

LEWIS & CLARK JOURNAL



September 1904

PORTLAND, ORE.

1905

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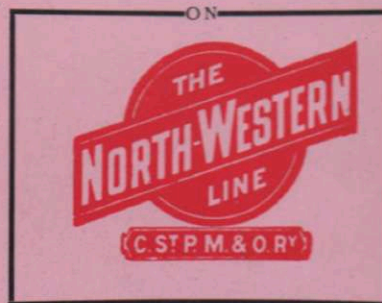
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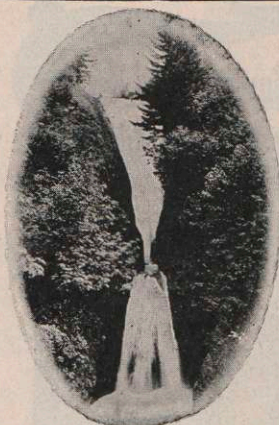
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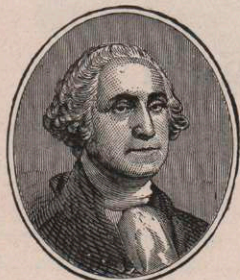
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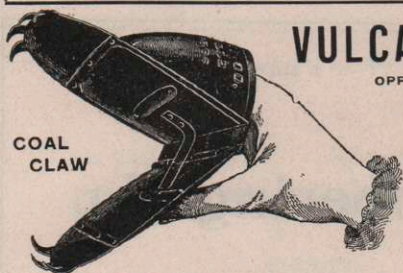
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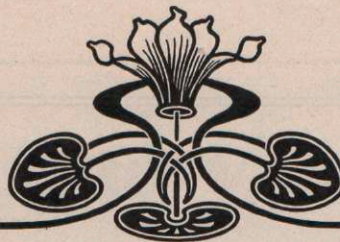
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September

Vol. 2 No. 3



Lewis and Clark Journal

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H. W. GOODE

The Newly-elected President of the Lewis and Clark Exposition



Vol. II

PORTLAND, OREGON, SEPTEMBER, 1904

No. 3

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 REISLAND, SECRETARY

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ADVERTISING RATES ON APPLICATION

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

Henry W. Goode was, on August 3, elected President of the Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition Company by unanimous vote of the Board of Directors, succeeding the Hon. H. W. Scott, who had resigned at the annual meeting of stockholders. Mr. Scott found it impossible to give his time and attention to the manifold and increasing duties as head of the corporation. Mr. Goode continues to hold the office of Director-General while he performs the duties of President, the two offices, in a sense, being merged in order to facilitate the workings of the Exposition Company. The election meets with general approval. In the position of Director-General he proved himself fitted for dealing with large affairs and entire confidence is felt in his administration as President. Mr. Goode has long occupied a position of commanding influence in the business world of the Pacific Northwest. He has been eminently successful in the development and conduct of the affairs of the Portland General Electric Company, one of the largest concerns in the Western country. During Mr. Goode's many years' residence in Portland he has been prominently identified with all public and semi-public movements. He has given the Exposition-organization question a close study and under his direction success is assured.

As a result of the visit to this city August 15th, of Baron Matsudaira, Vice-President of the Imperial Japanese Commission to the St. Louis Exposition and Commissioner to the Lewis and Clark Exposition, and Tozo Takayanagi and Ichihea Ito, two representatives of Japanese importers, assurance is given that Japan's exhibit at the Lewis and Clark Fair will exceed \$2,000,000.00 in value. In other words it will be even more noteworthy than her exhibit at St. Louis, where it eclipsed that of any other foreign nation. It will have the further advantage

of being almost entirely new, containing many novel and instructive features that were not seen at St. Louis. Practically it will be a heavy bid for our Oriental import trade, the enormous advantage of possessing this being heartily appreciated by the alert and progressive Japanese. Besides many attractive new exhibits showing natives at work at their various trades, there will be strikingly novel amusement features on the "Trail." Owing to the great good-will Japan has toward Oregon as a result of the Osaka Fair, she is generously ready to contribute a multitude of entertaining and instructive features never before seen at a World's Fair.

Free-will offerings to the amount of over one million dollars have been collected in Portland in the past three and a half years by public subscription. This does not include the ordinary church revenues, nor benefactions in the nature of private gifts to public institutions, which would raise the sum to many millions of dollars. The largest item in the list is the \$417,287.00 for the Lewis and Clark Exposition, and it is a matter of civic pride that this was raised in two days. It is believed that no other city in the world of the same population can eclipse Portland in generous response to public needs.

A delegation of 22 cultured, well-educated Filipinos, — the commission sent out officially from the Islands by the United States Government for the purpose of acquainting themselves with American institutions and customs, — visited Portland, August 22. President Goode and other members of the Lewis and Clark Board, entertained them at luncheon, which was served under the trees at the Fair Grounds on a grassy knoll overlooking the lake. The picturesque beauty of the site, the advanced condition of the state buildings, and the busy preparations that are being made on all sides for the 1905 Fair, delighted them beyond measure. They were emphatic in their protestations of good-will, and will urge with all the power at their command that the Filipino exhibit now at St. Louis shall be sent to this city next summer.

Since their arrival in America they have seen for the first time an electric car, a 5-story brick building, a modern, well-equipped train, a fire boat, a draw-bridge, a railroad tunnel, a big library, the weaving of cloth by machinery. Their dignity and calmness in the face of all these novelties is a source of much comment, for they very seldom betray their surprise. But one of them says with delightful naivete and a twinkle of the eye that in going down 14 stories in a lightning-speed elevator, "We kept our hands over our mouths to keep our hearts down."

Foreign and Domestic Exhibits

By HENRY E. DOSCH, Director of Exhibits

The Department of Foreign Exhibits was turned over to me but recently, and of course has had my full attention, in connection with the Domestic Exhibits, ever since, for I felt that an attraction of such magnitude needs fostering care. I have fortunately been able to make considerable headway, more especially with the Oriental countries, having laid the foundation a year or more ago, in consequence of which Japan alone will occupy one-third of the entire floor and gallery space of the Foreign Exhibits Building. The Japanese have also secured two acres of ground for a Tea Garden and Bazaars, besides considerable space on "The Trail" for restaurants, theaters and other amusements. As they are very ambitious, their exhibits will comprise the best goods of various kinds produced in Japan, both commercially and artistically. For this purpose, not only the best of the St. Louis World's Fair exhibit will be brought here, but this will be augmented by many novelties specially imported for exhibition at our Exposition. China, Korea, Siam and Netherland India,—comprising Java, Borneo and Sumatra,—will also

be represented. The Philippine exhibit is an exposition in itself, and we have the assurances of the officials of the insular government, under whose auspices the exhibit is made, that the major and more interesting portion of this vast exhibit will be transferred to Portland. Of European exhibits we practically have the entire Austrian display, all the desirable part of the French, German and Italian exhibits, all of which will be added to from their respective countries, and we are negotiating with Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, Turkey, Bosnia, Bulgaria, Sweden, Norway and Russian exhibits with almost certainty of their participation. In fact we have now the promise of more foreign exhibits than we had floor space; hence it became necessary to use the gallery, which gives us about one-third more of exhibit space, and the building in which all these exhibits are housed will be the center of attraction.

In Domestic Exhibits we are arranging for a number of live, active, interesting and instructive exhibits, not only from the Pacific Coast states, but from all parts of the

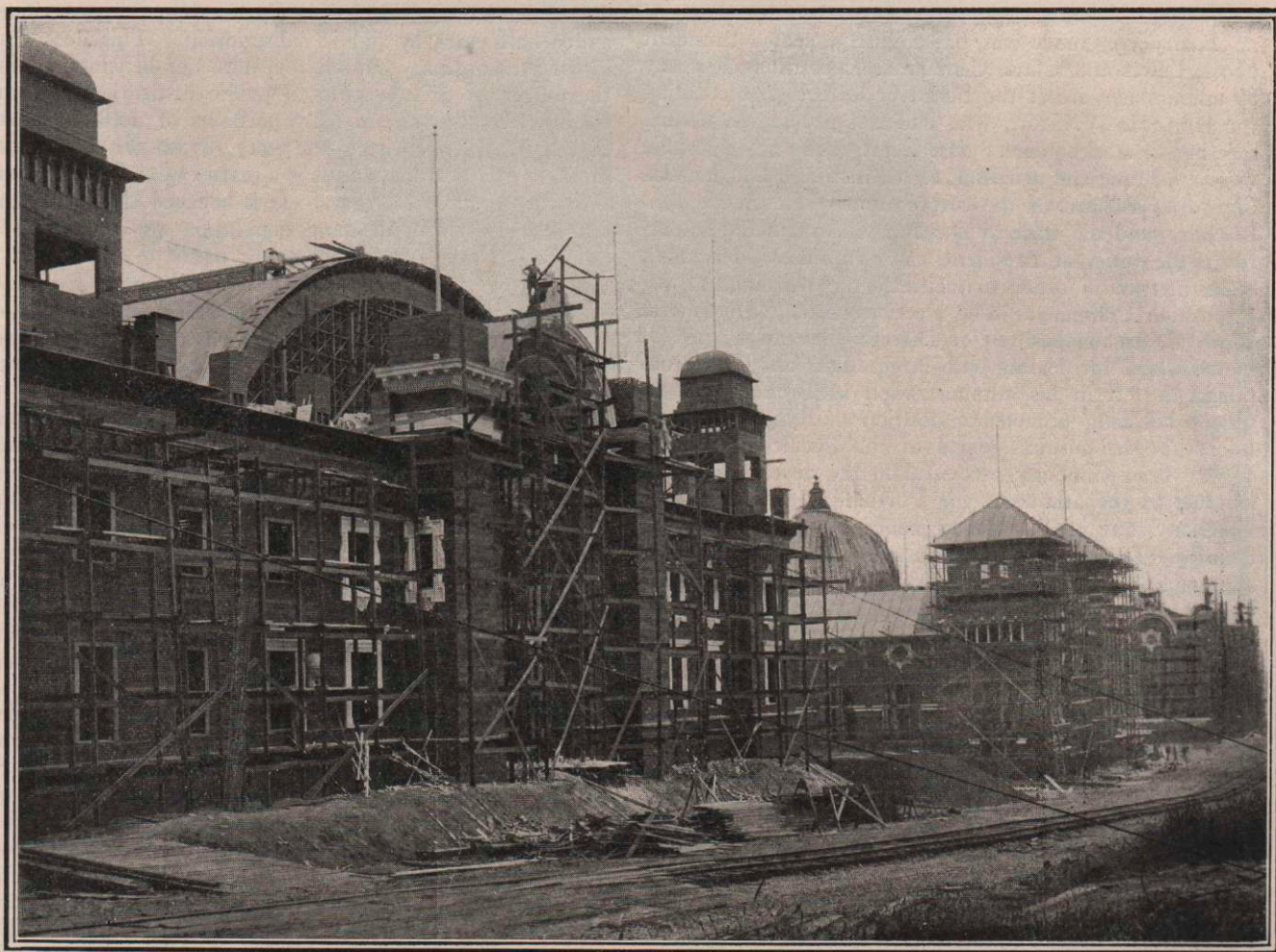


PHOTO WEISTER.

Foreign Exhibits, Liberal Arts and States Buildings.



PHOTO WEISTER

Modeling the keyblock for the main entrance to the Liberal Arts Building.

United States, which have now and will have for some months to come our best attention. And while America has not supported the Louisiana Purchase Exposition as was expected, we anticipate kinder treatment, which we have reason to believe will be accorded to us. This is due to our being the future operating field in trade relations with the Far East and also to the rapid development of the states lying between the Rocky Mountains and Pacific Coast line. While on this point please do not forget that this is not a Fair, in the usual acceptance of the term, but an International Exhibition in its fullest meaning, carrying with it all the dignity which these words imply.

In order to have the Oriental side of it emphasized as strongly as possible, I would like to see gathered together for the 1905 Fair representative groups of all the races peopling the shores of the Pacific Ocean, from Kamchatka and the Aleutian Islands on the north to Japan, China, Korea, Siam, Borneo, Sumatra, Java, the Philippines, Samoa, the Fiji Islands, and the Bushmen of Australia to the south. Such an assemblage of peoples would be one of the most fascinating and educational lessons in ethnology that the world could afford.

We are now negotiating for the famous Vatican exhibit, with every promise of success. The Irish, the Queen's Jubilee and many other important exhibits now in St. Louis, will probably be transferred here. And in addition to these we will have countless entirely new attractions from various European countries, particularly Austria and Germany, which will be entirely new to exposi-

tion-goers. These will be working exhibits by the natives and will show the various steps in the process of manufacture, practical object lessons, in fact, of the highest value and utility. In this way we hope to differentiate the Lewis and Clark Exposition from all other great world fairs that have preceded it.



Lewis and Clark Expedition

By OLIN D. WHEELER in "The Trail of Lewis and Clark"

The exploration was a remarkable one, not more in its important achievements than in minor details, management, progress, and results. It may well be regarded as our "National epic of exploration," and time instead of diminishing, has added to its lustre.

Although their route lay through an Indian country entirely, and the Indians were in most instances the wildest of nomads, in some cases never having seen a white man, yet there was but one serious difficulty with them. Their almost uniformly kind reception by and treatment of the Indians, and their absolute and utter dependence upon them, time after time, for food with which to save themselves from starvation, and for animals and canoes with which to continue their journey, furnishes the most caustic criticism upon the Government's subsequent treatment of the red man.

California Greets Oregon

By HENRY E. REED
Secretary of Lewis and Clark Exposition

The Pacific Coast states will hereafter present a solid front in all matters that concern their material interests, as a result of the visit of Governor Pardee and party of distinguished Californians to Portland. Friendly interest in each other's welfare and co-operation for the common good of all will from now on mark the relations between the states.

Governor Pardee is the first of California's long line of Governors to honor Oregon with a visit, though the two states have been in the Union half a century and were commercially allied when California was a Mexican province and Oregon was American territory. In the enthusiasm over the new order of things, Sacajawea, the Indian woman who guided Lewis and Clark over the Rocky Mountains one hundred years ago was remembered. Her memory was honored with a toast by as brilliant a party as ever assembled within the walls of the Arlington Club. She was called the Pocahontas of the Pacific, and the announcement that a statue to her would be one of the features of the Centennial Exposition next year was enthusiastically received.

Governor Pardee was deeply impressed by the magnitude of the preparations for the Centennial Exposition. But when he thought of the rapid development of the Northwestern states in recent years, the increase of inland and ocean trade, the growth of cities, and the vast change in the face of the country since the white man came to occupy it, his mind went back to the Indian woman who was the pilot and saviour of the Lewis and Clark expedition. Recalling the toilsome journey of the explorers up the Missouri and over the continental divide in August, 1805, with starvation staring them in the face, without friend or even foe in sight, with only the Indian woman to lead them over the trails she had not seen since childhood, Governor Pardee said that the service which Sacajawea had rendered to white civilization in the West was as great as that which Pocahontas rendered to Virginia when she saved the life of Captain John Smith. "Without Sacajawea," said Governor Pardee, "Lewis and Clark and all their men must have perished in the mountain fastnesses between the gates of the mountains, near Helena, Mont., and the Lemhi River in Idaho, or been compelled by hunger to turn back defeated.

"Death or defeat to Lewis and Clark would have lost the Oregon Country, comprising 308,000 square miles, to the United States, for Captain Gray's discovery of the Columbia River would not of itself have been sufficient upon which to base the American claim of title to the region.

"Sacajawea alone of all the expedition had been over the Rocky Mountain trails. She alone knew where the friendly Shoshones might be found to smoke the pipe of peace. She alone of all the savages that roamed the buffalo plains one hundred years ago could lead the travel-tired and hungry pathfinders to the lodge of Chief Came-

await, her brother, where they might outfit for the last stage of their journey to the Pacific Ocean, to raise the American flag over the country that Captain Gray had discovered. She had borne the white man's burden in the Indian country, she was the Pocahontas of the Pacific, and her reward should be a statue on the Exposition grounds commemorating her self-sacrifice, her heroism and her immortal service to American progress."

President Goode, of the Exposition, has positive assurance that a statue to Sacajawea would be unveiled during the World's Fair next year. R. P. Schwerin, the head and front of the Harriman water lines on the Pacific Coast, declared that the statue should face toward the ocean, symbolic of Oregon as the gateway to the Orient. Mr. Schwerin had in mind Thomas H. Benton's great speech at St. Louis in 1849, when he imagined a colossal statue of Columbus hewn from a granite mass of a peak of the Rocky Mountains, the mountain itself the pedestal, and the statue a part of the mountain, pointing with outstretched arms to the Western horizon, and saying to the flying passengers, "There is East; there is India!"

The suggestion was cordially approved by a party which included among its numbers Governor Pardee, of California; Governor Chamberlain, of Oregon; Mayor Williams, of Portland; William F. Herrin, general counsel of the Southern Pacific Company; C. H. Markham, general manager of the Southern Pacific; Theo. B. Wilcox, by long odds the leader in manufacturing and industrial development in the Northwestern states; and others prominent in social and commercial life of the Pacific Coast. No such distinguished gathering had ever before in the history of the West so signally honored the memory of an Indian man or woman.

History is silent regarding the death of the brave but lowly Sacajawea. Her husband, Toussaint Charbonneau, to whom she was sold as a slave, was last seen on the banks of the Yellowstone River, in Montana, by Charles Larpenteur, a fur trader, in March, 1838.

When the Lewis and Clark Exposition was projected, the women of Oregon, remembering the eminent services of the Indian woman, organized the Sacajawea Statue Association for the purpose of erecting a statue to Sacajawea in connection with the Exposition. Of this body Mrs. Sarah A. Evans, of Oswego, Oregon, is Secretary. The funds of the Association are raised through subscriptions and donations. In this way a considerable sum has been collected, but not quite enough to pay for the statue as designed by Miss Cooper, the well-known sculptor.

Governor Pardee's visit to Portland and the union of interests thus connected, has directed the energies of the Pacific Coast people into new lines of effort, lines that diverge as sectional requirements may demand, but which converge upon the principle of harmony and co-operation for the good of all concerned.

From the time when the memory of man runneth not to the contrary, as the great apostle of common law would have it, each of the states of the Coast has been going it alone. California has been fighting her own battles, likewise Oregon and the remainder of the states, but there has been no team work, at least no organized effort in behalf of the Coast as a whole, to secure the things which the Coast wants, regardless of the particular section which may be most directly benefitted.

There is a cause for this spirit of self-reliance and independent system of operation, and it is not far to seek. It was instilled into the country by the pioneer and is a sort of second nature of the country, it might be said.

In the early days of the Pacific West, the rule was, as in all new countries, every man for himself. The trapper, the first one in, relied on his gun at long range and on his knife for in-fighting. His friend or enemy, as the circumstances made the situation, was the Indian. His only relaxation was the annual rendezvous, with its accompanying hilarity, when the earnings of a winter would be squandered in a few days.

After the trapper came the pioneer settler, he, too, dependent upon the rifle and the knife, but minus the hilarity. With him it was all seriousness—he was looking for a home, the trapper for furs and adventure.

Trapper and settler combined at Champoege, Oregon, in May, 1843, to give to the Oregon Country the first civil government formed west of the Rocky Mountains. It was the trapper, Meek, who roused the spirits of the frontiersmen by shouting, "Who's for a divide? All for the report of the committee and organization follow me!" After him flocked his brother hunters and the tillers of the soil. Behind him remained the opposition. There were fifty-two on one side and fifty on the other, and by the narrow margin of two votes a political state was set up over which the United States extended its sovereignty in 1848. Ten years later Oregon adopted a constitution and elected a state government without the consent of Congress. In 1849, California, like Oregon, depending upon its own resources, formed a state government, and as a merited tribute to the first settlers, elected an Oregon pioneer as the first State Governor.

It has not been easy to eradicate the spirit of independence which the trappers and pioneer settlers brought with them across the continent and set up in their new home. Each state has felt strong enough and resourceful enough to look out for itself, knowing little and perhaps not caring how fared its sister state. This principle of every one for himself and the Lord help the tail-ender, must give place to a new doctrine—the doctrine of one for all and all for one. Individual action must surrender to concentrated energy. What a community may want, the entire Coast must help it to get. Where the interests of the Coast are at stake, every state must join hands. Changing conditions in the Coast states make co-operation not only important but essential, if anything tangible is to be accomplished.

In California gold and wheat have ceased to be the principal productions and the energies of the people are being thrown into many other profitable channels. Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana and Utah have emerged from the pastoral period and are entering upon an era of varied industry. Nevada has passed the days of silver and for the first time in her history is inviting settlers to her farm lands. Every locality is putting forth some inducements to homeseekers and investors.

In the passing of the old order of things and the be-

ginning of the new, California and Oregon have been the first two states to come together. Upon the initiative of the Portland Commercial Club a conference was held in San Francisco to lay the foundation for future work for the advancement of the Coast as a whole. Then followed the organization of the Oregon Development League, which, in the near future, will widen its scope and become the Pacific Coast Development League working for all the states.

Governor Pardee's tour of the North has introduced the Centennial Exposition to the people of California in the fullness of its plan and purpose. California now fully understands that the Exposition will bring to the notice of the world the resources, activities and potentialities of the trans-Rocky states and that in the results that will follow she will be benefitted more than any other state. For this reason, California will participate in a style befitting her station as the principal state between the Rockies and the Pacific Ocean.

Her plan is to erect a state building, for which sufficient funds are now on hand, and to install therein a collective and competitive exhibit of her products and manufactures. Several counties are already preparing exhibits and will co-operate with the state administration in making the California exhibit complete and representative in every respect.

Governor Pardee holds, and very correctly, too, that California is as much interested in the Lewis and Clark Exposition as if it were to be held in California instead of Oregon; and that San Francisco could not be more interested if the Exposition were to be held in San Francisco instead of Portland. Governor Pardee and the members of his party were unanimous in emphasizing the point that the Exposition is not in any wise sectional or local, and that it is the Exposition of the Pacific West, and, as such, should be loyally supported.

Good Shows Coming

John A. Wakefield, acting chief of the department of concessions and admissions, arrived from St. Louis on the 9th to confer with the President and the Directors regarding the disposal of concession features. Mr. Wakefield was forced to return to St. Louis to wind up his duties at that Fair. He is the best posted exposition show-department chief in the United States, beyond a doubt, and after making an inspection of the grounds set aside for the midway, he announced that some novel effects were possible.

Mr. Wakefield's policy is not to hasten to close up contracts with any concessions at present. He says that there are any number of applications coming in and owing to the fact that at the Lewis and Clark Centennial the midway will necessarily be limited, the very best selections and the genuinely interesting novelties will be admitted, if satisfactory terms are arranged. Mr. Wakefield is planning to have the very latest and most entertaining midway features on "The Trail" and no common, cheap, street shows or indecent displays will be countenanced. Among the plans under consideration are a few of the great show attractions at St. Louis which may be installed at Portland on a modified basis. A number of New York out-door novelty spectacles are figuring upon dates for next year. On the whole, Mr. Wakefield states that the Centennial's show section will be the most pleasing collection of diversions ever brought together.

Decorated by the Mikado

Henry E. Dosch, Director of Exhibits, has just received a signal honor from the Emperor of Japan, — the Decoration of the Third Order of the Sacred Treasure, the insignia and diploma of which decoration are now awaiting his orders at the Legation of Japan, Washington, D. C. A letter received August 19th from K. Takahira, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Mikado, informs Mr. Dosch that this honor is conferred upon him in recognition of his services as Commis-

ideas which met with great favor, and having always unlimited funds at his command.

The compliment of electing him President of the Foreign Exhibitors' Club was paid him, and when the Exhibition came to an end, and Colonel Dosch was about to leave, Count Ota, the Imperial Commissioner and Director-General, with his entire staff, were at the depot. "Gentlemen," said Count Ota, addressing his staff and the throng of friends who had congregated there to bid Colonel Dosch *Sayonara*, "Gentlemen, I wish you to know that Colonel Dosch is the best-known man in Japan to-



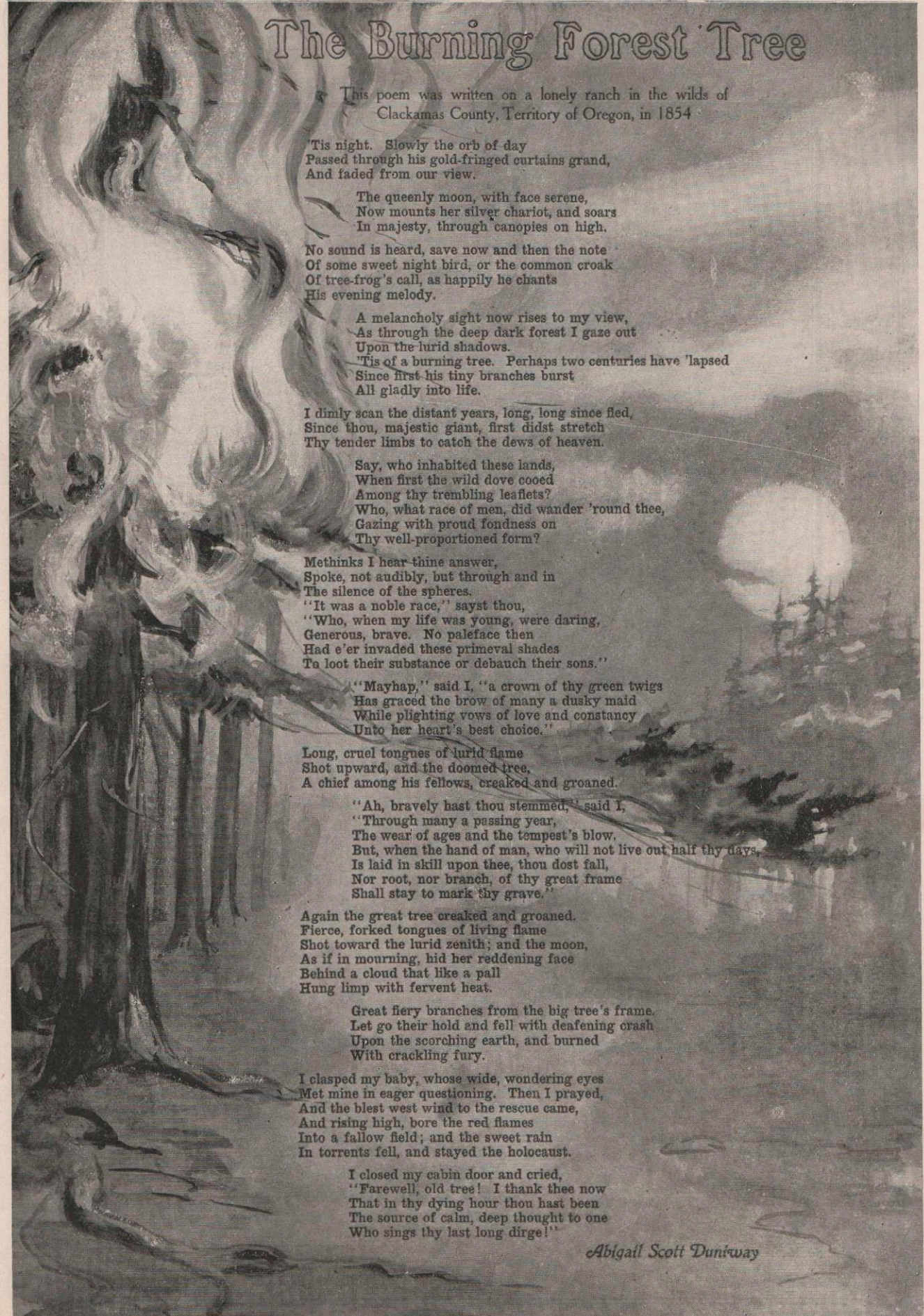
President Myers: "This will be the largest log building in the world."
Constructor Burrell: "And it contains the largest logs ever put into a building."

sioner for the State of Oregon at the Exposition in Osaka, Japan, in 1903.

Inexperienced in the administration and complexities of a world exposition, the Japanese turned to Colonel Dosch for help, as he had taken an active part in all the great expositions of recent years and had been peculiarly successful in such work. He was made General Superintendent of the Foreign Samples Building therefore, this being the leading feature of the Osaka Exposition, containing displays from most of the great nations of the world. He planned this building to meet the needs of the nations, laid out space for the various exhibits, organized the jury on awards, directed the decoration of the building for the visit of the Emperor and Empress, introducing American

day!" a speech that our Oregon Commissioner is not ashamed to confess, brought the tears to his eyes.

One of the monster logs in the Forestry Building now under construction weighs 32 tons. About 300 of these enormous logs will be used, and as may be imagined the work of hauling them requires special machinery of the heaviest kind. To see one of these giant logs lifted high into the air and then dropped easily into the exact spot waiting to receive it is a sight long to be remembered. A donkey engine of 40 horse-power is required for the work, the ordinary donkey being only about 16 horse-power; twelve thousand feet of wire cable are used for hoisting and guys. The logs are brought up from the lake by means of a tramway 1,500 feet long.



The Burning Forest Tree

This poem was written on a lonely ranch in the wilds of
Clackamas County, Territory of Oregon, in 1854

'Tis night. Slowly the orb of day
Passed through his gold-fringed curtains grand,
And faded from our view.

The queenly moon, with face serene,
Now mounts her silver chariot, and soars
In majesty, through canopies on high.

No sound is heard, save now and then the note
Of some sweet night bird, or the common croak
Of tree-frog's call, as happily he chants
His evening melody.

A melancholy sight now rises to my view,
As through the deep dark forest I gaze out
Upon the lurid shadows.

'Tis of a burning tree. Perhaps two centuries have 'lapsed
Since first his tiny branches burst
All gladly into life.

I dimly scan the distant years, long, long since fled,
Since thou, majestic giant, first didst stretch
Thy tender limbs to catch the dews of heaven.

Say, who inhabited these lands,
When first the wild dove cooed
Among thy trembling leaflets?
Who, what race of men, did wander 'round thee,
Gazing with proud fondness on
Thy well-proportioned form?

Methinks I hear thine answer,
Spoke, not audibly, but through and in
The silence of the spheres.

"It was a noble race," sayst thou,
"Who, when my life was young, were daring,
Generous, brave. No paleface then
Had e'er invaded these primeval shades
To loot their substance or debauch their sons."

"Mayhap," said I, "a crown of thy green twigs
Has graced the brow of many a dusky maid
While plighting vows of love and constancy
Unto her heart's best choice."

Long, cruel tongues of lurid flame
Shot upward, and the doomed tree,
A chief among his fellows, creaked and groaned.

"Ah, bravely hast thou stemmed," said I,
"Through many a passing year,
The wear of ages and the tempest's blow.
But, when the hand of man, who will not live out half thy days,
Is laid in skill upon thee, thou dost fall,
Nor root, nor branch, of thy great frame
Shall stay to mark thy grave."

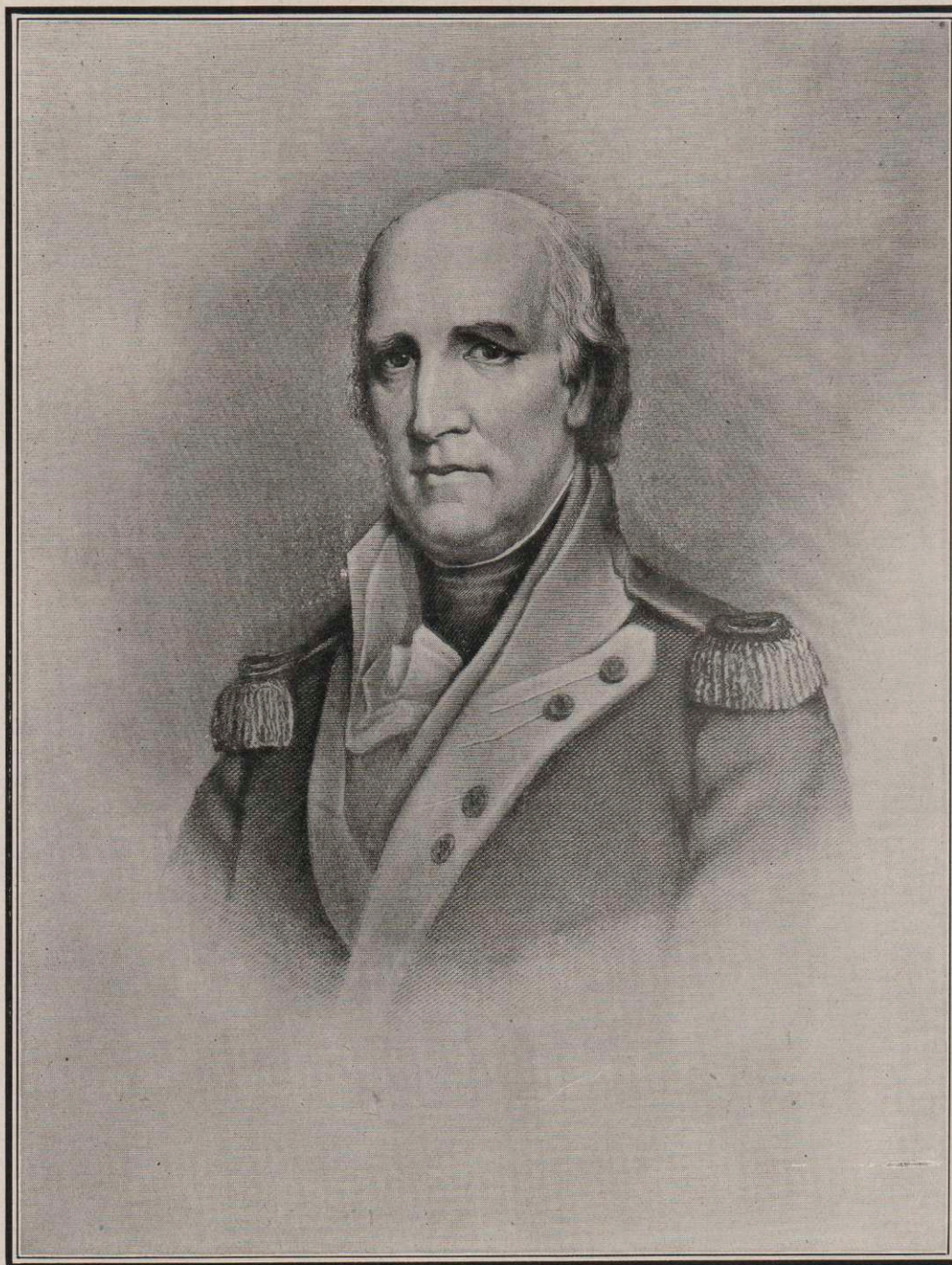
Again the great tree creaked and groaned.
Fierce, forked tongues of living flame
Shot toward the lurid zenith; and the moon,
As if in mourning, hid her reddening face
Behind a cloud that like a pall
Hung limp with fervent heat.

Great fiery branches from the big tree's frame
Let go their hold and fell with deafening crash
Upon the scorching earth, and burned
With crackling fury.

I clasped my baby, whose wide, wondering eyes
Met mine in eager questioning. Then I prayed,
And the blest west wind to the rescue came,
And rising high, bore the red flames
Into a fallow field; and the sweet rain
In torrents fell, and stayed the holocaust.

I closed my cabin door and cried,
"Farewell, old tree! I thank thee now
That in thy dying hour thou hast been
The source of calm, deep thought to one
Who sings thy last long dirge!"

Abigail Scott Duniway



George Rogers Clark, the brilliant military hero, winner of the great Northwestern Empire extending from the Alleghenies to the Mississippi, who was asked by President Jefferson to lead the Expedition to the Pacific twenty years before the idea took substantial shape under Meriwether Lewis and William Clark, younger brother of George Rogers Clark.

From an engraving of the oil painting by Jouett, owned by Col. R. F. Durrett, of Louisville, Ky. Courtesy of Eva Emery Dye.

The Government Buildings

The plans for the United States Government Buildings at Portland in 1905 are nearing completion, and will soon be ready for advertisement. The following committees, therefore, which were appointed at a meeting of the Board held August 29, will begin their work immediately:

Allotment of Funds and Space.—B. F. Peters, Navy Department; E. M. Dawson, Interior Department; S. R. Burcha, Department of Agriculture.

Installation and Decoration.—F. W. True, of the National Museum; J. C. Schofield, of the War Department; W. H. Michael, of the State Department; Cecil Clay, of the Department of Justice, and Frank H. Hitchcock, of the Department of Commerce and Labor.

By-Laws.—W. C. Fox, of the Bureau of American Republics; Cecil Clay, of the Department of Justice.

Transportation and Freight.—Michael Schofield and R. C. Faulkner, of the Library of Congress.

The Board also elected an executive committee consisting of Chairman Wallace H. Hills, of the Treasury Department, and Messrs. Schofield, Peters, True and Dawson.

The Board decided to hold its next meeting at St. Louis on October 18, at which time the exhibits will be selected which are to be transferred to Portland. Colonel Henry E. Dosch, Director of Exhibits, together with other officers of the 1905 Fair, will meet with the Board in order to help them in this duty of selection, as deference

will be paid in this regard to the wishes of the Portland authorities.

It is probable that Andrew Geddes, who is disbursing agent for the St. Louis Exposition, will for the present perform the duties of that office,—and chief clerk as well,—for the Portland Fair. This office will carry a salary of \$2,000 per annum.

Supervising Architect Taylor informed the Board of the amount of floor space planned for the various buildings as follows:

	Feet of Floor Space
Main Pavilion	108,000
Forestry and Irrigation	20,000
Alaska and Oriental	20,000
Fisheries	14,000
Total	162,000

There will also be a Life-saving Building which is to be an exact reproduction of the one at the St. Louis Exposition.

On August 27 the Lewis and Clark Corporation sent a check for \$25,000 to the United States Treasury in payment for the first 25,000 souvenir dollars made at the mint in Philadelphia. The coins are being shipped to Portland and will be sold at \$2 each, netting the company practically \$25,000. It is calculated by the managers of the Lewis and Clark Fair that the Exposition will be able to make \$250,000 out of the total issue of 250,000 coins.

IN THE FOOTSTEPS OF LEWIS AND CLARK

Those who are interested in the mystifying personality and death of Meriwether Lewis,—whose moods of bitter melancholy as private secretary to President Jefferson, and later as Governor of Louisiana Territory, consoled so strangely with his inflexible earnestness of purpose and alert, masterful leadership in the great expedition of 1804-1806 to the Pacific, will be glad to hear Olin D. Wheeler's view of this dark and puzzling problem. After adding some new contributions to all the data so industriously gathered by Dr. Coues and others, Mr. Wheeler comes to the conclusion that Captain Lewis' death was due to murder, not suicide, on the lonely "Natchez trace," while on the way to President Jefferson at Washington. In this respect Mr. Wheeler agrees with Dr. Coues, who has done much to remove the cloud under which Lewis' name has rested by the suicide theory. All the testimony on both sides is carefully canvassed and analyzed before this conclusion is reached.

"I cannot but believe," says Mr. Wheeler, "that time and the name of Jefferson have given a fictitious weight to the theory of suicide, and that now, considering the uncertain nature of the evidence, the time has come to give Governor Lewis the full and unreserved benefit of the doubt, and relieve his name and fame of the imputation heretofore resting upon it."

Much that is new, fascinating and illuminative, is

presented to the reading public by Mr. Wheeler in his two sumptuous volumes fresh from the press, "The Trail of Lewis and Clark" (G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York and London, 1904, 2 Vols., octavo, \$6.00 net, carriage, 50 cents.) For 4,000 miles the way blazed by the explorers to the Pacific, shows some of the most picturesque scenery to be found in America, if not in the world, as is proved by the 200 illustrations that form so attractive and entertaining a feature of the book. Most of these are photographs taken by skilled artists under the direct supervision of the author.

The difficult feat of tracing out the route over the Bitter Root Range was certainly a great triumph for Mr. Wheeler, since it was commonly regarded as a baffling problem that was not to be solved. Even Dr. Coues virtually admitted that it was impossible to trace the route of Lewis and Clark over the mountains, from the maps of that territory. Mr. Wheeler is, therefore, the only person who has actually mastered the trail with compass, pack train, and a generous supply of persistence and pluck.

The lucid and straightforward style of the narrative, the just and conservative judgment shown in weighing evidence, the tireless enthusiasm and conscientious regard for accuracy displayed in gathering data, cannot fail to commend these volumes to the historical student as well as the general reader.

Some Salmon Problems of British Columbia

R. E. GOSNELL

in Year Book of British Columbia



THE BRITISH COLUMBIA COAST of the Pacific Ocean, extending from the forty-ninth parallel to Alaska, is extensive and deeply indented. Vancouver Island and Queen Charlotte Islands, standing out seaward, are separated from the mainland by numerous channels and thousands of islands grouped in minor archipelagoes. Stretching inland are many long inlets, the whole configuration being irregular but exceedingly picturesque, and the waters rich in food fishes. From the time the Strait of San Juan de Fuca is entered until the farthest north point is reached, with the exception of Queen Charlotte Sound where the ocean swell is felt, and a few tide rips, it is one continuous glassy reach of water, which offers no obstacles to navigation, and renders coasting delightfully easy and pleasant. The conditions are on the whole most favorable to conducting the fishing industry.

From time prehistoric the Indians of the coast in their primitive way pursued the almost sole means of livelihood—fishing, and with a temperate clime and an abundant supply of this food at all seasons, existence was, except in so far as tribal warfare endangered it, in no sense precarious. Says Mr. Ashdown Green, a local authority in piscatorial science: "Unlike the Indians of the plains, whose lives depended on their exertions and who had to roam over a vast extent of country to obtain meat enough to put up for winter use, the fish-eating Indians could count securely upon their winter supplies coming to their very doors." Those on the mainland had immense supplies of salmonidae in their season, which for winter use they dried, smoked, or otherwise preserved in unlimited quantities. Those upon the western coast depended upon the halibut and cod, which, too, were without limit as to numbers, and within easy reach. These were cut into strips and dried and were edible to even more cultivated palates than those of the natives.

Writing of the Pacific salmon, Mr. J. P. Babcock, Commissioner of Fisheries, says: "We have in our waters the five known species of the genus *oncorhynchus*, termed the Pacific salmon. They are distinct from the salmon of the Atlantic, which are the genus *salmo*. Indeed, the word salmon does not by right belong to any fish found in the Pacific, it having first been applied to a genus found in Europe. The settlement of the Atlantic Coast of America was made by a people familiar with

the European form, who at once recognized this fish as running in the rivers of their newly acquired territory. They naturally and by right gave it the name salmon, for it is identical with the European form. With the advent of people from the Atlantic states to the Pacific Coast, they found running in all the main rivers fish similar in form and color, and of apparently similar habits, and they naturally called them salmon. Structurally these fish are but slightly different, but their history is totally dissimilar, and they are distinctly and positively placed. The greatest difference is presented in the fact that all the species found in the Pacific waters die shortly after spawning once. This is true of both sexes. This remarkable characteristic, when first brought to the attention of some Atlantic and European authorities, was discredited, as they did not then generally know that the Pacific salmon was different from and not identical with the *salmo salar*, which does not die after spawning, and generally returns to salt water after depositing its ova. While our Pacific fish are not salmon in a scientific sense, they are now the salmon of the world, because of their abundance and their fine canning qualities, which permit them to be offered in the markets of the civilized world.

"We have in our waters the five species of salmon known to the Pacific. Taken in the order of their commercial importance to the province, they are known as: (1) The Sockeye or Blueback (*oncorhynchus nerka*); (2) the Spring or Quinnet (Chinook) (*O. tshawytscha*); (3) the Coho or Silver (*O. kisutch*); (4) the Dog (*O. keta*); (5) the Humpback (*O. gorbuscha*)."

The facts as to the conditions governing and affecting spawning, the time of their going to sea, the effects, injurious or otherwise, of dumping the offal of the canneries into the river, the economic results of the hatchery and the methods of incubation and disposal of the fry, the degree of protection necessary and the proper limits of a close season, are not to be determined wholly by experience elsewhere, but by local observation and systematic investigation extending over a series of years.

This the Provincial Government, by the establishment of a Fisheries Department and the appointment of a Fisheries Commissioner, has undertaken to determine, and with every promise of success. The efforts of Mr. Babcock, in the direction of acquiring useful data are demonstrated in a report recently published bearing on many matters of practical interest, and also in the erection of a hatchery most modern in its equipment and of great capacity, near Seton Lake, in the Lillooet District.

Some of the problems of salmon fishing and the salmon industry are discussed by Mr. Babcock in the report in question, as follows:

"If the size of the run of fish in the Frazer River for a given year is dependent upon the abundance of fish upon the spawning grounds during the spawning period four years previous, as the canners and fishermen claim, and as the records manifestly demonstrate, and as I believe, the run in 1905 will be large, and the run in 1906 small. Certainly, propagation was at its height in 1901 and at its minimum in 1902. * * * I am now strongly led to conclude that the seasons and regulations for the catching of Sockeye, that proved so effective in allowing them to reach the spawning grounds in 1901, were altogether inadequate to produce the same result in 1902. Anyone who witnessed the great number of fish on the spawning grounds on the Frazer and Thompson Rivers in 1901 and their scarcity in 1902 cannot help being impressed with this conclusion.

"The placing of restrictions upon salmon fishing is justifiable only upon the ground that they are necessary in order to allow enough fish each year to reach the spawning grounds to insure their perpetuation. To be effective in this regard, regulations governing fishing on the rivers should be framed so as to conform with the conditions which exist upon that particular stream.

"It has been demonstrated that every fourth year there is an abundant run of Sockeye salmon (*O. nerka*) in the Frazer River, and that in the year immediately following there is a poor run. No regulations that cover every season alike can be made that will adequately meet the remarkably varying conditions known to exist on the Frazer. There should be seasons and regulations provided for the river applicable to the years that are known as those of abundance, and other and more restrictive ones provided for the years of the poor runs. Our fishermen should be permitted to take only that portion of the run which is in excess of the number necessary to the perpetuation of the species. The present regulations for the Frazer do not accomplish the object of their enactment. Those in force in 1901 were shown to be sufficiently effective, and no further restrictions should be placed upon fishing in that stream in years of abundance. It was demonstrated in 1902 that these regulations did not produce the desired result, so it is evident that more stringent restrictions should be enforced during the years of poor runs."

* * * * *

Unfortunately there is a divided jurisdiction on the fishing grounds of the Frazer River. The American fishing grounds on Puget Sound must be considered a part of the Frazer River district, as the Sockeye captured there were bred in and are endeavoring to return there to that river. This divided authority prevents, at least for the present time, the making of suitable protective laws which justly affect the fishing interests on both sides of the line. There are almost no restrictions placed upon fishing on the American side of the inland sea, while we have a 26-hour weekly close season in the gulf and in the river channels, do not permit fishing until July first, and confine our fishermen to the use of gill nets alone. The Americans have no close season for the salt waters of the Sound, and permit the use of all kind of fixed contrivances for taking fish, including drag and purse nets. The Americans have certain restrictions within defined limits of the mouths of rivers, and in the rivers themselves, but none of these regulations give any protection whatever to the salmon seeking the Frazer.

* * * * *

It is not clear how regulations that will equally pro-

tect the fish in both the British and American waters can be brought about. There is certainly a great necessity for equalizing the regulations affecting the Sockeye salmon. A weekly close season applicable to the American waters of the Sound is much to be desired. If a 36-hour weekly close season, beginning on Thursday at 6 p. m. and extending to Saturday 6 a. m. were adopted on both sides of the line, the fish that passed through their waters during that time would be protected in our waters by the present 36-hour weekly season, which begins on Saturday at 6 a. m. and extends to 6 p. m. on Sunday, and would solve the question and insure an increase of fish on the spawning ground. The benefits to be derived from such joint actions are so great that the wisdom of their adoption should appeal to the great interests on both sides of the Sound. During the last four years there has been a general consolidation of the canning interests in both Washington and British Columbia. The American interests are now very largely centered in two or three big companies, and there is considerable unity of action between the companies operating in British Columbia. These interests are controlled and managed by men of commercial prominence, to whom the wisdom of joint action to preserve this great fishery should strongly appeal.

(Among the most interesting and instructive exhibits to be made at the Lewis and Clark Fair will be that of British Columbia. In addition to the display that will be made by Canada as a whole, including all the provinces, British Columbia has recently applied for space on her own account, and will do for us what she did not do for the St. Louis Fair, viz., make a separate exhibit of her most important industries,—Mining, Fish and Game, Forestry, Agriculture and Horticulture. Of all these subjects that one which is most closely allied with the interests of the entire Pacific Coast is her Fisheries. A few of the problems that have to be dealt with are given in the foregoing extract from the Year Book of British Columbia, 1903. Mr. R. E. Gosnell, of Victoria, B. C., who compiled the data, is Secretary of the Bureau of Provincial Information, editor of the Colonist, and also the Lewis and Clark Commissioner from British Columbia. The commanding importance of the subject that he here discusses will be appreciated when it is remembered that in one season, 1901,—the year which broke the record,—23,000 persons were engaged in fishing boats alone, in the waters belonging to British Columbia, the total value of the fish caught in that season being \$7,942,771.38.—Editor.)

ANNUAL SALMON PACK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA SINCE THE BEGINNING OF THE INDUSTRY.

(Year Book of British Columbia.)

Year.	Cases.	Year.	Cases.
1876	9,847	1890	409,464
1877	67,387	1891	314,893
1878	113,601	1892	228,470
1879	61,093	1893	590,229
1880	61,849	1894	494,371
1881	117,276	1895	566,395
1882	225,061	1896	601,570
1883	196,292	1897	1,027,204
1884	141,242	1898	492,657
1885	108,517	1899	765,517
1886	161,264	1900	606,530
1887	204,083	1901	1,236,156
1888	181,040	1902	625,982
1889	414,294	1903	473,547

TOTAL PACIFIC COAST SALMON PACK.

	—1900—	—1901—	—1902—
Alaska	1,534,740	2,032,838	258,439
British Columbia	527,281	1,206,473	625,982
Puget Sound	478,742	1,414,990	538,997
Columbia River	313,417	251,265	382,704
Oregon, outside pack	56,500	71,366	64,085
Willapa and Grays Harbor	47,600	51,966	58,000
Sacramento River	34,000	17,500	14,043
Klamath River (Cal.)	2,200	2,375	2,500

Total 2,994,548 5,048,773 4,224,750

Brush's Paintings at the Fair

A noteworthy feature of the Art Exhibit of the Lewis and Clark Fair will be the paintings of George de Forest Brush, A. N. A., the eminent American artist who has achieved the distinction of having his name linked with the great world masters of painting. Mr. Brush is the son of a Portland man, Alfred Clark Brush, whose home is 516 Williams Avenue, and some of his most remarkable paintings—these are generally priceless in value to the owners thereof—may be found today in the homes of well-known Portland art patrons.

The special marks of his genius are originality and profound sincerity, together with a marvelous gift of interpreting the nobler and diviner elements in human character without sacrifice of truth or realism. With these rare qualities of mind and soul, he unites a truly Parisian technique, color-sense, mastery of form and intuitive perception of art values, such as fairly enrapture the blase connoisseur and frequenter of salons.

Briefly, Mr. Brush may be defined as a New York artist with Parisian and Florentine proclivities. He was born in Shelbyville, Tenn., in 1855, and began to study art at the National Academy of Design in 1871. From 1874 to 1880 he worked in the atelier of Gerome in Paris, was awarded the first Hallgarten prize in 1888, the Columbian Exposition medal in 1893, the Temple gold medal in the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts in 1897, and the gold medal at the Paris Exposition in 1900. He is a member of the National Academy, and has done much teaching in the

New York Art schools. He is now living in the neighborhood of Florence, Italy.

In all his work Mr. Brush has been animated by the idea that art should represent something more than the mere caprice or fad of the moment. It should deal with the great and eternal verities of life, expressing something intimate, from the heart to the heart, something deep and universal. As an American he is searching continually to find our great national idea, the common purpose, the deep-sounding chord to which all hearts respond. Among the Greeks this was religion; in America he believes it may prove to be Socialism.

Something vital and elemental can be traced in every picture he has yet produced. In the "Sculptor and the King,"—an Aztec subject,—it has been described as the primitive man's yearning after expression, the creative passion that lurks somewhere in every human soul, proving his kinship to his God. In the portrait of his wife and daughters, it is motherhood, or universal love.

"I have read with great interest and have talked with some of those who are active in the work of the Lewis and Clark Exposition, and I wish to say that I am interested in that exposition, and the Philippine Islands are interested in that exposition, and if there is anything I can do to aid in securing you representation from the Philippine Islands, I stand ready to aid that work."—Dr. W. P. Wilson, Chairman of the Philippine Exposition Board,



The Sculptor and the King,—An Aztec study. From the painting by George de Forest Brush, owned by Miss Henrietta Failing, of Portland.



Latest work of George de Forest Brush. Study of his Wife, Daughter and Child. Mr. Brush will be one of the exhibitors at the Lewis and Clark Fair. One of his pictures is now a leading attraction at St. Louis.

Harvey W. Scott

If the question should be asked, What man had been most vitally effective in the upbuilding of the Oregon Country in the past half century, the answer by common consent would probably be, Harvey W. Scott, the retiring President of the Lewis and Clark Exposition.

Born in 1838 on an Illinois farm, he came by ox team to the Pacific Coast in 1852, when but a boy of 14 years. Five years later he walked over 150 miles to enter school at Forest Grove, Oregon. By working on neighboring farms and in saw mills he earned enough money to pay his way through school, receiving his diploma in 1863 as the first graduate of Pacific University.

Two years later he became an editorial writer on the *Oregonian*, and in 1877 he was able to purchase an interest in the paper, which he still owns. In the editorial management of this really great paper, Mr. Scott has always fought for the right, believing that time would justify his course. Perhaps the greatest achievement of his life was the signal victory for sound money in the national campaign of 1896. The result was in the nature of a personal victory for Mr. Scott, for Oregon was the only state west of the Rocky Mountains that gave its full electoral vote to McKinley.

In journalism, Mr. Scott belongs to the school of the elder Bennett, Charles A. Dana, Medill and Watterson — editors who took the right stand on great questions regardless of the public clamor or the consequence to their own interests. The esteem in which he is held by the newspaper men of the United States is evidenced by the fact that he is a director of the Associated Press, the world's foremost collector of news. In 1900 he presided over a meeting for re-organization of the Association in New York.

Politically Mr. Scott is a staunch Republican. He has fought all the battles of his party in Oregon for nearly 40 years, and is entitled to a full measure of credit for making Oregon a Republican state.

Upon the death of H. W. Corbett, the first President of the Lewis and Clark Exposition, Mr. Scott was elected to that office by the Board of Directors, July 24, 1903.

Last winter, when Government participation in the Exposition was sought, Mr. Scott was selected to head the delegation sent to the National Capital to help put Senator Mitchell's bill through Congress. The task intrusted to him was a most difficult one, as for some time there had been developing a strong sentiment against any more appropriations for Expositions, and the average Congressman's idea of the necessity or value of an Exposition on the Pacific Coast was somewhat hazy. Mr. Scott was forced to combat the strongest opposition ever offered in House or Senate to an Exposition enterprise. But his wide acquaintance with public men, and the cordial friendship which President Roosevelt entertained for him and for the Portland Centennial, enabled him to bring influences into play that resulted in the passage of the bill by both houses. The amount of the appropriation secured, while not up to

first expectations, was as large as Portland was fairly entitled to, taking into consideration the scope of the preparations at home and the money voted by states for their exhibits. Including the cost of the exhibit already collected by the Government, the national appropriation is equivalent to \$800,000, nearly dollar for dollar with the money contributed by the State of Oregon and raised from stock subscriptions in the City of Portland. Mr. Scott is entitled to credit for enlisting the interest of the Federal Government in the Lewis and Clark Centennial, and the Board of Directors of the Exposition appropriately recognized this valuable service in resolutions of thanks, confidence and appreciation adopted upon his retirement from the office of President of the corporation which he had filled since the death of Mr. Corbett.

HEAVY TRAVEL IN 1905

The general passenger agents of the transcontinental lines that run into Portland, who have made it their business to study public feeling throughout the country regarding our Lewis and Clark Fair, say that the travel to this city from all points of America gives promise of being surprisingly heavy next summer. "Exposition specials" have been already arranged for by all these roads, and these sumptuously equipped trains, put on as extras, will make record-breaking time. The distance between Chicago and Portland will be made in two and a half days, instead of three days as heretofore, and only two stops west of Omaha will be made by these flyers, as it is maintained that there will be weight enough to the traffic to fill the trains east of Omaha. According to these passenger men the travel will be heavier than the general public dreams of.

A. D. Robinson, supreme regent of the Royal Arcanum and a resident of St. Louis, accompanied by friends, was a visitor at the Exposition Grounds the 18th of August. Mr. Robinson was conducted over the buildings under construction by Mr. Freeman, Secretary to the President, and Councilman Flegel, of Portland. Mr. Robinson declared himself truly amazed at the scope of this Exposition and said that in many respects — to his chagrin — it excelled the gigantic World's Fair in out-door attractiveness. He said that the natural lake in the Exposition Grounds was worth more than any person could estimate for the purposes of heightening the illuminating effects.

Portland has added 25,000 people to its population within the past two years.

American Mining Congress

The admirable fitness of Portland as a "Convention City" received a most brilliant demonstration the week beginning August 22, when the American Mining Congress held the most significant and successful session known in its entire history. This was the unanimous verdict of those in attendance at the convention,—university men, Napoleons of finance, mining kings, many of the brainiest men in the United States Senate and House of Representatives, chiefs of departments at Washington, D. C., millionaires and multi-millionaires, orators and writers of national reputation. The mining industry of the continent represented in this organization reaches the grand total annual production of \$1,250,000,000.00.

Portland citizens were glad to welcome these distinguished guests and prove to them by river trips, seaside excursions, visits to forest glens and snow-clad mountain peak, that no other city on earth can out-rival Portland in glory of environment and all the advantages that make an ideal convention city.

The solid and substantial character of Portland's business interests and the hearty support given the Congress by our financiers,—men of stability, keen vision and strength of purpose as well as commanding wealth,—had a well-marked influence upon the convention as will be seen by the following words from President J. H. Richards, of Boise, Idaho, as published in the *Oregonian* at the conclusion of the session:

"Never in the history of the Congress as an organization, have so many men come together in an earnest endeavor to work for the best interests of the Congress and of the mining industry. Never has there been such an earnestness of purpose and steadiness of aim manifested.

"This session in Portland has given to the Congress a stability of purpose and of aim never before possessed. Here the conduct of the convention has been under the care of the banker, the business man and the man of affairs. It has been handled by solid men and by those of business sagacity, and this fact has added much to its



PHOTO WEISTER

Honorary Board of 22 Filipino Commissioners visit the Lewis and Clark Fair Grounds.

stability and its prospects of future success and power. The Congress wants the banker and the investor, the practical miner and the business man behind it to give it tone. It is a great business organization with the definite aim of advancing a great industry, and as such should have the support of the solid men of the country. Portland has shown that the business men of the city consider the organization worthy of their support, help and co-operation.

It is believed that this convention will be a much-needed stimulus to the mining industry in Oregon. For that this state holds locked in its mountain ranges a vast, untold supply of mineral wealth, no longer admits of any doubt. But home capital, essentially conservative, has up to the present time shown little interest in this form of investment.

"Portland, a few years since without a single line of transcontinental railway to bring to her merchants the wares of the East or the products of the interior, now finds practically centered here five transcontinental railways and a line of steamers connecting them with the Orient," said Governor Chamberlain in his address of welcome. "From a city of little importance she now occupies the fourth place in the United States, and promises you that in the next few years that she will not only occupy the first place in this regard, but will step rapidly to the front as a great exporting and importing point for the commerce between the new and the old East.

"And how is it with the mineral resources of the state? They, too, are in the infancy of development. Notwithstanding this, she occupies the tenth place in the roll of states for the year of 1903 as a gold producer, having credited to her score \$1,364,341, and the twelfth place as a silver producer, having credited to her account 125,000 fine ounces, of the commercial value of \$67,500. What a remarkable showing for a state that until a very recent date has practically made no effort to develop her mining interests. The magnificent mountain ranges that parallel each other from the northern to the southern boundaries of the state bear in their bosoms not only untold millions of gold and silver, but here, too, are mines of coal and copper and iron. All that is needed for the development of these is such splendid enterprise and brain and brawn as characterize the distinguished gentlemen whom we are today proud to hail as our guests. As a result of your visit to us I venture to predict that within another decade Oregon will make rapid advances to a first position as a rich producer of mineral wealth."

"The selection of Denver as the permanent home of the Congress will lend dignity and a tone to the organization that will bring to it the support of the mining men of the country. Denver was the logical choice of the convention and will serve to advance the interests of the Congress better, perhaps, than any other city. Denver is the real center of the mining industry, the home of the miner, and it is right that the city should have been chosen as the home of the organization."

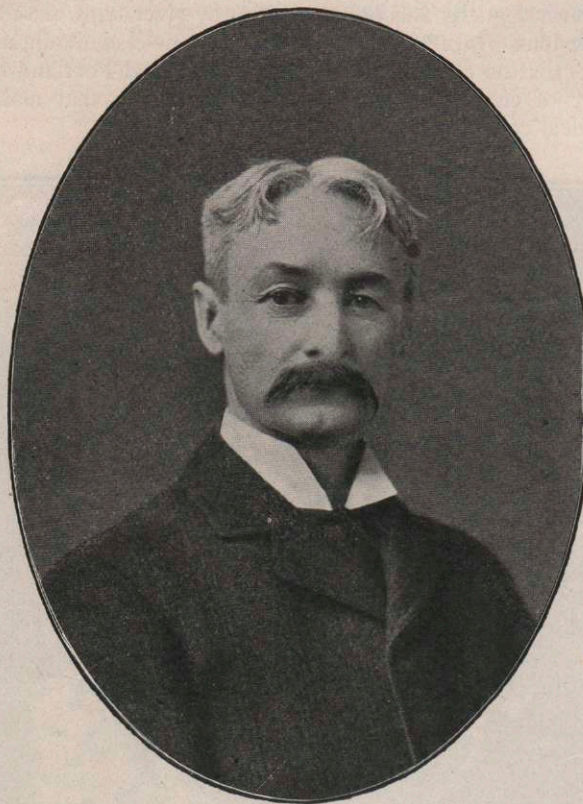
The selection of El Paso, Texas, as the meeting-place of the Congress next year seems to give general satisfaction. A very encouraging impetus was given to the movement to create a United States Mining Bureau.

"If we inquire what governmental co-operation can do for the great primary industry of mining," said President Richards, "you will find a singular parallelism with what it has so effectively done for the great primary industry of agriculture. Why? Because both these industries are producers of raw material; because, taken together, they

supply nearly all the raw material used in our arts and manufactures, and therefore any discrimination against either must react upon all the industries and occupations which are dependent upon it. This is why we contend that the reason and justification for governmental co-operation in the one case is practically the same as in the other."

A formal invitation was delivered to the members of the convention to return to Portland in 1905, by W. D. Fenton, one of the directors of the Lewis and Clark Fair.

"This Exposition, which we are planning," said Mr. Fenton, "is a great work and will be instrumental in exploiting the West. We want fifteen million people west of the Rocky Mountains, instead of some less than three millions. Then will your mining interests advance in proportion and reap the greatest benefits. We want you to be with us in this great work for your interests and those of the Lewis and Clark Exposition are identical. We give you a cordial invitation to be with us next year at our Exposition, and ask your co-operation in bringing your friends and relatives and acquaintances here."



Wm. R. Mackenzie, newly elected Auditor of the Lewis and Clark Exposition.

William R. Mackenzie, who on August 18, was elected Auditor of the Lewis and Clark Exposition, has had thirty years' experience as bookkeeper in the employ of leading railroads of Canada and the United States, as well as several large private estates. As a public accountant he has participated in the work for some important financial transactions, such as the consolidation of the St. Louis and San Francisco street railways. He is bursar of the Portland Academy, clerk of River View Cemetery Association, and was for many years private bookkeeper for the late H. W. Corbett, the first President of the Lewis and Clark Exposition.

The Clatsop Indians

Only three full-blooded Indians now remain of the friendly tribe of 300 Clatsops who ministered to the needs of Lewis and Clark and their men during the memorable winter of 1805-6 when, water-soaked and famishing, they arrived on the shores of the Pacific. Tsin-is-tum, otherwise known as Jennie Michel, who lives at Seaside, Oregon, is the oldest of these survivors. This ancient and wrinkled squaw who makes baskets for a living and sells them to fair-skinned women, summer visitors at the fashionable hotels, has been for years one of the quaint, historic attractions of this popular resort. A visit to the Indian village in which she lives is the occasion of many curious questionings concerning by-gone days, for Tsin-is-tum is generally credited with being over a hundred years old, and can, if she will, tell many a strange tale of explorers who have visited the mouth of the Columbia River in the past century. For this reason she is held in great respect by members of the Oregon Historical Society, university men, and scholars generally. Her name is found in ponderous volumes, where her words are quoted in italics with foot notes appended by the editor. Tsin-

is-tum indeed may be said to have entered into history. She identified the famous salt cairn of Lewis and Clark over toward Tillamook Head, near Seaside, and the deposition made by her to this effect may be found in the archives of the Oregon Historical Society, and also in Olin D. Wheeler's new book "The Trail of Lewis and Clark." Her father and mother and uncles were of great service in supplying food to Captain Lewis and his men, and were in daily intercourse with them. One of her uncles became a great elk hunter under the instruction of the explorers, who taught him the use of fire-arms in order that he might furnish them with game. Nourishing

roots, cranberries, fish, nuts, salal berries that could be made into an appetizing syrup, panther and tiger-cat skins for coats, — these were brought to Fort Clatsop in exchange for the precious blue beads of the white men, knives for the squaws to dig with, and old razors and files with which the braves could carve their wonderful canoes.

Strange to say we can today trace the influence of these Clatsop models in boat-building all over the civilized world. The Yankee "clipper" was first constructed upon this model; for Boston sailors admiring the comeliness and skillful design of these Indian craft, whenever they chanced to visit the mouth of the Columbia River, built their own ships on the same model upon their return to New England. From the Yankees the Clatsop fashion in shipbuilding extended to other seagoing nations, until now the influence of this Columbia River canoe model can be found in the four quarters of the globe.

Clad in skins and high water-proof rain-hats made from bear grass and white cedar bark the Clatsops came day after day to parley with their white friends, using even at that early day the Chinook jargon which had already

sprung into life through their intercourse with visiting American sailors.

It was learned by Lewis and Clark that the Clatsops had once been a large and powerful tribe, but had suddenly been stricken with an awful plague — without doubt the smallpox — that had carried off several hundreds of them. The dead were entombed among the branches of trees in their priceless carved canoes, in accordance with the tribal custom, and the great multitude of these cedar burial canoes with their mournful burdens in "Memeloose Illahee," — the dead country, — bore eloquent testimony to the truth of their words. Thus even then, a hundred



Tsin-is-tum, Last of the Clatsop Indians.

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years ago, the Clatsops were a dying race; their doom was even then written upon their brows. It will now be only a few years—or possibly weeks—before the last full-blood Clatsop is gathered to his fathers. It is estimated that 50 or 75 half-breeds and heirs remain of this vanishing tribe, for the Clatsops like other Coast Indians of the Columbia River, coming into contact with the white race at more frequent intervals than the Indians of the interior, have intermarried with them freely, losing many of their tribal characteristics in consequence of this admixture of alien blood. Silas B. Smith, a scion of the two races, and a man of brilliant intellectual powers, labored most arduously for many years in behalf of his tribe in the effort to obtain a government appropriation for the remnant of Clatsops that still survive. Bills to grant \$50,000 to this Oregon tribe have come up before Congress in return for lands that have been taken from them, but Mr. Smith's death a few years ago has removed the most zealous advocate for the passage of this bill, and it is hardly likely now that the Clatsops will ever receive their due.

Among the Indians of this tribe who visited Lewis and Clark at Fort Clatsop a century ago was a light-skinned, freckle-faced, red-haired, silent man of about 25 years who contrasted in a very curious and remarkable manner with the Indians in whose company he was found. He spoke no English, yet impressed them as of superior intelligence. This mysterious stranger has been the subject of considerable investigation on the part of students of our local history. It is believed that his presence among the Indians was in some way associated with the wreck of a strange ship a generation before the arrival of Lewis and Clark, this red-haired stranger being the son of a survivor of the wreck, the first white man probably ever cast up alive by the waves on the Oregon Coast.

A vast mass of what appears to be beeswax and an old-fashioned cannon of Spanish workmanship were found sunken in the sand on the beach just south of Tillamook Head, and these are popularly supposed to be cast ashore at the time of this same shipwreck. Specimens of this so-called beeswax have been the occasion of much scientific inquiry and analysis, from time to time, and there has been a hot controversy concerning its nature and probable origin, certain experts maintaining that it is a natural mineral wax, ozokerite. But the latest testimony from the laboratory of our own state university supports the argument that it is genuine beeswax. In this case it was perhaps the cargo of a ship laden with supplies for Catholic missions on the southern coast, beeswax being extensively used for tapers in the ceremonial work of the church service. The researches of the Oregon Historical Society have resulted in the discovery of a vessel laden with church supplies that left La Paz, Lower California, June 16, 1769, bound for San Diego, and was never heard from thereafter. Evidence shows that it is quite feasible to suppose this ship could be blown out of its course, and drift with the currents northward to the Oregon Coast. And this is probably what occurred.

Today there are to be found on this coast a number of red-haired Clatsop Indians. As regards their origin, John Minto, the well-known pioneer of Salem, Oregon, has recently brought to light some testimony of great value which he gathered directly from the descendants of the fair-skinned, silent man described in the journal of Lewis and Clark. Sixty years ago Mr. Minto first became interested in this problem. At that time when among the

Clatsops he encountered a gentle-faced young girl of striking appearance, red-haired, fair-skinned, and of a delicate, ethereal beauty, such as may be seen in consumptives near to death. Learning that she was "one of Cullaby's people," he soon found an excuse for visiting Cullaby, and using his son Edwin Cullaby as interpreter, received directly from him the story of the miraculous escape of his grandfather from a watery grave, the only survivor of a remarkable shipwreck on the Oregon Coast. This story which has lain dormant in Mr. Minto's mind for a half century, was made public for the first time a few weeks ago through the *Oregon Teachers' Monthly*, and is vouched for by H. S. Lyman, the well-known Oregon historian. It agrees with the data that has been collected by the Oregon Historical Society, of which Mr. Minto is one of the most valued members, his memory of those early days, for details both great and small, having been proved by frequent, hard-wrought tests, as peculiarly accurate and trustworthy.

The impression made upon Mr. Minto by Cullaby and his people was that which springs from native nobility of character. There was a natural calmness and dignity of presence enveloping Cullaby, who was at that time about 50 years of age, which made itself felt the instant one entered his home. The unusual neatness moreover of the house gave indication of native refinement. "Speaking a few words to his son Edwin," says Mr. Minto, "they both left me standing by the gunsmith's bench in such wonder at finding myself (a self-made gunsmith's son), looking at and appraising the skill of an apparently pure-bred Oregon Indian, self-taught at the same trade. Edwin, the sick girl and one older than she, called Ona-clam, all had high oval faces and natural heads, different from other free Indian youths. * * * Before Edwin and I had gotten across the marsh to the dry, sandy plains, a feeling of natural friendship had sprung up between us that lasted until his early death, and even now that feeling of warm friendship returns to me every time I think of him." Everything indeed points to the conclusion that this lone survivor of the shipwreck which occurred so long before the time of Lewis and Clark, was a man of rare and sterling character.

One stormy night, so the story goes, cries and firing from a ship in distress were heard in a Tillamook Indian village by the side of the sea. In the gray dawn Ona, an Indian maid, was the first to run out to the scene of wreckage, finding the beach strewn with dead bodies. At last she came to a great mass of rope and sail, from out of which projected a human head, held down by a spar lying across the back of the neck, pressing the face into the sand. An Indian, taking up a great beam, was about to strike the injured man a death blow, when Ona, quick as a flash, dealt the Indian a stunning knock on the head which laid him low on the sand. Wild with excitement Ona then called upon several other women to help her remove the wreckage from the body of the man who was feebly trying to raise his head. Ordering these women around like a chief in her passionate desire to save the man, Ona at last succeeded in freeing him and removing him to her home. When he was able to open his eyes they seemed to Ona to be blue as the sky. "He was too weak to move himself and his neck seemed almost broken. When he opened his eyes again they seemed darker, like deep water, but the look from them spoke like the soft eyes of a fawn which Ona had once seen struck by eagles.

His recovery was rapid in every way except the injury

to his neck. He never once tried to speak, but Ona soon learned to know when he wanted something from the expression of his eyes. As soon as he was able to walk he sought the scene of the wreck and in the dark of the night, with the help of his new-found friends, he removed the arms chest of the ship to the lodge, where he concealed it with mats and skins.

Now it happened that the chief's brother was in love with Ona, and therefore became very jealous of the stranger, seeking to kill him whenever he could encounter him alone. But one day when the Indians were engaged in chasing the seals, a sudden storm and whirlwind came up, and it was found that the chief's brother and a friend were out at sea with little chance of ever reaching land alive. The white man began to make signs for some one to go with him in a boat to their relief, but all being afraid of the dangerous waves, which ran almost mountain high, he ventured out alone. After a long time he returned with the two men in the bottom of the canoe, where his looks and actions had compelled them to lie so he could get back to land with the least resistance from the wind. But on reaching land the chief's brother was angry at having been saved by the white man. The Tillamook people, however, openly showed their admiration,—saying "He must be the son of a brave chief of his people."

The enmity of the chief's brother made life so uncomfortable for Ona's people that her father finally decided to move into the adjoining land of the Clatsops, his sister being a wife of the chief of that tribe. They accordingly left the Tillamook village,—Cannon Beach as the place is now called,—crossed Tillamook Head and came to the Clatsop village Quatat, the site of the popular resort now known as Seaside. The young chief of his tribe and the white man who was now the husband of Ona, immediately became warm friends. Guard was constantly maintained against a surprise from Ona's Tillamook lover, lest he should follow them and seek to kill his rival in a fit of jealous rage. One dark night while Ona's husband, gun in hand, watched their lodge, the Tillamook Indian was seen stealthily creeping toward the camp. A mortal combat ensued in which the Tillamook lover was slain. His body was carefully placed high on a scaffold and covered so as to be protected from the wolves and birds of prey until it should be found by his friends. When Ona became very old she often spoke to her grandson Cullaby about this kind treatment her husband showed to the dead body of his mortal enemy, and the great wonder it created among the people of the two tribes.

Ten years of happiness followed and then came a time of great heartache for Ona. This was more than ten years before the Boston man sailed into the great river (1792.) A ship came close to the shore near the Nehalem, and some of its people made a landing in small boats. When they went away they left two sick men who soon afterwards died. Soon many of the Tillamooks became sick in the same way. The deadly "spotted fever" (smallpox) quickly spread to the Clatsops. The white man by signs,—for he never spoke,—explained to Ona and her two children, a boy and a girl, and the family of his great friend, the young chief, that he intended to take them into the depths of the woods where their safety would depend upon avoiding other people. His eyes spoke to her more plainly than ever before, and in them she saw fear for the first time. He himself then went to Quatat and devoted himself patiently and zealously to nursing the sick who were now dying by hundreds. The

death wail was the only sound heard in the land. In spite of the most tender nursing his friend, the young chief died of the terrible scourge. At last the white man himself was stricken, but there were none to care for him. His life was sacrificed for others; many of those he nursed survived, but he himself was left to die alone. But Ona did not learn this until long afterward. She gave birth to another daughter soon after her husband left her, and continued to live in the woods for several years, in obedience to the parting wish of her husband for whose return she watched and waited in vain. When at last she removed to Quatat she found only a remnant of the tribe left in the Indian village. Her son grew up to be the gunsmith of the Clatsops, and his son, Cullaby, inherited the same office. They were famous for their skill in the use and repair of the fire-arms that were received by the Indians from the ships that visited the coast at intervals, these traders being glad to exchange old guns, knives and clothes for the skins of beaver and sea otter.

Then a number of white men (Lewis and Clark's party) came down the river and encamped near the Clatsops all winter, becoming great friends with Chief Coboway. Ona's son, who by this time was married and had a son of his own (Cullaby), visited them in company with other Indians. Cullaby was then a small boy, but he remembered to have heard his father tell his grandmother Ona that he had seen one of the white men make fire by holding a white stone in the sunlight. This "white stone" was Captain Clark's sunglass which he often exhibited to impress the natives.

Ona lived to be very old. Most of her descendants continued to live near the old Clatsop village of Quatat (Seaside), but one of her daughters married into another tribe, the Chinooks. Cullaby on one occasion prevented an uprising of the Clatsops against the white settlers by riding night and day throughout the Clatsop country, exerting himself in every possible way, in company with Solomon H. Smith, the well-known pioneer, to allay excitement and keep the Indians in a state of peace. It was only at critical junctures such as this that he entered into the life of the tribe; at other times he was reserved, silent, industrious at his trade. "It is not easy for me after all these years," says Mr. Minto, "to express on paper the impression of reticent, self-respecting energy, manifested by this seeming full-blooded Indian, Cullaby, about 50 years of age, who was rarely seen by his neighbors of either race unless sought by them; and he was the only one of thousands I have seen in Western Oregon in the past 60 years who was ever known by me to kill an elk or any other game larger than a wood-rat, so generally were they sunk in lazy debauchery and gambling. Although I was not in his presence more than a half hour, I now believe I would have trusted him in any relation of life, though he made not the slightest indication of seeking anyone's trust. His every movement indicated a nature and habit of self-dependence."

Thus it will be seen that the shipwrecked stranger cast upon the Oregon Coast a century and a half ago possessed noble qualities of mind and heart that may be traced in his descendants, running like a thread of gold through the warp and woof of the tribal history of the Clatsops. The mystery of his nationality has never been solved. He came to us as by a miracle out of the vast unknown, the only survivor of a fateful wreck. Why he never attempted to speak, and communicated only by signs with the wild men among whom he was thrown by a strange

(Continued on page 27)

Northwest Grain-Growing

By RINALDO M. HALL

Grain-growing in the Pacific Northwest is a surprise to the entire agricultural world. That vast region, comprising a large part of Oregon, Washington and Idaho, known as the Inland Empire, is peculiarly adapted to the raising of all small grains, especially wheat, and this cereal has made the section famous. It has carried the name of Walla Walla to the uttermost ends of the earth, and wherever wheat is bought and sold the name of this prosperous little city is known. Cables from Liverpool—the world's market—carry the news everywhere that Walla Walla is making certain offerings. Pendleton, Palouse, Lewiston, Moscow, La Grande, The Dalles, Heppner, Union, Colfax, and other Inland Empire cities are also big wheat-buying and shipping centers.

Considerable wheat is annually raised in the Willamette Valley, but from the fact that it is the oldest part of the state and more densely populated, the lands are more valuable for diversified farming.

In 1903, the estimate of the chief of the United States Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Agriculture was 14.4 per acre for the wheat yield of the entire country. For the States of Oregon, Washington and Idaho the average was 21.2 bushels per acre, nearly 48 per cent higher than for the country as a whole. Then again Inland Empire wheat weighs so much that it is next to impossible to find any sufficiently light to grade



Showing ten horses hauling several wagons loaded with wheat. The wagons are hitched one behind the other like a train of cars, and only one man is employed to do the work of many.

as "No. 1," while in the wheat sections of the Middle West the farmer counts himself fortunate who can raise a crop that is good enough to get into the "No. 1" classification (58 pounds). Inland Empire wheat averages from 59 to 65½ pounds per bushel. In Minnesota a sack of wheat weighs on an average of about 115 pounds; in the Inland Empire, in 1903, it tipped the scales at about 130 pounds, and the price per bushel in Oregon, Washington and Idaho was higher, 70 to 75 cents being received.

There has never been anything like a complete crop failure since the first settler arrived. Robert Jamieson, who has farmed near Weston, Umatilla County, for thirty-two years, does not remember when his wheat made less than forty bushels per acre, and it has often averaged sixty-five. Different sections use different varieties of wheat, the official reports showing that Little Club is most used where the rainfall is 20 inches or more; Red Chaff, where the rainfall is 15 or 20 inches, and Blue Stem, where it is less than 15 inches. Genesee, Grant, Red Russian, Canadian Hybrid and Sonora are also largely grown. The rainfall in Eastern Oregon, Eastern Washington and Northern Idaho is well distributed. Grain is sown in the autumn, about the time the rains begin; remains in the ground during the period of greatest precipitation (usually in the form of snow), matures and ripens with the decreasing rainfall of early spring and summer, and is harvested from July to December, the driest part of the year. With a rainfall of twenty inches a yield of 40 bushels to the acre is an ordinary thing, while 50, 60 and



A combined harvester and thresher in operation.

70 are often grown. Spring wheat, under favorable conditions, yields from 20 to 30 bushels per acre.

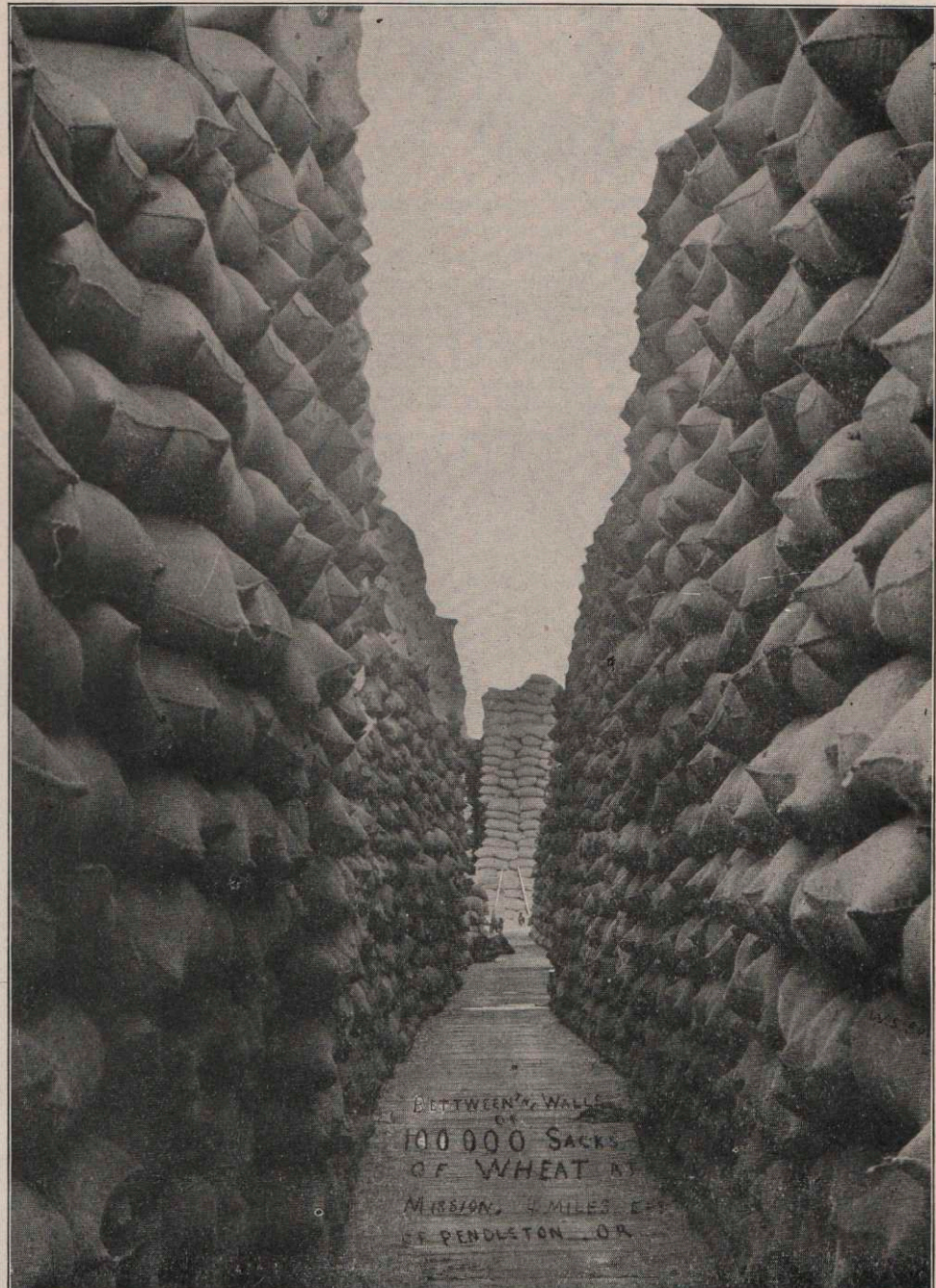
The cost of wheat production in the Inland Empire is relatively so much less and the yield so far ahead of many much-advertised and boasted sections of the United States that actual returns from harvest fields are often discredited by those who have not visited the region. The yield in the Red River Valley, North Dakota, is from 5 to 35 bushels per acre; the cost of raising a 35-bushel bumper crop there is \$7.50 per acre which means that the net profit from an acre of 60-cent wheat in the Red River Valley, yielding 35 bushels, is \$13.50. In the great Inland Empire the cost of raising an acre of wheat, ready for market, is between \$5 and \$7. Assuming that it is \$7.50 per acre, which according to Richard McGahey of Walla Walla, authority on the subject, never exceeds that amount, in the case of Samuel Drumheller, who from the uplands of Eastern Washington raised 10,560 bushels from 160 acres, an average of 66 bushels per acre, at the market price 65 cents per bushel, means a net profit of \$5,664.00, or \$35.40 per acre, nearly three times the profit of that from an acre in the Red River Valley. To Bruce Ferrell, in the same county, who threshed 23,250 bushels from 420 acres, an average of 56 bushels per acre, it means a net profit of \$11,962.50, or \$28.25 per acre.

In Eastern Oregon and Northern Idaho, where the cost of production is practically the same and the yield equally as large, similar profits are made. Scores of authenticated yields 40 to 68 bushels per acre come from the Inland Empire, and when it is known that the average wheat yield of the entire United States is only about fifteen bushels per acre, the profit of wheat-raising in Oregon, Washington and Idaho is readily seen.

According to careful estimates, the total yield of wheat in the Inland Empire, 1903, was about 35,000,000 bushels, which, at 70 cents per bushel, represented a value of \$24,500,000. Of the 35,000,000 bushels, Oregon produced 12,000,000, the yields of a few of the leading counties following: Umatilla, 2,750,000; Sherman, 2,250,000; Gilliam, 1,000,000; Morrow, 450,000; Wasco,

900,000; Union, 850,000. The total production of Washington was 22,100,000 bushels. The great belt of the eastern part of the state, largely tributary to and reached by the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company, made a splendid showing, Whitman County producing 6,900,000 bushels, Lincoln 6,700,000, Walla Walla 2,200,000, Adams 1,800,000, Douglas 1,300,000, Spokane 600,000. Idaho is credited with 5,000,000 bushels in 1903.

A visit to an Inland Empire wheat field during the harvest season is a surprise and a revelation to one not accustomed to the sight. The big combined harvester and thresher, drawn by a team of 20 to 30 horses, heads, threshes, cleans and sacks the grain as it moves through the field, dropping the filled and securely tied bags off, five or six in a pile, at regular intervals, every operation, ex-



100,000 sacks of wheat near Pendleton, Oregon.

cept tying the sacks, being done automatically.

Oats, barley, flax and rye are also grown in large quantities and in a profitable manner. W. T. Pettijohn, of Moscow, Idaho, raised 12,600 bushels of white oats from 180 acres, an average of 70 bushels, and similar yields are reported from many sections of the grain belt. The barley output of Columbia County, Washington, alone last year was over 1,600,000 bushels, selling from 76 to 80 cents per bushel. H. K. Fisher, of Baker County, Oregon, reports a yield of 99 bushels per acre for barley. Thomas Filkerson, of Eastern Washington, threshed 102 bushels of barley from an acre of bottom land. Fred Stine, of the same region, raised 4,425 bushels from 53 acres, an average of $83\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre. R. H. Prather, Columbia, Washington, had 800 acres of barley that averaged 60 bushels. L. R. Van Winkle, of Weston, Oregon, reports a barley of 85 bushels per acre.

That the flax industry of Oregon is an unqualified success and has come to stay was proved in 1903 by experiments by Eugene Bosse, a celebrated Belgian flax expert, who, in addition to about 130 acres which he put in on his own account in the Willamette Valley, raised 20 acres for the United States Department of Agriculture. The flax, according to Mr. Bosse, will produce a much better grade of fiber than the best raised in Belgium or Ireland, and manufacture a finer quality of linen. Mr. Bosse declares that a great future is in store for Oregon as a result of the experiment, and that within a few years there will be an immense fiber factory somewhere in the Willamette valley, turning out the finest fabrics, from the best cordage and binder twine to the most delicate laces. The fact that over three tons per acre,

worth \$12.50 to \$15 per ton, can be raised, means a big profit to those engaged in the industry.

The rich lands of the Nez Perce reservation, Northern Idaho, are yielding large returns to flax growers. Over 50,000 acres of the famous Clearwater valley are annually in flax, an average of 15 bushels per acre being received, making a total of 750,000 bushels, which, at \$1.20 a bushel, represents a value of \$900,000, and besides, thousands of acres of wheat are raised.



"THE INLAND EMPIRE"

The Inland Empire contains rich mineral, marble and timber resources, and the most fertile fruit and farm lands in America.

The region tributary to Spokane produces \$21,000,000 annually in gold, silver, lead and copper.

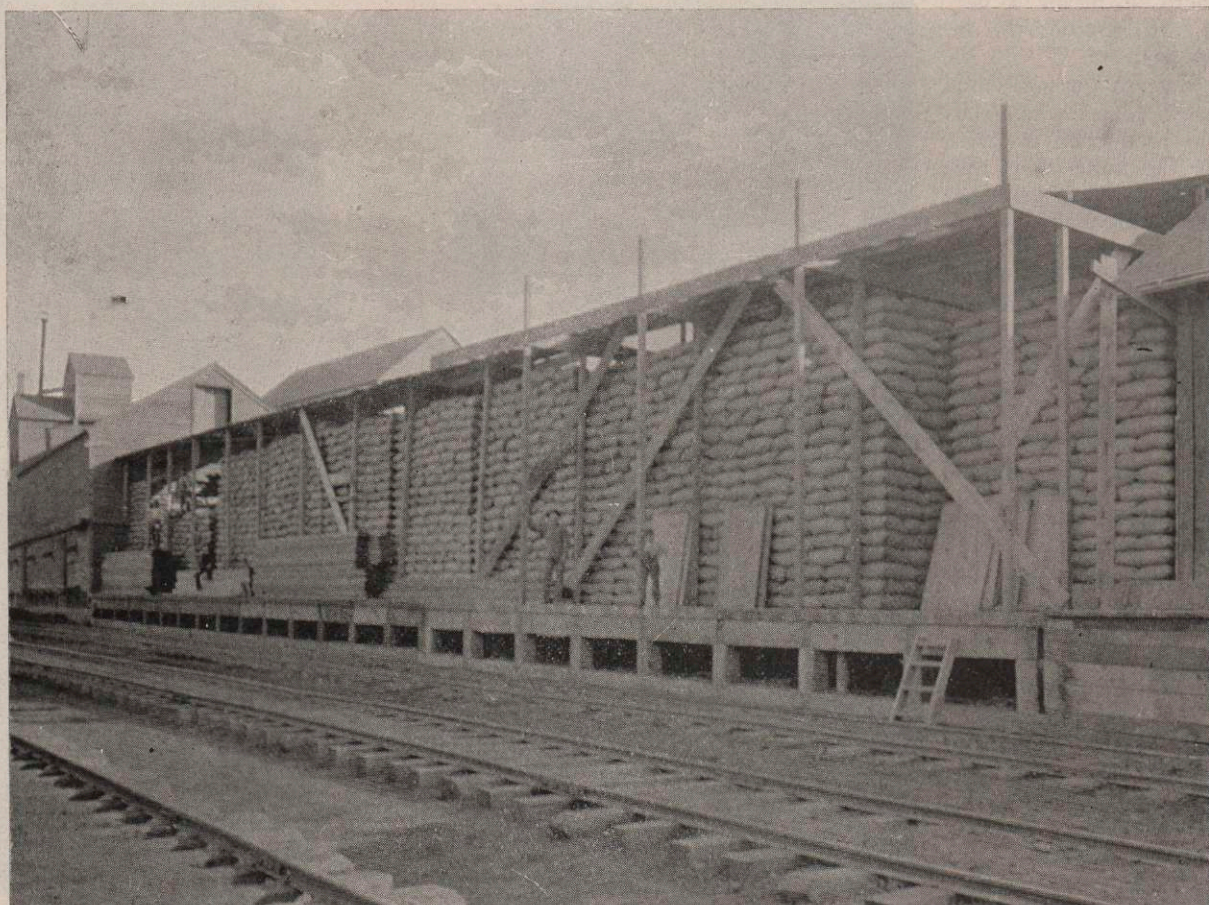
The Inland Empire produces the finest quality of commercial marbles and in the greatest variety of coloring in the world.

The Inland Empire leads the United States and the world in the average yield per acre of wheat, oats, barley and potatoes.

Every variety of deciduous fruit known can be grown with never a crop failure in the Inland Empire.

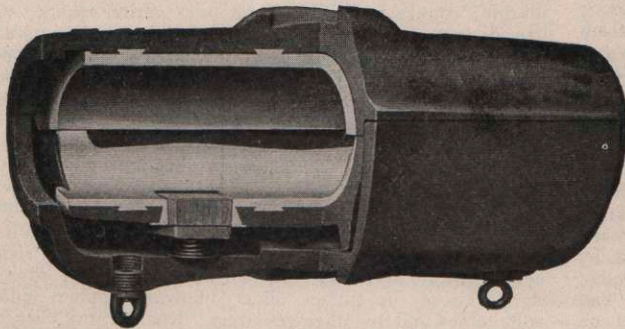
The average farm yield per acre for the past 10 years in the Inland Empire was: Wheat, 23.6 bushels; oats, 41.1 bushels; barley, 37.2 bushels; potatoes, 131 bushels.

The lumber output per annum in the Inland Empire aggregates 1,500,000,000 feet, valued at \$20,000,000.

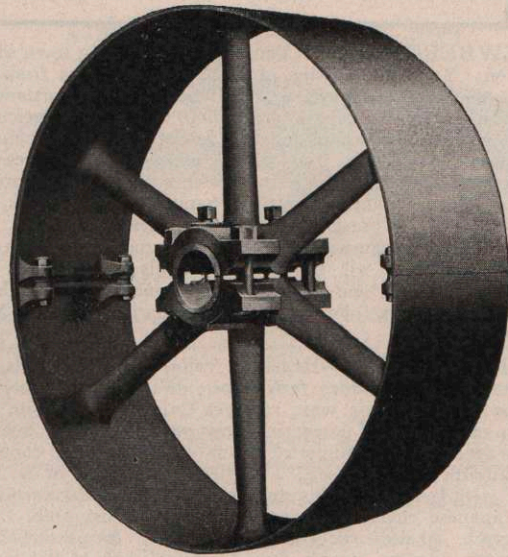


A thousand-acre wheat field in Umatilla County, Oregon, crop of 1904, averaging over 40 bushels per acre.

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Quality—Price—Quick Delivery

The Clatsop Indians

(Continued from page 23)

providence, will never be explained. It is not in the least likely that he was deaf and dumb, for in that case he would not have been found on shipboard engaged in a daring and hazardous voyage, where the services of able-bodied men in full use of all their faculties were required. It may be that his vocal organs were permanently injured by the buffeting of the waves and the spar that fell across his neck. But a habit of reticence, reserve, taciturnity seems to have been a strong and characteristic mark of his descendants.

Concerning the vast mass of wax found on Cannon Beach, some of which, it is maintained, is stamped with the letters I. H. S., there is no real proof to show that it was the cargo of the lost ship, from the wreck of which Cullaby's grandfather was the only survivor. Yet no more tenable theory has ever been advanced. The old Spanish cannon found on the same beach with the wax, the custom of using beeswax for tapers in the ceremonials of the Catholic church, the fact that a ship laden with Mission supplies left La Paz for San Diego in 1769, and was never heard from thereafter; the age (25 years) of the freckled, red-haired stranger who spoke no English, mentioned by Lewis and Clark in 1806, and who was, very probably, the son of the hero of the Clatsop legend; and finally the fact that the direction of the ocean current would naturally make a dismantled vessel drift northward to this part of the Coast,—all this evidence apparently favors the theory just referred to.

The University of Oregon in a bulletin issued May, 1904, discusses the improbability of the wax being ozokerite, i. e. a natural mineral wax, or indeed anything else than genuine beeswax. O. F. Stafford, who has the chair of the department of chemistry at the University, says:

"A controversy has long been waged in Oregon as to the nature of certain waxes found in considerable quantity in the sands of Nehalem Beach, in Tillamook County. The regular shapes often possessed by some of these masses, together with the existence of markings upon them having the appearance of letters, has led to the hypothesis that the wax was once the cargo of a Spanish ship destined for the Spanish missions of the Pacific Coast,—the vessel having been wrecked, it is supposed, near Nehalem Bay. The existence of a bee imbedded in one of the cakes, together with analytical data, and the general texture and aroma of the substance—all is sufficient evidence to the adherents of the wrecked ship hypothesis that the material is at least really beeswax.

Investigations to determine the nature of the Nehalem wax were taken up in the University laboratory a year ago and carried nearly to completion under direction of the writer by Mr. W. T. Carroll. It has been shown in this work that the substance is not an ozokerite at all, but that it has all of the qualitative characters of a beeswax. It would seem that during its long period of exposure the wax has undergone a mild oxidation, whereby in its quantitative composition only does it differ from that of fresh beeswax. Diligent inquiry has failed to reveal a single chemical analysis worthy of the name which does not lead to the conclusion that this material is the true product of the bee.

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.

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 Olequa 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 Wheat Crop of 1904

From the Portland Oregonian

The *Oregonian's* estimate of the wheat yield of 1904 in Oregon, Washington and Idaho, based on returns received up to September 1, is as follows:

	Bushels.
Oregon	12,950,000
Washington	27,650,000
Idaho	4,500,000
Total	45,100,000
Crop of 1903.....	34,785,000
Crop of 1902.....	41,600,000
Crop of 1901.....	46,600,000
Crop of 1900.....	37,000,000
Crop of 1899.....	30,200,000
Crop of 1898.....	36,400,000

In accordance with its usual custom, the *Oregonian* today submits its annual estimate of the wheat crop of the three states—Oregon, Washington and Idaho. Absolute accuracy is impossible in any estimate printed before the crop is in the sack. The figures given, however, have been compiled from data secured from the best authorities in the trade, and from the results of personal observation by experienced correspondents. The fact that the territory directly tributary to Portland this year has a larger crop than it harvested in 1901 has created a tendency to overestimate the entire crop of the Pacific Northwest. The three states in 1901 produced 46,600,000 bushels of wheat, or 1,500,000 bushels more than is now indicated for the 1904 crop, but Puget Sound had the best crop in her territory in 1901, while this year the best yield is in Portland territory, and there is directly tributary to the O. R. & N. Co. fully a million bushels more than there was in 1901, when the entire crop was much larger.

In round numbers the crop this year is 10,000,000 bushels greater than it was last year, and, owing to the higher prices prevailing, it will bring into the country nearly \$10,000,000 more than was realized for the 1903 crop. In spite of poor crops in the Big Bend country, the Grand Ronde and Willamette Valley, the entire Pacific Northwest has never before harvested a wheat crop which will sell for as much money as can be secured for that now coming on the market. The millions which it will distribute will spread prosperity all over the Inland Empire, and will not only insure an indefinite period of good times, but will be the means of greatly increasing the wheat acreage and improving the system of farming.

With wheat 75 cents per bushel and running forty to fifty bushels to the acre, as it has in a number of localities in Oregon and Washington, the allurements of diversified farming will be temporarily forgotten, and next year we may expect the largest acreage that has ever been sown to wheat. Perhaps the most striking feature of the crop now being harvested is the remarkable yields which have been reported from the light lands which until a few years ago were regarded as almost worthless. Best results from these light lands cannot be secured without very favorable climatic conditions, but there is a growing belief that good farming will lessen the liability of such failures as a number of years ago put these lands in such bad repute. The area of choice land that can be depended on to turn off good crops year after year is becoming restricted, but there are still immense tracts of this light land which is so far superior to the lands which are farmed for wheat in California that under favorable circumstances it can increase the output of the three states to the extent of several million bushels.

Favorable climatic conditions were responsible for an immense yield of wheat along the O. R. & N. lines, and in addition to the increased business thus secured the company this season made a raid into Northern Pacific territory by extending the Washtucna branch from Kahlotus to Connell, Wash. Conservative estimates place the additional yield thus brought into Portland

territory at 500,000 bushels, and the new land susceptible to wheat-growing along this extension is sufficient in area to more than double this amount next year if favorable conditions exist. This big wheat crop and the high prices at which it is selling will produce such a vast sum of money that the premier cereal, as a wealth-producer, easily outclasses in importance every other industry in the three states. Wheat has always been the greatest factor in our commercial life, and its prestige was never greater than in this year of wonderful crops and high prices.

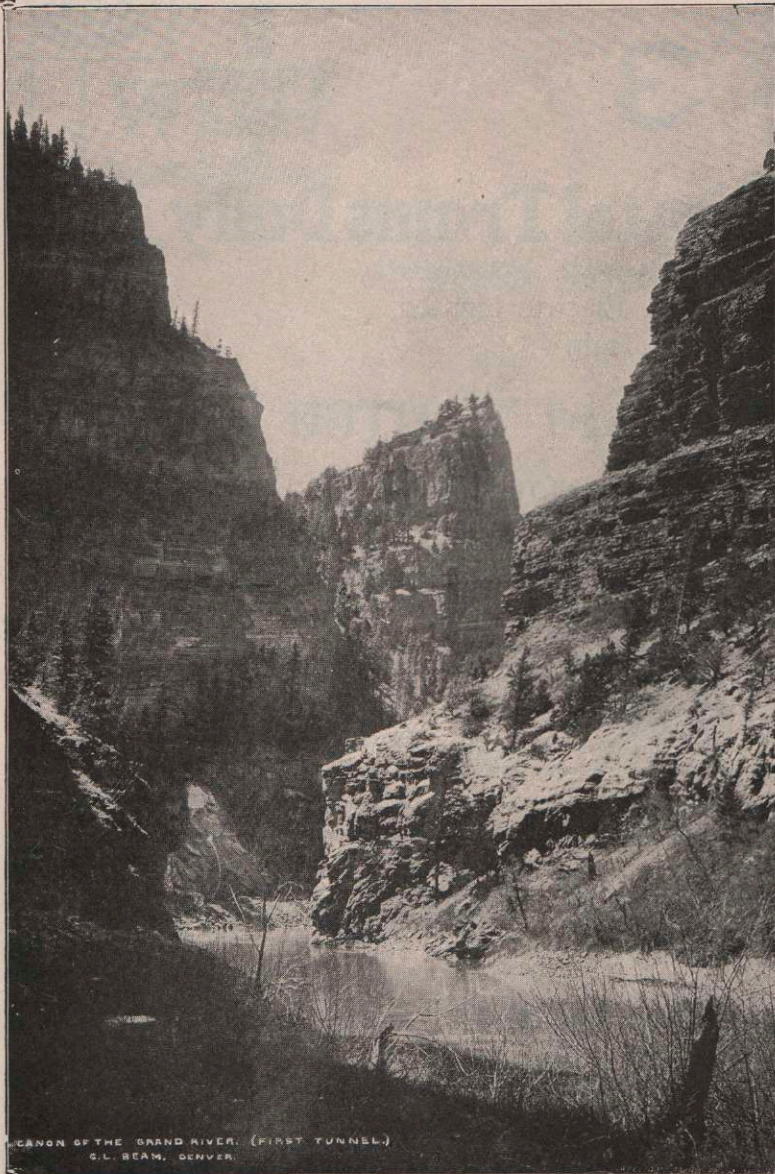
Valued Opinions

The LEWIS AND CLARK JOURNAL has just come to hand. It is the official publication of the Lewis and Clark Fair, but in spite of that it has some good general reading, and fine illustrations. It should, and doubtless will, be able to do much for the Northwest coast country, and especially for the proposed Exposition at Portland next year, in honor of the discoveries of the great explorers named, which they made a hundred years ago.—*Salt Lake Tribune*.

The Lewis and Clark Exposition will be national in character, in that it will be held to celebrate an event of first importance in the expansion of the United States. That expedition supplemented Captain Gray's discoveries on the Coast and was a transcendental factor in bringing the Oregon Country under the Stars and Stripes. Noting the passing of 100 years by an exposition will not only appropriately recall a significant historical event, but will also afford an opportunity of showing the remarkable development the Oregon Country has witnessed since the explorers penetrated a section remote and almost unknown.—*Spokane Spokesman-Review*.

The whole Pacific Northwest is putting a shoulder to the wheel and doing all in their power to boom the great Lewis and Clark Exposition which will be held in Portland next year. The LEWIS AND CLARK JOURNAL is a very creditable monthly publication issued in behalf of the Exposition. It contains many interesting articles on the Northwest, one of which in the April issue attracts attention. It is "Fruit Growing in the Pacific Northwest" by Rinaldo M. Hall, a McLean county boy. Mr. Hall is well known to many of our readers. He was connected with the Bloomington publications for some years, leaving here two years ago to accept a most lucrative position with the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company, as assistant to the general passenger agent. Mr. Hall is also recognized as one of the highest young journalists of the West. It will be of much interest to *Herald* readers to learn something of fruit-growing in the Northwest and in a near issue we will publish part or all of Mr. Hall's interesting article.—*McLean County Herald*, Normal, Illinois.

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Leadville, Pueblo,
Colorado Springs
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and the Service

The CANYON of THE GRAND

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

M. J. ROCHE, Traveling Passenger Agent

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