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West Shore

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HEAVING THE LEAD—An Ocean Steamer Entering the Columbia River.

West Shore

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

L. SAMUEL, Publisher,
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Saturday, August 9, 1890.

SHALL Brother Blaine be read out of the republican party for heresy on the question of simon pure high tariff doctrine? This is a question the rank and file of the party will probably decide, regardless of the wishes of Speaker Reed and Chairman McKinley. Blaine has too strong a hold upon the people to be summarily disposed of by self-appointed party leaders. His Americanism is so strong, so pronounced and so unswerving that even if it carry him farther than he can persuade the country to follow, there is little danger of its carrying him beyond the pale of the party of which he is at once the greatest leader and most able supporter. Once a celebrated painter explained the superiority of his pictures by saying that he mixed brains with his colors, and though he did so he was not ostracized by his fellow artists, much as it was a departure from the usual methods. Neither will Mr. Blaine be turned out of the party of high tariff because he dares to mix brains with his tariff colors, to the consternation of other leaders who do not. The trouble with Blaine's most excellent ideas on the subject of reciprocity is that he proposes to impose a high tariff until such time as the nations with whom he would institute reciprocal trade relations shall admit our products free, thus placing the whole matter in the hands of congress, whose action is always slow and uncertain, practically defeating the object he would gain. It remains for a senator from one of the new states—that Nazareth from which nothing good was expected to come—to propose a line of policy that leaves the matter in the hands of the administration and treaty-making branch of the government, where it can be handled in a practicable manner. The Pierce amendment gives the president power to impose duties on the products of such countries as refuse to reciprocate

with us, thus closing our markets to them while leaving them open to competing nations, and relieving our own people from the burden of high prices that would be borne by them were the duty universal. There is so much hard, business sense in this proposition that one who desires to establish reciprocal relations with other American nations and extend our foreign markets can not fail to give it his approval. It will, however, take more than nominal trade reciprocity to materially increase the amount of our products sent to other American countries. Trade relations of the closest kind have been formed by them with the leading European nations, and the winning of them away will be a work of years, to effect which many means besides reciprocity blandishments will have to be resorted to, important among which is the establishment of steamship lines as contemplated in the subsidy bill that passed the senate and now slumbers in the house. It is going to be the work of years to get our goods into other American markets upon equal terms with those of European nations, and until we do we can not expect to compete with them successfully.

Undoubtedly the moral sense of the nation calls for the passage by congress of the bill now before it depriving lotteries of the national postal privileges. Many people express surprise at the situation, it having been generally understood that this object had been accomplished. Previous legislation has not been sufficiently thorough to effect the desired end, and the present bill is intended to remedy the defects. By it the mailing of lottery tickets and circulars will be a continuous offence from the place of posting to the place of delivery; newspapers containing lottery advertisements or lists of prizes will be excluded from the mails, and all individuals or banks known to deal in tickets or be agents of a lottery company will be denied the right to use the registry or money order systems. Such a law as this will do more than tons of newspaper sermons to check the lottery craze. By far the most effective portion will be the prevention of publication of drawings and advertisements. It is to be hoped that congress will not be too busy trying to pass party legislation to enact this law.

If greenbacks were good enough for the men who fought the battles of the war, they were good enough for the troops who garrisoned the western forts; and if Oregon and California made good the discount on greenbacks to their volunteers, let them not now stultify their generosity and patriotism by whining about it and asking the government to reimburse them.

A little war scare will do no harm if it teach us how utterly unprepared we are for war.

Russia has again demonstrated how far she is as a nation behind the spirit of the nineteenth century. In 1882 an edict was issued denying to Jews the right to own or lease land, to own mines, to enter the army or engage in any of the professions, practically making them social outcasts and closing the door of industrial progress. The execution of the decree was suspended, but now, to satisfy the clamorings of ignorance, prejudice and mediæval barbarism and intolerance, the czar has ordered the decree to be enforced. It is said the result will be that a million of these persecuted people will leave Russia, the majority of whom will seek homes in the United States. Do we want them? Have we not already more European ignorance, degradation, immorality and un-American ideas than we can well manage? That these people are Jews is no ground of objection to them, for, as Americans, we have learned well the value of the Hebrew as a citizen, but that they, as a whole, represent a mass of humanity such as will materially affect the condition of the nation. Were these only to be considered, even though there be a million of them, the case would not be so serious, but they have been preceded by even greater numbers of various nationalities, the harmful effects of which have already manifested themselves in a most alarming manner. It will take us years to assimilate the constituents of our nationality as they exist to-day. Self-preservation demands that we be not a catch basin for the scourings of other nations.

Good republican papers published in localities that would feel the effects of withdrawing from the Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk the special privileges enjoyed by them, protest against such action on the ground that freights would not be so cheap as now. These low freights are secured by the competition of foreign roads with domestic roads. If it be a good thing to secure cheap freights in this way, why not cheap goods? The railroad industry is the largest in the United States and is entitled to protection as much as woolen mills, rolling mills and cotton factories. Every argument that is brought forward to support the tariff, applies equally well to the question of granting foreign railroads privileges that render them competitors of our own roads in the transportation of our own products. Advocates and apostles of high tariff stultify themselves by insisting upon free foreign railroads on the ground of cheapness. If we are to have cheap freights at the expense of our railroads, let us also have cheap goods at the expense of our other industries.

In an excess of outraged virtue and moral indignation a Portland gentleman has caused the arrest of

two Chinese for conducting a lottery. Such action was scarcely looked for from the gentleman in question, and an investigation of the circumstance reveals the fact that he is a regular patron of Chinese lottery and a few days ago had a ticket supposed to draw a large prize, but which, when presented to the Mongolian proprietors of the game, simply drew an exclamation of "No sabbe!" Aroused to a high pitch of moral enthusiasm by such heathen ignorance he lodged complaint against the lottery dealers for illegal practices, and is entitled to the thanks of the community. There is nothing specially noteworthy about this except the fact that it explodes the common notion that high moral ideas are not to be looked for among the habitual patrons of Chinese lotteries.

A few months ago President Barrillos, of Guatemala, sent delegates to the Pan American congress where the principle of arbitration of American differences was discussed and adopted. Hardly had the congress adjourned when President Barrillos violated the spirit of that resolution in the most flagrant manner, and to further his personal ambition needlessly precipitated war between his country and San Salvador. Poetic justice seems certain to overtake him. His army is suffering defeat, his capital is in imminent danger of being captured, treachery and rebellion confront him, and there seems a certainty that he must lose his life or become an exile from his native land. The lovers of peace can not paint this picture in too vivid colors for the nations of America.

The violent methods now being resorted to by the union iron moulders of San Francisco must alienate from them the sympathy of the public, whose good will and approbation they should endeavor to retain. Disclaimers of responsibility for the violence of individuals can not be made with good grace by the leaders of the union so long as they come to the aid and defense of every man who gets himself into trouble because of lawless conduct. To "hate the sin and love the sinner" is an attribute of the Almighty only.

Although it is rather late in the season to begin a campaign, the czar has given way to his anger and threatens dire things to Turkey. Behind the Porte stands the tripple alliance and as the czar knows that wrath comes easy and money comes hard and that it takes far more money than wrath to carry on such a war as he would have on his hands if he attacked Turkey or Bulgaria, he will probably cool off.

The editors of Oregon are cordially invited to call at the WEST SHORE office when attending the annual session and at all other times when in Portland.

EDWINA.

How she smiled when I came,
 And those white finger tips,
 Which I pressed, and her lips,
 They were glowing with flame,
 While her soft, silken hair
 She unloosed, and it rolled
 A bright banner of gold
 Over shoulders so fair,
 And, ah me! what a sight
 When a wind blew that way,
 And the hair danced as spray
 In a sea of sunlight!

HERBERT BASHFORD.

COURT HOUSE AT PORT TOWNSEND.

ON the last page is given an engraving of the splendid structure now being erected for Jefferson county, Washington, in the city of Port Townsend. Contract for the building was recently let for a total of \$100,000, and work upon it will be pushed with great vigor. The edifice was designed by W. A. Ritchie, of Seattle, whose plans have been accepted for half a dozen of the finest public buildings now being erected in various cities of Washington. The handsome, substantial and imposing appearance of the structure can better be perceived from the engraving than from any technical description. As to its interior arrangements, it is sufficient to say that Mr Ritchie has brought to bear upon it all his large experience in designing such buildings, as well as his great novelty of conception and artistic taste. In every particular of elegance, comfort, convenience, lighting, heating, ventilation, safety and stability, the building will be a model, and one to which Port Townsend can point with pride for many years to come.

The erection of such an edifice is an indication of the progress Port Townsend has been making the past year. The city has increased at a rapid rate both in business and population. Fine business blocks have been erected, numerous handsome residences constructed and a number of large industries founded. Work on the Port Townsend & Southern railroad is progressing at a rapid rate, and ere many months trains will be running between that city and Olympia, and soon after to Portland. It is not to be expected that this will be the only road seeking a harbor on the Straits of Fuca, and a terminal point at the customs port of Puget sound. Both the Union Pacific and Northern Pacific are credited with an intention to build lines of this character, and surveys have been made in their interests. The situation of Port Townsend gives it a commanding position in the trade of Puget sound and in foreign commerce, and those who rely upon this as a reason for the faith that is in them as to the bright

future for the city, are basing their opinion upon premises that history has invariably proved to be correct.

HEAVING THE LEAD.

FROM time immemorial "those who go down to the sea in ships" have taken some means of ascertaining the depth of water beneath their vessels when running in shallow and unknown seas, and so far back as any record goes this means has been a weight attached to a rope. This is technically known as "heaving the lead," the name "lead" being given to the weight, because originally a common piece of that metal was used. Now the lead is especially prepared for the purpose, and is a hexagonal pyramid varying in weight from five to fifteen pounds, and has a cavity in the bottom into which soap is pressed for the purpose of bringing up samples of the ground at the bottom of the sea so its nature can be ascertained.

In heaving the lead on a sailing vessel the leadsman stations himself well forward near the cathead. On steamers there is generally a small platform at the bow from which the lead is heaved, such as appears in the engraving on the first page, which shows a scene of this character on board an ocean steamer entering the Columbia river. The leadsman whirls the lead around by the line and casts it as far in front of the vessel as possible. By the time the vessel has progressed as far as the lead the latter has reached the bottom, and the slack of the line being taken in until it is taut, the depth of the water is shown by the fathom figure on the line at the surface. In crossing a bar, or in shallow water whose exact nature is not known, the lead is kept constantly going, and the course of the ship is regulated by what it reveals of the depth of water and the nature of the bottom.

A community is at a very low moral tide when the question of whether a candidate for office will be permitted to live until election day is even suggested. Bourbonism is gradually undermining itself in the south by its own arrogance and brutality, and every murder committed knocks down another prop by alienating the better element from its support. The time is rapidly coming when the southern fire-eating bourbon will have to give way to the more liberal and politically honorable branch of the democratic party in the south. Fear of negro supremacy is all that prevents this to-day, and even this can not much longer cause the better element, who are really in a majority among the white population, to endure bourbon domination and violence. With them the intelligent blacks are uniting for their own good.

ETCHINGS.

The busy man has little to say about the climate.

The man who always says "Business before pleasure" has no pleasure.

No matter how stringent the money market may be, money is never tight when the owner is.

There is a dog in Washington City that drinks beer with senators. He ought to be ashamed of himself.

Blood is thicker than water, and this probably accounts for the fact that it is often so sluggish when called upon to do something.

Delay is dangerous, but many a fellow who calls upon a young lady and finds a big dog on the porch is willing to take chances on the delay.

A change of chief of police in Portland by Boss Simon would be similar to a carpenter laying down a saw and picking up a hammer—merely a change of tools.

We never know who were our best friends till we have lost them. The fool who has speedily parted with his money as quickly realizes that he has lost the best friend he ever had.

From the fact that pension agents are raking the country with a fine-tooth comb to find claimants, one might infer that there was not such a universal demand for the dependent pension law by old soldiers as was made to appear at Washington.

Bloodthirsty residents of Fresno, Cal., recently declared that there were too many murderers—eight in all—in jail in that city and announced their intention of lynching them. It is the murderers out of jail that cause us the most anxiety up here. When we once get them safely juggled we breathe easier.

At the time of his death Gen. Fremont was engaged upon a paper for one of the magazines, entitled "Finding Paths to California." If the magazine still desires such an article it can have it, for some of the men who found the paths and showed Fremont where they were, are living yet in Oregon and California.

A floating newspaper paragraph says that "The first herring caught on the coast of Holland belongs to the king, as does the first sturgeon caught off the coast of England belong to the queen." I was not before aware that royalty was so fond of stale fish. They would be as big a card for Chicago as the mummy of Pharaoh's daughter.

When Powderly says our laws should not be framed to protect illiteracy at the polls, he strikes the key note. However beautiful universal suffrage may be in theory, it is utterly absurd and harmful in practice. There ought to be some better qualification for a person to participate in the government of this country than that the individual is twenty-one years of age and wears pants.

A gentleman proposes a five-cent subscription by every man, woman and child in the north, for the erection of a monument to the memory of General Grant. The idea is a good one, but why say "in the north?" I venture to prophesy that were such a subscription started, the proportion of subscribers in the southern states would at least equal those in the northern. It is a narrow minded man, indeed, who thinks loyalty to the union or admiration of General Grant is a matter of geography.

Railroad contractors in Mexico have sent to China for 8,000 coolies, and this is cited by some papers as showing that our opposition to the admission of Chinese is foolish, since Mexico raises no objection to them. This is about as good an argument as can be given for chewing tobacco. There are many other things Mexico does that it does not necessarily follow that we should do. We claim to be leading the procession, not following it, and we certainly are not looking to Mexico for lessons on political economy.

If the shade of Horace Greeley could look down upon White-law Reid's German castle, with its \$40,000 granite portico, there would not be stone enough in the entire structure to keep him from turning over in his grave. The aping of nobility by Americans whose wealth is founded upon the brains and toil of some one else, is one of the undemocratic tendencies of the times that make things look dark for genuine American principles. However, we have the satisfaction of knowing that the pages of American history will still bear the name of Horace Greeley when the builder of Reid's Rhenish castle shall have been forgotten.

One of the benefits of royalty was demonstrated in London recently. Mrs. Mackay—the alleged American washerwoman—gave a concert in honor of the Princess Louise, who had the exceedingly bad manners to delay her appearance until 11:45. Meanwhile the concert had made good progress, after tedious waiting for the guest of the evening. The Princess requested that the concert begin again, and as a royal request is equivalent to a command, it began again and did not end until 4:00 o'clock in the morning. In all the broad land of America there probably does not dwell a woman who, under similar circumstances, would have been so thoughtless and disregardful of the comfort and pleasure of others, as well as the commonest canons of good breeding as was this royal lady, to whom English women are supposed to look for a pattern of ladyhood.

Marquise DeLeuille is doing his best to prove how fortunate a woman Mrs. Leslie was in discovering his peculiarities in time to avoid a marriage with him. His threat to come to America and prosecute the press for slander, reminds me of an incident that occurred in my native town. A lady-killing clerk, whose meager salary was so completely consumed by his livery and other society bills that those who supplied him with the necessities of life had great difficulty in securing their pay, was requested by his washerwoman to pay his bill. Upon his declining so to do she expressed her opinion of him in forcible Irish, in the presence of many amused spectators. "Don't you call me such names as that, Mrs. O'Connor," he exclaimed, "or I'll sue you for slander." "Huh! an will yez?" she shouted in great wrath. "An will yez sue the hull town? Ye'r in the mouts of everybody." W.

Fact and Fancy for Women.

BY ELLA HIGGINSON.

THE LONG AGO.

Out in the woods where the air is sweet,
And the fragrant wild blooms blow,
Went you and I in a bliss complete,
In the beautiful long ago.

Do you remember the pale pink flower
That grew by our wayside there?
O, every leaf was a leaf of gold,
And the commonest weed was rare.

There were snow-white tents in the forest grove,
Where the gypsies slept at night,
And O, but each hour was an hour of love
Set with moments of delight.

Come back from the haunts and the sins of men—
Come back to my simple heart!
For what are riches and honor and fame,
When you and I are apart?

Come back, sweetheart, to the western woods,
Where the yellow road runs through,
You will find some changes, but never a change
In the heart that beats for you.

Madame Modjeska says that "excitement of the nerves and disturbance of the emotions are deadly foes to charm and beauty, and no wise woman will permit herself their indulgence." While this is undoubtedly true and sensible, from a selfish point of view, it is equally true that the woman who allows herself no indulgence of the finer emotions of life is a cold, heartless creature, neither loving nor hating strongly, lest she spoil the fairness of her face, caring for no one but herself and her bodily comfort. I know a woman who will probably be as sweet and fresh as a flower when she is sixty. She cares for no one on earth so much as she does for herself, she confessed, with a languid, amused smile. "When you care very much for any one," she said, "you are always disappointed and miserable—they never come up to your expectations. They make you jealous, or neglect you, or forget you. Now, if you don't care for any one," she smiled, slowly and sweetly, "you will not care what they do. If they come and say 'O, my dear, I have wronged you; will you forgive me?' you smile and say 'Why, certainly, you foolish fellow,' and then you yawn and nibble a caramel, and by and by fall asleep, and when you wake up are sweeter than ever. If you don't allow yourself a heart, you know, you can marry for money and dress beautifully and fare daintily, and all that sort of thing; but if you are so foolish as to have any of the finer passions about you—pooh! my dear, you are done for! You will get wrinkles and crows' feet, and a sallow skin and hollow eyes. Ten to one you will marry some poor fellow for that sentimental rubbish you call love, and do your own work, never have a carriage nor diamonds nor more than three or four gowns a year; more than likely—" and she almost betrayed a little horror at this reflection—"you will have children—poor people who do not have enough to eat always do, I believe—and just think how awful that would be!"

Well, she may have her lack of love and her lack of wrinkles. For me, I turn from her with keen pleasure to the tired young mother in a humble home, rocking her baby to sleep, and looking into her husband's face as he bends to kiss her, with tender, trustful eyes. Keep a strong rein upon your emo-

tions and passions, of course; but do not crush them out of existence, for they are the wines of life, and they moisten and sweeten the dry, hard duties and burdens, not only for yourself, but for others. The face that has lines about the eyes and sadness about the mouth is oftentimes sweeter and more desirable than the one that has never a trace of care. Smiling and yawning and nibbling caramels and taking afternoon naps do not build the walls of a nation.

It is said that every woman has her fad; and I know one whose sole fad is that of being beautiful. The first time you meet her you will think she is lovely—very likely you will enthusiastically declare to all your friends that she is lovely. By and by, when you become better acquainted with her, it will gradually dawn upon you that it must require hours to do up that marvelous complexion and persuade each one of those brown hairs to lie in its proper place on brow and neck; you will also notice that she always appears stiff and uneasy and afraid to move lest she should disarrange something; she even smiles with care, although sweetly and with wonderful play of her eyes, because smiles bring those little, detestable wrinkles about one's mouth. Yes, you have seen her at receptions, and leaning back languidly in her carriage, and walking slowly on the street, I know—but consider! Did you ever see the "pretty woman" before breakfast? Did you ever see her walk briskly and energetically, as if she had some business in life and was attending to it? Did you ever see her leap upon a horse and gallop away for the pure love of riding? Did you ever see her go off, in stout boots and a strong frock, for a day's outing in the woods? Did you ever hear her speak with expression or enthusiasm? No, you never did; and after a while you will become so bored with that little, set smile, and that low, soft monotone, and those careful, mincing movements, that you will wonder how you ever thought her beautiful. But, then, we all have our hobbies, and as hers is such a harmless one, do not be too hard upon her when you find her out.

I have forgotten a few whom I once loved and many whom I once hated—or once fancied I hated—but I have never forgotten, and never shall forget, the little girl who was kind to me when I first went to school. My heart sunk like lead, in that big, bare room, noisy with shuffling feet and rasping whispers and drumming fingers; my face flushed, my poor, little country knees trembling, my awkward feet stumbled; the teacher scowled at me, and fifty pairs of curious eyes stared at me; the light dazzled me, the noise deafened me, the heat stifled me; but one little girl away over in the farthest corner—she smiled at me. Such a smile as it was, too! It danced merrily as a sunbeam across the long room and sank into my heart, and stayed there. She saw all my loneliness, all my awkwardness, all my terrible fear of the human eyes about me, and she sent out that smile to comfort me, to bid me be of good cheer. I answered it with grateful tears; and when the teacher asked me where I would like to sit, I replied with such a break in my voice that I think even she must have felt sorry for me: "O, if only I might sit with that little black-eyed girl in the corner!" As I grow older, I feel more and more the value of a smile and a kind word. Do not be so chary of giving them; they may do good when you least expect it. Aching and de-

pairing hearts are often hidden beneath a cheerful exterior, and your kindness may bear sweetest fruits. Because you are joyful and care-free is the strongest reason why you should draw on the wealth of your happiness and cast a little of its radiance on those who are sad.

The faces of the old are like open books, so easily are they to be read. Here is the drawn, haggard, evil face of one who has been conquered by lower passions; here is the hard, cold face of one who has been always selfish, untouched by scars, because knowing none of life's truer emotions; here is the sorrowful, pathetic face of another, whose nature was never evil, but only weak, who fell step by step before temptation, and whose conscience cries aloud by day and by night and sleeps never—what there is of hell on earth this one has known; indeed, I think all who have keen, sensitive consciences unconsciously expiate their sins before they leave this life. But here—Oh, thank God!—is a face that cheers and comforts all who look upon it. Old it is and seamed with care and lined with sorrow and hallowed with love; it tells of work cheerfully done, of noble men and women born and reared to a life of usefulness and honor, of griefs softened, of burdens borne, of sympathy and help given to those who mourn, of strong passions subdued by the pure strength of the soul—it tells, more than all, of a beautiful faith that has never faltered in humanity and God, and a steadfast hold on truth. Only once in many months does one see such a face, but when one does, it is better than all the sermons ever preached and all the promises ever made. It is a flaming example of what a pure and beautiful thing may be made of this feverish life if only we live for others and for heaven.

Rudyard Kipling, a young writer who has recently sprung into prominence, writing of American girls, says their freedom is large and not abused, but that it has its drawbacks; and he considers it decidedly embarrassing to call upon a man and his wife for the sake of information, and find that in five minutes your host vanishes, and in another five his wife follows, and you are left alone with the young lady of the house, who considers your call as belonging solely to her, as a matter of course. If Mr. Kipling was an older man, or a more observant one, he would know that this same statement in regard to American girls has been worn threadbare; our eyes ache reading it over and over again; everybody is tired of it, with the exception, perhaps, of the newspaper syndicates. Because the foreigner rushes jauntily over to America and stumbles into the homes of coarse and ill-bred people—no matter how costly their gilding—is no reason why American homes and American girls should be lowered by his ignorant judgment and lack of discernment.

A London society woman had her picture taken in "classical attire." When her husband saw it he condemned it and ordered the plates destroyed; but it was too late, and 6,000 of the pictures were sold in London. The woman, who was exceedingly "refined and modest," by the way, explained that, being near-sighted, she had left all arrangements to the photographer, and he had placed her in a reclining position, and after an hour's work the picture was taken. The woman who will allow her picture to be flaunted about for sale, whether taken in "classical attire" or gowned from throat to toe, is near-sighted morally as well as physically.

When God had fashioned the beautiful thing we call love, He looked at it and said: "Lo! it is too fair—it is perfect;

and, as it is, it would make such unalloyed happiness on earth that no mortal would care for heaven. I must make it less fair." So, even as He has seen fit to place a thorn in the rose, a worm in the lily, a black heart in a lovely body, temptation in the purest bosom, and even death in life, so He saw it would be well to place a blight in the heart of love, and He named this blight satiety. And even unto this day, if a love last until death without this blight making its appearance, it is deemed so wonderful a thing that the whole world marvels thereat.

Once upon a time a man was in company with Satan, although not aware of the fact, as Satan is usually invisible. "I believe," said the man, yawning, "that work is getting monotonous. I am going to try resting and doing nothing for awhile." Then behold! Satan hugged himself and chuckled in great glee. "By all the heat of the regions below," quoth his Satanic Majesty, "I have been resting this many a day while this man worked; but now that it is his turn to be idle, it is certainly my time to work; for if every man and woman worked cheerfully and faithfully, there would be nothing for me to do."

There is an exquisite fabric manufactured in Japan known as moon cloth, whose silken web is of silvery white, but threaded through and through with ravishing shadows of all the rose, gold, violet, purple, orange and red of a Puget sound sunset, in such faint, illusive tinting that the first glance at it is like the dream of first love, so suddenly does the dainty vision melt into one still more enchanting.

Miss Andrea Hofer, who formerly enjoyed the reputation of being one of the youngest, if not the youngest, woman editor in this country, now lives in Salem, Oregon, and contributes a weekly letter to the *Journal*. She does not humor the senseless fads and fancies supposed by some to be necessary to women, but aims at something higher with commendable earnestness and originality.

Miss Elaine Goodale, government supervisor of education among the Sioux, lives in camp or reservation, traveling from Indian village to village, on horseback or in "prairie schooner." Miss Goodale is a handsome and brilliant young woman, and a true poet. She reveals poetical nature and good sense in preferring this mode of life to the frivolities of society.

In the markets of Washington City may be found women of fashion and beautiful *debutantes* choosing their own dinners and gossiping over the flower stalls. This is a custom—choosing their dinners personally, I mean, not the gossip—that might be profitably imitated by women of other cities.

It is easier to know all the sorrows and suffer all the wrongs and live down all the troubles of this world, than to bear, even when no eye save God's can see, the burden of one sin.

Love may become the rival, and even the successor, of friendship, while friendship yet lives; but friendship may never succeed love until love is dead.

When selfishness comes in, smiling, through one door, love walks out, grieving, through another.

Crow's feet follow in the footsteps of care.



"Good morning! Have you used Hair's soap?"

"In union there is strength," murmured the druggist, as he stirred vigorously at a mixture of asafœtida and gall.

MRS. TANGLE—What does "original sin" mean, Henry?

MR. TANGLE—Well, I believe the original sin was apple stealing.

"There is something about a flower—" said the poet, dreamily, as he laid a reverent hand on the flaming poppy, and just then a bee emerged from the blossom and proved it in a most pointed manner.

HAYSEED—Why, what in the world has happened to you? You look all broke up.

BUGHMER—Yes, I have been taking too violent exercise.

HAYSEED—In what way?

BUGHMER—Tried to jump a claim in Idaho.

FIRST BROKER—Are you in favor of a combine?

SECOND BROKER—No, my boy. I've been a party to three rings this year, and—

FIRST BROKER—Got left?

SECOND BROKER—Yes. And the girl kept the ring every time.

A DISTANT RELATIVE.

SICK MAN (making his will)—I have no near relatives. I have a brother.

LAWYER—Brother! Isn't he a near relative?

SICK MAN—No, sir. He lives in Australia.

THE KANSANS WOULD RUSH HERE.

GRIZZLY—Portland didn't show up very big in the census, but I know of a scheme to treble its population before the next one is taken.

JOHNSON—What's your plan?

GRIZZLY—To sell beer here at two cents a pint.

DONE HIM UP.

LAWYER (in justice's court)—Now, young lady, you may take the stand.

LADY—Yes, sir, with pleasure.

MAN (in a whisper)—There, that does me up. She's my wife and she's forty-nine years old, but the sugar on that lawyer's tongue will cost me \$75 for millinery before the end of the month.

It is easy enough for a musician to get the right pitch for his tune if his voice has good timbre.

BOUND BY A HAIR.

AMY—I don't see what attraction Sue finds in Mr. Dolley.

MABEL—Capillary attraction.

AMY—How's that?

MABEL—She's fascinated by his mustache.

IT PROVED USEFUL.

HOBSON—Hello, Stryker, where are you going?

STRYKER—To the races. I've got a dead sure tip for to-day, and I'm taking a trunk with me to bring my winnings home.

HOBSON (meeting Stryker next day)—Well, did you have use for that trunk?

STRYKER—I did. I borrowed enough money on it to pay my fare home.

HE WISHED HE OWNED IT.

"If I was monarch of all I survey," said a man in a barber shop, "I should, indeed, be a billionaire."

"How's that?" asked one of his hearers. "All you can see just now is this shop, and it ain't worth over \$5,000."

"Just so," replied the first speaker, "but I'm a government surveyor, and I survey hundreds of square miles of land every year."

A STUDY IN PHILOLOGY.

SUMWAY—It is strange how one word brings up another in the mind.

MRS. SUMWAY—So it is.

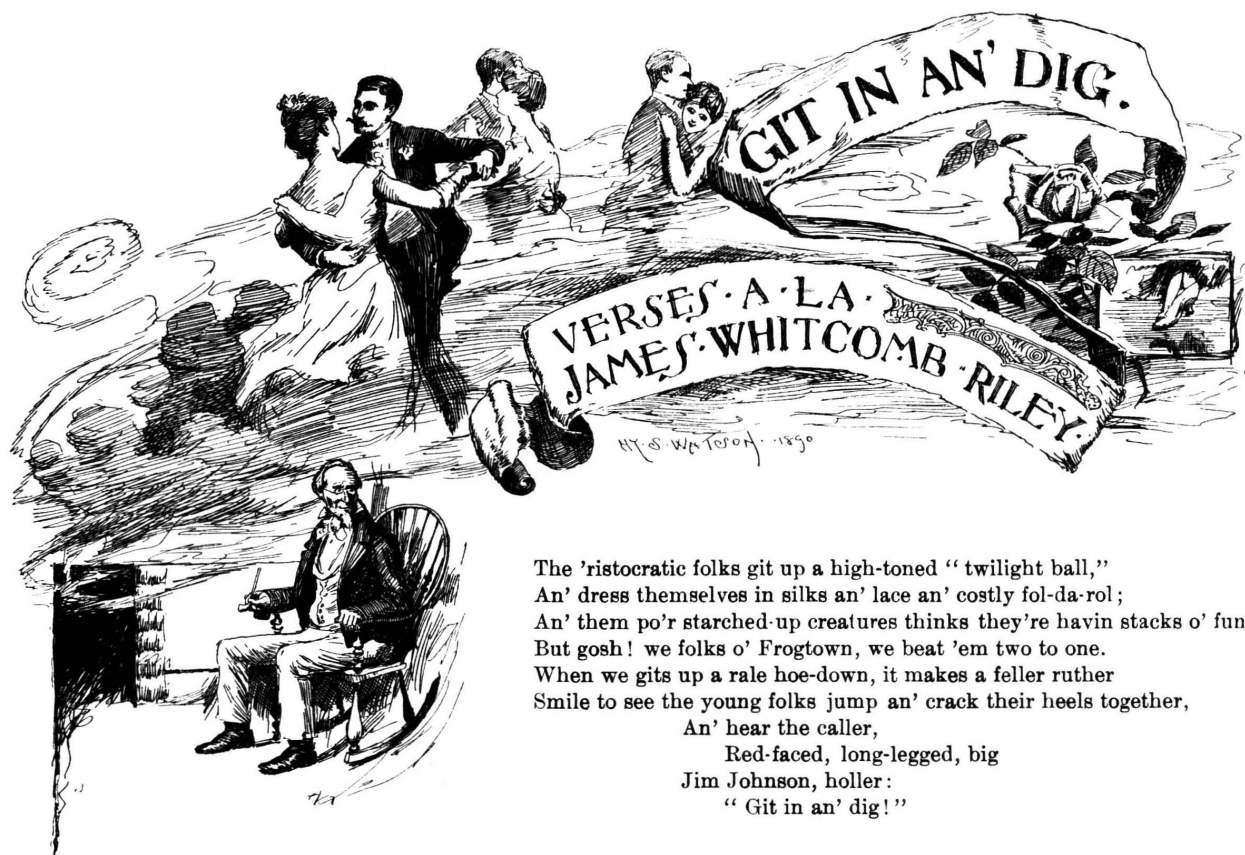
SUMWAY—Now the word "sardines" always suggests to me the word "compact."

MRS. SUMWAY—I wonder why.

SUMWAY—Because they compact—come packed very compactly, too.



"Hey! Biddy, an' phwat's the good of all the big trusts they do be formin' if a body has to pay cash fer a foive-cent paper of tobaccy?"



The 'ristocratic folks git up a high-toned "twilight ball,"
 An' dress themselves in silks an' lace an' costly fol-da-rol;
 An' them po'r starched-up creatures thinks they're havin stacks o' fun;
 But gosh! we folks o' Frogtown, we beat 'em two to one.
 When we gits up a rale hoe-down, it makes a feller ruther
 Smile to see the young folks jump an' crack their heels together,

An' hear the caller,
 Red-faced, long-legged, big
 Jim Johnson, holler:
 "Git in an' dig!"

First thing Old Tom Hardscrabble, he grabs his fiddle bow,
 An' scrapes them there old fiddle strings—the young folks in a
 row
 Stands waitin' till he strikes a tune, a shottish or cowntillion,
 An' then away they goes. By gosh! ef I was wuth a million,
 I'd ruther dance that cld hoe-down one night in fifty years,
 Than 'tend a hundred "twilight balls" in comp'ny with my
 peers.

I'd a durn sight ruther
 Hear that red-faced, big
 Jim Johnson holler:
 "Git in an' dig!"

Fact is, them high-toned city folks so cultured is an' vain,
 So used to easy livin', an' so filled with proud disdain
 Fer country folks' old-fashioned ways, their hard work an'
 their small

Pretensions in the way of wealth, an' wit, an' all
 Them qualities that makes one man surpass an' spurn his
 brother—

Them city folks, they would, I say, a durn sight ruther
 Not hear the caller,
 Relentless, whirligig
 Destiny, holler,
 "Git in an' dig!"

ALLISON FRENCH.



CASTLE, MONTANA.

The superior grade of the immense lodes of ore that have been disclosed around Castle, Montana, and the large number of new mines constantly being opened, have attracted great attention to that district. In 1886 the principal mines were located and in June, 1887, the first houses were built. During the latter part of that summer the fame of the discoveries made brought many prospectors and other people to Castle. The town has since then kept gradually increasing in population, until now it numbers about 600 inhabitants. It is situated in a canyon near the summit of the Belt mountains, at an altitude of about 6,150 feet, in the southern portion of Meagher county, about fifty-one miles northeast of Townsend, and sixty miles north of Livingston, and is connected with both places by stage. The title to the land upon which the town is built was secured under the Federal Townsite Act and the site comprises eighty acres.

All the veins discovered in this district appear to be contact veins. In the Cumberland, the vein lies between dolomite, and a blue, compact limestone. At the surface it appeared a large vein, or deposit, of carbonates about seven or eight feet wide, mostly covered with a cap of silicate of iron, which has proved to be the usual covering of all the outcrop veins. A shaft has been sunk 500 feet, at the bottom of which is a body of ore seventy-one feet in width, averaging from \$25 to \$300 in silver, thirty to seventy per cent. in lead, seventeen per cent. of iron, and about seven per cent. of silica, making it one of the best fluxing ores yet discovered in the United States. It seems the general characteristic of the ledges in this district, is that the deeper they are worked, the larger the ore bodies and the richer the mineral. This company is erecting a hoisting plant, at a cost of \$30,000, capable of operating to a depth of 1,200 feet. This mine has now a capacity of 100 tons of ore per day.

Another of the chief producing mines is the Yellowstone. It possesses a true contact vein, between dolomite and porphyry. This lead showed a surface width of eight feet of carbonates, while on the lower levels an ore body has been encountered, thirty-five feet in width, that averages \$20 in silver and forty per cent. in lead. Hard and soft carbonates constitute the chief part of the vein. This company possesses the only smelting plant in the district. It has a capacity of forty tons per day, but because of excessive freight charges and the near approach of the railroad, the smelter is not in operation. The California is a rich gold-producing property. Two parallel veins have been discovered in this mine, one of which contains principally carbonates and iron manganese, the other oxide of iron. This vein, at a depth of 100 feet is fourteen feet in width. The American has a vein between porphyry and granite, and is from five to six feet in width. This ore is principally sulphuret, although carbonates are blended with it. The lowest depth reached by one of the three shafts is sixty-five feet. The ore is considered the richest yet discovered in the camp. The Great Eastern is another of the good producers. In the lower workings a pay body has been found averaging ten feet in thickness. Ore has been shipped to Aurora, Illinois, that netted \$27 per ton after the freight and working charges were deducted. The Princess possesses a contact vein that lies between limestone and granite. It is four feet in width and will average \$40 in silver and from fifty to sixty-five per cent. lead. A shaft has been sunk to a depth of 120 feet.

Among the other mines in which large bodies of ore have been discovered are the Silver Belt, Hidden Treasure, Judge, Alice, Black Hawk, Legal Tender, Felix, Top and Great Western. There are many other properties here which are favorably situated, and in which good ore has been found. Some of

these are expected to become large producers. Among them are the Jumbo, Keystone, Powderly, Crescent, Star, Little Dot, Hamden, Solid Silver, Merrimac, Windsor and W. A. Kelly.

One of the features of the camp is the incorporation of all of the leading mining properties. It is claimed that fifty mining companies have been organized since last April. The men who located these mines, were in most instances poor, and by placing their properties in incorporated companies, they were able to prosecute their development work and still maintain large interests in them. Nearly all the stock is held in Meagher county. Some of these stocks have wonderfully increased in value, such as the Cumberland, Yellowstone and California.

Surveyors of the Northern Pacific are now in the field locating a line that will connect Castle with Livingston. It is the hope of the people that this season will witness the beginning of the work of construction. Upon its completion, few places in Montana will afford better business opportunities than Castle. In its mines immense bodies of easily worked ores are being constantly disclosed, and within the boundaries of this mineral district all that is needed for the reduction of the ores is found in large quantities, such as a fine coking coal, an excellent grade of fluxing iron, and an abundance of timber. The Castle Water Company is putting in a water system at the cost of \$40,000. The supply will be ample for all domestic, fire and manufacturing purposes.

Ship building is a profitable and growing industry on the Pacific coast, and while there are no large plants for iron and steel vessels north of San Francisco, there are many yards where wooden ships and steamers of large size are constructed. During the past year the yards at Astoria, at Portland, and other points on the Columbia river have all been busy and have turned out several fine vessels and steamers, while others are still on their ways. Portland has turned out two large and elegant steamers and numerous smaller vessels, and several steamers have been built in the inland waters east of the mountains. The yards at the coast ports and on the waters of Puget sound have been equally as actively employed. At Port Blakeley, Hall Brothers have finished two or three during the season, and still have under way at their yard two four-masted schooners and a bark. At Hood's canal the steam launch, *Nellie McHenry*, has just been built and is now having machinery placed in her. She will be run on Hood's canal for business and pleasure. At John Holland's yard, at Salmon bay, is the magnificent steamer, *Bailey Gatzert*, which is having its machinery placed and will then run between Seattle and Tacoma. Clark & Carse's new propeller is also being built at Salmon bay, and will soon be completed. At Lake's shipyard, Captain Lake is having a staunch tug boat built, which would have been in service ere this, but for the delay of securing its machinery. At Tacoma and Seattle the yards are kept full of new and repair work. At the former a small schooner has just been built and is now receiving finishing touches. At the Union City yard the Union City Mill Company is having a steamer built. She will be 130 feet long, will be built with speed in view, and will run between Union City and Seattle. There are many others at various places along the coast waters from which no detailed reports have been made. Taking all things into consideration, good progress has been made in ship building, while the increase in trade and commerce is continually calling for increased capital and enlarged plants for the more successful workings of that growing industry.

The citizens of Burns, Oregon, have voted to build a new \$10,000 school house.

The gold strike on Cross mountain, Montana, still holds out in richness and extent. Every foot of development shows the ore body to be increasing in size and richness. The lowest assay of the ore so far is twenty-six ounces of gold and assays of from fifty to one hundred ounces of gold are common. The average value of the ore is upwards of \$1,000 per ton. The gold lode is located in an immense ledge of iron, which also carries some gold. Samples from various portions of the iron show a value of fifteen dollars per ton. The country north and south from the gold strike has all been located, and the locators are busy working their assessments so as to hold the ground. When completed many other rich strikes may be expected, as they will then have time to thoroughly "prospect" the surface. Three thousand feet south from the first strike another lode was uncovered which promises to be as large and rich as the first. It is the general opinion of old mining men that there are a series of parallel veins on Cross mountain and they are trenching through the overlying waste to reach them. All the gulches and forks leading from and around Cross mountain are rich in placer gold, and thousands of dollars worth have been worked out, although but a small portion of the territory has yet been worked. The news of the strike caused an influx of mining men from all quarters. Many failing to get locations near the strike, are turning their attention to the adjoining mountains and to the older district of Gold Hill. Gold Hill is situated in the lime belt, which is continuous from these to Aspin, Red Cliff and Leadville. The ores are of a similar character, though of a higher grade than at Leadville. There are three distinct "contacts" from which the ore is taken, viz: Between porphyry and blue lime, between blue lime and white lime and between white lime and quartz. A three car-load lot from the Anna mine averages \$5,000 per ton. Ore from the Gold Cup and Tin Cup mines show silver sulphide all through the mass. It is estimated that \$3,000,000 worth of ore is blocked out in the Gold Cup mine ready for stoping.—*Anaconda Standard*.

Hop culture is keeping pace with the other industries of the northwest, and promises to be a source of great wealth to Oregon and Washington. Hops were first planted in the Puyallup valley twenty-five years ago, and the experiment was a success from the start, although the first year's crop consisted of only one bale. The industry has grown in a quarter of a century from a product of one bale to a yield of 42,000 bales in Washington and Oregon in 1888; and it is stated the yield that year would have been greater but for the inability to save them with the labor then at command. The seasons during the present year have been very favorable and the crop has been estimated at 70,000 bales, Washington producing about two-thirds of that amount. The picking of this crop is estimated to cost \$750,000, that it will require 500,000 pounds of sulphur to cure it, and that 300,000 yards of cloth will be used in baling it. The quality of hops raised in Washington and Oregon is superior to that of any others produced in this country, and judging by statistics they enter into competition with the world with good prospects of success. In 1887 the United States imported 18,538,049 pounds of hops, and exported 260,721 pounds. In 1888 the imports amounted to 5,585,033 pounds, and the exports to 6,792,943 pounds. In 1889, 3,976,158 pounds were imported, and 12,589,262 pounds were exported. Thus it is demonstrated that the United States is fast gaining the ascendancy in the hop market of the world; and of the crop raised in the United States, Oregon and Washington produce almost 14,000,000 pounds annually, and receive the preference of foreign buyers. The present crop in these states, at an average

of fifteen cents per pound (and they are now worth twenty), makes a total value of \$2,100,000. Picking will begin early in September.

Some years since the largest irrigation project in the west was put on foot in Southern Idaho. The idea was to take water from the Snake river and its tributaries and distribute it as wanted on the plains of Alturas and Owyhee counties and elsewhere as the wants and necessities required. The Snake River Canal Company was organized and incorporated for the purpose of carrying on the undertaking, and has accomplished much, though there are still thousands of acres of land in that section that are comparatively valueless for the want of water. The territory lying on the north bank of Snake river in Bingham and Alturas counties, and known as Snake river desert, is a fine field for this company's operations. It possesses an area larger than one or two states of the union, and only needs irrigating to convert it into a grain field. In Owyhee county, and on the south bank of the Snake, some good work has been done by this company, and the *Silver City Avalanche* says construction work will soon be commenced on a dam across the Bruneau river near where the first dam was built. This dam will be built to stay, and with that idea in view great care will be exercised in laying the foundation. While this is being done, work will also be in progress on the canal and will not be stopped until it is completed. As has been said, this canal will cover thousands of acres of as good agricultural land as the sun shines upon, and will make homes for hundreds of industrious settlers and their families. It is safe to say that within three years all the land lying on the south bank of the Snake river reached by this canal will be settled and under cultivation. Where the sage brush now grows luxuriantly, affording shade for the jack rabbit, will be growing fine fields of grain and alfalfa.

War between the Canadian Pacific's trans-Pacific line of steamers and those of the Pacific Mail has been inaugurated, and some lively times may be expected. A few weeks ago the former, which had agreed to keep out of the San Francisco trade, placed an agent in that city and began bidding for passengers and freight in the Japan and China trade. The steamer *Abyssinia*, now on her way from Hong Kong, will first touch at Vancouver, B. C., and then proceed south to San Francisco. In opposition to this move the Pacific Mail has decided that its steamers shall sail up the coast and stop at Puget sound ports and Vancouver before finally crossing the ocean. This practically renders the voyage but little longer than formerly, since the route across the Pacific carries steamers far to the northward of the Golden Gate. What will be the outcome of this competition can not now be predicted, though it will probably lead to a permanent trans-Pacific line from Puget sound. Temporarily, at least, it will reduce rates considerably, and ought to largely increase the quantity of Oregon flour shipped to Asiatic ports, a trade that is becoming of great importance. It may also hasten the establishment of a line to Portland.

The very difficult feat of laying the new main for the waterworks across the Narrows at Vancouver, B. C., has been accomplished. The pipe was specially manufactured for this purpose by a Pittsburgh firm and was of rolled steel in lengths of twelve or fifteen feet. The part of the pipe which was submerged was put together into one long piece of 600 feet. Cables were attached to the main and stretched across the water, and by means of two pile drivers the heavy length of pipe was successfully moved into place within two hours.

West Shore



INTER-AMERICAN DANCING ACADEMY,

JAMES G. BLAINE, Instructor.

You Have Prepared a Good Programme, but can you secure any Partners? The Ladies all appear to be Engaged.

A disastrous fire occurred at Wallace, Idaho, on July 27, which swept the entire business portion of the town and causing a loss of four or five hundred thousand dollars. The fire originated in the kitchen of the Central house, and was soon beyond the control of the fire department, the water supply being entirely inadequate, the flames swept everything in their course from the river to the hills, including many residences as well as all the business houses. One man, an Italian, named Antonio Demerio, was burned to death. Wallace was built in a triangular flat between the hills, and was the trading center and pride of the Cœur d'Alenes. Like Spokane Falls, and many other towns, it can lay its calamity to a defective and inadequate water supply. For when the fire occurred, the firemen responded promptly, and had only begun to control the flames when it was discovered the water supply was exhausted and the town was at the mercy of the flames. Of course it will now provide better arrangements, but after it has been once destroyed and nearly half a million dollar loss sustained. Many of the business houses opened next day in tents and improvised quarters and will rebuild at once, though the insurance was small and the losses will fall heavily upon most of them. Assistance was offered by neighboring towns, which was declined with thanks, and the citizens of Wallace now begin life anew upon the smouldering ruins of their former beautiful and prosperous little city.

In counting upon, and rather boasting of, the abundant food supplies in Alaska, the *Alaskan* says: In winter the natural food supplies of the natives is herring oil, venison tallow, venison, halibut, dried salmon and dried sea-weed. A plug of sea-weed resembles a large plug of tobacco. It is a wholesome food and is eaten either raw or stewed. Only one or two kinds of food are used at a meal. Natives are not accustomed to baking bread, and little bread is used. Pilot bread, purchased at the stores, takes its place. Springtime is the season of fish-eggs, an abundance of which are dried for winter use. June is the time for edible greens from the woods. Bushels of cranberries and salmon berries are gathered in the summer and the fall. A variety of wild berries grow in great profusion. Indications are that there will be a bountiful supply of salmon this season.

Some mysterious railroad grading is claimed to be going on in Tacoma, Washington. The Hart Company is nominally behind the work, but it is thought the move really means the Southern Pacific is quietly gaining a northern terminus at that point. The work is progressing daily, as does the guessing as to what it really means.

The Port Blakely mill, of Washington, will enter competition for the honors for big timber at the Columbian Exposition at Chicago. It has a stick of timber for exhibit which is one hundred and fifty feet long and fifty-two inches square, and contains 33,800 feet of lumber. It will take a train of five flat cars to transport it.

The following officers and directors of the Portland Smelting and Refining Co., whose works are located at Linnton, Or., have been elected: President, John McCracken; vice president, H. B. Oatman; secretary, C. F. Bunker; managers, Wm. Selover, J. C. Moreland, Chas. Hegele and A. H. Johnson.

It is stated that Ashland, Oregon, will ship 10,000 boxes of peaches this season. Still it is said the crop was cut off fifty per cent. by the late frosts.

A fishing company which has been organized at Vancouver, B. C., with a capital of \$50,000, is composed of leading business men and capitalists from Toronto and Montreal, and practical fisherman from the east have been engaged. Deep sea fishing will be pursued, and the catches put on the market fresh and salt.

Of 400,000 shares of the Oregon & Transcontinental Company, 211,557 shares, or more than a majority, were deposited with the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company in exchange for shares in the North American Company. This insures the success of the scheme of liquidation and the formation of a new company.

It is refreshing to hear of a western city which is pleased with the census returns. The *Albany Herald* says: "Albany has no reason to dispute the result of the census enumerators' work. Seven thousand is a very good representation for population. There is no growl to make."

William T. Wallace died at Wolf creek, Oregon, recently, aged seventy-seven. He crossed the plains in 1845 with a wife and family from Missouri. They raised twelve children, and have lived in Rogue river valley since 1859. Mrs. Wallace still survives her husband.

The sash and door factory of C. M. Johnson, of Tacoma, Washington, was burned July 28. The loss was \$60,000, with partial insurance. One hundred people are temporarily thrown out of employment by the fire.

It is now said a new industry will spring up for the manufacture of rope, twine, paper, etc., from hop vines. Experts have made a test, and it is said they are well adapted to those purposes.

Prunes are a very profitable crop on the Pacific coast, especially in Oregon and California. One man in the latter state expects to realize \$10,000 from his crop this season.

A large deposit of glass sand has been discovered near the mouth of Lewis river, Washington, which it is said would prove very valuable to a glass factory.

The contract for building the new chamber of commerce of Tacoma, Washington, has been awarded to A. B. Adams, of Tacoma, for \$167,400.

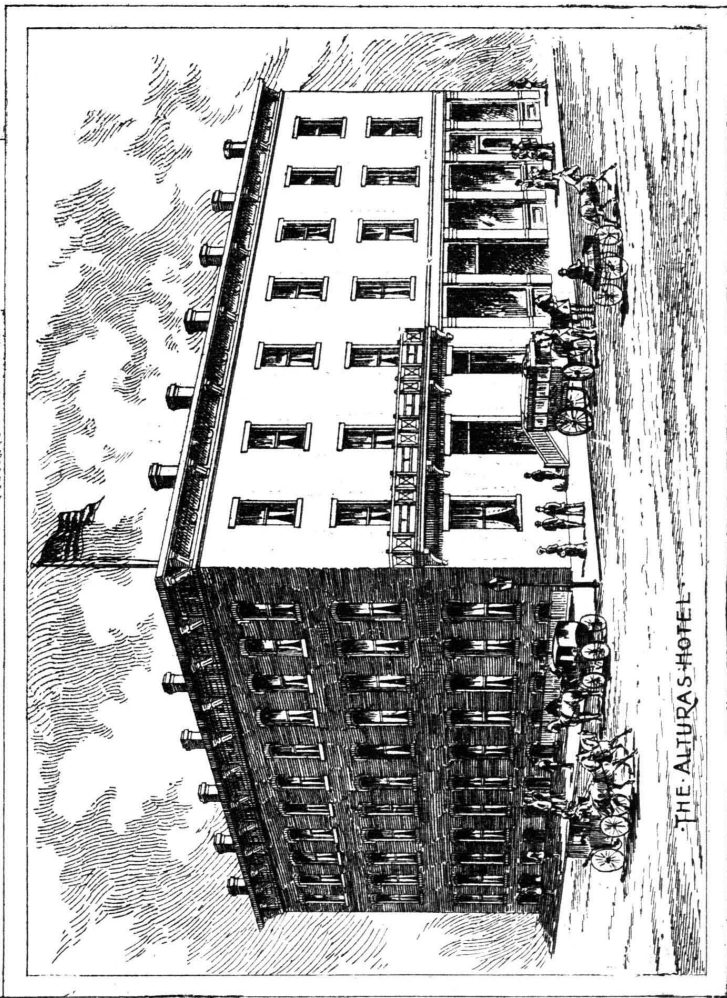
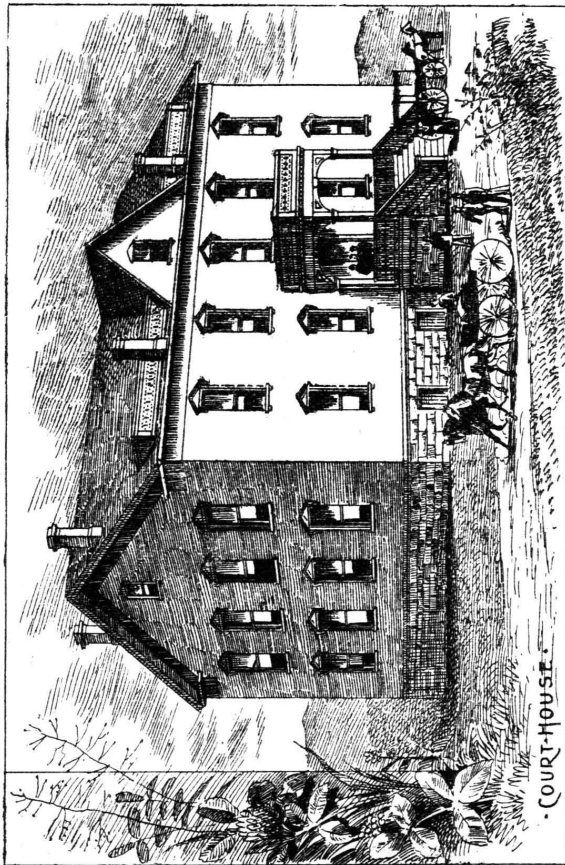
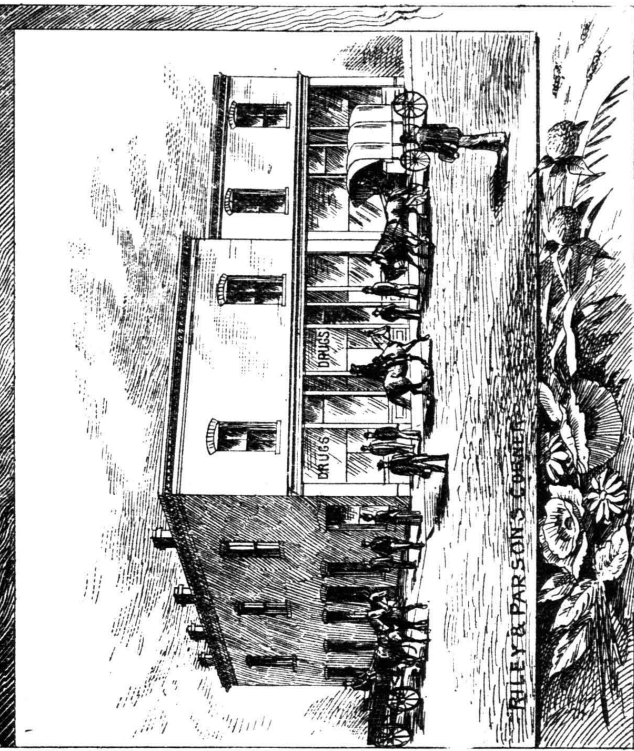
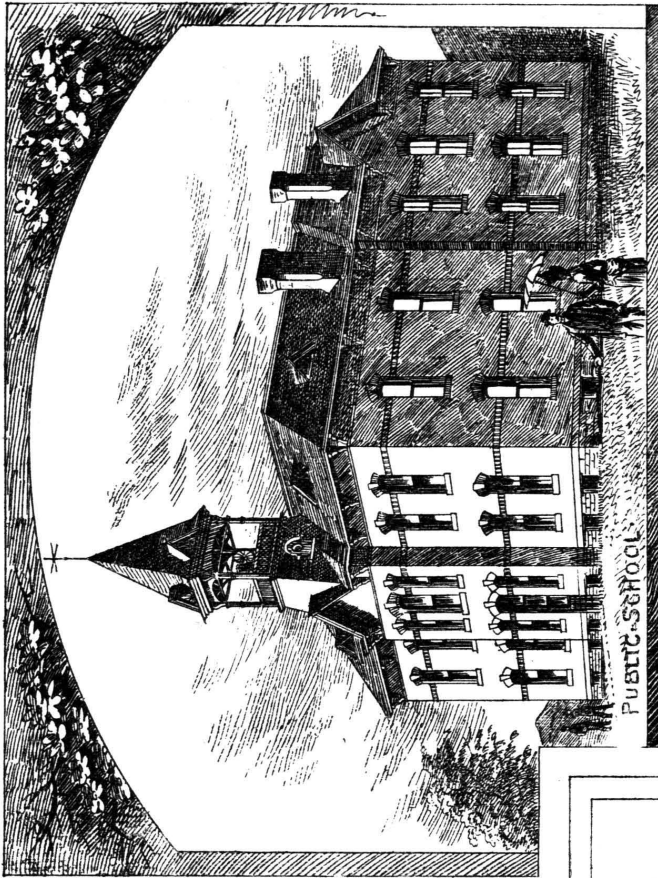
Vollmer is a new town on the proposed extension of the Spokane & Palouse railroad to Lewiston, Idaho. It is named for John P. Vollmer.

Fifteen new brick buildings are in course of erection in the burnt district of Pullman, Washington. Others will be erected before the winter.

The state of Wyoming will hold its first election on September 11th. Idaho follows on the first of October.

A \$10,000 addition is to be made to the Union, Oregon, public school building.

A board of trade has been organized at Palouse City, Washington.



IDAHO—STRUCTURES IN THE CITY OF HAILEY—SEE NEXT PAGE.

HAILEY AND WOOD RIVER VALLEY.

One of the most noted sections of the new state of Idaho is the Wood river valley, which has attracted much attention as a mining region for the past ten years, for five of which it has enjoyed the advantages of railroad connection. It lies in Alturas county, of which the thriving city of Hailey is the county seat. A year ago, on the first of July, 1889, Hailey suffered one of those sweeping conflagrations that nearly every western city encounters, and the greater portion of its business blocks were destroyed. Undaunted by the catastrophe, and having an abiding faith in both the present and future of their city, the people went resolutely to work to repair the damage and build better and greater than before. The result of their efforts is seen in the city as it exists to-day, with its busy streets lined with substantial blocks of brick, stone and wood, its excellent public buildings and its many ornamental residences.

Hailey enjoys many elements of prosperity, chief among which are its mines, which first attracted attention to that region, and led to the construction up the valley of a branch road from the Oregon Short Line five years ago, which road has accomplished much in aiding the development of the valley. Wood river is 140 miles long and has many tributaries, on nearly all of which quartz leads of gold, silver, and silver-lead are found and being worked, the great center of the industry being Hailey. At this point splendid water power exists and is being developed to a large capacity, and the cheapness of this power, combined with the facilities for obtaining wood, machinery, etc., and for railroad shipment, render Hailey the natural point to which ores can be brought for reduction. Prospecting and developing work has proved the existence of a series of silver-lead ore districts from the base of the range northward to the divide between the Wood and Salmon rivers, a distance of forty-five miles, and almost continuously from Bay Horse district westerly to the south tributaries of the Boise river. This great silver-bearing region is twenty to fifty miles in width and 130 to 140 miles in length, and takes in such noted districts as Smoky, Sawtooth, Lava creek and East Fork, besides all the Wood river tributaries named above. This region has produced, in the past eight years, not less than \$18,000,000 in silver and lead, and is now producing at the rate of \$2,500,000 a year. This output is rapidly increasing year by year, and future years may, and probably will, see the product of Leadville exceeded by that of Wood river. Wood river contains a great many mines of various degrees of importance. There are no Anacondas, no Granite mountains, no Ontarios, any one of which would make a camp, but which would require the utmost resources of a rich corporation to manage, but there are hundreds of veins of moderate size and fair average richness. In this respect Wood river is almost without a peer. As already noted, Wood river is a region of many mines; so many, in fact, that if one ceases production it does not materially effect the aggregate.

The great Camas gold belt, which stretches from Resurrection district, fifteen miles south of Hailey, to the head of Rock and Camp creeks, and on westward along the north side of Camas prairie to Rocky Bar and Atlanta, is believed to be the most extensive belt of free milling gold ores in the west. As above outlined, it is about one hundred miles long and from two to ten miles wide. The principal developments are about ten miles west of Hailey, where the Camas No. 2, Trump, Junction, Jumbo and others have been sufficiently worked to uncover great fissure veins from ten to fifty feet wide carrying ore worth \$15 to \$50 a ton. The Camas No. 2 ledge on top is one hundred feet wide with three streaks of quartz. The one next

to the hanging wall is from ten to sixteen feet, the middle one sixteen feet, and the one near the foot five feet. These streaks of quartz will average, so assays say, about \$32 gold. Of the 12,000 tons of ore worked by a small and imperfect mill in 1887, there was left over 10,000 tons of tailings that assay from \$9 to \$20 per ton, and this was practically repeated in 1888 and 1889. The bullion produced aggregates over \$100,000, or an average of about \$6.40 per ton of ore stamped. This, from rock that assays \$32, shows a great waste in milling, owing partly to a scarcity of water and partly to the inferior machinery and process.

Hailey is not alone dependent upon mining for its prosperity, for stock raising and farming have become important industries. In Wood river valley and those of its tributary streams are thousands of acres of as fertile land as can be found anywhere. No better farms exist than can there be found, and these are generally made the base of extensive stock industries, the stock grazing upon the open ranges that lie adjacent to the valleys and will for years remain unoccupied by any save the cattle men. For nine months in the year stock fatten on the native grasses. Cattle, sheep and horses require but little prepared food here, and scarcely any shelter, the bunch-grass of the hills just south of the main mountain range affording splendid food all through the year. Thus the farmer can keep a nice band of stock on government uplands in sight of his home and free of expense. As a dairy region this is unsurpassed, while the market for butter is excellent. In winter a prime article of ranch butter is worth from forty to fifty cents per pound, and will average thirty to forty cents the year round. Climate, pasturage and water combine to render dairying a very satisfactory pursuit. Cows cost comparatively little for their keep, and the product of butter or cheese is a clear gain, the increase in stock paying expenses. Good dairy cows can be purchased at \$30 to \$40 a head.

Fifteen miles west of Hailey, and reached by excellent roads, lies Camas prairie, one of the best and most extensive agricultural sections in Idaho. About 2,500 people now live on Camas prairie, but it can easily support ten times as many. The soil is a deep, rich loam, and does not require irrigation. The yield of cereals, hay and vegetables is phenomenal. This district alone will always be an element of increasing prosperity to Hailey. Fruit culture in the Wood river region is growing in importance. Experience has demonstrated that the fruits of the temperate zone are produced in quantity and quality unsurpassed, and many orchards are now approaching a good bearing condition, while many others are being planted.

The climate of Wood river valley is both delightful and healthful. The winters are not long nor excessively severe, nor does a great amount of snow fall, while the summers are cool, dry and extremely pleasant. A few miles from Hailey are noted hot springs that are rapidly becoming a favorite health resort. A splendid hotel has been erected at the springs at a cost of \$100,000. In any aspect that Hailey may be considered, it presents a most inviting prospect, and its continued steady growth may easily be predicted.

The Gibson exploring party, now in the Olympics, discovered a well-defined vein of bituminous coal of fine quality near the head of Morse's creek, fifteen miles from Port Angeles.

The shops of the Great Northern railroad have been located at Fairhaven, Washington, and work has been commenced on their construction.

Sea Haven, Washington, will have a \$10,000 wharf built.

PROGRESS AT CHEHALIS.

Times are pretty lively at Chehalis, Wash., the county seat of Chehalis county. Work has actually been commenced on the branch of the Northern Pacific from that point to South Bend, on Willapa harbor. The contract for the grading work amounts to \$400,000, and Chehalis is the headquarters for the construction work. The road will strike directly southwest and enter the Willapa valley, following down that stream to deep water at South Bend. Work will be pushed with the utmost vigor, so the road may be opened to traffic at the earliest possible moment.

As a direct consequence of this work, business in Chehalis must be very much increased, to be followed by a still greater increase as soon as the road is ready for operation. But this is not the only railroad enterprise that will lend its aid to the building up of Chehalis. The Pacific, Chehalis & Eastern is another corporation formed to build a line from Shoalwater bay to Chehalis and eastward across the mountains, work upon which may begin at any time. Two great transcontinental roads will also pass through the city on their route between Portland and Puget sound.

The Union Pacific, which is building an extension northward from Portland to Olympia, Tacoma and Seattle, has surveyed its line through Chehalis and has asked the citizens for right of way through the city and depot grounds 200x2,000 feet. This will be donated, though the cost will approximate \$25,000. Work on this road, known as the Portland & Puget Sound, is progressing at both ends, and the line will be expeditiously built. Also the Great Northern will build from Seattle to Portland, and is already securing the right of way. This company has asked the city for right of way and depot grounds 150x1,500 feet, and the concession will be granted. These roads will place Chehalis on the line of three great trunk systems, the Northern Pacific, the Great Northern and Union Pacific. Besides these, the Southern Pacific, the Port Townsend & Southern, now under construction by the Oregon Improvement Co., and the Hunt road, that will undoubtedly be built to connect his Gray's harbor line with his main system at Portland, will some, or all, of them pass through Chehalis. The fact is that Chehalis lies in the only natural railroad route between the Columbia river and Puget sound, and roads have the double incentive of cheapness of construction and the business of a large town to cause them to pass through Chehalis.

Responsive to the activity in railroad matters the city is making progress in all directions. Real estate transactions are very large, and many outsiders are making investments in choice property. Fine tracts adjoining the business portion of the town are being laid off into additions, and will become some of the most desirable residence portions of the city. New business blocks are in course of erection and many new residences are going up. Plans have been adopted for the buildings of the state reform school located there by the last legislature, and work on them will soon be commenced. Chehalis has fairly entered upon a season of growth and prosperity, the end of which can not be discerned.

Immense stock yards and packing houses are to be established in Baden, San Mateo county, Cal., near San Francisco, by some of the most noted stock and packing men in the country. The personnel of the company consists of Nelson Morris, George F. Swift, Phil. Armour, of Chicago, George W. Simpson, president of the George H. Hammond Packing Company, of Chicago and South Omaha, Cudahy, the partner of Armour, and S. W. Allerton & Co., all of whom have large interests in Chicago, Omaha and Kansas City, and Herman

Kountze, of Kountze Bros., New York, Omaha and Denver bankers; also John A. Creighton, capitalist, who has large stock yards in South Omaha, and N. Merriman, the Nebraska elevator man. San Francisco is represented by Miller & Lux, J. G. James & Co., Merry, Faull & Co., E. Bessinger, E. P. Lillenthal, H. J. Crocker, Livingstone & Co., C. W. Craig, James McCullough & Co., Horn & Chapman, California Sheep Casing Company, Kuliman, Saltz & Co., and a number of other prominent merchants, and also quite a number of eastern people whose names for the present are not mentioned. The company has about 3,500 acres of land in one body and expects to make very extensive improvements, possibly at an expenditure of \$2,000,000. The yards will receive stock of all kinds.

The Ben Wilson gold mine, with all its franchises in the Pioneer district, Boise basin, Idaho, has been sold to a New York syndicate, the consideration being \$200,000. This is one of the largest mining properties in the west, consisting of 4,000 acres of gold placers, worked by 100 miles of flumes and ditches, controlling all the waters of Grimes creek; eight extensive gold quartz ledges, with three extensions, having about a mile of tunneling; a quartz mill, two saw mills, three valuable ranches, 500 head of blooded stock, water privileges of great value, and control of an immense body of pine and fir timber, aggregating many millions of feet. It is said the new management will continue and increase the present developments.

A drive through the country will convince even the ordinary observer that there promises to be an immense apple crop this year. All trees are loaded down with the green fruit, and propping of limbs is generally resorted to to keep them from breaking under the heavy weight. Apples are among the most useful of fruits that can be raised in any country, and the fact that they grow so prolifically in Western Washington, ought to be an inducement to every man who owns a piece of real estate to set out apple trees. Of course it is best to have a variety of fruits, but be sure and include apple trees in your order to the nurserymen.—*Slaughter Sun*.

The Oregonian railway has passed into the hands of the Southern Pacific company, which will put the track in first-class condition and provide better depot facilities. The east side will be made into a standard gauge, and will receive new rolling stock and engines, and as this is done the narrow gauge stock will be transferred to the west side and thus general improvement of the system will proceed. The Southern Pacific has recently received a quantity of steel rails for this improvement, and while the same cannot be entirely completed in time to handle the fall harvest, an effort will be made in that direction.

The Seattle Electric Light Company has transferred its real estate and franchises to the Seattle General Electric Power Company, the consideration being \$600,000.

A new steel cruiser for the marine and fisheries department has been ordered built at the Canadian navy yard at Owen sound for British Columbia. She will carry two guns.

The Northern Pacific has lately built a new steamer, the *City of Pasco*, to run on Snake river from Pasco to Lewiston.

At Oroville, California, Springer's saw mill was burned last week causing a loss of \$100,000 worth of property.

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TOMMY—We have got a little baby at our house, and that made me a little late; but mamma told me to tell you it should never happen again.—*Texas Siftings.*

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Columbia.....	Monday	Sept. 1

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built of brick and stone is nearing completion. Several brick buildings occupied and more being erected. Population (U. S. census) 4,031. Assessed valuation over \$8,000,000. An Iron & Steel Co., with a capital of \$2,000,000, organized to work ores of Skagit mines. Its furnaces, rolling mills, etc., will be at Fairhaven. The Chuckanut stone quarries are one mile from Fairhaven. The Portland post office is built of this beautiful stone, and large quantities of it are being shipped to Tacoma, Seattle and elsewhere. Valuable minerals have been discovered in the Cascades on the line of the Fairhaven & Southern and prospecting is now being actively prosecuted.

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HE HAS TURNED OVER A NEW LEAF.

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FIRST STREET FAKIR—It's a shame, Bill, to think that any one would swindle a poor hard working man that way.

SECOND STREET FAKIR—Why, what's the trouble?

FIRST STREET FAKIR—Here, I worked hard for half a day, painting up a sparrow into a red headed Belgian canary, and I'm blowed if the fellow I sold it to didn't give me a counterfeit five dollar bill for it.—*Light*.

WASN'T HIS OWN.

JOHNSON—Better be careful with your saw. If not you'll run it onto a nail.

JACKSON—Oh, I don't care how I use this saw. It isn't mine.

JOHNSON—Whose is it?

JACKSON—Yours.—*Yankee Blade*.

AN OMINOUS SIGN.

WIFE—Oh, John, I don't think you will live very much longer.

FRUGAL HUSBAND (a sick man)—Has the doctor told you anything about my condition?

WIFE—No; but he handed me his bill to-day.—*Life*.

"What is your father's output this year, Maud?" inquired the cautious young man of the manufacturer's popular daughter.

"It is, so far, fifteen nincompoops and eight dudes," responded the maid, "but they didn't seem to mind it much after they first struck the pavement"—*Jester*.

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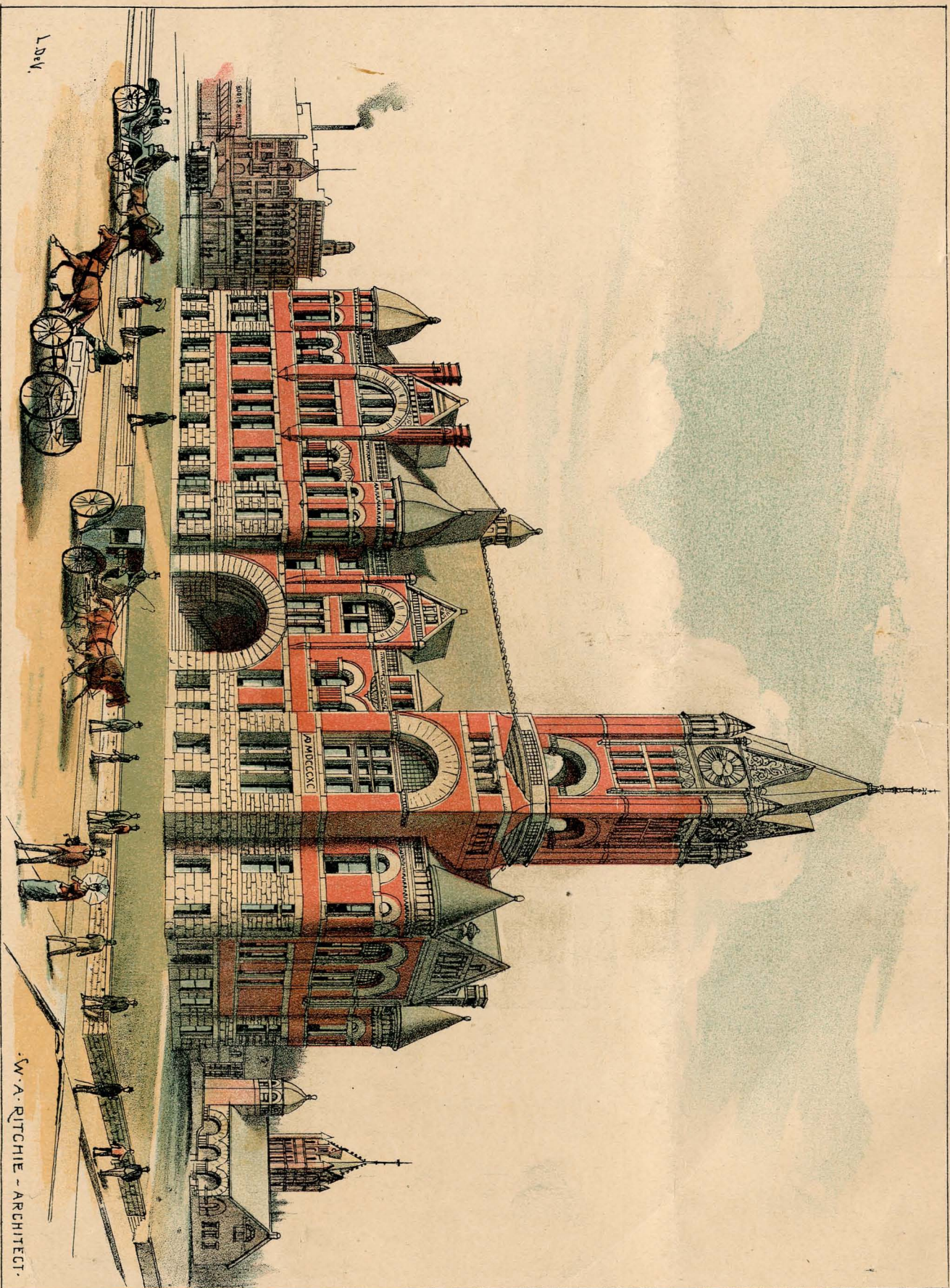
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