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West Shore

AN ILLUSTRATED JOURNAL PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

L. SAMUEL, Publisher.

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P. A. MARQUAM.—See Page 167.

From photo by Bushby & Co., 115 Morrison St., Portland, Or.

West Shore

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The WEST SHORE offers the Best Medium for Advertisers of any publication on the Pacific Coast.

Saturday, February 8, 1890.

LAST October there was held in Portland the largest and most successful exposition ever attempted in this portion of the United States, under the auspices of the North Pacific Industrial Association. This company had erected the most complete and attractive building for such purposes on the Pacific coast, and had invested about \$200,000 in preparing for the exposition. It was truly a great enterprise, most successfully conducted. The second fair will be held next October, and already the various committees have been selected and are actively at work making arrangements for a fair that will completely eclipse that of last year. Music will be a special feature, and negotiations have been opened with the most famous bands of the United States, as well as the celebrated royal band at the court of King Kalakaua, Hawaiian islands. A new machinery hall will probably be erected. Great benefits flow from an institution of this character, not only to Portland, but to the entire region within its influence. It is expected the people of the northwest will seek to reap these advantages even more fully than they did at the last exhibition.

Notwithstanding the energetic denial of Senator Pierce of any general destitution in North Dakota, it has transpired that he was wrong. The governor of South Dakota has sent out an appeal for aid. He states that the destitution in eleven counties is extreme. Boards of trade in agricultural sections are requested to send wheat for seeding purposes. Reports from North Dakota show equal destitution. If Senator Pierce knew of this need for aid, and publically denied it in order to save his pride from being touched, he is unworthy to represent his state, and if he did not know it he is unfit to represent it.

It must make Portland real estate men get red behind the ears to have the Oregon Land Company, from

Salem, locate in the city and at once show themselves to be the only broad gauge and enterprising dealers in the business. Tacoma, Seattle and Spokane have always possessed real estate dealers who have spent money like water to push their cities to the front, and in doing so have made themselves rich, while Portland has never had such a firm before. It is a safe prophecy that this company will do more the coming year to advertise Portland than all the other dealers combined did the year before.

The mendacity of *Texas Siftings* of January 18, in stealing a society item from the *Astorian* of January 30 calls for severe censure. Those eastern people get hold of the clock every day about four hours before we of the Pacific coast do, but where they publish articles two weeks before, we enter our protest. If they are going to do it at all, they ought to spare our sensitive feelings by omitting the date. It is discouraging to have one's thoughts snatched out of his brain and put in cold type two weeks before he gets a chance to think them himself. Pray have mercy.

So much dissatisfaction has developed along Puget sound with the location selected by the naval station commissioners, and such a mass of protests has reached the authorities and the congressmen at Washington, that the latter have decided to abandon their efforts to secure an appropriation, and thus the project is indefinitely postponed. Every man on Puget sound seems to expect the government to locate the naval station in his back yard.

Is it possible that there are not other themes worthy their attention that the editors of British Columbia papers fill their columns week after week with captious criticisms of their contemporaries? This is a query that suggests itself to every live newspaper man. The people want news and intelligent comment on live topics, not long editorials, the chief object of which is to score a point against a rival paper.

In the death of Thomas N. Hibben, in Victoria, on the 12th of January, that city lost one of its oldest and most prominent citizens. Mr. Hibben was a business man of the strictest integrity, and was a public-spirited citizen whose loss will be severely felt by the community and regretted by a multitude of friends throughout the Pacific coast.

One thing in connection with the legislature at Olympia the people of Washington can congratulate themselves upon: It will not take long after adjournment before the laws passed can be printed, and the book will not require much postage.

The theological world seems to be the scene of revolution, and probably of evolution also. The secular press, beginning at New York, is echoing throughout the land with strong thoughts on the subject. The prominent theme just now is the question of probation. It is asserted by some that a belief that the heathen can be saved beyond the grave would weaken the motive for missionary work, while others contend that such would not be the result. The latter claim that salvation is as desirable in this world as in the next, and that we would as well think of not feeding the hungry to-day because they will probably get a "square meal" next week. It is not certain how much it will benefit this world to have a man saved in the next; but, putting it on an utilitarian basis, it pays to save people here, since every man bettered makes the world better. Right here is the true foundation upon which missionary work should rest. It is only of late that strictly orthodox ministers have advanced the theory that heathen who die without having been given a chance to accept orthodoxy, have any chance for salvation. The theory was recently advanced from a Presbyterian pulpit in Portland that upright heathen are saved if they die without the light of the gospel having been shed upon them. If such be the case, are not missionaries who carry the gospel to heathen lands, and thus destroy what chance of salvation the millions previously had who thus hear of Christ and fail to accept Him, doing these heathen an irreparable injury? Where one is converted a thousand hear the gospel preached and reject it. So long as it is contended that there is an original sin of Adam for which atonement must be made for all human creatures, but for which they themselves can not atone, thus rendering necessary some plan of salvation about the nature of which theologians can dispute, so long will it be impossible to satisfy the inborn sense of justice and humanity of people who think. Let us do what good we can to people living a life of moral and intellectual inferiority to ourselves, but let us not try to make them believe, nor seek to believe ourselves, that after they have had our plan of salvation revealed to them, they must accept it or perish.

Vancouver has taken a step that means more for the welfare of the city than all other undertakings combined. The council has appropriated \$20,000 for the removal of the sand bar between that place and the mouth of the Willamette, and for the construction of docks and inclines at the levee. Half this sum will open a deep water channel in the Columbia that will enable any vessel to reach Vancouver that can now get to Portland. With her railroad, her factories and her splendid location, the possession of an open channel to the sea ought to be the means of great

commercial advantage. Vancouver has learned the lesson that self help is the best of all, and that the growth from within is the most stable.

The example of Father Damien has found another emulator in the person of Amy Fowler, or Sister Rose Gertrude, who is on her way to the leper island of Molokai. She has learned all she can of Dr. Pasteur's method of treating leprosy, and will do all in her power to relieve the mental and physical sufferings of the hapless people confined there until the dread disease, sooner or later, shall claim her for its victim. There is something about the Catholic religion that prompts its adherents to deeds of self-sacrifice in the cause of humanity and the spread of the gospel that command the admiration of mankind.

In the article on Fairhaven in the WEST SHORE for February 1, it was erroneously stated that the Fairhaven & Southern was going to connect with a certain road now under construction northward from Seattle. On the contrary it is an independent line from Bellingham bay and has thirty miles of the line to connect Fairhaven with the Canadian Pacific at New Westminster already completed. This road will give the Canadian a Puget sound port at Fairhaven that will play an important part in its American traffic.

The WEST SHORE has been gratified the past few days by the receipt of the proceedings of the Columbia Waterway convention held the tenth of last October, the Oregon weather report for November, the agricultural report on the "condition of crops" last September, and the completed census report for 1880. These very timely publications have been placed on a shelf where they can stare at each other in mutual astonishment at their audacity in braving the buffets of the literary world at such a tender age.

Some pulpit cranks in Oakland, Cal., are predicting the destruction of that city and San Francisco in a few weeks and have gained many converts to their standard. Fools abound everywhere, but there does not seem to be a crop of them so easily harvested by any other method as by some prophecy founded upon a passage or two of scripture. Superstition has a firm hold upon the minds of mortals and is easily excited.

Portugal has appealed to "the powers" of Europe for arbitration of the differences existing between her and England. It will be very interesting to note how busy the powers will be in attending to something else. The excuses sent in by those invited to the wedding feast will be eclipsed by the reasons the European governments will give for not interfering.

Reports from Brazil are to the effect that foreign residents have no confidence in the provisional government and are leaving the country as fast as they can put their business affairs in shape or sell their property. Though the condition of affairs is no doubt represented intentionally as being far worse than it is, there is little doubt that the provisional government lacks the stability of a more regularly constituted one, and it is in this respect the revolutionary party has made a grave mistake. Such a government is not republican in its principle and should not be continued longer than the emergency which called it into being exists. The revolution was ostensibly for the purpose of securing a republic, yet the government *de facto* is not based upon the corner stone of republicanism, the legally expressed will of the people. In postponing the election of a regularly constituted set of officials until next fall, the managers of the revolution have laid the foundation for much popular discontent which will strengthen the royalists in their efforts to overthrow the new regime.

If Speaker Reed succeed in establishing the principle that members of legislative bodies can not break a quorum by refusing to vote, he will have ended a legal fiction that has cost the people of the United States millions of dollars and defeated the reformation of many abuses. With this out of the way and the equally senseless precedence given to a motion to adjourn, successful filibustering by a minority will be very difficult. Such a reform is worth all its costs in the way of slightly revolutionary methods used in securing it.

Legislative science will now supersede practical and applied science. The Olympia collection of solons have a bill before them compelling telephone companies to transmit messages over their wires. As practical science has not yet discovered how to do this with certainty of correct transmission, this "legislative science" comes in very timely to solve a perplexing question.

If the senseless performance in which Rev. Mr. Johnson lost his life in West Virginia is one of the "secrets" of Masonry it is no wonder they are guarded so jealously. Men engaged in such nonsense would naturally be ashamed to let sensible people know it and preserve the "secret" with solicitous care. These "typical" ceremonies are meant to be impressive, but are generally absurd. The thing most typical of society initiation flummery is the empty skull that confronts the initiate at a certain stage in the ceremony.

A contemporary, in a long editorial, bemoaned the lack of valor of the present generation because passengers do not fight train robbers. If the writer of that editorial were a passenger on a train under such circumstances, and some fool with a pistol should undertake to carry out his ideas, and by doing so place in jeopardy the lives of unarmed men, women and children, he would no doubt be found, after the fracas, cringing on the floor, a converted man.

Americans fail to appreciate that species of patriotism that thirsts to gain fame as the champion of a "cause" and leaves a helpless mother in destitution to appeal for charity to utter strangers. With a scandal suit on one hand and a neglected mother living in abject poverty on the other, Charles Stewart Parnell loses some of his heroic proportions in the eyes of even a hero-worshipping world.

The wonderful progress made by the United States under her protection system has aroused a spirit of emulation in France. Conditions in that country are far different than in this, and the result of the experiment, should France decide to try it, will be watched with great interest by all nations.

If the republican party is to be held responsible for the doings—or non-doings—of the Olympia legislature, it will have a grievous load to bear during the next campaign.

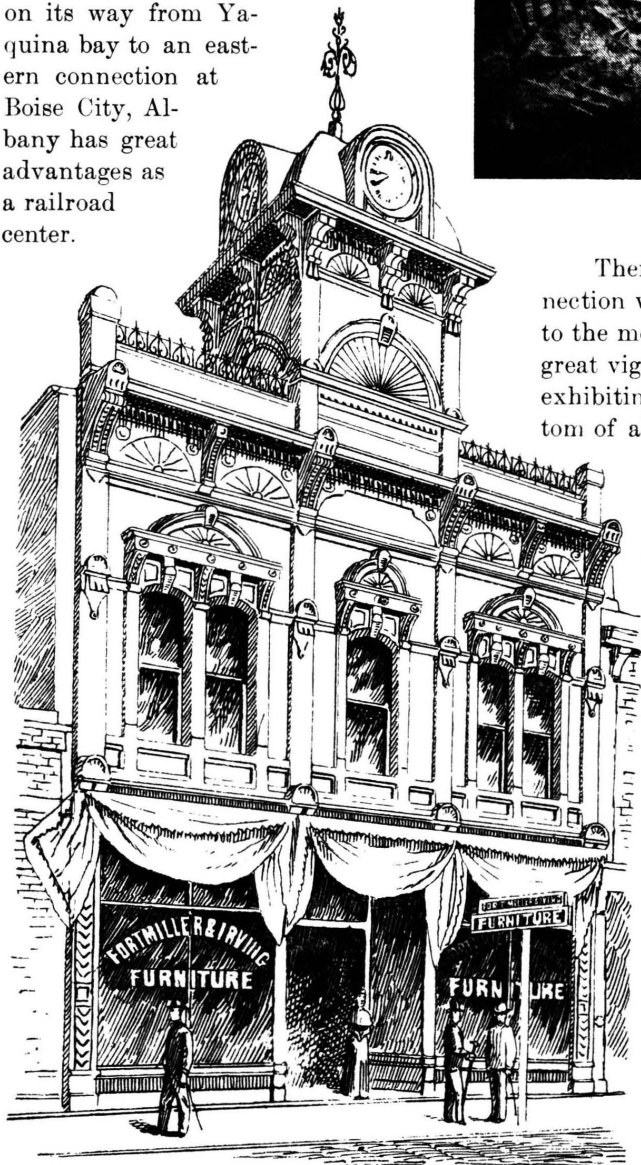
A RONDELET.

A valentine
Is just a pure and tender thought.
A valentine
Is just the kiss, oh, sweetheart, mine!
Your white-winged messenger has brought.
It is what I so long have sought—
My valentine,

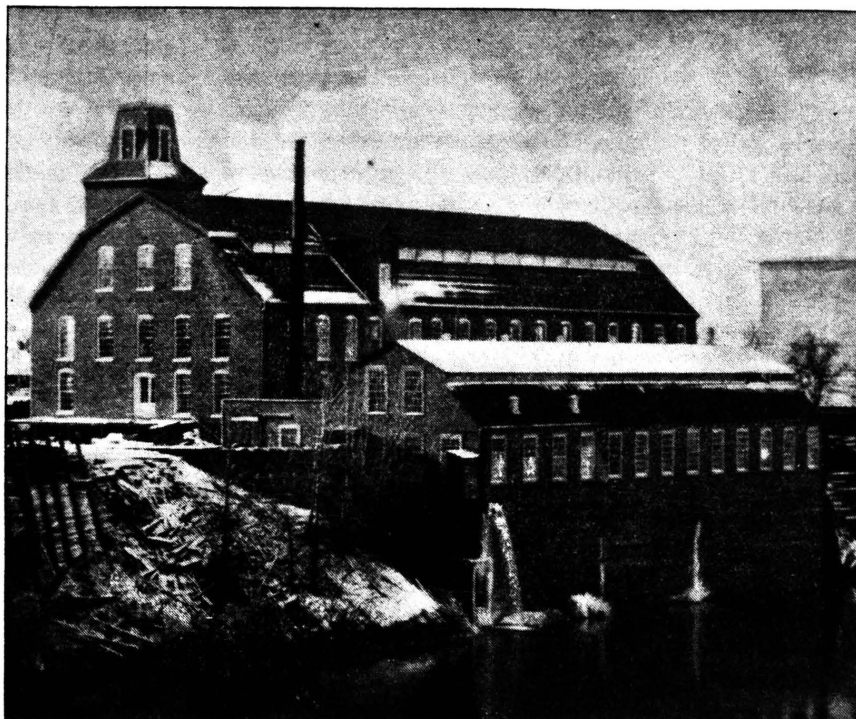
ELLA HIGGINSON.

IMPROVEMENTS AT ALBANY.

NO town in the Willamette valley is showing greater life and progress than Albany. During the past year the population has increased twenty-five per cent., and the value of real estate has made an advance three times as great. The causes which led to this are still at work and the city is making great progress. This growth is of the most healthy nature as it comes from within and is the work of her own citizens. Situated at the point where the main Oregon line of the Southern Pacific is crossed by that of the Oregon Pacific on its way from Yaquina bay to an eastern connection at Boise City, Albany has great advantages as a railroad center.



MASONIC TEMPLE, ALBANY, OREGON.



NEW WOOLEN MILLS AT ALBANY, OREGON.

There, also, lines of steamers on the Willamette make connection with the latter road. The project of a road from Albany to the mouth of the Columbia, at Astoria, is being pushed with great vigor by the citizens, and in many other respects the city is exhibiting that internal life and enterprise which lie at the bottom of all progress. Tributary to Albany are the Santiam gold and silver mines, now being developed and proved to be extensive and valuable, also large coal measures that are undergoing development. The agricultural, stock and timber resources of the surrounding country are very great, so that in all the elements of prosperity the city is exceedingly rich.

One of the improvements of the past year was the Masonic Temple, a handsome structure which will be dedicated on the twenty-first of the month with appropriate ceremonies by the officers of the grand lodge of Oregon, assisted by Masons from every part of the state. The most important improvement is the woolen mill, which was completed and begun operating in January. The building is of brick, three stories high, on a stone foundation. Power for the carding machines, spindles and looms is supplied by the Santiam canal, while a large engine is held in reserve for emergencies, steam from the boilers heating the building. Electric lights are used throughout the building. The machinery is of the newest design, and the business is under the management of experienced men. To secure this great industry the citizens subscribed \$25,000, which is but one of the manifestations of the progressive spirit exhibited by them the past year.

WINTER ON THE STOCK RANGES.

FAR as the eye can see stretches one vast expanse of dazzling whiteness. Not a tree nor a shrub to temper the winds that sweep over the bleak plain. Not a habitation in sight, not even a friendly rock to relieve the monotonous cheerlessness of the landscape. Most of these stock ranges are desolate places in winter time, especially if the snow be deep. Still, animal life is sustained there, and when one becomes accustomed to the solitude and the life of a herder, the range does not seem such a bad place, after all. On becoming acquainted with the country, one discovers that it is not such a wide waste as at first appeared. While the surface, when covered with snow, appears almost flat, it is really more or less rolling, and in the hollows and ravines are frequently met headquarters of prosperous ranchmen with comparatively comfortable surroundings. But with the romance of ranch life there are hardships and dangers and privations not so poetical, and much of the glamour disappears on close inspection.

The extensive stock ranges of Eastern Washington and Eastern Oregon present opportunities for observing all phases of that rough life. The surface of Oregon is more broken, however, and more of the mountainous features are met there. In summer stock seeks the hills and mountains, and in winter the valleys, where a degree of shelter is obtained. Horses are very enterprising, and when feed is short they will climb about dangerous hillsides, where the wind has blown away the snow, and pick the bunch grass from about the rocks. Sometimes, if the ground be icy, a horse will lose his footing and land hundreds of feet below, ground to death on the rocks. But in the more level country horses will shift for themselves, and pass through the winter safely. No matter how deep the snow, they will paw it away so as to uncover enough grass to sustain them. It is only when ice has formed over the grass previous to the fall of snow that range horses perish. They can dig through the snow, but the ice baffles them. Cattle and sheep require more care than horses during severe weather. Indeed, provision is generally made for feeding those animals a short time in winter, though they do not often need this extra care. But most stockmen put up some hay every summer, and if they have been in the business a few years, they are prepared, when a severe winter comes, to properly care for stock. About once in a decade, perhaps a little oftener, deep snows fall, compelling the feeding of animals for several weeks. There is always more or less stock left exposed on the ranges, and when those severe winters come many animals perish.

Sheep succumb first to inclement weather. Though

warmly clothed, they quickly lose ambition when a storm arises, and will neither search for food nor go any distance for shelter. It is a difficult matter to drive a band of sheep in a snow storm. With snow only a few inches deep the sheep will stall and refuse to move in any direction, unless a great deal of tact is employed in handling them. To drive them through deep snow is utterly out of the question. Sometimes herders who have remained in the mountains a little late with their bands are overtaken by a storm while on their way out to the ranches, and if they are not where aid may be procured they may lose a large per cent. of their flocks.

When the snow is light, but of considerable depth, a V-shaped plow or scraper is often used to push it aside, so that sheep may get at the natural bunch grass without having to dig through the fleecy covering. Such a scene as this is presented in the middle of this paper. From two to five mules or cayuses, driven tandem if the snow be of considerable depth, as during the present winter, drag the scraper over the bench lands, and sheep follow in its wake and get a good living. Sometimes a pole extends back from the point and the teams push the scraper ahead of them, the head of that implement being weighted so as to keep it down. The range snow scraper is a very simple contrivance, it being made of a couple of two-inch planks about two feet wide, spiked together at a point. Snow to a depth of eighteen or twenty inches can be removed to the satisfaction of hungry sheep, and sometimes of cattle, if it be not too heavy and crusted. The fact that the winters west of the Rockies are very short, if they are occasionally cold and snowy, makes practicable this plan of temporarily providing food for animals.

Horned cattle, while less sensitive and less easily discouraged than sheep, are not so courageous as horses, and do not acquire so readily the art of pawing through the snow. So long as they can thrust their blunt muzzles down to the tufts of bunch grass, they will rustle for themselves to good advantage, no matter what the temperature is, provided the range has not been fed down too closely. But when the snow gets deep or hard, if there be no one on hand to care for them, the cattle seek the coulees and shiver about the rocks, that protect them from the chilling blast, until a Chinook wind uncovers the grass, or until they starve in the cold. When a railroad runs through a grazing country, a great many cattle gather about it, finding shelter in the cuts and escaping from the snow by walking on the track. Thus more starving and dead animals are seen along the railroad than anywhere else. They are a source of much annoyance to railroaders, too, as they stick to the track persistently. Some horses, cattle and sheep perish every winter. Even in the farm yards of the east, where every care

is taken, such losses occur. But only about once in a decade are heavy losses sustained on the ranges, and the liability to loss is constantly growing less because of the more careful provision for sheltering and feeding animals that may be weather bound a few weeks. Throughout Eastern Washington it is the rule that cattle and horses will take care of themselves all winter. However, it is found a matter of economy, if not of necessity, to provide coarse food and some kind of shelter where cattle can reach them, and nearly all the stockmen practice this in a greater or less degree.

This winter is one of the severe ones. The fall of snow between the Rockies and the Cascades is seldom greater, nor is the temperature often lower. Still, the timely arrival of a Chinook prevented such heavy losses as seemed almost inevitable the middle of January, and stockmen now feel that the strain of the winter is over. The loss is not so great that it will materially affect the stock market. The largest stock owners were best prepared to care for their animals. These periodical sharp winters serve to insure a closer oversight of the ranges, and at least the fall round-up is made with more regularity than formerly. Live stock insurance, also, is a feature developing from the liability to these losses.

Improvements in strains of stock and the manner of caring for the animals are constantly being inaugurated, and the business of the cattle king is being reduced to a systematic basis, like any other.

OPENING OF THE MARQUAM.

NEXT Monday night the most complete and elegant theater in the northwest will be thrown open to the public. The Marquam Grand will be opened by the Juch opera company with a week of grand opera, which will be a rich treat to the music loving people of Portland. An engraving of the front of the Marquam Grand, and a view of the interior, were given in the WEST SHORE for October 26, 1889. When completed it will be one of the most imposing and massive structures on the Pacific coast. When Judge Marquam undertook the erection upon his own financial responsibility of such an elegant and costly structure, he exhibited a spirit of enterprise and a confidence in the future of Portland unequalled by any other resident of the city. In constructing the building a special effort has been made to complete the theater portion, and now a complete and elegant theater is to be dedicated by the wealth and fashion of Portland, while around it rise the incompleated front walls of the main structure. Our people who have long felt the need of such a place of amusement fully appreciate the liberality and public spirit of Mr. Marquam in pushing that portion of the great building to completion.

Judge P. A. Marquam, whose portrait is given on the first page, is one of Portland's oldest and most respected citizens, one who has by this act of enterprise shown himself devoid of those unprogressive qualities so many of the older citizens possess. He was born February 28, 1823, near Baltimore, Md. While he was still a boy the family moved to Ohio and then to Indiana. In the intervals of the life of hard labor all boys led in those days, young Marquam educated himself. In the same persevering and laborious way he studied law, finally taking a course of lectures at the Bloomington, Indiana, law school. In 1849 he was one of the Argonauts that sought the golden fleece in California. He went into the northern mines, where he mined for gold and fought Indians, of which latter occupation he still bears three scars as a souvenir. The next year he located in Yolo county and was elected the first county judge. In 1851 he came to Oregon to visit a brother who had come out in 1845, and was so favorably impressed with the country and Portland's prospects for becoming a large city, that he sold out his California property, resigned his office and became a citizen of the Willamette metropolis, where he has ever since resided. Here he met with great success in the practice of his profession. In 1862 Judge Marquam was elected county judge of Multnomah county, which office he held by re-election for eight years. In 1882 he was sent to the state legislature as representative by the republicans. He has always been an enthusiastic republican, though never a political manipulator. One thing has distinguished him throughout his entire career in this city, his confidence in its future. This led him to invest largely in real estate and to refuse to part with it during a period of depression that taxed all his resources, though advised by his friends to unload. The result is that he now owns some of the most valuable property in and about the city, is one of Portland's wealthy citizens, and is able upon his own responsibility to erect this costly and elegant structure, a work seldom undertaken by a single individual. Portland owes a debt to Judge Marquam that it will be difficult to pay except in expressing appreciation of what he has done.

In Nevada, along the Virgin river, a tributary of the Colorado river, are situated the Salt mountains, which are destined to be a source of great wealth to some one. They cover a stretch of about twenty-five miles of the Virgin, seven miles up from the Colorado. The salt they contain is pure and white and clearer than glass, and it is said that a piece seven or eight inches thick is sometimes clear enough to see through to read a newspaper. Over the salt is a layer of sandstone from two to eight feet thick, and when this is torn away the salt appears like a huge snowdrift. How deep it is has not yet been ascertained, but a single blast of giant powder will blow out tons of it. Under the cap rock have been discovered charred wood and charcoal, and matting made of cedar bark, which the salt has preserved, evidently the camp of prehistoric men.

AUSTRALIAN BALLOT SYSTEM.

THE adoption by several states of the style of balloting known as the "Australian system," and its successful working wherever it has been tried in this country, have created a widespread interest, and the masses of the people are eager to learn more of this system, that is so enthusiastically advocated as the panacea for our electoral ills. It must be admitted that no system of balloting can completely defeat the schemes of political corruptionists, with their boundless ingenuity and ceaseless activity in the matter of political manipulation. So long as the spirit of bribery and corruption exists among party managers and their satellites, and such a mass of corruptible material is to be found among the electors, no system can be relied upon to purify our elections. However, the Australian system renders bribery and intimidation more difficult than under our present method of balloting, as well as disposing of several other serious evils, not the least of which is the circulation of bogus tickets.

The Australian system was the invention of Francis S. Dutton, a member of the legislature of South Australia. It became a law in the colony of Victoria in 1856, in South Australia, Tasmania and New South Wales in 1858, New Zealand in 1870 and England in 1872. It was adopted by Kentucky and Massachusetts in 1888, and by Wisconsin, Rhode Island, Indiana, Missouri, Tennessee, Minnesota and Montana in 1889. Other states have had the measure before their legislatures, and its adoption has been defeated in some of them by republicans and in some by the democrats, so that the credit, or blame, rests equally upon both parties.

The objects sought in this system are, the highest degree of secrecy and the least possibility of political

trickery. The first essential feature is the printing and distribution of the ballots by the state. Ballots, equal in quantity to twice the number of electors, are printed for each precinct by the state printer, and bear the official endorsement of the secretary of state. They are not distributed promiscuously, as is now done, but each voter, as he presents himself at the polls is given one by the officer in charge of them. The ballot bears the name of every candidate for every office who complies with the requirements of the law for having it placed there. It also has as many blank lines under each office heading as there are persons to be voted for, upon which the voter can write the name of any person for whom he may desire to vote and whose name is not printed on the ballot.

The form of the ballot is as follows :

To vote for a person mark a cross (X) in the square at the right of the name.

GOVERNOR.	Vote for One.
JOSEPH ANDERSON.....	Republican
WILLIAM HOUGHTON.....	Democratic
PETER WILKINS.....	Prohibition

SENATOR, First District.	Vote for Two
AMOS BENTLY.....	Republican
PATRICK CONNELL.....	Democratic
JARED DOUGLASS.....	Prohibition
ARTHUR ELLIOTT.....	Democratic
JAMES TUTTLE.....	Prohibition
WILLIAM WALTERS.....	Republican

The method of balloting can be easily understood from the accompanying engraving. The polling place is surrounded by a railing, inside of which are permitted only the election officers and the few electors actually engaged in casting their ballots. As the voter passes through the gate he receives from the custodian a single ballot. He then enters one of the booths, where he is secluded from all observation, and marks a cross (X) in the square at the right of each name for which he desires to vote. If, in doing this, he make a mistake or spoil a ballot, he can procure another by surrendering the spoiled one,



AUSTRALIAN SYSTEM—INTERIOR OF POLLING PLACE.

but can only do this twice. If he be blind or illiterate, or for any other reason is not capable of marking his own ballot, it will be done for him, at his request, by one of the judges, who are sworn to maintain secrecy. Ten minutes is the limit of time allowed a voter in a booth, and two voters are never permitted to enter the same booth at the same time. Even were a briber to accompany his hireling inside the railing, he would not be able to enter the booth with him, nor could he at any time have possession of his ticket. When the ballot has been marked, it is folded in such a way that the secretary's official endorsement can be plainly seen, and is then deposited in the box by the voter, who immediately passes out the other gate. Ballots are not numbered and can never be identified with the voter. The question of the right of a person to vote is determined before a ballot is given him at the entrance, and when a ballot has once been placed in his hands he can not leave the enclosure until he has either deposited it in the box or surrendered it to the custodian. In no way is it possible for a ticket to get into the possession of an outsider to serve as a foundation for fraud. The custodian is held accountable for them, and he must be able to show every ticket not actually in the box at the close of the polls. If electors are paid for voting for particular persons, the briber must depend entirely upon the good faith of the men he has purchased, as he will have no opportunity to mark their tickets and can never learn how they actually voted. This destroys at once the bribery business, as no one will be willing to pay money to voters without knowing that the ballots paid for are cast. Political "bosses" will be unable so to do the usual "fine work" in circulating bogus tickets, exchanging tickets, pasting over names, and all the tricks now so commonly practiced for the deception of voters. Chairmen of central committees will not be able to omit from tickets destined for use in back precincts the name of some regular nominee who may happen to be personally objectionable, as was done by a certain political manager in Portland a few years ago. Tickets will never be in the hands of any person who can use them fraudulently, but copies of them will be advertised in the papers and will be posted up in the polling places so that every voter may know what they are. Intimidation will receive as severe a blow as bribery, and for the same reason. No employer of men will be able to dictate how they shall vote with the possibility of ascertaining whether his commands were obeyed or not by any particular individual. A voter may take into the booth with him a sample ballot already marked to use as a guide for marking the official one, but he could not deposit it in the box and carry out the genuine one, since he must display his ballot so that the official endorsement is seen before depositing it. Were it possible to secure

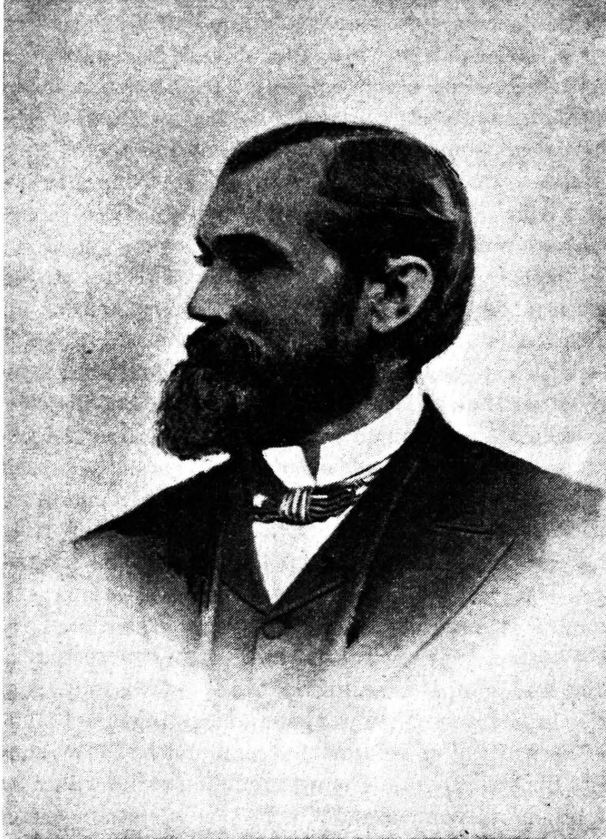
one of the official ballots the briber or intimidator could work to advantage, as he could mark it and hand it to the voter before he went inside the railing, and the voter could bring back the clean ballot given him by the custodian of the ballots; but this is impossible. Only the official ballot can be put in the box; consequently one could not be secured by substitution. Neither could a voter pass out of the railing after being given an official ballot without having either put it in the box or surrendered it to the ballot keeper. Of course, collusion between the officials and outsiders might succeed in placing a ballot in the hands of the latter, but it would inevitably be discovered when the votes were counted and compared, and as the officials represent two, and possibly three, opposing parties, the matter would be closely looked into. Heavy penalties are prescribed for official misconduct.

It will be seen from the foregoing description that the essential feature of the Australian system is an official ballot, which every voter is required to take, and which he receives after he has disconnected himself with all outsiders, and in the presence of the election officials, and which he must mark, either personally or with the aid of a sworn officer, and deposit in the ballot box before again being placed in communication with unofficial persons. This is the great fundamental principle, and should never be surrendered, no matter how much other details may be varied. It secures absolute secrecy of ballot. No other system ever tried does that. Absolute secrecy of ballot and complete seclusion from outside influences while in the act of preparing and casting the ballot, are the features of reform that can not be too strenuously insisted upon. The question of a registry law for the proper identification of voters is a distinct one of itself, and though a very desirable adjunct, is not a necessary portion of the Australian system, which deals only with the method of casting the ballot, and not with the qualifications of the voters.

The total bullion yield of Nevada for the year 1889, according to the *Virginia Chronicle*, does not exceed \$8,500,000, against a total product of \$10,525,000 in 1888. The falling off is due to lack of milling facilities for handling Comstock ore, and not to an exhaustion of the resources of the mines. Of the total bullion yield of the state in 1889 the Comstock lode produced about \$5,250,000, the product of the lode being curtailed more than a million below what it would have been had there been sufficient water power to operate the Carson river mills throughout the summer, which, from that cause, were shut down from early in June until the middle of November. The snowfall of the present winter has been ample to supply water for milling purposes two months later than last year, and the prospect is therefore favorable that the yield of the lode in 1890 will exceed that of 1889 by at least \$1,000,000, as the draining of the Gold Hill mines will add a large area to the present ore resources.

MONTANA'S REPUBLICAN SENATORS-ELECT.

WILBUR F. SANDERS may be said to be Montana's first senator, as he was elected two days before his associate. He was born in Cattaraugus county, N. Y., in 1834; in 1854 he began the study of law at Akron, Ohio; was admitted to the bar in 1856, and associated with his uncle, ex-Gov-



WILBUR F. SANDERS.

ernor Edgerton. He entered the union army on the breaking out of the rebellion, and served with distinction until 1863, when, owing to ill health, he resigned and returned to Ohio. His former law partner having been appointed chief justice of Idaho, Col. Sanders was persuaded to start for that territory, which he reached after many hardships. The party reached Bannack in September, 1863, where they stopped, and the Colonel engaged in the practice of law. In the winter he moved to Virginia City. Here he prosecuted and secured the conviction and execution of the notorious murderer George Ives. In 1865-6 he visited Washington, D. C., to represent the claims of the miners. In 1868 he removed to Helena; was elected a commissioner to take such steps as were necessary towards holding a constitutional convention in 1869; elected a member of the legislature in 1872, 1874, 1876 and 1878; was nominated for delegate to

congress in 1864, 1867, 1880 and 1886. He has been a delegate to almost all the republican territorial conventions since his first arrival in the country.

T. C. Power was the republican nominee for governor. Mr. Power was born at Dubuque, Iowa, on May 22, 1839, and attended the Sinsinawa Mound college, in Wisconsin, taking a scientific and engineering course. In the summer of 1860 he started with a surveying party across the state of Iowa and the territory of Dakota. The following spring he returned to Dakota and started out as a surveyor. Part of the time was spent in working for a village carpenter at a salary of \$1.50 a day. In 1864 he headed a large surveying party and worked up the Missouri river into Montana. After this trip he began buying and selling stocks and pre-emption claims and extending an already large business. In 1866 he began shipping merchandise from Omaha into Montana. The following year he opened a general store at Fort Benton, in which he handled every kind of merchandise. In 1874 he built the steamer *Benton* in partnership with J. G. Baker. In 1875 he loaded her at Pittsburg and brought her up to Fort Benton. For several years she made regular trips between Montana and the states. The steamers *Helena* and *Butte* were added to the fleet, and subsequently the *Black Hills*. The first reapers and mowers ever introduced into the territory were brought by Mr. Power. In 1878 he established a stage line between Helena and Fort



T. C. POWER.

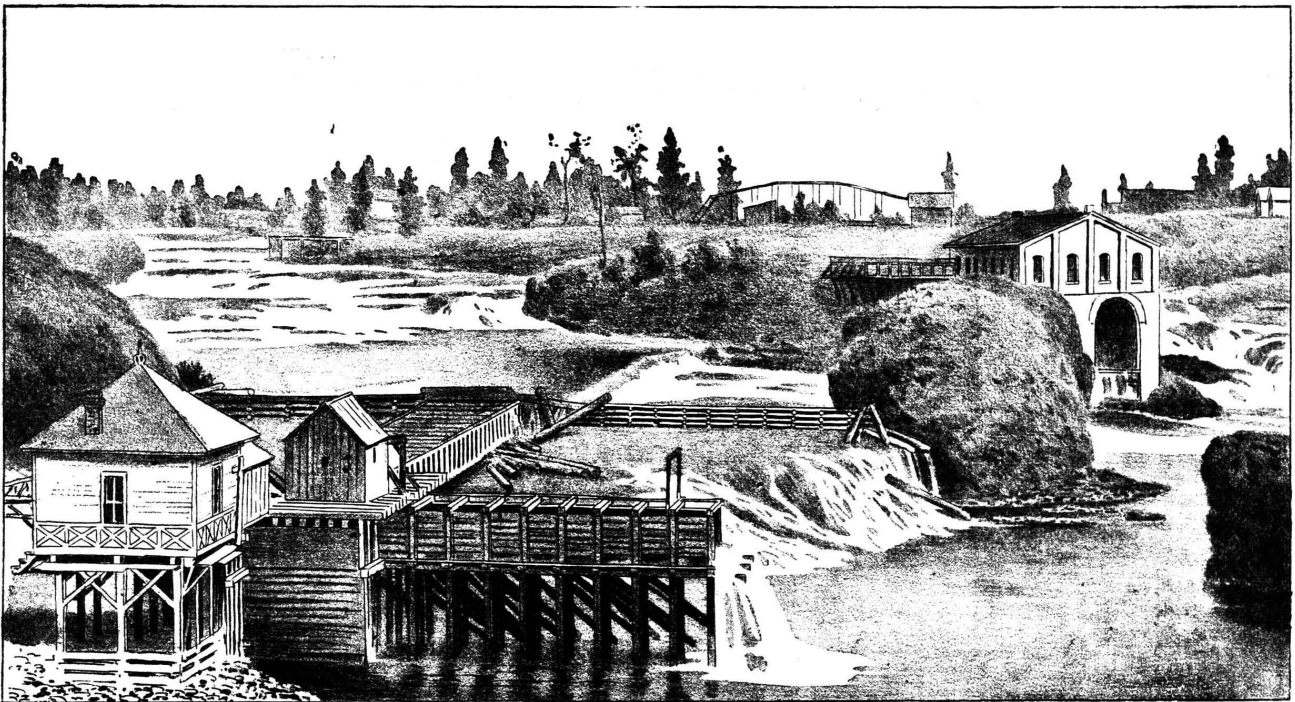
Benton and operated it for four years. He has a large business house in Helena and another in Bozeman. Mr. Power is also heavily interested in the stock raising business. Since 1868 he has resided in Helena.

THE WATER POWER OF SPOKANE FALLS.

SPOKANE river drains an area of about 4,200 square miles in Northern Idaho and Eastern Washington before tumbling over the falls where the city of Spokane Falls is situated. An estimate based upon careful investigation by competent persons, places the average annual rainfall in the Spokane basin at twenty-four inches in depth. Spokane river flows from Lake Cœur d'Alene in Idaho, which is a reservoir having an area of about sixty-nine square miles. The volume and velocity of the river at the lower falls is sufficient to furnish over 30,000 horse powers. In the course of less than half a mile the river falls about 150

those are the most important in New England. In order to utilize those powers, too, it was necessary to expend vast sums in constructing high dams and long canals, the falls not being great enough to answer the demand of manufactories without such improvements. The power of Spokane falls is sufficient to turn backward every spindle in Lawrence, Lowell and Manchester, in spite of the force now propelling them. Niagara falls, Yosemite, and Shoshone, on the Snake river, Idaho, have greater power but they are not available for commercial purposes.

The estimates of the power of Spokane falls are based upon the lowest stage of water, in the summer season. The measurements and computations were



UPPER FALLS OF THE SPOKANE.

feet of vertical distance. The stream is first divided by three islands but the waters become united before plunging over the final fall, a distance of about seventy feet. Thus opportunity is afforded for utilizing the power of the river to its full extent.

The celebrated falls at St. Anthony, at Minneapolis, do not furnish more than 20,000 horse powers. Great falls, Mont., has about the same power and Thompson's falls, in the same state, about half as much. The well known manufacturing centers of New England have water powers of much less capacity. The Connecticut river at Holyoke, Mass., develops but 17,000 horse powers. On the Merrimac river Manchester, at Amoskeag falls, Lowell, at Pawtucket falls, and Lawrence, have only 10,000 horse powers each, and

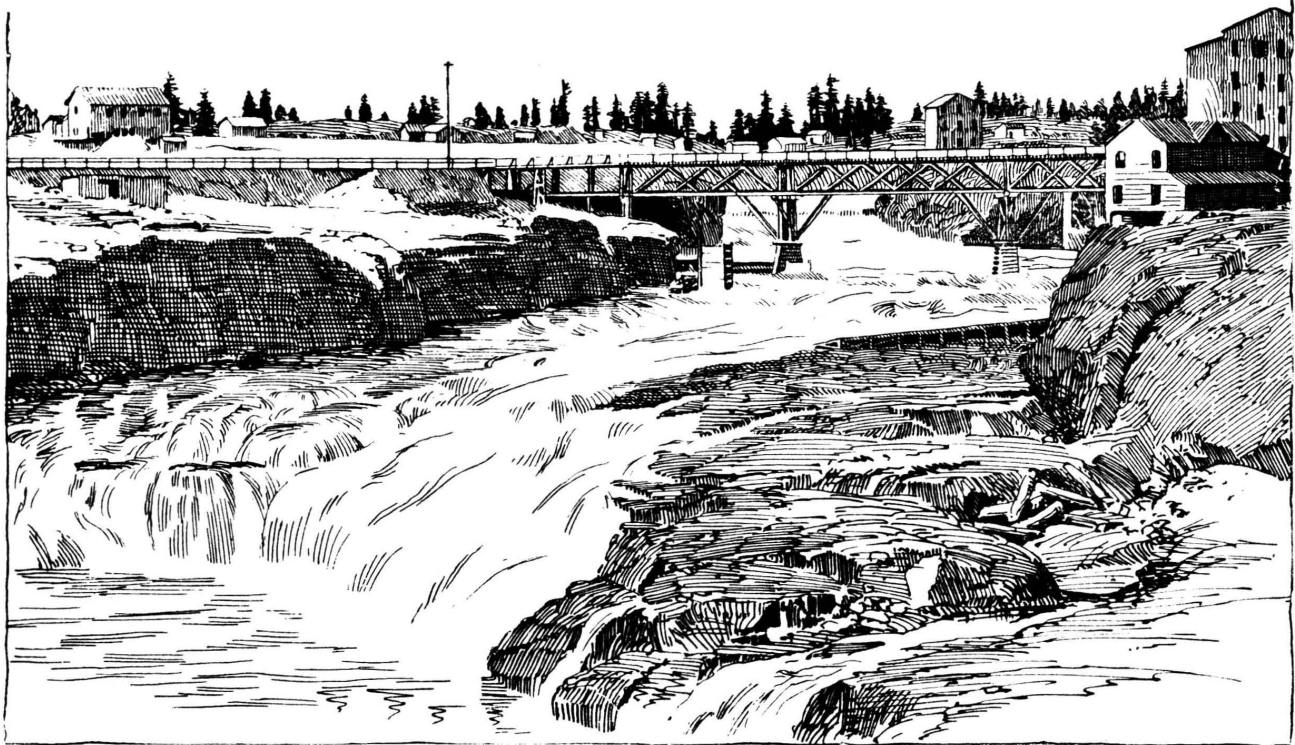
made by Major J. T. Fanning, of Minneapolis, an acknowledged authority on water powers, last summer when the water was at the lowest stage ever known in Spokane river. One of the merits of this power, however, lies in the ease with which the volume of the river may be equalized throughout the year. The Merrimac river, known as one of the best streams for manufacturing purposes in the world, owes its superior value in a large degree to the reservoirs about its headwaters, the outflows of which are governed by dams constructed at their mouths. Thus the flow is restrained during the flood season and water is accumulated in the lake reservoirs to be payed out during the dry season. Neither freshets nor drouths interfere with the operation of the factories on the banks of the

Merrimac. In many respects Lake Winnipiseogee, from which the Merrimac flows, resembles Lake Cœur d'Alene, which pours its waters through the Spokane river. They occupy about the same surface area but Cœur d'Alene is infinitely deeper than the New Hampshire lake and can, with comparatively small expense be made to more accurately govern the outflow through the river. The Spokane receives no tributaries above the falls so there is only the lake to look to to equalize its volume. The Merrimac is supplied by a number of those lake reservoirs along the main river and its tributaries.

At Spokane falls the river first spreads out and flows between and around three rocky islands, (and a

on which boats of light draft ply. With a little improvement the Spokane river might be made navigable during the greater part of the year between Spokane falls and Post falls, Idaho.

The water power privileges of Spokane falls are owned and controlled by two companies—The Spokane Falls Water Power Co. having the upper part of the power and the Washington Water Power Co. the lower. The first named is the older corporation. It has a capital of \$500,000 and owns a little more than thirty acres of land on both sides of the river and on the islands, in the center of the city of Spokane Falls. It controls more than 10,000 horse powers embracing what is known as the first falls of Spokane river, ase-



LOWER FALLS OF THE SPOKANE.

number of large rocks hardly large enough to be called islands) tumbling through rocky channels and offering admirable opportunities for utilizing the giant force it wields, in turning the wheels of factories. The islands and banks are of basaltic rock which does not suffer appreciable erosion. Then the channels combine two or three hundred yards above the final plunge and the water rushes down the inclined bed and leaps into the coiling basin below, over which usually hangs a cloud of spray. In cold weather the spray is so dense that it completely obscures the cataract and it rises high above the canyon through which the stream flows below the last fall. There are rapids extending a considerable distance down the river. Above where the river first breaks among the rocks it is a placid stream

ries of falls and rapids through fourteen different channels to the point where all unite. The first illustration is a view looking up stream at the lower edge of the Spokane Falls Water Power Company's property showing the island in the center on which the city water works pumping station is situated, and the fall on either side. From a little farther up the stream a flume is led across the point of land to the right in the picture conveying power to the electric motor power house. Located on this property are a saw mill, a sash, door and blind factory, a shingle mill, machine shops and two large flouring mills, all, of course, deriving their power from the river. It is convenient to railway transportation.

The Washington Water Power Co. was incorporated

about a year ago with a capital of \$1,000,000. Its property, exceeding seventeen acres in area, adjoins that of the Spokane Falls Water Power Co. on the west and occupies both banks of the river, having a water frontage of 2,650 feet. In the picture previously referred to the upper power of this company occupies the foreground. The view looking up stream from below the lower falls takes in the remainder of this company's power. The Washington Water Power Co. owns more than 20,000 horse powers at the lowest stage of the river and it is actively pushing development work. A dam to be sixteen feet high is being constructed across the river at the brink of the main cataract. The first section, of eight feet in height, is nearly completed. From above this dam four steel flumes, each nine feet in diameter, will be led down the south bank of the stream (to the right in the picture) so as to provide every facility for utilizing the power for factories. A wall sixteen feet high will be constructed down the edge of the stream and the bank will be filled in behind it to form good building sites above the flumes. A flume 250 feet long is already constructed at the upper power of this company, from which a manufactory of sash, doors and mouldings and a lath mill are operated. At the lower power a flume has been built on the north side of the river to the power house of the cable railway under the Monroe street bridge and it has advantages for leasing power in that vicinity. A large flouring mill and four electric light stations are supplied with power by the Washington Co., which is pushing its development work as rapidly as possible and perfecting a water power not excelled anywhere.

Last year the Washington Water Power Co. expended \$120,000 in the work, which was largely of a preliminary nature. The estimated cost of development is twelve dollars per horse power. When the four steel flumes are completed they will be capable of delivering 10,000 horse powers. With the power and building sites for factories provided, the next move will be the building of a railway directly to the mills so as to afford the shipping accommodations that all manufacturing institutions must have to do a prosperous business. A line has already been located and it will be constructed as soon as there is any business for it. Next on the west of the Washington company's property, on the south side of the river is a large tract of land owned by the Northern Pacific railway and it is over that tract that the railroad will enter the heart of the manufacturing district of the city without in any manner interfering with any other business interests. The seven railways now in actual operation from Spokane Falls, two of which are transcontinental lines, give assurance of the most advantageous rates. Another transcontinental road has already opened an

office in the city and it will have a track here before the end of the current year.

Two hundred horse powers will drive a mill with a capacity of 250 barrels of flour in twenty-four hours. Think of the manufacturing which 10,000 or 20,000 or 30,000 horse powers will drive! But the capacity of the water power of Spokane Falls will double or treble those figures at many seasons of the year, and need never be reduced so low if provisions are made for equalizing the flow of water through the year. Then, when one considers the resources of the tributary country—the grain fields of the Palouse and Northern Idaho, the stock ranges of the big bend, the mines of Cœur d' Alene, Colville and Okanogan, the timber of the Idaho panhandle—rich in every element conducive to industrial prosperity, the extraordinary growth of the city of Spokane Falls seems as logical as anything can be, and not a sign of retrogression can be descried.

NOW AND HERE.

Whenever you've any reform to make,
You'd best go ahead and make it.
Whenever you've something to undertake,
You might as well undertake it.

The way is open and perfectly clear,
The time to do it is not next year,
But the time to start it is now and here—
Immediately, if not sooner.

Whenever you've unpleasant work to do,
The way is to simply do it;
Whenever there's trouble to be gone through,
You might as well wade right through it.

Though worry and trouble are not great fun,
The sooner they're over the quicker they're done;
What can't be averted had best be begun—
Immediately, if not sooner.

Whenever you have any error to right,
You'd best go ahead and right it.
Whenever you have any battle to fight,
'Tis better to promptly fight it.

When all your chances for peace have fled,
When foes won't settle, but snarl instead,
Then it's generally better to punch their head—
Immediately, if not sooner.

When up to the line anything must be jerked,
You'd better get hold and jerk it.
When you have a scheme that you think you'll work,
You'd better begin to work it.

If any ambition is fastened on you,
If you have any object in plodding life through,
You'd better begin what you're going to do—
Immediately, if not sooner.

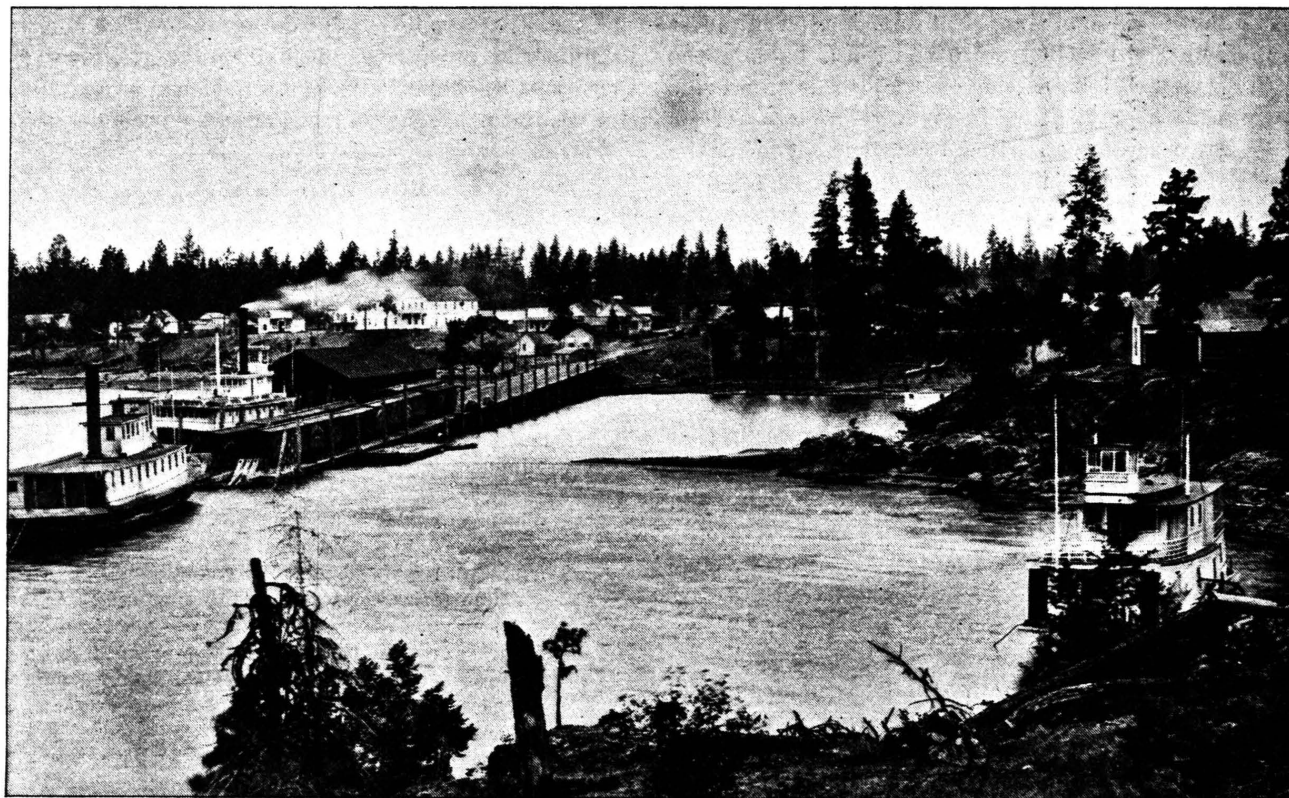
JOSEPH BERT SMILEY.

CŒUR D'ALENE CITY AND LAKE.

CŒUR D'ALENE City, though its first establishment antedated that event a few years, has experienced its chief growth since the opening of the rich mineral region in the mountains to the eastward. It was originally designed merely as a pleasure resort, to which the adjacent military post of Fort Sherman was an important attraction. For several years it was known as a popular headquarters for sportsmen. The rare beauty of the lake, at the feet of which the town is situated, its fish and the game so plentiful about its shores, made it a veritable

of all kinds was encouraged, and substantial progress was insured.

The town is regularly laid out on a site sloping gently to the edge of the lake. The streets are wide and pleasant. The buildings are frame and of modern construction. The main street, parallel with the lake front, reaches away to the west between the overhanging forest trees, forming a delightful drive out to the barracks, where, generally, between four and five hundred infantry and a few troops of cavalry are stationed. The garrison is on the reservation, just across the Spokane river, which leaves Cœur d' Alene lake at that point to pursue its tortuous course to the Columbia.



IDAHO—CŒUR D'ALENE CITY AND LAKE.

sportsman's paradise. The pleasant and healthful climate and the facilities for boating and many other rustic enjoyments gave the place something of a reputation as a charming health and pleasure resort. But the discovery of gold in the Cœur d'Alenes, and the opening of the mines in 1884, while by no means destroying the attractions previously possessed, brought the commercial side of the situation into greater prominence, and the growth of Cœur d' Alene since then has been on the basis of business requirements. Business demands brought the railroad there and established a line of steamers on the lake to connect with the railway. Wharfs and railroad building were constructed, the town became a trading center, business

To the northward of the town the valley of the Spokane extends beyond Rathdrum, the county seat, which is twelve miles distant. That section is available for agriculture, and a considerable portion of it is already under cultivation. In every other direction heavy forests are visible on the sides of the mountains that confine the lake in an irregular but very deep basin. The rock underneath the gravel upon which the town is built is of volcanic origin. The soundings of the lake show that there are vast abysses beneath its silvery surface, with vertical walls many hundred feet high, cragged and massive but still hidden from sight. For the inquisitive scientist there is a wealth of revelation in that vicinity.

BEE-KEEPING IN WESTERN WASHINGTON.

An experienced apiarist, A. C. Allen, thus writes of that industry in Western Washington, in the *Snohomish Eye*:

In the spring of 1883, at Ten-Mile Point, now Edmonds, located in the southwestern part of Snohomish county, I began bee-keeping with six colonies of black bees in box hives, but which I soon transferred to frame hives. Later in the spring I bought six hives of pure Italian bees from H. A. March of Fidalgo island. These I moved to the mouth of Snohomish river for the purpose of rearing queens. During the season I increased the number to twenty-five colonies, and got some honey and plenty of stings.

The next spring, 1884, I moved my apiary to where I now live, two and one-half miles above Snohomish City, on the river. It was an early, dry spring, and the bees gathered pollen in February, commenced swarming in April, and I took honey from them in the same month. I increased them during the summer by natural swarming and dividing, and, after selling one colony to a neighbor in the spring, who increased it to four colonies, besides getting from them 150 pounds of honey during the season, I sold over \$300 worth of honey. In the year 1885 I increased to about 100 colonies. It being a poor honey season, I took only about one ton of honey. During the following winter I lost 20 per cent. of the bees. Since then I have had some discouragements. This season I have 160 colonies, 100 at the home apiary and sixty at the Skykomish river apiary, and have taken about \$60 worth of honey from them.

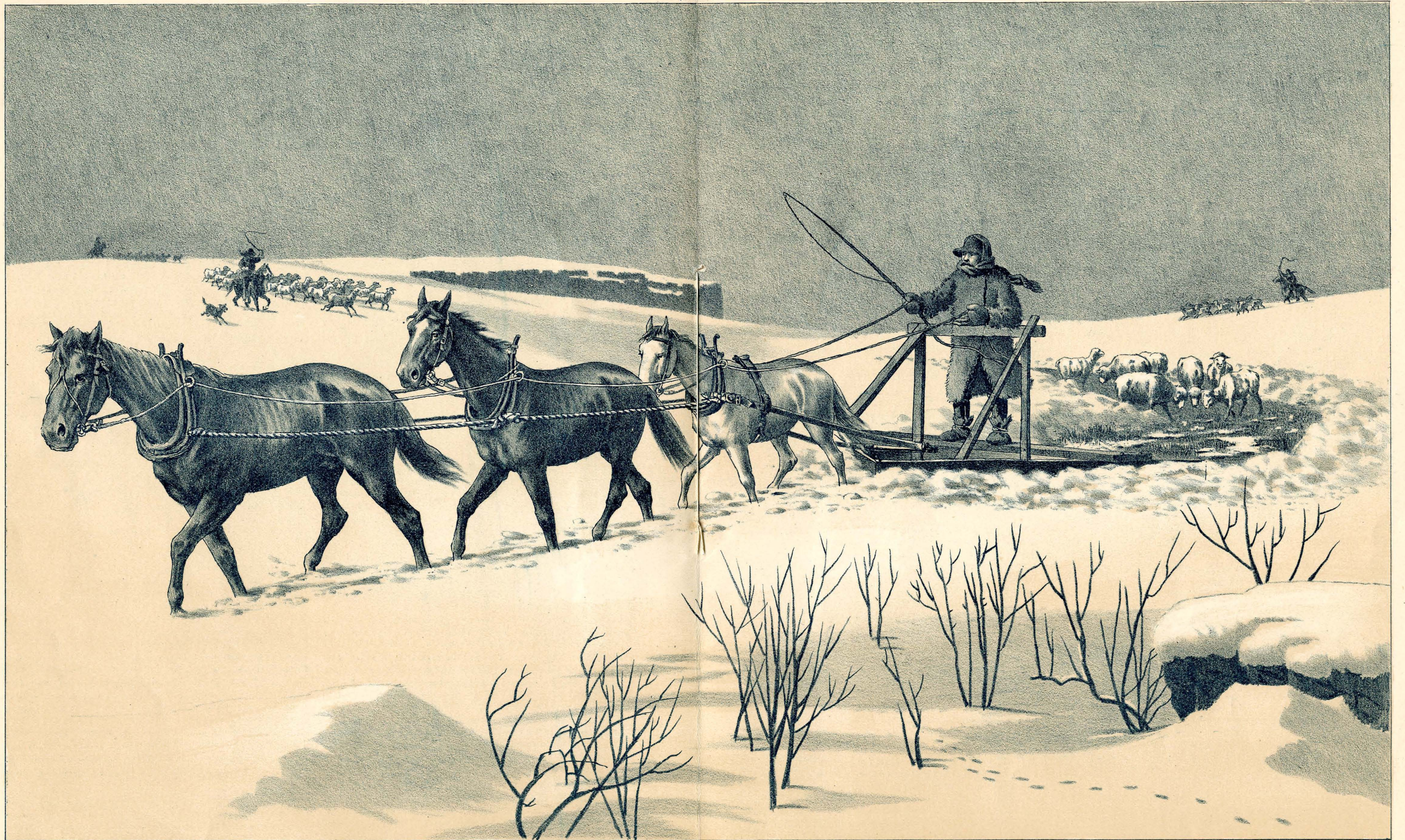
The honey resources of the county are good. Early in the spring the flowers begin to bloom. The chick weed and other small plants begin to bloom in February and March. The wild plum and a great many other plants also bloom in succession until about the 1st of April. The soft maple blossom, which is a good flower for yielding both nectar and honey, blooms early. Next is the vine maple, which the pioneer so much dreads to clear from off his homestead. In my opinion it is the greatest honey yielder of any flower of its size under the sun when everything is favorable. I have seen the nectar hanging in drops from the beautiful little cluster of flowers, and have taken my knife blade and gathered drops sufficient to get a good taste of vine maple honey. During a warm, dry spring there are tons of vine maple honey that go to waste because there are not bees enough to gather it all. Next comes the white clover, which blossoms all summer, but yields the greatest amount in June. In the latter part of summer the hardhack, fireweed, golden rod, asters, and many smaller plants, both wild and cultivated, bloom until frost. I sow buckwheat for my bees, and I find the siver hull the poorest grain yielder but the best honey plant of any that I have tried. I am at present cultivating several other plants for the purpose of ascertaining their honey productiveness. The bee balm and catnip are very good. Last year the commissioner of agriculture sent me a package of the Chapman honey-plant seed, which I planted, and it bloomed the 1st of July this year, and continued to bloom for about four weeks. The honey oozes out of the bloom, and I have seen five bees on one ball at the same time. This plant is of the thistle family, and is called the "ball thistle" in Europe. It is a perennial plant, and has a seed very much like a grain of rye. I am sure it will pay very much to cultivate it for the honey alone. Though we may have to cultivate more honey plants, I am confident it will pay to keep bees in this country. Bees are one of the essentials in fruit-growing. Every well informed horticulturist knows that, if the weather is so the bees can't work on the flowers to fertilize them, that the crop is a partial if not a total failure.

TIN MINES OF DAKOTA.

The mooted question about the quality of the tin in the now famous Harney peak region has been recently settled by tests in the ore-crushers in Cornwall, Wales, which locality has heretofore been almost the sole source of the world's supply of that metal. The tests were in November on about thirty tons of the Harney peak rock, which comprised samples from fourteen different mine openings, and had been selected at the mines and sent to London and thence to Cornwall by a committee of English gentlemen who had taken every possible precaution to prevent "salting" or other fraud. Three experts passed on the results of the test, only one of whom was selected by the Harney peak company. They were Stephen Davis, Arthur C. Claudet and the firm of Johnson, Matthey & Co., all well known and reliable. Mr. Claudet is assayer to the Bank of England. A summary of their reports shows that Mr. Davis found 2.84 per cent. of metallic tin to the ton of rock, Mr. Claudet 2.94 per cent., and Johnson, Matthey & Co. 2.80 per cent. The general average of their reports is 2.86 per cent., which represents a trifle more than 64.06 pounds of metallic tin to the ton of ore, or 91.52 pounds of block tin (with 70 per cent. of metal therein) to the ton of rock. The extraordinary force and character of these figures can only be understood by comparison. At the head of the Cornish tin mines are the famous Dolcoath, Wheal Agar and Wheal Kitty openings. The first named produces ore yielding only 80 pounds of block tin to the ton. The others show 84 pounds to the ton on the average. But these three mines are far above the average of the tin region of Wales. The East Pool ore runs about 75 pounds of block tin per ton; West Frances and Wheal Grenville, 75 pounds, and such mines as Tincroft, Phoenix, South Condurrow, Wheal Bassett and West Bassett only 45 pounds. The well-known Carn Brea mine yields only 35 pounds of block tin to the ton, and yet is a dividend-paying mine. These comparative figures show the value of the Harney peak tin discoveries. The extent of the tin region in Dakota is many times greater than that of Wales.

The establishment at Seattle of a large factory for the manufacture of boots and shoes, by a Boston and Lynn, Mass., corporation, has been arranged by contract. W. J. Illman, of Boston, entered into an agreement with Messrs. J. A. Moore, E. C. Kilbourne, C. P. Stone and others, who contracted to pay to Mr. Illman a subsidy of \$10,000 in land and cash upon guarantee of the establishment and operation of a boot and shoe factory either in Latona or Lake Union additions by August 1, 1890, and the employment of 300 men and women. Mr. Illman is one of a corporation which has had long experience in the manufacture of boots and shoes, and believes sufficient business will be developed during the first year to warrant the increase in the number of hands employed to at least 500. The factory building will be four stories high and cover a ground space of 200 feet square. The plant to be put in before the factory is operated will cost \$100,000, which will be increased as trade demands. A specialty will be made of the manufacture of fine boots and shoes, but all kinds will be turned out and an effort made to secure the trade from all over the Pacific coast. The material can be secured in abundance from Eastern Washington. It is probable that before the manufactory is running a year the company will establish a tannery on a large scale.

A lumber dealer and manufacturer of Detroit, Mich., who has spent much time on the coast, looking up timber land investments, says of the lumber industry: "The forests of Michigan are getting pretty well worked out. There is a good deal



WINTER ON THE RANGE—Scraping the Snow from the Bunch Grass.—See Page 166.

of hard wood there, but in four or five years we will have to look elsewhere. It is with this end in view that I am now here. A year ago I spent considerable time in Humboldt county, California, and secured several thousand acres of redwoods. Lately I have been in Oregon. I secured five or six thousand acres in Clatsop county, near the mouth of the Columbia, and am buying wherever I can get enough together. I am but one of several prominent Michigan men who form the syndicate. We have three men out now, visiting timber regions and finding where tracts can be bought that are accessible to water, or where it can be otherwise handled to advantage. We are exploring the wilderness west of Puget sound, in and contiguous to the Olympic mountains. There are a large number of Wisconsin, Minnesota and Michigan lumbermen in Oregon and Washington now, all for the purpose of securing lands. Some of them are operating in California. Several Saginaw men have lately secured four or five thousand acres in Calaveras county, California, near the big trees." This gentleman thinks sugar pine the most valuable lumber on the coast. He says his company does not intend to erect mills at once, its purpose being to first acquire the land in tracts, when in four or five years it will be very valuable.

The construction of the Union Pacific railroad south from Pioche, Nevada, into California to a junction with the Atlantic & Pacific, is expected to open up a rich mineral region, which is well known but is now kept in the background from the lack of transportation facilities. There are immense beds of coal and iron in the region to be traversed, as well as rich silver, gold, lead, copper and antimony mines. It is said that there are numerous deposits of antimony that can be worked at a profit of over \$200 a ton. Many prospectors are already in the field in anticipation of the building of the railroad. New districts are being organized and new lodes discovered almost every week. The *Pioche Record* of last Friday says: "Last Wednesday Jimmy Clark was in from Blind Mountain district, where he has been working for a long time past. He recently shipped nearly a carload of ore, which assayed up into the hundreds in silver." The same paper speaks of several other companies that are shipping ore. A railroad would cause a boom in that region. In shipping by team only ore that is immensely rich can be touched.

Surveying of the route of the Northern Pacific extension to British Columbia has already begun. The line will not start from Seattle, but from Black River junction. From that point the route outlined will probably pass on both sides of Lake Washington. There were three reasons for doing this: First, to escape the costly water front; second, because a more direct route can be secured; third, because a joint agreement can be had with the narrow gauge from Black River junction. Proceeding northward, the line will run north to Snohomish, then to the Skagit river, passing through Sedro, from which point it is probable that a branch will be built to Ship harbor. The line will then run west of, parallel and very close to the Seattle, Lake Shore and Eastern, until the boundary is reached in the vicinity of Blaine. Among the proposed feeders to secure traffic are lines into New Westminster and Vancouver, branches to Whatcom and Bellingham bay, and it may hereafter be decided to run a branch near Lynden.

According to a statement made by Major Peter Ronan, agent at the Flathead reservation, all the Indians in the Bitter Root valley have signed an agreement to be removed to the reservation in the spring, and that their lands, 51 quarter sec-

tions in all, will then be sold by the government at public sale. The conditions of the sale will be that none but holders of pre-emption or homestead rights will be competent to bid, and they will be required to make actual settlement of the land. One-third of the amount must be paid in cash and the balance in two equal payments, drawing a nominal interest. These lands include some of the finest ranches in Montana, and it is predicted that those best improved will go for all they are worth. Major Ronan believes, however, that some of the quarter sections will sell very cheap, and he hopes they will fall into the hands of poor men, the heads of families, who will appreciate homes in what he declares is the most beautiful spot in Montana.

Arrangements have been made by the Pacific Shingle Company to erect a large shingle mill, with tub and bucket factory attached, at Ballard, the purchase of the land being made recently. The company have a 200-foot frontage, which will be entirely taken up for the buildings and shops. The parties interested in the enterprise are H. P. Porter, G. A. Gage and William H. Porter, all of them from Chicago, where they are largely interested in the mill business. The machinery for the works was shipped from Chicago some time ago, and is now awaiting the erection of the mill. Work on the buildings will be commenced next week and actively pushed to completion. The company claim that they will manufacture shingles by a different process than any now in operation on the sound, and will turn out shingles which will be as smooth as finished lumber, and not be put on the market in a rough state, which is generally the case at present.

The Salmon Bay Railway and Development Company has been incorporated at Seattle for the purpose of building a railroad from Seattle, across Salmon bay, to the head of Lake Washington, with privilege of extending to the summit of the Cascades. The capital stock is \$2,500,000, and the incorporators are such solid men as John Leary, Thomas Burke and D. H. Gilman. The development of the iron and coal resources of King county is the chief object of the company. The work contemplated in the immediate future would involve a very great improvement of the navigation of Salmon bay, and a system of terminal tracks, not only on both shores of that bay, but also the extension of the same to North beach, a good deep-water shipping point, about half a mile north of the outlet of Salmon bay.

The Skagit Cumberland Coal Company recently sent to the head office in San Francisco samples of blacksmith coal, from the ten-foot seam opened a short time ago in tunnel No. 2 of their mine. The seam was struck at a point 217 feet from the mouth of the tunnel. Tests made show this coal to be fully equal in every respect to any other blacksmith coal. In the same mine a seam of gas coal has been found which from analysis has been found to possess all the elements of a first-class gas coal and also cokes well. A quantity of petrifications of tropical plants have been found in the mine which possess great interest for the naturalist.

The Grant's Pass Sugar Pine Manufacturing Company, whose establishment at Grant's Pass, Oregon, was burned last year, has nearly completed its new factory in that place, and expects to begin operations again early in March. A branch factory has been located in Albany, where a two-story brick, 40 by 70 feet, is being built. The company will manufacture interior fittings for buildings as well as sashes, doors, etc.

WALLULA, WASHINGTON.

Keep both eyes on Wallula. Why? Because she holds the key to the railway situation. Wallula is a strategic point in the sharp contest for vantage ground now waging between two colossal railway systems. She is situated at the junction of the two great transcontinental lines, the Northern Pacific and the Union Pacific, and at the terminus of the Hunt system of feeders; and it is safe to predict that at this point there will be a spirited rivalry in the construction of lines that promise to give to either of the contestants any advantage over its opponent. Two examples may be cited: An obstacle in the way of rapid and cheap transit of freight on the Union Pacific is presented by the steep grade up Alto hill, on the line between Walla Walla and Spokane Falls. By the building of a road from Wallula up Snake river to Riparia this difficulty can be avoided and the distance to Spokane and to the Cœur d' Alene mines shortened. It is not reasonable to suppose that so wily and shrewd an antagonist as the Union Pacific will long neglect to avail itself of so obvious an advantage over its powerful adversary. The rich resources of the Horse Heaven and the Big Bend country promise an abundant reward to the projectors of railway enterprises. Wallula is the natural initial point for the construction of a railroad into this undeveloped territory. Nature has set the seal of her approval upon such a project. At the mouth of the Walla Walla, about a mile below Wallula, a natural bridge of rock extends across the Columbia. This would furnish a substantial foundation for a railroad bridge across the great river.

It will be observed that, while many more pretentious towns are voting large subsidies to secure even one railroad, and are offering inducements to investors on the strength of prospective advantages, Wallula already has four railroads and has bright prospects for more in the near future. No wonder her citizens have such a strong and abiding faith in her destiny. Her many advantages, already in possession, and her commanding position from an engineering point of view, need only to be made known to induce capitalists to turn them to account. When capital comes to her aid, as it inevitably must come, the growth of the town will be given an impetus that will eventually place Wallula among the foremost cities of the Pacific northwest.

But Wallula does not rely upon her railroads alone to bring her commercial greatness. Situated just above the high-water mark at the confluence of the Walla Walla and Columbia rivers, and only eleven miles below the mouth of the Snake, she will be vastly benefited by the revival of steamboat navigation on the Columbia and its branches. No impediments exist to the navigation of the Upper Columbia and its tributaries, and when the obstructions at the Dalles have been overcome, and the jetty at Astoria completed, Wallula will have intercourse by water with a vast territory, reaching from Idaho on the east and British Columbia on the north to the Pacific. The wealth of field and range, forest and mine, will float to her down widely diverging rivers and roll in upon her from many radiating lines of railway, to be floated on to the sea for shipment to remote parts of the earth.

Thousands of acres of rich farming and grazing land are tributary to Wallula. She has a line of railway traversing the fertile Walla Walla valley, "the Eden of Washington," of world-wide fame for its lavish production of wool, grain and fruits. Railroads penetrate Eureka Flat and the Vansycle uplands, both noted as wheat growing sections. Horse Heaven markets a large portion of her products at Wallula.

Between Wallula and the Snake river is an extensive tract of arid land, which needs only the fructifying influence of irrigation from the inexhaustible volume of water that flows mock-

ingly by in the Snake and the Columbia, to make it a blooming garden, "a thing of beauty and a joy forever." To the lover of grand scenery the outlook from the hills near Wallula affords much to arouse enthusiasm. To the east may be traced the silvery path of the Walla Walla river, winding gracely through a beautiful valley, which grows wider and wider, until it recedes beyond the horizon. To the southeast, through a fine, mist-like silver gauze, may be seen the snowy summits of the Blue mountains, glimmering in a haze of purple and gold. To the southwest appears the irregular outline and rugged beauty of face and form of Mt. Hood, 150 miles distant. To the northwest may be discerned the blue ridge of the rank and file of the Cascades, the broken spear head of Mt. Adams and the symmetrical, snow-clad cone of St. Helens, with Rainier peeping over its shoulder. Emerging from the far north, "rolls the Oregon," the azure of the sky penetrating its depths, and its crystal surface, here unobscured by "continuous woods," reflecting the sunlight like a polished mirror. A short distance below the town the rocky, precipitous sides of the hills reach almost to the river's brink, and into the narrow canyon thus formed the mighty current rushes with resistless energy, on its way to mingle its waters with the music, the mirth, or the wrath of old ocean. On the left, along the narrow ledge between the water's edge and the almost perpendicular wall of the canyon, is laid the tortuous track of the O. R. & N. railway. Rounding a perilous curve, we come suddenly in view of the "Twin Sisters," two immense pyramidal towers of basalt surmounting a lofty height, many hundreds of feet above the Columbia.

A more healthful place than Wallula and a more delightful and exhilarating climate than she enjoys it would be difficult to find. No stronger proof of the salubrity of the climate can be given than the statement of the fact that, in a population of 800 souls, not a single death has occurred within nine months. No place on earth has a greater amount of bland, balmy weather, and more days of soft, mellow sunshine.

One of the urgent needs of the town at the present time is a good flouring mill. The citizens are ready to lend substantial encouragement to any reliable person who will undertake the construction and management of a mill. They offer to donate the site for the mill and the water right, and to bear the expense of laying a side track to the mill for convenience in shipping. Water power can be easily and cheaply furnished by the digging of a water ditch from the Walla Walla river. No better point for the buying of wheat and the shipment of flour can be found in the northwest. Railways radiate in all directions, making connections with Pendleton, Walla Walla, Dayton, Umatilla, Centerville, Pasco, Ellensburg, Spokane Falls, Portland and many other important towns and cities. A woolen mill would also prove a paying investment. Thousands of pounds of wool are clipped within a few miles of Wallula, and any quantity desired could be procured at a slight expense for shipment.

Society in the town is of the best. The citizens, in the main, are refined, intelligent and enterprising. No more generous and hospitable people can be found anywhere. The religious and educational interests of the place are in a thriving condition. Two religious denominations, the Free Will Baptists and the Presbyterians, hold regular services. An elegant and commodious school building has recently been erected. Under the direction of a liberal and progressive school board, the public schools of Wallula are in a flourishing condition.

Many historical associations cluster about the neighborhood of Wallula, the recital of which may be the object of a future paper.

WALTER LINGENFELDER.

The Light Side of Life

By Lee Farrchild,

A Waterloo, Iowa, young lady on being asked if she had read "Romeo and Juliet," replied that she had read Romeo only—probably a gentleman of whom Shakespeare never knew.

ALSO.

Black-berries are red when green. Mr. Howells was once read, too.

CERTAINLY.

MR. A—I'll get even with you.

MR. B.—That'll be odd.

AND THEN ONLY.

"I hear you are popular among the ladies."

"Yes, when among them."

A STRANGELY-WORDED REQUEST.

"Look here, don't look this way," said the man whose use of English was somewhat ambiguous.

EGOTISM AND FLATTERY.

"Why don't you make your points more on the surface?"

"We are not publishing a paper for the superficial."

ASKING ALMS OF POVERTY.

STRANGER (to blind man on corner)—Will you please give me a dime as I am unfortunate in being able to see the inequalities of this world?

The trouble with men who go to the devil is that they continue to stay with us.—*Atchison Globe*.

Which shows that a man is never so far gone that he has not some good staying qualities.

MR. WORDY—Mr. Limbertongue didn't have much to say this evening, did he?

MR. LISTENER—I don't know; he probably forgot but that he was all ear.

PROBABLY.

MRS. JAWK—Why do the newspapers call it "The Woolly West," John?

MR. JAWK—Probably because so many people get fleeced out there.—*Time*.

Ah, no. It's an effort to make us feel "sheepish."

DANGER OF FILLING THE LAKE.

You're not going into that small lake to take a bath are you?"

"I am, sir."

"Well, you will probably be on land by the time you have finished."

THE WHEREFORE OF THE ACCEPTANCE.

EDITOR (to contributor, who has just handed in a poem)—Were you born?

CONTRIBUTOR (with some hesitancy)—Yes, sir.

EDITOR—Your contribution is accepted.

THE MODERN OREGON SALUTATION.

FIRST MAN—Cloudy.

SECOND MAN—Yes; looks like rain. (This means, though there be no sunshine, that their folk are not seriously under the weather).

HOW CRUEL.

MISS ASPIRANT (to Mr. Tallfellow, who has condescended to attend her party)—Mr. Tallfellow, you are just lovely in society!

MR. TALLFELLOW—Yes? But I haven't been in society for some time.

LITTLE INNOCENT'S LETTER TO HER PAPA.

my dearest papa—

'ou've bin don so long time; why don't 'ou tome home? 'ou is lots dooder at home 'an 'ou is 'way f'om home, an' mamma says 'ou is, too. dood-by, an' 'ho' lots of tisses f'om 'ou' 'ittle dirl.

CIRCUMSTANTIAL.

MRS. CHARLES (to her son James)—Do you know who's been in the pantry?

JAMES—In the pantry? No.

MRS. CHARLES (an hour later)—James, come to tea.

JAMES—I don't wish any tea this evening.

THE WHEREFORE.

"I never hear Mr. Homdel say anything against the Irish; but he is always giving all other foreigners 'fits' without an accompanying remedy."

"Well, you see he is somewhat wedded to Ireland."

"How is that?"

"His wife's name was O'Connor."

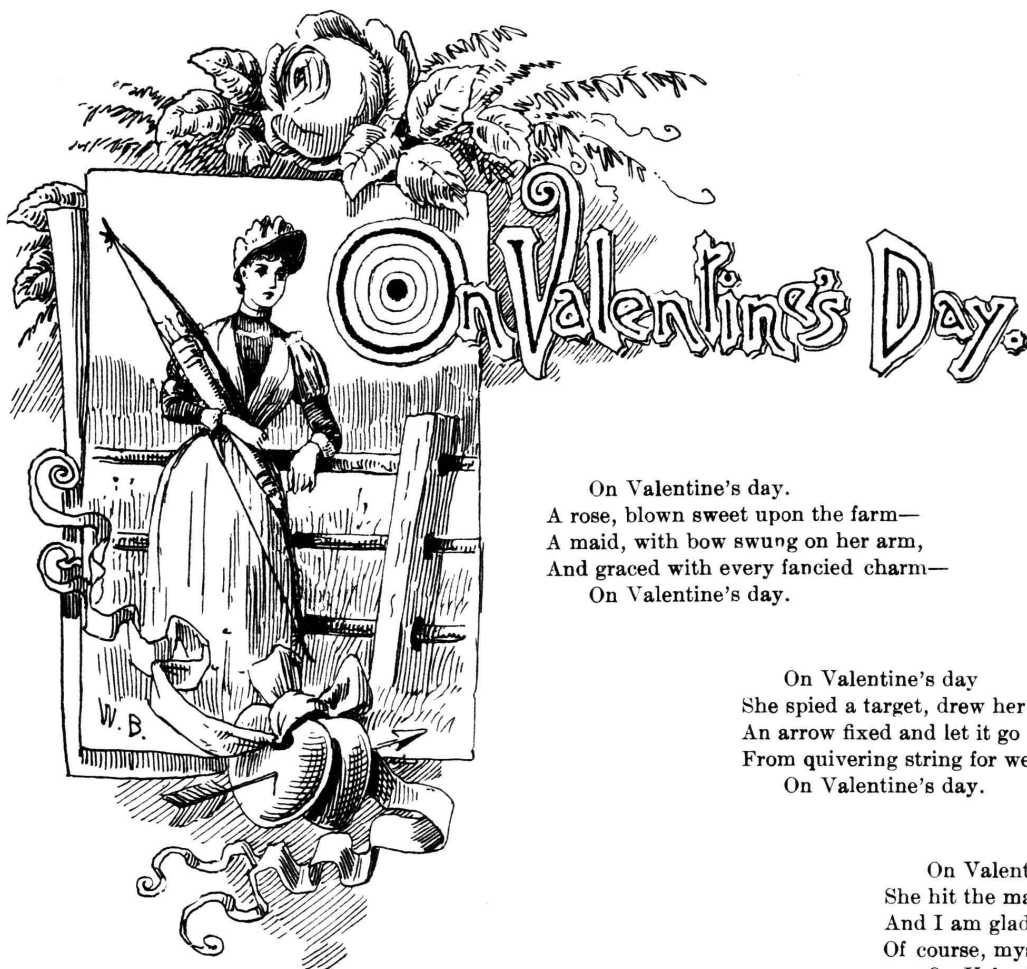
"I see that Mr. Smiley has dedicated his book of poems to me."

"Is that so? Is the dedication nicely worded?"

"Oh, yes, it reads: 'To the many people who will borrow instead of buying it, this volume is lovingly dedicated.'"

"How much do you think of Mr. Smiley as a poet?"

"Oh, a great deal. Indeed, I never think of him but as a poet."



On Valentine's day.
 A rose, blown sweet upon the farm—
 A maid, with bow swung on her arm,
 And graced with every fancied charm—
 On Valentine's day.

On Valentine's day
 She spied a target, drew her bow,
 An arrow fixed and let it go
 From quivering string for weal or woe—
 On Valentine's day.

On Valentine's day
 She hit the mark and gave him pause;
 And I am glad she did, because,
 Of course, myself the target was—
 On Valentine's day.

Some ten days ago the editor informed me, finding me not engaged for a moment, that he could not print any more pun jokes of mine, the point of which hung (by magnetic attraction) upon the ambiguous word engaged. Since then I have been otherwise—employed. That isn't just the word, but I can not think of the proper one; but the word used, I take it, is enough to engage the reader's apprehension, making him see the point I intended to make but didn't. *

IT MATTERED LITTLE WHICH.

They chanced to meet and chanced to play
 A little game of chance;
 He led a trump—of hearts, the *tray*—
 And won her with a glance.
 She threw a heart, in reckless throw,
 And murmured "What's the use?
 That I did lose the world may know
 Because I played—the *deuce*!"
 These players each were gamblers, and
 Were staked upon the game;
 So if she played into his hand
 Or no, 'twas all the same.

* I hope to run this in some day when the editor-in-chief leaves me in charge.

UP IN THE WILLAMETTE VALLEY.

LITTLE BOY—Mamma, look at that man's green wool coat.
 THE MOTHER (in a whisper)—Hush, that's moss!

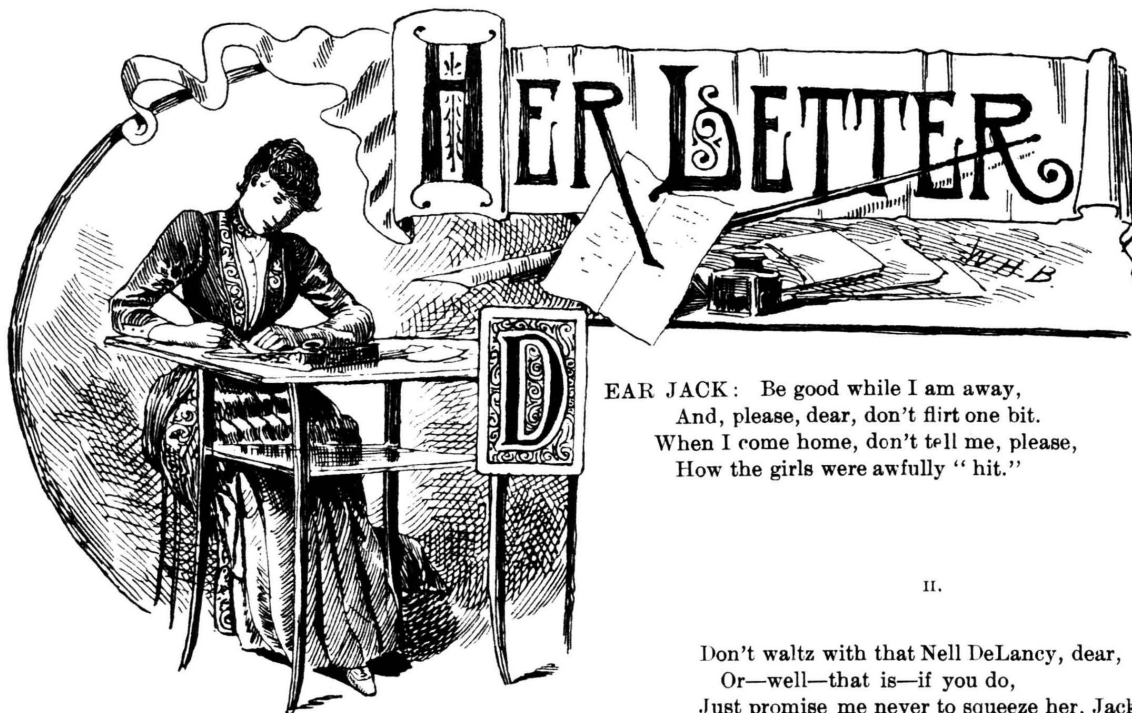
A FANCY.

(To Miss —— I forget her name.)
 Her eye is blue; it seems to me
 I can see thro' it well as she.
 What's in a look? An arrow keen;
 A tale of love, a glance serene;
 A "How-do-do my lover," who
 Must play himself is never true
 If he would win the hand of—you!

"Do chestnuts grow on trees, papa?"
 "Yes," my boy, "and they get their growth sooner than
 those that grow on repetition."

AN EXTRA LOT.

SEATTLE REAL ESTATE MAN (to passenger on train)—Do you
 live in this glorious state of Washington, sir?
 PASSENGER (with two umbrellas, a gum coat and a bad cold)
 —No, I'm thankful to say!
 REAL ESTATE MAN—Where are you from—heaven?
 PASSENGER—Just now I am! (This gave the Seattle man
 an extra "lot" of silence to dispose of.)



DEAR JACK: Be good while I am away,
And, please, dear, don't flirt one bit.
When I come home, don't tell me, please,
How the girls were awfully "hit."

II.

Don't waltz with that Nell DeLancy, dear,
Or—well—that is—if you do,
Just promise me never to squeeze her, Jack,
In your very next letter. Will you?

III.

And don't "sit out" dances with Maud d'Auvray.
I can't bear the sight of her.
Her gowns are so horribly low, and her sleeves
But the merest trifle of fur.

IV.

Miss Greene, whom you thought such a stunning form,
With the very sweetest of faces—
Such a joke on you, dear boy! Why, she paints;
And I've heard that she actually laces!

V.

O, you won't find another so natural as I,
And, besides, I know how to be true;
And I really and truly think that my form
Is the best of them all; don't you?

VI.

Well—now—I must do my hair for the dance—
We dance every night in the hall—
And they're all of 'em beautiful waltzers—but Ted
Is the loveliest waltzer of all.

VII.

His step has the very rhythm of yours—
Perhaps therein lies his charm—
And he holds me the same—that is—I mean,
I could almost swear 'twas your arm!

VIII.

Well, goodbye! Don't flirt! But I'm sure that you won't!
For your head was always level—
Here's Ted for a drive. Don't flirt, dear! Goodbye!
JACK (reading the letter): "The dev—il!"

ELLA HIGGINSON.

"Where is the proprietor of this fish market?"
"He's in the saloon next door."
"It's a shame to have saloons so close by—"
"Oh no, Madam; if the saloon wasn't so near he'd be too
far away from the market."

FIRST PASSENGER (rising politely)—Won't you take my seat,
sir?
SECOND DITTO (who has been standing and tramping rather
promiscuously about)—Are you going to get out?
FIRST P.—No, but I prefer standing on my own feet.

The turning of a ship's rudder from the left conveys a great moral lesson, for it shows a stern determination to follow the right.—*Lippincott's*.

In the summer at the seashore it is pop the question; but in winter, when the breach of promise case comes up, it is question the pop.—*Time*.

UNQUESTIONABLY TEUTONIC.

CENSUS TAKER—Were you born on American soil!

CITIZEN—No, sorr.

CENSUS TAKER (facetiously)—And your face, my friend, tells me I may as well omit the nationality question. When did you leave Ireland?

CITIZEN (nettled at being sized up so summarily)—A foine census taker ye're, indade! Oi'm no Irishman at all, at all.

CENSUS TAKER—Well, what are you?

CITIZEN—Oi'm a Ger-r-man.

CENSUS TAKER—All right; what name?

CITIZEN—McCar-r-r-thy.—*Life*.

TO BE SURE.

TOURIST—Can you tell me the way to Mount Washington?

YOUNG AMERICA—Yep; climb it.—*Lippincott's*.

REV. DR. PRIMROSE—Honesty is the best policy, my friend.

CONVICT—I know it.

REV. DR. PRIMROSE—If that's so, then how did you get in here?

CONVICT—Because I didn't find it out till it was too late.—*Life*.

JOURNALISTIC ENTERPRISE.

ASSISTANT EDITOR (of *Arizona Screamer*)—What shall we do with this humorous poem by Tender Foote? It's solemn as the tomb.

MANAGING EDITOR—Have the reception committee kill him next time he calls, and we'll use it as an epitaph.—*Time*.

A REMINISCENT HUMORIST.

"I saw Bradshaw laughing at one of his own jokes, this morning."

"Oh, well, you must remember that ninety per cent. of Bradshaw's jokes aren't his own?"—*Harper's Bazar*.

HE LEFT.

HE—Nice night, is'nt it?

SHE—Yes, good night.—*Harvard Lampoon*.

BOTH SUITED.

WORKINGMAN—Give me work, and I do not care for the rest of the world.

TRAMP—Well, give me rest, and I do not care for the work of the world.—*Time*.

THE PROPER PENALTY.

CONTRIBUTOR—How much ought I to get for that poem?

EDITOR—You ought to get about fifteen years.—*Life*.

THE DEADLY CIGARETTE.

BRAKEMAN—Put yer head in, there! D' yer wanter get it knocked off yer?

INFREQUENT TRAVELER—I can't haul it in an' live. They's a feller in here smokin' a paper cigar filled with skunk cabbage.—*Judge*.

LOW WATER.

Water in the Snake river has been so low this season that settlers have bitterly complained of the dust raised by the salmon going up stream. They threaten to ask for an appropriation to sprinkle the river next year if the nuisance is repeated.—*Alta California*.

SOCIAL AMENITIES.

MISS POORBODY-LEFTBY—It's a wonder Miss McGilder can be so light-hearted after playing such a mean trick on Mr. Snowdin last night when he asked for her hand.

MR. OLDFAM—Did she refuse him?

MISS POORBODY LEFTBY—No; she accepted him.—*Puck*.

THE BENEFIT OF FAILURE.

BAGLEY—Too bad about Turner failing.

BAILEY—Yes; too bad.

BAGLEY—What are the liabilities?

BAILEY—The liabilities are that Turner will make a clean twenty thousand out of it.—*Judge*.

ON ONE CONDITION.

PROHIBITIONIST—Sir, don't you believe in putting down whisky?

KENTUCKIAN—Yes, if you can get it pure.—*Time*.

A NEW DEFINITION.

LITTLE MISS FANNY—I say, Bob! Can you tell me what a widower is?

MASTER BOB (aged eight)—Don't know, Fanny, unless it's the husband of a widow.—*Judge*.

THE LATEST TRUST.

We've come to an era of trusts, it appears;

A milk trust's the latest that reaches our ears.

A milk trust? Well, well! we get on pretty fast—

Here's something that will hold water at last!

—*Boston Courier*.

CLIPPER (the jockey)—Sorry, Boss, but I can't ride to-day.

OWNER—Sick?

CLIPPER—No, sir; but I was swipin' apples over in the orchard back of the stables, and that measly farmer filled me so full of bird shot that I'm half a pound overweight.—*Life*.

AN ESSENTIAL QUALITY.

CUSTOMER (getting shaved)—You are a candidate for the common council, are you not.

BARBER—Yah, I vos!

"Well, you ought to get there if you are anything like this razor."

"Vy? Vos it pooty sharp?"

"No; it has a big pull!"—*Time*.

LIVE STOCK INSURANCE.

The feature of live stock insurance, although somewhat new on this coast, is by no means a new institution in the United States, having been in existence in some of the eastern states for the past twelve or fifteen years. The old People's Mutual, of Pennsylvania, organized about twelve years ago, was a marked success from the very start, being organized and operated by conservative and careful men. Their success prompted others of less ability and little or no honor to engage in the same enterprise in different parts of the United States, and being of that character of persons who care only for what they can make, took a great deal of business at very low rates, and when all the plunder had been obtained, "departed for pastures anew." The legitimate companies that were organized received many a set back from the unscrupulous ones, just as all reliable business is being injured more or less by the "black sheep" engaged in the same line, yet notwithstanding this the right was bound to prevail and Live Stock Insurance pushed its way to the front until it is now considered one of the most important branches of insurance. With the rooting out of the "wild cats" by the perseverance of the legitimate companies, reliable and responsible companies began to organize in different states, receiving approval and backing from all the best business men of their respective fields. In 1886, Mr. F. C. Earle who was then connected with the People's Mutual of Pennsylvania, came to Minnesota and organized the Minnesota branch of that company. The plan that the company then operated on was to make assessments every three months to pay losses that had occurred during the past three months, but in this there was found to be several defects and Mr. Earle after a great deal of study copyrighted his "Earle Plan" of insurance which experience has proven to be perfect and which is now being adopted by all the larger Live Stock Insurance Companies throughout the eastern states. Mr. Earle, selling his copyright for a large number of eastern states, and saving the best field for himself, the Pacific coast, came to Spokane Falls last fall where with a number of well known business and financial men he organized the Pacific Mutual Live Stock Insurance Co., of Spokane Falls, Wash. This company has already earned for itself a reputation that a good many older companies might be proud of. They have done a very extensive business in Eastern Washington where their officers are best known and are writing considerable business on the Sound. They enter the state of Oregon some time during the present month where they will no doubt meet with continued success. The company already promises to become one of the most important institutions of the Pacific coast, for its business reputation and excellent list of officers stamp it as strong, reliable and safe in every respect.

THE CENTURY DICTIONARY.

The first two volumes of the library edition of this exhaustive work, embracing monthly parts 1 to 8, are in the hands of the public; the pagination is carried forward to 2,422, and the letter "F" completed. With one-third of the work before them, it is natural for critical students to compare it with "Webster," "Worcester" and "Stormouth," and in so doing they find that the "Century Dictionary" gives to the first six letters at least 25 per cent. more space than the old works do to the entire alphabet, and this proportion will hold good to the end. When they contrast the engraving used in the "Century" with those in "Webster," if the critic is a printer, it makes him wonder whether the binder did not get a lot of "specimen sheets" of some old book of newspaper advertising cuts bound up in the back part of the great "unabridged." The Century Company could make a very salable book of the engravings in the dictionary. A hasty glance through Part VIII. shows that four columns are devoted to the word "fever," and 164 kinds named and described; to the word "face" and its derivatives nine columns are given, with 125 definitions and 143 illustrative quotations from Chaucer to Tennyson; the word "fall" fills twelve and a half columns with its definitions and illustrations.

With a such a wealth of material in the most compact shape for immediate use writers of English literature during the next half century ought to be able to capture the civilized world, and supplant not only the local idiom of the French, German, Italian and Spanish, but also to supplant the ancient Latin as the tongue in which all educated people can communicate with each other in traveling round the globe.

A. C. Sandford, box 339 Portland, is local agent for Multnomah county, and the J. Dewing Company, San Francisco, general agents for the Pacific coast.

HIS PROFESSION.

A.—I'm going to have that sleeping-car porter arrested.

B.—What for?

I'm satisfied he robbed me last night.

Well, what else do you suppose he is here for? You surely can't have traveled much.—*Texas Siftings*.

THE MODERN WAY.

FEMALE FRIEND—Doesn't your servant girl ask you when she wants to go out evenings?"

MRS. JORGENSEN—Oh, dear, no. I ask her when I want to stay in.—*Judge*.

One of the most neglected industries of the northwest is that of poultry-raising. Annually millions of eggs are imported from Iowa and other eastern states to supply the ever-increasing demand here. Poultry can be made a most valuable adjunct to every farm, while every town housewife who raises her own chickens is independent of the grocers in the matter of eggs. In selecting chickens, one should secure the best strains and those whose qualities are known. There is as much reason for keeping good chickens as good stock. J. M. Garrison has the largest stock of pure-blood chickens of all the best breeds to be found in this region. His hennery is at Forest Grove, Oregon. The egg season is just coming on, and now is the time to place orders with him for both eggs and chickens.

MEHITABLE JONES ON WIMIN'S RIGHTS.

Well, yes; I'm in fer wimin's rights—
I 'lowed that all the wimin wuz,
For who kin know a womin's wants
Better'n a womin does?

Most folks that talk on wimin's rights
Git up and froth and howl and rant
And say the men won't let us vote
Because they think we can't.

And say that womin's classed the same
As Injins, idjits, babes and sich,
And ain't got half the privileges of
The drunkard in the ditch.

And they contend that wimin ort
To be allowed to have some say
About the laws, and vote the same
As men on 'lection day.

Now, mebbly this is so, but la!
This ain't the pint that's troublin' me;
Fer I don't know so many men
That's smarter'n wimin be.

And when the men want sympathy
Er kind advice, you know,
It ain't to idjits, nor to babes
They're gen'rally apt to go.

But this is what's a pester'n me,
To see a man thet's vile and low
Expect to git a wife that's just
As pure as driftin' snow.

They seem to think a gal must be
A sort of angel in a dress
Tho' common gals, with all their faults,
Are good as men, I guess.

I claim that wimin has a right
To git as good as what they gives,
And angel wimin are too good
For any man that lives.

—*Eva Donaldson, in Boston Courier*.

Santiago Ainson, of Tucson, Arizona, has secured from the Mexican government a franchise for an English company to build a railroad from Guaymas to the anthracite coal regions in Sonora. He has succeeded in getting the franchise, and the result will be that they will soon begin the exploration of these immense fields of coal and the construction of the railroad, which will be seventy miles long. The anthracite fields cover about 4,000,000 acres. The supply is simply inexhaustible and the quality excellent. The English company which has been organized is to be known as the Mexican Exploration Company, limited, with a capital of \$2,000,000. The iron for the road will be shipped direct from England, and it is expected that the construction will begin within the next six months.

The Black Hawk mine, in Meagher county, is proving one of the largest mines ever found in Montana. Levels run 100 feet north and south and 100 feet east and west, at the depth of 100 feet, have failed to strike either wall, thus demonstrating the ore body to be over 100 feet in width. The ore of this mine carries about nine ounces of silver and a small percentage of lead, and is very high manganese iron, being regarded by smelter men as the best fluxing ore yet found in Montana. Small bunches of very high grade silver ore are scattered promiscuously through this immense ore body, and it is believed the mine will produce silver ore exclusively when greater depth is reached.

The dry dock at Esquimalt, B. C., will be lengthened to accommodate the largest war vessel in the British navy.

A telephone line will soon be constructed between Yaquina City and Newport, on Yaquina bay.

THE TRUE REASON.

SYMPATHETIC OLD LADY (giving money to solemn-looking tramp)—Is it your inability to get work, my good man, that causes your dejected air?

SOLEMN-LOOKING TRAMP (preparing to light out)—No, mum, it's my liability to get suthin' to do that keeps me all the time pensive and cast down.—*Harvard Lampoon.*

A FAMOUS WOMAN AND WHAT SHE SAYS OF A FAMOUS ARTICLE.

A Clear, Concise, Conscientious Certificate.

MR. WISDOM, November 13, 1888.

Dear Sir.—I beg to thank you for the delightful and refreshing "Robertine" you so kindly sent me. I have used the toilet preparations of the most celebrated manufacturers of London and Paris, but consider your "Robertine" their superior in point of purity and excellence. Wishing you the unbounded success you deserve, I remain,
Faithfully yours,
EMMA ABBOTT.

A NEW METHOD OF TREATING DISEASE. HOSPITAL REMEDIES.—What are they? There is a new departure in the treatment of disease. It consists in the collection of the specifics used by noted specialists of Europe and America, and bringing them within the reach of all. For instance, the treatment pursued by special physicians who treat indigestion, stomach and liver troubles only, was obtained and prepared. The treatment of other physicians, celebrated for curing catarrh was procured, and so on till these incomparable cures now include disease of the lungs, kidney, female weakness, rheumatism and nervous debility. Circular describing these new remedies is sent free on receipt of stamp to pay postage, by Hospital Remedy Company, Toronto, Canada.

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SUPERIOR STOVES & RANGES
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PORTLAND-OR.

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"DR. PIERCE'S
MAGNETIC ELASTIC
TRUSS" Only Electric Truss
in the world. No Iron Hoops or Steel
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The bill head is usually thinking of what will be dun.—*Kearney Enterprise.*

It was our fortune last week to have a short chat with the enterprising firm of Stout, Wilson & Co., of Spokane Falls. The gentlemen comprising this firm are Mr. J. M. Stout, one of the oldest railroad contractors of this coast, Mr. E. Wilson, one of the oldest residents of Eastern Washington and one well versed in the value of real estate in Eastern Washington, and Mr. W. F. McQuivey, a thorough practical builder from Western New York. These gentlemen are handling the best property of the city of Spokane and the surrounding country and mining stock, and cheerfully give any information to persons contemplating investments in or about the metropolis of Eastern Washington. We would advise all our readers to write them for maps and any information desired. Messrs. Stout & McQuivey are also doing a general contracting business in public and private buildings, railroad construction, etc., and anything coming from their skillful hands will be an article of beauty and a joy forever. Again we would say write them or call and talk with them at their offices, No. 11 Eagle block, Spokane Falls, for anything in the shape of real estate investments. Money sent to them for investment will be placed with the best judgment of the firm and is sure to bring large returns.

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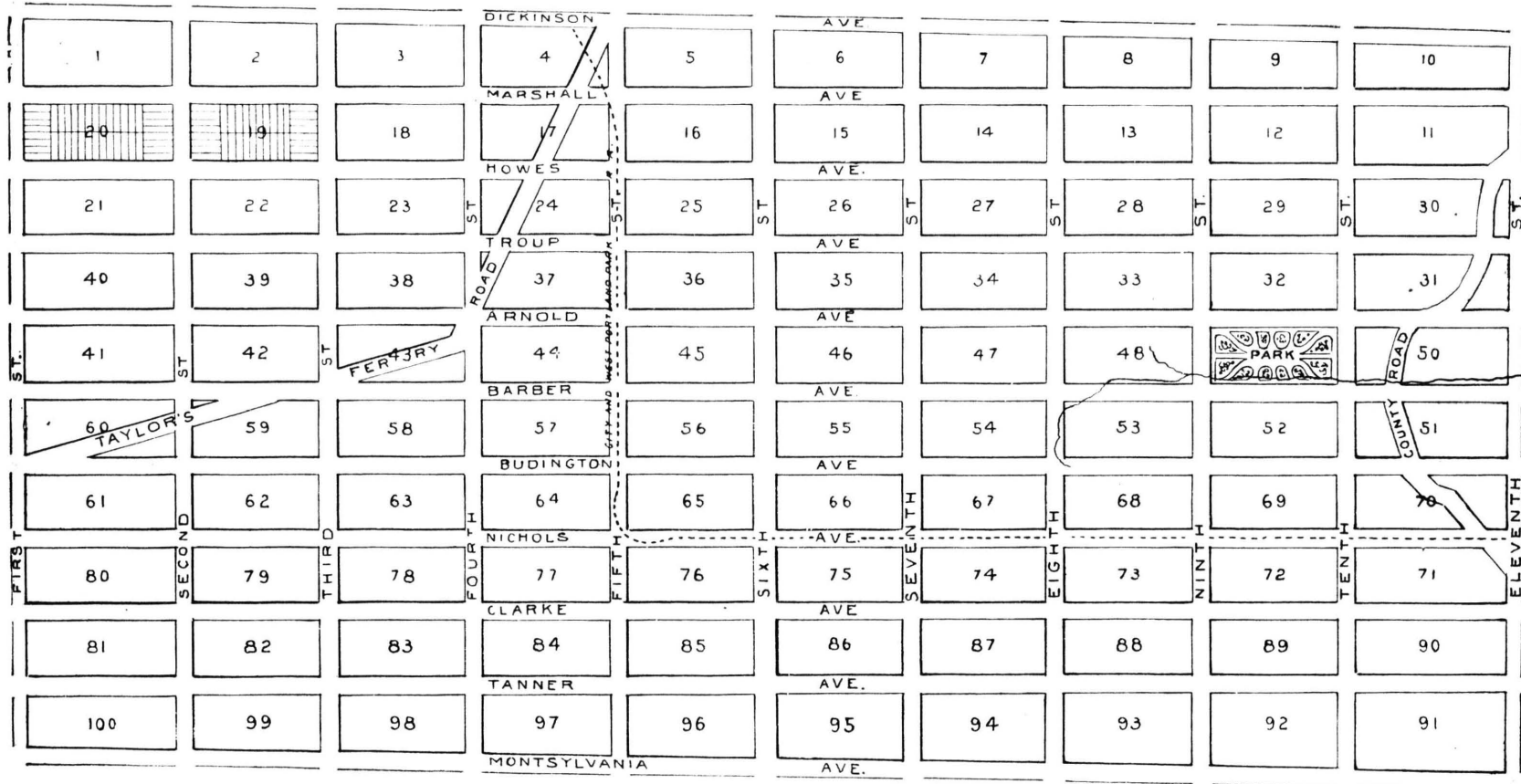
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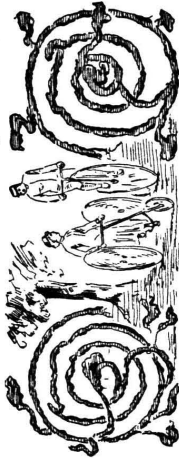
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"I never did look well in black."

—*Boston Courier.*

THAT'S SO.

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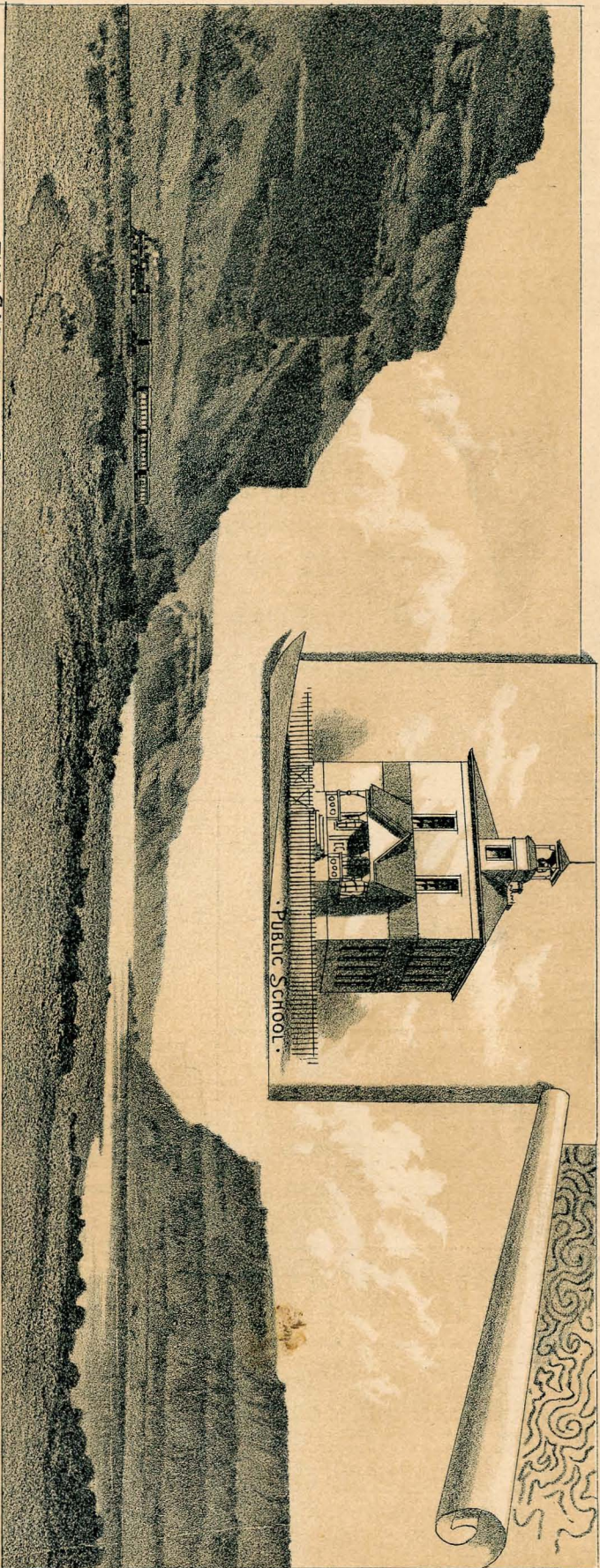
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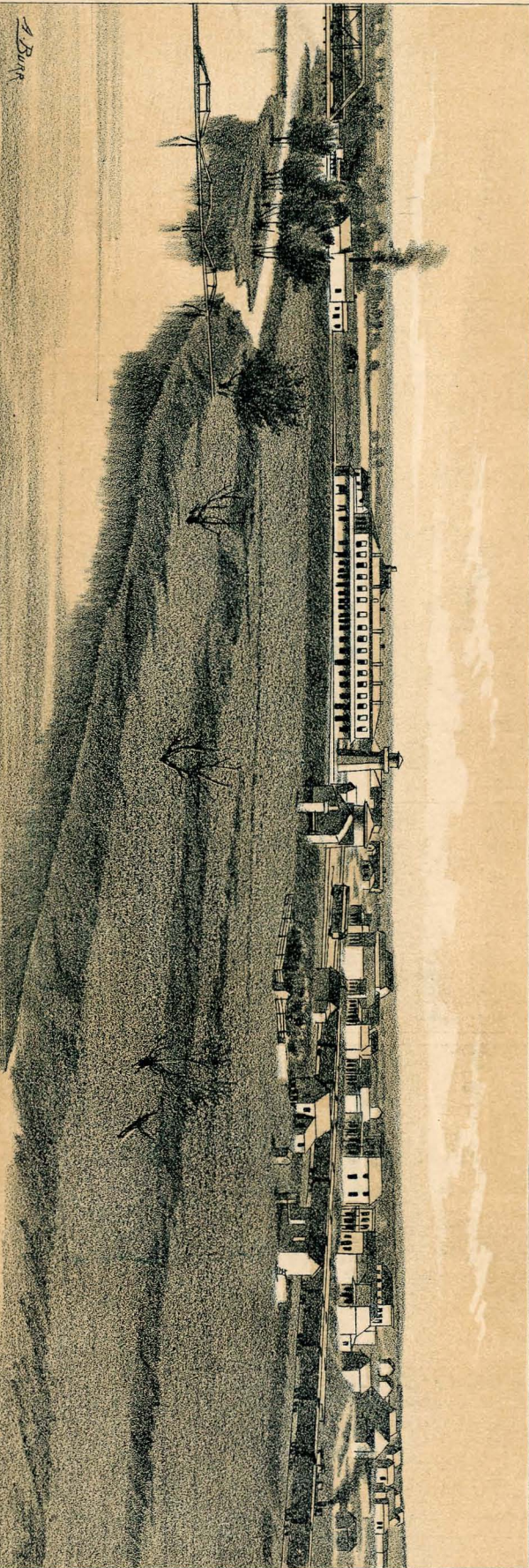
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WASHINGTON—The Town of Wallula.—See Page 179.

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