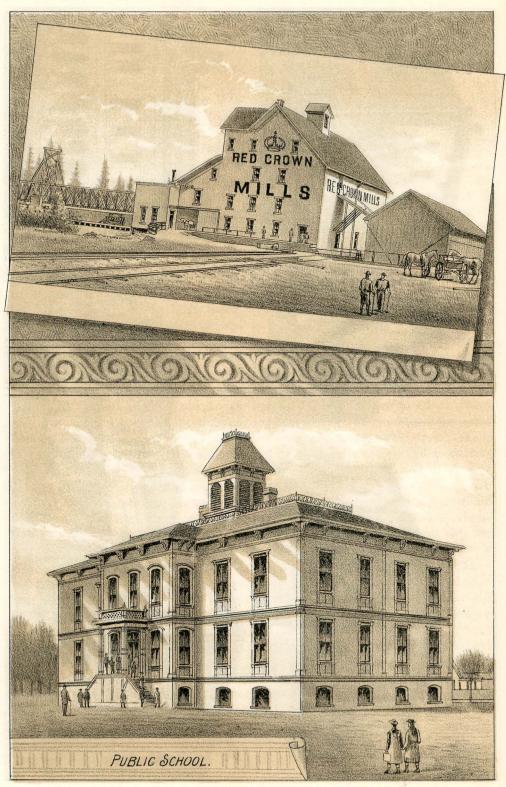
ers. This belt is from twelve to twenty-portation facilities both by rail and boat. five miles wide, and is one of the finest As in other counties in the valley, the wheat and oat growing regions in the vacant government land is confined alstate. East of this is a belt from ten to most exclusively to the foothills and twenty miles wide, which is hilly and mountains. Improved lands in the valleys, in which are many quiet, pleasant varying from \$15.00 to \$40.00 per acre, homes. The uncultivated lands are, for though many farms would, if sold at all, the most part, covered with brush and command a higher figure. The desiratimber, such as oak, fir, ash and maple, ble land in the foothills, and in sections the next belt, comprising the remainder more removed from market and transof the county, and extending to the sum- portation, can be purchased at from \$5.00 mit of the Cascade mountains, is a mountain \$25.00 per acre. There is consideratainous region, almost wholly unsettled, ble land well adapted to hop culture, and, in fact, generally unfit for settle- and that industry has already taken a ment. It is covered with large forests strong hold upon the county. The Oreof fine timber, which, in time, will be- gon Pacific is opening up a strip of comcome extremely valuable. The entire paratively unsettled land, which will county is finely watered by large streams, soon be occupied and rendered among of which the principal ones are the Wil- the most valuable and productive in the lamette river, North Santiam and South county. Much of this is government Santiam. Besides these, there are nu- and railroad land, to be had on easy merous small streams, all rising in the terms, and all will be directly tributary Cascade mountains, and emptying into to Albany when brought under cultivathe Willamette or its tributaries. The tion.

west of the Willamette is directly tribu- water in these streams is clear and pure, tary to the city, by boat rail and wagon; and furnishes abundant water power for but its leading territory is the county of manufacturing purposes. The Oregon Linn, one of the largest, most prosper- & California R. R. enters Linn county on the north, about six miles east of the Linn county extends from the Wil- Willamette river, and runs about ten lamette river to the summit of the Cas- miles southwest to Albany, and thence cade mountains, and lies between Marion south and southwest about thirty-two and Lane counties on the north and south, miles to Harrisburg, a mile above which having Benton for its neighbor west of point it crosses the Willamette, and passthe river. In its area of about twenty- es on south through Lane county. There four hundred square miles, it embraces is a branch road from Albany east to bottom lands, high prairies, foothills Lebanon, a distance of fifteen miles, and mountains, having the most exten- where it connects with the narrow gauge sive prairies in the Willamette valley, road running west of, and parallel to, The best agricultural part of the county the Oregon & California. The Oregon is a strip, or belt, bordering on the Wil- Pacific is being constructed eastward lamette river, an open, fertile prairie re- through the mountains. These roads, gion, thickly settled with thrifty farm- with the Willamette river, afford trans-

undulating, diversified with small val- lev section can be purchased at prices



BUSINESS BLOCKS, ALBANY, OREGON.



ALBANY, OREGON.

#### Northwestern News and Information.

being made to erect another mill on the famous dle was found near it. It is said that Casto Granite mountain mine, in Montana. The com- took samples of his find to San Francisco, pany has a cash surplus of \$350,000,00, which where it was assayed and found rich in silver, will be more than ample to put up a one hun- but the prospector never returned. dred stamp mill of the best pattern. When this is done, it is estimated that the mine will earn \$400.000.00 a month for its stockholders, mon River Mill & Mining Company has been who are nearly all residents of St. Louis.

gold bearing quartz has been discovered on the and E. M. Hunt, of Tacoma, and C. G. Higbee, south side of Camas prairie, near what is called of St. Paul, are named as trustees for the first the fir grove, in the Wood river region, Idaho, six months. The capital stock is \$50,000,00, in The find is creating considerable excitement in one hundred shares. The company proposes to that region, and also attracting a good deal of construct forty-ton reduction works one mile attention from prospectors. twenty claims have been located, and lots of operation by early spring. They will also put in prospecting is being done. The ledges are said a saw mill of twenty-five thousand feet capacito be well defined and rich in gold. Assays ty, and will conduct a general miners' supply showing \$500.00 to the ton have been made.

est placer diggings found by the early miners to turn their treasures into bullion, and next of Montana, were on Nevada creek, in Deer year will, no doubt, witness great development Lodge county, but they were abandoned be- in the Salmon river district. cause no water could be obtained to work them A company of Helena men, of organized to work this ground by the hydraulic process. The company owns six hundred acres of land, and will bring water upon the ground by means of an expensive ditch from Blackfoot river.

THE GRANITE MOUNTAIN.—Preparations are named Casto, as an old pick with decayed han-

SALMON RIVER REDUCTION WORKS.—The Salincorporated at Tacoma. J. M. Buckley, assistant general manager of the Northern Pacific. GOLD DISCOVERY ON WOOD RIVER.—A belt of ex-Lieut.-Gov. Chas. E Lawton, B. R. Everett Already about northwest of Salmon City, and have them in st re. This enterprise is just what is needed to develop the wonderful wealth of the Salmon NEVADA CREEK PLACERS.—Some of the rich-river country. Hundreds of claims are waiting

LAKES UNION AND WASHINGTON.-The canal which Col. Broadwater is president, has been connecting Lakes Union and Washington, on the northern boundary of Seattle, has at last been completed. The canal is but a quarter of a mile in length, but has cost \$40,000.00. It will be enlarged and improved until the largest steamers plying on Lake Washington can pass through and come to the dock at Seattle. Its QUARTZ DISCOVERY AT KATCHEZ LAKE.—A. G. chief business will be the passage of logs from Baker, J. A. Doll, E. J. Sharp and J. J. Sny- Lake Washington to the mills on the bay, and der reached Ellensburgh, W. T., a few days a boom of one hundred and fifty thousand feet ago, from a prospecting trip on the headwaters was sent through the second day after the waof Katchez lake. They met with considerable ter was let in. On more than one occasion success, and brought with them samples of ore government engineers and high officials have from three different locations, known as the recommended that the government secure Mer-Last Chance, Hazel and Mountain Blossom. cer's island, in Lake Washington, for a navy They report a thirty-inch vein on the Last yard, and construct a ship canal from Salmon Chance, assaying from \$160.00 to \$600.00 in sil- bay to Lake Union, and from Lake Union to ver, but quite base. Hazel is about the same, Lake Washington, but up to this date the matbut no assay has been made of the ore taken ter has rested in the recommendations, so far from this vein. The Hazel is supposed to have as the government is concerned. Speaking of been located twenty years ago by a prospector the enterprise, one of the projectors remarked: "This is the gimlet hole, which the governship canal in the near future."

of \$200,000.00 are already guaranteed.

Montana's Grain Product.—It is truly wonderful to note the increase of the grain product continent.—Rocky Mountain Husbandman.

MONTANA COAL FIELDS .- It is known, through ment will bore out larger, and make a great the medium of geological surveys, that a coal field two hundred miles long exists in Montana, reaching from the Big Horn mountains, in Cus-IRRIGATION SCHEME IN YAKIMA.—Articles of ter county, to the British line. The evidences incorporation of the Sunnyside Irrigating Canal of the vastness of this coal bed have been oband Land Company were filed this week with tained by explorations and developments. These the territorial auditor and the auditor of Yaki- explorations and developments have been exma county. The capitalization of the company tensively made at Livingston, Timberline, Bozeis \$500,000.00, divided into five thousand shares, man, Sand Coulee, Rocky Fork, Rock Creek and of \$100.00 each, and the objects named in the other places, from which large quantities of articles filed are briefly as follows: To build, motive-power coal have been shipped, as well maintain and operate an irrigating canal, which as the very best of gas coal, from some of these shall have its head at, or near, the present head mines. It has, therefore, been practically demof the Konnewock ditch, and to carry water onto onstrated that Montana has, beneath her surthe Sunnyside country; to build, maintain and face, as large a coal field as any state in the operate canal or other freight boats on said union; and one, too, that will be the great facstream; to do a general milling business; to tor in developing other resources of the territolocate townsites; and to transact a general real ry to that state of boundless riches that will be estate business. The canal is to be twenty feet the envy and admiration of the world. With wide on the bottom, and five feet in depth. The gold and silver as the staples, and coal and gas incorporators are I. N. Muncy, of Dayton; J. G. as the adjuncts, there is no earthly intelligence Evans, of Yakima; and Fred. C. Pittibone, of that can foresee the greatness of that future of Whatcom. It is understood that the incorpo- Montana that shall supply the resources and rators have business relations with capitalists, attractions for a half dozen transcontinental whereby subscriptions to the stock in the sum railroads that will come within her borders for the long haul of bullion, concentrates, ores, supplies, etc.

BITTER ROOT VALLEY.—The grade of the Misof our territory within the past few years. It is soula & Bitter Root railroad will be completed impossible to give a guess as to what the crop to Corvallis by the 1st of December, and trains at the present time amounts to, as we have no will begin running at once. At present the road accurate system of gathering statistics, yet we is simply intended to handle the traffic of the are safe in asserting that Gallatin valley alone Bitter Root valley, which is one of the richest grows more grain now than was produced by and most beautiful valleys in Montana. The the entire territory before the completion of the population of the valley is rapidly increasing Northern Pacific railroad. The entire yield at through the influx of a most desirable class of that date was set down at about five million settlers from the east. Farming is being opened bushels, but Gallatin county produces a great up on a busines-like scale not before known in deal more than this now, while the rest of the the valley, and a great deal of attention is paid territory has increased its yield in like propor- to fruit growing. Over one hundred thousand tion. But the end is not yet. The greatest in- fruit trees were sold in the valley this year. A crease of the grain crop has been along the lines number of mines of known value are being deof our several railroads, the Northern Pacific, veloped, and it may be said that the mining inthe Montana Union, and the Utah & Northern. dustry is just about to start up in the Bitter The facilities for reaching market by rail have Root country. Among the oldest and best been the chief cause of this, and now that we known mines there, are the Elizabeth, Curlew have the Manitoba and Montana Central, we and Sweathouse. All the laterals of the Bitter may expect to see another grain belt stretch Root lead to large bodies of excellent timber, itself across the country. The agriculture of the and lumbering will be an important industry country is, in reality, just in its infancy; but there. The prospects are that the new railroad things are favorable for a rapid advance, and will handle a profitable traffic from the begintime is not far distant when the now sparsely ning. It will be a popular route for tourists and settled valleys of these mountains will rival the camping parties, as the game, fish, hot springs productions of the finest grain regions of the and magnificent scenery of that favored section will prove irresistible attractions.

MOUNTAIN HOME AND SOUTH BOISE CANAL. ——merely a large crack in the lava—with jagged that the project is feasible, and will no doubt visit from a photographer or an artist. Perbe completed. He thinks it will require not haps, in time, a hotel will be erected at the more than twelve or fourteen miles of ditching, spring, and our caption, "The City of Rocks," and when that is accomplished, at least seven- *Inter-Idaho*. ty-five thousand inches of water, at the dryest season, can be made to flow over this valley and be utilized at the will of the husbandmen. It is estimated that fifty thousand inches of water will readily irrigate one hundred thousand acres of land of the character of that surrounding Mountain Home. There is another source from which great results to the county and profit to the canal company, other than irrigation, will follow the completion of this work. There are hundreds of bars along Snake river that will pay to mine when water can be obtained. The surplus water from the canal could be used for this purpose, thereby giving remunerative employment to thousands of men. Seventy-five thousand inches of water flowing over these rich lands, and large saw mills at the mouth of the canvon to cut the splendid timber floated down the canal from the mountains, simply means twenty thousand people in Mountain Home, inside of one decade.-Range and Valley.

THE CITY OF ROCKS.—Among the curious, out-of-the-way places in Idaho, few are more strange and weird than the City of Rocks. Few travelers have seen it. It is on a lonely trail between Camas prairie and Clover creek. The old-timers dubbed it "City" with their knack of hitting upon striking appellations, but it is far from being a city in the ordinary acceptation of that term. Its houses are huge masses of rocks, and its inhabitants, if it has any, bats and ghosts, elves and gnomes. The trail runs through the midst, winding back and forth at the foot of the gloomy masses, like some narrow passageway in ancient Thebes.

mixture. There are arches and cones, perpentions, in the way of extracting ore, smelting dicular walls and Chinese pagodas, and repre- and mine developing, are being prosecuted with sentations of all things upon the earth and be- the most satisfactory results. The Tuscarora neath it. As the belated traveler sees these Mining and Smelting Company is scoring the outlandish shapes closing in upon his path, and best success ever attained by a company in wonders what gloomy defile lies yet before him, that camp, or in the county, when the limited he can hardly avoid a superstitious shiver of time it has been operating is taken into considdread and a desire to be out of it. He is grate- eration. The Tuscarora Company was recently ful when he finally comes out upon an opening incorporated with a capital stock of \$400,000.00, and a spring, the only water for miles around. in four hundred thousand shares, at \$1.00 per Below the spring winds a narrow, deep canyon share. The incorporators are W. A. Clark, G.

Major Meacham, in charge of the survey of the sides and full of shadows still more dismal than Mountain Home and South Boise canal, states those of the "city." The place is well worth a fluming and tunneling to reach Canyon creek, will head a chapter in some tourists' guide.—

> A THOMPSON'S FALLS MINE BONDED.—Another big mining deal was closed to-day, between Samuel Allison, party of the first part, and Hubbard & Nelson, parties of the second part. The mine involved in the deal is known as the Joe Williams mine, in the Thompson's Falls district, located by Williams & Allison, of the Cœur d'Alene country, and named for the former, now deceased. Mr. Allison made good terms with the parties, the bond on the mine being \$64,000.00, with a heavy deposit of forfeit money, and runs until April 10th, the terms being that if three assays then made in San Francisco, Salt Lake and Denver, taking the lowest assay made, shall make as satisfactory a a showing under development of the ledge as made by work already done, the San Francisco parties will take the property at the purchase price specified in the bond. Mr. Allison had had some experience in bonding the Winnemucca, which the parties abandoned, leaving the work in bad shape, so he exacted such conditions in this case as his experience taught him were safe. It is a matter of general gratification that San Francisco capital is coming into this country, because it is not timid, and those who advance it are practical men. They know what they are doing and are not afraid to push things. Mr. Allison also sets a good example to mine owners in not allowing parties to place a bond on a mere speculative venture, to sell if possible within the life of the bond, or failing in this leave it in bad condition.—Spokane Chronicle.

THE TUSCARORA MINE.—At Argenta, the near-The architecture is a most unaccountable est camp to Dillon, Montana, mining operaat the rate the smelter is running now its yearly product will amount to \$1,000,000.00 in bullion, which for a small single furnace plant, is an extraordinary output. Manager Rockwood says the company has shipped to the railroad within the last ninety days, one million nine hundred and eighty thousand pounds of bullion and ore. A larger plant is necessary, and the company contemplates the erection next spring of large works, patterned after the works of the Grant Smelting Company, of Omaha. The apparently inexhaustible reserves of ore certainly justifies the contemplated movement of putting in large works, and the building of a branch line of railroad to Argenta, which would pass within a few miles of the dump piles of the New Departure, Kent, and other large producing mines of the Blue Wing district.—Dillon Tribune.

steel-pointed alpenstock. abrupt. All vegetation ceased at the height of that carry the island on its orbit. three thousand feet above the track. Once the snow line was reached, the greatest care had to

E. Rockwood and J. G. Hammer, of Butte. forthcoming departmental blue book. Mount The furnace of the company is rolling out large Stephen is in plain view from the line of the quantities of silver-lead base bullion daily, and Canadian Pacific, and is one of the great scenic attractions of that popular route.

HENRY'S LAKE.—Henry's lake is one of the wonders of the Rockies. Directly on the summit of the continental divide, in a depression, or gap, called Targee's pass, not far from the boundary line between Idaho and Montana, is Henry's lake, so named in honor of an old trapper, who made his home on its borders for several years in the enjoyment of sweet solitude. Henry's lake is oval in shape, and has an area of forty square miles. It is entirely surrounded by what appears to be solid land, and one really concludes that it has no outlet. On the west side lies a level meadow, which floats on the water, and the hidden outlet is beyond it. Near the rim of the basin, which at no distant day must have been the pebbly beach of the lake, is a shallow pool, out from which flows a creek -the source of the North fork of Snake river. CLIMBING Mt. Stephen.—Mount Stephen, the A species of the blue joint grass, of luxuriant crowning mountain of British Columbia, and growth, floats upon the water and sends out a the second highest peak in the Rockies, is ten mass of large, hollow, white roots, which form thousand five hundred and twenty-three feet a mat so thick and firm that a horse can walk above the sea level. It was scaled this sum- with safety over the natural pontoon. The demer by Mr. J. J. McArthur, of Aylmer, who for cayed vegetation adds to the thickness of the two seasons past has been engaged in making a mat, and forms a mold in which weeds, willows topographical survey of the Rockies. On his and small trees take root and grow. Back from venturesome journey, Mr. McArthur was ac- the new border, the land is firm and supports companied by an assistant. A start was made pine and aspen trees of small growth. An island at daybreak, the ascent occupying the best part of the same turf foundation floats about the of one day. Their outfit was trifling, consisting lake. The floating body of land is circular, and of a camera, weighing two pounds, and a trans-measures three hundred feet in diameter. A itory light, an astronomical instrument, and willow thicket thrives in the center, inter-The climb proved spersed with small aspen and dwarf pines. The difficult from the start, as the ascent was very little trees catch the breeze and are the sails

BIG HORN OIL FIELDS.—The oil fields of the be exercised, as a false step on the ice might Big Horn basin, lie just south of the Montana have been followed by fatal results. Mr. Mc- line, and a short distance east of the Rocky Arthur led the way, and strapped around his Fork & Cooke City railroad, and will undoubtwaist was a thin rope connecting him with his edly be penetrated by a branch of that road in assistant. This precaution had to be taken, as the near future. The oil is known to exist crevasses and corners in the ice existed at every throughout an area of forty by eighty miles, turn. Proceeding along cautiously, an enor- and there is good reason to believe that it exmous glacier was successfully surmounted with tends to within a few miles of the Northern Pathe friendly aid of the alpenstock. Only a few cific. In fact, the old settlers who came in by minutes were spent at the summit in taking a the Bozeman trail, between the Yellowstone few photographic views. A longer stay was and Pryor mountains, used to grease their wagout of the question, owing to the lateness of the ons with a black, oily stuff that oozed out of hour and the necessity of getting down before the ground in the neighborhood of Pryor river. nightfall. The descent was made without acci- There is a great deal of petroleum in Wyoming, dent. Several of the views may appear in the but that in the Big Horn basin is, by far, the

ranchers of that region burn it in their lamps, creek. and say they have used worse stuff that was exhaustible deposits of kidney-shaped hematite British Columbian. iron, great ledges of marble and limestone, and beds of asphaltum. Natural gas escapes from the ground in various parts of the oil fields, and the precious metals exist all through the surrounding mountains. Probably no railroad in America has a more promising field in which to develop business than the Rocky Fork & Cooke City railroad.

Mr. T. M. Hamilton, of one-hundred-mile post, had been seen by them. One of the Indians arrived from the interior yesterday. He re- said, that while hunting one day in that unports the strike of an extraordinary rich quartz known section, he came across an immense ledge on Cayuse creek, made by a man named track, sunk to a depth of several inches in the Gould, and his partner. For a long time past, moss, and from the description, as the Indian nuggets of gold have been found in pieces of marked it out to him in the sand, it much requartz in that vicinity. Gould made up his sembled an elephant's track, and was larger mind that there must be rich ledges there- around than a barrel. Upon striking it, the Inabouts, and prospected the country thoroughly. dian followed up this curious trail, which to all One day he came across some moss-covered appearance was very fresh, and tracking from rock, and scraping the moss away, knocked a one immense stride to another for a distance of piece off the rock with his hammer. The re- some miles, he came in full view of his game. sult was surprising, for on examination thin And what game! The hunter gave one look, threads of native gold were to be seen running then turned and fled as though pursued by the all through the stone. To make sure that there evil one. He described it as being larger than could be no mistake, a hole was drilled at haz- Harper's (the post trader's) store, with great, ard in the ledge, and the borings washed in a shining, yellowish tusks and a mouth large gold miner's pan. A line of gold, visible to the enough to swallow him at a single gulp. He naked eye was left in the pan after the wash- said the animal was undoubtedly the same as ing, and as this operation was performed in the were the huge bones scattered over that secpresence of Mr. Bell, of Clinton, there can be tion. If such an animal is now in existence, little doubt as to the wealth of the ledge. and Mr. Summers has no reason to doubt the There is much excitement in Clinton over this veracity of the Indians, as other Indians, and

purest yet discovered—so pure, in fact, that the find, and a rush has been made for Cayuse

The Island Mountain mine is spoken of very sold to them for refined oil. So far these oil favorably, and it is yet expected to yield its fields have attracted but little attention from owners a handsome profit on their investment. the outside world, and those who live in the ba- Another rich discovery of gold quartz is reportsin seem more intent on raising big melons ed from Black Jack gulch, in Cariboo, but full than in making fortunes out of oil. A few particulars of it had not come to hand when claims were located by the discoverers of the Mr. Hamilton left home. The Horse Fly mine, flowing oil springs, but from lack of means and which has been closed down for a long time, is cheap transportation, they have not attempted being opened up by Mr. Hooper, who has unany development. The flowing oil springs lie bounded confidence in its ultimate success. He from eighty to one hundred and forty miles has now fourteen men building a saw mill, also south of Billings, which is the post office for a number of men working on the claim buildthe settlers in the basin. All sides of the ba- ing wing dams and making other preparations sin, except the north, are shut in by precipi- for active operations in the spring. Hr. Hooptous ranges of mountains, and the whole of it is er has shipped about eighty thousand pounds practically a portion of Montana—as much so of machinery, etc., to his claim during the past as is the National park. The country between summer, which shows he has every confidence the Big Horn and Rocky Fork is one vast store his mine will pan out well. There is general house of minerals, including enormous beds of activity in mining circles all through the intergypsum of all grades, that cut across the coun- ior, and the operations next spring promise to try from Pryor mountain to Clarke's Fork, in- be on a much larger scale than ever before.—

LIVING MASTODONS IN ALASKA.—In conversation with Mr. D. H. Summers, formerly of Denver, Colorado, who came out this fall with the first party of miners from Forty Mile creek, we learn that the existence of living mastodons near the headwaters of White river was not the mere fabrication of Western furriers, but that the Stick Indians had positively told him that Quartz Discoveries in British Columbia.— not later than five years ago such an animal

This certainly would be a great field for the sci- Colonist. entist, for, to all appearances, it is rich in nature's curiosities.

ISLAND RAILWAY.—Mr. H. Fry, C. E., who in from the south, and at the junction of the party embarked on the river in a canvas boat. streams there is a very large area of good farm- At the junction of the Pelley and Lewis riv-

also Mr. Harper, had confirmed it, they inhab- the mouth of the Nimpkish river to the east it a section very high in latitude, and one rare- arm of Nootka sound, lies one continuous vally visited by human beings, and these only In- ley, containing a vast area of arable land, growdians. We also have no reason to doubt the ing magnificent and valuable timber of fir and Indian's tale, for at no very recent period the cedar. On connecting with the west coast at Yukon country was inhabited by these ani- the point last mentioned, the party, being out mals, and hundreds of their massive skeletons of provisions, had to return home. Railway found strewn along the creeks are the silent, construction through this country will be very but truthful, witnesses. On Forty Mile creek, easy, the river having very little fall, and valbones can be found projecting partly from the leys wide, and easy passes connect this with the sands and among the driftwood along the country west of Salmon river and Menzies bay, streams. On a creek below this, these skeletons and without a railway it must forever remain a are quite numerous. One ivory tusk projects wilderness, as the rivers can not be utilized for nine feet out of a sand bank, and is larger traffic on account of numerous log jams, which, around than a man's body. A single tooth owing to the slow current in these streams, would be a good load for a strong man to carry. have accumulated for miles in length.—Victoria

Exploring the Yukon.—One section of the expedition sent out last spring by the Canadian government, to explore the headwaters of the went out with Mr. Gray, C. E., for the purpose Yukon, has returned to Victoria. Two parties, of making a preliminary survey for the exten- one headed by Mr. Ogilvie, and one by Dr. G. sion of the Island railroad north to Fort Rupert, M. Dawson, started last May, and proceeded up returned on Friday last, having run short of the Stikeen from Fort Wrangel to Cassiar, and provisions. Mr. Fry's party left Albert bay on there they separated. The Dawson party conthe 19th of August, and started up the val- tinued up the Stikeen river till Dease lake was ley of the Nimpkish river, and traveled south- reached, where a halt was called till three boats east about four miles, through a hilly country, were built. On the 28th of June the ice broke to Karmutsen, or Nimpkish, lake. This lake is up, and, launching their boats, the party went a magnificent stretch of water, seventeen miles down the river till the forks of the Laird and in length, and averaging a mile and a half in Dease were reached. Mr. McConnell here left width, the shore on the west side being rocky them, to survey down the Laird and Mackenzie and precipitous; the east shore an easy slope to rivers. The doctor then went up the Laird and the water. At the head of this lake a large riv- Francis rivers to Francis lake, and found that er, the Kla-aucha, comes in from the southeast, the lake drains into the Laird instead of the through a wide and fertile valley. Flats extend Pelley river, as shown by many of the maps on either side for an average distance of one published. After surveying the lake, they mile. The land is timbered, but easily cleared. crossed a portage of fifty miles to the Polley Twenty miles up this river a large stream comes river. Discharging the Indian porters here, the

ing land. Proceeding up the valley of the Kla- ers, Mr. Ogilvie's party was met. Working toaucha, the country becomes more open, and the gether, sufficient lumber was whip-sawed out valley wider. Five large streams come into to build a boat to ascend the Lewis river, althis river in the next twenty miles. These ready surveyed by Mr. Ogilvie. The doctor gestreams have valleys about two miles in width, ologically surveyed the country through which of good farming land, and are fed by water col- the river flows. The party then crossed the lected in Lake Swan and beaver dams. The Chilcoot portage to the head of Lynn canal, and farming land is continuous, following the course from there a canoe brought them on to Juneau, of each stream, and settlements through this from which port the Ancon was taken, landing portion of the island will be more compact, and the weary wanderers at Port Townsend. The farms not so isolated as is at present the case party under the charge of Mr. Ogilvie continin many of our settled districts. Connection ued on down the Yukon, going on with survey was made with the north and east arms of work, and they will most likely winter on the Nootka sound. A very high divide separates river, and in the spring go on with the work of the former from this system of valleys, but from surveying the Mackenzie, proceeding to Winniroute to Carlton and the Saskatchewan. The that a suitable place can be rented at a reason-McConnell party will remain for the winter at able price. Port Simpson, resuming their work in the spring.

efit, as a large amount of information concern- people who live within a few miles of the actual ing this unknown land, both geographically and limits. It is at present, and probably will congeologically, has been obtained. It has been tinue to be, the outlet of the Bitter Root valley, found that the country is not altogether frozen a valley of over a hundred miles in extent, and and snow, as when over a thousand miles north one of the most fertile and productive in the of Victoria, the flora was much the same as territory. All the hardier fruits and berries are that in the interior of the province along the raised here, and their production by our thrifty found, with much open and grass-grown country bordering the streams which empty into the pure air, and fresh, drinkable water from the Yukon. There was an absence of the frozen grand mountains which surround us. We have morass, which is found in the interior of Alaska. Not much of an Indian population was met with, but plenty of fur-bearing game was lawyers, number one physicians and dentists, a found, especially the smaller animals, such as the fox, beaver, etc.

MISSOULA, MONTANA.—A letter came to our excellent mayor, Mr. Dwight Harding, one day this week, from a Cleveland, Ohio, man, asking about Missoula-asking what advantages Missoula offers to give a willing worker all he can do.

A temperate man, who is an adept at any trade or profession, can get all the work he can do here, and be reasonably well paid for it. We have work here for carpenters, wood, stone and brick workers, for Missoula is prospering this year as never before. Buildings are going up all over the town, and almost any laboring man can find work if he is capable and industrious.

The Missoula Mercantile Company is building a three-story hotel, on the corner of Front

peg by it, and the Hudson's Bay Company's are showing up, and the time will soon come

The population of the town of Missoula is generally reported only two thousand, but the The expedition will certainly be of great ben-town commands a business from many outside An abundance of timber was also gardeners is gradually becoming a paying one. We have an agreeable climate to live in, with good churches with able ministers, and good schools with competent teachers. Also able well-conducted bank, and numerous mercantile houses in all branches of trade.

We are on the line of the Northern Pacific railroad, and have direct connection with the eastern and western centers of trade, and a branch of the Northern Pacific railway, known as the Bitter Root road, is now well under way up that valley, and in a few months will connect us with sixty or seventy miles of the fertile valley to the south. In fact, Missoula is a very pleasant place to live, and is a good place to stop and see for all persons looking for business or a home in the west.—Missoulian.

Scenery of the Illecillewaet. — Perhaps there is no more remarkable piece of railroad engineering, from the peculiarity of its construction, than the "loops," over which the Canadian Pacific railway passes into the valley street and Higgins avenue, which will compare of the Illecillewaet. The track forms a series favorably with anything in the territory. It is of loops over trestle bridges of immense height, also building a stone warehouse of suitable di- at the same time rapidly descending. In six mensions to store some of the many shipments miles of actual traveling, the train only advancof goods in which it is a wholesale and retail es two and a half miles, so numerous are the dealer, doing a business that is only equaled in windings necessary to get through this canyon. Chicago or New York. Old time frame build- After running over two miles, the distance from ings, of the one-story order, which have done the lower section of the loop to that just above service in the past, are fast fading away, and is less than five hundred feet. There are sevtheir places being filled by more substantial eral very deep canyons, but the most notable of buildings of brick and stone. Our two-story these is the Albert, where several platforms Odd Fellows' hall, on Higgins avenue, is rapid- have been erected, and the trains stop to allow ly rising toward completion, and the new City passengers a chance to see the great beauties of hall, on Main street, is looming up in the air, nature. A deep fissure opens in the rocks, and soon to be an ornament to our growing young the Illecillewaet (swift current) river suddenly city. It has been difficult to find residing pla- drops down a cataract of over two hundred feet, ces for all the newcomers who come to join us, flowing nearly three hundred feet below the but as the demand comes more improvements railway, a raging mass of water compressed into

a stream scarcely twenty feet wide. The strange winter. Mr. A. B. Findley was the first, or one chasm takes most fantastic shapes, the forma- of the first, to settle in the Imnaha country, but tion of the cliffs differing from anything hither- after his experience with garden vegetables, to seen. The Twin Butte, two mountains simi-fruit trees, etc., many others were induced to lar in appearance and height, is the next prominent feature, and wonders follow in rapid succession. Few have any conception of the great altitude to which the peaks to be observed from the car windows rise. In that great chain of everlastings are the following, with their altitude above the track and the sea level. The distance is given in each case in feet:

	$Above \ the \ track$ .	$egin{aligned} Above \ sea\ level. \end{aligned}$
Mount Stephen	. 6,474	10,525
Cathedral Mountain		10,284
Mount Dennis	. 3,922	7,791
Mount Field	. 4,505	8,554
Mount Russell	. 5,272	9,321
Mount Carnarvon	. 4,827	8,876
Mount Macdonald	. 5,558	9,440
Mount Tupper	. 4,983	9,063
Mount Sir Donald	. 6,980	10,645
Ross' Peak	. 3,951	7,616
Mount Begbie	. 7,339	9,006
Mount Cartier	. 6,909	8,576
Mount Macpherson	. 6,390	8,057
Mount Mackenzie	. 5,896	7,563
Mount Tilley	. 6,109	7,776

THE IMNAHA COUNTRY.—The Imnaha country comprises a considerable portion of the eastern and southeastern portions of Wallowa county, and is the most diversified of any section of like size, we think, in the State of Oregon. It takes its name from its principal stream, the Imnaha river, which rises in the mountains in the southwest corner of the county, flows east some distance, then turns northward diagonally across a portion of the county, and empties into Snake river some twenty miles above the northeastern corner of the county. The river thus flows a distance of about seventy-five miles.

This Imnaha is a vast gorge through the mountains its entire length. The mountains range from two to three thousand feet in height, and are generally barren of timber, but are covered with a luxuriant growth of bunch grass, which affords abundant pasturage for stock the entire year. Big and Little Sheep creeks, totics.

settle in what is today the best portion of Wallowa county for fruits and vegetables.

Hundreds of fine locations can be secured along the streams above mentioned, principally along the Imnaha itself. The first place of note on this stream is called the "park," some twelve or fifteen miles from its source. This is a beautiful little valley, about four or five miles in length, and from one-fourth of a mile to one mile in width. There are only two or three settlers located there at present, but they are opening up good farms and have planted large orchards, which are doing splendidly.

The next place is the Findley settlement, some ten miles farther down the river, where there are a voting precinct, a postoffice and a school district, in which a four months' school was taught last winter, the teacher receiving \$40.00 per month. This settlement extends about ten miles down the river, and then some five miles farther is what is called the "Lower Imnaha," where the valley widens, and including the bench land, forms quite an extensive section, from one to two miles wide and perhaps twelve miles long. The only settlers on this portion of Imnaha are Messrs. Vance and Stubblefield. The Imnaha country has a delightful climate, with a mild and even temperature, and is thought to be one of the best localities for vineyards in the Northwest.

From Joseph toward this portion of the county, in a northeasterly direction, the road is over a rolling prairie country for some twenty miles, when the "breaks of the Imnaha" are reached. Across the Imnaha, eastward to Snake river, is a mountainous country, heavily covered with timber. Here may be found as fine hunting grounds as exist in America, with abundance of large game, that, perhaps, will never be exterminated. - Wallowa Chieftain.

LAND IN WALLOWA COUNTY.-Wallowa county, Oregon, will average sixty miles north and south, by forty-two miles east and west, making two thousand five hundred and twenty square miles. Of this, one thousand seven hundred gether with other streams, flow into the Imna- and eighteen square miles have been surveyed ha, and all have the same general characteris- —twice the area of Rhode Island, larger than Delaware by five hundred square miles, and Until a few years ago, there were no settle- half as large as New Jersey. There are one ments upon these streams, but the country was million six hundred and two thousand eight held in common by the stock men of Wallowa hundred acres, of which one million are survalley as a safe retreat for their stock in the veved. One thousand two hundred and sixtymaking, in round numbers, two hundred and when deed from state issues at once, or onepatented. The unsurveyed portions of the counthem are hundreds of very fine locations for farms and stock ranches.

There are eight hundred thousand acres of unsettled surveyed lands, or five thousand farms, of one hundred and sixty acres each, yet remaining, fully one-half of which is first class agricultural land, or still room for two thousand five hundred farmers; and while the other lands are, parhaps, too rough for farming, yet no better grass lands can be found in the West. There are five hundred and fifty thousand acres of prairie lands, which occupy the central portion of the county, and so shaped that no part of it is over ten miles from the timber. The soil of this county is of a mineral character, with a coating of from four to eight inches of vegetable mold, and is said to be the best and most durable land in the world; in fact, the longer it is farmed the better it becomes. Land of similar formation, that has been farmed for twenty years, raises better and surer crops now than ever before. Our land contains so much of the natural salts necessary for the growth and support of vegetation, that it is practically inexhaustible, and will never wear out. Our land is not "spotted" to any material extent, and the soil ranges from one foot to several feet in depth, and produces from twenty-five to fifty bushels of wheat per acre, and oats and barley range from forty to one hundred bushels per acre. Potatoes, beets, carrots and all the hardier vegetables are raised very easily and in great abundance. A great many fruit orchards have been planted and are growing nicely, while many of the older ones are producing a quality of fruit unsurpassed by all Eastern Oregon and Washington Territory. It is now settled beyond dispute, that the eastern portion of this county is a great fruit growing country.

The lands of this county are unoffered public lands, and are termed agricultural lands, though leagues of as fine timber lands as are in the state can be purchased under the act of June 3. 1878, for \$2.50 per acre. There are no land grants to corporations in the county, and all are minimum lands, or \$1.25 per acre, except what snow is very interesting. may be purchased for timber, besides about reached eighty-one degrees below zero last winseventy surveyed sections of school land be- ter, but he did not suffer from the effects of it."

one claims, of one hundred and sixty acres longing to the state, and which is now priced at each, have been taken; three hundred and six- \$1.25 per acre. A great portion of this is as fine ty homesteads, six hundred and ninety-five pre- agricultural land as we have, and is exceedingemptions, and two hundred timber cultures, ly cheap. The terms of sale are cash down and two thousand acres. About one-third of third the purchase price down, with notes, each the homesteads and pre-emptions have been for one-third, due in one and two years, with interest at ten per cent. A purchaser must be ty are mountainous and broken, but among a resident of the state, and is restricted to one hundred and sixty acres. But if a settler resides upon and cultivates the land, he is entitled to purchase three hundred and twenty acres. - Wallowa Chieftain.

> The Yukon Mines.—The most concise, conservative and reliable statement of the condition of mining on the Yukon, is the following summary in the Rocky Mountain Husbandman:

> "Harry Lambert, formerly one of the bonanza kings of the Neihart, returned Sunday last from the gold fields of Alaska. He went into the Yukon country in the spring of 1886 and spent the winter there. He left his camp, about eight hundred miles from Juneau, July 30th, on his homeward voyage, and navigated the river in a boat, pulling against the current and making about twenty-two miles per day. He does not speak particularly discouragingly of the country, but says it is a hard one to prospect in, owing to the short summers and difficulty of getting supplies. He was one of the discoverers of what is known as Forty Mile creek, but the real name of which is Leaf river. There were about three hundred men in the camp during the summer, but about one hundred and seventy-five of them came out. They found some diggings in one gulch which prospected twelve and one-half to fifty cents to the pan, but the water gave out before they got much done. There seems to be some gold all over the country, but owing to the ice and frozen earth it is hard to get. The most of the diggings are on river bars and are rocker diggings. His party were the only ones that set a string of sluices.

> The Alaska Fur Company is making arrangements to put on a large steamer next year, and will take in a large store of supplies, which will render life more certain in that region. As it is now it is quite risky. The miners divide with each other and live on allowance, except in meats. Reindeer are plentiful and meat is not hard to get. Mr. Lambert's story of his thrilling adventures in this land of ice and The thermometer

from the Victoria Times:

wintered in the country. In spots for a dis-ness, and none have yet been discovered."

To a similar effect is the following, taken tance of eighty miles, the bars were worked with more or less success. On the whole creek Mr. Michael Farraher, Lew Dennison, and there were but five paying bars, the Bonanza, other Yukon miners, arrived in the city to-day. Howard Hamilton's, Franklin's, Lansing's and Mr. Farraher brings with him a buckskin half Tom Ashby's. Outside of those named the filled with fine gold procured at Forty Mile miners had poor success, few of them making creek, which is about one hundred and twenty more than grub stakes. The best paying claim miles below Fort Reliance, on the Yukon. The on the Bonanza bar vielded about \$2,400,00 in party of which Mr. Farraher was one left Ju- all, or \$1,200.00 for each of the two owners. neau on the twenty-fourth of March, last, go- The others ran from \$1,000.00 down to \$600.00 ing via Chilcoot pass to the headwaters, and per man. About one hundred men came out thence down the great river on the ice, to Lake by Chilcoot pass, and sixty went down the riv-Labarge, hauling a six months' supply of pro- er. On the whole, the success of the miners visions on hand sleds. This portion of the jour- has not been what was expected, and with the ney occupied two months, and was a trip of ex- exception of the claims named, the majority treme hardship, the snow being very deep. At will come out as poor as they went in. Stewthe foot of Lake Labarge boats were built, and art river is worked out, and the same may be the balance of the journey was accomplished in said of Forty Mile creek. No other diggings nine days. The ice in the river was piled up were discovered, and the miners who winter on the shore to a height of twenty feet in plathere will have to prospect for new ground for ces, but most of the floating ice had disappear- next summer. On the whole, Mr. Farraher is ed. Forty Mile creek was reached on the sixth not favorably impressed with the Yukon. The of June, about three weeks after starting. On only paying claims yet discovered have been arriving at the mouth, about fifteen miners on the bars, which have never paid much more were found waiting to ascend the creek. The than grub stakes. Were gulch diggings found ascent was made in seven days, to a distance of the frost would prevent their being worked, as forty miles, where the discovery was made last in several instances the bottoms of the creeks year. At that time there were fully two hun- were found to be a solid mass of ice. To pay dred miners on the creek, eighty of whom had they would have to be of extraordinary rich-

#### Thoughts and Lacts for Women.

Art is the witness of what there is behind this show. If this world's show were all, then were imitation all there were of art.

One reason there are not more devotees to art, is because there is not a proper conception of it. As Mrs. Browning says, were show, appearance, earthliness, all there were, then would art be mere imitation. But-

> What is art, But life upon the larger scale, the higher, When graduating up a spiral line Of still expanding and ascending gyres, It pushes toward the intense significance Of all things, hungry for the infinite? Art's life-

To be a true artist, or to even have a just conception of art, there must be possessed an insight into that which lies back of the apparent. For this reason, all true works of art, all study of it, raise, refine and broaden the individual. The routine of the work-a-day world, the customary round of every day occurrences in any station in life has a tendency to pull down and hedge in. Art affords a peep over and out; and to love art is natural to the natural person. It may not be to the mentally and spiritually dwarfed or deformed; but to reach out after, to admire and love, that which is above and beyond us—that which is of the infinite or its true expression—is but the blooming out of the human soul. That this is true, is shown in the practice of affecting, where art is not cultivated or understood. Painting, music and poetry by no means compass the domain of art. These are but fixed expressions of it, and, perhaps, the highest; but there is little in life in which is not mingled something of the artful. The vascillations of fashion are the strugglings of true art to prevail. The school, the farm and the sanctum have their share. Every-day life is rounded out and flowered here and there with it, until it becomes a necessary part of the education of that one who would be successful in life, to himself and others. But let it be remembered, that true art comes not from the lips or the finger tips. Its source is in the soul, and mere affectation is but an untaught attempt to imitate it.

achieve greatness, and some have greatness good case, make a memorandum, and should

thrust upon them." It is true, we do find people of the first and last classes, but if the analysis were properly made, many who are supposed to belong to these classes, would be found among the ones who really have achieved the greatness which belongs to them. It may be through no superior genius, or even accomplishment, which may be noticed by the coworkers, but rather through the ability to take advantage of every opportunity offered for development and usefulness; through tact, which can grasp and secure the utmost development of "the next thing." Capacity for so-called great things, comes through a continued well doing of small ones, and the seemingly great things are no more great to the performer than are the preliminary ones. How often this fact is overlooked when a cursory glance is taken of a life's achievements! The striking points, the beginning and ending, stand out so prominently that the continued addition of strength is unnoticed, and luck seems to have sailed the barque of that life throughout. Greatness usually merits the honors it receives, and it is a significant indication to be able to comprehend the giving of such honors.

One of the very best habits that can be attained, for the purpose of health, is that of sleeping when tired, whether the sun be above or below us. "Tired nature's sweet restorer" is as effective in the daytime as in the night. A demand for rest, when not met, is one of the most fruitful causes of disease; yet, how often mothers, with a mistaken idea of family duties, pay no heed to such demands, then try to make amends by the use of drugs and nostrums, spending much more money, to say nothing of the suffering endured, than it would have taken to have procured relief from work. But physical effects are not the most serious ones resulting from a want of needed rest. The moral effects are even greater. Fatigue causes irritation; irritation is a moral disease, and belongs to the class of moral infections spreading swiftly as the black plague. An acute attack of it is almost sure to pass through an entire family. It is said, "Some are born to greatness, some If you have not noticed it, when next you see a you become a victim yourself, which will not be ficial wreaths, with the tinsel strings and long dote for all such poisonous infections.

voice, gesture and bearing; if a writer, he must attract through graceful, sprightly sentences and blooming periods. This element is stronger in woman than in man. In her it is as the gardener's flower, which has been cultivated into fant lips first lisp language, until, as grandparlor is more entertaining if it allure the eye; ily and retinue, is stationed in their midst. for the same reason, her sitting room is more restful, and her dining room more healthful. So active, in practical ways, is this element in woman's nature, that she naturally looks for the same faculty in others. Failing to find it, she usually turns away to where it may be found. Then let the aspirant of success, where woman must give the laurels, cultivate his knightly mein; let him acquire of pleasing attributes all that his advantages permit: and would he influence woman in any special direction, let him do it by presenting its beauties, whether moral, intellectual or material.

Marriage in Bulgaria, though it is usually a very happy event for both bride and groom, is held to be the cause of the loss and grief in certainly a very tedious and wearisome one for the bride. The wedding trousseau is invariably their bondage, from which suicide and shame one home-woven woolen gown, and a wreath of are their only sources of deliverance. A thorshowy artificial flowers, with tinsel strings and ough Christian education is, in the belief of the ribbons, the length of which determines the Pundita, the only means which can raise these magnificence of the wedding. Previous to her women into a better condition. marriage day, the maiden wears patched and herself is a woman of superior education, havmade-over dresses, and the one she wears for ing been professor of Sanskrit in Cheltenham the first time at Hymen's altar lasts the remain- college, England, and having received from the der of her life time. The ceremony begins by learned Pundits, of Calcutta, the degree of Sarthe bride being led into a room in which are avati, which was an honor never before receivwomen only, where her eyes are sealed tightly ed by a woman. She is now engaged in Philawith white wax. Then the priest and his train, delphia, in writing text books, to be used in dressed in a cloth of gold, enter, and the bride the college, which she firmly believes she is di-

at all unlikely if you allow it in your presence, ribbons, are handed to the priest. These he remember that Old Somnus holds the best anti-places upon the heads before him and passes through a ceremony which lasts an hour. After this religious rite is over, the bride, still It is a little thing to cultivate a pleasing de-blinded, is placed astride the keg of wine promeanor, yet is one of the keys which unlock vided for the occasion, and there she must sit the portals to the highways of usefulness. It until the contents of the keg are emptied, which may be the person of long standing success can usually takes the day. She is then led to her afford to be gruff and repellant, but such is not room by the bridesmaids and undressed and the case with the aspirant. He must attract her eyes unsealed, when she is left to herself. and win, must inspire delight in that which he No eating or drinking must she indulge in durwould promote, through whatever means he ing the day. The bridegroom passes through uses. If a speaker, he must be pleasing in no such ordeal. If the bride should faint or be overcome with fatigue, it is considered a very bad omen; either she will not live long or she will have poor health. It would seem to American maidens that such a ceremony would not be the most desirable; but, perhaps, it is taintdoubling its splendor. From the time her in- ed with as much of the romantic as their poor, servile lives ever experience. For so oppressed parent, she teaches children's children, much of are the Bulgarian people by the Turks that her life, all along, is an effort to please—to make they seldom laugh, and their conversation is not only her own person and manners attrac- ever low and guarded, for fear of the unweltive, but everything about her, as well. Her come presence of the Turk, who, with his fam-

Every woman, certainly every philanthropic woman, is interested in the noble purpose of the Pundita Ramabai, a high caste Hindoo widow, who is giving her life to the bettering of woman's condition in her native land. She has been in America since 1886, working with the avowed purpose of founding a college for high caste Hindoo widows, whose only crime, as she tells us in her remarkable book, "The High Caste Hindoo Woman," is, that they were ever born at all, and who are all their lives cursed in the eyes of their kinsfolk, because death took away the boys to whom they were betrothed in their infancy, and they are their husbands' homes. This book tells of The Pundita is led forward by two young girls, and the arti-divinely appointed to establish. The money

with which to build this college and set it in good sweetener of dispositions. operation she expects to come from benevolent sources, along with the sale of her book. She organizes what are called "Ramabai bands," which are to work to this end also.

Pundita Bamabai is a woman of strong convictions and pronounced views, of a noble mind and heart, as her deeds amply testify.

There is nothing more disagreeable and harmful to intelligence, morality-yes, and sound physical health—than a quarrelsome, fault-finding family. Such a family is disagreeable because no one, however placid and even may be his temperament, can feel serene and happy in their presence. It is harmful to the intellect, because the natural quickening of thought, which comes through cheerful conversation, is wanting; the constant irritation caused by disputing directs the mind in this one morbid channel, and blights the birth of thought. Notice a family where the children are allowed to cultivate this bad habit, and however well naturally endowed, there is an apparent deficiency in quickness of comprehension. Morally, a quarrelsome habit increases the tendency to evil. The temper works riot with the other faculties. and makes a pandemonium of the senses. These conditions are in no way conducive to physical health, for merriment and a peaceful mind are never long separated from a robust body. Another very discouraging feature of a quarrelsome unrivaled, the woman humorist of America. family, to one who is interested in such an one, is that a habit once formed among a number of children is scarcely ever broken. About the only thing that parents can do is to prevent its formation. However, there are some things which increase it, which, if they be removed, will weaken the habit immensely. The diet of a child affects its disposition to a large degree. Ferocious animals live upon quite different food from gentle, docile ones, and the bear or tiger, when fed upon such food as is usually given to domestic animals, perceptibly changes its disposition. It is the same with the animal nature of a child. If you wish it to become fashioned after the disposition of the tiger, feed it strong meat three times a day, to the filling of its capacity, as you would the tiger; but if you wish your child gentle and obedient, give it the food old university at Santa Fe has undertaken the of the lamb-cereals and milk.

Another thing which increases this disposition in children is a similar one in parents. Some one has said that the child is the mirror in which parents may see themselves. No such inclination may be reflected from parents with-

It "hath charms to sooth the savage breast," the poet tells us, and certainly this disposition partakes of the savage. Even a roller organ has been known to be of good service in such circumstances. But let it be remembered, that to be wise is to prevent, not cure. The mother can not be too careful to remove all causes of such a disposition and keep sunshine in the minds and hearts of her children.

Marietta Holley (Josiah Allen's wife) is in middle life, of fine person and charming manners. Delighting in society, she cheerfully meets its requirements, and is ever a central figure in a social circle. Although this is true, she loves a domestic life. Miss Holley and her sister dwell together, at Adams, New York, where they own the cottage which their parents took possession of on their wedding day. She is also a lover of art, and at one time thought of making that her life work, and yet, as the shades of evening fall, she loves to sit in the old homestead and sing the songs that her mother loved.

One of the secrets of Miss Holley's success in her numerous literary works, is her intense enthusiasm and her broad and deep sympathies. With her uniqueness and humor, she interests all classes, while a deep, underlying purpose to better all is felt by every reader. She stands

The Ramona Indian Girls' school, which is being erected at Santa Fe, N. M., is a memorial to Helen Hunt Jackson and her labors. The sum of \$30,000.00 is to be used in erecting the building, which will accommodate one hundred and fifty scholars. The pupils will be retained from two to five years. The design for the building, which is patterned, to some extent, after the old cliff dwellings of New Mexico and Arizona, is contributed by a New York architect. Government will meet the expenses of the building largely, but the furnishing will be done by contribution. A fine portrait of Mrs. Jackson has been given, and one lady has devoted her jewels to the furnishing of a memorial room. The professor who has charge of the success of the building.

In one day in September over one hundred divorces were granted in Chicago alone, while the great number in other large places alarm us. This is a matter for grave consideration. out the child receiving a part of it. Music is a The fall of a nation's homes drags down its cap-

itols. Good governments depend upon well-dress, is to say the least, very foolish, if we regulated households, and if government has mean it to promote a nobler purpose than itself. any power at all to deal with divorces, it has A change in these things is not needed for one power to deal well and rigidly, to use thorough class of women more than another, but all need investigation and demand good causes. It has it. To what extent, there are few who realize, farther right to deal with open vices, which more than does the caged bird its imprisoncause, in great part, circumstances which make ment, yet the awakening is coming, and ladies divorces necessary.

Miss Phœbe Couzins has been appointed to succeed her father as marshal of the United States court in St. Louis. She is the first woman ever appointed to fill such a place. It is thought that the president will make her tenure permanent.

Miss Winnaretta Singer, the daughter of the sewing machine millionaire, although worth more than a million dollars in her own right. very commendably cultivates her talent for depended upon her being successful in her chosen art. Evidently such occupation is to her a pleasure, as should be the occupation of every one, and would be, could it be wisely chosen and well followed.

It seems that from the plain coat sleeve, which everybody, both young and old, has been wearing for so long, that we are now going to the other extreme, and plunging into a bewildering world of sleeve designs. Sleeves are the principal features of this season's gowns, and there is certainly room for the exercise of individual tastes.

There is quite a movement among ladies at present to secure greater freedom in dress. The opinion is growing rapidly, though silently, among those who take time for thought and have courage to carry out their convictions, that in many respects, dress, as Dame Fashion now designs it, is embarassing to physical ease.

Clothing worn so close about the body that a full, free breath is never taken; skirts worn so long that they are a continual hindrance in walking; boots and gloves which impair circulation; these things can be endured at present, and in time to come as they have been in the past. But is not dress rather to be enjoyed than endured? If such erroneous conceptions of female beauty, as generally prevail at present, were true-and they certainly are not-is physical beauty the ne plus ultra of feminine attainments? If not, then we must make dress subservient to a higher purpose, whatever that square of bright blue satin, and in each corner may be. To torture, restrict and weaken with paint a pretty spray of flowers. Line this with

of fashion and influence, who may brave public opinion in this respect, are among the first to make the change.

Now is the time for busy women, who do all their own housework and sewing, to purchase wash fabrics for the next summer season. The double purpose of securing more time for sewing during the winter, so being prepared for spring when it comes, and buying the goods at reduced rates, will be secured.

Nearly all costumes except the tailor-made painting as assiduously as though her livelihood suits are seen in a combination of color. This affords room for individuality in the exercise of taste. Bead decorations of all sorts are used as much as ever, while lace costumes are even more popular than they were last season. The round gored skirt and full drapery is much worn, while there is an effort among the belles of fashion to do away with draperies and substitute the flounced skirt. Basques of different color from the skirt are still worn. Serviceable autumn wraps are made long, somewhat after the redingote fashion. The shorter and more closely fitting wraps are seen for dressy occasions. Large felt hats trimmed in velvet are much in vogue, while the the slaughter of the innocents still goes on, and birds and plumes are worn more than ever. A favorite hat for street wear, is black felt, trimmed with black ostrich plumes. Lace bonnets and straw bonnets, so nearly hidden by the trimming as to be little seen, are also worn, while bead bonnets are much in favor. Walking hats are shown in many different styles, and it is thought they will supersede the bonnet for promenade.

> Handsome door panels may be made by taking pasteboard and covering it neatly and smoothly with white silesia, and paste around the edges a binding, or border, of crimson or black velvet. In the center, fasten, with mucilage, boquets of pressed ferns and autumn leaves. Sew ribbons or cord to upper corner to hang up by, concealing ends by bows of ribbon.

> To make a pretty handkerchief case, cut a

crinoline, and over that a piece of guilted satin. fasten in place at gathering thread. Hang by Turn over the four corners evenly, making them long cords or ribbon. meet in the center, and fasten with buttons and loops. Cover these with a bow of ribbon, matchgathered edge of some pretty lace.

An umbrella holder can be made with canvas. Cut a piece of unbleached linen canvas. a little longer than an umbrella, and ten inches wide. Cut another piece three inches shorter than the first, and two inches wider. Slope each piece slightly toward the bottom. Sew the center, making place for two umbrellas. Hang it by braid like the binding of the seams. This does up nicely, and will be found very convenient.

If you want a pretty satchet, use a fancy handkerchief, and fold it at right angles, so as to form four squares. In the center of one of these squares, which is to be used as the top. embroider a monogram. Take a sheet of fine cotton batting, the length and half the width of the handkerchief. Pull it open and sprinkle with satchet powder, then fold together again ing the latter so as to conceal it. Baste the edges of the handkerchief, and fancy stitch it form a square.

For a sofa pillow, cut soft silk—if worn, it is quite as good—as you would carpet rags. Knit into strips and sew together. The pillow itself should be square and the case should be enough longer one way than the other to allow it to be tied with a gay ribbon after the style of a meal and put through them a silk thread, suspendbag. Embroider some pretty design diagonally across that part of the case which will be fitted to the pillow and line the ends with silk of some contrasting color. This will be found very pretty and useful.

A very pretty hanging pin cushion may be fashioned like a work bag. Make an oblong cushion of the desired size out of unbleached Turkish toweling. Prepare the cover, one side of deep green velvet and the other of deep garnet material. Embroider upon the velvet some frill and into it sew cream colored lace, wide into dainty baby-carriage covers, by arranging

A very convenient, as well as ornamental. ing in tint the blue satin of outside. Around bed room rack may be made in the following the edge lav double box plaited ribbon over the manner: Use a board eight inches wide and twelve inches long: cover this with plush, on which has been embroidered or painted a vine around the edge. In the center, nail with fancy-headed tacks a band an inch wide and three inches long, or just long enough to allow a whisk broom to be drawn through. Let the band be of satin of a contrasting color. This. too, should be embroidered or painted to harpieces together at sides and bottom, and bind monize with the foundation. On each side of seams with red braid. Stitch down through this screw several small fan y hooks, upon which to hang scissors, keys, button hooks, etc.

> A holder for brush brooms may be made from one of the straw cuffs which grocers wear; flatten it slightly, fasten a strip of black velvet one inch wide diagonally across the front, and fasten edges with fancy stitch in silk. Flower designs may be wrought above and below the velvet in a zephyr stitch. A plaiting of ribbons at the top and bottom, and a cord for hanging completes it.

A very pretty rug may be made by taking a and lay lengthwise upon the handkerchief, fold-coffee sack and drawing out every fourth thread, after which line it with the same material and place firmly in a frame. Use bright-colored around and across the center the shortest way, rags, prepared as for carpet, and fill the square Sew ribbons to corners and tie together so as to with the Java canvas stitch, forming some pretty design. Work a wide, bright border, and bind with red.

> A pretty ornament for the center of a ceiling where one has no hanging lamp or chandelier, is an air castle, made of tiny Japanese parasols. Take three of them, cut a slit in the handles, ing three of them below, then two above, then one. The least bit of air will sway them.

> A large pampas plume, with five or six long peafowl feathers, using the plume as a background for the feathers, all tied with a bow of peacock blue or green ribbon, looks beautiful fastened on the wall in a corner, over the door, over or under a picture, or on the upper corners of an easel or high music stand.

BABY-CARRIAGE COVERS. - Madras muslin chosen design. Gather the open end into a curtains, the real or imitation, can be made enough to project above it. Slip cushion in and the muslin in plaits over a square of yellow

faille ribbon. The daisy embroidered mull, from one to seven days. described above, would also be pretty made up in a carriage cover and finished with lace edging and blue ribbons.

WORK-BAGS.—Work-bags of every size afford ample scope for the exercise of individual taste. A good size is half a yard long and about thirteen inches wide. A handsome work-bag is of bronze plush with a bunch of fruits embroidered ribbons may be utilized as small work-bags, and every variety of dress-material, except prints, serves for the same purpose. Choice is divided between the reticule style--with a draw string at the top-and the "double-enders," in purse shape held by large rings. Either is decorative when thrown over a table or chair back, or when carried. Still others have the bottom drawn in closely and finished with a bow or tassel, and the top distended by a whalebone or reed. This style is especially pretty made of strips of ribbon.

Spectacle-Cleaners.—These are quite novel and easily made. Cut out two pieces of cloth, plush or velvet, by a previously prepared pattern of some animal; a cat or a dog is best. The material is joined together with button-hole stitching, and an opening left for a small chamois leather pocket in the back. Work the animal's nose in red or yellow silk, and add black beads or buttons for eyes. The animal should measure about three inches.

MEAT SALAD.—Chop one or two pounds of corned beef fine, then take two-thirds of a cup of vinegar, one tablespoonful of sugar, one teaspoonful of mustard, and one egg; beat all together, and pour in the spider and let it boil, then stir in the meat thoroughly and cook about three minutes, and put into a small vegetable dish to mold. It is nice sliced when cold.

and ironware. It resists the action of either ing. hot or cold water, acids and almost any degree stronger it becomes.

satine and trimming with a plaiting around of heat. The article mended must not be used the edge, and a large bow of yellow French until the cement has hardened, which takes

> Jelly Without Boiling.—Press the juice from any fruit, put one pound of sugar to each pint of juice, and stir till all is dissolved. Let it stand for twenty-four hours, and it will be ready to put in glasses or jars. This will keep

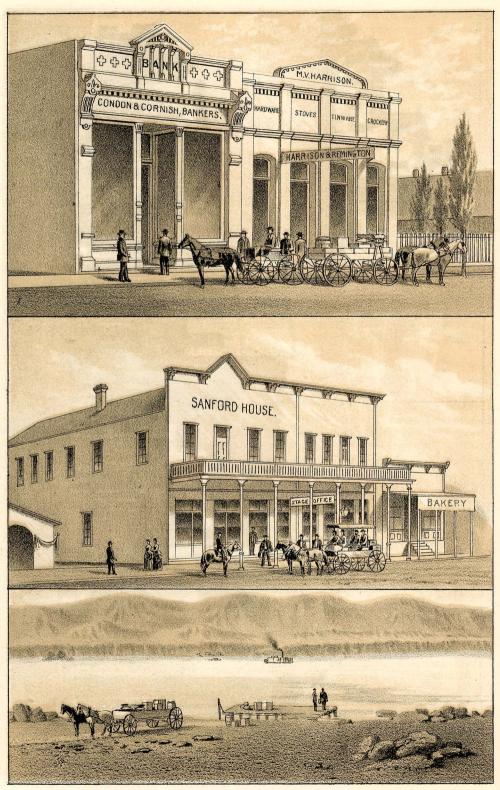
PLAYING APRON AND BIB.—A nice plying apron on one side in the natural tints. Fancy sash for children is made of strong linen, cut after any desired pattern, which completely covers the dress, and is tied at the back with strings. about two inches wide, of the same material. Across the front, just above their knees, put a deep pocket for pebbles, spools or any small plaything, having it wide enough to reach quite across the front of the apron. Bind the apron and pocket with red woolen braid, which has been previously shrunk. In making an oilcloth bib for a baby that is just learning to eat, turn up a pocket about two inches deep at the bottom, for the purpose of catching crums or liquids.

GOOD COFFEE EASY TO MAKE. - Miss Corson, in a lecture, says: "It is one of the simplest things in the world to make a cup of good coffee, and this can easily be accomplished by applying a little common sense. If you put boiling water on coffee, and do not let it boil, you have all the good qualities preserved. One reason why dyspeptics can not drink coffee, is because it is boiled. The style of coffee pot is a matter of fancy. I have made as good coffee in an old tomato can as I have ever supped from the finest French coffee urn. We should take lessons in this matter from the Turks and Arabians, who grind their coffee to a fine powder. When the coffee is ground as fine as possible, put it in a little bag of unbleached muslin, which should be tied tightly enough to prevent the escape of the grounds. If you use a cupful of unground coffee, you can make a quart of Cement.—A good cement for mending almost very strong, black coffee. In making coffee, anything, may be made by mixing together many people sacrifice flavor for strength. Bitlitharge and glycerine, to the consistency of terness comes from boiling. When boiling wathick cream or fresh putty. This cement is ter is placed on the bag of ground coffee, it good for mending coarse earthenware, tinware should stand at least three minutes before serv-Remember, the longer it stands the

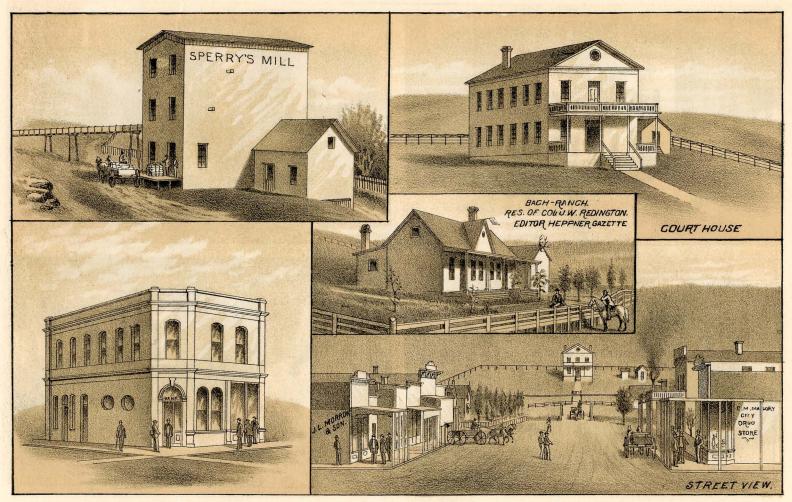
Addie Dickman Miller.



OREGON-A STREET VIEW IN ARLINGTON.

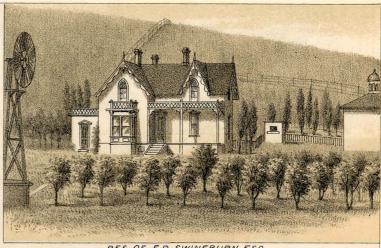


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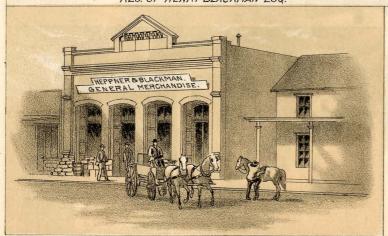


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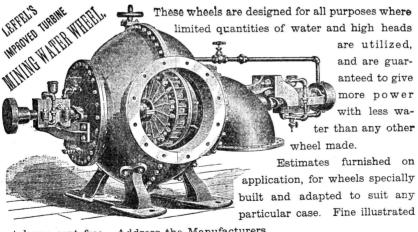
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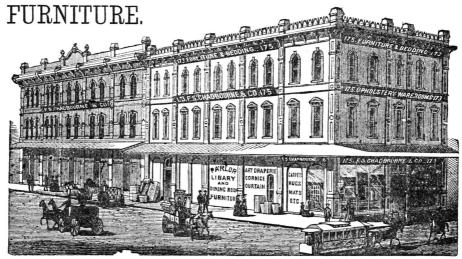
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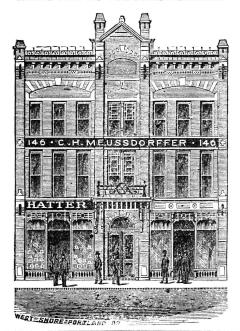
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