

LEWIS & CLARK JOURNAL



AUGUST 1904

PORTLAND, ORE.



1905

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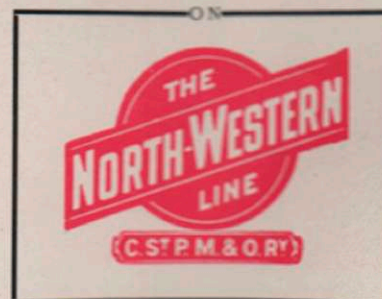
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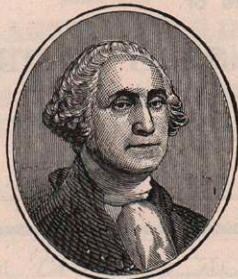
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Lewis and Clark Journal

August
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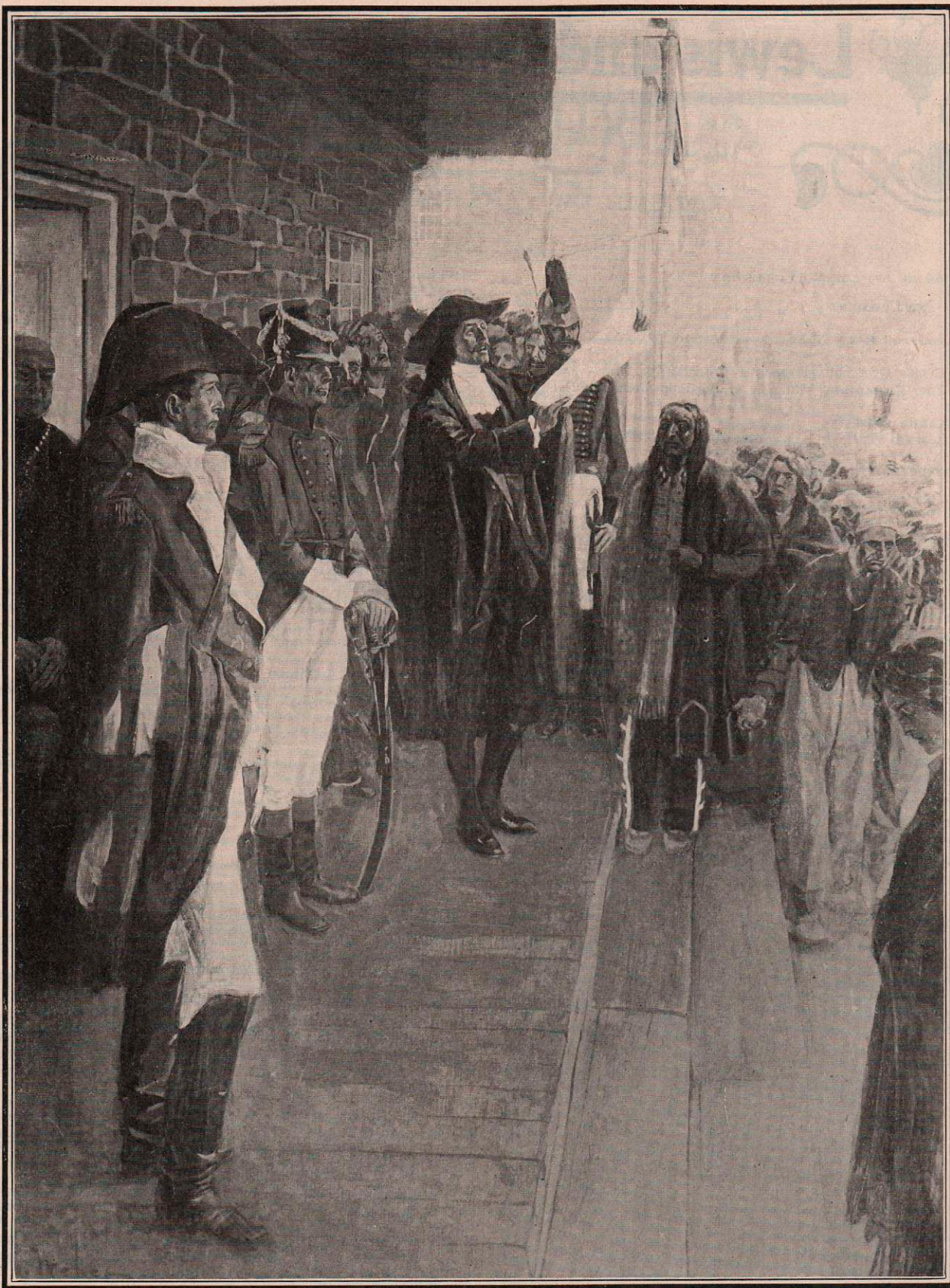
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FROM A PAINTING BY CH. WEBER

CESSION OF ST. LOUIS AND OCCUPATION OF THE LOUISIANA TERRITORY BY AMERICANS IN MAY OF THE YEAR 1804

The French Governor stands on the steps of the Government House. Near him are Capt. Meriwether Lewis (in the immediate foreground on the left), and Major Stoddard to whom the Governor has just handed over the keys on behalf of France. On the steps stands the famous old Indian chief Black Hawk.

"People of Upper Louisiana," began Governor Dr. Lassus in a choked and broken voice, "By order of the King I am about to surrender this post and its dependencies. The flag which has protected you during nearly thirty-six years will no longer be seen. The oath which you took now ceases to bind. Your faithfulness will be remembered forever. From the bottom of my heart I wish you all prosperity,"—*The Conquest.*

Lewis and Clark Journal



Vol. II

PORTLAND, OREGON, AUGUST, 1904

No. 2

OFFICIAL BULLETIN OF THE LEWIS AND CLARK FAIR
ISSUED MONTHLY BY

The Lewis and Clark Publishing Company

200-208 Alder St., Portland, Oregon

J. D. M. ABBOTT, PRESIDENT

C. BEN RIESLAND, SECRETARY

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Entered as second-class matter, April 5, 1904, in the postoffice at Portland, Oregon
under the Act of Congress of March 3 1879.

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

OREGON DEVELOPMENT LEAGUE

A potent force that is destined to create a new era in the advancement of the state is the Oregon Development League, the first meeting of which is held in Portland August 2 and 3. Delegates to this convention embrace the most influential and representative men from all portions of the state and all important lines of industry, who unite for the purpose of promoting the interests of Oregon. Up to the present time Oregon, in proportion to its greatness, has been the least advertised state in this republic. But now a new policy is to be adopted. The work of advertising the state will, for the first time in our history, be properly systematized; its vast resources will be exploited as they deserve, and the League will co-operate with some 3000 immigration agents for the purpose of locating homeseekers intelligently where they can best serve the state and themselves.

This League is born of the enterprise and public spirit of the Portland Commercial Club, which for some time past has been co-operating with various large organizations interested in the development of the West, the aim of the Commercial Club being to promote the growth and prosperity of the state as a whole.

An important factor in the success of this undertaking lies in the personal force and efficacy of one man, Mr. Tom Richardson, who has been recently brought to Portland by the Commercial Club to take charge of its publicity work. Peculiarly gifted for this particular line of activity, he has, in a large way, during the past twenty years, achieved notable results in the various communities which he has been called upon to serve. The dar-

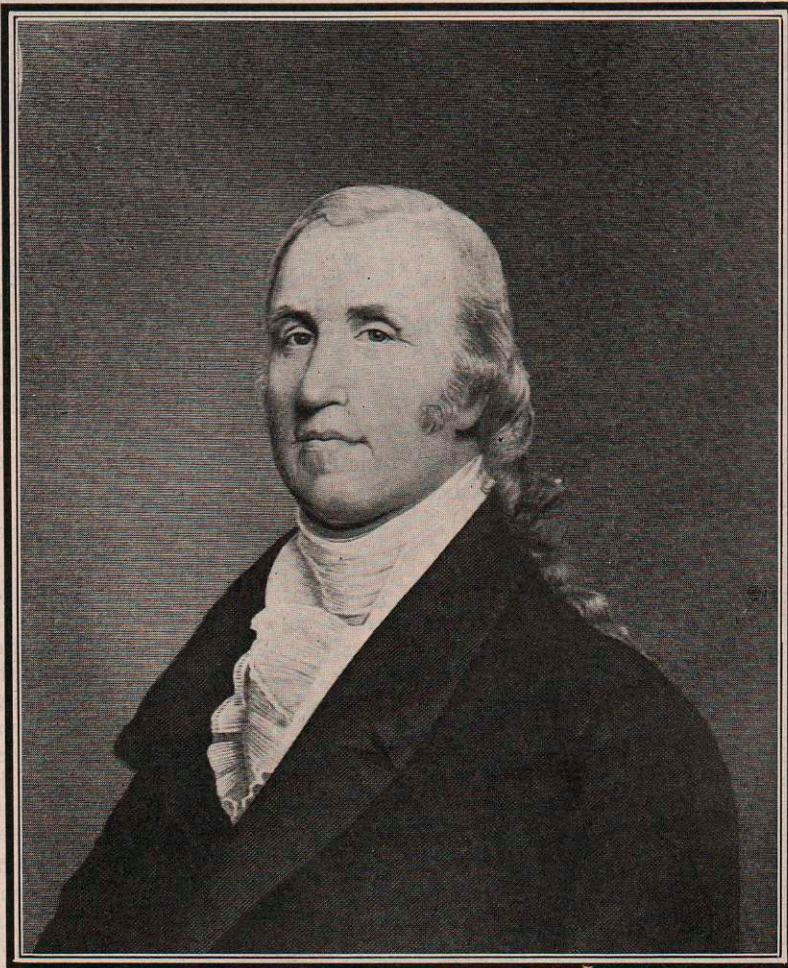
ing originality of his methods of utilizing the available forces about him, combined with perfect sanity of judgment and soundness of logic, have invariably won for him the confidence and support of the strong men of the state. The brilliant materialization of his projects has indeed attracted not a little attention. The words that Mr. Richardson speaks from these pages, therefore, commend themselves as coming from a man who has grasped the secret of success.

No city on the globe has a more vivifying and salubrious summer climate than Portland, or a greater variety of alluring scenic attractions close at hand to offer her guests by way of entertainment. In this respect the Oregon metropolis is an ideal convention city. Excessive discomfort from the heat of summer is quite unknown. Do the winds blow from the east or the north? Then are they freighted with the freshening coolness of the eternal snows of the Cascade Range. Blow they from the West? Then it is the salt sea breath that braces and invigorates the tired brain and sets the blood bounding on its way, and gives a sparkle to the eye. From whatever point of the compass they come, the breezes are cooled in their passage by the deep shadows of illimitable fir forests, groves of balsamic pine and cedar, and the bright ice-cold waters of countless glacier-born streams and foaming cascades.

Our cool summer nights are wonderfully restorative to overwrought nerves. These are indicated by the minimum averages given in the tables of temperatures for July and August contributed to this issue by Mr. Beals, the United States Weather Forecaster of Portland. These tables are well worth careful study, and furnish the best evidence that could be found of our invigorating summer climate.

The Government of Ceylon is favorably disposed toward sending an exhibit to the Lewis and Clark Fair. Theodore Hardee, who is directing foreign exploitation for the Exposition has recently had a consultation with the Commissioner-General of Ceylon in which the latter functionary spoke in most encouraging terms on this subject. He said that apart from any Government participation, the tea interests of Ceylon will undoubtedly take an active part in the 1905 Fair.

A Group of Rare Portraits



WILLIAM CLARK.

From the painting by Chester Harding.

A brave and honorable man, absolutely unflinching in the face of danger, of winning personality but iron will, decisive in character and of unimpeachable integrity, the fame of William Clark rests not alone upon his co-partnership with Meriwether Lewis in the greatest land journey of exploration that was ever undertaken. The warm human interest that clings to him across the century will be forever associated in our mind with that noble friendship between himself and Meriwether Lewis, probably as generous, loyal, and enduring in its quiet, unobtrusive fealty, as can be found in the pages of human history. In the opinion of certain historical students Clark's chief work lay in his later life in the display of his singular and remarkable gift for dealing with Indian nature, which made him famous—as brigadier-general and Indian agent—from St. Louis to the Pacific. He was both feared and revered by all the red men throughout that vast extent of country over which he held sway after his return from the mouth of the Columbia.

No American, either before or since, has held the Indian hordes of the West in check with such a master hand as William Clark, meeting their wiliness and craft with fearless sin-

cerity and frankness, settling their disputes with absolute justice, and in return winning from them a respect and devotion that knows no parallel.

It is to this later period of his career that the portrait on this page belongs. The original painting, which is herewith reproduced for the first time, is by Chester Harding, and is owned by John O'Fallon Clark, of St. Louis. A duplicate of this painting exists in New York, the property of Mrs. Julia Clark-Voorhis. Eva Emery Dye, who has been more indefatigable and successful in amassing historical data concerning the personnel of the Lewis and Clark expedition than any other writer on the subject, obtained a photograph of the original painting and through her courtesy it is now reproduced, alongside other pictures from her valuable collection.

The friendship between Lewis and Clark extended over a period of seven years of their young manhood previous to the expedition to the Pacific, bearing testimony



JULIA OR "JUDITH" CLARK



HARRIET CLARK.

in its impregnable constancy to the great natures of the two men. It first showed itself in 1796, when Meriwether Lewis, then 22 years of age, the junior by four years of his friend, was placed under the command of Clark, at that time lieutenant of infantry with Wayne.

William Clark was born in Virginia not far from the birth-place of Meriwether Lewis and possibly met him in his boyhood days. But when William was 14 years old the compelling pioneer spirit in the Clark blood had caused the family to move far out into the Western wilderness. Here they made a home—Mulberry Hill, three miles south of Louisville, which then comprised but a few log cabins around a fortification.

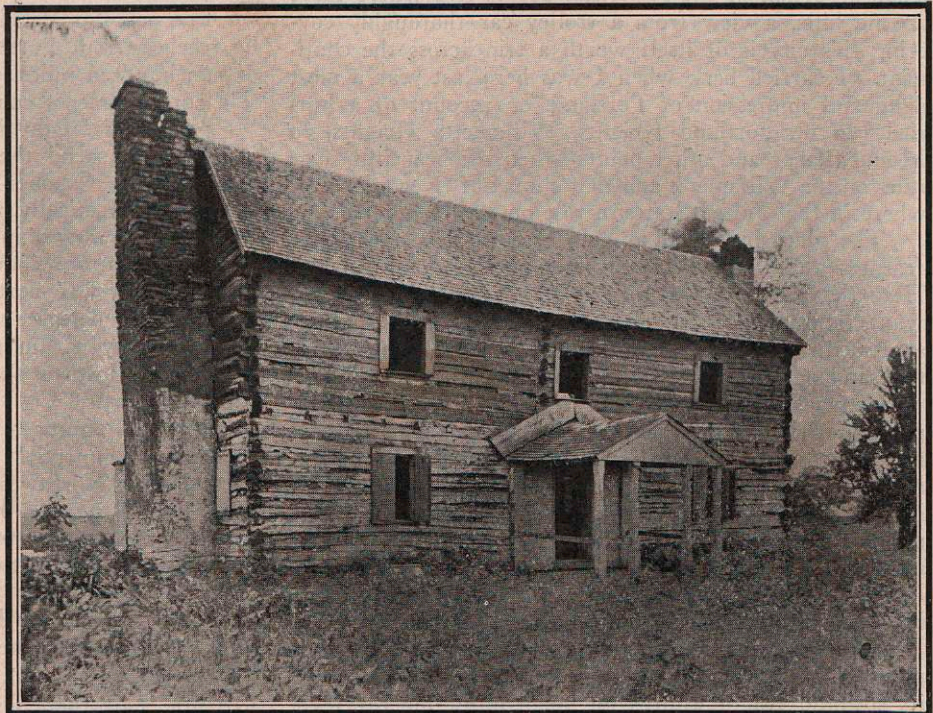
From this house Lewis and Clark set out on the great expedition to the Columbia, August, 1803, just one year more than a century ago. When Clark accepted Lewis' proposal to be associated with him in this expedition, he was obliged to sell the old home in which he had lived during 19 years, to his brother, Jonathan, for \$10,000 cash, in order to help his

brother, the famous George Rogers Clark, pay his military debts and save him from ruin. At the time of the sale the old house was occupied by General Clark, William Clark and their sister, Fanny, and her children. This was the Fanny who had in her girlhood been the belle of Kentucky, tripping the minuet and contra dances of the Revolution at Mulberry Hill with many a grave Virginian in powdered wig and ruffles. Her granddaughter is now living at Helena, Montana, the wife of ex-Governor Samuel T. Hauser.

William Clark's self-sacrificing devotion to his brother George Rogers Clark, the brilliant, tragic hero of Vincennes, while it has not perhaps been thrown into the same high light as has his friendship for Meriwether Lewis, was no less remarkable. The conquest of Illinois had entailed enormous unpaid debts which the treasury of the United States was utterly unable to meet. General Clark pawned all his lands and personal fortune to keep his brave soldiers from ruin, yet this did not suffice. Wrecked by this neglect, General Clark retired into the wilds like a spent and baffled lion waiting for death to end his anguish. Then came his brother, William, to the rescue. Only a few months after the acquaintance of Lewis and Clark began, while the intimate friendship was still in its infancy, Clark retired from the army, and thereafter devoted all his energies to his brother's cause, besieging legislatures, presenting the unpaid bills to congress, attending suits, continually in the saddle accompanied always by faithful black York, traveling in one year alone 3000 miles in his brother's behalf. Not until a hundred years afterward were these bills paid by congress.

These long journeys brought Clark occasionally to the well-known old Virginia mansion, the home of Colonel Hancock, where lived the two cousins, Judith Hancock and Harriet Kennerly. Here two teasing, beautiful girls were inseparable friends, and William Clark's visit to this happy Virginia homestead came to be landmarks of

(Continued on page 27.)



"Mulberry Hill," the home of William Clark.

Portland's Qualifications for a Convention City

By TOM RICHARDSON

Manager of Portland Commercial Club

You ask me the question, "Why should Portland be selected as a place in which to hold conventions?" and I take pleasure in replying:

The hotel situation is of the utmost importance, and without going into details I can truthfully say that both for those who are economically inclined, as well as the other class, who desire the best and are willing to pay for it, Portland is fully equal to other cities of her population. The city is well provided with halls in which to hold conventions.

Now put yourself in the position of being a delegate to some convention in a distant city, and in addition to the interest you would have in the proceedings of the convention, your first thought would be that you would like to see the city and its environs thoroughly, and if you could make your choice you would prefer that the convention should be held in some section of the country that you had not visited. Portland, as the metropolis and chief market of the Pacific Northwest, is in a portion of the United States which is yet to receive a visit from many millions of our people.

The city meets the requirements of the delegate in having a splendid system of trolley lines, which not only covers the city but all the surrounding territory, and as a large portion of the American people live where there are no hills, a view from a trolley car thoroughly covering this city is of itself worth a trip across the continent. I carried back when I was here last year a most delightful impression of Portland, on account of a hurried run up Portland Heights, Willamette Heights, to Mount Tabor and other points—then the beautiful river rides on the Willamette and that climax of river trips anywhere in the United States, a ride on the Columbia.

The place in which to hold receptions is one of the features that bother the business men of most cities. Here the Portland Commercial Club fills this long felt want, and with four elevators running, the spacious apartments of this club can be visited by from two to three thousand persons an hour in perfect comfort.

Conventions are not held entirely from the standpoint of the business they have in charge—delegates are anxious to study local institutions. Portland offers a number of theaters and side attractions that will interest many visitors—her churches are equal to the best; her fine public school buildings, public library, city hall with its museum, and, grandest of all, the beautiful hillside homes, unmatched anywhere else in this country—all form an inducement for conventions to come to Portland.

The City Park, to my mind the most unique public playground in America, is open to the visitor, and from its splendid height affords an opportunity for the lover of nature to view a panorama covering city, lake, mountain, valley and river, incomparable in this country.

Travellers are anxious to visit places where the water is pure, and in this regard Portland excels, for she not only has an unlimited supply of pure mountain water which is delicious to drink, but as it comes direct from melting mountain ice and snow, it is cooled to the "just right" point, and you can't reach that artificially. In addition to all this, it is as soft as rainwater and a bath in it is a luxury.

Portland's pseudonym is "The City of Roses," and here are produced the world's finest specimens. This is not a mere figure of speech, for Portland's growers excel the productions of King Edward's world-renowned flower gardens. In cherries, strawberries, blackberries, apples, prunes, Oregon stands at the top, and visitors going through this state have been brought back merely through eating our Royal Ann cherries.

Understand, I am answering your question, "Why should Portland be selected as a place in which to hold conventions?" and not trying to tell anything about the benefits that will accrue to this city and state. A delegate attending a convention in this city can, at small expense of time and money, see the Willamette Valley, which is unequaled anywhere in the richness of its soil, while from the standpoint of natural beauty it is equaled by but few of the famous valleys of the world.

The peaceful Pacific, the world's greatest ocean, can be reached from Portland, either by rail or boat inside of one hundred miles, where surf-bathing and other seaside entertainments can be enjoyed.

Portland is easily the most delightful city in America in which to spend the summer—the climate here from June first to October thirty-first approaches perfection. Oregon is practically free from flies, mosquitoes, gnats, fleas and other vermin.

The man or woman who loves mountain-climbing can find every opportunity to enjoy this exhilarating pastime. A delegate attending a convention here can take a trolley car in the business center and in fifteen minutes be lost to the busy world in the midst of a primeval forest.

Portland affords a splendid opportunity to study the financial, commercial and industrial conditions in the great Pacific Northwest. This city is very decidedly the center of this portion of the United States in actual business. Here are the great lumber mills, wholesale houses, factories, and this is the home of the men who own and control the destinies of the Pacific Northwest. The man or woman east of the Rockies who makes a trip to Portland will go back home a better American.

At the Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition and Oriental Fair there will be gathered all that is choicest in the foreign and American exhibits at St. Louis. There will be a showing of the products of the Pacific Coast,

Alaska and this great Northwest country that will be beyond the expectations, both of the visitor and of our home people—but I leave the subject of this fair for you to treat in other columns of your splendid publication.

I have only begun to answer your question, "Why should Portland be selected as a place in which to hold

conventions?" There are hundreds of other good reasons, and one that is greater than all I have mentioned is that a splendid whole-hearted Western welcome awaits not only the delegates to conventions, the visitors and the homeseeker, but all who care to tarry, even temporarily, within the confines of Oregon's matchless metropolis.

Portland's Climate and that of Eastern Cities

By EDWARD A. BEALS, District Forecaster, United States Weather Bureau

Although climatic boundaries are distinguished by parallels of latitude, they but imperfectly express the conditions existing in many parts of the world. The City of Portland, Oregon, in the latitude of Montreal, has a most delightful summer climate. The average temperature for the last 33 years during the hottest part of the day in July, the hottest month of the year, is only 78 deg., while at the same time in St. Louis, it is 88 deg.; in Washington, D. C., 87 deg.; Philadelphia, 82 deg., and New York City, 81 deg. This contrast is marked, but it is not so great as the contrast between the night temperatures in Portland, Oregon, and those experienced in some of the larger Eastern cities during the hot summer months. The heat at night is more exhaustive to the body than that of the day, for if our rest at night is broken by oppressive heat we are in no condition to meet the demands of another hot day, and thus our sufferings increase until they become almost unbearable.

The degree of heat at night is best expressed by the minimum temperature which defines the limit of the coolness experienced. The average minimum temperature in July at Portland, Oregon, during the last 33 years is 56 deg. This is refreshingly cool and in marked contrast to that of St. Louis, 70 deg.; Washington, D. C., 67 deg.; Philadelphia, 65 deg., and New York City, 65 deg.

The daily temperature for July, 1900, which was very nearly a normal month, is published in the table and tells the story of Portland's delightful summer climate, to which should be added the bright sunshiny weather that prevails, together with the absence of the dreaded electrical storms so common in the East, the profusion of green vegetation, the result of the spring rains, and finally the wonderful group of snow mountains to be seen from every doorstep whose grandeur cannot be described; like the great falls of Niagara, they must be seen to be fully appreciated.

August of the same year (1900) happened to be somewhat cooler than usual, the mean maximum temperature being 72; whereas the normal mean is five degrees higher, 77; and the mean minimum being 54, whereas the normal mean minimum is 55, as will be seen by comparing the tables given below. But in every case the difference between the August temperature of Portland compared with that of other American cities is remarkably in favor of the Oregon metropolis.

All who come to the Lewis and Clark Fair next year therefore will find the summer climate refreshingly cool and invigorating.

Normal Mean Temperatures for July:

Station.	Max.	Min.
Philadelphia	82 deg.	65 deg.
New York City	81 deg.	65 deg.

Washington, D. C.	87 deg.	67 deg.
St. Louis	88 deg.	70 deg.
Portland	78 deg.	56 deg.

Average for a period of 33 years

Normal Mean Temperatures for August:

Station.	Max.	Min.
Philadelphia	85 deg.	65 deg.
New York City	81 deg.	66 deg.
Washington, D. C.	86 deg.	67 deg.
St. Louis	87 deg.	71 deg.
Indianapolis	85 deg.	67 deg.
Pittsburg	85 deg.	65 deg.
Chicago	80 deg.	66 deg.
Portland, Oregon	77 deg.	55 deg.

Average for a period of 33 years

JULY 1900 IN PORTLAND				AUGUST 1900 IN PORTLAND			
Date	Max.	Min.	Avg.	Date	Max.	Min.	Avg.
1	64	48	56	1	74	56	65
2	70	56	63	2	72	51	62
3	71	56	64	3	72	55	64
4	68	55	62	4	73	49	61
5	64	54	59	5	68	52	60
6	70	55	62	6	67	52	60
7	84	54	69	7	70	52	61
8	70	55	62	8	68	54	61
9	79	54	66	9	73	54	64
10	77	54	66	10	76	52	64
11	70	56	63	11	74	56	65
12	70	56	63	12	75	55	65
13	74	51	62	13	77	53	65
14	77	53	65	14	80	54	67
15	79	54	66	15	67	57	62
16	77	56	66	16	70	53	62
17	73	51	62	17	70	54	62
18	84	56	70	18	67	56	62
19	89	63	76	19	81	48	64
20	90	64	77	20	78	56	67
21	86	60	73	21	71	60	66
22	85	58	72	22	73	55	64
23	80	55	68	23	65	54	60
24	77	58	68	24	72	60	66
25	72	59	66	25	70	58	64
26	71	60	66	26	72	45	58
27	78	54	66	27	72	49	60
28	83	58	70	28	73	55	64
29	84	57	70	29	75	49	62
30	89	58	74	30	74	57	66
31	84	61	72	31	72	59	66
Aver.	77	56	67	Aver.	72.3	53.9	63.2

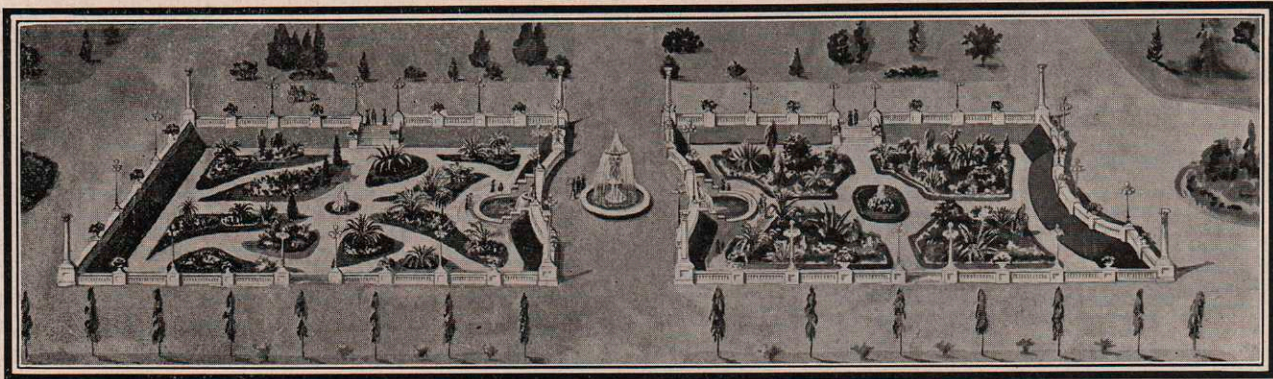
Constructing The Western World's Fair

Under the guiding eye and hand of Oskar Huber, Director of Works, the Exposition Grounds are growing in beauty day by day. Long reaches of sun-flecked lawn, stately avenues leading down to the glimmering waters of the lake, open groves of noble forest trees enhanced by the rich coloring of wild flowering shrubs and trailing vines, rose-gardens and orchards and farm-lands stretching far out to the west, and in the immediate foreground, rising against the summer sky, groups of spacious palaces now rapidly nearing completion.

The sunken gardens which are to occupy the space between the Agricultural and the Liberal Arts Buildings will show tropical plants of rare beauty with charming

quality that they are the acknowledged favorite even in the great London markets. A hop-house will soon be under construction, where the process of preparing them for the market may be studied.

A rose-garden has been planted, which by next Spring will be a marvel of bloom, beauty and fragrance, for Oregon roses are rapidly obtaining the reputation of being the most perfect in the world. This, therefore, will be one of the great sights of the Lewis and Clark Fair. A bungalow in the center of a rose-bower, with sweet peas and other favorite blossoms lending their charm to its environment, will be a delightful retreat for tired visitors. This bungalow will be the headquarters for the directors



The Sunken Gardens, between the Agricultural and the Liberal Arts Palaces.

winding paths shaded by exotic foliage and fragrant blossoms. A fountain of picturesque design will occupy a central position, cascades of sparkling mountain water also freshening the air at convenient intervals. The gardens are to be bordered by a balustrade ornamented by vines, urns of rare plants, bay trees, and electric lights. Four stairways, each twelve feet wide, lead down to the gardens from above.

The Experimental Farm is already giving evidence of the skill and care of the scientific experts who have it in charge. On the two acres planted in orchards about three months ago, not a tree has died. All are in the most flourishing condition possible, and visitors to the Lewis and Clark Fair next summer will be able to sample from these trees all our most luscious fruits, many of which have won gold medals and prizes at Paris, Buffalo, Chicago, and other world expositions. For no country in the world can produce finer fruit than the Pacific Northwest. Two acres of the Experimental Farm are devoted to vegetables. A one-half acre of hops has already been planted, and this also will be an attractive as well as instructive sight, for the fresh green of the trailing hop-vines clinging in long festoons to the trellises, cannot fail to charm every beholder. Oregon, it will be remembered, leads every State in the Union in hops, and so excellent are these in

of the Oregon Agricultural College, who have this experimental farm in charge. A very important feature of this exhibit will be the wonderful variety of grasses and rich forage plants growing in their native soil.

The lake front, with its pavilions, boat houses and other alluring devices for entertaining visitors, will now receive the attention of the Director-of-Works, Mr. Huber. This is practically all of importance that remains to be done to the grounds, with the exception of putting the top-dressing of decomposed granite on the avenues. These finishing touches are now waiting for the completion of the State buildings, which will be ready for occupancy some time in September.

Henry E. Dosch, Director of Exhibits, reports that Canada will spend \$50,000 in exhibiting the resources of the Dominion at the Lewis and Clark Fair, and there is reason to believe that a handsome government building will also be erected by Canada.

Louisiana will probably have about \$15,000 left over from the money appropriated for the St. Louis Fair, and this will be devoted to her exhibit of live cotton and rice at Portland in 1905.

The making of flaked flint implements is a lost art, and anyone interested in it will do well to visit the Lewis and Clark Fair in order to see the various large and price-less collections that will be exhibited here.

Oregon ranks ahead of every other state, and indeed every part of the globe, in the finish and delicacy of the flaked implements made from the finer stones. No class of curios appeal so strongly to the collector as do the Indian arrowheads, the most numerous and scattered relics of the Stone Age. It is conceded by archæologists that those found in the Indian graves and old village sites of Oregon and Washington excel those of any other section; and a favorite pastime of curio-hunters is to explore for these where the storms, the winds and waves are most likely to expose them in their ancient resting-places.

The regions along the Columbia River and its tributaries have been, since time immemorial, inhabited by different tribes of prehistoric people, who gained a livelihood by hunting and fishing. Their weapons and utensils were made mostly in the Stone Age from flint, opalized quartz, agate, petrified wood, lava obsidian and other stones from along the Columbia, or brought in from other sources. Obsidian is found in large quantities near Stien's mountain, in Harney county, Oregon.

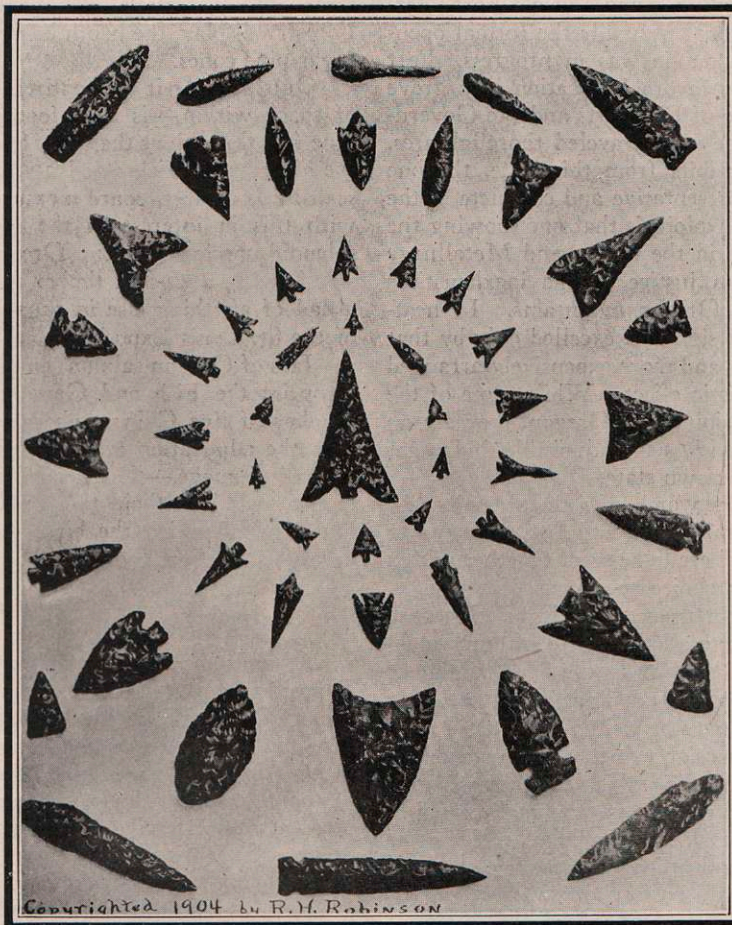
Mortars, pestles, hammers, net sinkers, axes, pipes, arrowheads and personal adornments have been found in various sections of the Columbia Valley. Commencing at The Dalles, Oregon, and extending to Umatilla, Oregon, on the Columbia River, is the home of the primitive Indians who manufactured the majority of stone implements in this state and Washington, as nowhere else are as fine stone implements found as in the section just mentioned. When compared with those of California and the Eastern States, they are far superior in quality of the stone, delicacy and finish. This section stands first in the number and excellence of workmanship of its mortars and pestles. Throughout the various collections will be found marvels of skill that should entitle their makers to one of the first places among the ancient stone-workers. The various sizes of these, from the smallest medicine bowl to the largest mortar and pestle are symmetrical and of a beautiful finish. Hammers, axes and net sinkers are found in numbers at the various fishing places of the ancient tribes along the river, and show that

these were numerous and made mostly from boulders and lava rock.

Among the leading collectors may be mentioned Dr. Stewart, (deceased) of Goldendale, Wash.; R. H. Robinson, Arlington, Ore., and A. W. Sharrard, Bickleton, Wash. Dr. Stewart collected for a number of years among the Klickitats and accumulated a collection of from 15,000 to 20,000 pieces. Since his demise the State of Washington has been negotiating with his heirs for its purchase for the state museum. Mr. Robinson having lived in Gilliam county, Oregon, for over thirty years and mingled more or less with the Indians, speaking their language, has been able to make a collection that is second to none. He has gathered spears, drills, needles and arrowheads exclusively, having in all something like 10,000 at the present time. He has expressed his intention to exhibit them at the Lewis and Clark Fair at Portland, Oregon, in 1905, and has kindly loaned the Portland free museum over 2,000 for their exhibit in the City Hall. Mr. Sharrard has made a beautiful collection of baskets, bead work, pipes, arrowheads and spears. He also has a valuable collection of elk teeth that he obtained from the Indians during the past ten years, for which he has had a number of substantial offers.

As to the mode of manufacture of these finer implements by the ancients, various theories have been advanced by parties who have made a deep study of archæology, but upon being put into practice, they all fall short, and

the fine work cannot be done by any mode that has been devised by men of the present day. Various processes are



Specimen Arrowheads from the collection of 5000 that will be exhibited by R. H. Robinson, of Arlington, Oregon.

The Tozier collection of Indian baskets, curios, implements of primeval warfare, carvings and costumes now in the Ferry museum, Tacoma, may be shown at the Lewis and Clark Centennial. The owner, Captain D. F. Tozier, commander of the United States revenue cutter Grant, refused to ship his valuable collection to St. Louis, but feels that as this collection of curios, etc., is so characteristic of the great Northwest country from Oregon to Alaska, before the advent of the white man, it should be displayed. There are 6,000 articles in the collection, including twelve mammoth house posts, thirty large cere-

Oregon's Exhibits at St. Louis

Agriculture, horticulture, mining, forestry, fish and game and education, are the six exhibits that represent the industries and resources of the State of Oregon at the St. Louis Fair. These are scattered about in the various exhibit palaces outside the Oregon building. The group of pictures on the opposite page gives a bird's-eye view of these various displays, together with a glimpse of old Fort Clatsop as it appeared on Oregon Day while the formal opening of the building to the public was in progress. Fort Clatsop occupies a specially favorable location in a grove midway between the Palace of Fine Arts and the Government building on one of the most traveled thoroughfares.

Probably of all the exhibits from this state, the one that is most thoroughly representative and complete in the special resources it aims to exploit, is that one showing the mineral wealth of the state in the Mines and Metallurgy building. This really does justice to the inexhaustible riches stored away in our Oregon mountains. In neatness and attractiveness of design it is excelled only by that of Colorado which is larger and more expensively arranged in order to produce an artistic effect. While some of the other states have larger exhibits than Oregon, they are on the whole not displayed with such admirable judgment and good taste as that of our own state.

Several thousand dollars worth of valuable minerals, including about \$1500 of pure gold and \$4000 of quartz running \$15 per ounce, are here to be seen, together with a quartz cabin studded with choice specimens of every description from our mountain treasure vaults, a glistening and brilliant advertisement to all the world of our matchless wealth. A single gold brick from the Sanger mine of Eastern Oregon weighing 63 ounces, and valued at \$1197 attracts the attention of crowds of visitors. Cobalt, one of the rarest metals of commercial value, whose compounds are used in glass coloring and the making of dyes; asbestos; cinnabar, from which mercury is extracted; kaolin, used in the making of porcelain; coal, the supply of which is so abundant in Coos county and other localities in this state; iron, building stone, brick and pottery clays, silver, copper, platinum, iridium, chrome iron, lead, nickel, antimony,—these are only a few out of the innumerable valuable and useful minerals now on display in the Oregon exhibit at St. Louis. The work of collecting them reflects credit upon Fred R. Mellis, of Baker City, who is in charge of this exhibit.

The agricultural display has a notably fine collection of grains and grasses, and the best timothy hay in the building, although nearly every county of the civilized world enters into the competition. Hops, dairying, and all the other lines of agriculture are well represented. The fruits are divided between the agricultural and the horticultural exhibit, a special feature being made of Oregon prunes, freshly cooked supplies of which are served every day to hungry crowds of sight-seers, at the rate of about five gallons an hour, the chef being under the immediate supervision of Hon. Chas. V. Galloway, superintendent of the Horticultural Department.

The Educational exhibit, in charge of H. S. Lyman, has been critically examined by about 6000 visitors, many

of whom have expressed the opinion that it was by far the best on display. The relief maps of papier mache made by public school children of Baker City, have proved a special object of interest to educators.

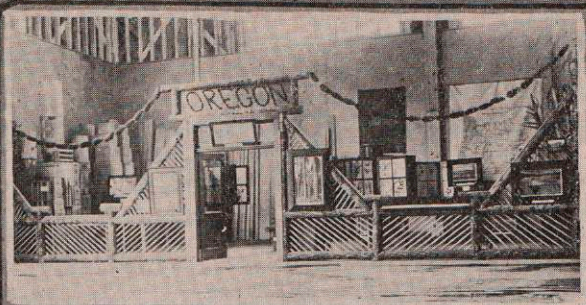
About 90 kinds of Oregon woods, showing the highly finished work of the mills, besides views of Oregon forests, rivers and waterfalls, are the leading attractions of the Forestry display, the booth being covered with a canopy of sugar pine cones.

Outside—for it was entirely too big for the allotment of space within,—is a 30-foot section of an Oregon fir, nine feet through at the butt. Six other logs were cut from the same tree which stood 200 feet to the first limb, and scaled 40,000 feet, board measure. Nothing else compares with this in interest in the Forestry exhibit. Another splendid specimen of our Oregon tree growth stands beside it, viz.: a 42-foot timber four feet square, that is far ahead of anything else in squared timber on the grounds of the St. Louis Exposition.

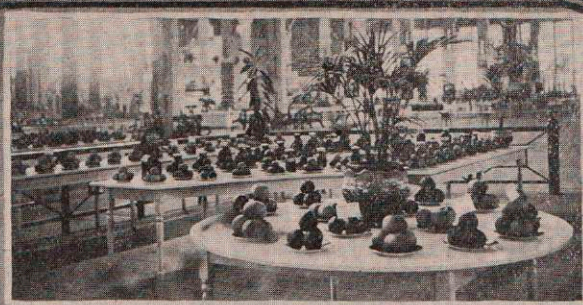
Jars of Oregon salmon and stuffed game of every kind comprise the Fish and Game exhibit near at hand. A number of live Chinese pheasants stalking grandly about won the admiration of all by the splendor of their richly colored plumage,—that is until the time came for them to moult and lose their tails, a humiliating process, the ignominy of which the birds have wit enough to feel as keenly as do their keepers.

A handsome and commodious Fraternal Temple at the Exposition of 1905 is now an assured fact. On July 21 the A. O. U. W. in grand lodge assembled voted \$1000 cash toward it, the vote being unanimous; and the Women's Auxiliary gave an additional \$300. The influence of the 10,000 Workmen represented at this meeting will be vital and effective as an incentive to other fraternal orders. Enthusiasm is running high, and there is no doubt now but that the entire \$50,000 will be soon forthcoming. A choice location has been chosen on the high bank in the main part of the grounds overlooking the lake, and the intention is to erect a beautiful and comfortable building with broad verandahs, artistic reception rooms and quiet resting places.

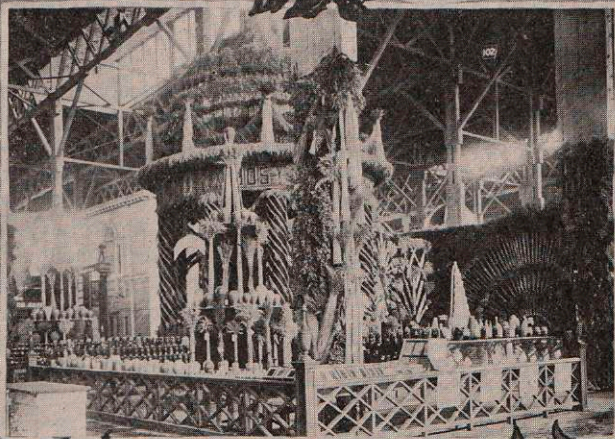
The United States census for 1900 shows that Oregon then had 35,837 farms, valued at \$172,761,287, with a total of 1,007,388 acres. The improved acreage was 3,328,308 acres. The value of the land and implements (except buildings), was \$113,137,820; of buildings, \$19,199,694; implements and machinery, \$6,506,725; live stock, \$33,917,048. The average value of an Oregon farm of from 100 to 174 acres, exclusive of buildings, machinery, stock, etc., is \$1821. A comparison with values for a farm of the same size in twelve other states shows that they cost from two to five times as much. The Oregon farmer has the advantage of low-priced land and favorable climate.—Sunset.



Forestry Exhibit



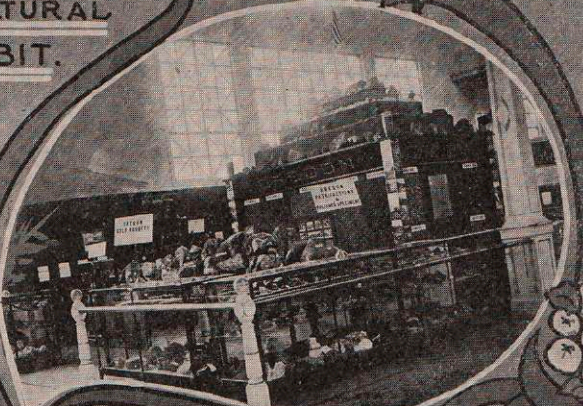
Hort'l. Exhibit.



AGRICULTURAL
EXHIBIT.



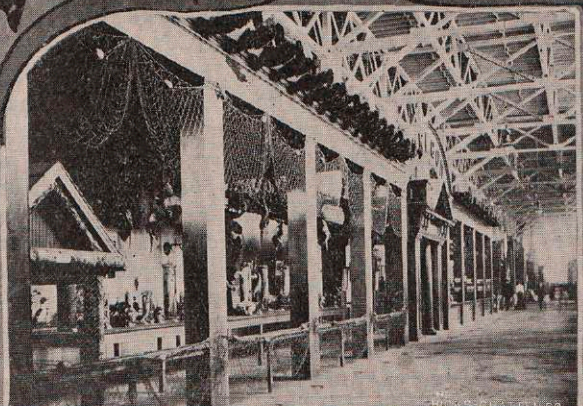
Educational
Exhibit



Mining
Exhibit



Group at Oregon Building



Fisheries.

Mineral Resources of Oregon

By J. H. FISK
Mineralogist to the State Commission

Oregon is not surpassed by any State in the Union in its commercial products. She has been considered one of the coal-producing States of the Pacific Coast, but no systematic effort has been made to find the geological distribution of the coal-bearing rocks. When topographical surveys have been made over the whole State it will be possible to show definitely the extent of these coal fields. So far as known they lie mostly west of the Cascade Range and north of the Rogue River. The recent discovery of coal near Heppner in Morrow County will prove beyond doubt one of the most extensive coal deposits yet found in the State, giving a coke with a beautiful metallic lustre. The following is an average analysis taken from what is called the Custer tunnel:

Per cent moisture	2.84
Per cent volatile and combustible matter.....	37.87
Per cent fixed carbon.....	56.29
Per cent ash.....	3.00
	<hr/> 100.00

The coal is of the same age and of the same geological variety as that found in Curry County on the south fork of the Coquille River, and I should say formed a promising field for prospecting for oil. It is higher topographically, but lower geographically, than the Coos Bay coal fields, which are the largest and most extensive yet found in the State. They are located on the border of Coos Bay, and embrace about 100 square miles. They have been largely worked, and have supplied the San Francisco market for the last fifty years.

This coal is classed with the lignite variety of the tertiary period. Much of the undeveloped condition of the Coast Range mountains is due to the heavy growth of vegetation, fallen trees and the abundance of moisture that lingers there even in the summer time, and the coal itself only crops out on the surface along the lines of rapid erosion, as on the Nehalem River in Clatsop and Columbia Counties, where a good quality is found.

IRON ORES OF OREGON.

Few States in the Union contain more iron ores than Oregon, but, notwithstanding this, but little effort has ever been made to develop iron where it has been known to exist. The large quantity that is yearly consumed in building houses, bridges, etc., and the high prices we have to pay for it, are due to the fact that our supply has been imported from distant sources, subject to heavy freight and other charges compelling dealers to keep a large and graded stock on hand. The use of iron in erecting fire-proof buildings; the demand for quartz mills, water and gas pipes for railroads is increasing year by year, keeping pace with the expansion of the several branches of industry until the requirements will be so great that the raw material scattered so abundantly throughout our State is bound to be utilized.

The consumption of pig iron in Oregon during the past year has been nearly 10,000 tons, and the price about \$30.00 per ton; of the other kinds three times as much. Our annual expenditure on account of this item has amounted to a large sum. A company was formed in 1866 at Oswego, seven miles above Portland, and has been conducted with varied success ever since, smelting pig iron, iron pipe, etc. Up to this date it has produced some 200,000 tons, and is now manufacturing iron pipe. As the iron was found to contain a small percentage of phosphorous it precluded the manufacture of steel. On Scappoose Creek, about twenty miles north of Portland, a large bed of iron is known to exist, which is said to be about 200 feet thick and heavily overlaid with shell marle.

Near Columbia City, in Columbia County, iron ore of a good quality is found. It is about thirty feet thick, with shell marle overlying it and coal of great thickness underlying it. No attempt has ever been made to determine the quantity or quality of either, though there seems to be a promising outlook for future development. Six miles from the Northern Pacific railroad station Scappoose Creek has a large waterfall, and there is an abundance of the best quality of timber.

CEMENT MATERIAL.

All of the Portland cement formerly used in the State of Oregon was imported from Europe at great expense, and sold in this city at \$2.50 and \$3.00 per barrel. Calcareous clays are found in great abundance on the banks of the Columbia and Willamette Rivers, especially shell-marle. A car-load of this material was brought to this city about twenty-six years ago, where it was burned and ground in a crude manner and used to cement several brick buildings that today may be seen in a perfect state of preservation.

The consumption of this material in Oregon is immense, and the demand is increasing year by year. Perhaps no other industry in our State promises better results, and certainly no more profitable investment of capital could be desired. Thousands of barrels are annually consumed in the Government works, and aside from that a large amount is used in the construction of sidewalks and buildings, the former alone requiring 10,000 barrels within the past year, all of which was imported from the State of California, where the demand exceeds the supply by 700 barrels per day.

An abundance of clay can be found at many points along the Willamette and Columbia Rivers, and delivered at almost any point desired at an expense not greater than \$0.50 per ton on barges.

COPPER.

Copper ores exist in great abundance in many parts of the State of Oregon, not only in the Cascade Mountains but also in the Blue Mountains on the Salmon River.

The principal gold-bearing ores of the Cascade Moun-

tains are copper. In the Little North Fork of the Santiam River in Marion County, there are a dozen or more companies operating on good concentrating copper ore, some of the samples going as high as \$100.00 per ton in gold.

In the Waldo District in Josephine County is found the most distinct copper bearing ore in the State. The greatest amount of development work done on any property in this district has been done by the Waldo Smelter Company. They are said to have large quantities of ore blocked out awaiting better transportation facilities. The Pacific Railway Company has surveyed the right of way from Grant's Pass, in Oregon, to Eureka, in California, and while the smelter is now being erected for the reduction of the ore no shipments have yet been made.

ROOFING SLATE.

Along the bed of the Rogue River has been found for many miles roofing slate in great abundance, which strata were formed under the influence of heat and pressure, and has resulted in the crystallization of fine argillaceous schist or slate, which is hard and smooth in surface and does not absorb water.

No attempt has ever been made to utilize this for building purposes. It is sufficient to say, however, that there is evidently enough of this slate to roof the whole Pacific Coast, and it would be an enterprise worthy the investment of capital.

QUICKSILVER OR CINNABAR.

The Black Butte Quicksilver district is about four miles long and two miles wide, and lies on the northern slope of the Calapooia Mountains, near the head of the Coast fork of the Willamette River, in the southern part of Lane County. The elevation at the apex of Black Butte Mountain, the highest peak in the district, is 2,750 feet above the level of the sea.

The entire district is owned by two companies. A private company of Portland, Oregon, controls about 1,000 acres, including the Bald Butte and Cinnabar Butte mines. The Black Butte Quicksilver Company, a Washington State corporation, together with its allied interests, controls practically the balance of the district. Some five years ago this company acquired the mine. A Scott continuous furnace, having a capacity of fifty tons per day, was installed, together with other surface improvements. Subsequently the control of the corporation passed into other hands, under whose management over twelve thousand feet of underground work has been accomplished.

MARBLE.

Marble quarries of great extent are found within six miles of Roseburg, in Douglas County, but the development work has been exclusively confined to home consumption, as the expense of transportation excludes it from the Portland market. The article is variegated, running through the whole series of colors from white to black. The supply is apparently inexhaustible. It is also found in large quantities in Wallowa County, in Eastern Oregon, and in many other parts of the State.

WOLFRAMITE OR TUNGSTEN.

This is a dark gray to greenish gray mineral, and is a sub-metallic substance; only within the past few years has there been any considerable demand for it. The sources of tungsten are the three minerals, scheelite, wolframite and hubernite. Of these ores the one that can be used the

most largely in rendering it to the metal or ferro-alloy is scheelite, a tungstate of calcium. Samples of scheelite have been brought me from near Roseburg in Douglas County, and I have no doubt that large quantities are to be had in that district. It is a very yellowish white substance with an adamantine to vitreous luster. There is

BUILDING STONE.

Granite and sandstone in great variety are found in Lane County and in several Counties of the Coast Range. From many of the samples I have seen I am confident that the manufacture of grindstones would be an investment worthy of capital, as up to the present time all of this article has been imported into the state. Most of the so-called granite found here is cyanite, but very valuable as a building stone and takes a high polish. It is found in Union, Linn and Lane Counties.

PLATINA.

Platina occurs associated with placer gold in many beach mines along the coast, and in places extends along the supposed platina belt between the Galice and Waldo Districts in Josephine County and notably on what is termed Gold Beach in Coos and Curry Counties. It has been saved from the placer mines in what is called the Madden Mine for many years, and is about 52 per cent platinum with 30 per cent irodoamine, having also a small quantity of rhodium and ruthenium. This metal is the most valuable of any platinum now found on account of its high percentage of irodoamine, which is much used in the Welsbach burners. It has also been found in some

KAOLIN.

Clays in great variety are found in almost every part of the State, and are extensively manufactured into fire brick, tiles and hollow building blocks. The Pacific Pottery Company of Portland, capitalized for about \$50,000, is largely engaged in the manufacture of stoneware, for which they find a ready sale.

CHROMATE OF IRON.

This is mined extensively in Curry County. Cargoes have been shipped to the San Francisco market, thence to Europe for reduction for various uses. It is also found at Riddle Station in Douglas County, but in limited amount.

SIENNA.

Is found of good quality and in various colors at Walker, about two miles north of Cottage Grove. It has been much used for painting buildings and fences, but has not yet been treated properly for the market, owing to deficient milling capacity.

NICKEL.

A considerable amount of this ore is found near Riddle Station in Douglas County, on the Oregon and California Railroad, about twenty miles below Roseburg. Several car loads were shipped East for reduction. The ore is genthite, which is a magnesite of nickel. The deposit seems to be extensive and contains some high grade ore. Some large sales have been made.

STEATITE OR SOAPSTONE.

Has been found in great abundance and variety both in Eastern and Western Oregon. Some of it is of very superior quality, transparent to opaque. Useful for the manufacture of slate pencils, cooking griddles and many other things.

(Continued on page 19.)

Among the Snows of August

To the disinterested student of nature there is a vast amount of quiet fun to be found in the rivalry that exists between the north and south side adherents of Mt. Hood. With withering scorn the north side guides refer to the ease and safety of the ascent on the south. It is tame mountain sport compared with the exhilarating feat of conquering this grim, fire-scarred old mountain on its northern slope, where glaciers hundreds of acres in extent are rent asunder into many crevasses. A glimpse into these glinting ice-depths affords infinite delight to the color enthusiast. The jagged splendor, the sparkle of imprisoned lights found in those frozen gorges, once seen can never be forgotten.

stretches the illimitable forest, heavy with the odor of balsam and the shadows of giant firs. The course of many a winding stream may be traced—Hood River, born of the melting snows of Eliot Glacier, at first a wild mountain torrent, soon emerges from the forest a placid, well-behaved river, feeding the fields of grain, rich strawberry plantations and apple orchards that lie in the fertile Hood River Valley, miles below. All this fair prospect is bathed in the wealth of atmospheric color and cloud effect that is so characteristic a feature of this high elevation.

The sunrises and sunsets are superb, running the entire gamut of rainbow tints, with a thousand bright and



Party leaving Cloud Cap Inn.

And to the city-bred man or woman of athletic proclivities there is an extraordinary fascination in mastering that dangerous north side precipice that stretches skyward to the summit, knowing that it can be done with entire safety to life and limb. By the aid of a stout rope and a skillful guide who has never experienced an accident, although hundreds have been committed to his care, the climb is not a whit more perilous than the mere act of crossing a street in one of our overcrowded cities.

For those who wish to enjoy the glory of a lofty snow peak in more languorous fashion, there is the enchantment of studying the matchless panorama laid out before them from Cloud Cap Inn, a picturesque, rambling hostelry that hugs the mountain side at an elevation of 6800 feet—about two-thirds the distance up to the summit. Only a three-minute walk from the inn is Eliot Glacier, a mile long by a third of a mile wide. The sparkling splendor of its snows and ice crags, seen at such close range, are beyond measure cool and refreshing to the eye on an August day. Down the mountain side

tender shades between. There are glamorous mist effects, illuminated billows of vapor, sweeping in eddies over the neighboring hills, half hiding, half revealing their fir-covered slopes. Even Mt. Hood itself enters into the color scheme, the seracs, sharp, castellated pinnacles of glacial ice, catching and reflecting the sunlight in shifting tones of blue.

Cloud Cap Inn is as picturesque a mountain resort as can well be imagined. Built of huge fir logs, a foot or more in diameter, it stands on the spot that, hundreds of years ago, was probably the lateral moraine of Eliot Glacier. Great cables hold the roof down to its proper place when the winter gales are high, and yawning chimneys send forth cheery columns of smoke, harbingers of warmth and comfort to night-worn travelers. Within are great fireplaces with blazing logs, and a kind-faced, matronly hostess to give one welcome.

One of the first questions that the visitor asks is about the queer little patches of white up among the rafters in the living room that give the inside roof an odd, speckled



Crevasse on Eliot Glacier.

appearance. These patches of white are the cards of such persons as have climbed to the top of Mt. Hood. The uninitiated find it hard to understand just how the cards were placed so high out of reach, and visions of a precarious climb on a long ladder, paste pot in hand, chase themselves through one's head.

This, however, is far from the method employed. The device is an ingenious one; only a silver dollar and a tack are required. The tack is put through the card, and the silver dollar pressed firmly against the card on the side where the head of the tack appears. Then with a skillful throw both card and dollar are sent flying up to the roof, the force being sufficient to make the tack stick fast against the wood, thus holding the card firmly in place while the dollar comes down. A good deal of cleverness in legerdemain is necessary to make the card stick fast at the first throw. Sometimes half a dozen other cards are loosened and come tumbling down; at other times the dollar lights on a rafter, and all the conjurations of the black art fail to bring it down.

Once a \$20 gold piece that had been recklessly tossed about in the absence of any piece of silver large enough to answer the purpose, rolled into the huge fireplace among the glowing logs, and there was a lively scramble to get it out before it should melt into a Klondike

nugget. Not infrequently it takes the whole of a merry evening to make one card stay in its place among the rafters.

Another surprise awaits the visitor in the remarkable fearlessness shown by the squirrels, which are never allowed to be molested, and therefore jump upon the shoulder of the astonished guest to beg for a bite of dinner. These squirrels are a great source of entertainment to all those who find lodgment at the inn. Small boys from Portland, who regularly spend the summer there with their parents, are in the habit of carrying with them big paper sacks of peanuts, ostensibly for feeding these hungry pets, but whether all the nuts find their way into the stomachs of these furry-coated little gourmands has never been positively ascertained.

Out of doors there are a hundred pleasant occupations to while away the lazy hours—botanizing in the mountain meadows, hunting and fishing in the forest, which abounds with deer, bear, cougars, grouse, quail and other game, while the streams swarm with speckled beauties. But all these sink into insignificance beside the feat of scaling the mighty peak which towers upward in frosty splendor, tempting the valorous skyward to its summit.

It is four miles from Cloud Cap Inn to the topmost crest of the mountain, three miles of this being over the moraine which stretches between the inn and Cooper's Spur. This is the most tedious part of the climb. From that point there is exhilaration and excitement enough, for the course is then straight upward over the ice.

Young Langille, the guide, is broad-shouldered, strongly built, with a face that instinctively inspires confidence, and before the climb is ended well he proves that he

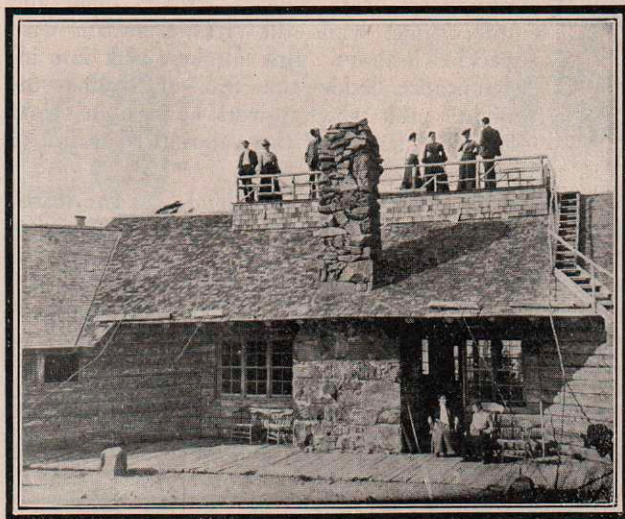


Enjoying an evening's rest in Cloud Cap Inn after a day on the summit of Mt. Hood.

deserves it. After one glance into his eyes every stranger with entire trust places his life into his keeping, nor has anyone yet found that trust misplaced.

As the guide forms his party into line he calls each one of them by name, giving them their numbers, and uttering orders in a quick, clear voice that shows he does not expect to be disobeyed. Thereafter no one dares to break line or cut "across lots" when a zigzag course is being pursued. The guide in addition to carrying the luncheon in a fish basket for the entire party, quite likely supports, by the rope attached to his belt, more or less of the weight of the women of the party, who to insure their safety are roped to him. Occasionally, perhaps, there is a cry from the front, "What's the matter with number six?" for it is feared that she will become hysterical and will be unable to finish the climb, but rest and refreshments at Lunch Rock restore her.

The north side climb is exceedingly steep from the time the crevasse is passed, one-half the distance from Cooper's Spur to the summit. It is said to be certain death to anyone who loses hold of the rope, as the crevasse is directly below. There is, however, less danger



Cloud Cap Inn, four miles from the summit of Mt. Hood.

from falling rocks on the north than on the south side of the mountain.

At Anchor Rock the last climb by means of the 1000-foot rope is made. This rope has to be renewed at the beginning of each season, and the exploit of putting it into place is no small one. Sometimes a whole day is occupied in fastening it to the rocks 150 feet from the top, the services of three men being required to accomplish it.

In making the descent from the summit the party reverses order, the guide going down last. All are let down by a rope to Anchor Rock, one at a time. It is decidedly trying to the nerves to look down the great precipice. There is a constant tendency among the members of the party to sit down; but this the guide will not allow.

"Stand up!" he commands; "you're acting like babies. Put your heels in and walk down!" To walk down an almost perpendicular plane, even with the aid of a rope, is not an easy matter, but finally it is accomplished without accident.

From Anchor Rock the descent is easy. One can coast most of the way, and there is but little danger from blind crevasses. As the north is much steeper than the

south side, the coasting is correspondingly better, and everyone proclaims it royal good sport.

The view from the summit of Hood, which is 11,225 feet in height, embraces a range of many hundreds of miles, from Mt. Rainier on Puget Sound on the north, to the Three Sisters on the south, and beyond, for there are some who maintain that Mt. Shasta in California may be seen. Between these limits stretches the vast primeval forest cut in twain by the shining waters of the Columbia, which has cut its way through the solid lava, hewing for itself a gorge over a thousand feet in depth.

No other lofty snow peak lies so near a great city, for Mt. Hood is only 60 miles of comfortable travel from the busy marts of Portland.

DIRECTOR GENERAL GOODE'S RETURN

Director-General H. W. Goode returned on the 21st from a month's trip to Washington and St. Louis, where he spent an extremely busy time on exposition affairs. Among other important announcements made by him upon his return was that the Government Board had been persuaded by him to make certain alterations in its preliminary plans for the Main Exhibition building on the Guild's Lake peninsula. As originally planned, the idea of the Government Board was to erect a more expensive exhibition hall and one necessarily limited in scope. Mr. Goode had no difficulty in convincing the members of the Board that it was their duty to make the building as large as possible so as to provide for everything shown in the marvelous collection at the World's Fair, and, in addition, to provide for a representation of irrigation, fisheries, Alaska, Hawaii and the Philippines.

The Portland structure is now being drawn under the direction of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department, Mr. Taylor, who promises that the contract for erection will be ready for bidders to figure upon by September 1. The building will be about 700 feet long by 300 feet in width. Construction will be completed by February 1, 1905, at which time absolutely everything in the Government display at the World's Fair will be packed and ready for transportation to Portland. The Treasury Department will dispense with nearly all of the steel used in the interior construction of a building such as it put up at St. Louis, and, as the Oregon country provides a superabundance of building material, the result is the Centennial will have a magnificent Government building at much less than it would cost in the East.

The Director-General spent two weeks at St. Louis interviewing the Foreign Commissioners to the World's Fair with a view to reaching an understanding at as early a date as possible as to whether the Commissioners would come to Portland with foreign exhibits. Foreign participation is almost certainly indicated from Great Britain, France, Italy, Germany, Austria, Hungary, China, Japan, Siam, Ceylon and the Indies. Those in charge of many celebrated features and exhibits at the World's Fair are eager to come to Portland next year.

Henry H. Gilfrey, who has been reading clerk in the United States Senate at Washington, D. C., a native son of Oregon, is visiting in Portland. It will be remembered that he gave material help in obtaining an appropriation from Congress for the Lewis and Clark Fair.

At Home with Mrs. Dye

Perched on a hill-top among the trees overlooking the river is the oldest town of Oregon, about twelve miles from Portland, where quaint traditions of Old McLoughlin and other heroes of the past hug every hillside, is the home of Eva Emery Dye. Here she lives a busy, happy life with her children, her husband and her books, devoting the morning hours of every day to historical work, but never at any time denying herself to sunny-faced six-year-old Eva and shy Everett, whose years reach a sober seven. These two children—who, it may be said in passing are always clean and kissable—are allowed the freedom of the study, running in and out forty times a day, softly but merrily, and such loving regard have they been trained to show for their mother, as she bends over her desk wrapt in the task of giving a new book to the world, that they are never a disturbing influence.

Mrs. Dye is removed from all the great libraries to which a historian naturally looks for help, yet this does not seem to trouble her in the least, for she has an accurate, well-stocked memory that often serves her in good stead.

"When my memory fails I'll take to writing magazine articles," she exclaims with so immovable a face that one cannot tell whether it is laughter or scorn that is behind the words. "I haven't time for that now!"

If, perchance, some important point needs elucidation that cannot be supplied at close range, Mrs. Dye thinks nothing of packing her grip at a few hours' notice and starting off on a journey of several thousand miles to interview the descendants of some border hero, who can give her data that no library in the world can supply. Hundreds of persons scattered over all parts of America were searched out and interviewed by Mrs. Dye while she was at work on the story of Lewis and Clark as told in "The Conquest." The discovery of the various members of the Clark family alone consumed one entire year. Four times Mrs. Dye crossed the continent while engaged in writing this book. But when finished the critics could say of it: "The book

sets a new pace for American historical fiction, for every character in it is real, and almost every spoken word is from an actual document."

At present Mrs. Dye is busily engaged in writing her third book on the early history of Oregon. This will be a fascinating romance dealing with Oregon's relation to the Orient, and will probably conclude the series.

(Continued from page 15.)

BEAUXITE.

This is found of good quality and quite extensively in Clackamas County, on Clackamas River near Oregon City. The article is pure hydro-silicates of alumina and the deposit is estimated to be 80 feet thick, but covered with a large thickness of ferruginous clay. This article runs as high as 60 per cent in aluminum oxide.

FIRE CLAY.

An extensive body of fire clay is found in Clatsop County, near the Ocean beach. It is a good refractory clay, and has a considerable percentage of uncombined silica with 18 to 20 per cent of alumina and seems to lie in strata. In its natural state it is quite hard and solidified. A sample of the clay when submitted to a white heat and then thrown into cold water is unaffected. It contains a small percentage of iron sufficient to give it a pink color when converted into a fire brick. I should

think the article was suitable in every way for the manufacture of fire brick, crucibles, muffles, etc. As yet it has not been utilized for these purposes, but promises a very extensive industry, as the material in large quantities is shipped here from Europe to supply our demand.

COBALT.

There is only one well defined ledge of cobalt in the United States. This ledge also carries large values in gold. It is located in the Quartzberg Mining District, in Grant County, Oregon. The Standard Consolidated Mines Company secured control of this ledge and incorporated the same for \$5,000,000.



Eva Emery Dye, Author of "The Conquest."

Condensed Information about the 1905 Fair

By HENRY E. REED, Director of Exploitation

By an official act of the United States Congress, followed by an invitation issued by the Honorable John Hay, Secretary of State of the United States, there will be held during 1905, in the State of Oregon, at Portland, one of the prominent cities of America, an important international exhibition, known as the "Lewis and Clark Centennial and Oriental Fair."

I.

This centennial will extend through a period of four and one-half months, commencing June 1, 1905, and ending October 15, 1905. It will commemorate the exploration of the great Pacific Northwest territory to the shores of the Pacific in 1805. It is the first international exhibition held west of the Rocky Mountains, and is designed fitly to mark an epoch of growth and development, which, great as it has been, is destined to be greater still as "Westward the course of empire takes its way."

II.

The "Oregon Country" (as that section of America was then called) shortly after became a part of the United States and was subsequently divided into the present states of Oregon, Washington and Idaho, as well as extensive parts of Montana and Wyoming, adding over 300,000 square miles of rich mineral and fertile agricultural lands to the national domain, and its settlement and development have contributed much to national wealth and prosperity.

III.

The expedition which explored this "No Man's Land" was sent out under the leadership of Captain Meriwether Lewis and William Clark, by President Thomas Jefferson, in 1803, and reached the mouth of the Columbia River in 1805. The perilous journey, some 3000 miles overland, was accomplished under most trying circumstances. It has been aptly called "a new Xenophon march to an unknown sea." The expedition was composed of 33 men. Their way through the wilderness was beset with obstacles and dangers that gave pause to the hardiest. It is the epic of national explorations.

IV.

Captains Lewis and Clark were the first Americans who reached the Pacific Coast overland, and it is the century of this momentous event that will be celebrated at Portland in 1905, for the subsequent acquisition of this vast region gave the United States its first footing on the Pacific shores and opened the way to our great continental development.

V.

As this acquisition was one of the most important events in American history, because of the influence exerted towards making the United States a great nation in territorial extent, the American people in general, and those of the Pacific Coast in particular, supported by the government, have determined that this centennial shall be fittingly celebrated. When its gates are officially opened it will represent an expenditure approximating \$5,000,000, and will occupy some 400 picturesque acres in the beautiful suburbs of Portland, overlooking Guild's Lake and the Willamette River.

VI.

The City of Portland, numbering 125,000 inhabitants, is an ideal Western American city. It is situated 110 miles from the Pacific Ocean, on the Willamette River, at, practically, its confluence with the famous Columbia. It is a common sight to behold the heaviest draught vessels of all nationalities moored

in the city's magnificent harbor. Portland holds extensive commercial intercourse with the whole world, her chief export commodities being lumber, flour, grain and the products of innumerable salmon canneries located on the Columbia. Portland does a wholesale business of \$175,000,000 annually. Its factories produced \$49,500,000 in value last year, and it is the first wheat port of the Pacific Coast, and the only fresh water harbor.

VII.

The centennial will provide 10 commodious exhibit palaces and thereby furnish ample space, free of charge, for all displays, governmental and otherwise, that are offered. Desirable building sites will be allotted, gratis, to those countries wishing to erect special pavilions of their own. The main palaces will be: Foreign Exhibits, Liberal Arts and Industrial Palace, Horticultural Palace, Agricultural Palace, Electricity and Machinery Hall, Mining Palace, Alaskan Building, Government Exhibits Palace, Hawaiian Building and Oceanic Building. Arrangements have been made with the transportation companies so that exhibits at St. Louis in 1904 may be displayed at Portland in 1905, with little or no extra cost of transportation, through the opportunity offered by the free return freight rates established on goods sent to the World's Fair for exhibit purposes. As Portland is the terminus of four great transcontinental railways, and as the Willamette River is one of the boundaries of the centennial site, thus enabling ocean steamers to discharge cargoes directly on the grounds, it is manifest that the facilities for expeditiously and economically conveying, installing and maintaining exhibits at Portland are unparalleled.

VIII.

The United States government officially participates in the centennial with complete exhibits representative of every division of governmental function and resource. The following states have prepared, by making appropriation for the purpose, to participate: New York, Massachusetts, Virginia, Minnesota, North Dakota, Wyoming, Washington, Montana, Idaho, Utah, California, Oregon, Missouri, and, provisionally, Colorado, Nevada, Arizona and other states and territories with which negotiations are pending.

THE FRIENDSHIP OF LEWIS AND CLARK

There is certainly nowhere obtainable a more charming picture of man's love for man than is revealed both in the affectionate letters between Lewis and Clark prior to the expedition and in the pages of their private manuscript journals which are soon to appear in book form. Although Lewis was chosen by Jefferson as the official leader, he persisted in selecting Clark not only as a companion, but in all respects his equal in rank. Dividing between them the control of the party through practically three years, and often confronted by situations in which the greatest possible tact was essential to the harmony of such a relation, we find the two friends true to the end; nowhere is there evident a single note of discord, and not infrequently do they exhibit in their diaries a mutual attachment of that tender sort seldom seen among men.—Reuben Gold Thwaites in Scribners' Magazine.

Siwash Rock and Its Legends

By D. C. FREEMAN

Secretary to Director General Goode

Among very unique bits of North Pacific Coast scenery is Siwash Rock, guarding the entrance to the magnificent land-locked harbor of Vancouver, British Columbia. The huge, black mass rises from rocky shoals a short distance off Stanley Park, and is an interesting as well as impressive sight at the end of a day's voyage up the Straits of Georgia.

From a near distance Siwash Rock outlines the figures of two muffled Indians. The heads and shoulders are well defined from the land side, while from the seaward side the rock presents the appearance of a solitary figure—that of an Indian woman. Immediately upon seeing this rock every tourist who is equipped with a camera, endeavors to snap it.

There are two legends concerning the rock which I picked up one day during a trip up Capilano Canyon near this rock. The first one, coming from an old, toothless Siwash man on the reservation, is a paraphrase of the mythical tale of love and constancy and devotion of Philemon and Baucis. The rock, my informant told me, embodied the twain spirits of a tribal leader and his squaw, who, fearing to be separated in either life or death, prayed that the Great Spirit should keep them together and call them hence at the same time, one and inseparable. One night the couple, who were quite aged, disappeared and crossed from the mainland to the island-peninsula. No trace of them or the canoe they took was ever seen more. But, in a night, the big rock grew up out of the waters off the coast and the Indians believed, and still do believe, it to be the old couple.

The other legend is this: One time in the very early days before "The Lions"—a snow-capped peak of the grim mountain line north of Vancouver—had grown as large as they now are, a ship sailed into the inlet for refuge. It carried fair white men, of whom there were many and very gallant. They made friends with the In-

dians and liberally bestowed presents. The ship remained here a long time. The daughter of the old chieftain was wooed by a great warrior of her tribe who aspired to succeed to the old chief's place. The girl fell in love with an officer of the ship and spurned the attentions and tributes from a man of her own caste. The officer of the ship vowed to take the trusting Indian maid with him to a beautiful far-away land where she would be a queen indeed, decked with bright gems.

The refusal of the other suitor for her hand brought on tribulations and fighting. One night the ship slipped out to sea in the darkness, and when the happy Indian girl arose to find the vessel and her lover gone she became very miserable and despondent.

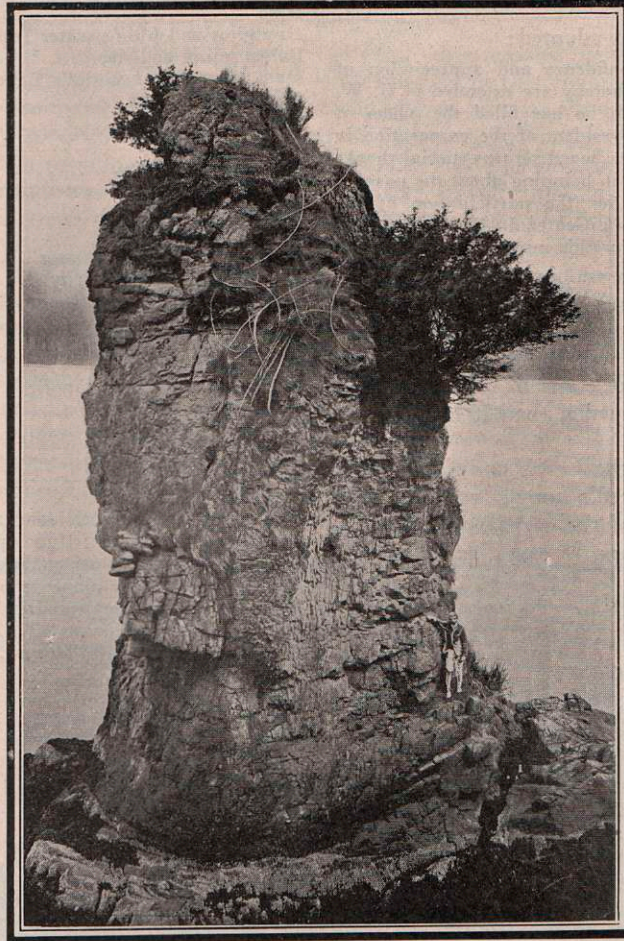
She secured a boat and rowed out to the rock. With great perseverance she climbed up its treacherous side and finally gained the crest. From the summit the view commands a wide sweep of the straits and the sea. The Indian girl, with sinking heart, saw a faint dot upon the sea. It was the ship—the death of all her hopes.

Moaning with despair she sprang from the top into the billows threshing about its craggy base. The unhappy Indian lover in search of her tried to follow her to the rock and perished.

The Indians firmly believe

that the spirits of the departed are seen nightly hovering and moaning around the rock.

Beautifully situated on both banks of the Willamette River, 12 miles above its conjunction with the Columbia, and surrounded by mountains in the distance, Portland, Oregon, is in itself a summer and winter resort, a natural park, with green trees and grasses and blooming flowers in the open yard at Christmas time. From the city innumerable resorts, holding their charms from season to season, are easily and cheaply reached.—Rinaldo M. Hall.



Siwash Rock, Vancouver, B. C.

(Continued from page 11.)

monial carvings, etc. Undoubtedly it is a collection beyond comparison with any other in existence. Application has been made to display this collection in Portland next year, probably as a concession.

ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Lewis and Clark Fair, which took place in July, many evidences were given of the very satisfactory progress of the work of creating a great exposition. This point was emphasized by President Scott in a few remarks in which he dwelt upon the many encouragements that had brightened their labors. The work, however, he said, would require for the next year more time and attention than he would be able to give it; for this reason he had decided to hand in his resignation. This was accepted with the greatest regret, as Mr. Scott's services during the past year have been of the highest value to the corporation.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks, confidence and appreciation of the Board of Directors be and they hereby are extended to H. W. Scott for the able manner in which he has filled the offices of Director, First Vice-President and President of the corporation in the past two and one-half years. The board returns special thanks to Mr. Scott for his valuable service in bringing about the passage of an act by Congress providing for the participation of the United States in the Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition and making an adequate appropriation for this purpose.

As no successor has yet been appointed, I. N. Fleischer, the First Vice-President, is performing the duties of the President. Meanwhile some amendments have been made in the constitution which will lighten the labors of the chief officer, give him fewer details to look after, and thus make the work less of a burden than it has been in the past.

The sound basis on which the Lewis and Clark Fair rests is shown by Secretary Reed's annual report giving the receipts and disbursements of the corporation from its organization to and including June 30, 1904, as follows:

	Shares.
Amount stock subscribed, unconditional.....	41,728.7
Amount stock subscribed, conditional.....	10
	41,738.7

STOCK ACCOUNT.

1st	41,728.7	\$104,321.75	\$100,820.45	\$ 3,501.30
2d	41,728.7	104,321.75	99,172.95	5,148.80
3d	41,728.7	104,321.75	96,735.55	7,586.20
4th	41,728.7	104,321.75	92,913.05	11,408.70
Total ...		\$417,287.00	\$389,642.00	\$27,645.00

RECEIPTS.

Amount paid first assessment.....	\$100,820.45
Amount paid second assessment.....	99,172.95
Amount paid third assessment.....	96,735.55
Amount paid fourth assessment.....	92,913.05
Interest allowed First National Bank.....	10,131.65
Interest on delinquent assessments.....	26.00
Entertainment (Kiuchi banquet).....	410.00
Entertainment (provisional com.).....	79.60
Osaka exhibit	1,530.01
Donations	750.00
Land purchases and leases (rent of peninsula).....	270.00
Land purchases and leases (sale, houses, H. Weinhard).....	1,600.00
Exploitation and publicity (returned by A. H. Devers).....	80.00
Exploitation and publicity (official design).....	13.50
Exploitation and publicity (sale of buttons).....	601.90
Exploitation and publicity (returned by C. H. McIsaac).....	196.30
Expense (water rent collected, 203 Vine street).....	6.00
Expense (sale of coal)	1.50
Stationery and office supplies (sale of stamps).....	2.05
County road (Smith & Howard)	50.00
County road (Multnomah Co.)	150.00
Macadamizing (steam roller)	2,750.00

Office rent (State Commission)	200.00
Office furniture and fixtures (chairs, matting and heaters)	38.70
Pre-Exposition period (gate receipts).....	401.90
Total	\$408,931.11

RECAPITULATION.

Total receipts to June 30, 1904.....	\$408,931.11
Total disbursements to June 30, 1904.....	254,514.06

Cash on hand, excluding \$10,000 cash bond in Meade estate	\$154,417.05
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DISBURSEMENTS.

Land purchases and leases	\$ 5,589.00
Fencing	5,900.85
Grading	21,606.92
Macadamizing	21,450.23
Landscaping	25,082.80
Fountains	510.92
Water tower	7,125.48
Gridiron system from tower, including fire hydrants..	7,904.99
Piping for Bull Run water	3,408.41
Connections with Peninsula and piping on Peninsula..	2,042.65
Sewer System on mainland.....	4,483.91
Sewer system on Peninsula	8.00
Sewer system on dairy farm	366.35
Dike	2,603.15
Dredging and filling water front.....	2,685.87
Balustrading and steps	127.27
Dam at outlet of Guild's Lake	165.36
New county road	2,018.05
Tools	1,298.46
Salaries	31,248.44
General expense	2,825.77
Traveling expenses, entertainment.....	8,315.64
Osaka Exposition	4,500.00
Taxes	2,126.19
Printing tickets and passes.....	12.25
Exploitation and publicity	30,259.43
Lewis and Clark monument	3,045.57
Legal expenses	540.00
Flags and decorations.....	535.00
Express and cartage	505.28
Stationery and office supplies	3,812.38
Telegrams	580.03
Furniture and fixtures	2,698.40
Office rent	2,465.00
Model of grounds	267.03
Frees and hops	2,389.97
Insurance; fire and accident.....	320.00
Pumping plant; 2 centrifugal pumps, combined capacity 12,000 gallons per minute	832.75
High service pump plant; 2 pumps, combined capacity 900 gallons per minute	1,884.67
Pumping plant for sewer	10.75
Light and power installation	20,799.06
Railway switch	1,950.60
Plans and specifications	8,211.18
Meade estate (cash bond)	10,000.00
Total	\$254,514.06

Following is the Board of Directors which will serve during 1904-5:

J. C. Ainsworth, George W. Bates, A. Bush, J. M. Church, Samuel Connell, H. L. Corbett, A. H. Devers, F. Dresser, William D. Fenton, Herman Wittenberg, I. N. Fleischer, Charles E. Ladd, Robert Livingstone, Dr. K. A. J. Mackenzie, Rufus Mallory, S. M. Mears, A. L. Mills, George T. Myers, John F. O'Shea, James H. Raley, George W. Riddle, T. B. Wilcox, B. van Dusen, Paul Wessinger and Adolphe Wolfe.

On August 3 the dedication will take place at Fort Calhoun, Nebraska, of the monument erected on the site of the first great council held by Lewis and Clark with the Indians. The Sons and Daughters of the Revolution of the State Historical Society of Nebraska, who have the matter in charge, have sent an invitation to Eva Emery Dye to be present. She responded with a letter which will probably be read on that occasion.

Destined to Become a City of Importance

Coos Bay, on the southwestern coast of Oregon, is the port of entry for the whole of Southern Oregon and more particularly that portion known as the Coos Bay country. Important as is this port at present, it is destined in the near future to become much more so as the increasing growth and enterprise of that section demand more facilities for exporting their many products.

Situated in a sheltered nook on this bay, only three miles from the metropolis of Coos County, is the prosperous and growing town of North Bend. Prosperous it is in every sense of the word—founded within the last two years, it now numbers nearly 2000 inhabitants. This is not a boom town in the common meaning of the term, for it is not builded on the shifting and unstable sands of popular fancy but on the solid rock of supply and demand, and was founded and builded by the Simpson Lumber Company, a millionaire firm, operating many mills and manufacturing plants throughout the Northwest, as a center for the employes of the many industries in the immediate vicinity, and a general distributing point for their two large mills situated at this point.

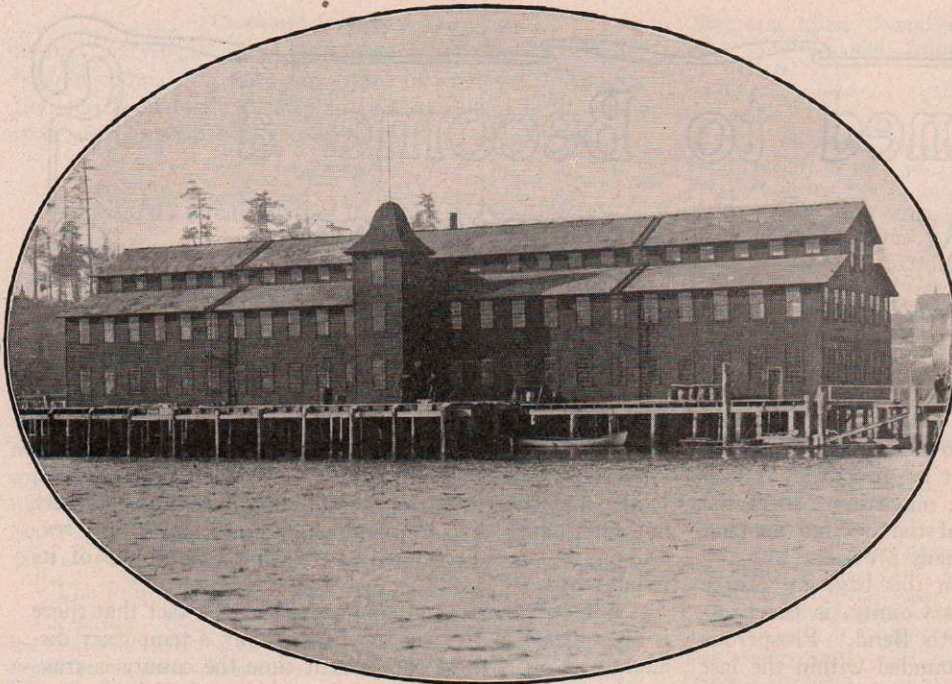
Located as it is on a promontory some fifty feet above high tide mark, the little city overlooks the bay and harbor and yet is protected by another promontory, which stands sentinel in its armor of mighty firs to ward off the heavy winds and too roisterous ocean breezes.

Though only an infant in point of years, North Bend far outstrips many Oregon towns many times her age in point of improvements, being possessed of a city water system, electric light plant, and a perfect sewerage system, while a good public school building, churches, theater building, large and thoroughly equipped hotel and several up-to-date stores testify to the push and snap of its inhabitants.

While in a measure handicapped by the fact that there is no railroad in this vicinity, this is only a temporary disadvantage, as even at the present time the county is traversed by surveyors in the employ of several different corporations, and the assurance is given the people of the Coos Bay country that a railway system is soon to be built into the heart of this richly endowed country, though up to the present time it is not given out by whom this enterprise will be inaugurated. This much to be desired improvement will give new impetus to the industries of the county, rich as it is in mineral, dairy and timber wealth. The vastness of these resources is but little comprehended by the outside world; but railroad communication would rapidly change all this and cause the whole country to hum with activity. North Bend will benefit by this to a remarkable degree, as through the farsightedness of L. J. Simpson, who chose the town site, the location is such that the town is the logical terminus of any



Simpson Lumber Company's mill at North Bend.



North Bend Woolen Mill.

transcontinental railroad that may be built into the county.

A natural advantage that will also tend to make North Bend an important commercial center is her excellent harbor and extensive dock frontage. The water is of such depth here that the largest vessels load and unload direct from these docks, thereby avoiding the re-handling of goods. A regular line of steamers is maintained from Portland to San Francisco and these vessels touch at this point both on the outgoing and return trip. They carry freight and passengers, and as they make frequent and regular trips, North Bend is in constant touch

with the outside world. Aside from the water-way North Bend may be reached by two stage routes; as these routes lie through a beautiful country and passengers are made comfortable and conveyed as rapidly as possible, the trip is in the nature of a delightful outing during the summer months; and for such as enjoy the ocean trip, the sea voyage from either San Francisco or Portland will prove rarely enjoyable.

In point of business enterprises North Bend is well blest for a city of only two years' growth. The most noteworthy of these are the L. J. Simpson Co.'s mills, which average an output of from 100,000 to 150,000 feet of lumber daily. This company is the pioneer lumbering concern of the county, and to it is due great credit for the rapid growth of this whole section. It has, besides the

two large mills at this point, a large sash and door factory, while other mills and dry kilns are being added as fast as there is a demand for them. This company has built a logging road, which in reality is a regular standard gauge railway tapping a rich timber region not accessible to the river. The two forks of this river are, however, the main thoroughfares used to convey the mighty logs of cedar, hemlock, spruce, white and yellow fir, maple, myrtle, ash and oak from the timber fastnesses to the mills, from whence they go in the form of the finest lumber to many foreign as well as domestic ports.

The only ship-yards in Oregon where ocean going ves-



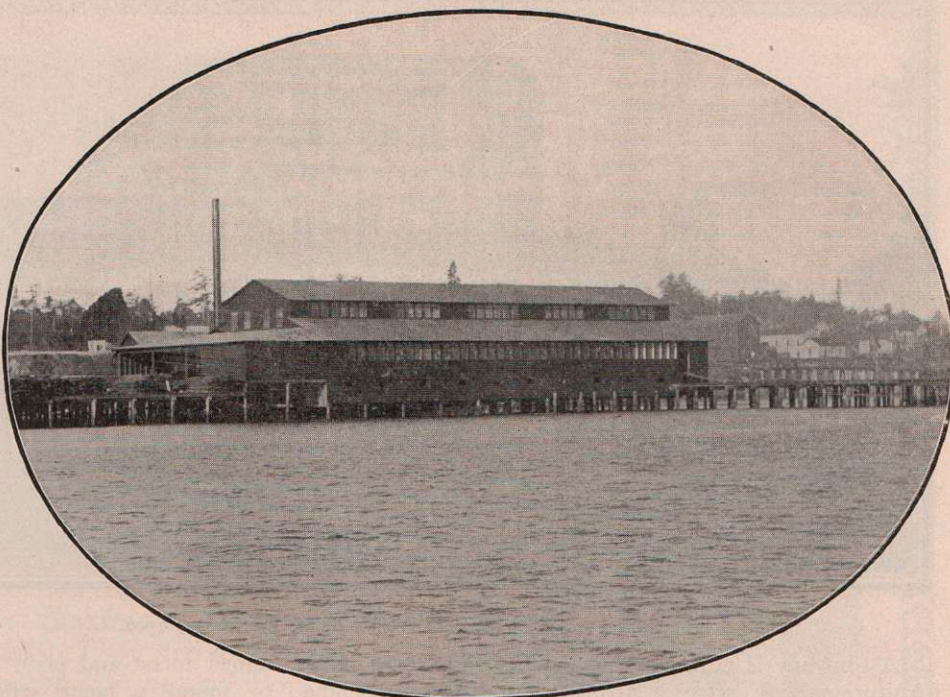
Logging Train owned and operated by the Simpson Lumber Company.

sels are built are situated on Coos Bay, and two of these are located at North Bend. They are owned and operated by this same firm, the L. J. Simpson Lumbering Co. More than fifty vessels have been built in these two yards. It has come to be an undisputed fact that the entire United States must eventually look to the Pacific Coast for fine finishing as well as the rougher building lumbers, and nowhere on the coast is there finer timber to be found than in the region of which North Bend is the center. It is practically the only locality where the famous Port Orford or white cedar grows. This is one of the most valuable species found on the coast. It is largely used for finishing lumber, as it is fine of fiber and it always commands a high price. Its most valuable quality however and one which adds largely to its value in shipbuilding—for which it is largely used—is that it is almost impregnable to worms. Vessels built thirty and forty years ago with the frames of this white cedar are found as sound as on the day they were launched. It will be readily seen that this will add immeasurably to the value of this point as a shipbuilding center. There are many men finding employment in these yards and more must be added as the yards grow with demand, thus adding another fruitful source of revenue to the little city.

Another enterprise of note which will in time attain magnificent proportions is the North Bend woolen mill,

third only in size and importance among the woollen mills of the state. The plant is valued at \$200,000, and they have a payroll of \$78,000 per annum, and employ 250 men. A large variety of first-class materials are turned out here under the supervision of T. W. Clark, the veteran of the Pacific Coast in his chosen line.

A condensed milk factory also gives promise of rapid growth, and as this is an ideal dairy country it is believed that this will in a short time be among one of the best paying of the many resources at the command of the enterprising citizens of this town and vicinity.



Simpson Lumber Company's Sash and Door Factory.



A portion of North Bend's Harbor, showing ships taking on lumber from Simpson Lumber Company's mill.



Site of North Bend, December, 1902.

A company is now working on the plans for a large furniture factory, while a \$10,000 foundry and machine shop is now in course of construction. These are only a few of the many plans on foot for the rapid advancement of this little city of destiny.

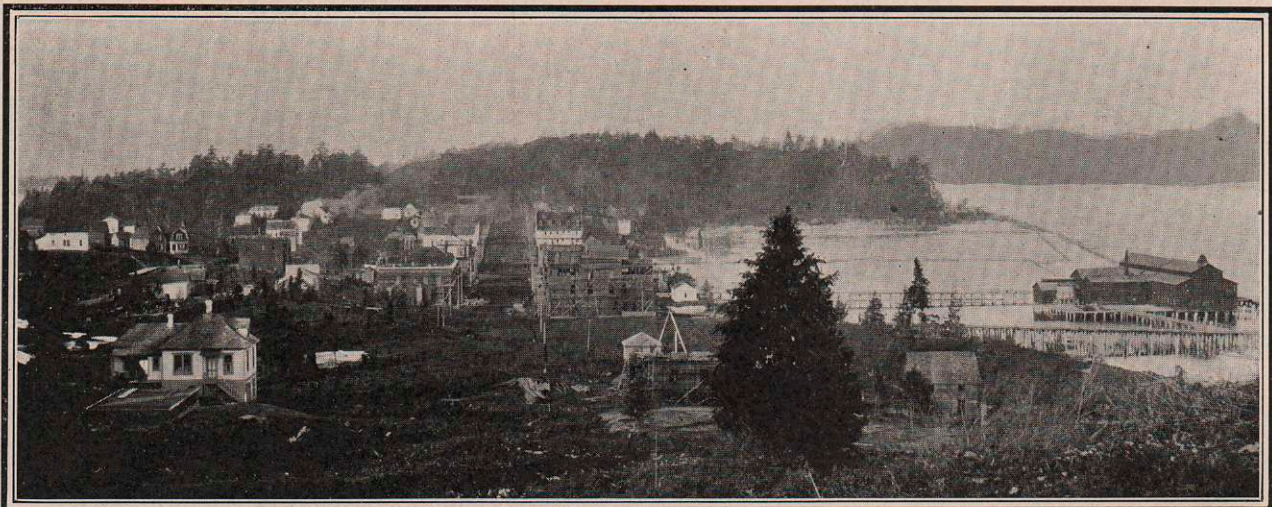
Other industries are receiving attention, and there seems to be no adequate reason why North Bend should not rapidly forge to the front as a commercial, industrial and shipping center. The surroundings are ideal, the elements propitious, the people possessed of the necessary pluck, push and ambition, and there is every reason to believe that in the near future North Bend will stand well to the front among the cities of Southwestern Oregon—if, indeed, she is not written as the metropolis of that section of the state.

The great need is more people, men with brawn and muscle, with the nerve and ability to carve out of the virgin soil and forest, homes and fortunes for themselves and prosperity and fame for the country. For it requires intelligence as well as muscle to be a successful pioneer—one who is to leave his imprint on an unbroken country as the very face of nature changes from that of the un-

tamed forest and plain to one of plenty and prosperity, to found a home where never home has been and through incessant toil and unending perseverance erect for himself a fortune, a home, and an honored name. To such as these as well as to the capitalist with means to develop the many untouched resources of this region, Coos County and North Bend offer golden opportunities. There is room and a welcome here.



“Doubly endeared is the Oregon country and its people to us of Missouri by the fact that the expedition that started out from the Mississippi to reach the Pacific ocean left the City of St. Louis, and after it reached the Pacific ocean and erected there a house, of which this is a replica, returned to St. Louis; and for the further fact that the people who settled the Oregon Territory and the people who have contributed toward its advancement are Missourians and people from the Mississippi Valley.”—President Francis, of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in his speech at the opening of the Oregon building.



North Bend a year later, showing the new Woolen Mill and several other factories.

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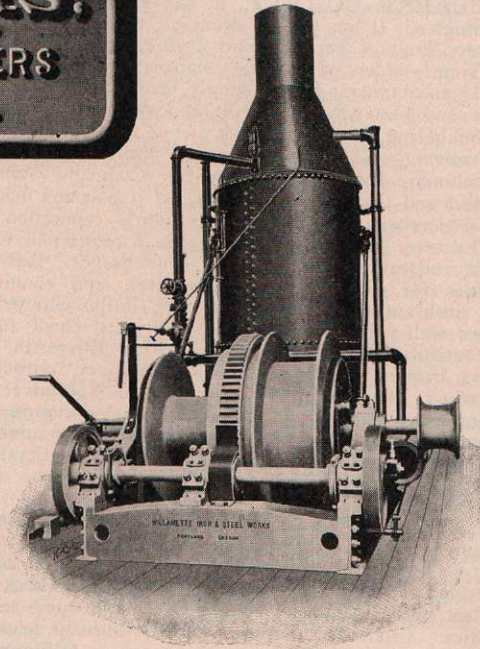
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A GROUP OF RARE PORTRAITS

(Continued from page 7.)

more than ordinary interest in his life. In beauty one blithe maiden was a foil to the other, Judith having hair of fluffy gold, while Harriet, a year or two older, was of dark and splendid coloring.

A few years afterward, on May 29, 1805, among the wild and rugged canyons of Montana, Clark discovered a clear and beautiful river dashing down merrily from the mountains through a tangle of willow, wild roses and honeysuckle, which he christened Judith River, in honor of the fluffy-haired beauty in Virginia.

(When the purpose of the expedition was accomplished and Clark returned from his long absence of two years and a half in the savage and unknown wilderness, "Judith" or, more correctly, Julia Hancock, became his bride, and for twelve years they dispensed hospitality and happiness in St. Louis to savants from Europe, traders, soldiers and Indian chiefs from far-away Western prairies. A year after her death Clark married the beautiful Harriet, who had been left a widow. This was in harmony, so the story goes, with the dying wish of Judith. From a fun-loving girl, Harriet had grown into a grave and queenly womanhood. For ten years she held sway over William Clark's home. Then came four Nez Percés chiefs to visit them from the far away Oregon country—a visit fraught with significance, for it so aroused the people of St. Louis that it led to the sending out of the first missionaries to Oregon—the real opening and settlement of the Oregon country. These chiefs were taken ill with a new and strange illness, precursor of the Asiatic cholera that came

to St. Louis the following spring. Harriet Clark herself nursed the Indians, caught the sickness from them and died on Christmas Day, 1831. William Clark survived her seven years, passing away in 1838, full of years and honors, at the home of his eldest son, Meriwether Lewis Clark.)

All the pictures accompanying this article are used by courtesy of Eva Emery Dye, author of "The Conquest."

Sir Thomas Lipton, who with his three Shamrocks has tried so valiantly to lift America's cup in the international yacht races, is likely to be a visitor at the Lewis and Clark Fair. William P. Lyndon, who is Sir Thomas' Western representative, was in Portland recently and assured Secretary Reed that the Lipton tea exhibit will be transferred from St. Louis to Portland, and as Sir Thomas will be in the United States again next year in an endeavor to win the cup, a very urgent invitation will be extended him to visit Portland and the fair, and there is reason to believe that the invitation will be accepted.

Five hundred editors, representing every state in the Union, will visit the Lewis and Clark Fair, in addition to prominent newspaper men from foreign countries. This decision was reached recently at the St. Louis convention of the National Editorial Association when the Oregon vote was cast for Oklahoma as the next convention city. That territory in return promised this editorial excursion to Portland; also a territorial appropriation and the hearty support of the Oklahoma press for the 1905 Fair.

Thriving Washington Counties

CLARKE COUNTY, in the extreme southern part of Washington. It has perfect drainage, a variety of soils adapted to every kind of farming and fruit-raising; climate mild and free from sudden or extreme changes; the finest water in the world; an abundant timber supply, mostly fir. Its industries are cheese and butter-making, fruit and vegetable canning, logging and lumbering, Italian prune growing and packing, poultry and cattle-raising, and general farming. **VANCOUVER**, county seat, on the Columbia River, the Hudson Bay Company established their first fort and trading post in 1824. It is now the most important city in Southern Washington, has hourly connection with Portland by ferry and electric line; railroad connection via Northern Pacific railway with the world; fine harbor. Has exceptional facilities for lumbering, manufacturers, and commercial pursuits. Sash and door factory and other similar enterprises wanted. Camas, well known for its paper mills, its school and churches, its beautiful lake and large water power. Ellsworth, "that enterprising hamlet," six miles above Vancouver, attracts attention. Ask why? Washougal, 15 miles east of Vancouver, is an important river shipping point, surrounded by a prosperous dairy, horticultural and agricultural district; important mining interests. For reliable information concerning Clarke County, address J. H. Ellwell, Vancouver, Wash.

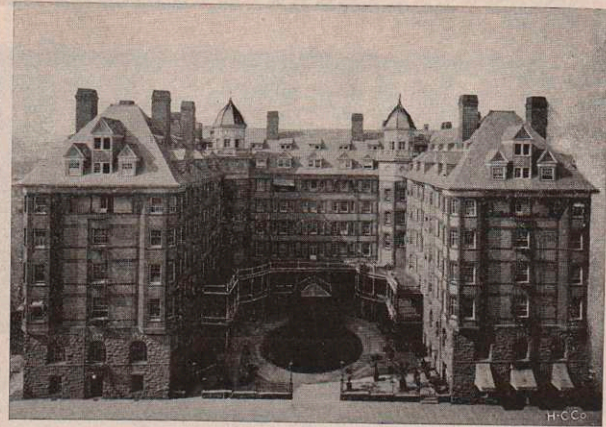
LEWIS COUNTY calls attention to its mild and delightful summer season; its immense timber resources; its brick and pottery clays; its farm lands, at low prices; its adaptation to diversified farming, hops, dairying, poultry and stock-raising; its excellent country and city schools; its ample mail and telephone facilities. **CHEHALIS**, the county seat, midway between Seattle and Portland, on N. P. Ry., with branch to Willapa Harbor, is the center for bulk of Lewis County trade. A fully equipped modern city of 3,000 population, planked streets, finest hotels, solid stores and store buildings, banks and shingle mills, furniture, sash and door, woodworking and condensed milk factories, etc. Citizens will welcome and assist any enterprising new-comer. Winlock, 14 miles from county seat, 77 miles from Portland, on Olegua Creek and N. P. Ry., has population of 1,000 and pay-roll of \$10,000 per month; a sawmill town, ship knee and spar manufactory, schools, churches, express, telephone and paper. Near by are abundance of good timber, farm lands, coal and potters' clay; distributing point for large district. Centralia has the most manufacturing interests of any town in Southwest Washington. Has immense lumbering interests. A good modern town, population 3,000; surrounded by timber country with much good farm and fruit lands in valleys. Branch railroad to Gray's Harbor points. Is 85 miles from Tacoma, on N. P. Ry. Address inquiries to W. H. Kenoyer, Chehalis, Wash.

KELSO, on N. P. Ry. and Cowlitz River. Population 1,000; has five sawmills and second largest shingle mill in state; four churches, school, bank, weekly newspaper, etc. Surrounding land is very fertile. Fine dairy country.

CASTLE ROCK, on N. P. Ry. and Cowlitz River. Has two sawmills, three churches, bank and weekly paper. Town lighted with electricity. Land about is a rich black loam. Inducements offered for location of industries.

BUCKLEY, on N. P. Ry., 30 miles from Tacoma. Population 1,500; saw and shingle mills; bank, weekly paper, good stores, good high school, five churches; electric lights, city water; pay roll \$10,000; good farm lands, soil very fertile and hop raising extensive; rural district prosperous. Homeseekers will please address Board of Trade.

PUYALLUP—Metropolis of the great Puyallup Valley, on main line Northern Pacific, eight miles from Tacoma and twenty-eight from Seattle. Population of city, 3,800; of valley, 20,000. Chief produce, lumber, boxes, hops, berries, fruits, garden produce, dairying and general farm products. Soil marvelously fertile, yielding profits from \$250 to \$500 per acre in berries and hops. Splendid educational advantages. All modern improvements. Hourly electric car service with Tacoma. Climate perfect. An ideal location. Steady and growing market for all products at top prices. The Puyallup Valley most famous in the West for its unrivalled resources. Homeseekers welcomed. Board of Trade will send literature.



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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, slightly 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 J. G. Graham, Secretary Greater Salem Commercial Club.

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.

HILLSBORO, 18 miles west of Portland, is the county seat of Washington county; population 2,000. All kinds of stores, banks, graded schools, churches, societies, etc. Rich agricultural district with rural telephones, mail deliveries, fine stock, and railroad facilities. Every variety of farm lands, from \$25.00 per acre up. Extensive fruit and hop interests. Especial advantages for dairying. Oregon Condensed Milk Company, capacity for 125,000 pounds per day. Home-seekers are invited to investigate. Address inquiries to F. M. Heidel, Hillsboro, Or.

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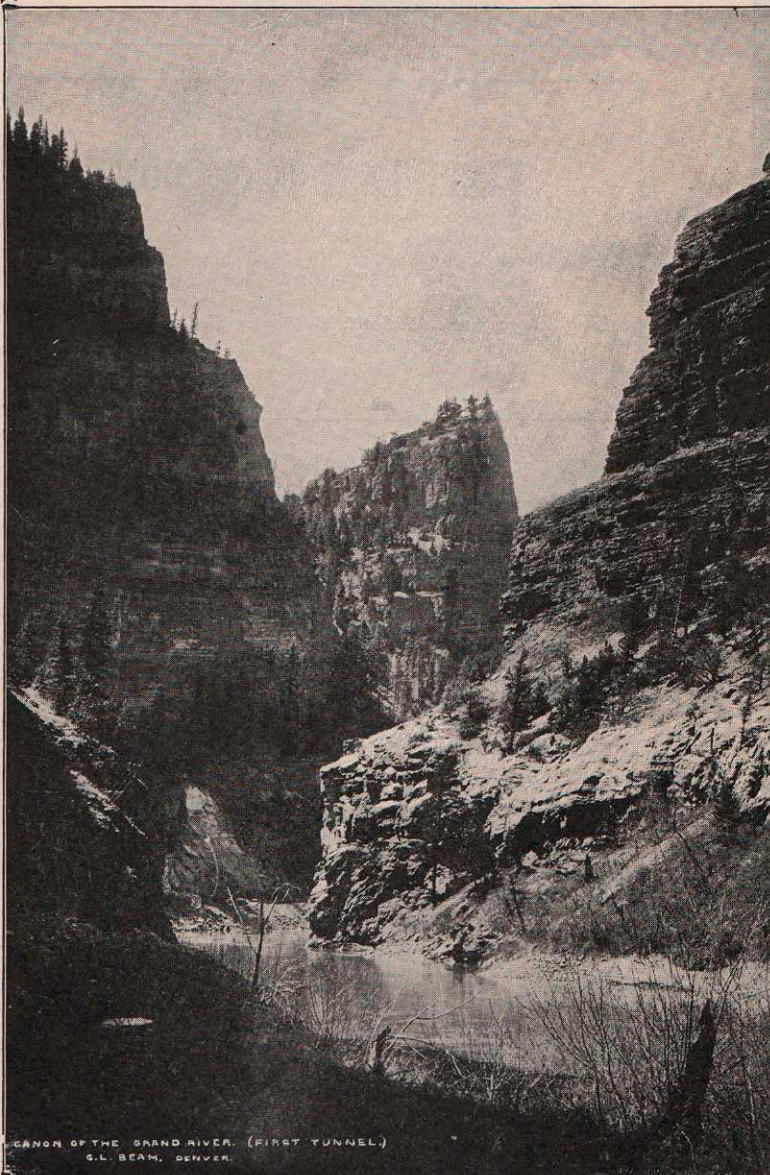
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I am going to paint a picture with a pencil of my own:
I shall have no hand to help me, I shall paint it all alone:
Oft I fancy it before me and my hopeful heart grows faint
As I contemplate the grandeur of the picture I would paint.

When I rhyme about the river, the laughing limpid stream,
Whose ripples seem to shiver as they glide and glow and gleam,
Of the waves that beat the boulders that are strewn upon the strand,
You will recognize the river in the Canyon of the Grand.

When I write about the mountains with their heads so high and hoar,
Of the cliffs and craggy canyons where the waters rush and roar,
When I speak about the walls that rise so high on either hand,
You will recognize this rockwork in the Canyon of the Grand.

God was good to make the mountains, the valleys and the hills,
Put the rose upon the cactus, the ripple on the rills;
But if I had all the words of all the worlds at my command,
I couldn't paint a picture of the Canyon of the Grand.

—CY. WARMAN

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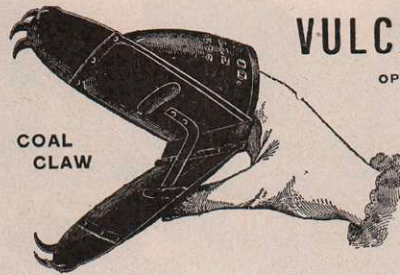
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