

West Shore

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West Shore

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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1890.

Attention is called to the announcements on pages 317 and 318 of the new departments of "Poets of the Pacific Coast" and "Puzzlewits," to be commenced in January; also to the word contest now in progress. The Holiday WEST SHORE, issued last week, was the finest of any in the United States. Copies sent to any address upon the receipt of twenty-five cents.

The doom of the seal is sealed.

It is highly flattering to Mr. Parnell to compare him to Caesar and Napoleon, even if it be only to prove that he is not crazy.

Steamboat racing has "broken out" again on Puget sound. WEST SHORE will next week have something to say about the criminal recklessness of steamboat officials who indulge in this reprehensible rivalry.

The guns of the *Charleston* made as much noise firing a royal salute to King Kalakaua as they would for Kaiser Wilhelm. Guns are no respecters of persons; all you have to do is to pull the string and hear them bang.

An Oregon legislative tragedy in two acts is depicted on the last page so strongly that it needs no word of explanation. In their efforts to hit capital the farmers of Oregon have not only failed, but have dealt themselves a blow, the bad effects of which increase from year to year. The weapons must be cast aside.

Comment upon the president's message by the press of the United States is about as interesting as a symposium upon yesterday's horse race. The democrats looked it over to see where they could discover a flaw, and the republicans sought eagerly for some scintillation of genius in statecraft; and being both disappointed they burst into scathing sarcasm or stomach-turning laudation so pointless and so witless that ordinary mortals must needs flee to the woods in disgust.

Washington has a military Poo Bah who could give that much-titled minion of the Mikado a few points. Not content with being the adjutant general, quartermaster general and commissary general he aspires to the unmilitary title of "general manager and supreme dictator," with the idea that the national guard of the state was created for his personal amusement, to be worn on his watch chain for a charm. The sooner the national guard rids itself of political generals and official dampfools the quicker it will become an efficient military organization.

Mr. A. N. Cumming, at the conclusion of a long article on "America and Protection" in the London *National Review*, sums up the situation as follows: "Protection or no, America is now established as one of the most prosperous nations, and this in defiance of all known economic laws." Would it not be wise for Mr. Cumming to see if his "known economic laws" have not been improved upon instead of defied? The theologians are constantly revising their creeds, the physical scientists their theories, and possibly Mr. Cumming and his brethren might do worse than follow these examples. Surely political economy is not an exact science.

There has been war during all this Indian Messiah craze. To be sure, the people have heard little about it, but General Miles has been in the thick of the fray, the scene of hostilities being the departments at Washington. For the first time in our history the military has done something more than turn their guns upon half-starved and desperate savages. General Miles has had an experience with the Indians and has given the subject of their treatment so much study that he is peculiarly fitted to handle the present difficulty. He knows that this trouble and three-fourths of all the Indian wars of late years were caused by the failure of the government to keep its

treaty stipulations with the Indians. Hence, when matters became serious he began to make war in Washington instead of in Dakota, and, doubtless, the one war did much to prevent the other. The revelations of this campaign are another proof that the Indian bureau should be transferred to the war department. The Indians will receive far more humane, just and honorable treatment from the army than they ever have from unscrupulous and speculating civil officers.

The Conger lard bill is bad class legislation in so far as it imposes a tax upon lard compound on the ground that its production injures the pure lard industry. If chemistry can find a cheap substitute for any article now in use, provided that it be not less wholesome, legislation ought to encourage it to do so, rather than impose a tax upon the product. This movement is of the same sort as those against glucose and oleomargarine. Science, in her work of giving man cheaper food and clothing and added comforts and conveniences, ought not to be impeded simply because the producers of older and more expensive ones see ruin to their business in the adoption of the new. The business of manufacturers of many lines of goods is constantly being lost because of some cheaper substitute being placed on the market, and yet they do not appeal to congress to tax the new article. There is only one safe and equitable rule for legislation on this subject, and that is to require that all articles of food or merchandise shall be truthfully labeled, and this applies as much to imitation walnut furniture as it does to imitation butter or lard. Compel every article of merchandise, either food or otherwise, to be sold for just what it is, and then let the people themselves decide whether to buy or let it alone.

The Farmers' Alliance meeting last week developed the fact that this organization is a delightfully inconsistent body. Its resolutions in one place say: "Believing in the doctrine of equal rights to all and special privileges to none, we demand that our national legislation be so framed in the future as not to build up one industry at the expense of another;" and to show how little they actually believe in that sentiment another resolution demands that the government loan money at two per cent. on real estate and non-perishable farm products, which is the most pronounced class legislation ever demanded by any organization. The man who manufactures unperishable furniture or unperishable woolen blankets has as much right to demand money from the government at two per cent. as the man who raises unperishable wheat. Another resolution demands that "all national and state revenues be limited to necessary expenses of the government, economically and honestly administered." If this be done how will the government have money to loan? Lending money is certainly not a "necessary expense," nor is it "economical" for a government to collect money from the people, worth to taxpayers at least five per cent. in their business, in order to loan it to a special class of citizens at two per cent. Other principles enunciated are of a more general and fundamental nature, and would call for the support of honest and patriotic citizens everywhere; but they can not be efficacious to bolster up an organization whose chief aim is to secure a special advantage for one class of citizens at the expense of all others. Let the Farmers' Alliance drop its selfish aims and come out boldly upon the broader and more vital doctrines it endorses, and it can found a political party that will command both the respect and votes of the people.

On the center pages of this number are given views of Vancouver barracks as it is, and one of the Hudson's Bay fort and military post as they were in the "auld lang syne." The old trading post was associated with the early and romantic history of the great northwest. At different times it was presided over by such worthies as Dr. John McLoughlin, Peter Skeen Ogden, Sir James Douglas, Dougald McTavish and James Graham. The military post also has its traditions. One chapter of its history is given on another page; but that is only an episode. Many famous military men have been stationed there—Wool, Harney, Wright and the explorer, Bonnevill; General Grant was for a long time post quartermaster; General Fry, the first adjutant; Geo. B. McClelland fixed the latitude and longitude of the place; Augur, Ord, Alvord, McFeeley, Hodges, Sully, Morrow, Hunt, Steele, Howard, Miles, Gibbon, the dashing Phil. Sheridan and the reckless Phil. Kearney. All these names appear on its returns. General Rufus Ingalls has been connected with its history from first to last. Loring, Walker, Crittenden and Pickett became leaders in the lost cause. From there Kearney and Stewart hastened to meet the first rising of the Rogue river Indians, in 1851. From there Augur, Ord, Kautz and Reynolds (killed as a general at Gettysburg) were sent in haste to save Lane and A. J. Smith, in 1853 and 1855. From there Haller, Raines and Wright started on their campaigns against the Indians, in 1855-6. There Ingalls and Eckerson fitted out and armed the Oregon and Washington volunteers, who, with the regulars, saved the country to civilization. From there Kearney sent the men who seized San Juan island. It was the base of operations in the Modoc, the Bannock and the Nez Perce campaigns. It is because the post has a history that this country has a future.

JOHNSON—A pig can be fried in its own grease.
BRONSON—But a fish can not be weighed on its own scales.

CUSTOMER—This is a pretty small loaf for ten cents.

BAKER—Yes, but then, just feel how heavy it is.

WHAT HE BORROWED IT FOR.

CUMSO—Have you got that ten dollars about you, I lent you last week?

JAYSMITH—No; fact is, I spent it.

IT SEEMED PROBABLE.

MISS ELDER—Will you love me when I'm old?

LOVER—Well, I don't expect to stop loving you quite so abruptly as that.

HIS FAULT, AS USUAL.

"My dear, you must exercise patience," expostulated Mr. Totting.

"No need of that," replied Mrs. Totting; "you keep my patience continually exercised."

TOM'S SOLILOQUY.

He raised his voice as he sat on the shed,

And uttered a piercing yell;

Complacently licking his fur, he said:

"Oh, ain't I a howling swell?"

THAT WAS ALL.

"Oh, by the way, John," said the new-made father-in-law to his recently acquired son-in-law, "of course you haven't cashed that check of mine—the wedding present, you know."

"Oh, no; I've merely had it certified," replied John.

"That's the kind of a man I am," said the barkeeper, with emphasis.

"Ah, and what kind of a man is that?" asked Charlie Snifter.

"The kind that all you fellows go out to see between the acts."

RAMBO (indignantly)—I thought you said this horse was fast.

DEALER (suavely)—So he was when you bought him.

RAMBO (as before)—I don't believe it.

DEALER (as before)—He was. Didn't you see the post he was tied to?



HIS WIFE OUGHT TO KNOW IT.

"Who is that?" asked McCorkle, indicating McCrackle's typewriter and secretary.

"That is my recording angel."

CHIPS FROM A POET'S WORKSHOP.

The foamy sea tossed its spumy spray,
(That's a splendid starter—now go it!
When the editor reads these lines he'll say:
"Here's the coming American poet!")
On the hardened sands of the little cove,
Stretching in silvery curves away,
Like the fringe of a garment the faries wove.
(If this don't "catch on" I'm a jay;
You can hear the roar of the surf, by Jove!)

A bare-foot maiden skimmed over the sand,
A foundling cast from an ancient wreck,
Browned by the breezes that gently fanned
The ruddy hues of her cheek and neck.
(Whew! That was a burst; I hope I can
Keep up this strain for a few lines more.)
Tenderly reared by the fisherman,
She brightened his life on that lonely shore;
Cooking his meals in the hissing pan
Or mending nets at his humble door.

An artist—(No, that has been done
About a couple of thousand times.
Ah, this is tough; I have just begun
And yet I've nearly run out of rhymes.)
A snowy yacht sailed into the bay.
(I'll write this out to five dollar length.
That is the least they ought to pay—
It really possesses uncommon strength.)

And the owner noticed the blushing girl,
(And she saw him, it is safe to say,
Sure as that brooks forever "purl.")
For quickly the cutter was piped away,
And the order given all hands to furl.
How he wooed and won I can not state;
(The Brooklyn teachers might think it wrong,
And, besides, the hour is getting late.)



But she nestled, at last, in his arms so strong,
And knew that her heart had found its fate
And the happy bliss of a love live-long.
(Where shall I send it now that it's done?
To *Harper's*? It's not English enough.
It's a little too rich for the *Sunday Sun*;
I'll try WEST SHORE—just for a bluff.)

HARRY ROMAINE.

ENGLISH AS SHE IS SPOKE.

BROWN—Say, Jones, do you know the Rev. Dr. Thirdly?

JONES—Yes. He's a very good man.

BROWN (a little later, to Smith)—Say, Smith, do you know Skinny Pete, the "Milwaukee Terror?"

SMITH—Yes. He's a very good man.

A MODEL LOVE LETTER.

(FOUND IN THE STREET.)

My Deer Dere Henery—I imbrace the present opporchoonity to let you no as how i am. and hope that these few lines will find you enjoying the same Blessin. Why dont you only rite 1 sweate line to tell your sufferin Kathrun all about her pritty sweate Henery. Oh my sweate Henery—my turkle dove—my pigin—my deer deare Hen—how my poor sole is longin for your sweate voice. In my minde I can heer you singin Yankey doodle as you sung it the day that you asked me for mi hart. Mary welden has got a baby! Oh my deer henery do kum out and lets git marred. So no more at present from your own little lovin

Kathrun An Belcher.

To my sweate henery

P. S. Part Sekund. Josier tubbs has razed a new house and Sallie lives so snug. butt she often fites Josier when he feels poorly. My sweate henery let us keep house and if you luv me I wont whip you when you feel poorly, nor I wont look at nobody else so I wont. Daddy sez as how i must git marrid, because Ive let it run too long already.

P. S. Part Thurd.

my pen is bad mi ink is pail
mi luv to you shall never fale
for henery is mi own true luv
mi Luck, mi duck mi Turkle Dove.

P. S. Noty Beny. Mothers ded. So no more at present from your luving

Kathrun An.



THE CHINOOK WIND.*

Come, soft Chinook, and lay thy glowing face
Against the line of yonder fir crowned hills;
Free ice-bound meadows, loose the frozen rills,
With thy warm breath and magic touch of grace.

O, fair Chinook! send one long, kindly glance
Across this dreary waste of cold and snow;
Set grasses greening and the rose ablow:
Stir sleeping violets with thy passion's lance;

Set April's skies in mid-December's world;
Send April's laughter, that our pulse may thrill;
Wake silver bird notes on yon silent hill:
Let this dull sea with sun flakes be impearled.

O, fair Chinook—yea, like a maiden fair,
Who flings gold tresses to the golden skies,
With sunlight glancing from her lips and eyes,
And reaches downward soft arms, chaste and bare—

Come, soft Chinook, for tender pity's sake!
Set old hearts hopeful, old blood all aglow;
Kiss from old veins the frost and ice and snow—
And like a silver bugle, cry "Awake!"

Many work that others may receive the credit therefor.

Sleep is an opiate for a diseased conscience, but cure there is none—not even death.

Those who have learned most languages sometimes fail to understand the simplest—which is the language of the heart.

Conscience sat at the door of the heart and kept faithful watch that sin might never enter there. But after a long, long while she wearied, as one always will. "I have been faithful so long," she said, "and sin has never once attempted to enter, so I might as well rest me a little while." So she fell asleep; and lo! straightway came sin and entered the unprotected door of the heart. And it came to pass that when conscience awakened and saw what had happened, she was broken-hearted, for she knew that it was too late, and that all her watching now would be of no avail. And she roamed over the earth, lonely, and grieving always; and she moaned: "Oh, that I had never slept!" And again: "Oh, that I had never slept!"

A young wife once went away for a visit, leaving her husband to furnish a new house in her absence. "Now, what kind of furniture do you want?" demanded the head of the household, doubtless with a premonition of coming evil. "O, anything, love," was the delightfully lucid reply; "anything you like, so it is pretty and nice." At the end of a month she returned, and this is what she found in her parlor: A bright orange carpet, pale blue paper on the walls, green curtains, crimson velvet furniture and lilac portieres—not to mention odds and ends of every shade under the sun. "I might have borne it all, though," she said afterward, weeping, to a friend, "if he had not stood there with the most idiotically-pleased expression and asked me if it 'all wasn't lovely'—and to this day he can not understand what was wrong; and he—he says"—choking down a sob—"that all the angels in heaven couldn't please me! I should think not, if—that's the way they furnish rooms!"

There are Christmas gifts and Christmas gifts. There is the one that is given as a duty, and the one that is given as a bribe, and the one that is given with strong anticipations of a costlier one in return (this one, by the by, usually comes in good time). And there is the one that is given for love. The first three are usually more elegant and expensive than the last, because love is not always rich save in itself. Promiscuous giftmaking is like a promiscuous interchange of photographs—coarse and objectionable. "Give me your photograph and I'll give you mine" is one of the most offensive remarks one can make to me; and if, for the sheer pleasure of it, I send a little gift to some one and something is sent back as a kind of return—well, they never get another. The simplest gift I ever received was the

* A soft, warm wind that comes over the hills like a beauteous maiden whose hair is gold, and whose eyes are sunlight, and whose breath is perfumed of violets; and who leans downward with chaste arms, and kisses the frost from the meadows, and the snow from the hillside, and the ice from the frozen rills; and who puts new life into the veins of the hopeless old.

most precious, because the one who gave it me said: "I am sorry, dear, that I could not give you something nicer, but"—and there he stopped, and there was something better than tears in his eyes and in his voice. How frequently you hear the exclamation: "O, dear! I must make at least twenty presents this Christmas, and it is such a nuisance!" O, let us stop all such hypocrisy! It is all bad as it is for people who never have a reverent thought to uncover their heads in God's holy temples and to pretend to have respect for his teachings. Let us stop making a mockery of Christmas and of real feeling! Never mind the costly gifts; but if you love some one deeply, send him a little token of that love—if it be only a flower and a tender wish.

For some time an effort has been made to secure the admission of women to the medical school of the Johns Hopkins university in Baltimore. Within the past year this university has received in gifts and bequests half a million of dollars; but to hasten the complete organization of the school, it is now undertaken by the women of America to raise the additional sum of \$100,000. The trustees of the university have recently voted to accept this fund and to admit women. As the right of women to practice medicine is no longer contested—there being over 2,500 women actually following this profession in our country—medical schools of high standard should no longer be closed to them. For the purpose of raising this sum local committees of women are being formed in Baltimore, Washington, Boston, San Francisco and other large cities. Among the names on these committees we find Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. Morton, Mrs. Blaine, Mrs. Stanford, Julia Ward Howe, and many of equal prominence. In San Francisco the chairman of the committee is Emma Sutro Merritt, and the vice-chairman is Mrs. Hearst, wife of Senator Hearst. It is to be sincerely hoped that such a work, intended for the higher knowledge and advancement of the women of America, will receive kindly interest and generous aid from all who can afford to contribute. Is it not a more praiseworthy work than the erection of colossal monuments to people long dead? You who have a few, or many, dollars to spare, remember the living before the dead, and thus erect an everlasting monument to yourself before you die—for after death the bunch of violets laid upon your breast by one you helped is sweeter than a pile of glistening stone.

When a man accepts a public position that must necessarily separate him from his wife and home, he does a wrong and unjust thing. For a senator, or congressman, or other public man to be from home year after year, means that slowly but surely will grow up between man and wife a coolness, a lack of sympathy and nearness, a possibility of getting along without the companionship for which it is to be presumed they married—it means a gradual wearing out of love. Yet it is no rare or uncommon thing to see the husband out in the world, bearing empty honors with an easy smile and complacent, dignified manner, while the wife drudges at home in the monotonous cares of housework and children. Once in a while he comes home and graciously accepts their caresses and attentions, and beams benevolently upon everybody and everything. He is pleased that the hay crop is good, and the orchard in fair condition; he samples the luscious fruits, and admires the new colts, the new calves, and the flower gardens. Invariably he brings handsome presents for the whole family—usually a black silk dress for his wife, in which to gown herself and sit, lonely and sad, in the great man's pew in church, year in and year out. He tells them how he longs to remain with them, but that—h'm—his country needs him; and he is so proud to have so noble and self-sacrificing a wife, and such promising children. And presently he takes his little satchel and his big smile away from the loveless home, and neither are seen there again for many months or years. Now, I believe in women being home makers, but do not—with the strongest kind of emphasis—believe in their being drudges and nonentities! If your country needs your husband, it needs you, also. Go with him wherever the calls of his country demand that he should go. If he suggests that the home should be taken care of, or that the children are too young to travel about, smile at him and say yes, you think yourself that it would be better for his country to wait a while for him. Do not ever let him forget that he owns a life interest in those children and in that home, or you will regret it the longest day of your life. It is love that makes a home, and no house, however large, however handsome, however well kept, can be a home without it. And now, let me add that there is another man who is as deadly a foe to his wife's happiness and the peace of his home as the man who yields to public honors. It is the man who lets a love of greed and money beat down the little tendernesses of life; who hoards and saves, and never sees the lines that grow about his wife's eyes; never notices or cares that her heart is breaking for a kind word, and that her life is wearing out. By and by, he will have his money, his position, his honors; but I tell you there will be something gone for which he will hunger all his life long, but may never have back again—for love and faith are tender plants that do not thrive in the shadow of neglect, though they stand like giant trees, through the storms of adversity.

VANCOUVER BARRACKS AND THE MISSION OF ST. JAMES.

The Roman Catholic church claims title to the greater part of the reservation of Vancouver barracks. This claim rests upon the alleged existence of a mission which it calls the Mission of St. James. To establish its title the church brought a suit in equity which was recently decided against them in the federal district court in the state of Washington, and, doubtless, the supreme court will be called upon to confirm or reverse the decision. The designation of this action is: "The Roman Catholic Bishop of Nesqually, vs. John Gibbon, T. M. Anderson and Richard Yeatman." The defendants named were the department and post commanders and post quartermaster, representing the government. Nesqually is the name of the papal bishopric in Washington.

To understand this case, it is necessary to recall certain historical facts, not on the story book principle of beginning at the beginning, but because the equities of the cause depend on points of international law, treaty stipulations and certain well authenticated, but often forgotten, facts in the history of the northwest.

From the first we must keep clearly in mind that our right of sovereignty over this northwest coast is founded on our claim of discovery and settlement, as well as on the Louisiana and Florida purchases; on the fact that in 1792 the Yankee skipper, Gray, first sailed into the river he named after his bark, the *Columbia*; on the explorations of Lewis and Clark in 1805-6, and on the establishment of the trading post of Astoria in 1811 by the original John Jacob Astor, a native of Waldorf, Germany, and then a merchant of New York. During the war of 1812 Astor's company was supplanted by the Northwest company, a Canadian fur company competing with the Hudson's Bay company which was chartered in 1669 by letters patent issued by Charles II of England, to Prince Rupert and divers gentlemen and adventurers trading in Hudson's bay. This company absorbed the Northwest company in 1821, and a trading post was established at Vancouver, which became the general headquarters in 1825, under Dr. John McLoughlin, chief factor of the Hudson's Bay company in the northwest. It was the policy of this great corporation to discourage white immigration and make friends of the Indians; to discourage agriculture and to encourage trapping. The factors and servants of the company formed alliances with the wild, western Pocahontases without benefit of clergy; but back in the early thirties a Church of England chaplain by the name of Beaver came to Fort Vancouver. He at once told the great McLoughlin that the brevet marriages must be discontinued and that the servants of the company valued a skin of beaver more than a human soul. Thereupon the chief factor smote this untimely prophet; but the man of prayer got his shotgun and would have killed his opponent had he not been forcibly prevented. McLoughlin was ordered back to London for trial. On his trial he convinced the board of managers (if they needed convincing) that a beaver skin *in esse* was of greater value than an Indian soul *in posse*, so Beaver was recalled and McLoughlin replaced in command. On his return he joined the Roman Catholic church and invited a certain bishop of Juliopolis, on the Red river of the North, to send him Catholic priests as chaplains vice the too candid and belligerent Beaver. This apparently unimportant incident was followed by consequences of great moment, and one of the remote results was the law suit to which we now draw attention.

In answer to the request of Dr. McLoughlin, the arch bishop of Quebec sent two priests, Blanchet and Demers by name, to report to the chief factor of the Hudson's Bay company. In 1838 they arrived at Fort Vancouver and were at once assigned quarters inside of the stockade of the fort. Right here the dispute as to facts begins; the church claims that these priests were missionaries, sent out as such. The military have always claimed that they were only parish priests and servants of the company and not missionaries carrying on an independent mission. It is in evidence for them that the arch bishop of Quebec ordered them to attend to the spiritual wants of the servants of the Hudson's Bay company and to establish a mission on the Cowlitz, a river emptying into the Columbia forty miles below the fort. It is a fact that these priests and others who followed them did establish Indian missions on the Cowlitz, at French prairie on the Wil-

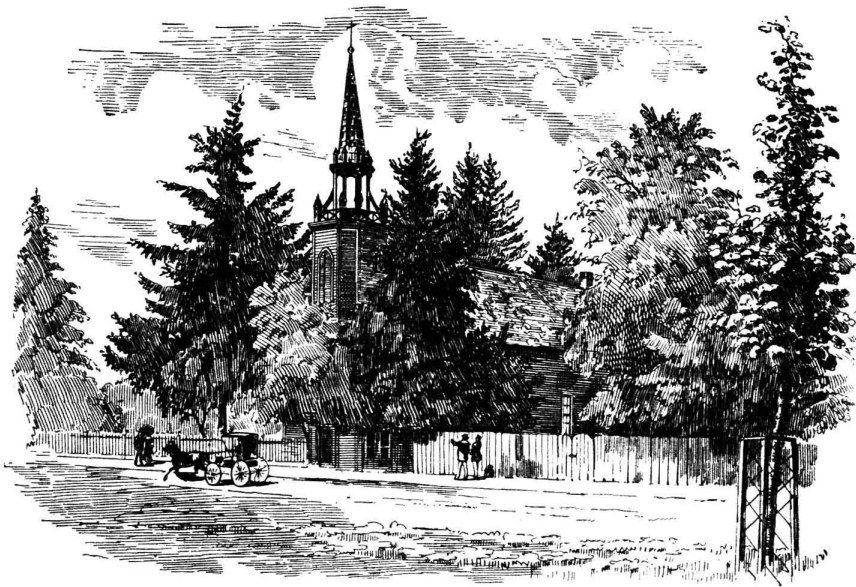
lamette, at Nesqually on the sound, and many minor migratory missions among the Indian tribes. They were brave, zealous, devout and self-denying men who worked hard and did much good. On the other hand there is ample testimony to prove that the priests were paid £100 a year by the company for their services, that they ate at the company's table, slept in their houses, officiated among their dependants and that finally the company in 1846 built them a little chapel just outside of the main fort. One incident alone proves the devotion of these chaplains to the company and their hostility to American colonization. In 1840 Sir George Simson so far departed from his general policy as to send about a hundred farmers from Canada to the Willamette valley; this was done to anticipate, and if possible, to prevent, immigration from the states. "When the news reached the trading post at Walla Walla that this band of colonists were approaching, there was an impromptu joyful demonstration, and one young priest threw his barretta in the air and shouted 'Thank God, Oregon is saved to our dear young queen!'"—"History of Oregon, Commonwealth Series;" also "Gray's History of Oregon." It was this demonstration witnessed by Dr. Whitman that sent him on his long winter ride from Waiilatpu to the Potomac.

To get an historical bearing we must turn back to an earlier date. After the close of our last war with Great Britain, we claimed the entire Pacific coast from the north line of California to fifty-four degrees and forty minutes north latitude, and Great Britain claimed the same. This English claim was based on the discoveries of Sir Francis Drake, Cook and Vancouver and the explorations of Mackenzie and Fraser. The British knew the value of the territory in dispute; we did not. The great inland empire between the main range of the Rockies and the Cascades was supposed to be utterly worthless, and the great timber belt between the Cascade range and the sea

was deemed of little value; so it is asserted that Mr. Webster, then secretary of state, was willing to barter this great domain for a fishery concession; but long before this, as the two governments could not agree upon a boundary, they agreed to hold in joint possession. This arrangement was made in 1818 and continued in nominal operation until the treaty of 1846 was made. As early as 1835 American Protestant missionaries and settlers had begun to come into the country south of the Columbia; but north of the river the entire territory was stoutly held by the Hudson's Bay people. The Catholic missionaries were either French priests from Canada or Jesuit fathers from Belgium. Father DeSmet is the best known of this last named class. When Mr. Polk became president he was at first inclined to support our

claim to the entire Pacific coast. Whitman's daring ride from Walla Walla to Washington in the dead of winter, a ride more dangerous and followed by more important results than Barnaby's ride to Khiva, had impressed the imagination of all, and his earnest statements had convinced many that our western coast had a great value. The senators from Missouri, Mr. Benton and Dr. Linn, espoused his cause. Senator Allen, of Ohio, became so ardent an advocate of war with Great Britain that he was known as "Fifty-four-forty or fight," which became the democratic campaign cry of 1846. But the annexation of Texas determined Mr. Polk's administration to compromise on the line of forty-nine degrees. If it had not been for this important concession the Pacific ocean would now be an American lake.

In May, 1849, Maj. Hathaway arrived here with two companies of artillery. Upon the coming of our troops the chief post of the Hudson's Bay company was located here upon the Columbia, six miles above the mouth of the Willamette and ninety miles from the sea. It was an extensive establishment, the residence of the chief factor, Sir James Douglas, and a depot for many minor posts. In fact the company then claimed to occupy and control a reservation of twenty-five miles by ten on the Columbia, and exercised a kind of vague authority over all the country north of the river. In 1838 the license of the Hudson's Bay company had been extended by the British government for twenty-one years; this would make its privileges terminate in 1859. So, when the military came, the chief factor claimed a right for the company to remain and carry on its business under a provision in the treaty of 1846 by which our government agreed to respect the possessory rights of the company until the termination of its license. What were



CATHOLIC MISSION OF ST. JAMES, VANCOUVER, WASH.

these possessory rights? When the government of the United States extended its land laws over Oregon and Washington, the Hudson's Bay people began to claim a fee simple in the land they had occupied; but they were soon made to understand that his gracious majesty could not give what he never possessed, a title to this land; that our government claimed its right of eminent domain, not from the treaty of 1846, but from the days of Robert Gray and Lewis and Clark, and finally that our donation laws and pre-emption statutes were for American citizens and not for the gentlemen and adventurers licensed to trade to the Hudson's bay.

What had the priests been doing in the eleven years that had elapsed since their arrival? They had been performing the usual duties of parish priests, and, as before stated, real missions had been opened at the Cowlitz, Nesqually and on the Tualatin plains. Until Dr. McLoughlin left the service of the Hudson's Bay company and became an American citizen, they had always held service within the stockade; but Sir James Douglas was a zealous Church of England man, and so moved them outside of the fort proper, and read church services to his Protestant followers in his own quarters. Yet he built a chapel for the priests (this is the building shown in the large sketch in the center of this number, made in 1854) and continued to pay them their £100 a year. He knew that they well earned this stipend by their restraining influence over his wild *voyageurs* and *couriers du bois* and their half-breed families. There was also quite a settlement of Sandwich Islanders, Kanakas, working for the company, and they also had their preacher, "Kanaka William," who also held religious services for his dusky followers in a cabin, assigned for the purpose hard by the Catholic chapel.

When Maj. Hathaway arrived in 1849 with his two companies, the priests were away and Douglas rented the priests' cabin to the quartermaster, and it was for a time occupied by some officers. There is a report that the church was used as a granary, but General Rufus Ingalls, who was the first post quartermaster, says, that, although he could have had it for the asking, he never rented it nor used it. It is a matter of dispute as to when the priests returned, but it is not questioned that they occasionally held services in their chapel during the joint occupancy of this reservation by the United States garrison and the Hudson's Bay company. After the first log quarters for the garrison were built, the priests' house was given up and was occasionally occupied by a French priest named Brouillet. Soon after the regiment of mounted rifles came, in 1850, some citizens organized a county government, the district around Vancouver having been designated as Clarke county, of the territory of Oregon, the year before, and tried to locate their county seat, not only in the recently declared reservation, but within the limits of the post itself. They divided the lower grounds of the garrison into town lots and sold them at public auction for \$1.60 each, and then applied to the first territorial court for an injunction to restrain the post commandant (Maj. Ruff) and the post quartermaster (Capt. Ingalls) from prosecuting the building of the post. The injunction, after due argument, was refused, and the City of Columbia was not built; but years after, when the mission case came up for trial, it was proved that the priests stood mute when the sheriff was selling town lots on the ground the church subsequently claimed, and denied to the assessor that the church had any property, real, personal or mixed.

But we must turn back again, this time to get our sacerdotal reckonings. As soon as the treaty of 1846 was confirmed the Catholic church transferred this part of the country to an American diocese, that of St. Louis. First the Canadian priest, A. M. A. Blanchet, was made a vicar general, which corresponds to our military grade of adjutant general, or the Methodist rank of presiding elder. As soon as Washington was made a territory, in 1853, he was made bishop of Nesqually, with a jurisdiction corresponding nearly with the new territory. In the mean time, Lieut. Col. Bonneville, Fourth Infantry, had assumed command of the post, and one of his first acts was to invite Father Brouillet to take up permanent quarters in the post, and there is a tradition, which can not, however, be verified by positive proof, that Col. Bonneville himself suggested to the Catholics the idea of claiming title to this reservation by legislative grant; for, on August 14, 1848, an act of congress was duly approved by the president, which provided, "That the title to the land, not exceeding 640 acres, now (then) occupied as missionary stations among the Indian tribes in said territory, together with improvements thereon, be confirmed and established in the several religious societies to which said missionary stations respectfully belong." That was in the organic act of Oregon territory.

In May, 1853, or as soon as a government land office was opened on the north side of the Columbia river, Bishop Blanchet filed his claim under this act. No action was taken on this claim until after the expiration of the Hudson's Bay company's license, in 1859, when the commissioner of the land office acknowledged the claim of the mission and ordered the land to be surveyed and set off to it; then Governor Isaac I. Stephens, of Washington territory, protested in behalf of the military reservation, the town of Vancouver and the heirs of one Amos Short. Upon this the commissioner of the general land office directed the surveyor general of the territory to make an investigation, which he did at Vancouver in April, 1860. But dur-

ing this investigation the military authorities stood mute and took no part. Dr. Henry, the surveyor general, did not make his report until 1862. It was, without any reservation whatever, in favor of the mission claim. This decision was reversed the next year, 1863, by the commissioner of the general land office; from this decision the church authorities appealed to the secretary of the interior, employing General Charles Ewing, a brother-in-law of General Sherman, as their attorney in Washington. In May, 1864, Attorney General Bates gave an opinion that "The validity of the mission claims all depends on matters of fact, possession, occupancy and the time thereof." He concluded by holding, "That these points should be decided by courts of law and not by executive officers." In 1871 the subject was again referred to the attorney general for an opinion. On January 29, 1873, the opinion was given by Assistant Attorney General W. H. Smith, to the effect "That as the mission claim was opposed by the military reservation claim, by the Vancouver town site claim, and by the donation claim of the Short heirs, as to the remainder of the 640 acres not embraced in the reservation claim; that the church (as the representative of the religious society called the St. James mission) was only entitled to the land actually occupied by the church building, to-wit: Forty-four-one-hundredths part of an acre."

Here it is necessary to explain that in laying off the military reservation, Colonel Bonneville, then in command of the post, took a comparatively narrow river front and ran his lines back about a mile and a half on the magnetic meridian. The representatives of the mission, with more wisdom, located their claim so as to have a mile frontage on the Columbia river, and locating their square mile, so as to embrace 430 acres of the lower and only improved part of the military reservation, the improved part of that claim and all of the part of the town of Vancouver lying between the west boundary of the reservation and the main street of the town, making in all their 640 acres. In fact the mission people made several experimental locations, before they finally settled down on the one which they thought would most decidedly give them the better of the Philistines. From the lines of their first survey, it would appear probable that the priests only at first intended to apply for a donation claim, but upon inspiration finally determined to claim under the legislative grant of 1848.

To resume the narrative of proceedings, the Hon. B. H. Cowen, acting assistant secretary of the interior, acting on the opinion of Asst. Attorney General Smith, decided that the so called mission was entitled to forty-four-one-hundredths part of an acre and no more, and instructed the surveyor general of the territory of Washington to survey and set aside so much for them, for which a patent would be tendered, or if the applicants were not satisfied with this, giving them sixty days in which to appeal. The grounds upon which this ruling was made, were in substance, that the land said to have been occupied by the mission was not set forth by specific boundaries, was not enclosed or even marked by blazes on trees or other marks and that the only occupancy proved was as to the land covered by the church. It was not until August 28, 1883, that the survey of the half acre, or to speak by the card .46,346 part of an acre, was certified. Within the sixty days allowed, the church authorities appealed. Hereupon the commissioner refused to issue the patent which had been tendered. For a time a languid correspondence was kept up by the representatives of the mission, first with the interior department to get a reversal of its adverse decision and then with the war department to get the secretary of war to take favorable action on a report Col. Hardie, A. I. G., had once made in their favor. But the claim had by this time gotten into the hands of the Tite Barnacles and into the circumlocution circle and all any one could learn was that the cause was now suspended on a question of courtesy between the interior and the war departments.

The mission, however, could well afford to play a waiting game; witnesses die, but the church lives in *secula seculorum*. Then, too, the priests had been doing much better in the field than in the cabinet. Col. Bonneville had brought them back and allowed them to enclose for their own use five acres in the midst of the reservation. With his consent (Gen. Ingalls testifies) a house was built for the new bishop and gardens and orchards were planted. Indeed, Bonneville and Brouillet got along as pleasantly and convivially as Robin Hood and Friar Tuck. Even when Col. Tompy Morris took command this amiable armed neutrality continued. An abandoned sutler's store was given to some sisters of charity who had braved the dangers and the hardships of the wilderness. There is no doubt but that these excellent women did better work and kept a more orderly house than their predecessors. Gaining confidence as time went on, the church put up a large, two-story frame building on the five acres and called it the College of the Holy Angels. This was done while Lieut. Col. A. J. Dallas was in command of the post. If some of the early post commanders seemed somewhat careless of the rights of the government, it is fair to say that no one back in the fifties could realize that in a single generation lots would be selling for nearly two thousand dollars in Vancouver, and that acre property in the vicinity would run up to a thousand; nor could those who lived in the old log houses they built themselves well foresee that the government would one day make improvements here worth half a million. Then, too,

they were living in most friendly relations with the fathers. All, saints and sinners, were braving the same dangers and enduring similar hardships. On their part our simple-minded missionaries fell easily into the comfortable conviction "That the world was made for the saints, they were ——— therefore ——— Q. E. D."

During the civil war the post of Vancouver barracks was in charge of volunteer troops, but was reoccupied by regular troops in 1866. The double occupation and official courtesy status continued until 1880, when a ruler arose who knew not Joseph. Soon after General Nelson A. Miles assumed command of the department the records show that vigorous investigation was started to ascertain the precise relations which had subsisted between the so called mission of St. James and the Hudson's Bay company. This resulted in securing a number of letters and affidavits from officials and confidential servants of the company, all to the effect that there never had been any divided control between the mission and the company; that the authority of the company over this post was absolute and undivided; that they fed, housed and paid the priests and indignantly denied that the latter ever exercised any authority which could have given them any rights under the law of 1848. But General Miles was relieved of the command of this department before he could force an issue. In the meantime the grind in the circumlocution office went on and the cause remained suspended, like Mohammed's coffin, between heaven and earth. After the lapse of thirty-eight years, the spell was at last broken, by the post commander tearing down the fence around the five acres held by the church within the government reservation, and, indeed, invading the half acre itself. This was done to force the church to take the hot end of the poker. As the authorities in Washington would not take action, this trespass on the mission ground left its representatives no alternative but to ask a restraining order, or injunction, from the courts. To do this they had to bring a suit and in doing so, had, of course, to set forth in full, their title to the property they claimed. The mills of the gods grind slowly, yet it was a great point gained that this case was at last thrown into the hopper. For years the bishop of Nesqually (Washington territory) had been clamoring for a decision, but at this juncture he discovered that he wished a department and not a judicial decision. He wrote to General Sheridan asking that the action of the post commander might be disapproved. Fortunately "Little Phil's" sense of duty was stronger than religious or personal predilections. In answering the bishop he turned upon him St. Matthew's text, "For all they that take the sword shall perish with the sword" by saying "Bishop, you have appealed to the law and by the law you must abide," so, of course, the contest went on. First came an order restraining the military authorities from exercising control over that part of the reservation in dispute (430 acres) and giving twenty days in which to show cause why this injunction should not be made perpetual. Accordingly the department and post commanders and post quartermaster had to go to Olympia to show cause why. There they met the U. S. district attorney who had been instructed to intervene in behalf of the United States. Then the church filed a complaint, or bill in equity, which, stripped of its legal verbiage, amounted to this: That the bishop was, by statute of the territory, a corporation sole; that as such he represented the mission of St. James; that this mission having been an actual mission in the Indian tribes on August 14, 1848, was entitled to 640 acres of land. That the Hudson's Bay company, having only a license to trade with the Indians, had no right to acquire a title in fee simple in this particular 640 acres; that as the company had, under the treaty of 1846, a right of occupancy until the expiration of its license in 1859, they, the plaintiffs, were debarred until that time from making good their title. The complaint then recited at length the decisions and counter-decisions of the surveyors general, the attorneys general, the commissioners and secretaries, and finally set forth, that they had to bring a suit in equity because the secretary of the interior had made a mistake in law; that he was right in his decisions as to the questions of fact which induced him to offer them a patent for a half acre, but wrong in not extending his ruling to the whole 640 acres. Therefore they claimed that the court was bound by the decision of the secretary as to facts and also bound to correct his erroneous decision as to the law. Here was a brilliant piece of legal legerdemain, worthy of the united talents of churchmen and lawyers, a bold attempt "to tangle justice in her net of law." The complaint wound up with the statement, "That the defendants, John Gibbon, T. M. Anderson and R. T. Yeatman, officers and soldiers of the United States army, on or about the 4th day of January, 1887, and on divers days and at divers times thereafter, accompanied by soldiers under their command and acting by their authority and direction, entered upon that portion of said four hundred and thirty acres of land which has so been in the exclusive occupancy and possession of said church, and of plaintiff as its lawfully appointed agent to hold such possession, and, pretending to be thereunto authorized by said war department of the United States, forcibly tore down and removed fences and enclosures of plaintiff thereon, of long standing, and dug up and plowed the soil, and cut down and destroyed valuable fruit-bearing orchard trees, and also ornamental trees, planted and growing thereon, the property of the plaintiff and of said Catholic church; and said defendants are threatening, intending and pro-

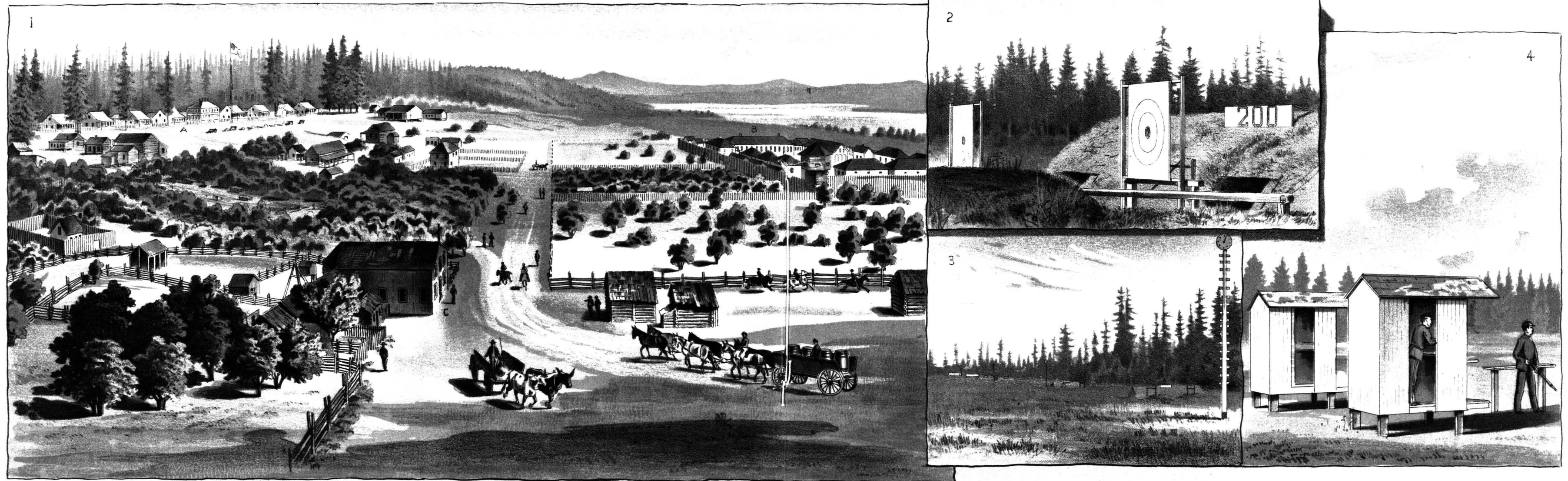
ceeding to, and will, unless enjoined and restrained from so doing, cut down and destroy many other valuable fruit, orchard and ornamental trees upon said premises," and so on to the end, claiming all sorts of damages and costs.

At the preliminary hearing the post commander made the point that the Roman Catholic church was a foreign corporation and therefore could not claim the benefit of the mission clause in the law of 1848. The lawyers received the proposition as a jest and the court "smiled and passed the question by," but the point was destined to receive more serious attention. At this hearing in chambers, February, 1887, the court dissolved the injunction as to all except the five acres actually enclosed. At the spring session of the court held at Vancouver in April, 1887, the answer of the respondents was filed and the law points argued in demurrer before Judge Allyn. At this hearing all the points of the complainant's demurrers were overruled, the injunction dissolved as to all except the forty-six-one-hundredths of an acre, and the testimony was ordered to be taken before a commissioner and then submitted for consideration at the next session of the court. It now became evident that the crucial question was this: Were the priests at the Hudson's Bay post of Vancouver acting as missionaries to the Indians on August 14, 1848? To meet this question, the writer hunted up dozens of old settlers and wrote scores of letters. Out of the whole number there were few who had personal knowledge of facts transpiring prior to August, 1848; nevertheless, when the time came, both the church and the military had mustered quite a number of witnesses.

The leading witnesses for the church were a Father Joseph Joset, an old Jesuit priest who succeeded Father DeSmet in his mission in the Cœur d'Alene country, Joseph St. Germain and Marcel Bernier, old Canadian French trappers and *couriers du bois*, August Rochon, a servant of the priests Blanchet and Demers when they came here in 1838, Mary Petrain, a wife of one of the old Hudson's Bay company's servants, Mary Proulx, the first woman married in the church, and, finally, one Francis A. Chamberlain, an employe of the Hudson's Bay company, the only one who testified in favor of the mission. They were a queer looking lot, antiquated and awkward, soiled, snuffy and redolent with a rather too pungent odor of sanctity. By their talk and manner they recalled the traditions of a buried past. If they had all floated down the Columbia in a canoe, with red blankets around them, it would have seemed natural and proper. The leading witnesses for the defense were John Stensgair and Napoleon McGillivray, old Hudson's Bay company servants, Wm. H. Gray, the historian of Oregon and an early pioneer, Wm. H. Dillon, Peter W. Crawford and Silas D. Maxon, Charles J. Bird and John J. Smith, county officials and surveyors, Louisa Carter and Sarah J. Anderson, women who came out as early as the Whitman massacre, and, finally, General Rufus Ingalls and Mr. Lloyd Brooke, who represented the quartermaster's department. These witnesses were also advanced in years, but they looked like people who had kept up with the procession. The first set of witnesses swore positively that the mission people were entirely independent of the Hudson's Bay company and intent solely on the saving of souls. The worldly witnesses swore point blank, that the priests were paid and willing servants of the company, and that it was the trappers who converted the Indian women and that the church here was not a mission, but a congregation. The contradictory character of the evidence recalled at times Fallstaff's cynical apothegm, as to the world being given to lying. The trial also brought to light the fact, that the record of the first injunction suit against the post authorities had been cut out of the first record book of the county court and the book itself thrown in the river; but it was recovered, water-stained and mutilated. The testimony of the old witnesses was, apart from its legal value, very interesting. It recalled the feudal ways of the old Hudson's Bay barons, the contrasted savagery and gentleness of the Indians, the wild ways of the pioneers, the zeal of the priests, the earnestness of the Protestant missionaries. One of the questions at issue was: What was a mission? The answer revealed by a strange side light, the difference in the motives and methods of the Catholic and Protestant missionaries. To the first a mission meant a cross raised in the shadow of the woods, the baptism of the savages and the saving of souls. To the latter a mission meant work, the virtue of water was cleanliness, and the savage was to be Christianized by first being civilized.

Of one of the witnesses for the government, it is just to pay a tribute of well deserved respect. General Rufus Ingalls was the post and department quartermaster during the entire development of this controversy. Whoever else may have been careless and confiding, certainly he never was; he was always vigilant and vigorous in maintaining the rights of the government, and his testimony for the defense had no uncertain sound. The case came up for trial on its merits, that is, on the evidence, and not merely on the law points, before the district court at Vancouver at the spring term in 1888. It was argued by District Attorney W. H. White for the government and by Whalley, Bronaugh & Northup, counsel for the church. It was decided by Judge Allyn in favor of the defendants. Appeal was then taken to the supreme court of the territory of Washington, and it came up for hearing in January, 1889. After full argument the court decided that the plaintiff had legal remedies for all wrongs complained of and should not have brought

West Shore



THE UNITED STATES MILITARY POST AT VANCOUVER, WASHINGTON.

1. Vancouver in 1854. (a) Military Post. (b) Hudson's Bay Co. Fort. (c) Catholic Chapel.

2. Targets and Pits at the 200-yard Range.

3. Target Range.

4. Shooting Stand and Scorer's Box.

5. Parade Ground, Officers' Quarters and Barracks.

suit in equity; that properly speaking, it was only open to them to bring an action of ejectment. The post commander proposed to remove all dependents of the church and to tear down and remove all their buildings so promptly that the church could not have got an injunction. In that case they could only have brought an ejectment at law and a suit for damages. Such cases would have gone to a jury for trial and the plaintiff would have had the burden of proof; but the department commander overruled this proposal.

The court next decided that the matter was purely a judicial question and in no way dependent on the decisions of the ministerial officers, such as surveyors general, commissioners of the land office or secretaries of the interior. As to the interpretation of the words of the statute, "Occupied by a religious society as a mission station among the Indian tribes," the court held that "occupied" meant possession, domain, absolute control. The court held that the Hudson's Bay company held such occupancy and domain, and not the church; that the present claimant claimed as the representative of the bishop of Quebec and that the bishop of Quebec was not the original grantee; that the American missionary societies were incorporated companies; that the Catholic church was not as a church a legally incorporated body under our laws at the time of the grant; that the law was passed to reward and encourage American pioneers and missionaries; that the United States then, by purchase, extinguished the rights of the Hudson's Bay company and all other British subjects (for £1,200,000) and concluded by affirming the decree of the lower court. A motion for a rehearing was granted, but before the case was reargued Washington was admitted as a state. The included territory became a judicial district, and in July, 1890, the case was presented and argued *de novo* before District Judge Hanford, on the part of the church by Mr. Bronaugh, of the Portland bar, and for the government by P. H. Winston, district attorney, and W. H. White, former district attorney, who was thoroughly conversant with the case.

On the third of November, the decision was announced in favor of the defendants. The distinct features of Judge Hanford's opinion may be seen in the following extracts: "I am convinced, however, that the purpose of this act was not to make a gift nor to reward meritorious efforts in the missionary service, but rather to recognize the just claims of a few people, who had incidentally, in connection with missionary labors, by their toil

created property, whereby the material interests of the nation were effected and greatly benefited, and to protect their natural rights to the property so created by confirming to them the legal title thereto. * * * The missionaries were mostly loyal citizens

of the United States; they were the pioneers of immigration; they aided in establishing the provisional government of Oregon, and they were helpers in securing this country for this nation. Failure on the part of the government to make good the title of the first American inhabitants of the country to the land made valuable by their labor, would have been base ingratitude.

* * * The form of conveying the title by confirming instead of granting the same harmonizes with the idea of a pre-enacting and equitable right and already acquired possession; the word 'occupied,' a synonym for possessed, covered or filled, is an appropriate word to use for the purpose of identifying land in actual possession and use. The entire framing of the act clearly indicates that congress intended to grant specific lands to certain well known institutions. * * * Another view that may be taken of the case is this: If the act is not to be regarded as a grant of specific land, capable of being identified by the description given in the act, then it must be a floating grant, and a grantee under it could acquire no vested right to any particular tract, until a selection had been made and the boundaries of the granted premises ascertained and established. No steps tending toward this end were taken until after the land now claimed had been appropriated and duly set apart for government use; it was then too late; the claim of the United States to this land as a reservation is prior in time, and for that reason, if no other, superior in equity, to that of the plaintiff. Findings may be prepared in accordance with this opinion, and a decree will be entered in favor of the defendants."

In recalling the incidents of this long contest, the palisades of the old Hudson's Bay fort seem to take shape again on the banks of the Columbia; the triangular pennon of the company, with its rampant beaver and serrated edges, floats again from the bastions; the thin mists again take form and a grand prophetic monastery arises, and we hear the glad strains of the *Salve Regina* floating on the air. But this vision also vanishes, "like the baseless fabric of a dream," and looking again we see a real fort and living soldiers, and floating over all, the banner that has come to stay.

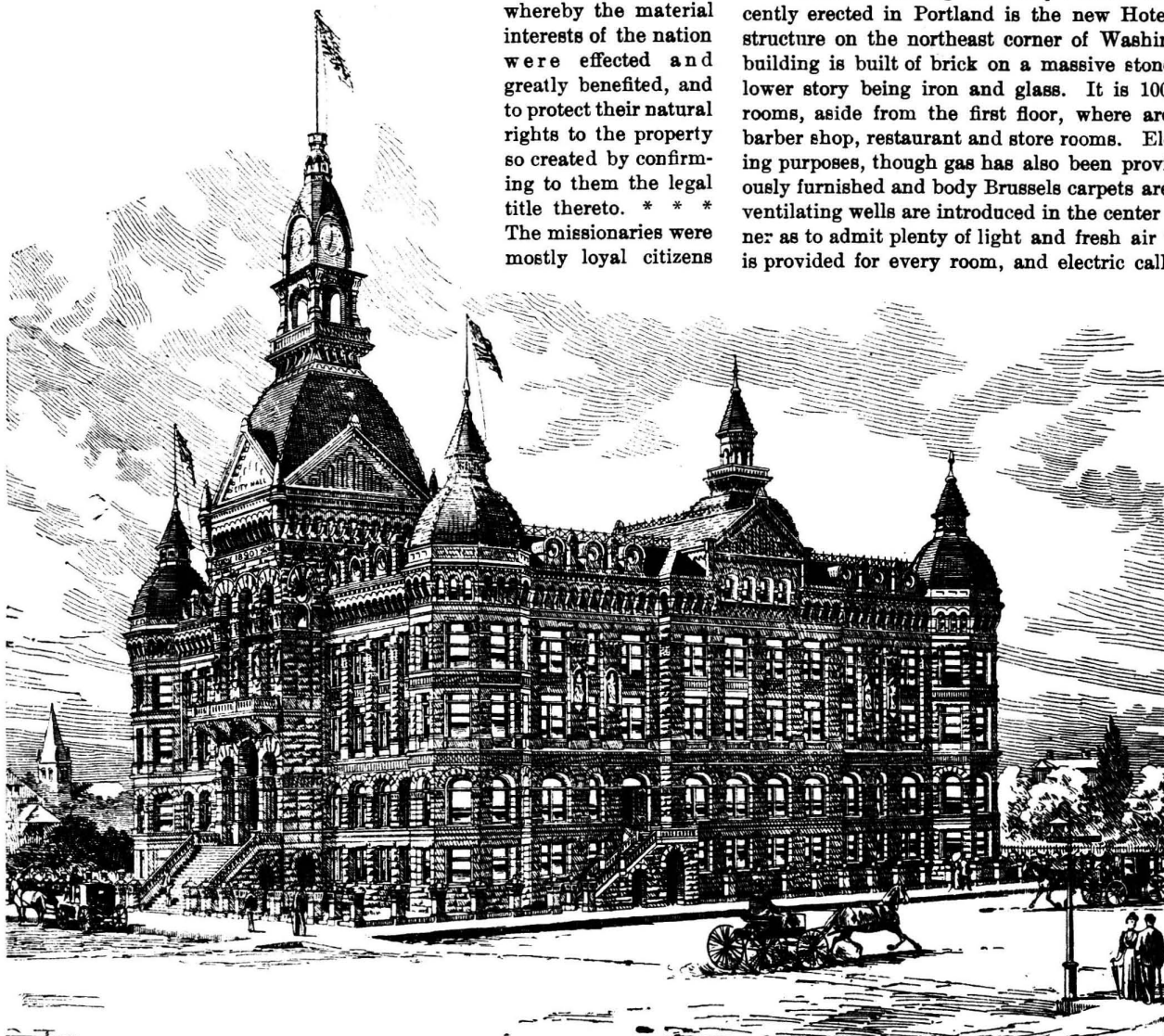
THOMAS M. ANDERSON.

HOTEL PERKINS.

Prominent among the many handsome and substantial buildings recently erected in Portland is the new Hotel Perkins, the large six-story structure on the northeast corner of Washington and Fifth streets. The building is built of brick on a massive stone foundation, the fronts of the lower story being iron and glass. It is 100x100 feet square and has 160 rooms, aside from the first floor, where are located the office, barroom, barber shop, restaurant and store rooms. Electricity will be used for lighting purposes, though gas has also been provided. The rooms are sumptuously furnished and body Brussels carpets are used throughout. Light and ventilating wells are introduced in the center of the building in such a manner as to admit plenty of light and fresh air to all the rooms. Steam heat is provided for every room, and electric call bells connect all parts of the house with the office. Fire escapes have been provided on the west and south sides which can be conveniently reached from each floor. Mr. Justus Krumbein, of this city, is the architect, and has introduced many new features in the construction of the building, the most noticeable of which is the exact duplication of arrangement of the rooms on each floor.

CITY HALL.

To-day the corner stone of the Portland city hall will be laid with appropriate ceremonies. The structure will be a magnificent one, costing \$500,000 and occupying an entire block. Its external appearance is well shown in the accompanying engraving. This is but one of half a dozen large, ornamental and costly buildings now in course of erection in the city.



NEW CITY HALL BUILDING, PORTLAND, OREGON.



THE FAR WEST



WHILE WE SLUMBER.

It is not a pleasant duty to speak frequently of the plodding methods of so large a proportion of Oregon's population, but it requires awakening. We are too conservative—too much like the man who does not advertise doing business alongside the man who does. We say, in effect, to the outside world, "If you wish to buy some goods drop into our store and we will look about and see if we have anything you want." But the customer does not come to us when he knows what he wants is in the adjoining store. This "moss" we carry about is to our state as the cobwebs are to the store which is too conservative to make a show of what it has in stock. The truth is that we need stirring up. The conditions now are different than when "our stock and grain were growing while we slept." While we now sleep our neighbors are enjoying the morning sun of prosperity and advancement at our expense. While we slumber our neighbors on the south are garnering our wheat and shipping it as California wheat; taking the products of our grist mills and branding it "California Flour;" plucking our prunes and labeling them "California Fruit," gathering our apples and naming them "California Mountain Apples." Upon the cars in this state our apples, pears, and peaches are frequently sold by the train boys as California fruit. Oregon potatoes go east as a California product, etc. Not satisfied with appropriating our products, California robs us of the good name of those things for which we have established a high reputation. California dog salmon are canned and labeled "Columbia River Salmon"—all while we slumber. Our latest production, *cascara segrada*, or chittim bark, is known in the market as solely a California product. Upwards of twenty tons of this article of commerce have been shipped this season from Benton county alone. A druggist of Eugene wrote to firms in New York as to the price they would pay for the bark shipped direct from that town, and was not a little astonished when the reply came back that the Oregon chittim bark was worthless, and they only purchased that sent and raised in California. Such is a leaf from a true historic page of events in one article raised in this state for which another gains the credit. The fact about chittim is that Western Oregon produces almost all the bark of this kind that is gathered on this coast. Our neighbors on the north are not less active, but more scrupulous than our California friends. By their system of financial legislation Oregon is being drained of its available capital by Washington, which also attracts the large amount of eastern capital now seeking investment in the northwest. Again, Washington is an energetic advertising competitor. It does not believe that the money invested in a large sign is so much capital wasted. The Washington merchant is wide awake while too many of our Oregon business men are taking a conservative nap upon the counter, "allowing the business to run itself." Nature has done her part by Oregon and it now rests with the people whether it shall be the grandest state in the Union or become distanced in the race for commercial supremacy.—*Corvallis Gazette*.

Near the mouth of the Wenatchee river, Washington, caves containing large quantities of a superior quality of onyx have been discovered. A marble dealer of Spokane Falls noticed a few specimens of the stone in a collection of samples of the various minerals of Kittitas county, and inquiring the location of the place where the stone was found set out on a prospecting trip and had no difficulty in finding it. He found a number of caves in which were many stalactites, which, upon being broken proved to be beautiful onyx formations. There are about 320 acres of unsurveyed government land included in the area where the mineral is found, and a company has organized at Spokane Falls and taken up a number of claims for the purpose of developing the find. The ancients prized the onyx very highly for cameos, and some of their productions have never been equaled by modern engravers. The Washington onyx is beautifully colored, the banding being sharply defined. The stone is extremely hard and takes a very high polish. The principal source of supply of the United States for this material has been Mexico, and large amounts have annually been expended in securing it for decorations for interiors of residences and public buildings, and the prospects of a paying business being secured by the owners of the new find are considered good. The town of Waterville, in the western part of Douglas county, will be made the base of operations by the company, which has been capitalized at \$250,000.

A book that will prove of much interest to residents of the northwest is "The Bridge of the Gods," a tale of Indian life in Oregon 200 years ago.

The author, F. H. Balch, has woven a story of deep interest out of the materials supplied by legends, well known historical facts and authenticated customs and habits of the races that occupied the great Columbia basin when the Caucasian race first visited it. Not only is the story entertaining in itself but so closely has the author adhered to facts, that it may well be called a true picture of aboriginal life in Oregon two centuries ago. It shows careful study of the subject, and he is to be congratulated upon the fact that his imagination has been used only to weave into one piece the scattered threads of fact, rather than, as most writers upon western topics do, to create the facts themselves. In one particular he is a little at fault. In justifying his "Confederacy of the Wauna" he states that in 1856 a great combination of the Indians from the British possessions to California was made against the whites. In this he is in error. It is true that the Yakimas, Klickitats, Cayuses, Walla Wallas and Spokanes, all living in the Columbia valley, did combine against the whites, and that at the same time there was war in Southern Oregon with the Rogue River tribe; but these two wars were simultaneous rather than conjunctive and grew out of totally distinct causes. The Puget sound Indians also engaged in hostilities, but it was never shown that they did so because of any combination they had made with the Yakimas. It is a question, also, if he would not have come nearer the truth had he placed the Klickitats at the head of the confederacy, instead of the Willamettes, since the slight evidences left for us to judge from seem to point to them as the most warlike of all the Columbian tribes in former times. Published by A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago.

There are at present in the United States, exclusive of Alaska, 586,216,861 acres of unoccupied government land, of which amount 282,772,438 acres have been surveyed. Alaska contains 869,529,600 acres, less than 1,000 acres having been entered. Montana has the largest area of unoccupied land of any state or territory in the union, having 56,196,312 acres unsurveyed and 9,611,315 acres surveyed. New Mexico comes second with 55,360,326 acres. Nineteen million acres of agricultural lands were transferred to actual settlers during the year. The lands patented to states on account of education, internal improvements and public buildings during the year 1890 amounted to 539,779 acres. During the year patents were issued to the number of 117,247 as against 70,141 for the corresponding period last year. Mineral and mill-site patents were also increased from 913 in 1889 to 1,407 in 1890. The area of coal lands granted in 1890 nearly doubled that of the previous year. In 1890 there were 224 patents, covering 33,473.72 acres, and in 1889, 155 patents, covering 17,096.80. The total receipts from public lands have been \$7,470,370.31.

The committee on Indian affairs of the lower house of congress has reported favorably on a bill granting the right of way across the Puyallup Indian reservation in Washington to the Tacoma & Seattle Air Line Co. This organization filed articles of incorporation last February and immediately put a party of surveyors in the field for the purpose of establishing a line between the two cities, but found it impracticable to do anything until a grant across the reservation was secured. The favorable report of the committee is almost equivalent to a grant of the privilege, and as the company has ample funds at its command work on the road will probably be commenced as soon as the formalities are completed. The intention is to construct a line of railroad and equip it in a manner that will admit of trains being run at a high rate of speed, so that not to exceed forty minutes' time will be consumed in making the trip between the two places. The distance by the new line will be a little over thirty miles, which will require very fast running to make the trip in the time contemplated by the managers.

Incorporations have been effected in Washington recently by the following named companies: Puyallup Savings, Loan & Trust Co., of Puyallup; capital, \$25,000. Spokane & Western Railroad Co., of Spokane Falls; capital, \$10,000. West Kootenai Mining Co., of Spokane Falls; capital, \$1,000,000. Pacific Loan & Trust Co., of New Whatcom; capital, \$200,000. Denver Land Co., of South Bend; capital, \$75,000. Port Angeles Gas, Electric Light & Power Co., Limited, of Port Angeles; capital, \$300,000. Sunset Warehouse Co., of Sunset; capital, \$3,500. Meyers Land & Improvement Co., of Roslyn; capital, \$25,000.

The horse car street railway system of Salem has been purchased by a syndicate of Chicago capitalists. Three miles more of road bed are to be built at once and the whole system changed for operation by electricity. Salem already has one electric line.

The citizens of Milton, Oregon, have organized an association for the purpose of advertising that section of the state. A large amount of immigration literature will be sent out, calling attention to the advantages Umatilla county has to offer.

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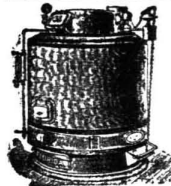
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SAM JOHNSING—I've all right now. I've gwinter get up.

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To clean tombstones. To renew oil-cloth. To renovate paint. To brighten metals.
To polish knives. To scrub floors. To wash out sinks. To scour bath-tubs.
To clean dishes. To whiten marble. To remove rust. To scour kettles.

EVERYBODY USES IT.

Dentists to clean false teeth. Engineers to clean parts of machines. Housemaids to scrub marble floors.
Surgeons to polish their instruments. Ministers to renovate old chapels. Chemists to remove some stains.
Confectioners to scour their pans. Sextons to clean the tombstones. Carvers to sharpen their knives.
Mechanics to brighten their tools. Hostlers on brasses and white horses. Shrewd ones to scour old straw hats.
Cooks to clean the kitchen sink. Artists to clean their palettes. Soldiers to brighten their arms.
Painters to clean off surfaces. Wheelmen to clean bicycles. Renovators to clean carpets.

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These are some of the troubles of many ladies with poor Kid Gloves. We are now showing the latest arrivals of the genuine "ALEXANDRE" Kid Gloves, which for more than forty years have stood in the lead of first class goods.

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A new hotel containing all modern improvements; every room lighted by electricity; light and airy; heated by steam; open fire places, bath en suite, and on every floor; elevators. Guests are entertained on either the American or European plan. The Restaurant the finest in the city.

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THIS PAPER is kept on file at E. C. Duke's Advertising Agency, 64 and 65 Merchants Exchange, San Francisco, California, where contracts for advertising can be made for it.

HOW SMART ARE YOU?

If you are pretty bright you will stand a good chance of winning a prize in the **West Shore Word Contest**. The five persons sending in the largest lists of words made from the phrase "ILLUSTRATED WEST SHORE," will receive the following prizes in the order of the length of their lists, the longest list taking the first prize.

LIST OF PRIZES.

FIRST PRIZE—A scholarship in the Portland Business College, or the Salem Business College, the leading business educational institutions in the Pacific northwest, good for either the business or short hand courses, and available at any time during the year 1891. Value, \$60.00.

SECOND PRIZE—Superb freehand crayon portrait, size 25x30, executed by the well-known portrait artist, Mr. E. W. Moore, at his studio in Portland. The winner of this prize can have his own portrait made, or that of any relative or friend. Value, \$50.00.

THIRD PRIZE—An elegant oil painting of Safrano Roses, executed by the celebrated floral artist, Mrs. J. T. Hayne. This is a most beautiful picture and is valued at her studio in Portland, at \$40.00.

FOURTH PRIZE—Full set of Chambers Encyclopedia, with the American additions, bound in sheep and consisting of eight quarto volumes, of about 800 pages each, illustrated with wood engravings and colored maps. This is the most practical and valuable encyclopedia for constant use yet published. This is a new set, procured from J. K. Gill & Co., book-sellers, Portland. Value, \$30.00.

FIFTH PRIZE—A copy of the new edition of Webster's International Dictionary. This is the only authorized edition of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, and has just been revised and enlarged, making it the only complete and standard work in one volume. It is indexed and bound in sheep. This work is sold by J. K. Gill & Co., Portland. Value, \$10.50.

RULES COVERING THE CONTEST.

No one will be permitted to compete whose name is not on our subscription list for at least three months of 1891.

All words beginning with the same letter must be grouped together, and the groups arranged on the list in the alphabetical order of the initial letter of each group, the total number of words in each group being noted at the bottom of the group.

Only words that can be spelled by using the letters contained in the phrase "ILLUSTRATED WEST SHORE" will be counted, and no letter can be used in the same word more times than it occurs in the phrase. This permits the use of s three times, e three times, t three times, r twice, l twice, and all the others only once each in any one word.

Proper names and geographical names will not be allowed; but adjectives derived from proper nouns, when having a distinct significance, such as "herculean," will be counted.

Only English words, or fully anglicized foreign words, such as appear in full faced type in the dictionary, will be counted. This includes all compound words given separate paragraphs and definitions, but excludes all words printed in italics. Instead of italics the latest edition of Webster uses this mark || to designate foreign words. All words so marked are excluded.

Two words spelled alike, though having different meanings, will be counted as one word.

All forms of the verb, but only one form of the noun, will be allowed.

Prefixes and suffixes will not count as separate words.

The latest edition of Webster's dictionary will be the authority for settling all questions.

If two lists contain the same number of words, preference will be given to the list first received at this office.

The contest closes January 31, 1891, and all lists must be in this office on that day, and the name of the contestants be entered on our list for at least three months of the year 1891 to entitle them to enter the competition.

The result of the contest will be published immediately in WEST SHORE and the prizes held subject to the orders of the winners.

A scheme is on foot at Seattle for the establishment there of a sugar refinery. The proposition is that the citizens of Seattle will furnish \$200,000 and a like amount will come from the city of Honolulu, H. I., and the party who is the principal mover in the enterprise agrees to raise an additional \$100,000, making \$500,000 in all. Solicitations for subscriptions for stock have been very successful, and it is now thought quite likely the arrangements will be completed in a very short time. San Francisco has the only refinery on the Pacific coast in the United States, and supplies the entire Pacific northwest. This business could be very largely secured by a home institution, and with the advantage of saving transportation charges, should be made profitable.

"Echoes from Dream Land" is the title of a small volume of poems by Frederick Allison Tupper, of Shelburne Falls, Mass. Mr. Tupper's Puritan ancestry gives the chief color to his verses, all of which are good and some of which are very fine. Among the latter are "If Love Were Dead," and "My Ship."

According to the tax roll of Jackson county, Or., one resident pays tax on \$20,000, ten on \$15,000 or over and thirteen on \$10,000 or over. The Southern Pacific railroad company's property is assessed at \$638,805.

PUZZLEWITS.

Under the head of "Puzzlewits," WEST SHORE will begin in January the publication of a department devoted to original puzzles of all kinds. It purposes to make this department a co-operative one. There are hundreds of bright boys and girls who enjoy exercising their faculties in originating and solving puzzles, and WEST SHORE offers itself as a medium through which they may exchange the products of their brains and where they can meet in friendly competition. The time thus spent in intellectual effort is beneficially employed, the mental strength gained being of far more lasting value than the prizes secured or the pleasure of success in competing with other minds. In order to stimulate effort by giving some definite object to work for, prizes will be given, both for original puzzles and solutions. The satisfaction of gaining a prize in an intellectual contest is very great and the value of the prize itself cuts but a small figure; yet the prizes offered are well worth special effort to gain them.

The department will appear each month, in the issue published the nearest to the twentieth of the month, and all puzzles for that issue and answers to those of the previous issue must reach this office not later than the tenth of the month in order to compete for prizes.

The following prizes will be awarded monthly:

FOR PUZZLES.—For the best puzzle of any kind, two dollars in cash. For second best, subscription to WEST SHORE for six months. For the third best, subscription to WEST SHORE for three months.

FOR SOLUTIONS.—For the first complete set of answers received, two dollars in cash. For the second, subscription to WEST SHORE for six months. For the third, subscription to WEST SHORE for three months. Answers must reach this office by the tenth of the month following the publication of the puzzles. In case of no complete list being received the nearest complete will be awarded the prizes.

GRAND PRIZES.—For the greatest number of puzzles accepted and published during the year 1891, an elegant life size portrait, either crayon or water color as the winner may select, executed at the photographic establishment of B. C. Towne, corner of First and Morrison streets, Portland, Oregon. For the greatest number of correct answers received during the year 1891, one of Towne's portraits as described above. The second greatest in each of these classes will receive a subscription to WEST SHORE for one year, the third greatest, for six months, and the fourth greatest, for three months.

The portraits will be of the finest work and the winner can have his own portrait or that of a friend. He can either sit for a new photograph or can send by mail one previously taken, from which to have the crayon or water color made.

Subscriptions awarded as prizes may be sent to any address or may be used to extend the time of a previous subscription. Contestants are requested to be careful in giving name and address. All communications for this department should be addressed "Puzzlewits" in addition to "WEST SHORE, Portland, Oregon." Contributors desiring puzzles to be returned if not accepted should enclose a stamp for that purpose. Prize winners will be promptly notified of the fact and their names and addresses will be published in the department. All are invited to compete.

Respectfully,

WEST SHORE PUB. CO.

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Oregon.....	Tuesday	Dec. 2
Columbia.....	Friday	" 5
State.....	Monday	" 8
Oregon.....	Thursday	" 11
Columbia.....	Sunday	" 14
State.....	Wednesday	" 17
Oregon.....	Saturday	" 20
Columbia.....	Tuesday	" 23
State.....	Friday	" 26
Oregon.....	Monday	" 29
Columbia.....	Thursday	Jan. 1

Baggage must be checked either at Ash street during the day, or by the U. C. & B. T. Co. No unchecked baggage will be received on the steamers.

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San Francisco to Portland,

Leaving Spear Street Wharf, San Francisco, at 10 a. m., as follows:

Columbia.....	Monday	Dec. 1
State.....	Thursday	" 4
Oregon.....	Sunday	" 7
Columbia.....	Wednesday	" 10
State.....	Saturday	" 13
Oregon.....	Tuesday	" 16
Columbia.....	Friday	" 19
State.....	Monday	" 22
Oregon.....	Thursday	" 25
Columbia.....	Sunday	" 28
State.....	Wednesday	" 31

The Company reserves the right to change
Steamers or sailing days.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Including meals and berths.

Cabin, - \$18.00. Steerage, - \$8.00
Round Trip, unlimited, - \$30.00

No freight will be received on morning
of sailing, except fruit and vegetables, and
these will not be taken after 9 a. m.

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Is the line to take to

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It is the DINING CAR ROUTE. It
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TRAINS EVERY DAY
IN THE YEAR to

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TOURIST SLEEPING CARS.
Best that can be constructed and in
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ELEGANT DAY COACHES.

A CONTINUOUS LINE connecting with
ALL LINES, affording DIRECT and
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Pullman Sleeper Reservations can be se-
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THROUGH TICKETS To and from all
points in America, England and Europe can be purchased
at any Ticket Office of this Company.

Full information concerning rates,
time of trains, routes and other details fur-
nished on application to any agent, or

A. D. CHARLTON,

Assistant General Passenger Agent,

No. 121 First Street,
Cor. Washington, } Portland, Oregon.

POETS OF THE PACIFIC COAST.

Under the title of "Poets of the Pacific Coast" WEST SHORE will in January begin the publication of a monthly department, in which will appear the best four or five poems submitted each month for competition for the prizes mentioned below. There are on the Pacific coast many writers of graceful and touching verse to whom is offered no suitable means of publication, no journal whose literary standard is sufficiently high to give these poems the endorsement their merit deserves. For this reason WEST SHORE has decided to act as a medium between these writers and the cultivated public who would be pleased to have the poems thus placed before them.

The poems will be printed the last week in each month, and the entries will close on the twentieth of the month. Thus, all poems received between December 20 and January 20 will be entered in the January competition, and so on to the end of the year.

The judges will be persons of literary culture not connected with WEST SHORE in any capacity. The name and address of each writer will be published at the foot of the poem. All mss. should be endorsed "Entered for competition" in order to avoid mistakes. Competitors are requested to be careful in giving their names and addresses. Unused mss. will be returned.

The following prizes are offered each month, making twelve first prizes during the year 1891:

FIRST PRIZE.—A volume of one of the standard poets twelve-mo. size, handsomely bound in full padded leather, with full gilt edges. The prize winner may designate his choice of the following volumes: Dante, Milton, Scott, Burns, Moore, Wordsworth, Browning, Poe, Jean Ingelow, Mrs. Hemans, Mrs. Browning and Favorite Poems, a volume of choice selections from all the poets. These are all new books, specially issued as elegant gift editions, and are from the shelves of Stuart & Thompson, the well known book sellers of Portland. The volumes will be endorsed by the editor as having been given for the first prize in the WEST SHORE poetic contest for the month for which it was awarded. In addition to this a biographical sketch of the writer will also be given.

SECOND PRIZE.—A subscription to WEST SHORE for six months, to be sent to any address.

THIRD PRIZE.—A subscription to WEST SHORE for three months, to be sent to any address.

GRAND PRIZE.—In addition to the monthly first prize, at the end of the year the poem that shall be decided to be the best sent in during the entire year will receive an elegant copy of one of the great classic poems with illustrations by Dore, and the portrait of the writer will be published, so that those who have read the poem may have the additional pleasure of seeing the face of the one who has contributed to their enjoyment.

No one shall be eligible to compete who is not a resident of California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia, Alaska, Montana, Idaho, Nevada, Utah or Arizona. Any person winning a prize will be barred from competing during the remainder of the year except for a prize higher than that already won, and winners of a first prize can only compete for the grand prize thereafter.

Respectfully,

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Our Mail Order Department is fully organized and under careful supervision. Samples free upon application. Goods sent C. O. D. or on receipt of remittance by mail or express. We are direct importers of

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The California Positive and Negative
ELECTRIC COUGH CURE
CURES COLDS, CROUP, CONSUMPTION.
Sold by all Druggists. Each 25c, 50c & \$1.
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Change of Time and Faster Service to Chicago.

Fast trains over the Northwestern Line,
C. St. P. M. & O. Ry., now run as follows:

Chicago Daylight Express—The only 14-
hour daylight train between the Twin Cit-
ies and Chicago, leaves Minneapolis at 7.00
a. m.; St. Paul, 7.45 a. m. (dinner in dining
car) and arrives in Chicago at 9.45 p. m.
This hour of arrival in Chicago gives con-
nection with more night trains out of Chi-
cago to the East and South than trains of
other lines.

Chicago Vestibule Limited, in 18½ hrs.,
leaves Minneapolis at 6.50 p. m.; St. Paul,
7.30 p. m., and arrives in Milwaukee at 7.25
a. m.; Chicago, 9.00 a. m. This is the only
complete vestibule train between the Twin
Cities and Chicago, and connects with all
Fast Line trains leaving Chicago in the
morning for the East and South. Trains of
Northern Pacific railway connect in Minne-
apolis and St. Paul union depots with the
through trains over the Northwestern Line.
If tickets can not be secured from the
agent at your station, over the Northwest-
ern Line, call on or address

W. H. MEAD, Gen. Agt.,
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T. W. TEASDALE, G. P. A., St. Paul.

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Express Trains leave Portland daily.

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San Fran...9:00 p. m. | Portland...9:35 a. m.
Above trains stop only at the following
stations north of Roseburg: East Portland,
Oregon City, Woodburn, Salem, Albany,
Tangent, Sheds, Halsey, Harrisburg, Junc-
tion City, Irving, Eugene.

Roseburg Mail, Daily.

LEAVE ARRIVE
Portland...8:00 a. m. | Roseburg...6:00 p. m.
Roseburg...8:00 a. m. | Portland...4:00 p. m.
Albany Local, Daily (Except Sunday)

LEAVE ARRIVE
Portland...5:00 p. m. | Albany...9:00 p. m.
Albany...5:00 a. m. | Portland...9:00 a. m.

PULLMAN BUFFET SLEEPERS.

Tourist Sleeping Cars for the accommo-
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West Side Div.—Bet. Portland and Corvallis.

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Portland...7:30 a. m. | Corvallis...12:10 p. m.
Corvallis...12:55 p. m. | Portland...5:30 p. m.
At Albany and Corvallis connect with the
Oregon Pacific R. R.

Express Train Daily (Except Sunday)

LEAVE ARRIVE
Portland...4:40 p. m. | McMville...7:25 p. m.
McMville...5:45 a. m. | Portland...8:20 a. m.

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