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1905



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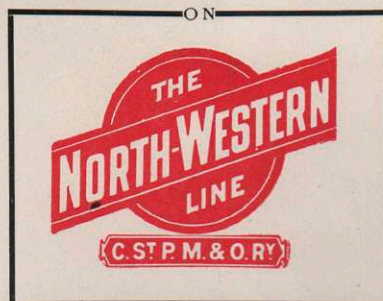
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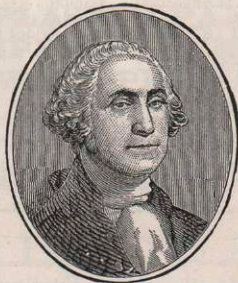
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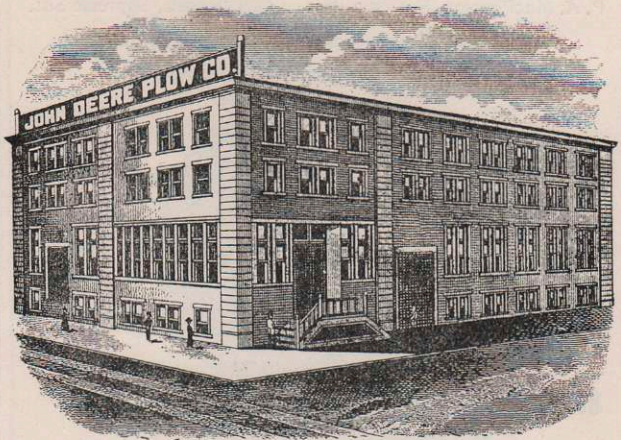
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LEWIS AND CLARK JOURNAL

April, 1904

CONTENTS

Vol. 1 No. 4

	Page.		Page.
BAYOU OF THE COLUMBIA IN THE SUBURBS OF PORTLAND— (Frontispiece)	4	W. D. FENTON, A. H. DEVERS, J. C. AINSWORTH—(Portraits)	10
NOTE AND COMMENT	5	THE OLD OREGON COUNTRY II—(Illustrated)—James B. Meikle, Secretary Seattle Chamber of Commerce	11
FOREIGN PARTICIPATION IN THE LEWIS AND CLARK CENTENNIAL— (Portrait)—Theodore Hardee, St. Louis Representative and Assistant Secretary of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition	6	THE FIRST TO CROSS THE CONTINENT	14
ENTRANCE TO EXPOSITION—(Illustrated)	7	FRUIT GROWING IN THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST—(Illustrated)— Rinaldo M. Hall	15
BRIDGE OF PLEASURE—(Illustrated)	8	ARIZONA AT THE LEWIS AND CLARK CENTENNIAL—Governor Alexander O. Brodie	20
INFORMATION FOR EXHIBITORS	9	EASTERN OREGON COUNTIES—(Illustrated)	21
AMERICAN MINING CONGRESS	9	WHERE ROLLS THE OREGON—(Poem)—William C. Morrison ..	23

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Bayou of the Columbia River in the Suburbs of Portland



SIX YOKE OF OXEN EMERGING FROM A LOGGING TUNNEL

Vol. I

PORTLAND, OREGON, APRIL, 1904

No. 4

OFFICIAL BULLETIN OF THE LEWIS AND CLARK FAIR
ISSUED MONTHLY BY

The Lewis and Clark Publishing Company

McKay Building, Portland, Oregon

J. D. M. ABBOTT, President

C. BEN RIESLAND, Secretary

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ADVERTISING RATES ON APPLICATION

WILLIS S. DUNIWAY, Editor GERTRUDE METCALFE, Associate Editor

The Lewis and Clark Journal will be issued each calendar month.
It will spare no endeavor to furnish information about the
forthcoming Exposition, the Pacific Coast and the
Orient. Letters and facts relating to
its purposes are invited

The request has been preferred to make June 15th
Oregon Day at the St. Louis Exposition.

Plans for accommodating the throngs of visitors that will come to Portland in 1905 are rapidly materializing. Architectural drawings have been completed for a luxurious hotel to cost \$500,000, a twelve-story structure to be situated in the heart of the business section. After thoroughly canvassing the field in San Francisco, Seattle and other Coast cities, New York and Chicago capitalists decided that Portland offered the most inviting prospect. If suitable offers for sale of land are forthcoming it is expected that the work of excavating will be commenced before June 1st, so that the hotel may be opened in May, 1905. Among other large projects may be mentioned three commodious apartment houses thoroughly modern in equipment, centrally located, work on which will begin immediately.

The question of an appropriation for the Lewis and Clark Fair that has been before the people of the United States since the opening of the present Congress is now on the verge of decision. The indications that the generous spirit and emphatic favor which characterized the Senate's attitude toward us may be outweighed by an over-rigid sense of economy in the House will soon be either nullified or verified. Representative Williamson on March 1 made his maiden speech in the House in favor of the bill, and this was followed by arguments from Congressman Hermann, whose long experience in Washington affairs enables him to render invaluable service. Meanwhile the Oregon delegation has been sup-

ported during the past month by President H. W. Scott, who made a second trip across the continent from Portland for this purpose, accompanied by Whitney L. Boise and Oscar Huber, Director of Works, armed with plans and specifications and an imposing array of figures.

As a republic whose basic principle of fair play to every man is constantly being held up for the emulation and envy of all the governments of the world, it would be notoriously unjust to grant an appropriation of several millions to the St. Louis Fair and dole out a pittance of less than half a million to the Pacific Coast. In commercial importance the two great events commemorated are possibly on a par; but in pure heroism and patriotism the Lewis and Clark Centennial celebrates a glorious and daring exploit that can hardly be placed on the same level with an act of diplomatic craft and good statesmanship.

As a means of dispensing official information concerning the 1905 Fair the Lewis and Clark Journal is sent out regularly each month by Henry Reed, Director of Exploitation, to the President of the United States and all the members of his Cabinet, the chiefs of all the departments of the United States Government at Washington, D. C., the chairmen of all the important committees of the Senate and House of Representatives, all the ambassadors and ministers from foreign courts to the United States, the leading foreign consuls of the United States, the passenger and traffic managers of all the great railroads, the presidents of these railroads, all the Lewis and Clark Commissioners in the various states, the Governors of the 45 states, all the officers and heads of departments in the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, all the leading exhibitors of the same when the St. Louis Fair opens, the important newspapers of the United States, the great libraries, the monthly magazines of good standing, the principal hotels in the large cities of America, the influential clubs, commercial, social, etc., the president and secretary of every important manufacturing association. In addition to this regular free list, large numbers of a certain issue are frequently sent out by the Fair Corporation to large conventions to meet some special purpose. Thus the February number was mailed to all the 900 members of the Traveling Passenger Agents' Association. In this way the general public from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and beyond, is kept fully informed regarding the progress of the Western World's Fair.

Foreign Participation

By THEODORE HARDEE
St. Louis Representative

Foreign participation in the Lewis and Clark Centennial will be governed largely by the part taken at St. Louis this year by the countries of the world. If the results achieved at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition are thoroughly satisfactory to the foreign nations, they will feel better inclined to transfer their exhibits as a whole or in part to Portland in 1905. There are over fifty countries participating in the St. Louis Exposition, at an aggregate expenditure of seven million dollars, nearly fifty per cent more than was spent for the same purpose at Chicago. Half of these countries are erecting special government pavilions on the World's Fair grounds at St. Louis. These buildings will be used merely as headquarters of the commissions for the different countries and as a place of meeting for the people of the several nationalities represented. No exhibits entered for competition will be allowed in these buildings. A radical departure has been made from this rule at Portland, where exhibits will be allowed to be displayed in the government buildings and at the same time be entered for competition and award.

The prospect of securing for Portland the exhibits of foreign countries represented at St. Louis is quite encouraging at present; however, no very active measures can be taken now to arrange matters definitely in this respect, because of the fact that all the foreign commissioners at St. Louis are busily occupied in installing their displays and in other incidental duties.

Since my connection with the Lewis and Clark Centennial August 1, 1903, I have been diligently laying the foundation for the consummation of our hopes in the direction of foreign participation. It has been my privilege, as assistant to the Secretary of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, to be thrown into constant contact with the commissioners from foreign countries, because of the fact that the Secretary of the Exposition is also the Director of Exploitation, and my duties are chiefly to relieve him of a large part of that class of work. Realizing that until the formal invitation of the Centennial management to foreign governments to take part at Portland was actually extended and delivered, it would be impossible to obtain any definite assurance of participation, I concluded the best policy was to make a preliminary campaign by enlightening and interesting the commissioners and others in the plan and scope of the Centennial.

With this object in view, I have assiduously cultivated their acquaintance as fast as they have arrived in St. Louis, and now have the promises of all those who are here that they will give due consideration to my repre-

sentations as soon as they are properly installed and settled at the World's Fair. As developments permit, I shall follow up the matter vigorously with them, because, in my opinion, the foreign offices in their respective capitals will request the opinion of the commissioners on the advisability of being represented at Portland, and the question of participation there will be determined largely by their recommendations as to the extra expense to be entailed in transporting, installing and maintaining such displays as they may contemplate sending to Portland.

In December and January last, I visited the Ambassadors and Ministers in Washington from the principal nations, and also called upon the Consuls-Generals in New York City. I discussed the advantages of participation by their countries at Portland, and particularly emphasized the fact that inasmuch as there would be no cost of preparing and bringing the desired exhibits to the United States, the expense of taking part at Portland would be reduced to a minimum and would well compensate them for the slight extra financial outlay. These gentlemen, one and all, received me most cordially and listened attentively to what I had to say. They not only promised to notify their governments of the approaching formal invitation, which the State Department recently transmitted to their governments at the request of the Exposition officials at Portland, but they promised to commend me to their countries' commissioners at the World's Fair, and likewise assured me that they would take pleasure in enlightening and interesting as many of their countrymen as possible in the Portland enterprise.

After due consideration of the subject, I recommended to the Centennial management that instead of attempting to secure exhibits from all the countries represented at St. Louis this year, the results would be far more advantageous should I confine my efforts to a few of the most representative countries from each of the grand divisions of the world. The management concurred in this opinion, and I have therefore devoted my energies to the exploitation of such countries as Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy and Sweden, in Europe; Japan, China, Siam, India and Ceylon, in Asia; Egypt, in Africa; Mexico, Canada and Cuba, in North America; Argentine, Brazil, Peru and Chili, in South America; and Nicaragua and Panama, in Central America.

The commissioners of nearly all of these countries are now in St. Louis, and I am on very good terms with them. They have assured me of their friendly interest and co-operation in my efforts towards inducing their



THEODORE HARDEE.

governments and countrymen to be adequately represented at Portland next year.

In conclusion, I believe I am justified in stating that the Lewis and Clark Centennial will profit in the largest measure desirable through the enormous displays to be made at St. Louis this year by the countries of the world. Whether my labors will be rewarded by success in every instance, in the matter of inducing governmental participation by the various countries I am exploiting, I believe it is now too early to say. I feel warranted, how-

ever, in stating that if it is not possible to persuade such governments to take part at Portland, we can at least secure a worthy and profitable representation from among the private exhibitors at St. Louis from the different countries. In other words, if we cannot get them to participate as a government, we can at least secure sufficient characteristic representation through individuals of those nationalities. In this way, the Lewis and Clark Centennial is practically assured of a satisfactorily representative and comprehensive display from every important section of the civilized world.

Entrance to Fair Grounds

The first glance as one enters the Lewis and Clark Exposition will show a curving colonnade of white Ionic pillars through which pleasant glimpses may be caught of the surging holiday crowd, stately Spanish facades, grassy terraces, and the shining waters of the lake. Directly overhead is flashed the legend in letters of flame, "Westward the course of Empire takes its way." This colonnade comprises 18 double columns of classic design set 14 feet apart, the entire length of the peristyle being 275 feet. These fluted pillars are 20 feet in height and two feet in diameter. The entablature is in Free Renaissance terminating in a Spanish balustrade; the ceiling shows groined arches.

At one end of this white-pillared peristyle is the Administration Building, 40 by 145 feet. This is of ivory white staff with roof and hood of red Spanish tiles. The cornice running out to meet the roof shows the projecting rafters. About the two entrances, each of which is 14 feet wide, are groups of Ionic pilasters. Glass doors and sidelights give a generous allotment of sunlight to the big lobby within which is 24 by 28 feet, with columns supporting the story above. A grand stairway 12 feet wide occupies the center of the building. In addition to this lobby there are 16 rooms on the first floor and 19 on the second floor, furnishing accommodations for the Fair Directors and all those directly connected with the administration of the Exposition.

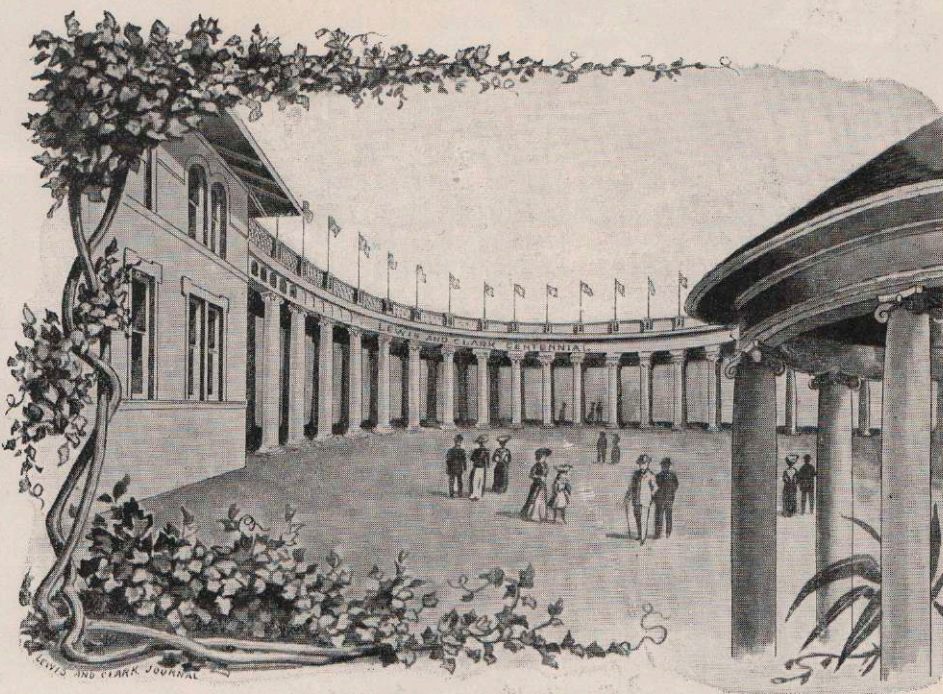
At the opposite end of the classic peristyle is the Fire Department, 50 by 70 feet, accommodating three fire engines with their accompanying hook and ladder trucks, hose carts, etc. In the rear are eight horse stalls with automatic doors and a hose tower for drying hose. This floor is entirely free of all supporting columns and other obstacles. Over the stalls is the hayloft, while at the other end of the building is a spiral stair-

way leading up to the sitting room, 25 by 50 feet, dormitory 32 by 50 feet, accommodating 16 men, the captain's room, 12 by 12, bath rooms, and other accessories. There are seven "slide poles" distributed at convenient intervals to allow hasty transit downward on the part of the firemen when an alarm is sounded, for going downstairs is entirely too slow a process of locomotion in emergencies of this kind.

The hose tower is 50 feet in height with ventilating louvres to allow the air to circulate freely. The equipment of this Fire Department will be as complete and perfect as modern science can make it, for Portland takes just pride in the unusual excellence of its City Fire Service.

The Public Comfort Building is about 40 feet away from the Fire Department. It is a one-story structure, 145 by 15 feet, with Spanish latticework under the cornices to allow free ventilation. On the side that faces the Fair Grounds are Ionic pilasters at intervals of 12 feet, supporting a roof of red Spanish tiles.

The entire cost of these entrance structures will be \$20,000.



Bridge of Pleasure

A favorite promenade for the gay crowds will be the Bridge of Pleasure connecting the island grove and Indian camping-ground with the mainland. This bridge will be a thousand feet long and fifty feet wide, with twin towers at either end. Mediæval shops of quaint design, no two of them alike, will lend a touch of picturesqueness to the scene, which will be foreign and fantastic in the extreme. Here the tradesman of the middle ages may be studied, and naive street scenes of the long ago will be reproduced with many bizarre and grotesque effects. There will be six blocks of these shops, each building having a frontage of 16 feet. As the average width of each concession is 12-15 feet, this will allow space for a 35-foot street, one side of this street being left open for the enjoyment of the enchanting river view.

The picturesque sky line will delight the eye of the artist, the diverse architectural styles of the little shops being planned with this point specially in view. Thatched roofs will be seen hobnobbing with roofs of Spanish tiles, steep Dutch gables, the timbered houses of Old England and the out-reaching Oriental work houses of Japan. The square-stepping

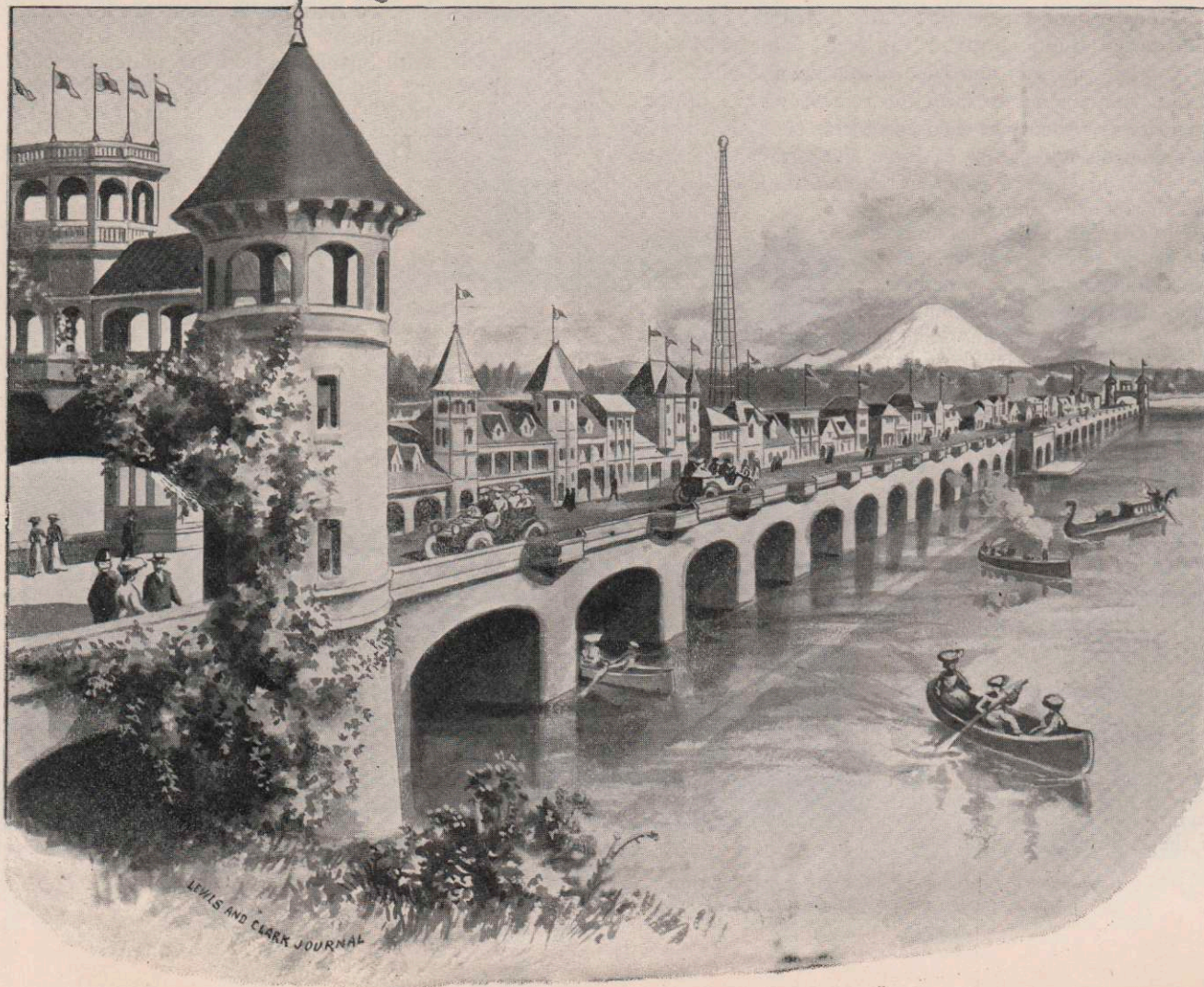
quaint massive half England and the roofs of lattice-gay with lanterns. Dutch gables will

be found alongside the antique stepping seen in the gables of old Belgian cities. There will be three-story shops with high, narrow Dutch windows, and one-story houses with oriels. From balconies bright with flowers, hanging baskets and sprawling vines the music of guitar and mediæval folk song will be wafted over the waters.

In the center of the bridge four stairways will carry visitors down to the boat-landings where one may take at pleasure a Venetian gondola, a naptha launch, or an Indian canoe. The lower portion of the bridge will be a series of supporting arches having a 30-foot span.

The two entrance towers at either end will be picturesque three-story structures with tiled roofs, open balconies with band-stand and winding stairways. The second story will probably be occupied by a cafe. The entire cost of the bridge will not exceed \$40,000.

Gifford Pinchot, Chief of the Bureau of Forestry at Washington, D. C., is greatly interested in having a creditable U. S. Government exhibit of forestry and irrigation at the Lewis and Clark Centennial. As the entire West is vitally concerned in these two subjects the beneficial results accruing from a comprehensive display made by the Forestry Bureau and Reclamation Service would be incalculable.



Information for Exhibitors

Portland, Oregon, March 10, 1904.

DEAR SIRs:

We beg to inform you that the floor plans for the various exhibition buildings are now being prepared for the assignment of space. You are most cordially invited to make an exhibit, and in order that there will be no confusion, will you kindly advise us whether it is your desire to make an exhibit, what will be the nature of your exhibit and how much floor or wall space you will require.

The Exposition corporation expresses the hope that all exhibits, as far as possible, be live, active operating plants, as they are more attractive to visitors and more remunerative to the exhibitor. The rules and regulations governing exhibits are now in the hands of the printers, a copy of which will be mailed to you at an early date.

Kindly give this matter your best attention and advise us of your conclusions. Yours very truly,

HENRY E. DOSCH,
Director of Exhibits.

The above letter, which explains itself, has been issued for the special benefit of the Pacific Coast industries, that they may be ready and occupy front seats, so to speak, at the Lewis and Clark Exposition.

The official classification and rules governing the Department of Exhibits have been compiled by the Director of Exhibits, Henry E. Dosch, and are now in the hands of the printer. These rules and regulations are for the guidance of the exhibitors in preparing, installing and caring for their exhibits during the life of our Exposition. Great care has been exercised in the classification to simplify and meet the conditions prevailing here, which no doubt will be appreciated by those for whom they are intended. The whole is divided into 16 departments—Education, Art, Liberal Art, Manufactures, Machinery, Electricity, Transportation, Agriculture, Horticulture, Forestry, Mines and Metallurgy, Fish and Game, Live Stock, Anthropology, Historical Display and Physical Culture—themselves divided into 113 groups and sub-divided into 540 classes.

One department which never had consideration at any of our former Expositions—that of Historical Display—will prove an interesting feature, not only to the hardy pioneers themselves, but to our visitors, who will enjoy seeing the primitive implements, printing presses, arms, utensils and paraphernalia used, showing the hardships endured by those who blazed the trail to the most glorious addition to the United States.

The regulations governing the occupation of space by exhibitors are divided into 30 paragraphs, sub-headed: Applications, Permits, Opening in Floors, Construction Levels, Platforms, Booths, Posts, Partitions, Machinery in motion, Railings, Counters and Table Cases, Show Cases, Covering Fabrics, Signs, Labels, Price Labels, Exhibitors' Agents, Arrival of Exhibits, Installation of Exhibits, Packing Cases, Power, Material for Active Exhibits, Photographs, Advertising Matter, Opening and Closing of Exhibit Palaces, Watchmen, Fires and Light,

Weaving Spaces, Employes of Exhibitors and Sale of Exhibits. The rule governing the installation of exhibits is a new one and reads: "During the time the buildings are open to the public the opening of cases, changing, moving or installation of exhibits will not be permitted. All such work must be done between the hours of 11 o'clock P. M. and 7 o'clock A. M." Mr. Dosch, Director of Exhibits, says that nothing caused more complaint at other Expositions than the hammering and noise incident to the installing of exhibits after the Exposition is once opened. This regulation therefore is made in the interest not only of visitors but also of those exhibitors whose exhibits are already installed, and no doubt will be appreciated by them.

AMERICAN MINING CONGRESS

Portland is making rapid strides in fame as a "Convention City." On August 22 of this year the American Mining Congress will open what in all probability will be the most important session in its entire history. The mining industry of the continent represented in this organization reaches the grand total annual production of \$1,250,000,000. This Congress will bring here the Napoleons of finance. Cabinet Ministers, the brainiest men in the United States Senate and House of Representatives, expert mining engineers, orators and writers of international reputation, millionaires and multi-millionaires without number will be in attendance. One day of the session will be devoted to the Lewis and Clark Fair, and certainly no better mode of advertising it could be devised.

At a mass meeting of citizens held March 21 in Portland to perfect plans for the fitting entertainment of these distinguished visitors, Vice-President Thomas Ewing of California, who had obtained the convention for Portland at the Dakota meeting in the face of great opposition, said:

"This convention will be the most critical one in the history of the Congress. Matters of the highest importance will be considered and acted upon. Every responsible mining man in the country will want to come, and an army of them will be here along with representatives of the Government, of transportation companies and financial concerns. It will do more to bring this city and state into prominence than a half million dollars spent in advertising. I know Oregon thoroughly. Her mineral resources have only been scratched. This state has more undeveloped mineral deposits than any similar area in the civilized world. You want capital to know the facts. My heart is set upon making this convention the greatest ever held, and I believe your people are public-spirited enough to justify my faith in them."

Among the questions that will be discussed at this convention will be the need of a Department of Mines and Mining at Washington, D. C., and the acquisition of a permanent home for the American Mining Congress.

W. D. Fenton

Hon. William D. Fenton, as a member of the Board of Directors of the Lewis and Clark Centennial, has been from the first an important factor in promoting the success of the great enterprise. As a corporation lawyer of marked ability and large experience he has brought into the work of this Exposition the business acumen, the progressive spirit controlled by soundness of judgment and conservatism, and the careful regard for legal technicalities that have characterized his own law practice.

Since 1865 his lot has been cast with Oregon. In that year he crossed the plains from Missouri, driving an ox team, although he was then but a boy of 12 years. Admitted to the bar in 1874, he entered upon a general practice in Yamhill County, but in 1891 moved to Portland, where he is now counsel for the Southern Pacific Company in Oregon, and other large corporations.

Elected to the first Board of Directors, he drew the bill that passed the Oregon Legislature of 1903 to appropriate \$450,000 for this Exposition. He also drafted the bill that the Hon. John H. Mitchell introduced into the Senate of the United

\$1500 was one of the first to be received. As a member of the original Executive Committee he had charge of the subscriptions and actively canvassed for funds. Elected to the first Board of Directors, January, 1902, he has given many evidences of progressive spirit and firm attachment to the cause.

J. C. Ainsworth

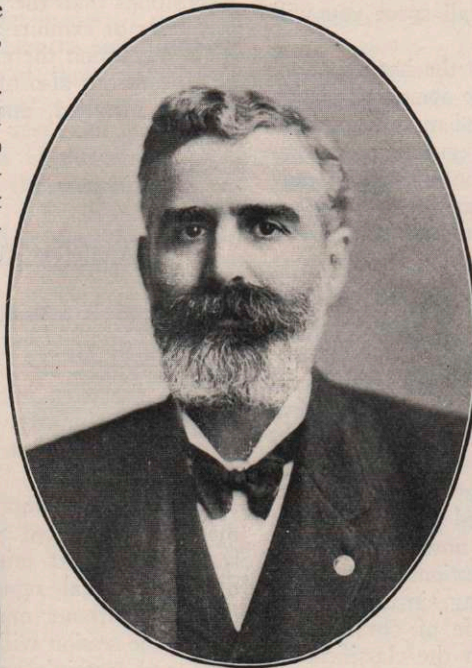
A native son of Oregon, J. C. Ainsworth was graduated from the University of California in 1891, receiving the degree of B. S. This was followed by a special course in electrical engineering, which earned for him in 1892 the degree of Master of Science. A year was spent in the Central Bank of Oakland, after which he came to Portland to accept the presidency of the Ainsworth National Bank, with a capital stock of \$100,000, a bank that had been founded by his father. In 1902 he consolidated the Ainsworth with the United States National Bank, under the name of the latter, with a capital stock of \$250,000, later increased to \$300,000. He was one of the incorporators and in 1902 became president of the Fidelity Trust Company, of Tacoma, Wash., having a capital stock of \$300,000.



A. H. DEVERS.

A. H. Devers

One of the "strong men" of the Exposition who has proved his loyalty to the cause from the beginning in most substantial fashion is A. H. Devers, of the firm of Closset & Devers, large manufacturers of coffees, spices, baking powders, etc. (wholesale). Mr. Devers has been in business in Portland for 20 years and is president of the Manufacturers' Association, member of the Board of Trustees of the Chamber of Commerce, and a valued and influential member of nearly every organization of commercial importance in Portland. He is a man of large public spirit, and immediately upon inception of the idea of a Lewis and Clark Exposition, put his shoulder to the wheel with a vigor and strength of purpose that did much to carry it on to success. Mr. Devers' contribution of



W. D. FENTON.

States asking for an appropriation of \$2,125,000 to commemorate fittingly the centennial anniversary of the great overland journey of Meriwether Lewis and William Clark.

As president of the Oregon Telephone & Telegraph Co., having a capitalization of \$500,000, and as assistant secretary and treasurer of the Pacific States Telephone Company, which has capital of \$15,000,000 and 150,000 subscribers, with lines extending from Mexico to Alaska, he has proved himself to possess financial ability of a high order. He is also treasurer of the Portland Railway Company, director of the Portland Hotel Company, Portland General Electric Company, Los Angeles & Redondo Railway Company, Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company, and has other business interests of magnitude. October 6, 1902, he was elected to the Board of Directors of the Lewis and Clark Centennial, to which he contributed personally \$1000, in addition to the \$1000 given by his bank, the Ainsworth National. Mr. Ainsworth is a man of quiet manner but genial personality, whose sound business sense has made him a power in the community.



J. C. AINSWORTH.

The Old Oregon Country

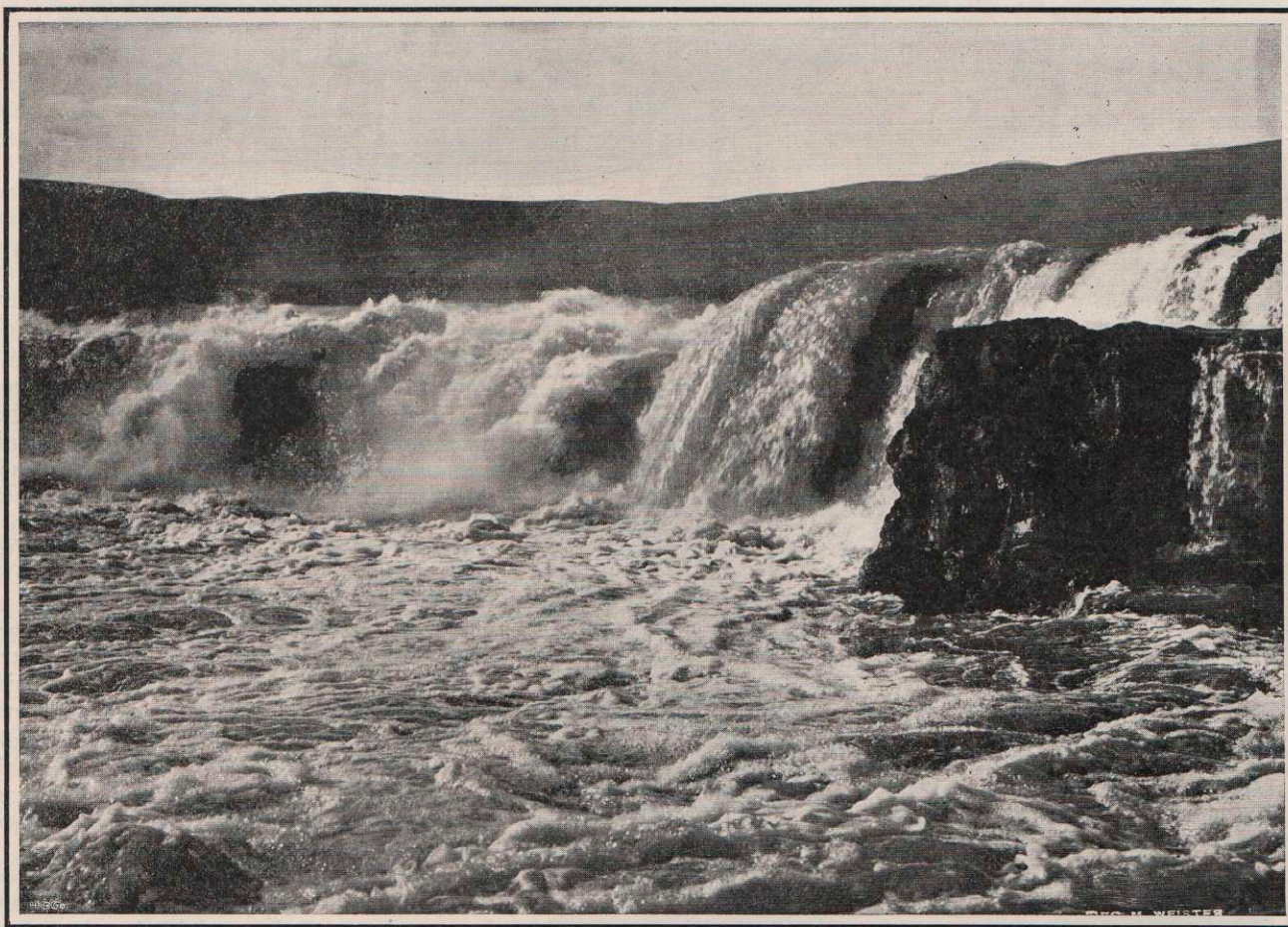
By JAMES B. MEIKLE

Secretary Seattle Chamber of Commerce

Washington, the most populous state of the Old Oregon Country, has a greater variety of resources than any like area in any part of the world. The annual product of its fisheries is worth more than that of Massachusetts. Its lumber mills produce more than twice as much lumber as the mills of Maine, and its shingle mills produce nearly one-half of the entire product of the United

about 1,800,000,000 feet, and there is enough of timber still standing to operate all the mills now running, at their present capacity, for more than a hundred years. The State of Oregon has a still more extensive area of timber lands, but has less development of the lumber industry.

The coal mines of Washington produce about 3,000,-



Celilo Falls of the Columbia River.

PHOTO WEISTER.

States. Its annual wheat crop is double that of all the New England States and New York combined. Its coal product is greater than that of all the North Atlantic States, with the exception of Pennsylvania, and its mines of precious metals are greater in value than those in all of the Atlantic Coast States. It produces all kinds of small grain and vegetables in prodigious quantities, and its fruits, produced in all sections of the state, are not excelled, either in quality or in the quantity produced per acre, in any part of the United States.

The amount of standing timber in the State of Washington was estimated by the United States Department of the Interior in the year 1902, at 195,000,000,000 feet. The annual output of the lumber mills of the state is

000 tons annually, and furnish the greater part of the fuel supply of the Pacific Coast. The coal fields cover an area of several thousand miles and the deposits are practically inexhaustible.

There are many extensive deposits of iron ore in the Northwest, especially in the State of Washington, but up to the present time, very little development work has been done. One iron furnace has been established at Irondale, about forty miles from Seattle, and a rolling-mill is now under construction at Seattle. The work already done has demonstrated the fact that the manufacture of iron can be carried on successfully on Puget Sound, and plans are now in progress to establish this industry on a large scale. With the development of this

industry and the other industries which depend upon it, Washington will become one of the great manufacturing states of the Union.

The product of the salmon fisheries of Puget Sound and the Columbia River is worth from \$7,000,000 to \$10,000,000 each year. In addition to the salmon, the fisheries produce large quantities of halibut, cod, smelt, herring, oysters, crabs and other valuable salt water fish, making this one of the great sources of wealth of the country.

General farming, dairying, grain farming and stock-raising are carried on quite extensively in the Northwest, and the raising of fruits is becoming one of the most profitable industries of the country.

Dairying and general agriculture are carried on in the western parts of Washington and Oregon, more extensively than in any other section. Owing to the warm, moist climate of the country lying west of the Cascade Mountains, nutritious grasses grow in great abundance nearly the whole of the year, afford-



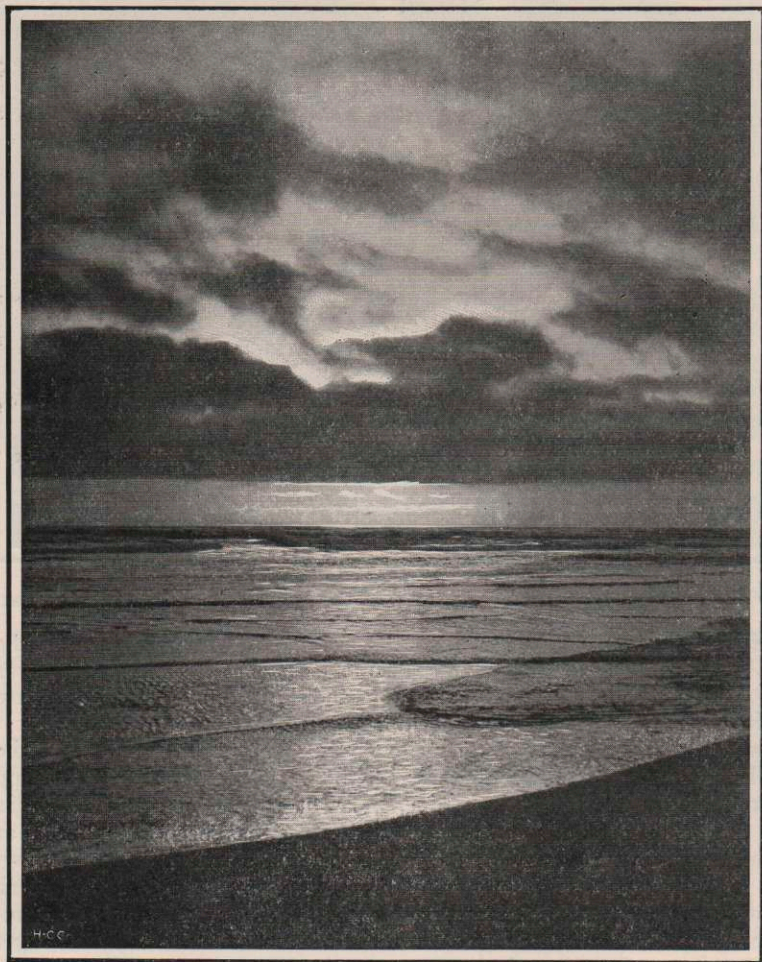
Herd of Elk, City Park.

ing most excellent pasturage, making the dairying business very profitable.

The great grazing pastures of the Northwest, lie in the Columbia basin on the east side of the Cascade Mountains. This section is known as the "Inland Empire." It includes Eastern Washington and Oregon and the western part of Idaho. The grazing lands lie upon the high volcanic plateaus and the sloping sides of the Cascade and Blue Mountains. The soil of the plateaus and the lower plains is of volcanic origin, rich, deep and of remarkable fertility. In this section the rainfall is light, but it is still sufficient to produce wonderful crops of wheat and other small grain, and in the lower lands, where irrigation has been inaugurated upon an extensive scale, the yield of grain, hay, vegetables and fruit is most astonishing.

The splendid climate and the ample supply of water for irrigation, make the Columbia basin a paradise for the small farmer, gardener and fruit-grower. The climate, pure, cool and bracing, gives a flavor, a color, a plumpness and a piquancy to fruits, vegetables and grain, which adds greatly to their value. Large areas are being reclaimed and put under cultivation every year, and there are yet millions of acres to be reclaimed.

With the exception of the Puget Sound basin and a narrow strip along the coast line, the whole of the Old Oregon Country is drained by the Columbia River and its tributaries. The Columbia is one of the most magnificent rivers in the world. Rising in the Rocky Mountains in the western part of Montana, flowing northward between the high mountain ranges of British Columbia to the 52d parallel, thence turning abruptly to the southward it flows through the beautiful Arrow Lakes, enters the State of Washington and gaining power from many tributaries flowing down from the mountains of British



Sunset of the Pacific.

Columbia, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, Nevada, Washington and Oregon, it forms a mighty flood of beautiful, clear water, which bursts through the Cascade Range in deep and rugged gorges, and then flows peacefully onward to the Pacific. It is navigable for ocean vessels to Portland, on the Willamette, more than a hundred miles from the sea. It is also navigable for river steamers over a great part of its course, and many of its tributaries are navigable for great distances.

The Puget Sound basin is in the northeasterly part of Western Washington. It lies between the Cascade Mountains on the east and the Olympic Mountains on the west, and includes all that part of the state in which the waters flow into Puget Sound, extending from Lewis County on the south to the national boundary on the north. It is the richest and most prosperous portion of the Northwest, being rich in timber, agricultural lands, minerals, fisheries, manufactures and commerce.

Puget Sound proper, as it is now known, includes all the waters of the great inland sea which extends easterly from the Strait of Juan de Fuca and southerly from the national boundary line to Olympia. The waters of the Sound are from sixty to one thousand feet in depth. The rise and fall of the tide is from nine to eighteen feet at different points. There are no sunken reefs or other dangerous obstructions to navigation, and vessels can safely enter the Sound at any and all times, and at all stages of tide. The coast line aggregates about 1600 miles in length, and owing to the fact that it is protected on every side by high mountain ranges, it forms a harbor in which all the vessels of the world might lie in safety.

In the waters of the Sound lie many beautiful and fertile islands. Two whole counties are made up of islands—Island and San Juan—and there are many other islands, large and small. With its clear waters, its verdant islands, its wooded shores and the lofty mountain ranges in the background, with their snowy summits piercing the sky, Puget Sound forms a scene of natural beauty which is truly magnificent.

With such resources awaiting development, the State of Washington and her sister states of the Old Oregon Country offer great attractions to the investor and home-builder.

Commercial Eloquence of Washington, 1903

Wheat crop, 1903, 20,000,000 bushels; value, \$15,000,000.

Other grains, 14,050,000 bushels; value, \$6,685,000.

Hay and forage product, \$9,000,000.

Fruit yield, \$6,000,000.

Hop crop, 34,964 bales; value, \$1,400,000.

Dairy and creamery product, \$6,000,000.

Aggregate value farm produce, \$56,835,000.

Lumber cut, 2,000,000,000 feet; value, \$20,000,000.

Shingle product, 7,000,000,000; value, \$11,000,000.

Products of forestry, \$35,000,000.

Salmon pack, 515,000 cases; \$2,575,000.

Total fisheries product, \$4,943,000.

Coal mined, 3,125,000 tons; value, \$10,150,000.

Farm, forest, fish and mine products, \$106,928,000.

Flour manufacture, 3,000,000 barrels; value, \$10,000,000.

Lumber exports, foreign, 251,378,000 feet. Coastwise lumber shipments, 450,000,000 feet.

Rail shipments East, 663,728,000 feet.

Shingle shipments by rail, 6,169,320,000.

Lumber and shingles shipped, 82,000 cars.

Flour exports, 2,000,832 barrels, \$6,670,580.

Wheat shipments, foreign, 4,941,114 bushels.

Foreign exports, 1903, total \$28,138,735.

Direct foreign imports, \$12,264,659.

Foreign commerce, 1903, \$40,403,394; 1893, \$5,939,787.

Vessels entered, foreign, 1933; tonnage, 1,348,898.

Clearances, foreign, 2068; tonnage, 1,333,386.

Customs receipts, \$1,044,344.

Population of Washington, 759,867.

Population, 1900, 518,103; 1880, 75,116.

Railways in state, 3780 miles.

Lands assessed, 17,461,758 acres; \$85,002,809.

Improvements on 3,116,830 acres, \$11,056,337.

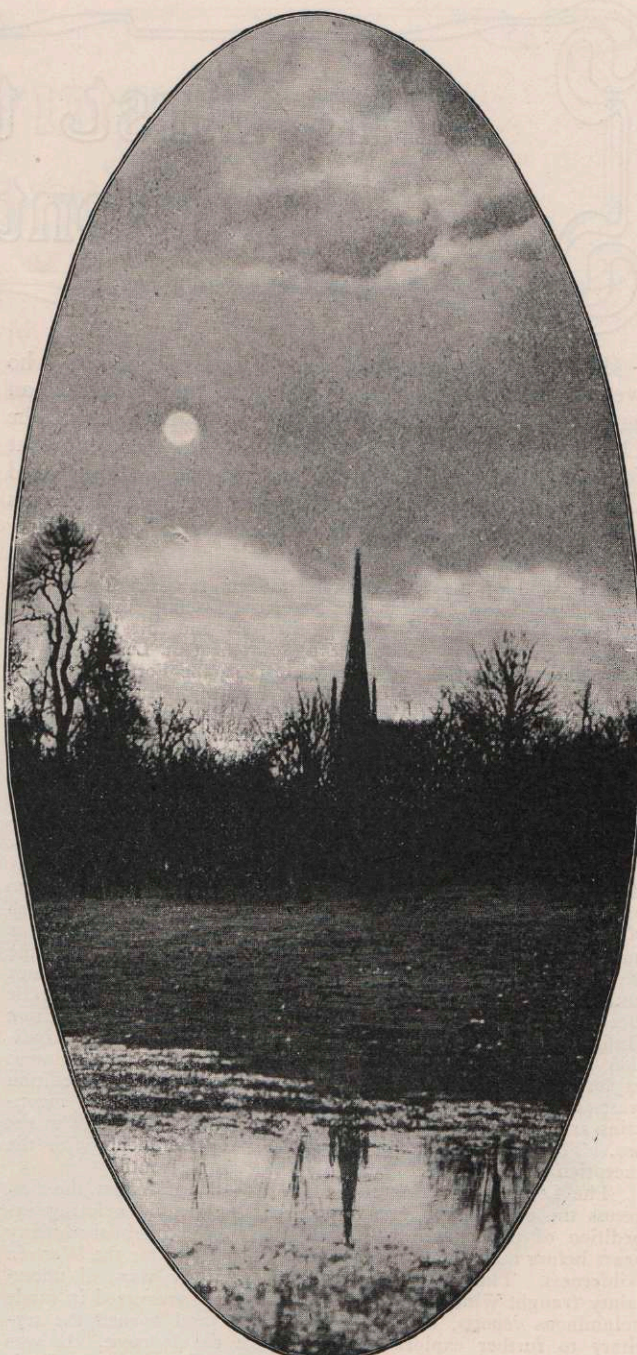
Livestock, 1,363,000 head; assessed, \$12,216,944.

Total assessed property valuation, \$276,988,569.

Unreserved Government land, 9,485,192 acres.

Northern Pacific lands, 3,000,000 acres.

Standing timber in state, 195,688,000,000 feet.



Country Church Yard.

PHOTO HENRY BERGER, JR.

The First to Cross the Continent

The following editorial concerning the explorers who were the first to make the journey to the Pacific Ocean across the North American continent is taken from the Des Moines Register and Leader. The comment that follows from Henry E. Reed, secretary of the Lewis and Clark Centennial, will be of interest, since Mr. Reed is one of the best informed men of this region on the early history of the Pacific Coast:

The vote of the United States Senate favoring the appropriation of \$2,000,000 for the Lewis and Clark exposition in Portland, Oregon, in 1905, brings that city and fair into plainer national prominence. While the Exposition at St. Louis this year commemorates the acquisition of Louisiana, the Portland Exposition next year is in honor of the arrival of the intrepid explorers, Meriwether Lewis and William Clark, at the mouth of the Columbia River, the end of the first national journey to discover an overland passage to the Pacific Coast. Great as that journey was it has sometimes been subject to misconceptions. Noah Brooks entitled his volume, dealing therewith, *First Across the Continent*. But Lewis and Clark were not the first. Says Ripley Hitchcock in a recent published volume:

"Cabeza de Vaca crossed the continent on the south nearly three hundred years before Coronado and De Soto between them practically traversed the continent. Of the explorers in British North America on the north, two are prominent, Samuel Hearne and Alexander McKenzie. In 1771-1772 Hearne gained the distinction of being the first white man to reach Lake Athabasca and the Coppermine River, which he followed to the Arctic Ocean. He proved that a belief in a northwest passage from Hudson Bay to the Pacific was unfounded, although the tradition lingered even after his journey. In 1793 a more famous explorer, Alexander McKenzie, made a successful expedition westward from Lake Athabasca. He passed through the mountains and descended the Fraser River in British Columbia to the sea. This was the first journey across the continent, with the exception of Cabeza de Vaca's flight far to the south."

The Lewis and Clark expedition was therefore not the first across the continent, but it was the first national exploring expedition of this country. St. Louis had been established forty years before the little party set out from that city for the Western wilderness. The Louisiana Purchase Territory was all uncertainty fraught with danger. Lewis and Clark traversed it, made voluminous reports, traced the waterways and opened the territory to further exploration and future development. It was on May 14, 1804, the travelers left their camp near St. Louis and started the Missouri River journey. On November 1, 1805, the fog suddenly cleared away and we enjoyed the delightful prospect of the ocean—that ocean, the object of all our labors, the reward of all our anxieties. It is in celebration of this arrival that the Portland Exposition will be held. The arrival was one of the great steps in the development of the country, and its centenary is deserving of commemoration. Portland has developed into the metropolis of the Northwest. There is every reason to believe that the fair to be held there will be one of the most important in the history of the country, commensurate with the importance of the event it commemorates.

Portland, Ore., March, 5, 1904.

EDITOR LEWIS AND CLARK JOURNAL:

As I regard overland exploration, neither Nunez Cabeza de Vaca nor Hearne belongs in the same class with McKenzie, Lewis and Clark, Fraser, Thompson and the Overland Astorians. De Vaca was a lieutenant of Pamfilo Narvaez in the expedition which sailed from Spain in 1527. When Narvaez was lost in the Gulf of Mexico, De Vaca succeeded in reaching the main land somewhere

on the coast of Eastern Texas. Striking across the country to the west with three companies, he passed through Texas, and perhaps part of New Mexico, reaching Culiacan in the present State of Sinaloa, Mexico, in May, 1536, after a journey of 2000 miles. Hearne explored the Coppermine River to the Arctic Ocean, but, so far as I know, did not cross the continent and did not see the Pacific.

McKenzie, Lewis and Clark, Frazer, Thompson, and the Overland Astorians were explorers of the first magnitude. Exploration was their business and their achievements are indelibly impressed upon the pages of history. Hearne accomplished little that the world tried long to remember. McKenzie must ever remain the central figure among explorers in the region in which Hearne cast his lot.

De Vaca was an adventurer. His landing on the Gulf Coast was accidental, and his overland journey to the Pacific Coast was in the nature of a flight to a haven of refuge. Exploration was not his business. A brief account of De Vaca's wanderings may be found in Volume 2, beginning at page 500 of "The Discovery of America," by John Fiske. The full story will be found in a narrative translated from the Spanish by Buckingham Smith and published in Washington about 1851. Possibly this latter book may be in the public library.

Very respectfully,

HENRY E. REED,
Secretary.

AN INDIAN EXHIBIT

Much interest is being taken in Representative Hermann's energetic efforts to secure a liberal appropriation from Congress for an Indian exhibit at the 1905 Fair. The Indian committee of the House called upon Secretary Hitchcock for the purpose of submitting plans and estimates of cost. Indian Commissioner Jones is known to be a strong advocate in the cause, recommending an appropriation of \$25,000. And there is no doubt but that Secretary Hitchcock will indorse this recommendation. This would make it possible to display examples of handiwork of the Indians from all parts of the West. It would certainly be a most fascinating ethnological study to trace out the tribal characteristics of these primitive men assembled from the vast plains, lofty mountain slopes, forest glen, or wave-beaten shore; to observe the red-skinned squaw at her ancient work of pounding grain, weaving the supple willow twigs into baskets, dyeing porcupine quills, working out the gay pattern of a Navajo blanket; or the braves at their wild pony races and war-dances, in their savage togger of war paint and feathers. The strange myths and weird, religious rites, the wild, mournful melodies, and many curious customs of these primitive and to us incomprehensible people, are still an unexplained riddle crying to us for solution.

Fruit-Growing in the Pacific Northwest

By RINALDO M. HALL

Oregon's fame as a fruit producing state has already spread to the ends of the earth. The carrying and keeping qualities of Oregon apples, together with their beauty, fragrance, and flavor, are unsurpassable, and they are sold in all the leading cities of the United States and Canada, in London, Liverpool, Hamburg, Berlin, Paris, St. Petersburg, Honolulu, Japan, China, Australia, New Zealand, Siberia, Manila, and the mining camps of Alaska.

that he could obtain. Scores of such citations, showing the great favor of Oregon fruits, could be made.

Fruit-raising can be successfully carried on in every section of Oregon, and apple trees often begin bearing at four and five years of age. A tree ten years old often bears ten bushels of marketable fruit, and this same fruit is frequently sold in carload lots at \$1.50 and \$2 a bushel. Among the varieties raised are Yellow Newtown Pippins, Spitzenberg, Jonathan, Northern Spy, Swar, Green-



Picking Hood River Strawberries.

PHOTO FORD.

It is no uncommon thing to see dealers from the Atlantic States, England and France, in Oregon markets, and the cream of the state's fruit crop is bought for these sections, for Oregon apples once introduced are always in demand, and command the highest price in every market. Oregon Yellow Newtown Pippins sell in London during the holidays for \$3.65 per bushel, netting the producer \$2.25 per bushel, while the finest apples from other regions only bring \$2 and \$2.25; and what is true of Oregon apples in London is equally true of the fruit in other foreign cities. When a Flora or Winter Banana apple—yellow, medium sized and a good keeper—was shown to the manager of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York City, he quickly offered \$4 a bushel for all

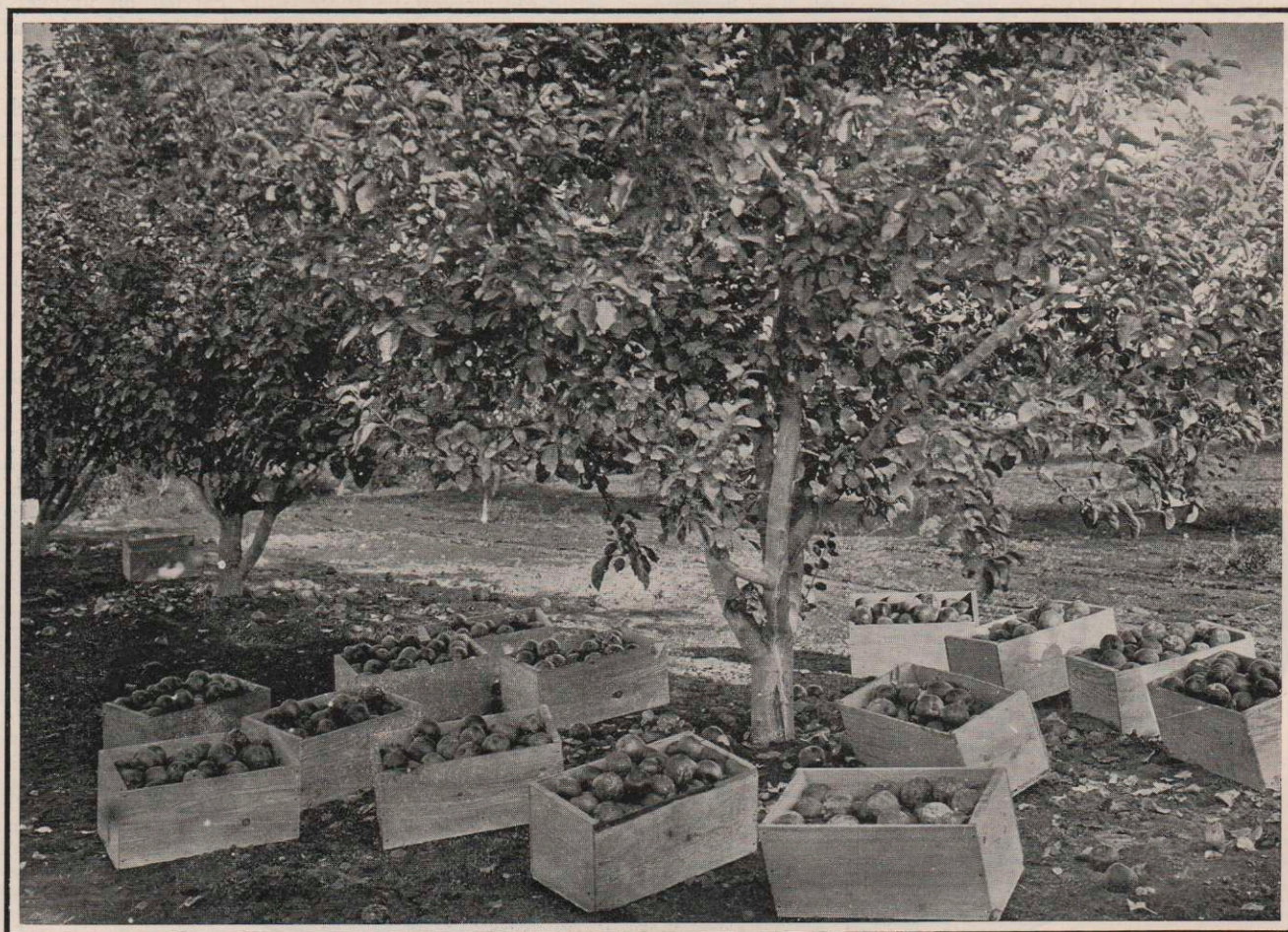
ing, Winesap, Wolf River, Ben Davis, and Flora or Winter Banana.

From a single 160-acre orchard in the Rogue River Valley, Southern Oregon, every year about \$35,000 is netted, and smaller tracts make proportionate yields. The Hood River apple crop in 1903 amounted to over 50,000 boxes, which brought nearly \$100,000, and the industry at Hood River is but in its infancy. W. A. Slingerland, of Hood River, who realizes from \$500 to \$800 each year on every acre of apples, makes the statement that the amount of profit per acre at Hood River is limited only by the amount of labor put on, the care taken in growing trees, and the attention given the details of the industry. And what is true of the Hood River district

in this respect is largely true of other apple-growing sections of the state.

In the Grande Ronde Valley, where fruit raising is fast springing into prominence, orchards produce annually from \$175 per acre up. C. F. Hornby of Colfax, Washington, states that there has only been one partial failure of fruit in the nineteen years that he has been there. The total fruit shipments from Union County in 1903 were about 200 cars. At the town of Union, the dryer, in a 30-day run in the fall of 1903, showed a total output of 125 tons of dried fruit. The total shipment of fruit from the Cove district in 1903 was about 100 cars. Over 250 cars of 4-tier apples were shipped from Central Point and Josephine County in 1903. Last fall

cent of his apples were wormy. The next year he sprayed carefully and less than 3 per cent of his apples were wormy. The growers stand almost as a unit on the question of spraying, declaring that it is the only means of protection, if first-class apples are to be grown. The State Board of Horticulture is carrying on a campaign of education on this line, and there is a constant demand for the literature it issues. So thoroughly is the matter prepared that there is a big demand for it, not only from Oregon people but from every state in the Union, Canada, England, Germany and Australia. The fifth and sixth biennial reports are used at Cornell and the University of Minnesota as a text-book in classes of forestry and horticulture. The same reports received the



Seven-year-old Oregon Baldwin Tree that Produced 14 Bushels in 1903.

PHOTO FORD.

from a three-acre tract containing 240 trees on the farm of G. R. Castner, three miles southwest of Hood River, 486 boxes of 4-tier Yellow Newtowns, which sold for \$1.80 a box, and 157 boxes of 4½ and 5-tier of the same variety which brought \$1.25 a box, were picked, making a total of \$1,071.05 for the 643 boxes. In addition there was at least \$50 worth of cull apples. A. D. Helms, seven miles south of Ashland, sold 5000 boxes of Newtown Pippins from his 8-acre orchard, receiving \$1.50 per box; gross \$7500, net \$6000. From a 6-acre orchard, W. G. Crowson of Ashland cleared \$930.50.

The industry is carried on most intelligently in all parts of the state. The orchards are guarded zealously, and spraying is carefully looked after. The results and benefits from spraying are well illustrated in the case of J. P. Carroll of Mosier, six miles east of Hood River, who did not spray one year, with the result that 85 per

cent of his apples were wormy. The next year he sprayed carefully and less than 3 per cent of his apples were wormy.

There is scarcely a town between the Pacific Ocean and the Missouri River, north of Arkansas and Colorado, that is not a consumer of Oregon strawberries, while many shipments go to Chicago, New York and other Eastern points, as well as to the far North. Many sections of Oregon grow strawberries very profitably, but up to the present time Hood River Valley has carried off the honors, especially for long distance shipments. From this rich valley in 1903 nearly 90,000 24-pound crates were shipped, bringing into the valley over \$150,000. The great care taken in picking, packing and shipping these berries, together with their wonderful preservative qualities, has made the fruit famous. From five to twenty acres is the size of the ranches or farms. An average acre of strawberries yields 150 crates each year, and the

land can be kept in berries from four to seven consecutive years, which, at an average income of \$1.85 per crate, gives the grower an income of \$277.50 an acre. The cost of picking and packing is 65 cents a crate, or \$97.50 an acre, leaving \$180 for the land and cost of cultivation. As much as \$700 and \$800 have been realized from an acre of strawberries, but \$300 is common. Mucking is not necessary, as the ground does not freeze hard enough to do the plants injury. A few yields: F. H. Church, 445 crates from $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres; C. G. Metcalf, 185 crates, 2-3 of an acre; William Ellis, 462 crates, 2 acres; G. D. Eatinger, 1978 crates, $14\frac{1}{2}$ acres; Aaron Butts, 2400 crates, 15 acres; D. E. Miller, 2200 crates, 10 acres. Considerable attention is devoted to strawber-

from \$10 to \$12.50 per ton. Andrew Vercler, east of Salem, from a ten-acre prune orchard, picked 2500 barrels, drying 50,000 pounds, which were sold from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 cents per pound. E. C. Rhodes of Albany has a 65-acre orchard of Italian prunes, near Jefferson, from which he received 14,000 pounds, for which he realized \$5600. Many other similar yields for the valley could be cited. Hungarian and Silver prunes do well throughout the Palouse country. In 1903 the Blalock Fruit Company shipped five carloads of prunes to London, the consignment meeting with such favor that other large shipments will follow. The town of Elberton, Eastern Washington, has the largest fruit-dryer in the world, having a daily capacity of 95 tons of green fruit.



Gathering Prunes.

PHOTO FORD.

ries near Salem and other points in the Willamette Valley, the industry in that section proving a paying one. The Dalles and the Grande Ronde Valley also raise many excellent berries.

The prune crop of Oregon, 1903, amounted to about 25,000,000 pounds, the Willamette Valley being the section largely devoted to this fruit. The quotations show that the Oregon prune has an established place in the markets of the world. Every year dealers come to the Pacific Coast to buy prunes, and, as a general thing, after looking over the markets in Oregon and California, buy in Oregon, declaring the fruit to be superior in every respect. The Italian prune of Western Oregon is of large size and contains a sub-acid that makes it in big demand at a fancy price. An acre of prune orchard, well cultivated, will produce about eight tons of prunes, worth

In an ordinary year, nearly 90,000 boxes of peaches—the finest grown—are shipped from Ashland, Oregon. Orchards in good bearing condition produce from 300 to 400 boxes of peaches per acre, the average price being about 50 cents per box. Peaches are also successfully grown in other parts of Oregon. Oregon cherries are shipped to all parts of the Union and are in big demand. They are most profitably grown, a Hood River orchardist gathering 26,000 pounds from an acre, netting him \$1950. Royal Ann, Bing and Lambert cherries all do well. H. T. Williams of Hood River tried an experiment with Lambert cherries, shipping them by express to New York City in the hottest July weather without any refrigeration. They reached their destination in good condition and sold for 15 cents a pound, a net profit of $7\frac{1}{2}$ cents a pound. From 1-3 of an acre of 7-year-old

trees, Edward Johnson of Colfax, Washington, sold \$226 worth of cherries. M. Harlow, near Eugene, marketed nearly ten tons of Royal Ann cherries from two acres. Miller Brothers, north of Eugene, have five acres of pear and cherry trees, which produce a revenue of about \$600 every year. The Bartlett, Winter Nellis and other pears grow to perfection in Oregon, and yield a good profit. From fifty to one hundred carloads of pears are annually shipped from Southern Oregon to New Orleans, St. Louis, Chicago and New York. Many acres of Oregon fruit land are devoted to grape culture, and the results are something astonishing.

Northern Idaho is a natural fruit country, apples forming one of the staple agricultural products. Winter varieties, such as Gano, Ben Davis, Rome Beauty, Jonathan, Wagner, Black Twig and York Imperial, bear well

grapes were really grown in Idaho, and stated that after an exhaustive inspection of the California vineyards a few weeks previous to his visit, he had seen nothing there to excel and little to equal what he saw in Northern Idaho.

The experiments in wine-making have resulted in notable success for Idaho, the dry wines of the Riessling and Sauterne type having been pronounced by connoisseurs as coming nearer to the European wines than any grown in California, and these wines were awarded one of the 28 prizes at the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo against 600 entries. J. Schaeffer of Clarkston is authority for the statement that his vineyard makes 1500 gallons of wine to the acre, and that the cost of growing his grapes, manufacturing them into wine, allowing interest on the value of the land, will not exceed \$75 per



Crate of Hood River Strawberries.

PHOTO FORD.

the fifth year after planting. Idaho prunes are already known on the Eastern markets, some varieties showing an unusual and pleasing combination of sweetness and acidity. Chemical analysis of the Dawson variety proves that it approximates the high sugar content of the French prune, while uniting with this quality it has an acidity equal to that of the Italian fruit. If there is one section in the Pacific Northwest more favored than another in the cultivation of vineyards and the marketing and manufacturing of wines, it is the Lewiston (Idaho) Valley, which produces in greatest perfection not only the grapes that thrive in Middle Europe, but those originated in Spain, Italy, North Africa and Asia. Col. Brackett, pomologist of the Department of Agriculture, traveled 150 miles out of his way to assure himself that grapes exhibited as Idaho

acre. This wine when two years old is easily worth 75 cents per gallon. Frank Eberle, near Julietta, made 3000 gallons of wine from 3½ acres of grapes, besides selling large quantities of the fruit, which shows the enormous profit on the industry. The dreaded pest of the grape-grower—the phylloxera—is unknown in Idaho.

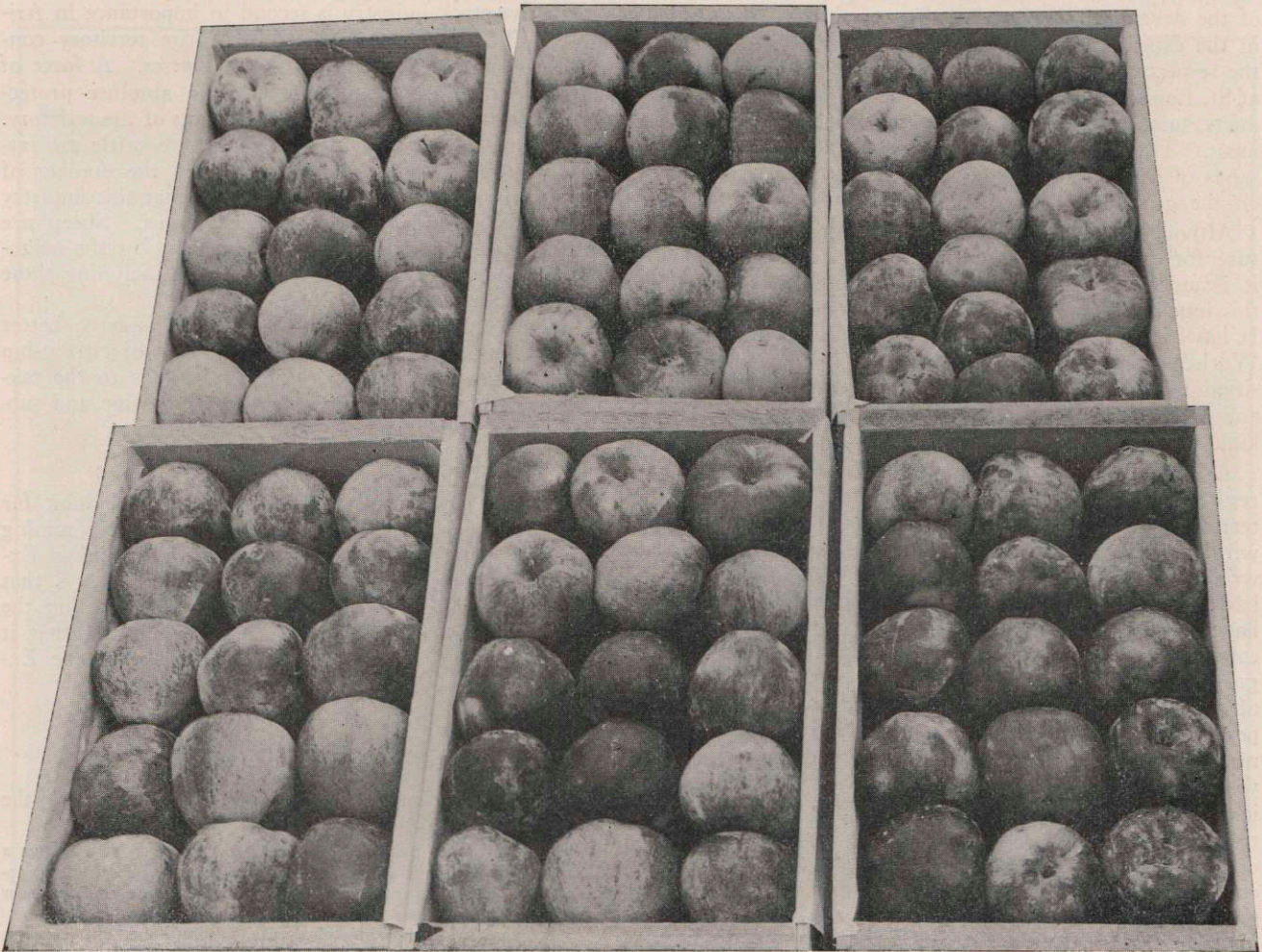
The excellence of Oregon fruits, which were upon exhibition at the Chicago World's Fair, Omaha, Buffalo and Charleston Fairs, have added much to the state's standing as a fruit producer. Hood River won 16 medals on fruit at the Chicago World's Fair, including 7 on apples, and the highest award on strawberries. The largest apple and largest cherries exhibited at the same fair were from Oregon, and the largest pear from Washington. E. F. Babcock, Walla Walla, Washington, took

the first prize on apples over all the world at the Paris Exposition. Horticultural Hall at the Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo, contained more fruit than was exhibited at the Chicago World's Fair. Magnificent indeed were Oregon's Forestry, Mineral, Agricultural and Liberal Arts exhibits, but to Oregon's fine fruit were awarded a greater number of medals than to all the other Oregon departments combined.

Oregon received 27 gold medals—agriculture 6, foods 6, and accessories 1, horticulture, pomology, viticulture 18; forestry and forestry products 2. Silver medals to all exhibits 33, of which 18 went to horticulture; bronze medals 75, of which 15 went to horticulture. Of still greater value to Oregon was the winning of the Wilder medal of the American Pomological Society at the Pan-

American for the most perfect fruits in Horticultural Hall. The American Pomological Society is composed of the most eminent pomologists in the United States, and is the highest horticultural authority in this country and probably in the world, and this passing recognition of the surpassing excellence of Oregon fruits was the highest honor to be given at the Exposition. At the Charleston Exposition the Oregon horticultural and pomological exhibit captured 34 gold, 14 silver and one bronze medal.

For the year 1903 Oregon's fruit crop amounted to \$2,501,000: Prunes, \$900,000; apples, \$640,000; pears, \$148,500; peaches, \$75,000; grapes, \$50,000; cherries, \$35,000; other fruits, \$652,500, an increase of \$212,000 over 1902.



Six Bushels of Oregon Baldwin Apples.

PHOTO FORD.

Eastern States Interested

By a special message of the Governor of Massachusetts to the Legislature, that state has been asked to appropriate \$25,000 for an exhibit at Portland in 1905. Special Commissioner McIsaac, of this city, who has just appeared before the Massachusetts Legislature, was assured that the Bay State expects to be one of the foremost exhibitors at the Lewis and Clark Exposition. This is quite natural since, notwithstanding the distance that separates them, the commercial ties that exist between Boston and Portland are really very close, Massachusetts having large interests at stake—Pacific Coast and Oriental markets.

What is true of Massachusetts, is also true of New York. The commercial aspect of the event appeals very forcibly to the big jobbers and shippers of the Atlantic seaboard. Mr. McIsaac, after a very encouraging conference with the Albany Solons, was convinced that the New York Legislature would vote as generous an appropriation for the 1905 Fair as Massachusetts expects to vote. In fact there is good prospect of having \$50,000 from New York. Maryland Fair Commissioners and state legislative committees will also work for an appropriation. Governor Herrick of Ohio is proving himself a warm friend, and a bill is now being prepared appropriating \$10,000 for an Ohio exhibit.

Arizona at the Lewis and Clark Centennial

By GOVERNOR ALEXANDER O. BRODIE

That the people of the Territory of Arizona appreciate the benefits to be derived from a proper exhibition of the developed resources of their territory is manifested in the expenditure which is now being made to place in the respective departments at the World's Fair to be held at St. Louis, exhibits of agricultural and horticultural products, minerals, and illustrations of educational advancement. This exhibit has been gathered at a cost of thousands of dollars, and a suitable building has been erected on the grounds.

Although no appropriation was made by the last legislature for an exhibit at the Lewis and Clark Centennial, it is anticipated that proper attention will be given to this important matter at the coming session of that body. It has been suggested that the exhibit be taken from the World's Fair at St. Louis after the close of that exposition and placed in the proper departments at the Lewis and Clark Centennial, additions to be made to the exhibit as the legislature shall see fit to provide.

Arizona is attracting more attention each year as its resources become known and appreciated. In mining this territory stands third in the production of copper, having within its limits some of the greatest copper mines in the world. This industry today rests upon a firm financial basis, giving rich profits in most instances to those who have invested their money in it. The permanency of the copper belt with its inexhaustible supply is shown in the growth of the older camps and the constant development of new sources of supply. Throughout the territory copper mining is carried on with successful results and many new camps have sprung into existence during the past year. Arizona possesses some of the richest gold mines in the world which yearly contribute large sums of money to the wealth of the Nation. Gold is found in the most of the counties of Arizona, and is often associated with copper in the product of the large copper mines. Placer mining is carried on to some extent, and the older diggings in the territory are credited with having produced many millions. Silver and lead are also produced, also other minerals of value. No doubt the mineral exhibit presented by Arizona will attract wide-spread attention at the Lewis and Clark Centennial, for there is no mining region that can produce such rich specimens.

In agriculture Arizona is reaching out and thousands of acres of fertile lands are being cultivated by means of irrigation. In the Salt River Valley the greatest progress has been made in this line, and with additional water to be supplied on the completion of the Tonto Basin dam there can be no doubt of the absolute certainty of success which the future holds for the husbandman in this valley. It is my belief that the construction of dams will be carried on in this territory by the general government until a great system is completed, embracing many of the most productive valleys. The desert lands of Arizona need but the application of water to make them pro-

ductive, this being demonstrated in the different valleys where tracts of lands are cultivated.

The live-stock industry is second in importance in Arizona. The ranges throughout the entire territory contain thousands of herds of cattle and horses. A force of rangers police the ranges and provide absolute protection to the stockmen in the remote sections of the territory. Pasturage is provided in the valleys where cattle are fattened for the markets. The increase in the number of cattle during the past year or so shows that this industry is advancing and stockmen are prosperous. Sheep are raised in the northern counties, there being in the neighborhood of 700,000 head in the territory, including those owned by the Indians.

Arizona today enjoys more prosperity, is on a better financial basis, and has a higher standard of citizenship than has ever been known. Each year adds to the taxable wealth, and the advancement is wholesome and substantial.

Wyoming is busily at work preparing her exhibit for the Lewis and Clark Centennial. An extensive mining exhibit is being collected by the Laramie Mining Exchange. A letter received by Secretary Reed says that the exhibit will be very complete, fully representing the mining industry and resources of Wyoming, and that it will be gathered and shipped at the expense of the Exchange.

VIRGINIA LOYAL TO HER SONS

The following resolution has just been adopted by the Virginia Legislature:

Whereas, It is proposed to hold in the State of Oregon a National Exposition to celebrate the approaching rooth anniversary of the discovery and exploration of the great country now forming the northwest portion of the United States, and,

Whereas, That notable feat was accomplished in exercise of the highest qualities of courage, perseverance and intelligence by Meriwether Lewis and William Clark, two famous sons of Virginia, under auspices of that other great Virginian, Thomas Jefferson, then President of the United States; and,

Whereas, It is fitting that Virginia should in some way manifest her interest in this commemoration of achievements of her illustrious sons; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Delegates of Virginia, That the Commissioners of the Virginia exhibit at the St. Louis World's Fair and Exposition are hereby authorized to transport and display said exhibit at said Oregon Exposition, after the closing of the St. Louis Exposition, and to use and expend for that purpose such portion of the funds heretofore appropriated for making said exhibit at St. Louis as may remain unused after providing for said exhibit at St. Louis.

An extra session of the Virginia Legislature will be held this coming fall, at which time funds will be provided for installing this exhibit in Portland, if it is found that there is not sufficient money on hand for that purpose.

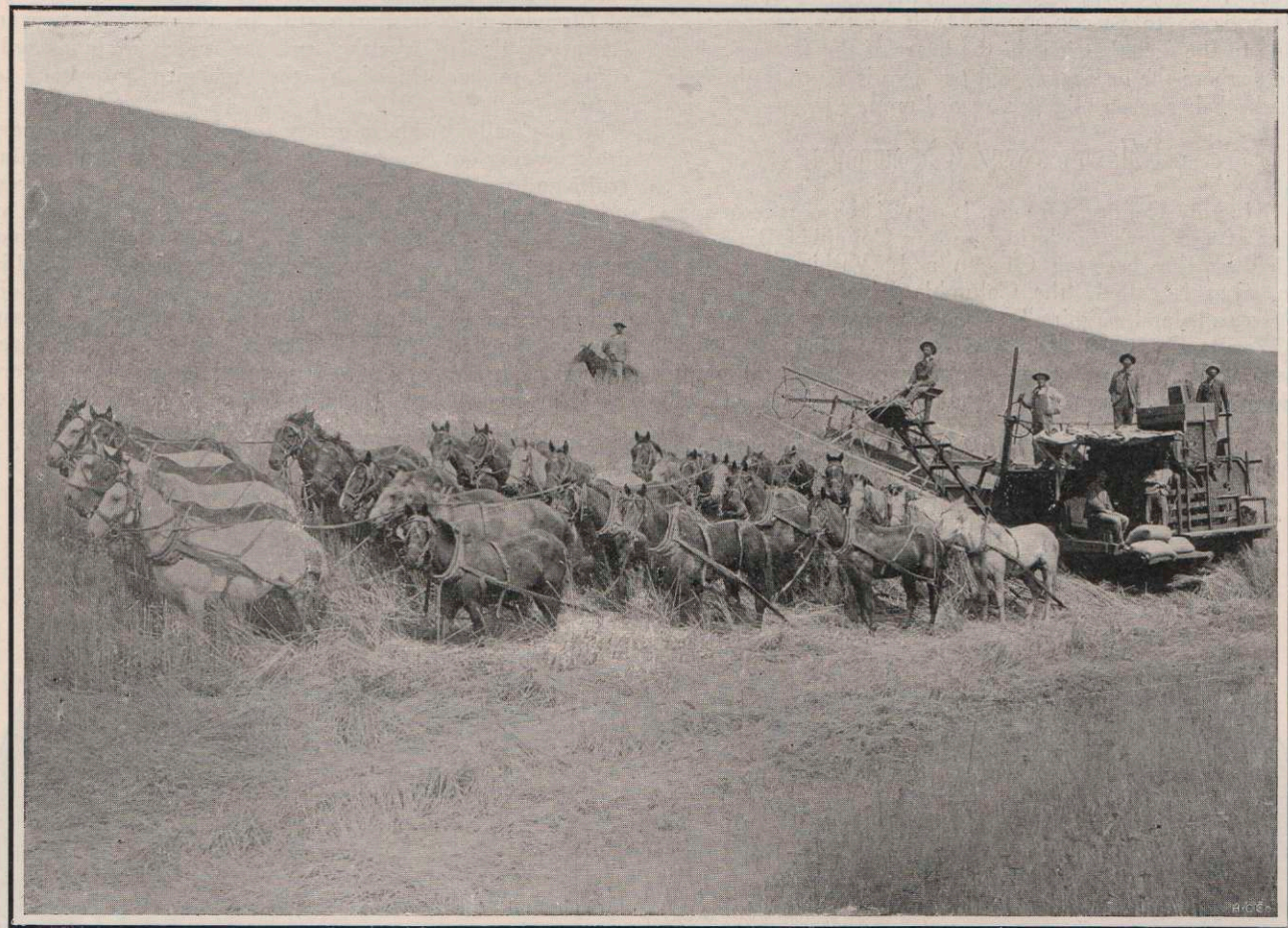
Eastern Oregon Counties

Umatilla County

Some indication of the greatness of Umatilla County—which lies south of the Columbia River in Northeastern Oregon—may be gathered from the fact that the average yearly yield of wheat, the principal product of this fertile and beautiful county, is 4,500,000 bushels. A visit

perous little towns of Helix, Adams, Athena, Weston and Milton.

Further to the south and west lies one of the principal stock sections of the state, while along the extreme eastern portion of the county are the Blue Mountains, their vast mass of melting snow feeding numerous streams whose waters in crystal purity are not surpassed in any



The Big Combined Harvester and Thresher—Heads, Threshes, Cleans and Sacks the Wheat.

PHOTO FORD.

to its rich wheat fields during the harvest season is a surprise and revelation to one not accustomed to the sight. The big combine harvester and thresher, drawn by a team of from twenty to thirty horses, heads, threshes, cleans and sacks the grain as it moves through the fields. The bags after being filled and securely tied are dropped off at regular intervals by the monster machine, until a long trail of wheat sacks neatly piled, five or six in a heap, marks the progress of the huge harvester through the field. Every part of this process except the mere detail of tying the sacks, is done automatically. Wagons following in the trail gather up the sacks of grain, which are then ready for the market.

This, the famous wheat belt of Eastern Oregon, lies to the east and north of Pendleton, and surrounds the pros-

other part of the globe. The lofty canon-sides and dizzy precipices of this beautiful range of hills afford delightful mountain retreats for the nature-lover and angler, for their wild torrents are the home of speckled trout. Every part of the county enjoys a climate unrivaled for healthfulness and pleasure, malarial disorders and fevers being entirely unknown.

The great problem in Umatilla County is that of conserving the wealth of precious water that floods the land and goes to waste during the winter and spring. In time this surplus water will be stored for use and conveyed to the land now classed as untillable merely because of its semi-aridity. Wherever there is sufficient water the year around as near Milton the fruit production is enormous. The 3116 square miles embraced in Umatilla County include

381,317 acres of tillable and 482,973 acres of untillable land. The present assessed valuation of land in the county is \$3,783,455.

As may be supposed the stock industries are important, much of the land being well-suited to sheep and cattle raising. Land values range from \$3 an acre up to \$75, the latter purchasing the choicest farm land. Dairying is a growing industry in the southeastern portion of the county.

Pendleton, the county seat, is often termed the "metropolis of Eastern Oregon." It has a population of 5000 or more, broad, well-paved streets, an excellent electric light system, water-works that cost \$75,000, two flouring mills with a daily capacity of 1100 barrels, and wool-scouring mills with a capacity of 50,000 pounds a day. The town handles about 6,000,000 pounds of wool annually. The two banks carry deposits running from \$1,200,000 to \$1,500,000. Much of this prosperity is due to the fact that it is in the heart of the famous wheat belt where the ordinary yield per acre is 40 to 60 bushels, 80 bushels per acre being a record crop.

Morrow County

Morrow County, Oregon, is one of the northern counties of the state, bordering on the Columbia River, the dividing line between Oregon and Washington. It is in what is called "the Columbia River Basin" or the "Great Inland Empire." It is bounded on the east by Umatilla County and on the west by Gilliam and Sherman Counties. On the south and over the divide of the Blue Mountain range is Grant County. The soil, cli-

Oregon, where it is necessary to irrigate to raise crops. No irrigation is necessary in the wheat section of this county. Wheat growing is now a prominent industry. Notwithstanding the fact that the county is sparsely settled, 1,000,000 bushels of wheat is not an unusual yield.

The Blue Mountain range crosses and occupies about one-third of Morrow County on the south. These mountains are heavily timbered and are rich in lumber, coal and pastoral resources. The snows remaining in the higher portions of the mountains until late in June or July insure ample rainfall in the valleys on the north, and later in the season furnish exceptionally good summer range for cattle and sheep.

Wool shipments in the aggregate amount to about 3,000,000 pounds annually. While Morrow County makes a good showing among the wheat growing counties of Oregon, stock-raising is still an important feature in the production of wealth; and the mountain lands will continue to be utilized by the stockmen for years to come.

In the valleys, wheat growers and prosperous farmers are crowding out the sheepmen. Morrow County's grain, fruits and vegetables wherever exhibited have always been prize-winners for excellent quality. The prize apple at the Chicago World's Fair and the wheat which took first prize at Buffalo were grown in Morrow County. Land is still very cheap, and owing to the character of the soil farming is unusually easy. The land is loose and easy to plow, and one man can take care of a large acreage. Another advantage is the long working season. Laboring men are well paid, sheep-herders receiving from \$30



A Small Flock of 1500 Sheep.

PHOTO FORD.

mate and general productiveness of all the counties in the Columbia River Basin is the same. A great many confuse the lands in this locality with the arid lands south of the Blue Mountains in Southern and Southeastern

to \$50 a month, and harvest hands from \$2 to \$4 a day.

Morrow County contains 1,313,280 acres of land. About one-fourth of this is in the Blue Mountain range and is heavily timbered. It is sixty-five miles long in ex-

treme length, and forty-two miles wide. The wheat and grain lands are north of the Blue Mountains extending toward the Columbia River. The soil tributary to the

the second city of the county in size, and is the center and market of the grain growing district. The city and country are developing rapidly, and there are excellent



A Few Miles of Wheat Sacks.

PHOTO WEISTER.

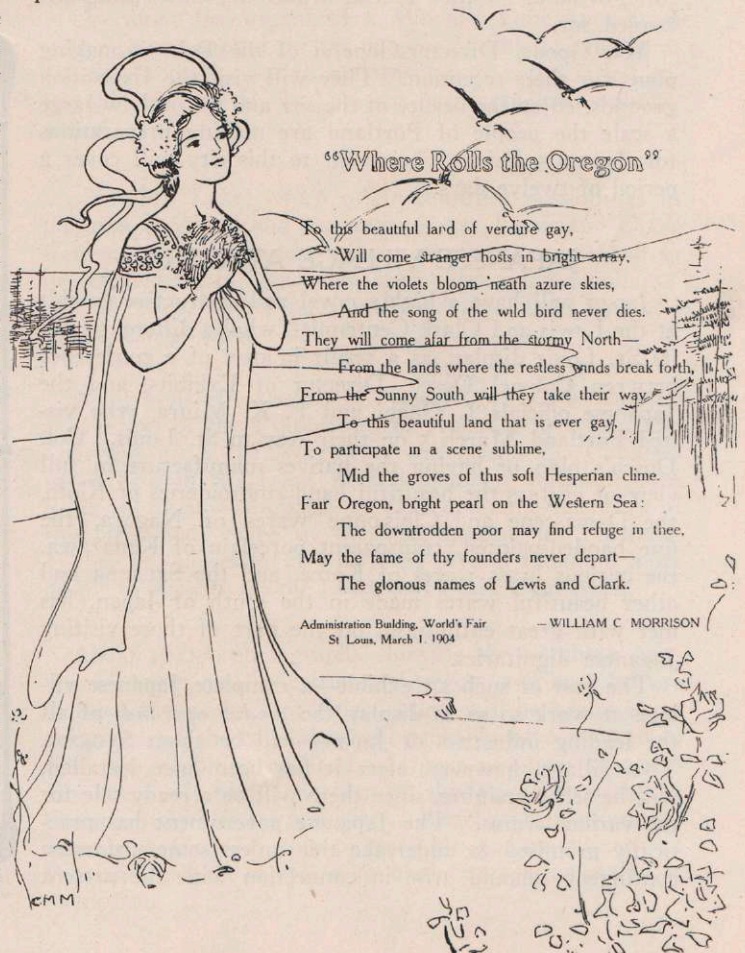
Columbia is a sandy loam and is used principally for winter grazing for sheep and cattle. Ione is about the center of the wheat growing section of the county, and about half a million bushels of wheat are marketed there yearly. But as there is a greater acreage in this year than on previous years, the shipment from there will greatly exceed those figures this coming season.

The Blue Mountains are heavily timbered with a fine quality of yellow pine, and there are several sawmills located in these mountains, though as yet there is no railroad tapping this timber. Lumber at the mills is very cheap, ranging from \$9 to \$20 per thousand. Many farmers are taking advantage of this and hauling their lumber from the mountains during the summer months when the roads are good. It is in these mountains and this county that the great coal fields of the Heppner Railroad and Coal Company are located. This company has developed its mines by sinking several shafts and has found that the supply of coal is almost inexhaustible. It is their intention to build a line of railroad from Heppner to the mines, about 20 miles distant; this line will not only tap the coal fields, but the timber lands as well.

Heppner, the county seat, is a town of over 1200 people, and the trading point for large sections of Morrow, Grant, Crook, Wheeler, Gilliam and Malheur Counties. The rich coal fields discovered near the town in 1902 are destined to exert an important influence in the development of the country. It is a good quality of bituminous coal, and after being tested in both locomotive and stationary engines, has proved to be a valuable steam-producing fuel. The surrounding country, thinly settled, is rich in all agricultural and pastoral resources. In 1902 Heppner handled about 5,500,000 pounds of wool.

Ione, a town of 700 inhabitants, is located on the Heppner branch of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company's line, 27 miles from the Columbia River. It is

openings for new lines of business. Among other things there is demand for a flouring mill and electric light plant.



OUR GOOD NEIGHBOR CALIFORNIA

The Lewis and Clark Centennial and American-Pacific Exposition and Oriental Fair, which is the full and official title of the Portland Exposition, has extended a formal invitation to the State of California and to the counties of the state to make exhibits at the Exposition. Many of the displays made by the state and the various counties of California at the World's Fair, St. Louis, will be on exhibition at Portland in 1905. No other state is more interested in the success of Oregon and the Pacific Northwest than is California, for the interests of these commonwealths are identical. Therefore, all loyal Californians will be interested in the Lewis and Clark Fair, and will endeavor to assist in making it a signal success from inception to finish.—*California Fruit-Grower.*

ALERT TRAVELERS WILL CARRY THE NEWS

The National Convention of Railway Conductors which will be held in Portland in May, 1905, will bring to this city several thousand alert, keen-witted, well-informed travelers who will carry the news of the coming Fair to all parts of America. The total membership of this organization is 55,000 men, and about 12,000 women comprising the Ladies' Auxiliary, of which Mrs. J. H. Moore, of Toledo, Ohio, is president. E. E. Clark, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, is the presiding officer of this large Order.

On May 1, 1905, five divisions of the Order will leave Pittsburg, Pa., by vestibule train to arrive here in time for the opening of the convention, which will be the second Tuesday in May. About the same time another vestibule train of five sleepers with dining-car attached and all the luxuries of modern life will leave Macon, Georgia, for Portland. Other special trains are now being arranged for.

Mr. Goode, Director-General of the Fair, is making plans for their reception. They will visit the Exposition grounds, enjoy the beauty of the site and see on how large a scale the people of Portland are making preparations for the 1905 Fair. Their visit to this city will cover a period of twelve days.

JAPANESE VILLAGE AT WORK

Japan will have a highly novel and instructive exhibit at the Lewis and Clark Centennial, wholly different from its St. Louis display, as a result in part of a conference between Colonel Dosch, Director of Exhibits, and the Japanese officials I. Ouchi and F. K. Miura, who visited Portland March 5 on their way to St. Louis. Col. Dosch's plan of having the natives manufacture in full view of visitors the beautiful hand embroideries of Kyoto, the Damascene and Cloisonne wares of Nagoya, the fine handed-painted, transparent porcelain of Kanazawa, the curious brass wares of Korea, and the Satsuma and other beautiful wares made in the south of Japan, has met with great enthusiasm on the part of those visiting Japanese dignitaries.

The cost of such an exhibit—a complete Japanese village at work so as to display the *modus operandi* of all the leading industries of Japan—will be about \$50,000. This village, however, after it has been once installed, will be self-sustaining, since there will be a ready sale for the various wares. The Japanese government has practically promised to undertake this unless some unforeseen contingency should arise in connection with the present

FARM LANDS in Morrow County, Oregon

NO DROUTHS NO BLIZZARDS
No Crop Failures—Best Grain Lands on the Coast

We have the largest list of lands in Eastern Oregon and invite correspondence.
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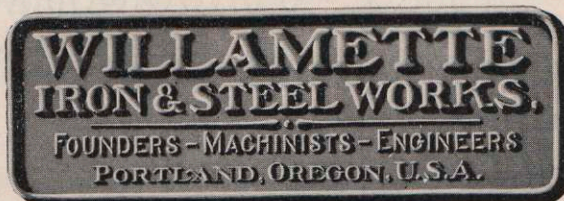
war, in which case it might be necessary to vary the terms somewhat, but even then the commercial interests of Japan will probably endeavor to carry out this same idea as far as possible. Mr. Chinga, the Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, Count Kamura, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, and Mr. Yasuhiro, Vice-Minister of the same, are known to be heartily in favor of such an exhibit.

Mr. Ouchi, who has just visited Portland, is chairman of the committee of exhibitors of Ibaraki Prefecture, Japan, at the St. Louis Fair, and he was accompanied by 20 government carpenters, who will aid in erecting the Japanese buildings, both at St. Louis and at Portland. Mr. F. K. Miura is a member of the Exhibitors' Association. Both he and Mr. Ouchi had met Col. Dosch while the latter was in Tokio last August in the interest of the Lewis and Clark Centennial.

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**This Thirty-Ton Wheel is
not the kind that a
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We have made two of them
in connection with the 2000 horse power
engines which we are building
for the Portland General Electric Co.

They are the largest castings
ever made in the State of Oregon, and
illustrate the scope of our work.

A STURGEON WEIGHING 960 POUNDS

A monster sturgeon, which tips the scales at 375 pounds, has just been caught in the Columbia River (Ilwaco, Wash.) and will become part of the Oregon exhibit at St. Louis. Old river fishermen declare it to be the finest specimen of its kind they have ever seen. But others differ with them on this point. W. H. Colwell, Mayor of Arlington, Oregon, sends the following letter to the Oregonian, March 13, describing the catch of a large sturgeon. The letter was accompanied by a photograph of the 960-pound fish:

"I do not wish to raise any controversy as to the largest sturgeon ever caught in the waters of the Columbia River, but seeing an article dated Ilwaco, Wash., stating that Andrew Anderson, of that neighborhood, had caught one weighing 375 pounds and saying that it was probably the largest sturgeon ever caught in the river, has caused me to write this letter. The fish referred to would, no doubt, be called something wonderful in the sturgeon family in some countries, but here in Oregon, where our large trees, salmon, apples and strawberries are the envy of every other country, we do not wish to keep back the real facts as to their greatness. To fulfill this desire, I send you a photograph of a sturgeon caught in the Columbia River near Arlington, Ore., in the fall of 1894, by David Dickrason, now at Stella, Wash. This fish weighed 960 pounds, and as you will see by comparing it with the length of the skiff, which is 20 feet in length, that this monster was over 11 feet in length. It was possible for eight men to sit side by side on its back. I will state that 300 to 500-pound sturgeon were not uncommon catches along the Upper Columbia in early days. I would be glad to have an estimate as to the age of this sturgeon."

Vermont has organized a World's Fair Association with \$10,000 capital for the purpose of making exhibits at the St. Louis Exposition and the Lewis and Clark Centennial. Arthur C. Jackson has been appointed commissioner.

"Guild's Lake, which offers countless possibilities in picturesque effects and pageants for our Lewis and Clark Centennial, could not be made, if artificial means had to be resorted to, for much less than three million dollars." —I. N. Fleischner, First Vice-President of the Lewis and Clark Corporation.

A vigorous effort is being made to bring the national convention of the Fraternities of America here in 1905. Delegates from the Northwest will attend the Congress to be held in St. Louis next September, and will then bring all their enthusiasm to bear upon the members of this large body to secure the next meeting for Portland. If they are successful it will bring several thousand more people to this city for the Lewis and Clark Centennial.

About 10,000 photographs, showing the matchless scenery, resources and industries of Oregon, will be a feature of the Lewis and Clark Fair. These will be bound in 40 volumes, and the collection will probably be completed in time for exhibition at St. Louis next summer. Eventually they will find a permanent abiding place with the Oregon State Historical Society. Articles of incorporation have been filed for this purpose by leading citizens of Portland, and the capital stock of the association placed at \$5000.

The Willamette Valley

NEWBERG, Yamhill County, an enterprising town of 1500 population; Yamhill Division of S. P. Ry., 26 miles from Portland, on the Willamette River, midway between Portland and Salem. In the center of fine fruit, hop, dairy and agricultural district; good Public School and Pacific College; seven churches; no saloons; two papers, two banks, express office, three rural deliveries, electric lights, superior water system, good stores, ice and cold storage plant; furniture, handle, pressed brick, common brick, tile and sash and door factories; two flour mills, sawmill, logging company, with monthly pay roll of \$10,000; lumber yards with all building materials; creamery, steam laundry, fruit dryers and packing establishments; grain elevator and two warehouses. For reliable information, address Morris & Smith.

LINN COUNTY—Heart of valley; prairie lands, foothills, timbered mountains; fertile soil; Willamette River, navigable, bounds county on west, receives Calapooia, Santiam rivers and two creeks; water power in every part of county; 200 miles of railway cross the county twice in each direction, connecting the mountains and the sea; a settled community of 60 years' growth, with graded schools and colleges; climate controlled by warm Japanese current and protected by two mountain ranges; stock, grain, grasses, vegetables and fruit in perfection and abundance. **ALBANY**, county seat, 80 miles south of Portland, on the Southern Pacific and the O. C. & E. Railways and the Willamette River, has population of 5000, three railroads, hotels, churches, ample school facilities with High School, Albany College and Academy; two daily papers, two banks, numerous factories, mills, warehouses, water works, electric lights, street-car and sewer systems, fine bridges, docks, etc. Address inquiries to Howard & Price, Albany, Oregon.

CORVALLIS invites attention to her educational, scientific and industrial institutions; she takes pride in her public buildings, city, county and state. This is the seat of the Oregon Agricultural College; a place of healthful, moral atmosphere, pastoral scenery and wholesome influences; situated at the head of navigation on the Willamette, at the terminus of the West Side division of the S. P. Ry., the junction of the C. & E. Ry., and styles itself the "Gateway to the Sea." It is a city of schools, churches, newspapers, banks and mills and first-class hotels, and is surrounded by a prosperous rural district. **CORVALLIS** is the capital of Benton county, the center of the matchless Willamette Valley; the county is watered by the Willamette and numerous mountain streams; the soil and climate are adapted to general farming, dairying and orcharding—a stock-farmer's paradise, where clover and vetch often produce three to five tons of cured hay per acre. Address White & Stone.

NEWPORT, Yaquina Bay, 60 miles west of Corvallis, on the C. E. Ry., claims the best summer and winter resort on the Pacific Coast; safe surf bathing, extensive beaches, rich agate beds, sailing and yachting, fresh and salt-water and deep-sea fishing; the luscious Yaquina Bay oyster, and the wonderful rock oyster, only obtainable here and in France; good hotel, cottage and camping facilities. For reliable details address S. G. Irving.

LINCOLN COUNTY—Organized in 1893, lies west of the Coast Range and midway of the Oregon Coast; indented by four good bays, crossed by the C. & E. R. R.; is well adapted to dairying and orcharding; cheese factory and creameries take all the milk produced; county offers granite quarries, coal fields, timber, orchard and dairy lands, while thousands of acres of wild mountain government lands afford open ranges. **TOLEDO**, the county seat, on the O. C. & E. R. R., 60 miles west of Corvallis, on Yaquina River, 12 miles below tide water, 12 miles from Newport and the harbor, and seven miles from the rich Siletz reservation, now open, is the principal city, occupying a healthful, sightly location, and is a good business point. Address Judge C. M. Brown, or O. O. Krogstad.

WOODBURN, Marion County, Oregon, situated at the junction of the Woodburn-Springfield branch of the S. P. Co., with its main line, 17 miles north of Salem and 35 miles south of Portland; the center and commercial mart of a region famous for the fertility of its soil; one result is that here are located the largest and oldest nurseries in the state; there is shipped annually

about 125 cars of potatoes, 50 cars of onions, 5000 bales of hops. The city is lighted by electricity and supplied with water by the Union Light & Power Company; there are a number of manufacturing establishments, large stores, bank, hotels, etc. For further information address Woodburn Board of Trade, Grant Corby, Secretary.

DOUGLAS COUNTY—Situated in the Umpqua River Valley; climate mild the entire year; watered by the North and the South Umpqua Rivers, with numerous streams and tributaries; soil black and red loam, very productive; grains, grasses, fruit, berries, poultry and stock; general contour of county mountainous, with many fertile valleys intervening; valuable timber on all the mountains; great wealth in minerals, coal, lime and marble; copper and gold found over entire county; vast nickel deposit in the southern portion; best section of the state for small diversified farming. **ROSEBURG**, the county seat, has population of about 4000 including suburbs; graded and high schools; two banks, two fruit packing houses, fine hotels and mercantile establishments, planing mills, lumber yards, two grist mills and all corresponding industries; end of all freight and passenger divisions of the S. P. R. R.; fine county buildings; is the site of the Oregon Soldiers' Home, U. S. Land Office and Government Signal Station; is a prosperous town in a thriving county.

LANE COUNTY—Large and progressive, invites investigation of its numerous streams, even temperature, rich soil, superior grain, hops, flax, vegetables and fruit; its advantages for stock raising, its timber lands, immense lumber industries, its gold mines and its other resources. **EUGENE**, the City of Homes, principal town and county seat of Lane County, situated at head of Willamette Valley, 123 miles from Portland, on the S. P. Ry., elevation 453 feet; population, 6000; is in every way an attractive, thriving city; has the Oregon State University, excellent high and common schools, and the Eugene Divinity School, beautiful surroundings, good city government, modern improvements, and especially good trade. Address inquiries to Geo. G. Gross, Eugene, Oregon.

OREGON CITY, at Willamette Falls, 12 miles from Portland by S. P. trains, steamers and motor cars, invites visitors to its beautiful scenery and points of interest. Here are canal locks, great water power plants and paper mills, and the largest woolen mills west of the Rockies. To homeseekers and investors it offers the advantages of a flourishing county seat; 4000 population; large pay roll. Willamette Falls, an enterprising suburb opposite, has cape and shoe factory; fine school and special attractions. Clackamas County offers mountain, hill and bottom land, clear or timbered, at from five to one hundred dollars per acre. Every variety of rural enterprise, with exceptional railroad and river shipping facilities. Address enquiries to C. N. Plowman & Co.

MARION COUNTY, "the county without a public debt," with a frontage of 40 miles on the Willamette River, sits in the heart of the most fertile portion of the valley and in the center of the largest hop producing district in the world. Much attention is paid to pure bred stock and dairying. Fruit is one of the great industries. Prunes, apples, pears, cherries and nearly all deciduous fruits grow to perfection. Large areas sown to wheat and oats produce abundant crops. Salem, the "city that lives within her means," the county seat and the capital and second city in size in the state, has within the limits established since the last census, a population of 13,560; Southern Pacific Railway Company runs 10 trains daily through the city; two lines of daily steamers ply to Portland; here are six state and Federal institutions; all lines of business, the local industries being headed by the finest woolen mills on the Coast. For reliable information address George D. Sprague.

FOREST GROVE—College town in Northwest Oregon; seat of Pacific University, highest educational advantages; beautifully situated in prosperous agricultural and horticultural community, 26 miles west of Portland; dairy interests distribute \$60,000 cash monthly; quick railway service in every direction; good stores, banks, hotels, etc. Address Secretary of the Board of Trade.

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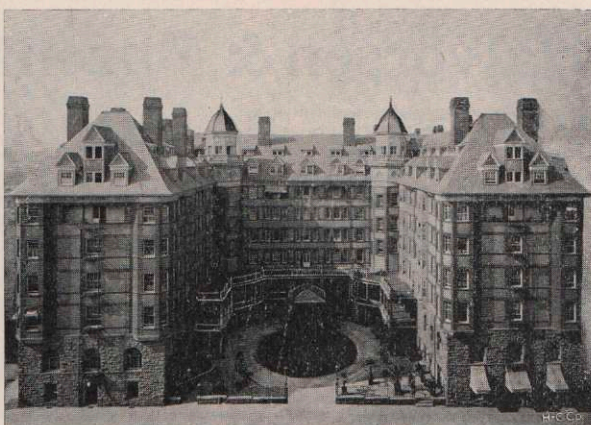
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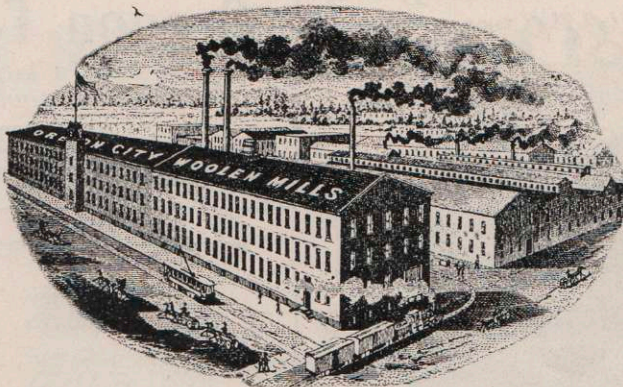
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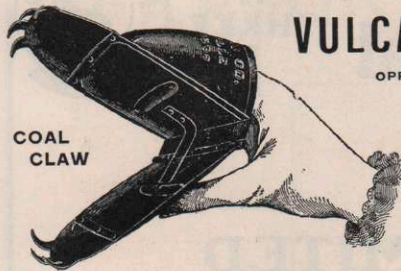
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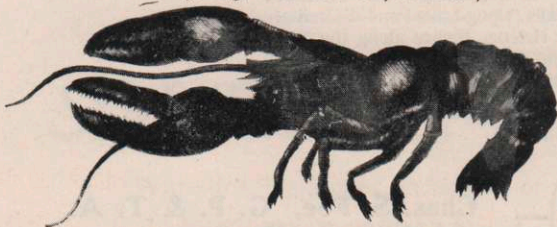
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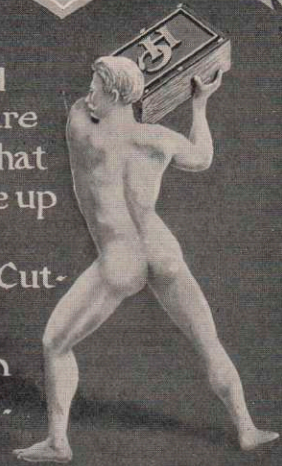
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