

SIXTEENTH YEAR.

PORTLAND, OREGON,
SPOKANE FALLS, WASH.

MARCH 29, 1890.

PRICE TEN CENTS.

West Shore

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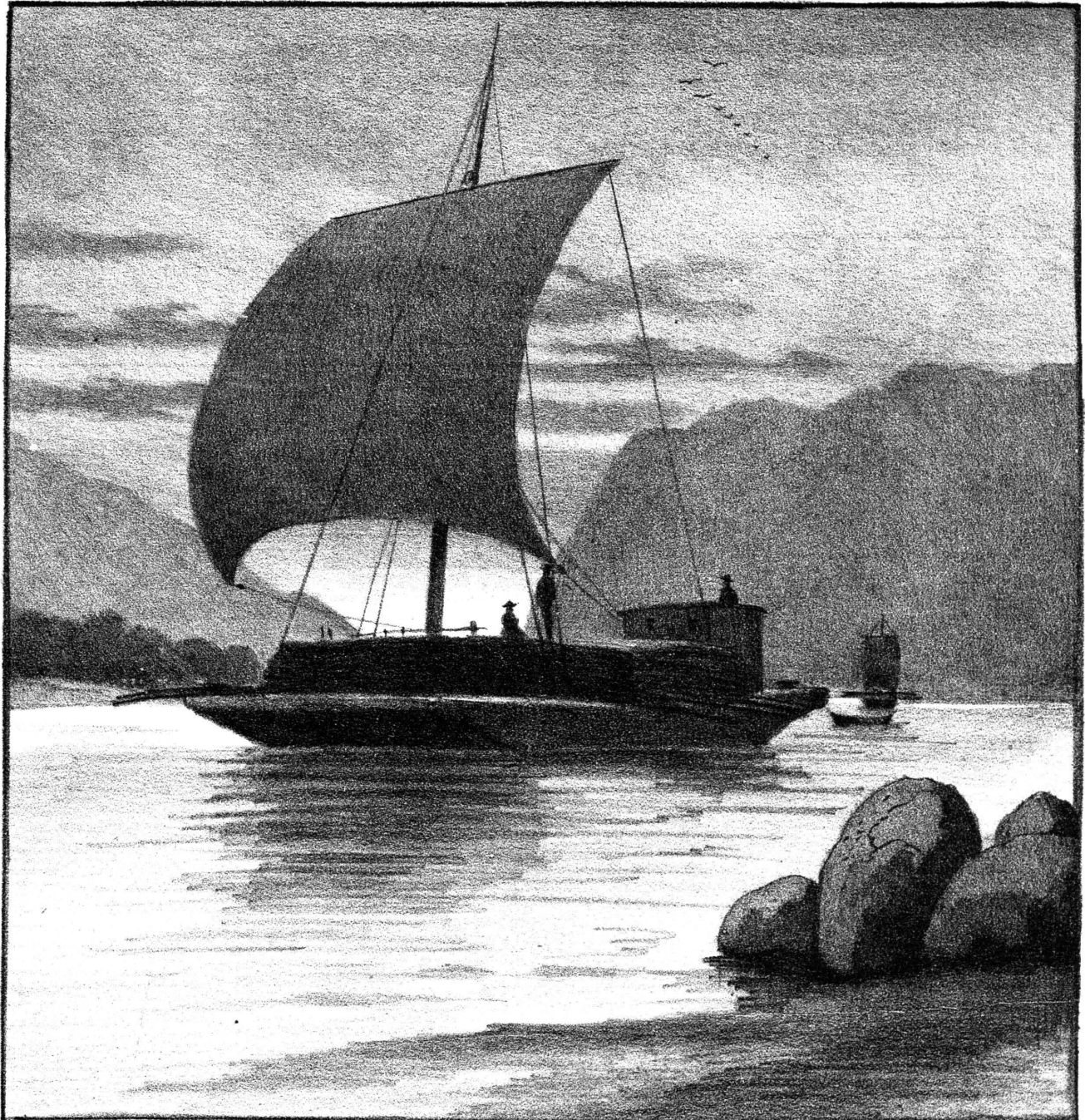
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Saturday, March 29, 1890.

FROM sources where the preliminary throes of immigration are first felt, generally in the form of letters of inquiry, such as are constantly being received by all newspapers, land offices and boards of immigration, it is evident that the northwest will receive this year the greatest immigration in its history. It is an unfortunate fact that all of this new life constantly pouring in is not of a desirable kind. There prevails in the east an erroneous impression that it is only necessary to go "out west" to "get a job" at high wages, or, in some way unknown to them, but which they expect to discover when they arrive, to accumulate a fortune in a few years. Acting upon this idea, many come here without any idea of what they are going to do, and without any means for supporting themselves until they find employment, having, possibly, gone to the extent of borrowing the money to pay their passage. They find, upon arrival, that opportunities for miscellaneous employment are not many, and that unless they can resort to manual labor for a living, their lines are not cast in pleasant places. Even this field of plain muscle is often overcrowded. San Francisco just now finds herself overrun with this class, and how to keep them from starving is a question of public moment. Climate is very desirable, but it is not food and drink. Cheap emigrant fares have had the effect of inducing many people to come west whose presence is of no earthly good to any community. A man should have some definite plan in his mind or else have some means for at least temporary support before he rushes off to a new country. Even a mechanic should have a few dollars at his command. Occasionally, a man of brains, by "rustling," manages to do well without any capital, and so do the same class of men in the east. There is ample room and an inviting field for the man of cap-

ital and ability, and for the industrious farmer. We need to have our vacant land settled upon and brought under cultivation; to have our older farms divided up into smaller holdings and sold to those having the means, the will and the ability to win from the soil the bountiful rewards of intelligence and industry; to have the hand of capital laid on our infant industries until they thrive and expand, furnishing employment to thousands. Let every man study his qualifications for success, and if, having done this, he feel confident he is taking the right step, he will find here a hearty welcome and an open field for the display of his talents and the investment of his means.

News from San Francisco is to the effect that the invasion of Alaska for salmon fishing now going on is in excess of all calculation. Despite the entire failure made by many canneries there last season the impression prevails that fortunes lie in the finny tribes of Alaskan streams, and a great deal of money is being invested. Fully 2,500 sailors and fishermen, and as many more Chinese cannery hands, are being sent north. The Alaskan salmon streams are small, except the great Yukon, which is not yet being fished, and such a wholesale raid upon them must necessarily soon deplete them and render the supply of fish too small for profitable work. However, this season's operations ought to determine the status of Alaska's salmon industry. At present no market calculations can be based upon it, and the possibilities of an enormous product serve to keep the market low, while the supply is not sufficiently certain to warrant canners contracting at figures based upon that fact.

The project of constructing a tunnel through the Sierra Nevada mountains to avoid the snow blockades on the Central Pacific, is declared by officers of that road to be perfectly practicable. Others say that the blockade can be prevented with the new plows if they are properly managed. The tunnel is estimated to cost between ten and fifteen million dollars, which is an enormous sum to be expended on a road now almost hopelessly in debt to the government. Congress will probably not endorse the scheme.

Drug stores in South Dakota have entered into a compact not to keep liquors. If they succeed in defeating the prohibitory law, or modifying it, which is their declared intention, it will go far to prove that many people support prohibitory legislation because they know they can secure what they want at the drug stores. It will be interesting to watch the result of such absolute prohibition as will follow this action of the druggists.

Ballot reform is destined to become a great factor in the coming campaign in Oregon. A strong organization has been effected by members of all the parties who are interested in elevating and purifying our elections, and an address has been issued which is given on another page. The Oregon style of elections has been a stench in the nostrils of decent people for years, and it is high time an effort were made in earnest to reform the corrupt methods of political bosses. Trickery, perjury, bribery and treachery are the known and detested means of political manipulators, and yet but little effort has been made to overthrow those guilty of these practices, because it was well understood that to dethrone one corrupt boss was simply to enthrone another. What is wanted is a ballot system that will render these corrupt methods difficult, if not impossible. This movement is not aimed at individuals, but at a system which renders the objectionable conduct of certain individuals necessary. There is entertained no hope that the political boss can be abolished. He is an American institution too firmly rooted to be destroyed. It is expected, however, that a system of balloting can be adopted that will render bribery less effective, perjury less easy, intimidation less potent, and treachery of political managers in tampering with ballots absolutely impossible. No honest man can say this is not a thing much to be desired in Oregon.

President Oakes, of the Northern Pacific, was in Seattle this week eagerly working for a grant of the small strip left unoccupied on Railroad avenue. He realizes now, if never before, that the hostile attitude of his road to Seattle has seriously jeopardized its interests in that great city. The people are cold and severely critical, and grant with reluctance favors that have been shown rival roads with enthusiasm. Mr. Oakes promises that if arrangements can not be made for a grand union depot, the Northern Pacific will begin this year the construction of one that will cost \$300,000. The true policy for Seattle is to declare Railroad avenue a perpetual highway in common to all railroads, under the direct control of the city. Other roads are certain to come to the city and desire the use of this great highway, which should not be under the control of any one or more of them.

In the generosity of their hearts, moved by a feeling of gratitude for the generous gifts made them in the hour of their distress, the people of Seattle raised a subscription of \$5,000 for the relief of the destitute in San Francisco. However, it was declined with the assurance that San Francisco could take care of her own poor. In view of the fact that an application had been previously made to the government for relief of

the unemployed and starving people of San Francisco, this refusal of Seattle's generous gift looks like a piece of cheap buncomb. Bread from Seattle would taste as sweet as bread from Washington to those who find bread from San Francisco a hard thing to get.

Land valued at \$3,000,000 in the south end of Tacoma has been staked out in mining claims on the plea that gold exists there in paying quantities. A number of shafts are being sunk to bed rock. This is the second time that efforts have been made to get hold of valuable property near that city through the mining laws, but it will doubtless fail. Miners do not have an unquestioned right of way in this country nowadays, and if land is more valuable for other purposes than for its minerals it will be difficult to secure it under the mining laws.

The Washington legislature has done itself no credit by the shabby way it has treated the bill for organizing a national guard. If any state in the union has cause to be proud of, and grateful to, its militia, that state is Washington. The magnificent conduct of the military at Seattle and Spokane Falls calls for the admiration of all, and a member from either of those cities should be the last man in the legislature to speak of them with "humor and sarcasm." The necessity of a well organized and instructed national guard is being recognized everywhere, and the new states should lead in the matter.

It is to be hoped that Congressman Wilson will be successful in securing an appropriation for removal of the sand bar between Vancouver and the mouth of the Columbia. Such an important port as Vancouver ought not to be cut off from the ocean by an obstruction so cheaply disposed of. If he fail, however, the citizens of that place should undertake the work themselves, for they will be amply repaid in the growth of their city that will follow.

The senate committee has rendered a majority report in favor of Sanders and Power, the two republican senators-elect from Montana, and as this virtually settles the question of their admission to the senate the political muddle in that state may be said to be over, and the two parties will have a chance to fight for supremacy again at the next election, when it is to be hoped that a legislature will be chosen that will attend to its duties.

The two factions of the republican committee in Portland should be added to the common council building committee, as they are both trying to make the city haul.

The position assumed by the daily papers on the question of permitting these disgraceful and demoralizing prize fights is a surprise to the better class of citizens. Admitting that in their province as newspapers they are called upon to chronicle these brutal exhibitions, it does not follow that they should devote their columns to arguments in their favor or to efforts to hide the fact that they are prize fight of the genuine kind. All pretense that the contest last Saturday night was anything else than a genuine "knock out" fight is of the shallowest kind. To be sure the manager announced that "This will be a ten-round contest for points," but the announcement was hailed with yells and hoots of derision. The audience came to see a prize fight, and the fighters proceeded at once to give them one. All talk about "points" is the veriest sham. There was no one keeping score of "points," and when the fight was stopped no one knew or cared how many "points" either contestant had. They only knew that one of them had been knocked all about the ring by the other in a fight that showed more genuine slogging and less actual fistic science than probably any of them had ever before witnessed. When the papers say that "The chief of police knew that it was no prize fight," they say falsely. The chief of police did know it was a prize fight, and the papers knew it was a prize fight. Admitting that the police only interfered for political reasons, is simply to admit that they did their duty from improper motives. It makes no difference what the motive was, the contest was a brutal prize fight and ought to have been stopped, and the daily press will do the city no good nor add to their reputation with the better portion

of the community by efforts to convince the people that there was no reason for stopping the fight but a political one. If Chief Parish knows his duty and will do it, as he says, he will interfere in every contest that shows by the manner of its conducting that "a contest for points" is really "a fight to a finish." Whether there was any "politics in it" or not, the stopping of the prize fight at the pavilion last Saturday night was a proper thing for the police to do, unless prize fighting pure and simple is to be permitted in Portland. When a "contest for points" is conducted so savagely that in two rounds one man has his face covered with blood and has been knocked down so many times that every spectator looked for the next blow to knock him senseless, it is high time the police put a stop to the battle. It might as well be settled right now whether Portland is to become a paradise for pugilists or is to remain a city noted as in the past for culture, intelligence and respectability. What kind of a reputation do the people of Portland desire for their city? Do they want it known as the city that has the finest high school in America or the place where Paddy Miles knocked out Billy Patterson? The choice is offered them now, for right at this time the decision must be made. San Francisco has acquired a reputation the world over as a place where brutal prize fights are permitted, undoubtedly to the great injury of the city in other respects. Portland, it is to be hoped, has no desire to rival her in this questionable notoriety. The efforts of a crowd of "sports," but few of whom are actual citizens or have any real interest in the welfare of the city, to boom Portland for prize fighting ought to be summarily ended.

APRIL NIGHT.

God calls the day ; soft, luminous and slow,
 The great sun trembles down the flaming west,
 And lays its gold upon the sea's calm breast.
 Into the east, in one white, chastened glow,
 Rises the moon, silver and large, so low
 It seems to shake itself free from the trees.
 The violets' eyes are wet with dew ; the breeze
 Is sweet with last night's rain ; and white as snow
 The fruit trees stand, pure as a dream of love
 Or kisses of a child ; their pale blooms fall
 Like noiseless stars along the dim twilight.
 I hear the mellow-tonéd frogs ; above
 Me, on the hill, I hear the night birds call,
 And so comes on the pulsing April night.

ELLA HIGGINSON.

PROGRESS OF PUYALLUP.

THE young town near Tacoma that has hitherto been chiefly known as a hop center is fast developing into a city of considerable importance.

A large number of new buildings are being erected this year in Puyallup, and street improvements are being made and new business enterprises being inaugurated. The new hotel, costing \$35,000, will be an important addition to the town. The site selected for the building is an attractive one and its surroundings are pleasant. It has an entire block facing the public plaza, Pioneer park, a large square, centrally located and ornamented with shade trees and flowers. The old hop house, built by the pioneer hop raiser, Mr. E. Meeker, who formerly owned the land now constituting the park, is an interesting, rustic feature, and it is fitting that it should be preserved as the trade mark of the city's prosperity. As time passes, too many evidences of the old-time glory are cast away to make room for modern improvements, and this unique relic of the early days in the hop country is becoming of historic value. It is in good taste to keep the old hop house in that public place as an ornament and an object of general interest.

The fine hotel, the Park, the new Farmers' bank building, the public school building and the brick business house illustrated on page 416, show the character of the structures in Puyallup. They are of modern architectural design and are well built. Puyallup will be ready to accommodate a large tourist trade the coming season. A motor line is to be constructed between it and Tacoma to facilitate communication between the two places. This year will witness important improvements in the second city of Pierce county that will increase its business and place it on a basis for further advancement.

WOOD BATTEAUS ON THE COLUMBIA.

EVERY old pioneer of Oregon will remember the batteaus used to navigate the Columbia, for in them many a family brought the contents of their emigrant wagons down the river from The Dalles. These large flat bottom, square end boats were introduced by the Hudson's Bay Co., and with canoes comprised the river fleet until they were superseded by the steamboat. Even now they are used on the middle river, that stretch of about forty miles between the Cascades and The Dalles, for the conveyance of wood and lumber to market at The Dalles.

These large, clumsy craft can not be propelled with oars, nor can they be sailed to much advantage. It is only the peculiar conditions of navigation there that render them at all practicable. There is a fairly

strong current in the river, and the batteaus utilize this in descending the stream, floating with the current. On the other hand, there is an almost constant up stream wind, and by the aid of this and a large square sail, they manage to ascend the stream. Progress is necessarily slow in either direction. In going down, whenever the wind is stronger than the current, the boat anchors in some sheltered spot, and again the same course is pursued in returning should the wind fail or shift round to the eastward.

That portion of the Columbia is noted for its strong winds, which sweep eastward with such force at times as to make the water exceedingly rough. White cap waves appear on the river as large as those on a fair sized lake in a heavy blow. Under the combined effect of the current and wind opposing each other, these waves become very large and dangerous to the unskilled navigator. They break over the stern of the batteau and send their flying spray high in the air.

The equipment of a batteau is not very extensive. A crew of three or four for managing the craft and loading and unloading is its complement. A small deck house near the stern supplies both kitchen and sleeping quarters, in the rear of which is a high platform on which the helmsman stands. It is a picturesque craft to see upon the river, with the white caps breaking all around it, but not such an one as would be selected for a pleasure excursion.

RAILROAD TO PORT ANGELES.

A FEW days ago it was learned that a surveying corps of the Union Pacific had been sent to Port Angeles to lay out some property owned by the company there, and it was conjectured that the proposed line of that road down the west side of Puget sound was designed to terminate there instead of at Port Townsend. This idea has been strengthened by the incorporation of the Portland, Port Angeles & Victoria Railway Co., among the incorporators being some of the leading officers of the Union Pacific in Portland. The routes mentioned in the articles of incorporation are: From Port Angeles southerly to Gray's harbor, thence southeasterly to Portland. Also southerly from Gray's harbor to the Columbia opposite Astoria, and easterly from Port Angeles to Port Townsend, and from the main line in Chehalis county easterly to Olympia. It will be seen that the idea of ferrying across the straits of Fuca and reaching Victoria by an extension of the Island railway from Esquimalt to the straits, is included. Application for such an extension was made to the legislature of British Columbia some time ago. It is denied by the incorporators that this is a Union Pacific enterprise; but it is well known that officers of a company do not build rival roads.

BALLOT REFORM ADDRESS.

UNDER date of March 21, the following address was issued by the Ballot Reform League to the electors of Oregon—

The perpetuity of our form of government depends upon the purity of our elections. Under the methods tolerated in this state, the elector, in many localities, is practically denied the right of casting his ballot for true representatives of his party or his principles. Nominating conventions rarely represent constituencies. In many instances their sole functions seem to be to publicly announce the results attained by private caucuses of political bosses. The same influences manifest themselves on election day in various unpratriotic and indecent ways, and often in total disregard of the rights of the individual voters, who resort to any and every means, legal and illegal, to advance the interests of their employers. Voters are subjected to coercion and undue influences; disorder prevails; repeating is encouraged and bribery is not infrequently resorted to. To assist in correcting these palpable and acknowledged evils and to restore the purity and freedom of the ballot is the earnest desire of all patriotic and intelligent men.

The adoption of what is generally known as the Australian ballot system will be a long step in the right direction. Its essential features conduce to enlightened and honest political action, and can be adopted by us without trenching in the least upon any provision of our constitution.

The first important feature is: Compulsory secrecy in voting. Nothing can possibly better conduce to prevent coercion and throttle corruption than a secret ballot, cast in the presence of sworn officers only, and in polling places where the voter is absolutely free from observation and beyond the reach of improper influences.

The second important feature is: An exclusively official ballot, containing the names of all candidates for all offices, printed and distributed at public expense. This cuts up by the roots one of the very worst features of our present system—the assessment of candidates for election expenses. There should be no necessary expense attending an election which should not be borne by the public at large. Under the system now prevailing, upon the pretext of collecting money for printing tickets and defraying other apparently lawful expenses, assessments are levied upon candidates, and the funds thus procured are used in any and every way, no matter how illegal, which may seem advantageous to the interests of unscrupulous political managers. Every American citizen who is ambitious to serve his country, and is worthy of the support and confidence of the people, should be by law

afforded the opportunity to become a candidate for office without being called upon to make pecuniary contributions for any purpose whatsoever.

The third important feature is that which touches the subject of the filing of certificates of nomination with some designated public officer, whether such nominations are made by conventions representing political parties, or by assemblies, or by a specified number of voters. The provisions presenting these features are calculated to insure good faith and honesty of purpose on the part of nominators and of candidates, and to prevent candidates for public office falling under the control and dictation of secret combinations of political bosses.

The object of this league is to prepare a bill containing these essential features and secure its enactment by the next legislative assembly. This state should of right take her place alongside the other states of the American union which have adopted the reformed system of balloting with marked benefit, and so put a stop to political corruption within her borders. With these essential features of the Australian method engrafted upon our electoral system, the plain and independent citizen will be able to join in nominating candidates to office, and will have an assurance that his vote will not be neutralized by the purchased suffrage of a political hireling.

A strong public sentiment demands this reform. Other reforms are impossible until this one, the greatest and most important of them all, shall have been accomplished. Through it only can untrammelled legal expression be given to popular opinion. To this one measure alone is this league committed, and its existence is determined upon by resolute men until the desired end shall have been attained.

The bill, when drafted, will be submitted for examination and criticism to representative men of all shades of political opinion and of every profession and calling. It is the determination of the league that the bill, when presented to the legislative assembly for enactment, shall represent the mature and disinterested judgment of men whose opinions are entitled to the highest degree of respect.

To all good citizens we send greeting and an invitation to enroll themselves in this league and to co-operate with us. Such information as may be desired will be cheerfully furnished by the secretary, Mr. E. W. Bingham, 74 Morrison street, Portland; and he will also, upon request, forward petitions and enrollment papers to whomsoever may desire them.

E. W. BINGHAM, Sec. C. H. WOODWARD, Ch'n.

The locks at Oregon City are now repaired, and navigation through them has been resumed. Other improvements at the falls are progressing rapidly.

Quill Points.

Blair's education bill was not killed by its enemies, but was simply talked to death by Blair himself.

The new pension bills should be called "dispension," for they will dispense the surplus, "or near it."

McKinley's tariff bill will soon come before the house, and then it will be found that the "if" is the most important part of it.

Ingalls has introduced a bill in congress granting soldiers special facilities for securing a divorce. If such a law had been in force during the war there would have been no draft riots.

Between the deluded people of Oakland, Cal., who have fled to the hills to await the judgment, and their crazy leaders, who have already had judgment and been lodged in an asylum, the city is in a fair way to be depopulated.

When Russia shall have imprisoned all her students she will not have wiped out the cause of disaffection. The form of government that cannot survive the growth of intelligence among the masses is doomed, and the imprisonment of students will not save it.

There is wailing in the house of Spreckles over the prospect of raw sugars being admitted for half the duty now paid. Spreckles has been getting raw sugar free from the Sandwich islands for years, and the thought that others will be able to get their sweets cheaply sours him.

An Oregon youth undertook to blow out his brains because his sweetheart was fickle, but had so few of them that the charge blew his head off. As a general thing the man who takes that method of curing his love sickness has not much of a task and a small charge of powder is sufficient.

Brazil is becoming restive under the rule of the self-constituted provisional government. If they want to be a republic in fact they would better have an election immediately and give the people an opportunity to feel that they are in reality their own rulers. Make-believe republics never last long.

If congress can be prevailed upon to appropriate \$123,000,000 for coast defenses, then will that body give us a practical illustration of how it is possible to "strain at a gnat and swallow a camel." It is to be

hoped that it will swallow the camel and at the same time gulp down a whale in the form of a big appropriation for the navy.

It is about time the United States government went out of the business of hunting men as criminals because they make a little whisky without first buying a revenue stamp. We have criminals enough without making them by law. If there be any real crime it is in making the vile stuff, and the buyer of stamps is the worse criminal, since he makes more of it.

The convict labor system of Mississippi is a screaming farce on one side and a tragedy on the other. When Jake Kilrain is rented out to a friend, with whom he lives on the fat of the land during his term of sentence, it is a high class farce; but when some poor negro is hired out to a brutal task master, who works him harder and treats him more inhumanly than ever a slave was treated before the war, it becomes a tragedy to make humanity weep.

The New York City government is a cess-pool of corruption that emits a sickening odor every time it is stirred up, and just now the grand jury is working at it vigorously with a long pole. It is a sample of what may be seen in every city where unscrupulous political bosses have an ignorant and corruptible mass of voters, chiefly of foreign birth, at their command. One of the worst features of New York City politics is that the balance of power is such that the city vote is almost the deciding one in the choice of president of the the United States. The whole nation has an interest in having the nasty pool underdrained.

In a short editorial *Harper's Weekly* chides the New York papers for their treacherous meanness towards Chicago, and yet is itself guilty of the same offence in the same paragraph. It shows how deeply chagrined New York feels. However, all this spite work, while it may seriously hamper Chicago and jeopardize the success of the fair, will do New York infinitely more injury than her successful rival. The American people love manliness and courage, not selfishness and rancorous spitefulness. The vulgar cartoons of the illustrated papers, the ill-bred carplings of the daily press and the more polite depreciations of the "literary" journals, serve but to convince the people of America that they did a wise thing when they decided not to entrust the fair to the management of a community capable of such despicable conduct. The honor of America is safer in more patriotic hands.

COLVILLE, WASHINGTON.

UNTIL the arrival of the Spokane Falls & Northern railway late last year the town of Colville was practically isolated from the modern commercial world. The latter part of October the railway was put in operation from Spokane Falls to Colville, a distance of eighty-eight miles north of the former city. Since then the growth of business has been rapid and substantial and Colville now holds the leading place in the northeastern part of the state. It is near the foot of a surpassingly fertile valley about forty miles long. On every side are mountains of valuable minerals in the incipient stage of development. An extensive timber supply is conveniently tributary. The large area of rich country to the north and northwest, as well as over the ridge to the east, gives additional importance to Colville and insures it a permanent prosperity.

The Colville valley, in common with other points of advantage throughout the northwest, was first occupied by white men when the Canadian fur traders established a post there early in the present century. The first town in the valley was the old post of Pinkneyville. Subsequently the name was changed to Colville (after Lord Colvil, a prominent official of the old Northwest fur company). Fort Colville was garrisoned with United States troops from Fort Walla Walla late in the 50's. The fort was about two and a half miles northeast of the present site of Colville. The military was removed to Fort Spokane in December, 1882 and shortly thereafter the present town of Colville was platted. The motive for retaining the name Colville for the new town appears in the fact that the legislature had designated Colville the seat of justice of Stevens county. The withdrawal of the troops had left the old town in a state of dissolution so the new plat was given the old name, minus the "Fort" (which was not legally a part of it), and the county seat went with the name of the new location. This ingenious move avoided any trouble or inconvenience. The modern Colville is in a much more suitable location for a city than the old fort, which was back among the hills on Mill creek. It is now on a slight elevation facing the open valley of the Colville river to the northwest, west and south. On the shelf to the east is the White Mud country, taking its name from the interesting sheet so called. To the northeast rise picturesque hills to a considerable altitude. In every direction, in fact, may be seen the rugged hills, most of them timber-clad and all containing more or less valuable stores of minerals.

So, the old Hudson Bay Company's farm, being left in possession of its former employes when the company withdrew from American territory and subse-

quently coming to the ownership of honorably discharged United States soldiers, has furnished a site for a promising young city. People acquainted with the locality have always had faith in the future it had in store. Removed as it was a hundred miles from railway it persisted in growing in spite of its remoteness from commercial channels. During the construction of the Canadian Pacific railway quite a boom was created at Colville by the large trade which the construction forces were obliged to conduct there. A line of steamers was put on the Columbia, plying far up into British Columbia, and a mutually lucrative business was carried on. Railroad building implements and machinery were freighted through the Colville valley to the Canadian road, and vast quantities of supplies were purchased there. Indeed, the business was so prosperous that, as a plain matter of profit, the boat line would have been made permanent had not the dominion government established a custom house at the border when the necessities of its own corporation had been relieved, thus putting a practical veto on further shipments to mines in the province to the northward. The trade could not survive the customs duties levied.

Then the discovery of the Old Dominion mine five years ago turned attention in another channel. The ore proved to be of uncommon richness—so rich that it paid handsomely for freighting out with teams and shipping to distant smelting works. Immediately the hills were thronged with prospectors and other good finds were made, among which are the Bonanza, Eagle, Young America, Dandy, Silver Lake, Tenderfoot, Dead Medicine, Daisy, Silver Crown and Excelsior, most of them carbonates of lead carrying a large amount of silver. Some of the ores bear copper. There are gold placers on the Columbia river. Some of the mines, notably those on Clugston creek, yield ore rich in metallic iron. In fact, iron in paying quantities is widely distributed throughout the region, very convenient for use as a flux in smelting the lead-silver ores. The gratifying results of the prospecting thus far carried on has established a reputation for the Colville country as a rich mineral section. Under that impetus Colville grew from a mere settlement to be a well ordered town of about five hundred inhabitants when the railway reached it last fall. Less than a year ago it was incorporated by act of the legislature. Stevens county covers more than 4,000 square miles, Colville being the county seat. Its transportation advantages give it commercial supremacy, and the configuration of the country gives it command of varied resources as yet lying undeveloped on every hand. Here we have a tract as large as the state of Connecticut, and richer in the variety and extent of its natural wealth, on which the town of Colville bases its hopes of becom-

ing an important city. There is surely nothing extravagant in such a calculation. It would be strange, indeed, if the town did not experience rapid growth.

Miners of experience and sound judgment unhesitatingly declare that no place in the west ever had better prospects of becoming a great mining center than Colville. There is not yet a single well-developed mining property in the district, yet the prospect holes from which ores have been taken unmistakably indicate the character of the mines of the region. The only thing needed to bring out the results that must flow from the rock-ribbed hills is capital. If the claim owners without capital could dig their ore and send it a hundred miles by team, thence east by rail for smelting, and still realize a profit from the surface rock (which they did), there must exist a basis for immense mining business with proper development when the smelter and railroad are at their door, as at present.

The gratifying success met by prospectors attracted the attention of such mining experts as Geo. G. Vivian, "Bonanza" Mackey and Senator Jones, of Nevada, and in 1887 the Mutual Smelting & Refining Co. was organized at Colville and the construction of a smelter begun. The lack of capital among the prospectors and consequent lack of development of the mines, and the disinclination of the claim holders to part with their property limited the ore output very materially and the smelter was not put in operation until recently. But the advent of the railroad has brought the country into closer relation with the financial world and the result is already being felt in increased activity in the mines. There are 1,500 tons of ore now on the dump at the smelter awaiting treatment, and 2,500 tons are in course of delivery from the mines. On the first of May the smelter will start on a basis for regular operation. Its present capacity is forty tons per day, but it can easily be made to handle twice that quantity when the available supply of ore shall warrant it. The product of the smelter is bullion bars, which are shipped to Newark, N. J., for refining. Butte, Montana, has the next nearest smelter. The ores of the Colville district include their own fluxes; that is, there is plenty of fluxing ore in the district to properly smelt them. The coke has to be shipped in, but that is much less expensive than shipping the ores out for treatment. Major Moore, general manager of the smelter company, gives some figures that are interesting in connection with smelting Colville ores at different points, and the resulting profit to the miner. He states that ore assaying fifty ounces of silver and forty per cent. lead would yield the miner \$35.27 if sent to Omaha for treatment, \$39.27 in Helena, and \$45.38 if treated in Colville. The Colville smelter buys the ore from the miners deliv-

ered at its dump and pays the cash for it. The company treats and markets its own material entirely independent of the miners.

There are extensive ledges of granite, marble, limestone and slate of superior quality near Colville, and a company has just been organized to develop these quarries. The marble has been tested in the east and is found not to be surpassed anywhere. It is especially valuable for building purposes. The proximity of such building stones will enable Colville to build beautiful and substantial structures at a comparatively small cost.

Important and promising as is the mineral wealth of the Colville district, the agricultural capabilities of the country are of no less moment. From the first, of course, farming was carried on to a greater or less extent, but the remoteness from good markets prevented cultivation of the soil on a large scale. While the military post was maintained there was a limited market at the post. With the departure of the troops went the market. But the Colville valley has long been a famous hay producer, and it bids fair to become as famous a producer of vegetables and fruits. The deep, moist alluvium is particularly suited to growing grasses and vegetables. The adjoining uplands are better suited to grain growing, and now that there is transportation for the product the attention of the ranchers is being directed in that channel. The valley proper of the Colville, with the shelving foot hills on either side, extending down to the Columbia where it unites with a broad area of equally fertile soil on the banks of that great river, presents fine opportunities for diversified agriculture. All this lies directly at Colville's door. On the Columbia is an excellent fruit country. Over the hills to the east of Colville is the Clarke's Fork, or Pend d'Oreille, valley, which is larger than the Colville, and its most direct outlet is by way of the latter.

Nearly everywhere in that country the hills bear a moderate growth of pine, fir, tamarack, etc. The timber makes the best of lumber, and saw mills are being erected to supply the demand for building material.

There are directly tributary to Colville the Colville Indian reservation, on the opposite side of the Columbia, a large tract rich in agricultural and mining possibilities; a long stretch of country up and down the Columbia, extending far into British Columbia and including a great deal of excellent stock range as well as grain and fruit land, and precious and base minerals in both quartz and placers; the Clarke's Fork country, with its rich sub-valley, and such mining districts as the Metaline; and, of course, the whole Colville valley and ridges on either side.

The city of Colville itself is an interesting and

progressive young place. Its inhabitants now number about 700. For a place that has hitherto enjoyed rather limited advantages in the way of contact with the outside world, it surprises one with its neat, bright and enterprising appearance.

The townsite could not have been better chosen. The streets are broad and kept in good condition. It has good schools and church privileges. A lumber and shingle mill and the smelter are located in the eastern edge of the town. The only banking house in the county is located there and also the only newspaper. A hotel to cost \$35,000 is being constructed. A water works system and an electric light and power plant are to be constructed, both to be finished early in the summer. A number of brick business blocks are under contract for building. The town is in every way improving its opportunity for advancement. Not the least of its advantages are its attractions as a summer resort. The climate is healthful and invigorating, game and fish are plentiful near at hand and the scenery is charming. Six miles down the Colville river that stream tumbles over a very picturesque fall of 130 feet known as Meyer's falls. That is also a valuable water power. The Spokane Falls & Northern is pushing on to tap the country beyond, and the Canadian Pacific announces its intention of constructing a branch through the valley. The whole region is pregnant with progress.

Seattle is preparing to go into the grain shipping business in earnest, now that she has been placed upon an equality with other ports in the matter of railroad rates on wheat. The Seattle Warehouse & Elevator Co. has been reorganized as the Seattle Terminal Railway & Elevator Co., and the capital stock has been increased to \$1,000,000. The new company will build a wheat warehouse in West Seattle and a standard gauge track from the foot of Weller street in Seattle, on Railroad avenue, connecting with the warehouses at West Seattle. The road will be built for the purpose of carrying different railroad cars to the warehouses. The warehouse will be the largest of the kind in the northwest, the plans being almost an exact counterpart of Balfour, Guthrie & Co.'s great wheat warehouse at Port Costa, Cal. A franchise has been granted by the council for the railway, and it will be completed inside of ninety days. Work on the warehouses will begin as soon as the architect's plans are completed, and it is expected to have the entire system in running order by August. The people of Seattle feel much elation over the prospect of that city becoming the great shipping point its location eminently qualifies it for, but which has hitherto been prevented by hostile railroad management. No doubt other enterprises of a like nature will be started.

EARLY DAYS IN BOISE BASIN.

GOLD was first discovered in Boise county near the head of Grimes creek by a party of twenty-six prospectors, headed by a man named Grimes, in whose honor the creek was named, in September, 1862. A day or two after the discovery, while the men were in camp, a bullet whistled among them, striking a few inches from the face of Joseph Branstetter, who was lying near the camp fire. He, with Grimes and several others, knowing that the shot had been fired by an Indian, immediately started for the divide between the head of the creek and Payette river. Grimes was ahead, and, when near the summit, an Indian fired from his place of concealment, killing him instantly. The country was thoroughly searched during the afternoon, but no signs of Indians could be found other than the moccasin tracks of the murderer, who had escaped down the Payette side of the mountain. The party, after constructing a barricade five miles below, which they called "Fort Hog'em," came across the low range of mountains that passes through the center of Boise basin from north to south, and discovered gold on Elk creek, half a mile above its junction with More creek.

After doing a sufficient amount of prospecting to satisfy themselves that the places were enormously rich, and making locations of ground and water rights, the party went to Auburn, Oregon, to spend the winter, pledging their words to each other to keep faithfully within their own breasts the secret of the discoveries. According to agreement, all were to return as early as possible the following spring to extract the great wealth of the golden sands of Boise basin, where, apparently, white men had never preceded them.

Boise basin is about eighteen miles in diameter, surrounded by high mountains, and contains every evidence of once having been covered by a lake hundreds of feet in depth. No geologist would for a moment doubt the correctness of this theory.

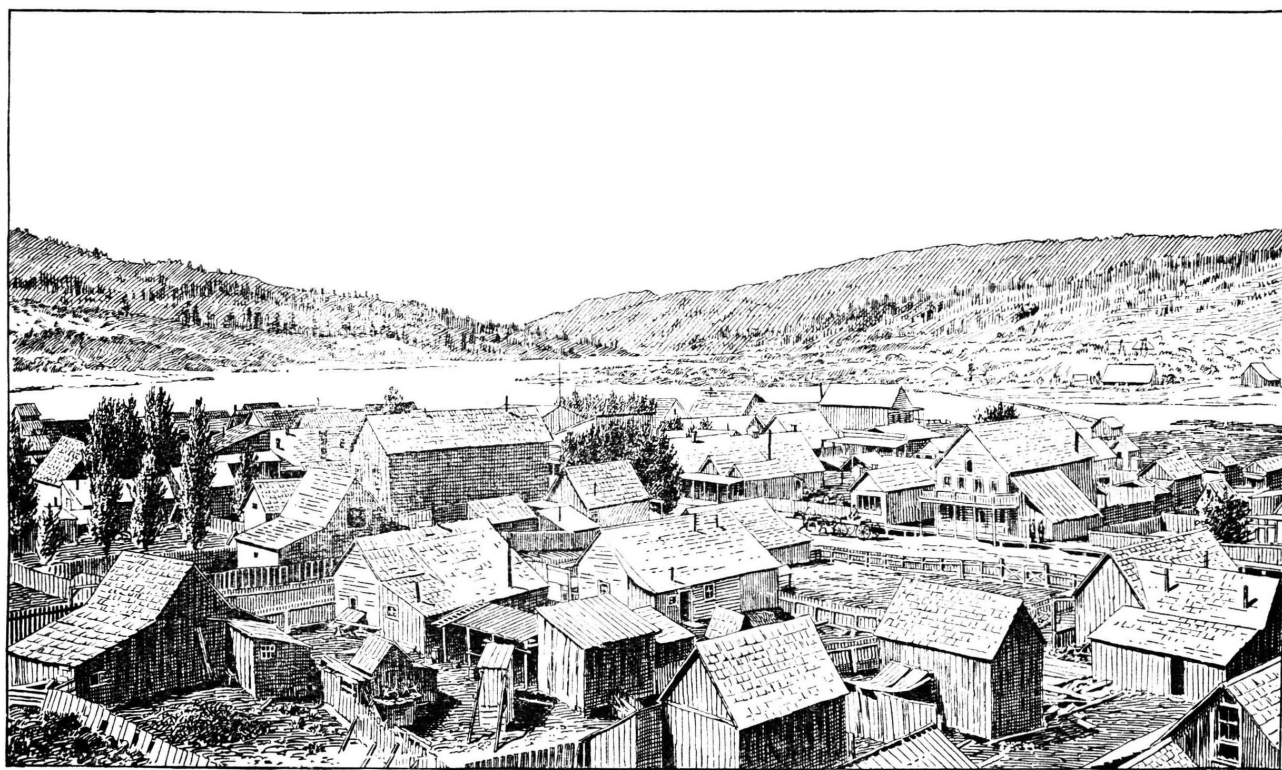
Shortly after the party arrived at Auburn the secret leaked out, as such secrets always do, and wild rumors of the fabulous wealth of the new diggings seemed to pass through the country with the winds. Everybody talked of gold, and all who could secure pack animals, with many who were courageous enough to carry their "grub" and blankets on their backs, were soon off in search of the new El Dorado. The discoverers hastened back and made their locations of ground and water rights secure. Of that party only two are now known to be alive—Colonel Fogus and Joseph Branstetter. The latter resides at Idaho City, where he is still successfully engaged in placer mining.

When the fall snows began to forbode a hard winter many of the fortune seekers departed for more

congenial climes. About 250 men remained and lived in hastily constructed log cabins on Bannock bar, which burg was given the very original and fitting name of "Logtown." During the winter but little work was done, as the snow fell to the depth of five feet. When spring opened, however, every man went to work with a vim under the encouragement of such prospects as he had never seen before. The dirt was fabulously rich, the gravel near the bedrock yielding from a few cents to \$5.00 and \$10 to the pan. As soon as the snow had disappeared, or sufficiently so to admit of travel, men flocked into the new camp by the thousands, and a city of several thousand inhabitants rapidly built up, receiving the name of "Bannock,"

their lives by doing so), and gamblers and robbers connived to secure the gold without giving anything in return. Those were days of great excitement, and, as cut-throats and toughs of every section of the Pacific coast flocked to the new camp, a great many murders and highway robberies were committed.

On the roads leading to Owyhee, South Boise and other mining districts discovered in 1863, Indians were very troublesome, as well as along the emigrant road in Boise valley, across Camas prairie and along the Malad. On the receipt of the news of massacres of emigrants and travelers between the different camps volunteer companies were hastily organized and equipped and sent to deal out retaliation on the



IDAHO CITY (FIRST NAMED "BANNOCK"), IDAHO.

which was discarded in 1865 for the present one of "Idaho City," to avoid confusion of mail matter with Bannock, in Eastern Idaho, now Montana. The new town in a few months became one of the most characteristic and wealthy on the Pacific side of the Rocky mountains. Stores, saloons, music halls, dance houses, theatres, etc., sprang up almost like mushrooms. Fortune seekers—merchants, actors, musicians, proprietors of dance houses and theatres, Simon Slades and hotel men—vied with each other in securing the bushels of gold coming out of the ground by the hard work of the hardy miner, while men who had not the courage to go into the mountains in search of new diggings "jumped" their neighbors' ground (many times losing

troublesome tribes, the Snakes and Shoshones. Jeff. Standifer, who died in the Black hills a few years ago, headed several such expeditions.

Besides the gold bars sent out through the express companies during the first two or three years of placer mining, millions in dust were taken on pack animals, concealed among blankets and camping outfits, and on the persons of miners who had become satisfied to leave for their old homes in every part of the world without searching after more when their claims were worked out.

Wages were \$7.00 per day and \$8.00 per night for laborers, while skilled mechanics received \$10 and \$12, and the necessaries and luxuries of life were propor-

tionately high. Flour ranged from \$10 to \$50 per sack of fifty pounds; eggs, from \$3.00 to \$6.00 per dozen; apples, 25 cents each; onions, 40 cents per pound; chickens, \$36 per dozen; sugar, 60 and 70 cents per pound; coffee, 60 and 65 cents; candles, \$1.00 per pound; women's kip shoes, \$36 per pair; butter, 96 cents and \$1.00; potatoes, 30 cents; dried apples, 40 cents; peaches, 75 cents; side bacon, 50 cents per pound; syrup, \$6.00 per gallon; imported tea, \$2.00 per pound; nails, 40 cents; and rice, 40 cents per pound. These prices, which were published on October 6, 1863, fluctuated enormously with the changes in the supply and demand. Groceries were brought from Portland, Oregon, and the freight by teams and pack-trains from Umatilla, on the Columbia, was 25 cents per pound. Whisky retailed at 50 cents per drink, and one would almost be safe in war-ranting it to kill on sight. Money was weighed on scales, or balances, paper or coin not being in use then in the placer camps of the basin, and the weights were so inexcusably heavy that a man starting out with \$50 to make several purchases could not account for over \$35 or \$40 spent when he would find that his purse was empty. This means of fleecing the hard working miner was headed off, however, by the Idaho legislature, which passed a law requiring every weight to be adjusted by an officer appointed for that purpose, and "I. T." stamped on it. Many of the old weights are still in existence, although they have gone out of use, and nearly every one has a hole in the under side, which was drilled by the officer to lighten it. I have never seen one to which metal had been added. Edward Angle, who was the officer of weights and measures of Boise county, told me that some of the weights were twenty-five or thirty per cent. too heavy, and that to obtain their production he often found it necessary to threaten business men with the penalties of the law.

On September 29, 1863, the *Boise News*, the first Southern Idaho newspaper, made its appearance, with T. J. and J. S. Butler publishers. The former left Idaho in 1870, immediately after being defeated for delegate to congress by Samuel A. Merritt, the democratic candidate. He afterwards became territorial treasurer of Arizona. Mr. Merritt is now of the law firm of Roseborough & Merritt, of Salt Lake City, Utah, where he stands at the head of his profession. The *Boise News* was a five-column weekly, and the name afterwards discarded for *Idaho World*, when Henry C. Street, now of Hailey, Idaho, became editor. The politics then changed from republican to democratic.

In the spring of 1863, simultaneous with the great growth of Bannock, sprang up the thriving towns of Pioneer (better known as "Hog'em"), Centerville and

Boston on Grimes creek, Granite Creek on a creek of the same name, Morestown, Buena Vista Bar and Last Chance on More creek. Placerville, on Boyle's gulch, west side of the basin, commenced building up in 1862 with the first stampede.

In this it will not be out of place to give a short description of Bannock, the principal town of Boise basin and county seat of the county of Boise, then embracing all of the area of the present counties of Logan, Elmore, Alturas, Ada and Boise. The town, which has twice since been destroyed by fire, is at the confluence of More and Elk creeks. Along these creeks was the richest placer ground. During the first four years of mining thousands of men worked on these creeks, and on East hill, the point from which the accompanying view was taken, it was possible in the night to read ordinary print by the light of the hundreds of pitch pine fires scattered up and down the creeks and along the bars to the southwest. On the northwest side of More creek, half a mile below the town, was Buena Vista bar. Nothing now remains to mark the site of a town which, in 1865, cast over 3,000 votes, but three or four residences of families and half a dozen old shanties occupied by Chinese.

Mining in the creeks was carried on in the most primitive manner. The top dirt, or loam and sand, which would not pay for working, was removed by wheelbarrows, and day and night could be seen strings of men wheeling it along planks and dumping it in great piles. The pay dirt (gravel on and near the bedrock) was shoveled up seven or eight feet onto a platform, thence shoveled still higher into the sluice boxes, about one foot wide by one deep, through which ran a very small head of water. Just below where the dirt was thrown in stood a man on the box "forking" out the gravel. Below the lower end of the last box stood a man in the tail race shoveling out the tailings. This man was indispensable, because, owing to the flatness of the ground, there was nowhere to "dump."

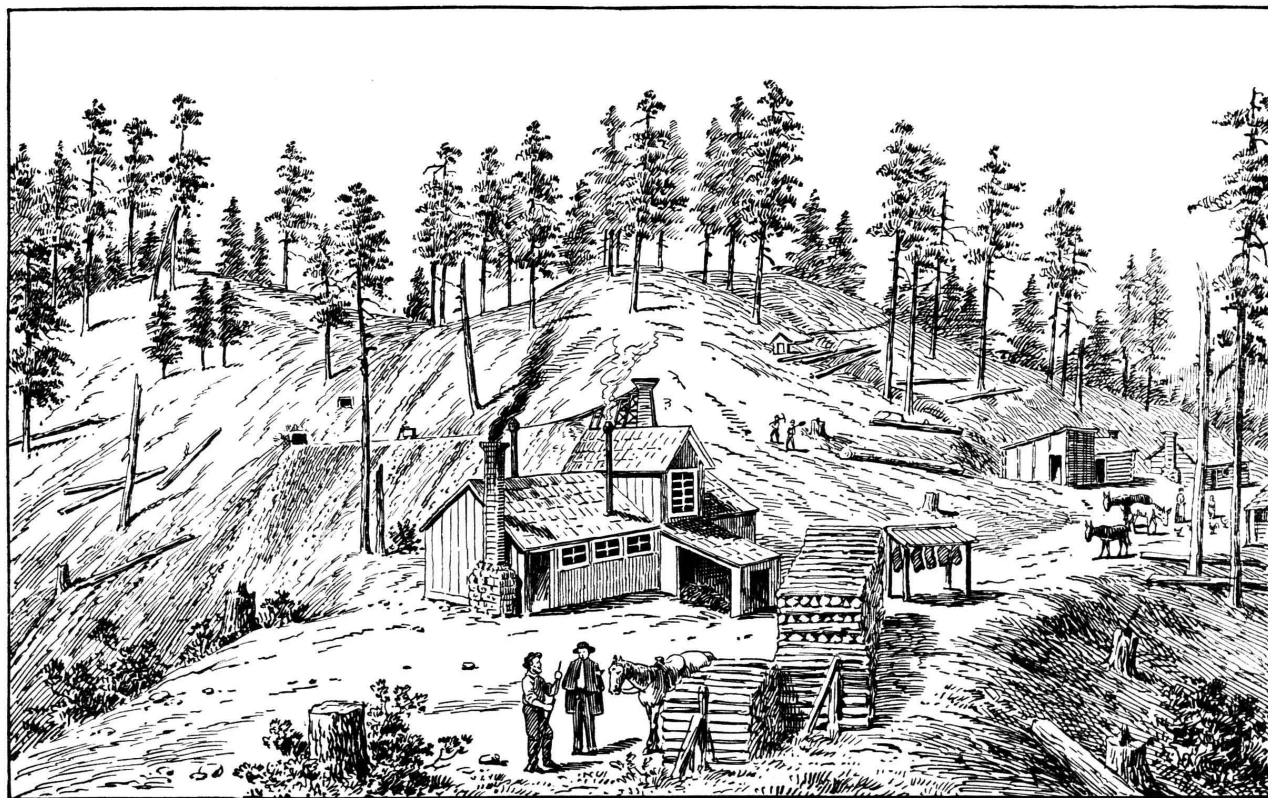
On the bars hundreds of men could be seen, with long, heavy crowbars in their hands, standing on the very edges of the high banks. With these instruments, which were then considered a necessity in bar mining, they would prize off the dirt, which fell in the ground sluices below. From the ground sluices the dirt and debris passed through boxes containing riffles the same as the sluices in the creek claims. The top dirt of bar claims was not stripped off, because it could be sent down the ground sluice at less expense. Day and night, week after week, and month after month, the whole country was a constant scene of activity. It presented the appearance of an ant bed disturbed—not a moment of quietude. The strings of men on the wheeling planks, carpenters at work, hundreds of men swinging picks and shovels, which glittered like the

polished arms of an army, presented a spectacle of activity never to be forgotten. But I am going into a diversion, and will return to the subject of this paragraph.

The town of Bannock was constructed of pine lumber, with the exception of two or three brick buildings, and many of the hotels and lodging houses were two and three stories high. The streets were narrow, and as the miners advanced their work the buildings were propped up on standards, and after the ground under them was mined the vacancies were filled in with tailings. Houses that were constructed before the location of the ground were propped up at the expense of the

and Sue Getzler. Each theatre kept in its employ, in addition to the orchestra, a good brass band.

The circulating medium (dust) was not to be used without considerable annoyance and loss to those who received it from various sources. Bogus dust operators became very numerous, and the spurious article put into circulation by many of them so closely resembled the genuine dust taken from the placers of the basin that the most skilled expert was not seldom at a loss to detect the difference. In cases of doubt acid was used, which at length found a place on every counter. "Bummer hill" sand was even more dangerous, as it was nearly of the same specific gravity and of the



ELK HORN, FIRST QUARTZ MILL ERECTED IN IDAHO, NEAR IDAHO CITY.

(From the original sketch made by Charles Ostner, in 1865).

miner, but for those that were built on located ground the miner was not responsible. Numerous dance houses and scores of saloons never closed their doors. The largest saloon in the town—"Miners' Exchange"—paid John Kelly, a violinist well known all over the Pacific coast, \$100 per night to lead its orchestra for the entertainment of its numerous patrons for one year. The contract was fulfilled, and every night at twelve, when the orchestra ceased playing, the \$100 was paid. Two theatres were constructed—one by S. G. Rosenbaum, now of San Francisco—and some professionals of great reputation were engaged to entertain lovers of the stage, among whom were Julia Dean

same color as gold. As acid had no effect on it, thousands of dollars of this worthless production of Bummer hill, at Centerville, were passed.

While shoveling dirt into sluices on Kelly's claim, between Main and Montgomery streets, Idaho City, in 1867, the men were very much surprised and pleased on seeing the yellow dust rapidly accumulating in the bottom of the boxes. Half a bushel of dust was cleaned up for the work done from morning till the middle of the afternoon. Kelly was exceedingly jubilant when he saw the clean-up, and cried out: "Boys, knock off for to-day! I have all the money I want!" The boys all quit work, and the beer was ordered.

Everybody drank to his heart's content, and the hilarious meeting did not end until five kegs of the liquor had been drunk. But next day Kelly was not so jubilant. When an attempt was made to retort the amalgam it melted, showing that it was principally copper. The fact was that the dirt thrown in was taken from under a house that had been the resort of bogus dust operators.

The first quartz mill within the boundaries of the present territory of Idaho was the Elkhorn, which was erected in 1865, at the Elkhorn mine, fourteen miles north of Idaho City, then Bannock. The mill was constructed by Richard Wheelbach, who afterwards put up the Homestake 160-stamp mill at Deadwood, Dakota. An uprooted tree had thrown ore to the surface, which attracted the attention of a prospector. As this root resembled a pair of elk horns, "Elkhorn" was written on the original notice and so recorded. This circumstance, after the mine became famous, suggested the name for many others through Idaho and Montana. Mr. Wheelbach had charge of the mill, which was run by water, until 1868. Most of the machinery, which was brought from Umatilla, came on the backs of pack animals. The mine was located and the company incorporated in November, 1864. D. B. Kimmel, at present a jeweler in Boise City, and Claus Van Thun, a placer miner on More creek, were among the principal stockholders. The property has from that day to the present passed through many hands. Many times abandoned and re-located, it was considered by most people worthless, yet it has yielded largely for the amount of work done on it. As this was the first mill to produce a gold brick in the "Gem of the Mountains," a few words in regard to its operations will not be out of place. The first clean-up was reported in October, 1865, and was 225 ounces of gold—the result of a five days' run. The gold was worth \$12 per ounce. During the first three years the mill turned out \$554,000. After that it passed from hand to hand, George W. Richards, of the *Hailey News-Miner* newspaper, and Thomas Barry, a merchant of Idaho City, being among the number whose expectations were not realized. Eight years ago Hugh Turner came into possession of the property. He commenced work without a dollar, but was enabled to proceed after crushing some rich ore he found near the surface. He ran a tunnel 1,236 feet into the mountain, to tap the vein at the depth of 500 feet. This was a very expensive piece of work, and had it not been for friends the property would have been seized by the sheriff for debt. Finding no ore in the tunnel that would pay with the milling facilities he was obliged to accept, an upraise was made in search of better ore, and Mr. Turner's fondest hopes were realized by the discovery of exceedingly rich rock where he could not reason-

bly have expected it. In less than twenty days the little mill turned out \$12,000 to gladden the hearts of Mr. Turner and his creditors. On March 18, 1888, Mr. Turner placed the mine in the hands of S. C. Bowen to sell. That gentleman has at last succeeded. A Boston company paid \$40,000 for the property February 1st last. Mr. Turner has taken \$98,000 out of the mine, and is now well paid for his years of privation and toil.

A short time after the Elkhorn commenced turning out gold bars the Gambrinus, a ten-stamp mill, six miles north of Idaho City, started up. It was owned by Green and Benjamin White, the former of whom is now sheriff of Elmore county. The latter died at Silver Bow, Owyhee county, several years ago. The rock near the surface of one of the veins was very rich. The mill turned out \$250,000 in three months; but, after working the chutes to the depth of sixty or seventy feet, the pay was lost, the mill moved away, and the mine abandoned. This and the Elkhorn will beyond a doubt add to the future wealth of Boise county. A ten-stamp mill was also erected at the Illinois, a mile or two south of the Gambrinus; but, like all other quartz mining operations in those days, proved a failure. These failures were not the fault of the mines, but high wages, enormous prices of supplies, and general extravagance and mismanagement. As an example of mismanagement, the operations of the Chickahomeny company stand out very prominently. Without a developed mine, a twenty-five-stamp mill was purchased and erected at the mouth of the Illinois gulch, on More creek, at an expense of \$1,000,000. These figures may seem extravagant, but they are not. A large amount of the expense was in freight bills, as the machinery came all of the way from the Missouri river on wagons. When the mill—which was a very fine one—was finished and ready to start up, people in all sorts of conveyances and on foot went up from Bannock to witness the turning on of steam. Steam was turned on, and that was about all. After thirty minutes the stamps were "hung up" because there was no more ore to crush. The mill never again crushed a pound of Chickahomeny ore. In 1867 it was moved to Quartzburg, on the west side of the basin, to work ore of the Lawyer and Pioneer lodes, by a San Francisco company, at an expense of \$40,000. Not paying after a two or three weeks' run, it again remained idle for some time, until sold, in 1869, on a year's time, to Abraham Johnson, William Lynch, Thomas Mootry, Jr., and David Coughanour for \$15,000. They purchased it to work ore from the Gold hill mine, but during the last two years it has run steadily and successfully on the Pioneer, one of the mines abandoned by the San Francisco company.

EGBERT W. JONES.

INDEPENDENCE, OREGON.

ON the west bank of the Willamette river, in Polk county, about seventy-five miles south of Portland by the Southern Pacific railroad, is situated the town of Independence. Its location is beautiful. Here the river wends its course through one of the most picturesque portions of the valley that bears its name. On each side may be seen finely cultivated, undulating fields, having for a background rolling hills upon whose sides and summits, at this season of the year, may be descried well fenced, green fields. The town, with its highly cultivated and beautiful surroundings, has long been the center of one of the most productive agricultural districts in Oregon. The farmers from a wide extent of country come to do their trading. They come from the many farms lying to the north a distance of twelve miles, and to the west as far as the Coast range, which is distant about twenty miles. It is from the forests on this range, at the head of the fertile Luckiamute valley, that the saw mill here, and the mills at Salem, look for their supply. The country extending south as far as the Benton county line also obtains its supplies from this town. A large district on the east bank of the river is also tributary to this place.

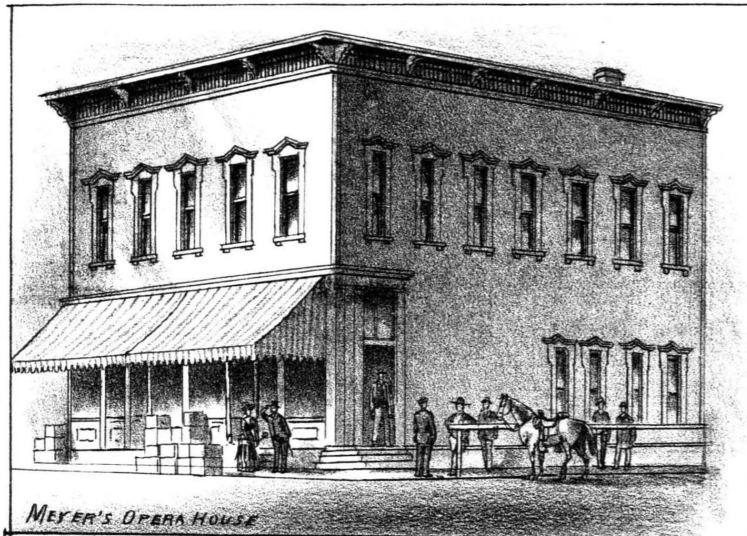
The productiveness of all of this tributary country has been thoroughly tested for a period of nearly half a century, large and unailing crops having been gathered year after year. On the highest summits of the rolling hills, without irrigation, are harvested annually immense crops of wheat and other cereals, such as oats and barley, while the bottom lands are not surpassed in their yields of corn and hops. Cornstalks may be seen growing that have attained the height of fifteen feet. It is to the credit of Polk county of having raised more pounds of hops to the acre, during the year 1889, than any other county in Oregon. The upland soil of this portion of the valley is a black loam, and will average from two to three feet in depth, while the bottom land is principally a sandy loam. Most of the territory that is tributary to Independence was acquired from the government under the old donation law. A large portion of this land is still held in large holdings, such as were then granted to the early settlers. Gradually these large tracts are being broken up and placed upon the market, and there may be obtained in this section the most productive kind of lands at reasonable prices. The people are unacquainted with the wild and inflated prices that usually prevail in what is known as "booming country." If the settler is anxious to enjoy the same social, educational and religious privileges that he was wont to enjoy in the thickly settled portions of the union, he may rest assured that in this portion of the Willam-

ette valley he will have like opportunities; for the people who have settled this section of the country brought with them their love for home, the school and the church.

Independence, on account of the opportunities for trade it has long enjoyed, is one of the most opulent of the small towns to be found in the Willamette valley. It claims a population of about 1,200, and possesses sixteen brick business houses. Its merchants are prosperous, and carry large stocks of goods to meet the demands of the large number of farmers who come here to do their trading. It has two national banks, having a capital of \$50,000 each. There are two well graded schools, upon whose rolls are the names of about 400 children. Five churches have been erected. The Masonic order has a lodge, also the Odd Fellows. A city hall has recently been built at a cost of \$3,500, also an opera house at a cost of almost \$11,000. Two hundred and seventy-five thousand bushels of wheat were shipped from here last season, besides a large quantity of other cereals, and about 400,000 pounds of hops. During the same time about 20,000 bushels of potatoes were raised.

The coming season, it is expected, will be one of the most prosperous this town has ever witnessed. The Independence National bank will erect a new two-story, brick building that will cost about \$12,000. A new school house is also to be built at a probable cost of \$20,000. A new saw mill is in course of construction that will be capable of cutting 30,000 feet of lumber per day. A new flour mill is contemplated which will be equipped with the most approved roller machinery, and will have a capacity of 100 barrels per day. The ties and rails will soon be on the ground for a motor line to connect this town with Monmouth, in which the state normal school is located, and which is distant two and one-half miles. This line will connect Independence with the narrow gauge line of the Oregonian Railway Co., which runs through nearly the whole of this county on its way from Portland to Airlie. A tile factory is soon to be erected, to utilize the large deposits of fine clay that are found adjacent to the town. An electric light and water works company has been organized, and it expects to begin work soon. Arrangements have been made to make 1,500,000 bricks this season. The two navigation companies that trade on the river between Portland and Corvallis intend erecting large wharves and warehouses at this place for the purpose of better handling the products that are shipped from here by way of the river. Besides these numerous improvements, a large number of others are in contemplation, such as the building of a \$4,000 to \$5,000 addition to the city hotel, and several fine residences, and, perhaps, two or three large business blocks. The town is favored by possessing a progressive board of trade, which is working incessantly to advance the city's welfare.

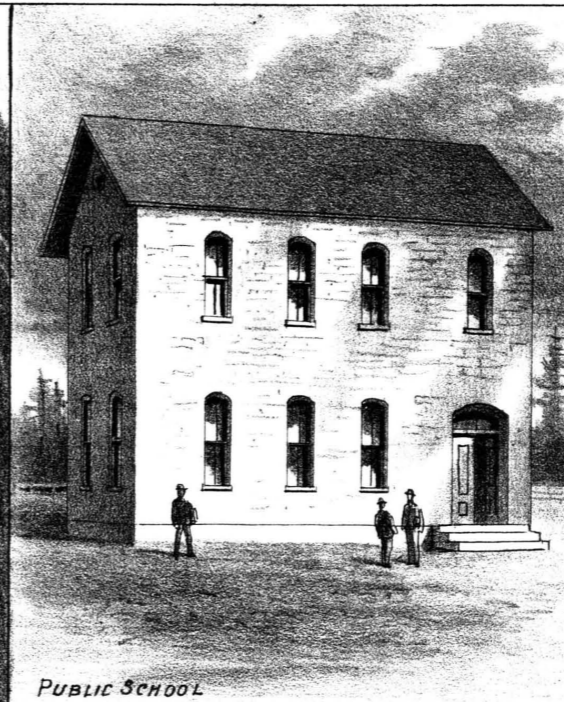
West Shore



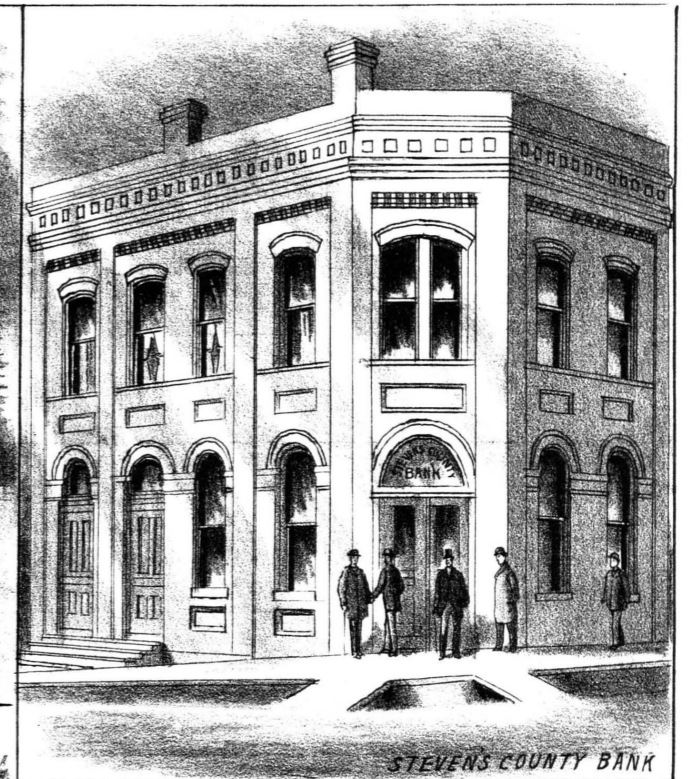
MEYER'S OPERA HOUSE



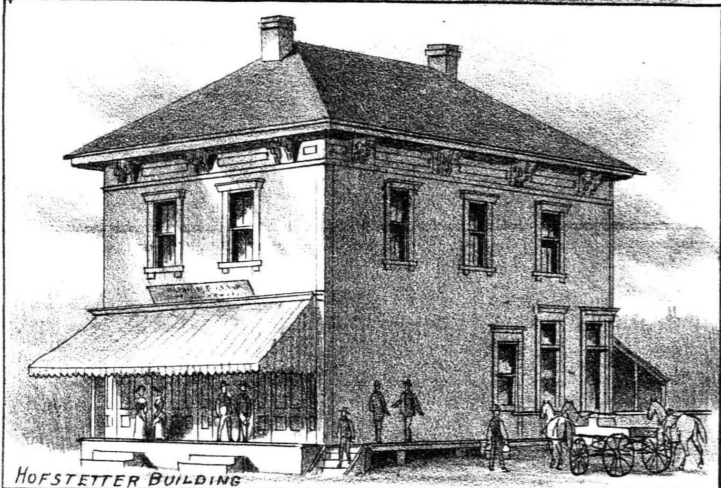
MEYERS FALLS



PUBLIC SCHOOL



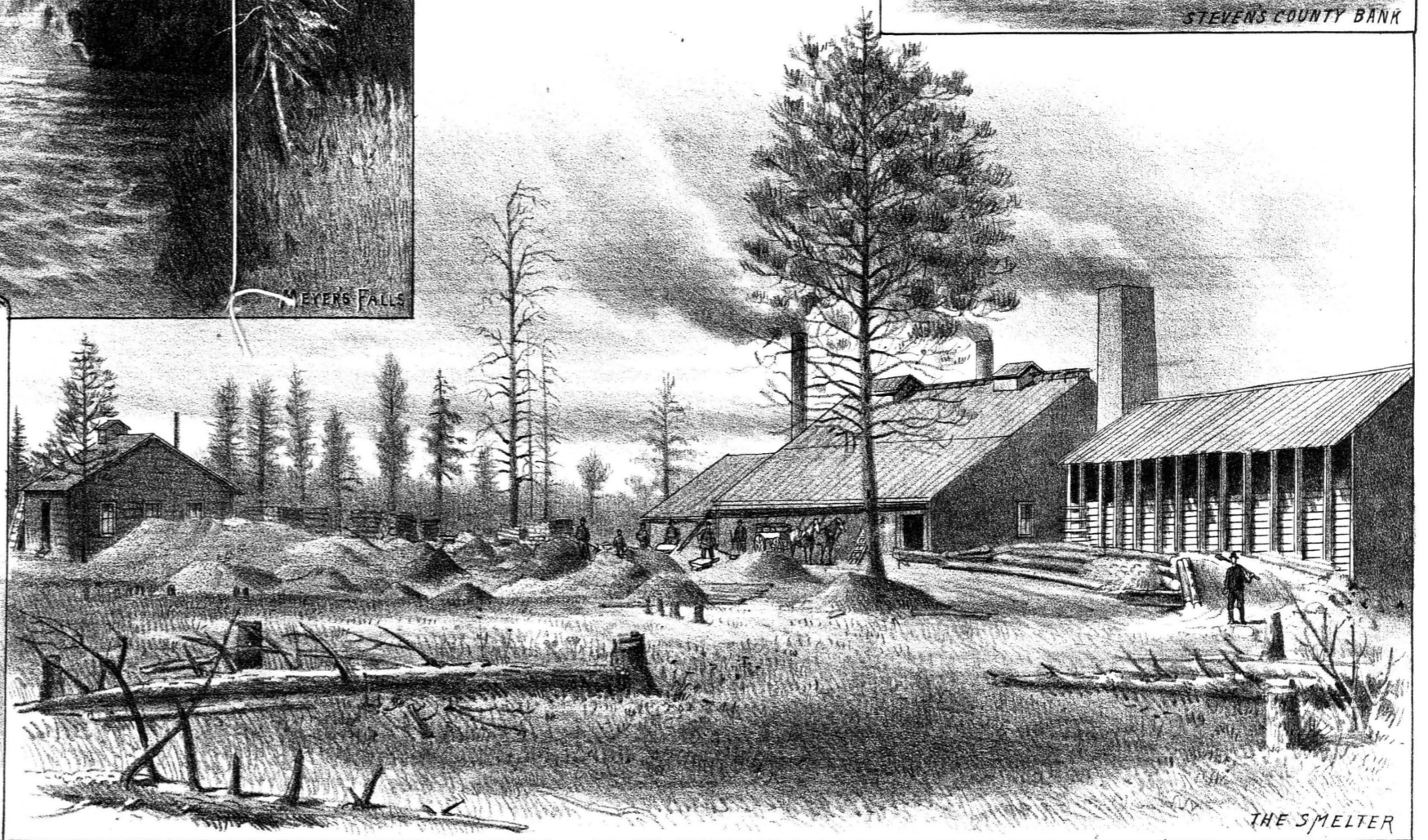
STEVENS COUNTY BANK



HOFSTETTER BUILDING



IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION - THE COLVILLE



THE SMELTER

Fact and Fancy for Women.

BY ELLA HIGGINSON.

ALONE.

It is a bitter thing to be alone—
 To be alone forever, day and night,
 With eyes that have not slept to watch the light
 Of dawn steal in; to hear the lonely moan
 Of waves you love, and dread their monotone;
 To feel that loved ones are so near you might
 Reach out and touch them—yet to shrink in fright
 And cry "Oh, God! I am alone—alone!"

How many watchers through the weary night
 Feel dragging moments throb themselves away!
 How many sleepless eyes watch for the light
 That ushers in another awful day!
 How many hearts and trembling, pale lips moan
 "Oh, God! it is so hard to live alone!"

There is a question that has been going the rounds for some time, and it has knocked at your door and at my door more than once. We meet it on every corner, too. It peeps at us from the home department of the Sunday paper; it glares at us from the columns of the big, sensational daily; it laughs and has a jolly good time, indeed—and even wins a smile from us—as it nestles in the humorous weekly; and it looks at us icily from the *North American Review*—as much as to say: "O, you may sneer at me, and make light of me, as you will, but now that I have been taken into these sacred precincts, I know I am of some importance!"

You and I, being of the modest ones of the earth, hesitate to admit it when it taps at our door. There are always so many who are so eager to answer, in their own way, all the new questions that come up, and we are quite satisfied that they should.

But—*is* marriage a failure?

The first—the very first—time the question confronted us, it was as if some one had violently torn aside the curtain that shut in the sanctity of our home, and looked in upon us with rude, curious eyes, was it not?

The next time we felt disgust and a little righteous anger that any one should trifle with a subject so sacred to women. These sensations were followed, in turn, by curiosity, and this by an unconquerable desire to read up both sides of the question. And, by and by, it came to pass that you and I found ourselves wondering why so many people—good people, people with strong, broad, clean minds—wrote on the question, and at the question, and all around the question, yet never gave it its death-blow by a good, vigorous, emphatic *No*.

Is marriage a failure?

You might ask, with equal reason, if love is a failure; if faith in our loved ones is a failure; if life itself is a failure!

Because now and then a man deceives the woman who loves him, or a woman breaks the heart of the man who loves her, was the question, "Is love a failure," ever asked? Is not love, to-day, as it always was, the purest and sweetest thing in life? Or, to be more practical, because one member of a family sins, does that make the whole family evil?

No. The great mistake is that we all go into marriage with blindness in our eyes; it is a wilful blindness, perhaps, but it is a very sweet one.

What lover does not think his sweetheart the one woman in the world? He puts her upon a pedestal of his own making, and holds her a little higher, a little better, a little purer, than all other women.

She is so sweet, so good and so true, and she has such perfect and tender faith in him that he grows to think himself the most faultless man on earth—and faith in ourselves begets faith in us in others.

Therefore, she looks up to him, loves him, and will see no fault in him, whereas his faults are really "thick as dust in vacant chambers." When older women kindly talk to her of the "thorns beneath the roses," of the "two bears," etc., of marriage, she smiles demurely, and says to herself, shrewdly: "O, let her talk—she don't know John. Her husband may need forbearance; he may stay out nights, and wax cross about his dinner, and swear about his buttons—but John—"

And she falls to dreaming of John's high ideas about men's duty to their wives, and all the sweet promises he has made her. So, they both walk into marriage with blinded eyes; and, presently, they pull away the rose petals, and behold! there are the thorns—sharp and ugly, and more cruel because of having been hidden so long.

Say what you will, the long engagement is the wise one. A dozen broken engagements are preferable to one miserable marriage. If the love and faith of either are not strong enough to last two or three years, then—before marriage—is the time to find it out.

Learn thoroughly and carefully your lover's habits and morals; if they are lax before marriage, they will be still more so when the honeymoon has waned—for honeymoons do wane, which is another disagreeable truth you might as well get used to at once. When John tells you that your honeymoon will be quite an extraordinary one and will last forever, don't you put any faith in it, because he doesn't know what he is talking about; but when a good man and a pure woman are wedded together, the honeymoon is welcome to wane, for the gentle trusting tenderness that takes its place is more desirable.

On the other hand, do not expect him to be perfect. Ask of him only that his morals are clean, his honor unblemished, his principles high; and, O, my dear girl, be sure that he is gentle hearted, that he is considerate of the old, and the poor, and the unfortunate, and that he speaks kindly to little children. When I hear a man say he neither drinks, swears, smokes nor chews, I am afraid of him; I am sure he has one fault somewhere which he dare not mention.

And let the lover study his sweetheart. Let him make sure she respects and obeys her parents' wishes; that her mind is not wild on dances and society nonsense. She may be a bit coquettish, she may be full of hearty, joyous fun and girlish pranks, but she must not be a trifter; she must not be fickle or deceitful; she must not be idle or extravagant. At the end of three years you will surely have learned each other's faults. If they are ones that you may overlook, and hope to soften by tenderness and forbearance, get married at once—and you will not find marriage a failure. But don't expect too much, mind you! Don't be exacting, or jealous, or suspicious. Don't complain of little things. And, above and beyond all things, don't let the jeweled dust from the rose petals blind you to the fact that thorns lurk behind them.

The women who demolished saloons and paralyzed not only the saloon keepers but the officers of the law, at Lathrop, Mo., recently, have not been censured, as they deserved to be, by the press generally. One of the leading illustrated papers, in

commenting on the deplorable outbreak, says: "Since American women have thus demonstrated what they can do * * * who shall say that women have not the right to vote?"

Why on earth women should cherish such bitter feelings generally toward the saloon keeper, I can not understand. I hold that the men who patronize saloons are no better than the men who sell liquors. That is putting it strongly, I know; but the fact is if men of prominence and influence and respectability did not countenance saloons, saloons would not live.

The law allows men to sell liquor and to keep saloons; then, your husband, or father, or brother, is a drunkard, why rage at the saloonkeeper?

I am not upholding saloons or drunkenness, but the idea seems so small and mean to me that women will not place the blame where it belongs—with the men who drink to excess and not with the men who have a lawful right to sell the liquor.

If a woman, knowingly, marries a drunkard, she should take the consequences and live her life out with him as best she may; but if he has led her to believe otherwise, or if, after marriage he becomes a drunkard, while she has been a true and faithful wife to him, she should refuse to live with him and the law should uphold her. No woman can remain the wife of a man who drinks until he becomes intoxicated—whether it is once a week, once a month, or once a year—and retain her self-respect and dignity. If this be his only fault, and if the offense is committed rarely, I would advise her to bear with him; to be patient and long-suffering; to use all her tender love and influence to save him, if possible. Nay, more! If he is invariably kind and affectionate to her, and makes a good husband in other ways, and if her love for him does not eat itself up in sorrow, let her stay with him until the end; for I believe there are men who would give their last cent to be able to control their craving for drink. But for the man who holds the heart and the happiness of a pure woman in his keeping, and who, while not caring for liquor in itself, yet has not the no I-won't-do-it quality that will enable him to gracefully refuse to drink with the friend who simply wishes to be "Hail! fellow, well met!" with him, I have no patience. While on the other hand, the woman who has good, sound sense and a husband who does not get drunk, will not object to his drinking *with moderation* at home, any more than she will object to his putting his feet upon the fender and filling the parlor with cigar smoke. Let your house belong to your husband, from the cellar to the drawing-room, and make his friends at home, and he will not care for saloons. If your callers don't fancy the scent of cigar smoke, let them stay away. I don't mean that you should make yourself a slave to his whims, if he should chance to be tyrannical; but that you should not scold because you find his gloves upon the center-table, his hat upon the piano, and his overcoat upon your favorite chair.

Of course if your husband is one of those moral cowards who cannot take one drink without desiring another, it would be as well for you not to have a side-board—indeed, I may say, it would be as well for you not to be on the earth at all. Far better a little nook down in a quiet church yard, with sunshine and violets above you, than marriage with such a man!

But—to go back to the women in old Missouri—don't imagine that there is any happiness in forcing a man to do anything, especially by violence. It is wrong for the press of America to uphold those women; even to be lenient in their comments on that action. It is setting a bad example to young girls who are longing to become famous in some way, and who do not know the difference between notoriety and fame. To do something startling; something that the newspapers will take up and commend—that is their idea. Those Missouri women

will probably have all the notoriety they desire before the law is through with them. Violence, rage, and passion are disgusting in men; but in women they are abominable. Originality is all very well and refreshing in its way; but do not sacrifice sense, decency—and, above all, sweet womanliness—for the sake of being original.

The March number of *Drake's Magazine* contains a beautiful frontispiece. It was evidently suggested by the tender sonnet of which the last line is, "But God—He giveth his beloved sleep." It represents a young and sad-looking man, sitting under a tree by the grave of his wife; on one arm he holds a little, sleeping child; from his hand an open book is half falling away; forgetful of the child, the book, everything—with only a keen, suffering remembrance of the past in his eyes—he is looking at the grave. It is a beautiful grave, simply marked, as a grave should be, but there are shrubs and vines about it, and a potted geranium at the head. There are no ostentations shown about it—only sunshine and birds and the undying affection for the dead which God gives to some men. Looking at it, you feel that it is the Sabbath day, and that he has come here to be away from the noisy world—to be alone once more with her. You can see the sunlight flickering through the leaves; hear the soft chiming of the river near by, the drowsy humming of the bees, the sweet choir of the birds—yes, you can smell the violets that he has planted at her grave because she loved them. I don't know whether the drawing is well executed or not; and I don't care. I only know that one turns away from it with a better, truer feeling and with wet eyes, as one somehow feels purer after the touch of a little child's lips. It is drawn by F. C. Drake, and—to me, at least—it is worth more than the "Angelus."

It is right that Chicago should have the World's Fair. The great west deserves more recognition than she receives. When people come to Oregon and Washington, even in these days, bringing silver forks and napkin rings in their "pock-ts," because they think such things can not be bought here, it is time that they found out the truth. If visitors from abroad come as far as Chicago, they will travel all through the west, and have a better idea of us—yes, and a better opinion, too—than they ever before had. Chicago may not be so refined, or so cultured, as New York; but she has a mighty heart throbbing within her, and I believe it is in the right place. Talk about broadening women's minds, though! Why not form societies for the broadening and enlarging of men's minds? They certainly need it when a question of such vital importance to America as the World's Fair cannot be settled without all the little petty jealousies, bickerings and spites which are usually attributed to women only.

The other day a roughly dressed man was coiling some ropes on the pavement in front of a hardware store. A lady was passing, and, as the man drew his arm backward with a strong, swift movement, his brawny elbow struck her so violently that she barely saved herself from falling. It was really enough to provoke the indignation of a saint; not only was the situation extremely embarrassing for the lady, but she was, also, dressed for calling, and her card case was flung from her hand and her bonnet was disarranged. Nevertheless, the instant she had recovered her equilibrium and her breath, she turned to the bewildered and shame-faced man with the sweetest smile I have ever seen on woman's lips.

"It doesn't matter," she said kindly. "Don't feel badly about it. It doesn't matter—it is of no consequence at all."

When one's courtesy will stand a test like that, you may know it is genuine gold—not brass touched up with gilt.

The Light Side of Life

By Lee Fairchild,

INNOCENT INGRATITUDE.

A little two-year-old boy went to the grocery store with his mother. While there the proprietor gave the little fellow an apple. "What do you say to the gentleman when he gives you an apple?" asked the grateful mother. The little fellow hesitated a moment, then reaching the apple up to the giver, said, "Peel it."

THE REASON.

ASSOCIATE EDITOR (to editor-in-chief)—Mr. Modest refused to give me notes concerning himself.

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF—Here's a larger tablet. Go back and see him with this in your hand.

FOUR LINES TO THE FOUR HUNDRED.

'Tis hinted we are the elect;
Sure, heaven is our earthly lot!
Our memories are quite select,
Since our ancestors we've forgot.

AN ILLUSION.

"Mamma, who was that pale, sickly looking man who just went by?"

"I didn't see him; but from what you say, I reckon it was the gentleman who teaches there's nothing the matter with people and offers to cure everybody."

POINTED.

EDITOR (to contributor)—There seems to be something left out of this squib.

CONTRIBUTOR—What is it?

EDITOR—The point.

A LOGICAL INFERENCE.

It is alleged that when Dr. Lorimer made the virulent attack upon Catholicism he was under the influence of quinine, as that is quite a bitter medicine.

STOOD UP FOR HIM.

"Say, Mr. Trueman, a couple of gentlemen said some things concerning you last evening that made me wish myself deaf, and, being on my feet, I stood up for you."

AN EVEN TRADE.

Two men have just swapped wives in Nebraska. Though it were an even trade the gentlemen may conclude they each got something to boot.

A question for college debating societies: "Shall the minority live?"

A friend sends us the following story which may be a little gray with the frost of time, though we do not recall seeing it in print. We insert it, anyhow, with the thought that "there's nothing new under the sun:"

A young gentleman and a young lady were attending a wedding—their own wedding, by the way. After the ceremony was over, the groom, in a business-like manner, asked the minister for a statement of account. The parson told him the law allowed him three dollars. The happy groom said, in a generous tone of voice, handing him a fifty-cent piece: "This, with what the law allows you, will make it three dollars and a half."

A MAN WITH SOME FEELING.

"Here let that dog be—I'll teach you to be kind to animals!" said the kind-hearted father as he knocked his ten-year-old boy down.

TRUE.

IRRITATED HUSBAND—Say, what is that child crying about?
IRONIC WIFE—That—child—is—crying—about—the—house!

A sponge eight feet in circumference is on exhibition in a store in New York.—*Exchange.*

This is only going us two feet better, since we've a number of six-foot sponges on exhibition in Portland.

Truly, the lion and the lamb have lain down together, the latter inside the former. But which is which is one of those things which no fellow can find out.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Probably because "which" is on the inside.

"What information do you wish?" asked the man of the reporter.

"Had I known I would not be seeking an interview with you," replied the reporter, and left the room by special request.

The calculations show that as between heaven and hell the latter exceeds the former as to the number of its inhabitants. If this be true the "minority" will be all right hereafter.

A man has no right to make money unless he have the bettering of the world at heart; and he must not have too queer notions about bettering the world, either.

Kate Field doesn't seem to understand why "some of our congressmen sit on their spines." They are thus given an opportunity to "get their backs up."

In an eastern city a young physician has not been very successful, and, therefore, has lost his patience. He was, probably, just *practising*.

BY OUR CONTRIBUTORS

If the present rapidity of growth is maintained Seattle will reach the hundred thousand point before another year has passed,—*Seattle Journal*.

Undoubtedly, dear *Journal*, but which do you mean, population or miles square?



“Awtha, deah boy, you’re going it rathaw stwong, I fahncy. Yes, I know, Chawley; but I pwoposed to Miss Quiz lawst night, you know, and she said I’d bettah waise a mustache first. I’ve heard soda is good to waise things, you know.”

Tacoma’s fast train—George Francis.

MRS. HARDUP—John, just see the new suit I got at Fitem’s to-day.

MR. HARDUP (who never pays for anything)—Well, I suppose I’ll have a new one, too.

LINES TO OLLIE.

Oh, Ollie, little Ollie!
 With the black and beady eyes,
 To love thee is mere folly,
 Thou wilt mock my sickly sighs.
 Gay Ollie, merry Ollie!
 With thy laughter bubbling o’er,
 Thou hast chased my melancholy,
 Like a black dog, out of door.
 Vain Ollie, shallow Ollie!
 Can I love thee when I know
 That for some insipid Cholly
 Thy love plant will spring and glow?
 Oh, Ollie, foolish Ollie!
 Thy non-comprehending stare,
 With thy head aside like polly,
 Speaks thee weak as thou art fair.
 Still, Ollie, charming Ollie!
 Thou hast stol’n my heart as fee
 For a kiss stol’n ’neath the holly;
 Cruel, give it back to me.

IDA WHITTIER.

Brother Wanamaker’s new stamp put in an appearance a few days ago, and as I wanted to send a letter east I purchased one. As the letter was a big one, and as the stamp was small and thin and was already red in the face from its exertions in trying to fill the position vacated by its predecessor, I was somewhat afraid to try it; but I was assured that this one was amply able to carry the letter, even to the dead letter office, where nearly all the mail goes now-a-days. I gave it a trial, and have since learned that the little red thing has more influence than I gave it credit for, and that not only did the letter reach its destination but that the letter itself was read when it got there.

A teacher in the LaGrande school was telling her pupils about some mummies having been recently exhumed in Egypt, when a stupid girl raised her hand and said: “Please, Ma’am, were they dead?” She is still wondering why it was the class smiled.

He plead he loved her so,
 And begged her not to go;
 She laughed and shook her pretty head
 And with a pouting lip she said:
 “I must, dear sir; for know
 I have another—so
 Good-bye!” V.



“OVER THE HILLS TO THE POORHOUSE.”

ETHEL—Who is that poor old man, papa?

PAPA—Why, that’s Foolsby, who deeded his property to his children so there would be no quarrel over his will.

A few years since the quartermaster at Fort Sherman had a well dug near the outlet of Cœur d'Alene lake. The well was sunk to a depth of ninety-five feet, and, strange to say, got dryer as depth was attained—commencing with sand at the surface, which gradually changed to gravel, and finally to coarse boulders. As no water was obtained, the officers concluded to utilize the well as a reservoir for cooling the water used in the garrison. The water of the lake was let into the well, and disappeared faster than it could be run in, until the timbers were washed loose and the whole thing caved in, the fine silt and sand of the surface stopping the hole. The late Professor J. E. Clayton becoming aware of these facts, spent much time and money in scientific research to determine conclusively what became of the water. After a thorough geological investigation the professor traced the old subterranean channel that was once the dividing line between the lava beds to the west and the granite to the east from this place to a point on Snake river near Lewiston. Here immense springs emerge, which only flow during extremely high water in Cœur d'Alene lake, when the flats near the garrison are overflowed. To ascertain definitely the truth of his scientific deductions, the professor watched the overflowed banks with the water everywhere sinking in pools through the sand, and taking samples of the water, subjected them to a thorough chemical and microscopic analysis. He also obtained samples from the springs near Lewiston, and by comparing the analyses found they contained the same percentage of alum sulphate, carbonate of magnesia and some traces of lead, sulphur and iron, while the microscopical examination proved the identity of the water beyond doubt. Each drop contained the same germs and the same bacteria, thus demonstrating one of the greatest geological facts of modern times—the fact that long before Spokane falls or the Spokane river had an existence, the waters of the St. Joe, St. Mary's and Cœur d'Alene rivers were flowing through this loose bed of rocks until, by the gradual accumulation of silt, they built for themselves a bed, and the waters rising forced themselves through the present course known as Spokane river.—*Cœur d'Alene Times*.

The development work in the region about Clarke's Fork, Northern Idaho, is bearing very satisfactory fruit. Selected specimens have yielded from 600 to 800 ounces of silver, while many claims on the croppings show an average of from forty to sixty ounces in silver, fifty per cent. lead, and from five to seven dollars in gold. The mines are the most valuable, inasmuch as they are located within three miles of the Northern Pacific railroad track. The facilities for working the mines are good, and work will begin with vigor this spring. The Cabinet district is about seventy-five miles east of Rathdrum, on the Northern Pacific railroad. Late last fall the prospectors discovered rich float in the mountains near Cabinet, and at once proceeded to hunt up the great mother lode which they felt confident existed in that region. About thirty-five claims were located, and since then the development work has demonstrated the fact that there is an immense lead of high grade—as some express it, "a veritable mountain of ore." This district is destined in the near future to make a wonderful showing of the precious metals. One specially pleasant feature about the ore is the fact that it carries more or less of gold. A brilliant future is in store for the mineral region around Cabinet, and this spring will see great activity in the mines.

The Silver Dump silver mine, in Kittitas county, Washington, is turning out some very rich ore. The principal vein is clearly traceable 600 feet and extends much farther, but is

capped. In width it measures four feet, six inches, eighteen inches of which is white galena. A shaft to extend over 100 feet is now being sunk on the property, and machinery for working the ore will soon be in readiness. The branch line of the Northern Pacific railroad extending into the Cle Elum district will be built up to the mine this spring. The ore assays \$122.50 in silver and sixty-five per cent. lead to the ton. The company has a capital stock of \$500,000. President Gooding says that the Cle Elum district is one of the richest he ever visited. Gold, silver, grey copper, and iron are found in most prolific quantities. He predicts that the wealth yielded by these deposits will be enormous.

There is not likely to be much hesitancy about occupying the portion of the Cœur d'Alene Indian reservation, in Northern Idaho, soon to be thrown open under the treaty recently concluded with the Indians. It is announced that the land is rich in minerals, one miner stating positively that he has discovered a valuable silver lode that he would locate upon as soon as it would be lawful. Others state that they know of rich silver lodes and iron veins within three miles of Post Falls but they will not, of course, disclose the location of their discoveries. There is also an extensive bed of fire clay on that tract. The reservation has excellent farming land, good timber, and now that mineral is known to exist there its previous attractions are considerably enhanced.

Congress has granted right of way through the Nez Perce Indian reservation, in Idaho, to the Spokane & Palouse railway, a branch of the Northern Pacific diverging from the main line at Marshall junction, near Spokane Falls. This means an extension of that road to Lewiston, Idaho. A committee of representative business men from that city last week had a conference on this subject with Northern Pacific officials at Spokane Falls. The committee was advised to secure the right of way and then make a definite proposition to the railroad company, and was given to understand that it would be received with favor and that the road would doubtless be built there this year. Spokane Falls is interested in the enterprise and will assist in bringing about the desired result.

Plans are in progress for the erection of four brick school houses in Spokane Falls this season, each to cost \$15,000. Each building will have eight rooms and be well furnished in every particular. The school board has also definitely decided to erect a high school building this year at a cost of \$75,000. These additional school facilities will afford ample accommodation for the education of the children of the city in the public schools. Of course provisions are made for a large increase in the school population during the current year. The public school system of Spokane the citizens are justly proud of, and there is no inclination to be niggardly in providing means for its support.

Right of way has been granted the Spokane Falls & Northern railway to construct a road across the Colville Indian reservation, Northern Washington. The road will probably cross the Columbia at Kettle falls, where the stream may be bridged with comparative ease, and will then follow up Kettle river to Grand prairie, in British Columbia, on its way to the sea coast. Work will be actively prosecuted this year.

The franchise for a street railway has been granted by the city council of Sprague, Washington. The work is expected to be done this year.

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So important have the fruit interests of Oregon and Washington become that the question of the best kind of trees to plant has assumed special interest. Experience has shown that certain varieties yield the best results; also that native grown stock is the best, as it has been grown here under the same climatic conditions it will experience. The man who has given this subject the most attention is J. H. Settlemier, proprietor of the large nursery at Woodburn, Oregon. Having watched closely the development of the fruit industry, he has prepared an enormous stock of those varieties that are in the greatest demand and can fill orders for native grown trees in any quantity. He also has a large stock of trees and shrubs of an infinite variety. The fruit grower will find the Woodburn nursery his best source of supply.

The egg season is now at its height and those who want to raise good chickens should place their orders with a responsible dealer at once. J. M. Garrison, Forest Grove, Or., has the most complete hennery in the northwest and makes a specialty of supplying all the choice strains of chickens.

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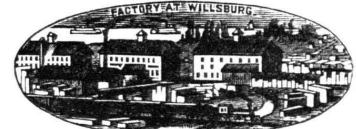
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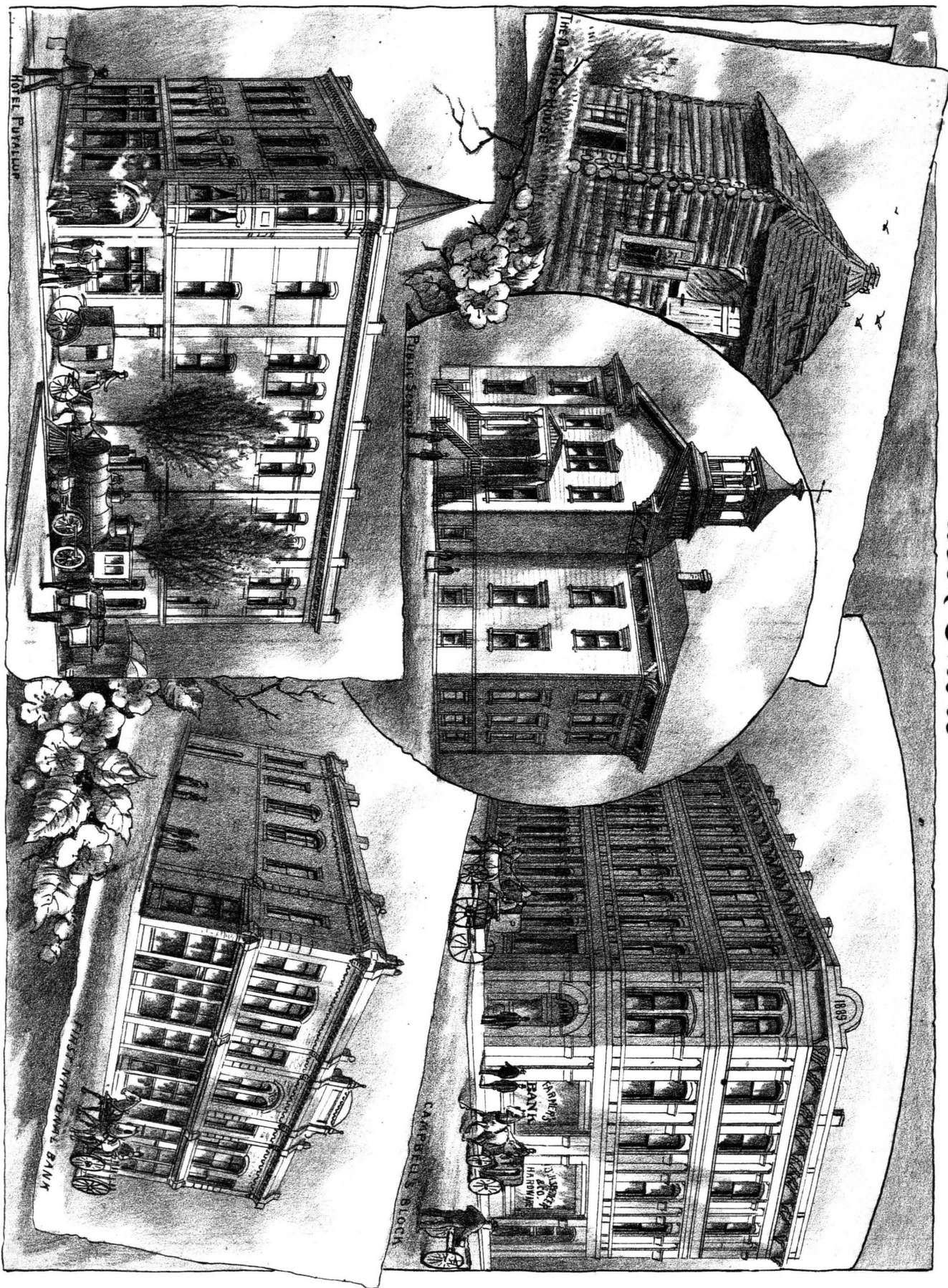
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