

# Lewis <sup>AND</sup> Clark Journal



**FEBRUARY 1905**

1805, PORTLAND, OREGON. 1905



OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE LEWIS AND CLARK FAIR.



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# LEWIS AND CLARK JOURNAL

Volume Three

PORTLAND, OREGON, FEBRUARY 1905

Number Two

## Fine Arts and Industrial Buildings Begun

Additional Wing to be Added to the United States Government Group  
for the Exhibits from the Philippine Islands



ACCORDING to a late decision of the United States Government Board, the scope of the Federal participation at the Centennial has been enlarged. Another wing has been planned by the Supervising Architect of the Treasury for the Government exhibition building for the accommodation of Philippine exhibits. Six cars of this exhibit are being packed at St. Louis and are due to arrive in Portland the 15th of February.

The progress of construction on the Government group is such as to afford the highest gratification to the Centennial officials. The roof of the Territorial Building is on and storage of exhibits is under way.

Five cars of the exhibit of Alaska have arrived and will be stored in the Territorial Building until ready for opening. Among the interesting things in the Alaskan display are 20 totem poles and many curious relics, as well as canoes of the Esquimaux, samples of their skill in carving and products of the mineral wealth of the great North-

land. Joseph B. Marvin, special representative for Governor Brady is in charge of the consignment.

The weather has been open enough to permit of general work being carried on in the Exposition grounds without hindrance. The average record of visitors per month, who pay a nominal admission to look over the grounds, is from seven to nine thousand. Sundays the visitors average about 2000.

C. Dudley Perkins, of Warren, Mass., Superintendent of Construction for the Massachusetts Board of Managers, and Commissioner Fairbank are to arrive in Portland February 10 and will immediately start the construction work on the Massachusetts Building, which is to be of a Colonial type of architecture.

### MANUFACTURERS' BUILDING BEGUN

The new Palace of Manufactures, Liberal Arts and Varied Industries, made absolutely essential by the pressing demand from manufacturers for more room in which to show working processes, will provide about 90,000



VISTA OF CENTENNIAL GROUNDS AND GUILD'S LAKE FROM WILLAMETTE HEIGHTS.  
Official Photo Co.



square feet of floor space, but will still leave a large number of applications unprovided for.

The new structure is taking shape rapidly, the contract having been let to W. R. Griffith, the successful bidder, on the 21st of January. The building will complete the group in the quadrangle on the eastern end of the grounds and known as the Plaza of States. The building will be rushed to completion by May 1. The area of the structure is 240x375 feet, and Director of Works Huber has arranged for the removal of the Mines and Metallurgy Building to make allowance for the new building, which is immediately east of the Agricultural Palace. The building will be ready in time to receive many of the exhibits which can be stored upon the same spot where they will be displayed. There are about fifty carloads of exhibit material stored in the Foreign Exhibits Building which are to be transferred to the Manufacturers' Building when completed.

The manufacturing exhibits from Pacific Coast States will receive full recognition. Great stress is laid upon the manufacturing interests of the West, the purpose of the management being to demonstrate that there is ample

Great Britain will occupy 3600 square feet of exhibit space.

Persia's exhibit at the Lewis and Clark Centennial will be worth \$200,000.

The Bridge of Nations is now completed. The bridge spans 2000 feet of water and is the longest bridge ever erected in an Exposition.

An interesting attraction for women will be the display of the latest frocks from Paris in the French section of the Manufactures Building.

A Paris firm has secured the privilege of exhibiting and demonstrating a baby incubator. It is one of the most scientific demonstrations in the world.

Costa Rica will make a fine display of coffee, hemp, cocoa and other products at the Western World's Fair. The display is valued at \$20,000.

Egypt and Morocco will make a combined African display at the Lewis and Clark Centennial. The exhibit will cover 2500 square feet and its value will be \$225,000.

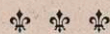


LIFE SAVING STATION POINT ON GOVERNMENT ISLAND, NEAR BRIDGE OF NATIONS ON GUILD'S LAKE.  
Official Photo Co.

material as well as the opportunity throughout the West for the use of capital in developing new resources.

#### FINE ARTS BUILDING

The Fine Arts Building location has been decided upon. It will occupy a commanding site on a triangular space near the Twenty-eighth street entrance, in the southern part of the park. The structure will be fire-proof and will be carefully isolated from all other buildings. It is in the form of an ell, one wing being 125 feet in length and the other 150 feet, providing about 10,000 square feet of space. The collections of fine art, embracing rare and valuable paintings and statuary, will be the finest shown in the western part of the United States.



France will show an art collection valued at \$500,000.

Hungary will have an exhibit at the Lewis and Clark Centennial worth \$30,000. The exhibit will occupy 2000 square feet of space.

#### WASHINGTON APPROPRIATES \$75,000

Washington's participation in the Lewis and Clark Centennial will represent an outlay in the aggregate of \$175,000. The assembling of the exhibits represents the major portion of the expense. The State Legislature on the 24th of January passed the new bill appropriating an additional \$75,000 for an exhibit from the famous Evergreen State, which is to be installed in a state building. Governor Mead has appointed a Commission and, with his staff, paid a visit of inspection to the Centennial and selected a suitable building site. Construction work will be rushed just as soon as the plans are ready. The prompt action of the Legislature at Olympia is cause for general gratification and effectually sets aside all conjecture as to Washington's active endorsement of the Exposition project. The success of the measure was due to an intelligent and systematic canvass of public sentiment and, more than all, to the fact that the newspapers of the state overwhelmingly demanded that the utmost endeavors be made to participate in the Exposition on a liberal scale.



# Famous Statuary to Adorn the Grounds

Valuable Pieces Secured from Borglum, Remington, Lopez, Potter, Martiny and Ruckstruhl. Typical of Life and Development of the West



STATUARY and groups, typical of the life and development of Western America, and commemorative of the discovery and exploration of the country beyond the Rockies—executed by the foremost artists of the time, Borglum, Remington, Lopez, Ruckstruhl, Potter and Martiny—will adorn various points of the Centennial grounds and the

packed and placed on display when its pedestal is ready, is Frederick Remington's "Cowboys on the Trail." The scene represents an incident more common in former times when the boys off the cattle range enjoyed themselves and gave the inhabitants of town a renewed love for life by "shooting up the town." This piece, which was secured by the Division of Works, will probably be



"HITTING THE TRAIL" FOR THE PORTLAND EXPOSITION—  
A FAMOUS PIECE OF STATUARY BY REMINGTON.

Lakeview Esplanade. Director of Architecture Lewis and Director of Works Huber are arranging for the placing of these statues and groups which have been shipped from St. Louis. The statuary is valued at nearly \$3000 and was donated by the officials of the World's Fair to the Western Exposition. Most of the groups are particularly appropriate to the Western Centennial and it is understood that at the close of the Fair one or two of the groups will be presented to the City of Portland with the compliments of Governor David R. Francis and the Board of Directors of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. One of the most noted pieces which will soon be un-

placed at the entrance to the "Trail." The group is of faultless execution and is famous as its creator among all World's Fair visitors. The other statues are: Portrait statue of Meriwether Lewis, by Charles Lopez; portrait statue of William Clark, by F. W. Ruckstruhl; two heroic groups of buffaloes in combat with Canadian lynx, by E. C. Potter; four groups of Neptunes, by Martiny; twenty-eight runs for the Sunken Gardens, Columbia Court and the terraces to the lake; also, four groups by Solon H. Gorglum, entitled: "A Step to Civilization," "Indian Buffalo Dance," "Pioneer Seeking Shelter from the Storm" and "A Resting Cowboy."



# Along the Wildwood Trail of Macleay Park

By COL. L. L. HAWKINS, Park Commissioner

## Virgin Beauties of a Walk From the Exposition Grounds to the City Park Through Balch Gorge

**F**EW large cities in the United States may boast of a forest primeval within its corporate limits. Indeed, I believe this statement will stand modification to the extent that no other city in the United States can boast of such an attraction. Portland, with her many other charms, is so blessed. To see this jungle of wilderness, one should prepare for a three-mile stroll, over a trail of mountainous character, by miniature rippling gorges, between the frowning high walls of Balch Creek canyon, and glimpsing magnificent vistas from high vantage points on the hillside; then over the "back-bone of the ridge" to the fairest spot of all, the City Park, the city's pet recreation spot and observation point.

Visitors to the Lewis and Clark Exposition will have Balch Creek canyon constantly in the near-by background for the magic pictures of the "Ivory City" on Guild's Lake which the plates of memory will surely carry for many a day—as well as being a pleasure forever after. A small stream tumbles out of this canyon between declivitous walls, and greets the waters of Guild's Lake, inside the Fair grounds. The winding canyon quickly loses itself in the chain of hills that present a most formidable front looking to the West. But there are winding roads and passes through this chain of hills whose beauties are not fitly to be related by me, but when taken by strangers and many of our own people—who should take this walk—the beauties of the silent places back from the roads, where only a pedestrian's foot finds its way, will best be appreciated.

### A WALK UP THE GORGE

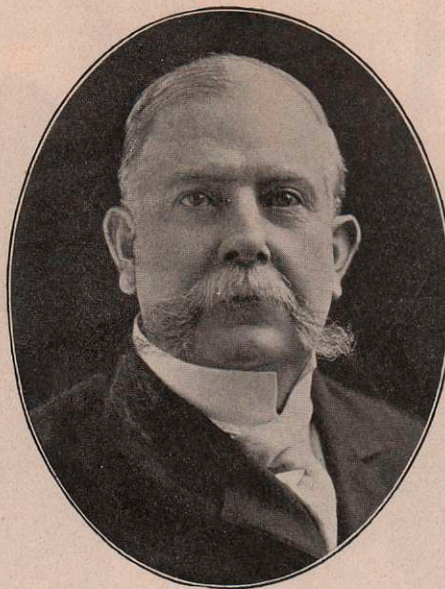
The trail through Macleay Park is one of many that forms in a general way the beginning of a system, uniting scenic points along the hillsides, thickly covered with graceful firs, of mostly a second growth, west of Portland. Any visitor to the Exposition, who has a touch of nature within his soul, cannot afford to miss this short, pleasant outing. When you see the mouth of the canyon peeping out at you from under the arches of the Thurman Street bridge, southwest of the Experimental Gardens, be unafraid. Walk right in and follow the plain trail and watch the blazes if you haven't a guide. But you will have pleasant company. In ten minutes' walk from the boundaries of the Fair grounds you will have lost sight of the elegant residences and all other evidences of a finished, beautiful residence portion of the city. You may find yourself seated on a moss-covered log, gazing at lofty spruce, cedar, fir, hemlock and the

other trees which are so richly decorated with the yew, dogwood, vine maple, syringa and numerous other small settings. The stillness here is intense. The only voice is the musical murmur of the water of Balch Creek, and the singing of birds. The carpet of the woods is unsullied by tracks; nor is the undergrowth broken; it does not stand orderly and prim and no such prosaic warning as "Keep Off the Grass" and "Dogs Not Allowed" claim the eye. Here you may luxuriate. The vertical basaltic walls of the canyon are lined with Vancouveria, ferns and gaily-tinted lichens. Perchance you may hear the hooting and drumming of a lazy grouse who knows that he is safe, or, perhaps it will be a blue jay, in erratic flight, signalling to his mate far up the steep and rugged thicket.

### INSPIRING VIEWS

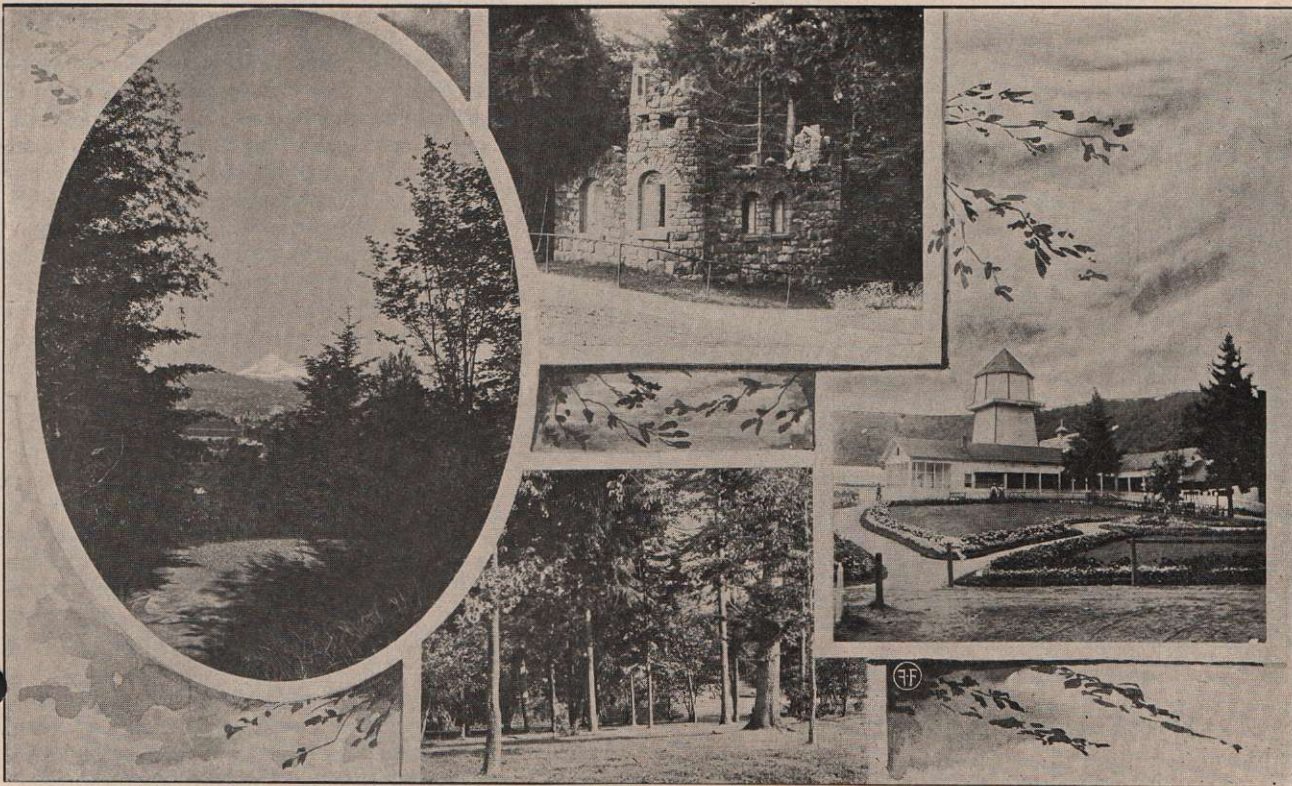
Here are spots as wild and unchanged as it was when Lewis and Clark, the explorers, first planted their feet on Oregon soil. Coming out of the canyon, climbing under logs, picking a way across gigantic deadfall—mouldering giants fallen long ago and now helping to enrich the earth for more of their kind to follow—you soon reach the top of the ridge. Here you may take possession of an inviting seat beside the pathway or, perched upon a ladder-cut stump that blocks the open way and look out, while you rest, through the swath-hedged vista from many housetops nestling among trees, over the Exposition grounds where its white palaces seem to glisten and try to rival the ermine of the sentinels of the Cascade Range, then the river lined with vessels, and beyond, the rolling Columbia, and on and on the eye is carried until again a forest clad range of foothills and the mounting hills that reach to the snow-line of Saint Helens, Mount Rainier, Mount Adams, Mount Hood, the Three Sisters—jewels in an incomparable setting. It is enough to fill one with awe and admiration.

There is an inviting field for the study of botany along this very interesting three miles of trail and over the divide to the City Park. Here is found nearly every plant, shrub and tree in the Pacific Northwest. The great Douglas spruce, some seven to eight feet in diameter, that forms the great wealth of our timber industry; the hemlock, with its graceful boughs and soft foliage, the ancient yews and the red cedar are all found in abundance. The wild syringa that fills the spring-like air with perfume, the red huckleberry that supplies the needful tart to our thirsty tongues and the vine maple and the dogwood that lend their rich coloring to nature's painting are also there.



COLONEL L. L. HAWKINS





AT THE END OF THE MACLEAY TRAIL IN MACLEAY PARK.

That exquisite little twin flower, *Linnaea*, is climbing over the rocks and lends its beauty to the picture that unfolds at our feet. The *Vancouveria*, or Spanish Hat, with pretty fruit and flower, is trying to outrival in beauty and abundance that of the maiden's hair fern, which gives you such gentle and approving nod as you brush a dewdrop from its richly-colored lace-like stems.

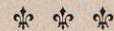
A dime novel, or a ten-cent show on Sunday afternoon, is a mockery to God and man, in my judgment, when compared with a healthful stroll and a chance,

such as here presented, to commune with nature amid such pleasant environment.

This trip through Macleay Park is a genuine novelty and would serve as a good introduction to a real taste of mountain climbing, preparatory to "roughing it" on the lee side of a snow-peak. A five-year-old child or the poorest sort of a pedestrian can make this trip leisurely, with comfort and pleasure.

There is a longer near-by tramp than this, about six miles in length, and of a different type, known as the Skyline trail. This is purely scenic in effect, and is on a grand and distant scale, being on the summit of a high ridge the entire six miles.

Many of our citizens have not seen these enchanting spots because they can go "any time," but they are gradually crossing "over the Great Divide" forever, and we who have the courage should enjoy quickly the pleasures that are nigh.



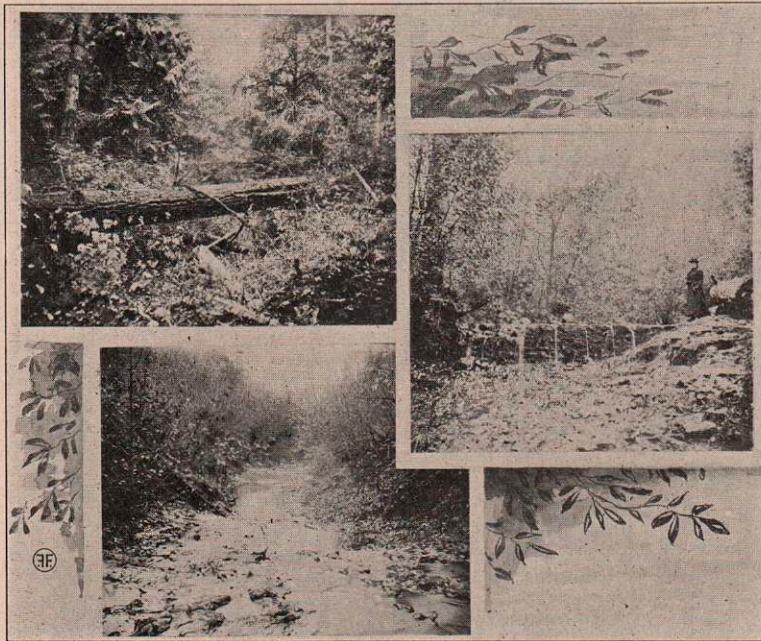
#### OREGON PHOTOGRAPHER TAKES PRIZE

The judges of a set of pictures submitted by the participants in the Photo Era Trip Abroad in 1904, unanimously awarded the prize to Mr. F. H. McClure, of Portland, Oregon. The jury agreed without division that Mr. McClure's pictures were the best submitted in all of the following respects: Choice of subjects, artistic treatment, composition, lighting, exposure and development, printing and mounting.



SCENES IN MACLEAY PARK.





ON THE SUMMIT IN MACLEAY PARK.

### TO SHOW THE INDIAN'S PROGRESS

The Indian Office at Washington, D. C., has taken up the matter of an Indian exhibit and has placed Superintendent Edwin L. Chalcraft, of the Chemawa School, in charge of the exhibit. A letter has recently been mailed from the superintendent's office here to every superintendent and Indian agent in the country, asking them to contribute something from their schools or agencies for the Portland Fair. It is certain the exhibit will have a prominent place. Superintendent Chalcraft says the purpose of the exhibit is to show the conditions among the Indians 100 years ago, and now. The work accomplished at the schools and agencies will be included. Schoolroom papers, articles manufactured by the Indians, both old and young, specimens of crops, photographs of schools and things of a like nature are requested.

It is also desired to give an Indian setting to the exhibit. Native grasses, Navajo rugs and blankets, Indian pottery, and basket work will be additional attractions. It will be possible to collect one of the finest assortments ever exhibited among the Pacific Coast Indians, where basket making is general. In all departments at the Chemawa school, the pupils are busy making exhibit work for the Fair. One of the neatest exhibits will be a miniature wagon, perfect in all its parts. The exhibits will all be collected by the end of February.



### ILLINOIS HEADQUARTERS

Illinois will be represented at the Fair by one of the finest state buildings. The Legislature, now in session at Springfield, will appropriate \$35,000 for this purpose. The Governor and members of the Legislature have agreed on this amount, according to a private telegram from Special Commissioner McIsaac to Secretary Henry Reed. The entire appropriation will be used in the construction of the building and maintenance. There will be no state exhibit. Governor Deneen and official staff plan to visit Portland about July 1 and the Illinois Society of Portland will entertain on a special day yet to be selected.

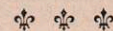
### FROM ARCTIC BROTHERHOOD

From the tenor of correspondence which has been received by President Goode from Alaska it seems promising that a splendid display from Alaskan territory may be made aside from that arranged for by Governor Brady and his Commissioners under the direction of the Federal Government. Sentiment in Skagway and other towns of the territory indicates that the showing of the resources of the territory that was provided at St. Louis was inadequate. Godfrey Chealander, grand recorder of the Society of the Arctic Brotherhood, in a cordial letter to the president of the Exposition, places at the disposal of the Exposition the services of the numerous camps of the Brotherhood and states that organization has already been begun for the purpose of supplementing the display to be made through the Government Bureau at Portland. It is declared that the gathering of a fresh Alaskan exhibit has never yet been undertaken in the way it will now be done by the Commissioners who desire to make a distinct exhibit on broader lines than

that proposed by the United States Government Bureau.

The Arctic Brotherhood states that it is earnestly bending its efforts to push the new movement for another display and with the proper encouragement and advice it is felt certain that an unique Alaskan pavilion may be erected for the display of such material as may be gathered by this energetic organization. Alaskans are a characteristically energetic lot of people and are all much interested in seeing the Portland Fair a great success. Secretary Le Fevre, of the Skagway Chamber of Commerce, writes:

All the states of the Pacific Northwest and the vast District of Alaska must receive manifest prosperity from letting the light of all their greatness shine at an universal exposition where they will be thoroughly represented in its displays.



### SACAJAWEA DAY

One of the special days of the Exposition that will come early in June will be "Children's and Sacajawea Day," the date for which will be named shortly. On that occasion the Sacajawea statue will be unveiled in Columbia Court, the Sacajawea Statue Association leading in the ceremonies. The monument to the little Shoshone Indian girl who performed such heroic service for the explorers is nearing completion. Miss Alice Cooper, of Denver, is the sculptor. It has been decided by President Goode that all children under the age of 15 years will be admitted to the grounds free on the day of the unveiling if they wear a Sacajawea button and present a special form of free admission ticket which will be given to each one. Special exercises will be arranged for that date. It will be one of the most interesting functions of the Exposition.



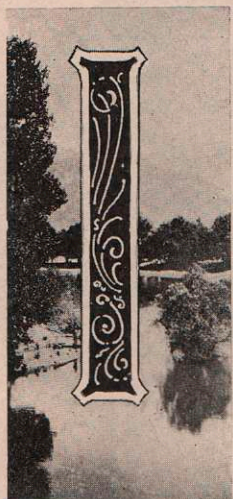
Luther Burbank, the wizard of agriculture and horticulture, has written that he is planning to have some of his remarkable products displayed at the great exhibit of Pacific Coast horticulture. Among the most marvelous achievements of his is a flower, whose petals will not fade, and a cactus plant which can be grown to produce the finest bloom and have no thorns on the stalk.



# A Dream of Bellamy's Come True

By W. E. BRINDLEY

Pacific Coast Will Produce New Wonder of the World in the Shape of Dr. Thaddeus Cahill's Musical Invention



It has been less than twenty years since Edward Bellamy, in his sociological novel, "Looking Backward," startled the world with his fantastic theories and dreams of future happenings. And yet one of the most fantastic of Bellamy's dreams has come true. The first public demonstration of the practical working of this dream will be given at the Lewis and Clark Centennial, when the visitors will have an opportunity to see and hear Dr. Thaddeus Cahill's marvelous invention by which music, produced by electricity, may be transmitted an indefinite distance. In an auditorium, seating 500 persons, people

may sit and listen to orchestral music of the highest class, produced by a single operator.

"If we could have devised," says the delighted listener in "Looking Backward," "an arrangement for providing everybody with music in their homes, perfect in quality, suited in every mood, and beginning and ceasing at will, we should have considered the limit of human felicity already attained, and cease to strive for further improvements."

And this is what Dr. Cahill has done.

Bellamy probably never conceived in the slightest degree how his scheme might be worked out. It was this that Cahill did. He devised a method of generating and distributing music electrically. When the scheme is worked out in its entirety, it will be possible for anyone to have the finest music in his home at any time, and at no greater cost than that of the telephone. The subscriber may turn on the music as he would turn on the electric light, at any time of the day or night.

Dr. Cahill, the audacious inventor, is but 38 years old.

He is a graduate of Columbia University, at Washington, D. C., and was for some years a patent lawyer. The invention which will make him as famous as Edison is the result of twelve years' labor.

The underlying principle on which the electrical musical machine is based is not a new one. Before starting his experiments Dr. Cahill studied the art and science of music from a scientific standpoint until he confirmed in his own mind the truth of the assertion that vibration is the basis of all sound, and that any method by which vibration may be secured at regular intervals would enable him to produce music from any source that would produce the vibration. Following that principle he conceived the idea of building an electrical generator that would set up the exact number of vibrations required to produce each note of the musical scale. For example, there are 256 vibrations per second necessary to produce middle "C." This is the principle upon which the machine works. The details are too complicated for a layman to attempt to understand.

The operator who produces music on Dr. Cahill's machine plays on a keyboard similar to that of a piano. It is claimed that a musician who can play the piano can learn to operate the Cahill machine in a month. When the operator presses a key, there is no immediate sound, as in a piano. The key is really a button connected with an electric wire. When the key is pressed, a circuit is completed, the required vibration is secured, and the sound is produced, not at the point of operation, but at the other end of the wire, perhaps a hundred or a thousand miles away. When the circuit is made complete each wire sounds a note upon a metallic disc, being translated into coherent music. And the music is not necessarily similar to that produced on a piano. By increasing the number of generators, which are operated by an elaborate system of stops and keys, the machine will produce any kind of music—violin, banjo, mandolin, guitar, etc., or the combination of a number of kinds, thus giving the orchestral effect. The volume of the music may be regulated by means of a rheostat, which



THE CLASSIC PERISTYLE COLONNADE AT ENTRANCE BEARS THE INSCRIPTION:  
"WESTWARD THE COURSE OF EMPIRE TAKES ITS WAY."

Official Photo Co.



is operated like the rheostat on a street car. With a machine equipped with 72 generators an orchestral program might be rendered in three keys and with considerable modulation.

The practical working out of Dr. Cahill's wonderful

pensive pipe organs and high salaried organists. And the music would be real organ music, and superior to that customarily heard.

Transmission of music by means of Dr. Cahill's device is practically unlimited in extent. An operator in Chicago



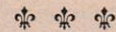
THE AMERICAN INN, WITH 500 ROOMS. LOCATED ON EXPOSITION GROUNDS.  
Official Photo Co.

invention, which its promoters claim represents the greatest discovery in electrical science since the invention of the Bell telephone, is being rapidly perfected. Telharmonic companies will be organized and managed much as are telephone companies, and for a time it is expected that telephone lines will be utilized in the transmission of music by Dr. Cahill's method. It is expected that subscribers may be served with music for \$5 a month. Operators will be employed in the various central offices, and these will play continuously. A daily program will be arranged, and mailed to the subscribers. Thus one may look at the program, consult the clock, and turn on the music. Immediately the room will be filled with a gorgeous symphony, a lively march or a popular rag-time air, depending on what the operator is playing in the central office at the time. An elaboration of the scheme provides that a subscriber, if he chooses, may, for proportionate increase in rates, have three or four transmitters in his home, which will render three or four different selections at one time, or provide a greater selection from which to choose.

A moment's consideration of the possibilities of Dr. Cahill's invention convinces one of the wonderful possibilities of the machine. For restaurants, buffets, hotels and summer gardens the practicability of the scheme seems assured. Where an orchestra would cost thirty dollars, a Telharmonic Company could provide better music, of the same volume, and including the tone sounds of the various instruments, for two dollars. Think of it! Several violins, a base viol, a flute, a clarinet and a cornet for an evening for two dollars! Dance music may be provided for the same nominal consideration, and one organist, at the central office, might supply music for all the churches in a large city, saving them the cost of ex-

might produce music for a concert in New York City. Transmission for so great a distance would probably not be found economical, however, and the territory covered by one central office will not exceed that included within a radius of 25 or 30 miles. Even thus reducing the area it would be possible for one machine to provide music in thousands of homes and public places in Greater New York and its suburbs.

At this time the wealthiest man seldom hears the best music more than a few times a year, while the great majority of the people rarely, if ever, have a chance to enjoy an elaborate, well-rendered symphony. With the subtle force of electricity applied to music it is possible to bring the most perfect productions to every man at his own hearth. Electrical music will not only effect a general diffusion of great music, but result in a substantial improvement in the art of music itself.



### THE SANGERFORBUND

Among the features of the festival of music which visitors to the Exposition will be treated will be the Pacific Kystens Sangerforbund, F. A. Tomte, president, G. M. Strend, secretary of committee on arrangements, and composed of between three and four hundred members who are singers. The association will hold a three days' meeting at the Exposition and render a special concert on Sunday afternoon.

A \$30,000 pipe organ is to be installed in the Auditorium. The organ will be of the latest perfected style and will have not less than forty stops—larger than anything on this Coast.



## Some Interesting Facts Concerning the Centennial

Area of grounds, 420 acres; 200 acres of natural lake.

A big gold reduction plant will be in operation.

Over thirty national conventions are dated to convene.

Exposition represents an expenditure, all told, of \$25,000,000.

Twenty thousand roses in bloom on the grounds and in the park.

Grand water carnival and illumination on the lake—craft of all nations.

One hundred and fifty thousand dollar exhibit of the products of the Philippines.

Amusement street is called the "Trail"—all new shows. Trail consist of one mile of space.

A Pacific Coast man invented and perfected the principle of seeing over a 'phone the party you talk with. This will show.

The Forestry Building is constructed of gigantic Oregon firs—the biggest log palace in the world. Three miles of six and eight-foot logs.

American Inn, hotel inside grounds, fronts on lake—from the hotel esplanade, gondolas will convey you in review of all the wonders of the Fair.

Five snow-capped peaks seen from the grounds.

Wireless telegraph station will be in operation.

Encampment and daily exhibitions by 100 Philippine Scouts.

Representative types of the world's best decorative sculpture.

Horse shows, dog shows and athletic carnival—numerous prizes.

Five villages of the Filipino tribes representing phases of their life.

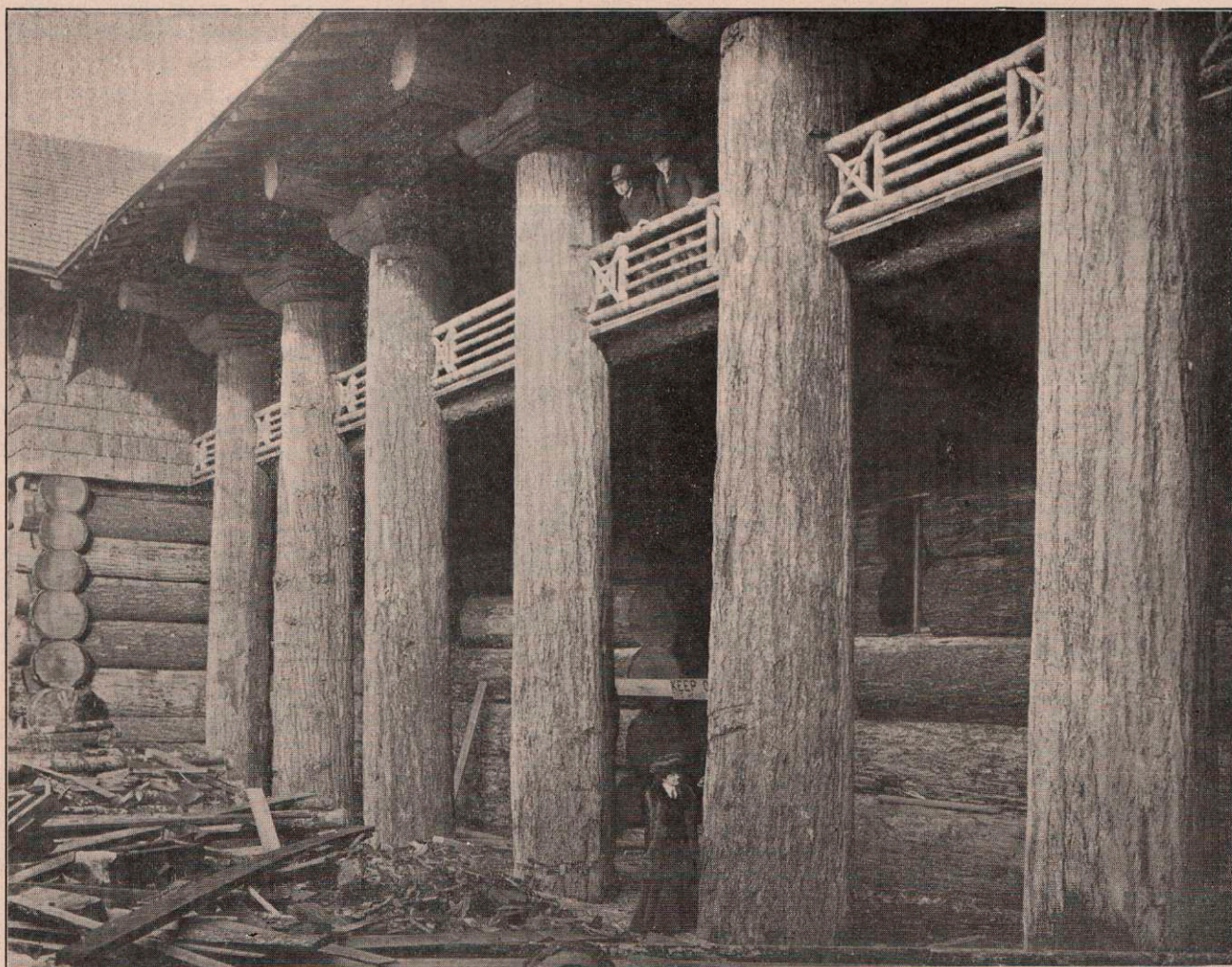
Towers on Government Building 260 feet high enclosing set of chimes.

Concerts every day on the Music Pavilion overlooking the grand basin by most famous bands of the world.

A fully operated fish hatchery showing modern methods of assisting nature in keeping up the supply of food fish.

Government shows the process of coining money—from smelting to stamping current coins on the big machines.

Art of weaving demonstrated by modern machinery and by the crude but clever methods of the natives of the



LOGGIA OF THE PALACE OF FORESTRY, MOST REMARKABLE LOG STRUCTURE IN THE WORLD.  
Official Photo Co.



Philippines as contrasted with the methods of our grandmothers.

Fifteen states participate.

Many special celebrations in preparation.

The world famous incubator from France is shown.

Automobile passenger coaches between city and grounds.

Fleet of war vessels in the harbor during the Exposition.

Observatory tower for viewing the beauties of the landscape.

Model working postoffice on the grounds in full view of all sightseers.

Passenger transportation service from city by boats to foot of grounds.

Toboggan slides, boating and other water sports on the natural lake inside grounds.

Mountain pack train in actual service contrasting with its successor, the locomotive.

Exposition grounds reached from city by boat on Willamette River and street cars.

Many military bodies encamp near the gates—good sites easily procured for camping privileges.

Numerous processes of manufacture shown—dead exhibits are excluded from exhibit palaces.

Mimic naval battles and life saving drills on scale as carried on in the coast life saving service.

Government occupies ten acres and main building provides over 100,000 square feet floor space.

One main entrance on the Willamette River, a short ride from dock at foot of down-town streets.

Japanese bazaar and village operated by special direction of the sanction of the Mikado's Government.

Wonders and adaptation of the uses of electrical current for light and power to receive complete exposition.

Classic peristyle colonnade entrance bears the flaming inscription: "Westward the Course of Empire Takes Its Way."

Grand display of the United States navy. Models of fighting machines, to date, and also actual prototypes in harbor.

Gates of Exposition and exhibits open on Sunday—music concerts, religio-educational institutes and congresses of thought.

Mineral wealth and resources of Greater West never have had the display they will receive in the Mines and Metallurgy Building.

Main entrance of grounds reached by three double-tracked car lines looping one line and connecting with two more lines, making five in all.

Bridge of All Nations connecting mainland and Government Island—artistic reproduction of curious architecture harking back to feudal times.

Greatest fruit, grain, livestock, minerals, forestry, fish and game exhibits ever shown—this is the heart of the country where wonders of the world come from.

Columbia River scenery excels the Alps or the Rhine—see it and be convinced. Trip through heart of Cascades in few hours. World famous scenery at the doors.

From June until October Portland has the most delightful climate in the world. It earns the name of the "City of Roses" by reason of the profusion of plants of the name.

Model dairy in operation on the grounds.

Keynote is grand sunken gardens and Columbia Court. Oriental Building and a palace exclusively for foreign exhibits.

Magnificent display of electrical effects—bottom of lake illuminated.

Foot of Exposition grounds on river—easy walk to main Government Building.

Roof garden on Liberal Arts Building, one of most beautiful scenic spots in the world.

Temple of Fraternity, cost \$30,000. Will entertain the National Association of Fraternities.

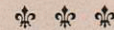
Portland is three hours and a half from the Pacific Ocean resorts. Atlantic City does not compare with them.

Educational institutes and learned bodies will deliberate in the Auditorium, making it attractive for student, scholar, etc.

Western states and prolific Coast division will graphically demonstrate why they can feed and sustain millions of population.

Territorial Building of the United States Government, showing progress, products and present status of insular and other possessions of Uncle Sam.

The hatching of chickens will be shown to the general public at the Lewis and Clark Exposition. All exhibitors of incubators will be required to make their displays operative, and at stated hours the crowds will be invited to come and see the chickens break their shells.



## NEW CHIEF OF ADMISSIONS



FRANK B. DAVISON.

Upon recommendation of Director of Concessions John A. Wakefield, Mr. Frank B. Davison, formerly of Michigan, and a native of New Jersey, has been appointed by President Goode, Chief of the Department of Admissions for the Centennial. Mr. Davison has taken up the duties of his new position and has established and organized a system of admissions which went into effect February 1. Mr. Davison brings to the important task much valuable experience in exposition work. He was connected with the Columbian Exposition at Chicago in the Concessions Department; he did important work in the Concessions and Admissions Department at Buffalo, becoming Chief of Collections, and attended the Paris Exposition in an official capacity, being an attache of the United States Commission to that Fair. Although a young man, Mr. Davison has made a record for faithful service in whatever he has been connected with. Previous to his debut in Exposition work he practiced law successfully and enjoyed the distinction of being the youngest State's Attorney in the State of Michigan. Owing to ill health he was forced to abandon his profession for a time. Mr. Davison will locate permanently in Oregon.



## PHILIPPINE SCOUTS FOR GUARD DUTY



NE hundred Philippine scouts, called the "constabulary" of the islands, will encamp at the Exposition next year. Secretary of War Taft has assured President Goode that a detail of the organization shall be sent here to assist in keeping guard at the Government Building and at the Philippine villages.

The scouts represent the Philippine contingent of the regular army of the United States. The basis of this organization was originally Batson's Scouts, several companies of Macabebes organized in 1899 by General Lawton. Their work in the islands is valuable. A special act of Congress was passed authorizing the enlistment of 12,000 men as native scouts.

The constabulary of the islands was organized in 1901, when Secretary Taft was Governor of the Philippines. Governor Taft saw, when the reins of military government were turned over to the civil authorities, that in order to maintain order in the islands a military force must at all times be available and at the immediate command of the Insular Government. In this way the constabulary was started. It is now numbered at about eight thousand men. While this organization is supposed to correspond to the police system of other countries, it is intended to use it as a basis for the Philippine army. The Filipinos represented in the battalion are trim, orderly and soldier-like in appearance, though noticeably small in stature, like the Japanese. While the scouts are com-

manded entirely by American officers, several companies of the constabulary have native officers, who take great pride in training the men under them. The commands to both these military organizations are given in English. The bands play American airs. The musical feature of the drills, by the way, is striking, showing in a very impressive way, the real musical nature of the Filipinos. It is a sight that will be remembered—the formation of these native organizations stretching down the green parade ground at sunset. It has a significance of the real work accomplished in the Philippines—the bringing of law and order and discipline out of insurrection and ignorance, of real organization and of teaching the lesson of good government.



## WAR DANCES OF NEZ PERCES

The preliminaries have been taken looking to the bringing to Portland of a band of the Nez Perce tribe of Indians from an Idaho reservation. The Indians are anxious to come to see the unveiling of the statue to Sacajawea, the Indian heroine of the Lewis and Clark expedition. It is proposed to have realistic war dances for which the Nez Percés are famous.

An Indian band and cadet organization of Riverside, Cal., is planning to make a trip to the Lewis and Clark Centennial. There is a young ladies' mandolin club connected with the school. It is proposed to give a series of concerts.



REST NOOK UNDER THE FIRS AND MAPLES OF CENTENNIAL PARK IN MID-JANUARY, OVERLOOKING  
Official Photo Co. BRIDGE OF NATIONS, THE TRAIL AND HORTICULTURAL GARDENS.



# THE LEWIS AND CLARK JOURNAL

THE OFFICIAL BULLETIN OF THE LEWIS AND CLARK CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION

ISSUED MONTHLY BY

The Lewis and Clark Publishing Company  
200-208 Alder Street, Portland, Oregon

J. D. M. ABBOTT, Manager

Edited by D. CURTIS FREEMAN

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE \$1.50 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE  
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Entered as second-class matter, April 5, 1904, in the postoffice at Portland, Oregon under the Act of Congress of March 3 1879.

The Lewis and Clark Journal is issued each calendar month. Its purpose is to illustrate the progress of the 1905 Exposition and exploit its interests and those of the Pacific Coast and the Orient. Correspondence invited.

Vol. III Portland, Ore., February, 1905 No. 2

## CONCESSIONS FEATURES

Official Monthly Magazine of the Exposition—The Lewis and Clark Journal, 208 Alder Street, Portland, Ore.; editorial office, Exposition Headquarters, Stearns Building.

Official photographers—Lewis and Clark Photographic Co., F. H. Kiser, Director of Photography, Goodnough Building, Portland, Oregon.

Hotel—American Inn Company; hotel of 600 rooms to open May 1, 1905. Jeannie A. McCready and others.

Boats and Gondolas on Guild's Lake—Truscott Boat Manufacturing Co., of St. Joseph, Mich.

Souvenir Spoons of West Coast and Exposition—Clarence L. Watson, of Attleboro, Mass.

Original Infant Incubator—Schenkein and Couney, of New York.

Oriental Theatre—Geo. Jabour, Portland, Ore.



The art display will be of fabulous value, representing more money than will be expended in building the Exposition. There will be a few paintings worth at least \$100,000 each, and the aggregate value of the display will be millions of dollars.

John McLennan, vice-president of the Exposition Accommodation Bureau, recently visited Vancouver and Victoria, British Columbia, for the purpose of organizing excursion parties for the Centennial. Mr. McLennan reports much interest is felt in the Fair by British Columbia people. His inducements for excursion parties for Portland were rewarded with great success. Representatives of the Bureau are now traveling through the Middle West organizing excursions for the Fair.

Franklin Baker, of the Eureka Cadet Corps, who visited Portland recently, made arrangements with the Exposition Company for the encampment of the cadets the second week in July. The organization is 100 strong, and will march from Eureka to Portland, returning by boat. Mr. Baker, in accordance with the desires of the Eureka Chamber of Commerce, made application for a Humboldt County Day at the Centennial during the first week in July. It will be announced later. President Goode will present the corps with a silk banner as a souvenir of their visit.

## CONVENTIONS AT PORTLAND IN 1905

American Medical Association, July 11-14. Dr. George N. Simmons, Secretary, Chicago, Ill.

National Conference of Charities and Corrections, July 15-22.

Photographers' Association of Pacific Northwest.

Associated Fraternities of America; with Legal section, Medical section and Secretarial section, July 25. Edmund Jackson, Fulton, Ill.

National Good Roads Association, June 15.

United Commercial Travelers of Oregon and Washington, June 9. G. H. Cook, Secretary, Seattle, Wash.

Order of Railway Conductors of America, May 9-16. W. J. Clark, grand secretary and treasurer, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Pacific Coast Electric Transmission Association, June 20-21.

National Woman's Suffrage Association, June 29-July 5.

North Pacific Saengerbund, July 1-23.

National Association of Letter Carriers, September 4-11.

Lewis Loyal Legion, August 12. Nathan B. Lewis, West Kingston, R. I.

National Fraternal Press Association, July 24.

Oregon State Press Association.

Concatenated Order of Hoo Hoo of the United States, September 9. Scrivenator, J. H. Baird, Nashville, Tenn.

Fire Chiefs' Association of the Pacific Coast.

National Acetylene Association.

Gamma Eta Kappa Fraternity of United States, July 20-22. Secretary, Warren S. Manley, San Francisco, Cal.

American Library Association, July 2-8. Dr. E. C. Richardson, President, Princeton, N. J.

National Irrigation Association.

American Association of Traveling Passenger Agents, October 1. Jay W. Adams, President, San Francisco, Cal.

International Anti-Cigarette League, July 15-17. Secretary, E. E. Miller, Portland, Ore.

California Photographers' Association. Jacob Fowzer, Secretary, San Francisco.

Lewis and Clark Special Excursion of Indianapolis, Ind., July 4-7.

National Association Railroad Commissioners, excursion from Deadwood, S. D., August 16. Martin S. Decker, Assistant Secretary, Washington, D. C.

Grand Lodge Knights of Pythias of Oregon, October 10. L. R. Stinson, G. K. R. S., Salem, Ore.

Masonic Veteran Association of Pacific Coast, September 11. Edwin A. Sherman, R. V. G. S., Oakland, Cal.

Nebraska Lumber Dealers' Association, Omaha; excursion, July 17-19. Bird Critchfield, Secretary, Lincoln, Neb.

National Association Pure Food Departments, June 20-24. R. M. Allen, Secretary, Lexington, Ky.

Pacific Coast Singing Society. Sigurd Byrkeland, Secretary, Portland.

Transmississippi Commercial Congress. Arthur F. Francis, Secretary, Cripple Creek, Colo.

International Acetylene Association. Nelson L. Litten, Secretary, Chicago.

Lewis and Clark Dental Congress. Norris R. Cox, Secretary, Portland, Ore.

National W. C. T. U. Conferences, June 27-28. Miss Frances Gotshall, Secretary, Portland, Ore.

Western Classification Committee. July 18.

## PROSPECTIVE CONVENTIONS AND EVENTS

League of American Sportsmen.

International Tourney of Rod and Gun Clubs.

National Livestock Show.



## Woman's Part at the Centennial

By FRANK L. MERRICK



Women at the Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition are placed on the same plane with men as competitors in every line—artistic, educational, industrial and economic. It was nearly decided to make no separate exhibit of women's work. No woman's building for exhibit purposes is to stand at the Exposition as a mark of the ancient idea of woman's inferiority to man; but, instead of woman's work being isolated from the classifica-

tion where it naturally belongs, all products of feminine genius and industry are placed on the same footing as those of the sterner sex. The same conditions and tests, the same standards of excellence that apply to man's work, apply also to the work of women; both are to be judged by the same juries who will alike distribute impartially the diplomas and medals and bestow honorable mention.

Not only have the authorities of the Exposition given women exhibitors equal rights with men, but they have recognized the genius of woman in the creation of the Centennial. Women have had no small part in making Portland the "Rose City." Woman played an important role in the expedition of Lewis and Clark, which event the Exposition will commemorate. It was through the heroism and patient endurance of Sacajawea, the "Bird-woman," that the brave explorers were enabled to reach their destination.

It is, therefore, fitting that the central court of the Exposition, Columbia Court, should be adorned by a heroic bronze statue of Sacajawea, and that all the work connected with the erection of this memorial should be done by women. The Sacajawea Statue Association, composed of prominent Western women, of which Mrs. Eva Dye, of Oregon City, Oregon, author of "The Conquest," is president, and Mrs. Sara A. Evans, of Oswego, Oregon, is secretary, raised the money for the statue and awarded the commission for the sculptural work to a woman, Miss Alice Cooper of Denver. Miss Cooper has embodied in her statue of Sacajawea all the freedom, dramatic intensity and unconquerable courage of the West. The memorial will stand in the center of the court, surrounded by beautiful sunken gardens of exotic plants and flanked by splashing fountains. The long neglected Indian heroine will be duly honored by her present-day sisters. After the Exposition is over the statue will be permanently placed in a public park.

Women will take an active part in nearly every department of the Exposition. There will be women exhibitors in live-stock, and a mining queen offers specimens of ore from her claims. The result of woman's work will be noticeable in many exhibits, especially in that of education. A large majority of the school teachers in this country are women and the exhibits of school work which will be shown will exemplify what a potent factor women are in instructing the race.

As restaurateurs, women will have an extensive field.

One of the most important concessions, that for a monster hotel inside the Exposition grounds, has been awarded to a woman of exceptional executive ability—Mrs. Jennie A. McCready, of Buffalo, N. Y. Mrs. McCready managed the American Inn, a large restaurant at the World's Fair at St. Louis, and thoroughly understands exposition catering. Her hotel at the Lewis and Clark Exposition will be called the "American Inn" and will contain at least 600 rooms. Many other restaurants on the grounds will be managed by women.

Women will predominate in the interesting social life of the Fair. Hospitality at the state buildings will be dispensed by charming hostesses, and when occasion demands it, prominent women of the Pacific Northwest will grace the receiving lines at receptions and other social functions.

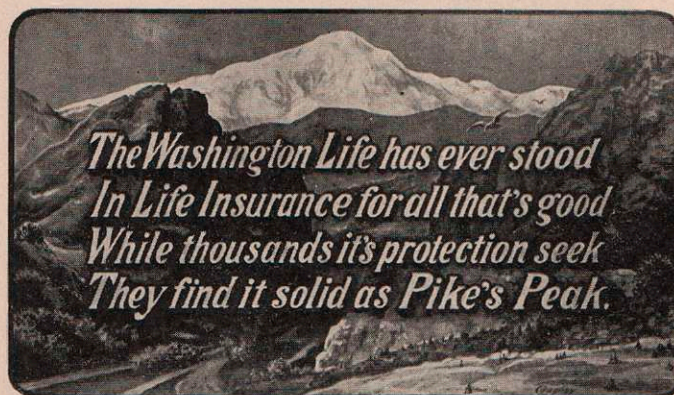
### NUMEROUS PROVISIONS FOR WOMEN

All the state buildings will provide sumptuous and convenient resting quarters for women, consisting of retiring rooms, writing rooms, reading rooms, and parlors, where they can meet and visit with their friends.

Many important conventions of women's clubs and associations will be held at the Exposition, among them being the National Woman's Suffrage Association. These visiting associations will be entertained by the local members of the bodies, and papers will be read and talks given on woman's work. Many of these organizations will have special days at the Exposition. Thus the intellectual side will not be neglected.

Women will be employed on the Exposition grounds in many different capacities. There will not only be the American member of the fair sex, but there will be representatives from many foreign countries. There will be the charming souvenir girl, the candy girl, the grape juice girl and many others who have charge of selling booths, and who will alluringly tempt one to buy their wares. On the Trail, women of all nationalities will hold sway. Golden skinned Geisha girls will serve tea and rice cakes in the Japanese tea exhibit. Women from the Orient, soft-eyed harem beauties, with langorous lids darkened with kohl; dancing and singing girls of all climes, Indian women with their papooses, and native Filipino maidens will add a revel of color to the polyglot life of the amusement street of the Exposition.

## ASSETS 17 MILLIONS



Blair T. Scott, G. M. Harry B. Scott, A. D.  
609-10-11-12-13 Chamber of Commerce. Portland, Ore.



## IRRIGATION FARMING

By HARRY J. NEELY

There are pleasures as well as profits in farming—irrigation farming—now-a-days. Even in the remote dry land farm districts of today not many of the hardships of our forefathers are to be found. Not long since the pioneer was oftentimes many miles from neighbors; often a hundred miles or more from railroad; without mail communication for weeks at a time; no spiritual or medical advisers within reach and oftentimes located in a community filled with dangers from wild beasts or Indians, or both.

The pioneer of today in an irrigated district simply has a picnic compared with the pioneer of our forefathers. Usually he travels to his newly acquired possessions in a steam-heated, electric-lighted train of cars; is met at the depot by a land agent or a newly made neighbor friend with a covered carriage; is conveyed perhaps a mile and a half from the village to a modern cottage located on a ten-acre tract all ready for cultivation. His nearest neighbors live within calling distance and if his house does not have a telephone it will not be long until it does. If there are no churches or school it will only be a question of a few months at the most until a modern, up-to-date school house will adorn the best site within the boundaries of the particular section of land that the pioneer has chosen for his home.

And why should this not be so.

It is a matter of absolute fact that the average irrigation farmer can make more dollars and cents from a ten-acre tract of land than the dry land farmer can from the average 160 acres. Instead of having to keep a warehouse full of machinery, a barn filled with stock and feed for same, cover over and over again and again with plow, harrow and seeder all of that 160 acres, and then perhaps have a failure or half crop on account of a dry season, the irrigator has a different story to tell. All the machinery, tools and stock he needs are few. All of his farm is within sight every hour of the day. Every inch of the land can be cared for as needed. Every plant, vine and tree is brought to its fullest development by the judicious application of moisture and proper cultivation. The farm is small in comparison, but nothing is overlooked and at the end of the crop season the odds are several to one that the ten-acre man has dollars where the big farmer has cents. The possibilities of irrigation are so immense that the average mind can scarcely comprehend the full extent of successes made.



IRRIGATION DITCH IN YAKIMA VALLEY ORCHARD

For instance: A Yakima Valley, Washington, farmer subscribes upon oath that he received over \$13,000.00 from the products of a seven-acre tract of irrigated land.



A Clarkston, Washington, grape grower declares under oath that he received over \$1,000.00 net from the product of an acre of ground.

A farmer on a tract of "Greenacre" land in the Spokane Valley, near Spokane, Wash., received \$1,170.00 net profit from two acres of irrigated land after hiring most of his work done.

Of all the many successful irrigation districts in the Northwest, the Spokane Valley perhaps offers more inducements than any other. It is comparatively a new district and land values are still very low and the land is sold on payments of only one-fifth cash. The land is located within a few miles of the city of Spokane and is served with both steam and electric roads, the latter having an hourly service. Every part of the valley is an open prairie and from a scenic standpoint is ideal. Wooded hills and mountains guard the valley on either side while the Spokane river, a stream of pure water direct from the mountain snows, threads its way through the entire length of the valley.



### LARGE IRRIGATION UNDERTAKING

One of the most extensive irrigation projects to be undertaken this year in Washington is the extension of the Great Sunnyside Irrigation Canal in Yakima County. It is estimated that this extension will place under irrigation about 250,000 acres of the choicest irrigable land in the Northwest, and by so doing will also more than double the present area of irrigated lands in the State of Washington.

This project when carried out means the reclaiming of a vast district that, considering climate, location and transportation facilities, it will have no equal in the State.

The land is located in the eastern part of Yakima County, and a large portion of it borders upon the Columbia River. It may be said that all of this land is influenced by the peculiar climatic conditions which obtain throughout the entire Columbia River country in Oregon



and Washington, and is from one to six weeks earlier than in any other section of the Northwest.

This fact alone should mean, eventually, a much higher value on this land than on other irrigation lands not so favored. Much of this land is directly tributary to the main line of the Northern Pacific Railway, and when the Lind-Ellensburg cut-off of the Northern Pacific is built it will pass directly through this land; but perhaps one of the most important advantages to be recorded in favor of this section is that it is to have direct communication with Portland and the sea by means of an "Open River," the accomplishment of which is now positively assured. Through an arrangement between the owners of this land and the Washington Irrigation Company the land is to be irrigated by the extension of the Great Sunnyside Irrigation Canal owned by the Washington Irrigation Company and already constructed to a point opposite the town of Prosser.

A town for the new irrigation district has already been laid out and is called White Bluffs. It is located on the Columbia River and already quite an interest is being taken in the town's future by purchasers of residence and business lots.



### THE BIG BEND COUNTRY

Will you come and see? This question is put to the farmer and investor of the Middle West, Central and Eastern States. The Lewis and Clark Exposition, to be held at Portland this summer will no doubt be a great factor for the dissemination of knowledge concerning this great Northwest if the people will only come and see. Aside from the benefits to be derived from a visit to the Exposition itself is the rare opportunity it will afford all to visit the different sections of the Northwest.

Many Eastern people have little idea of the rapid development that has characterized the Pacific Northwest, and particularly Eastern Washington. This is shown by the exclamations of surprise and admiration that are heard from Eastern visitors upon their viewing the City of Spokane for the first time. This surprise and admiration continues as they extend their travels into the surrounding territory and witness the wealth and productivity of the soil. Particularly has this been true of the Big Bend Country, the center of which is located in Western Lincoln and Eastern Douglas Counties. Here the settlement and development of the past four years has been truly marvelous, and with the great influx of Eastern people this year, which is confidently anticipated as a result of the Exposition, its growth will no doubt be even greater than in the past.

The Northwest Homeseeker and Investor, published at Spokane, in an editorial in the January number, speaking of the Big Bend Country and its boundaries, says:

"It includes one of the most rapidly developing wheat areas in this or any other state. No section of country west of the Mississippi River of equal extent enjoys better transportation facilities. There being no forests or mountain roads, the haul by team to the primary market is easily made. \* \* \* The market for Big Bend wheat is not circumscribed, as during the past season thousands of bushels were shipped through the famous Red River Valley. The future of this country can only be surmised, but there is little doubt that the year 1905 will witness a wonderfully increased development and settlement in the Big Bend country."

While land values have increased, there is yet opportunities for securing homes or for making investments in the Big Bend Country that will afford far better revenues than can be derived from the high-priced lands of

the Central and Eastern States, and this statement will be borne out by an investigation on the part of the visitor from those states.

E. T. HAY  
Secretary Big Bend Land Co., Wilbur, Wash.



### FAMOUS FRUIT LAND AT KENNEWICK

It has been stated by those who by long experience are in a position to judge, that the land lying along the Columbia River adjacent to Kennewick, Yakima County, Washington, is the very best section in the state for the successful raising of fruit and berries. The main features of decided advantage are first the very early spring. While other sections are yet in the hands of Jack Frost, Kennewick locality has bright, spring, sunshiny weather. Fruit receives an early start, and this early growth is not checked by sudden and disastrous frosts. Second, the growing season is long and the trees are not injured by storms, and the long continued sunshine, with water applied intelligently from the irrigation ditches, makes this an ideal fruit country. Third, the soil is especially adapted for fruit culture, and there are now located at Kennewick many men who have been very successful in raising fruit and berries in other localities, and they all testify that the Kennewick soil is capable of producing yearly more growth of new wood on the fruit trees than any other point in Washington. The picture on this page is taken from a photograph, and shows the wonderful development of a young tree.

The town of Kennewick is situated on the Northern Pacific Railroad and has excellent shipping facilities. Both the town and country show a wonderful growth, and we predict that in a few years this vicinity will be a great fruit shipping center.



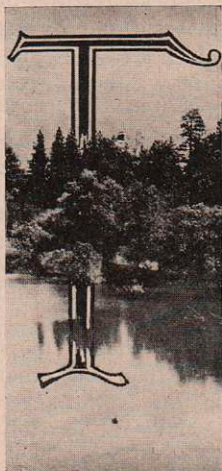
ONE-YEAR-OLD APRICOT ORCHARD AT KENNEWICK



# Agricultural Paradise in Eastern Montana

By HARRY WHITE

Striking are the Changes from Sage Brush Plain to  
Thriving Communities in Yellowstone Valley



O the traveler, westward bound, over either of the great transcontinental lines leading out from St. Paul, probably no one thing engages more attention, or holds it longer, than the wonderful agricultural development of the country since the construction of these roads. The numerous stock yards, grain elevators, warehouses, creameries, cheese factories and packing houses to be seen are the milestones along the avenue of such development. This is especially true of the country traversed by the Northern Pacific Railway, and at no place along the line of that road is the transformation from sage brush plain to highly cultivated and productive irrigated farms more apparent to the eye than in the Yellowstone Valley, in Eastern Montana.

Up under the snowcapped peaks of the lower Rockies a thousand springs of the purest water, under the warmth of summer suns, burst their icy bonds and rush in tumultuous, foaming torrents on their downward course to finally mingle their waters in a beautiful lake which is, at once, the crowning feature of the many natural attractions in the Nation's greatest pleasure park and the source of the great utilitarian river from which this valley derives its name. While it follows its sinuous course, from its source in the National Park to where its limpid purity is swallowed up in the muddy waters of the Missouri, flowing for more than two hundred miles between alternate stretches of luxuriant grazing grounds and cultivated fields interspersed, at intervals, with groves of towering cottonwoods, by far the most extensive area of strictly agricultural land, is found between Huntley and Colum-

bus, in Yellowstone County, Montana, and it is to this part of the river basin that the name Yellowstone Valley is applied locally.

NATURE IS LAVISH HERE.

Here, in a valley sixty odd miles long, and varying in width from three to fifteen miles, nature seems to have bestowed her gifts to man with a lavish hand—rich alluvial river bottoms rise in gentle swells to nearly level natural upland meadows, completely hemmed in along their northern limit by a chain of abruptly-rising sandstone bluffs, effectually breaking the force of the cold winds which in the winter sweep down from the snow-covered prairies of the north, turning them to the east to lose themselves in the Bad Lands or spend their fury on the bleak plains of Dakota, leaving behind them delightful Indian summer weather coquetting with the warm chinook winds which have wandered this way from the far-off flower-laden islands of the Pacific.

It was here where the weary gold seekers of the early '60's stopped to rest themselves and recuperate their still more wearied and yoke-sore teams. It is here, at the gateway of the Yellowstone Valley, that those who followed more leisurely found the wealth which the intrepid treasure seekers, with their eyes fixed only on the distant mountain ranges to the west, spurned beneath their feet, and it is here where they have erected a city with all the substantial prosperity and moral cleanliness of a staid New England town—the aggressive business activity of a modern city and a healthfulness of climate and natural beauty of environment, so peculiarly its own, as to beggar comparison.

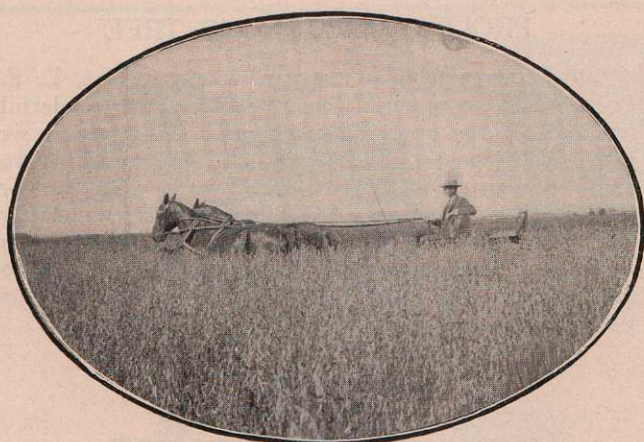
BILLINGS, THE MAGIC CITY.

Billings has been justly named the Magic City. Situated on the main line of the Northern Pacific Railroad,



FIFTY BUSHELS NO. 1 HARD WHEAT TO THE ACRE IS RAISED ON PRAIRIE SOD.





OATS CROP ON FARM OF FRED KIRSCH, NEAR BILLINGS, SEVENTY-NINE STANDARD BUSHELS PER ACRE.



ALFALFA FIELD OF P. B. MERRILL, SHOWING GROWTH MADE IN TWO WEEKS AFTER FIRST CUTTING.

about half way between St. Paul and Portland, where the Burlington system forms a conjunction with that road, the natural center of a great basin of fine agricultural territory, surrounded by almost limitless grazing grounds, with vast fields of coal, quarries of excellent limestone and most beautifully colored and exquisitely grained sandstone, it is the logical point of production and distribution of Eastern Montana and easily commands its commerce.

Billings bears every evidence of having either a most active Civic Improvement League, or citizens who take more than the usual pride in their surroundings. Though a city of scarcely 6000 inhabitants, its tastefully laid out streets and broad avenues, flanked by clean cement sidewalks and rows of beautiful shade trees, the hedges of shrubbery, its attractive homes surrounded by well kept lawns, its numerous and commodious county, municipal, school and charitable structures, have already earned it the reputation of being one of the most beautiful cities of the treasure state, where art vies with nature in the magnitude and magnificence of its productions.

Commercially, Billings is the largest primary wool market in the United States and the most important beef and mutton shipping point in Montana. It is the center of a large alfalfa producing area and the winter feeding of sheep forms one of its chief industries—over 200,000 head of sheep were fitted for shipment in the valley the past winter. Apples, pears, plums, cherries and small fruits of all kinds are raised in large quantities and are fast becoming an important factor of its commerce, while all farm crops common to the middle states are produced in abundance and find a ready market at remunerative prices. Poultry and bees are receiving considerable atten-

tion and are promising sources of profit to the farmer.

Less than half a century has passed since the text books of our public schools ceased to refer to Montana, aside from its few scattering placer gold camps, as a place fit only for the home of nomadic Indian and grazing grounds for the herds of buffalo that, fattened on its native grasses, gave them subsistence.

#### PARADISE FOR LIVESTOCK AND AGRICULTURE.

The same soil, the same water and the same climatic conditions existed then as now. What, then, has wrought this change? It is that the genius of man has stepped in and supplemented the deficiencies of nature—rivers have been diverted from their channels through hundreds of miles of irrigation canals—the farmer has stirred the soil—the sun has brought forth its harvests in surprising abundance and the railroads have opened the way to the world's markets. Where once the open range furnished precarious subsistence for scattering herds of cattle, the same territory, though lessened in area by the inroads of the settlers' fences, is capable of sustaining many times the value—vast as it used to be—of livestock in better shape by reason of the thousands of tons of alfalfa, timothy and blue joint hay raised on the irrigated farms thus made possible, cities and towns have grown up, creating a demand for every product possible to the farmer, and the farmer has prospered and is prospering in an endeavor to keep pace with the demand.

There are, within a radius of a hundred miles from Billings, a million acres of virgin soil, easy of cultivation and conveniently accessible, where the same soil rich in plant food lies dormant, where the same sun shines with equal warmth, where the same water now flows idly on



THIRTY THOUSAND LAMBS ON A HESPER FARM BEING FITTED FOR MARKET ON ALFALFA.



its way, waiting only the human agency which shall effect a combination of these elements and add to the agricultural development of Montana, until its farms and grazing grounds, its cattle and horses, its sheep and hogs, its hay and grain, its fruits and vegetables, shall represent the substantial returns from an industry rivaling the combined wealth of all her other industries.



SIX-YEAR-OLD APPLE ORCHARD ON FARM OF  
W. O. PARKER, MONTANA.



"UNCLE SAM'S INVITATION TO THE  
LEWIS AND CLARK CENTENNIAL"

The above is the "up-to-date" title of the first 1905 Fair song that has been brought to our notice. If this is taken up by the musical people of the Western Coast, it will certainly prove an attractive advertisement for the Fair. A copy of this catchy little song will be a pertinent reminder to send to your Eastern friends.

## COME TO KENNEWICK

### The California of the Northwest

All Fruits ripen from 15 to 20 days earlier  
than in any other section of the Northwest

First crop of Strawberries yielded \$400 to the acre last year. Apricot trees yielded \$22.50 per tree. A good living in a delightful climate on 2½ acres. I have some most attractive places for sale in 2½, 5, 10, 20 and 40 acre tracts on easy terms. Write for descriptive list.

H. C. MITCHAM, Kennewick, Wash.

## PROLIFIC OREGON FIG TREE

A fig tree growing in the yard south of Mrs. E. F. Lucas' house is a practical demonstration of the wonderful resources of the blue ribbon county. This tree is six years old, is about eight feet high and has produced two crops each year for the past three years. No care or cultivation has ever been given it, but it is a strong, thrifty tree. The first crop has just ripened and Mrs. Lucas has put up a large jar of the fruit which she will send to Mrs. Wolfe to put with the Polk County exhibit at the 1905 Centennial.—Independence (Or.) Enterprise.



## FESTIVAL OF MUSIC IN JUNE

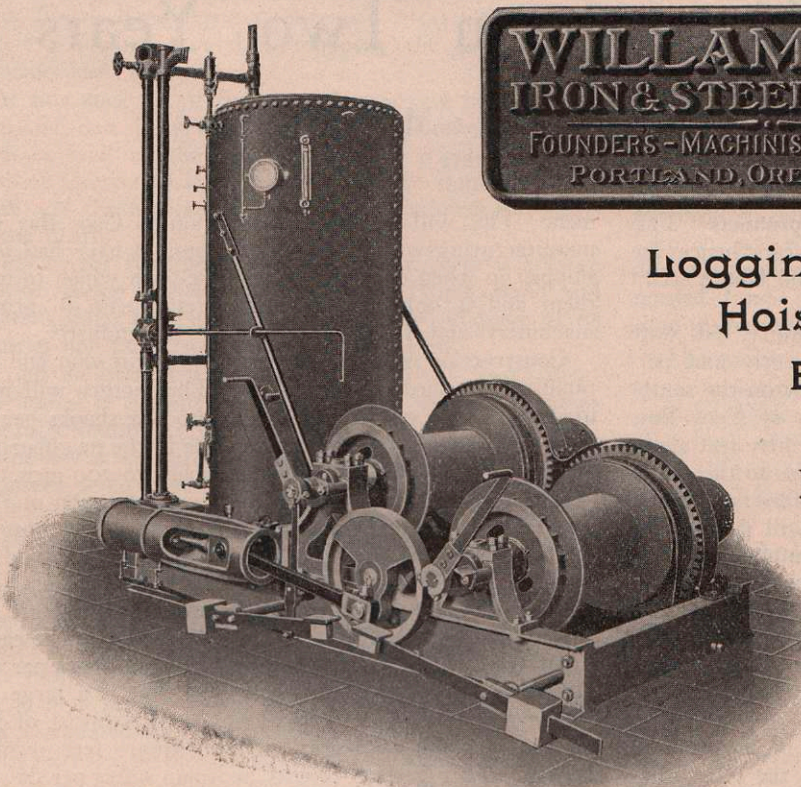
During 1905, for the first time in its history, the Coast country is to have an opportunity to familiarize itself with the work of the great musical organizations of the United States and the world. In spots, this region has already become acquainted with these great companies, but the Lewis and Clark Exposition, however, is to be an eye-opener in the way of musical instruction and familiarization west of the mountains, and no one feature of the great Fair is more notable than the line of musical attractions engaged. These embrace the most famous men and companies in their line; organists of international reputation, singers of American and continental note, bands of world-wide reputation and fame. In every detail, the musical program of the Fair will be wholly unusual, notable and worthy.



FREDERICK NEIL INNES  
CONDUCTOR  
OF INNES BAND

The exploitation of music will begin with the opening day. This will be the first exposition in history to open on time, full, complete, with every building done and every exhibit in place. This is assured by its status now. Such being the case, and assurances of it being possible early, it enabled the management to start this exploitation of music at the very beginning. At most expositions, great bands and orchestras object to an opening, because of the chaos then in view, but conditions are to be different here. But the management had its own ideas of what it wanted, and not till contracts were signed did it announce that the start of the Exposition music would be made by Frederick Neil Innes, and his famous concert band, in a great series of musical festivals. So important was this engagement considered that it was not concluded till Mr. Innes had personally visited Portland, to assure himself that everything was favorable to its undertaking, and to convince President H. W. Goode and the Exposition Board that his plans for festival months were the right thing. The Innes band, with its 60 players, and a great corps of singers, the most famous that can be secured, including artists of the rank of Nordica, Emma Partridge, Melba and Adams, will be here. The Innes season will begin with the inaugural ceremonies, in which he has a leading part, and will last all during June. As his is the most costly band in existence today, naturally





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the management must have great faith in his drawing powers to induce him to cancel his summer festival dates in cities in the Missouri valley that he might come here at the opening. The import of this engagement is seen when the program of festivals, with great choruses, military and artillery auxiliaries, etc., are noted.

The Innes band is like no other. It is not a military band. It is a result of years of study of instrumentalization by Mr. Innes, and its peculiar construction enables it to invade the field of the orchestra, while at the same time retaining the mobility of the band. In other words, it is at home playing symphonies and other works usually considered quite without the range of anything but an orchestra organized for that purpose, but at the same time, it can equally well dash off a military march, play

rag time or do a two-step with equal aplomb. All this has been brought about by years of hard work on the part of Mr. Innes and by faithful co-operation on the part of his men, some of whom have played with him for 20 years. A preponderance of woodwind instruments, a skillful handling of the saxophones, a battery of double basses, harp, and other strings and some other features of the same sort, are notable achievements of the Innes band alone. Thus, while invading the fields of both orchestra and ordinary bands, Innes has at the same time created one of his own, and he alone can occupy it.

It is this organization which Portland and the Coast country will hear first in the Exposition series of musical events. It is a fitting choice, and should prove the most artistic and unique engagement of all the Exposition.

## STRAWBERRY LANDS

**under the Northern Pacific Irrigation Canal**

can yet be had at exceedingly low prices. Land that will produce from \$400 to \$700 per acre in strawberries can be bought at the same prices as land in other localities where only one quarter of this amount can be raised on the acre.

**APRIL STRAWBERRIES BRING 50c a BOX**  
and cost 3c to raise them

**How Many Kennewick Berries to fill a Box?**  
From 18 to 24

There is no occupation in which a man of moderate means can so quickly become independent as raising Strawberries in the Kennewick Valley. Write for our beautiful booklet showing photographs of this famous country.

**KENNEWICK LAND CO., Kennewick, Yakima County, Washington**



# Marvelous Growth in Two Years

A Town that Promises to Become a Metropolis  
Within a Very Few Years

Where is North Bend and what are its products? This may be the inquiry now, but in a few years hence the question will be, what isn't North Bend and where aren't its products?

However, in pursuance of the present inquiry, will state that this prosperous little city is conveniently and permanently located on a beautiful promontory on the southern shore of and overlooking the waters of Coos Bay. The town lies on a sort of table-land, some fifty feet above tide water, and directly where the bay bends to the south, thus giving to this infantile city a deep-water frontage of nearly two miles. A frontage which we will view in the no distant future lined with factories employing thousands of men and whose products will be marketed all over the world.

Do not imagine that North Bend, on account of its scant two years of life and business, is a "boom town." It has not been built on the frail foundation that many a Western city has before it, but is rather an outgrowth from natural resources and great wealth of a region of which is the logical center. If you doubt the substantiality of this statement you need but glance at the hundreds of substantial residences and business houses, the large factories and public buildings, the well graded streets and broad walks and in fact the general air of solidity to the whole town rarely noticeable in a city ten times its age. And if you need to be still further convinced, stroll down its streets, meet its people and talk to them about their little city and note the pride with which they speak of it, refer to its growth, prosperity and future prospects.

One of the principal industries is lumbering. Although it is yet in its infancy, the Simpson Lumber Company owns and operates two large sawmills besides being interested in several other projects. One of the mills has a capacity of 65,000 feet daily, and the other 100,000 feet, and employ about 150 men exclusive of those working in the woods, cruising, estimating, etc., and those employed in the logging camps. These men are paid from \$2 to \$5 per day.

In the past several years the company's output has been approximately 35,000,000 feet annually, consisting principally of pine, spruce, white cedar and fir, which finds a ready market in the countries of Europe and in China, Japan, Africa, Australia and the Philippines.

Large shipments of the famous white cedar, which does not grow outside of Coos and two adjacent counties, are made to the eastern part of the United States every year.

The shipyards owned and operated by the Simpson Lumber Company are the only ones on the coast of Oregon for the building of wooden deep-sea vessels, several of which make this port at the present time. A large three-masted schooner is now on the ways and rapidly nearing completion, and as soon as it is launched the keel for a large four-masted schooner will be laid. The yard employs between forty and fifty skilled workmen, earning from \$2.50 to \$5 per day.

The Simpson Lumber Company will build a shingle mill immediately, which will have a capacity of 150,000 per day and afford employment to at least twenty-five

men. This will be quite an addition to Coos Bay in a manufacturing way as heretofore shingles have had to be shipped in when everything was here with which to make them and it only needed a little enterprise to provide machinery and facilities to handle the industry.

Construction on a box factory is to begin soon and will rapidly be pushed to completion. The factory will manufacture 8,000,000 feet of spruce into box shooks per annum. The cost of the factory will be in the neighborhood of \$50,000, and will afford employment to 200 men.

The sash and door factory has a capitalization of \$50,000 and is provided with all of the latest and most improved machinery for the manufacture of all kinds of mouldings, windows, doors, etc., and does a general contracting business. Between thirty and forty men are employed here, all of whom receive good wages. The capacity of this factory is 500 doors and 200 windows per day.

Nearing completion on the water-front is a large furniture and veneering factory, which will consist of four buildings covering an area of 4000 square feet or more. It will have a capacity of fifty bedroom suites per day and will in addition manufacture fruit and berry boxes. Myrtle, white cedar and spruce will be used for veneering, all of these woods being products of Coos County.

The woolen mills, which have been in operation for about a year, are owned and operated by the North Bend Woolen Mills Co., with a capital stock of \$200,000, are located on deep water and have their own wharves, the same as the other factories. This mill is one of the largest on the coast, having twenty-three looms, seven spinning machines and six sets of carders in constant operation, and affording employment to seventy-five or more people. They at present turn out 1500 yards of the finest quality of woolen cloth a day, but as the demand for their goods has greatly increased, the company is contemplating the installation of twelve more looms.

The iron foundry and machine shops employ about twenty skilled mechanics, molders, pattern-makers and machinists, and does all sorts of brass and iron founding. At these shops are manufactured all kinds and descriptions of marine and stationary engines, etc.

The milk condensing factory has certainly proved its ability in manufacturing a fine quality of condensed milk known as the "Sunrise" brand. The country tributary to North Bend is an exceedingly rich dairy country, and the building of this factory has tended to create a greater demand for milk, and hence a much better price.

The foregoing is a list of the factories which are in actual operation or which soon will be. But before the last one is completed there will be active operations commenced on others, one of the most hopeful looking ones at present being a pulp and paper mill, which will afford employment to 250 people and add over \$10,000 to the monthly pay-roll of North Bend.

Another assured industry for North Bend is a fish cannery which is to be built immediately. The main building will be 134x70 feet, three stories high and employ from fifty to one hundred people. This will add in the neighborhood of \$50,000 a year to the pay-roll of the city.



Exclusive of the docks of the different factories and mills, North Bend has a public dock 1100 feet long, on which is located several warehouses, the largest being 100x200 feet.

At this dock all of the steamships plying between this port and San Francisco, Eureka, Portland and Astoria land, as well as the smaller steamers which make the ports of Crescent City, Port Orford and Bandon on the south and the Siuslaw, Umpqua and Yaquina Bay ports on the north.

Besides the steamship lines to the bay there is a large fleet of sailing vessels plying between North Bend and different ports of the world carrying the products of its factories and mills to the most distant parts.

From the present fine commercial trade of North Bend it is bound to become a very important shipping point as well as a manufacturing center.

The city is well protected from fire, having an excellent volunteer department and the very best of apparatus.

The sanitary conditions are very carefully looked after and the general appearance of the city and the health of the people are all that could be wished.

Among the buildings that have been lately completed, soon to be completed and contemplated that are worthy of note are the new school building, hospital, store and office building, and a first-class hotel.

The new public school building, which has but lately been completed and cost \$10,000, covers a half block, and is situated in the residence district, on the hill. The rooms are large, well lighted and ventilated, and will afford accommodations for some time to come.

A public hospital which cost in the neighborhood of \$25,000, is also just completed. It is beautifully located on the side hill overlooking the bay, and with the proposed terracing of the grounds, will be a fine addition to the town.

A large three-story brick building, costing \$50,000, is to be built immediately. The building will be located on a prominent corner down in the business district and when completed the upper floors will be used for business offices and the lower floor divided into store rooms.

The Bank of Oregon, which opened its doors for business several months ago, has a capitalization of \$50,000. This bank is incorporated under the laws of Oregon and does a general banking business.

The stores here will be found to be first-class in every way. The buildings are new, the stock is clean, new and up-to-date and the treatment accorded one in entering them is highly flattering. There will not be found anywhere a more business-like and courteous set of merchants.

North Bend has two good hotels, nicely situated and convenient to the business district. Both hotels are well patronized and in many cases are taxed to their utmost in providing accommodations to their guests, despite the fact that the lodging houses receive a goodly patronage. The construction of a new hotel is contemplated immediately, and the site has already been secured. It is to be erected at a cost of between \$40,000 and \$50,000, and the furnishings, appointments, etc., are intended to be first-class, and the accommodations of the best.

The electric light system here is of the best, furnishing both incandescent and arc lights for the town. The plant does not find it necessary to utilize all of its power under the present conditions, as it is built to meet future demands of the city's growth.

The telephone service in North Bend is very good. The Sunset Telephone and Telegraph Company own and

operate the system, and the patrons are accorded the best of treatment. Connections are made with the other towns on the bay and with many of the numerous farms up the river free of charge.

The Presbyterian Church has a very neat edifice in which to hold its services and is conveniently located just off of one of the main streets. Members of the United Brethren are building a church of their own, and hope to have it completed soon. The Methodist Episcopal Church, not to be outdone, have already secured a site and are conducting a very active campaign to secure the needed funds for building, most of which has already been subscribed.

The social and fraternal life of North Bend has been by no means neglected in the rush of business. The Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Woodmen of America, Ancient Order of United Workmen, Degree of Honor and the Order of Washington all have local lodges here, and the prospects are encouraging for several more. Several of the lodges at the present time send forth the goat and tap the gavel in their own halls.

The social life and relations of the town will be found very good and much better than the average social scale in a Western town.

The people find amusement in the local theater, which is a very good one, although of course not to be compared with the average theater of the larger Western city.

Another source of amusement is the beautiful city park which covers an area of over fifty acres. This place is quite popular in the afternoons, and being especially so when the band concerts are held in the big pavilion. For the more sporty element is furnished the amusement at the large athletic field and ball park, where exciting contests are pulled off to the interested spectators in the grand-stand.

North Bend is located on the best land-locked harbor between Puget Sound and the Golden Gate, and with its diversity of enterprises; its inducements for manufactures, in the way of cheap fuel and transportation; its location as a center for the rich dairy and grazing lands, and the billions of feet of standing timber tributary to it, is destined to become the metropolis of Southern Oregon. So here you will find a most cordial welcome from its hospitable people and excellent opportunities for investment.

## 5,000 acres irrigated land



for sale near Prosser, Wash., under the new extension of the Sunnyside Canal in the famous Yakima valley in tracts and on terms to suit buyer.

### C. G. BAKER

REAL ESTATE & IMMIGRATION AGENT

Representing also large tracts of best wheat lands, both raw and improved, to be found in the state, ranging in price from \$5.00 to \$15.00 per acre.

PROSSER, WASH.

Write for descriptive circular





## Farm Scientifically

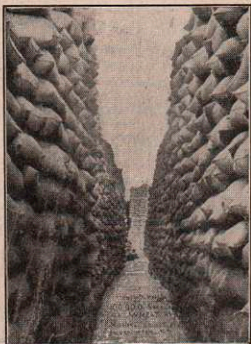
And buy a 5, 10, 20 or 40 acre irrigated farm in the famous Yakima Valley at Prosser, Wash., where you can make from 50% to 100% annually upon investment by raising fruit, hops, vegetables and alfalfa.

**Terms, one-fifth Cash  
Balance annual payments**

WHEAT LANDS in the Yakima Wheat belt near Prosser at from \$7 to \$20 an acre. Homestead Relinquishments for sale at from \$200 to \$700 cash.

ADDRESS

**L. D. LAPE, PROSSER, WASH.**



Choice Improved Farms in

## Palouse and Big Bend Country

If you are interested in Farm Lands, or are thinking of making investments in Spokane Realty, be sure and see us. We have some rare bargains in city realty and are headquarters for Farms. For further information, address

**Dore-Mitchell Real Estate Company**

102 - 103 ISON BLOCK SPOKANE, WASH.

## HOMESTEADS

in Wheat Lands are nearly all gone. But you can buy homestead relinquishments, with some improvements for **\$300 to \$1200**. You then file on the land, have no taxes to pay for 5 to 7 years, and by residing on same acquire title to 160 acres of good wheat land.

**WHERE CAN YOU DO BETTER?**

I live upon my homestead in the heart of this region.  
Write me for full information.

**J. B. EARLY, MABTON, WASH.**



## DAY IMUS

**Pioneer Real Estate Man  
LIND, WASHINGTON**

My Customers are distributed throughout nearly every state in the union, and in every instance my clients have made large profits upon their investments in **Wheat Lands near Lind, Wash.**

There are still splendid opportunities here for the speculator or for the practical farmer who would seek a home in the great state of Washington. For fuller information write to the above address.

**HAY**

**HOPS**

# COME TO Yakima

and by so doing you will cross the threshold that will lead you through the door to *Prosperity*

## Intensified Farming on Irrigated Lands

Markets unequalled, as we furnish the Sound, Alaska and the Islands of the Sea, also the Mining Country to the East, consequently prices are always good. We are prepared to guarantee all we say, and solicit your correspondence.

**YAKIMA COMMERCIAL CO.  
North Yakima, Wash.**

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**FRUIT**

## W. R. GRIFFITH

**Contractor and  
Builder**

Phone East 524



Now constructing  
the  
Manufacturers'  
Building  
at the  
Lewis and Clark  
Exposition

**All Kinds of Carpenter Work Promptly Attended to  
Estimates Cheerfully Given**

RESIDENCE


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Corner Twenty-Second  
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# EUGENE

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 G      *Oregon*      G  
 E  
 N  
 E



METROPOLIS OF THE UPPER  
 WILLAMETTE VALLEY

Situated at the head of the far-famed Willamette Valley, 123 miles south of Portland, directly on the main line of the S. P. Railroad, and surrounded by the very best agricultural land in Oregon, is the garden spot of the most beautiful section of the state. Eugene also taps one of the finest bodies of timber in the Northwest as well as the rich Blue River and Bohemia mining districts.

Another of her natural advantages is a magnificent water power, capable of operating all kinds of manufacturing plants. The Foley and Belknap Hot Springs, famous as Health Resorts, are reached by way of Eugene.

Coupled with these natural advantages Eugene is a wide-awake progressive city of 7000 inhabitants, and is the educational center of the state, being the site of the State University. Lewis and Clark Fair visitors will find it well worth their time to pay this portion of Oregon a visit.

**COME AND SEE US  
 WE INVITE IMMIGRATION  
 CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED**

**FOR INFORMATION ADDRESS**

Secretary of the Eugene Commercial Club  
 or Secretary of Eugene Real Estate Exchange

**Eugene, Ore.**



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**PLUMBING  
HEATING**



Contractors for  
Waterworks & Sewer Systems

431 Washington St.  
Portland, Oregon

**ADA**

*The Veiled Prophetess  
or Medium*



**Palmistry a Specialty**



*The Best in the West*

350½ Washington Street

**Roseburg Brewing & Ice Co.**

Brewers and Bottlers of

**PURE BEER**

Manufacturers of ICE

Roseburg, Oregon



C. W. CRABILL

**Connell, Washington**

At present on the very frontier of Wheat agriculture in Washington, offers the best opportunity to the Farm Home-seeker to be found in the state. There are 25,000 acres tributary to Connell that will come under the Government Palouse Ditch, work upon which begins this year.

200,000 acres wheat land is tributary to here. I can sell you improved wheat farms that produced from 20 to 35 bu. per acre last year at from \$12 to \$20 per acre. Raw wheat lands from \$4 to \$10.50 per acre. These lands will double in value during next three years.

For further information write to

**C. W. CRABILL**

PIONEER REAL ESTATE MAN  
Connell, Wash.



We are Now Prepared to Furnish

# Water **POWER** Electric

IN ANY QUANTITY

We would suggest to those contemplating embarking in the manufacturing business to call on us before placing their orders for machinery. We feel satisfied it will mean a large saving, not only in the way of first cost of installation of the plant, but in small cost of operation, small amount of space required and great convenience.

## Portland General Electric Co.

HICKS-CHATTEN ENGRAVING CO.



245½ Morrison St.  
PORTLAND, OREGON.



*PhotoProcess*  
*Engraving...*

*For All*  
*Printing*  
*Purposes.*

*Your First Order will*  
*Demonstrate, and Your future*  
*orders will Prove that we are*  
*the Leaders in the manufacture*  
*of Printing Plates.*



## Sunnyside <sup>AND</sup> White Bluffs Irrigated Lands

- 350 50 Business Lots 25 x 100 feet in town of White Bluffs at \$35.00 and \$40.00 each. One half cash. Balance \$5.00 per month.
- 351 100 Residence Lots, 50 x 140 feet in town of White Bluffs at \$10.00 and 12.50 each.
- 340 14,960 acres of Fine Wheat Land at \$3.50 per acre. This is the finest big tract of wheat land in the state, and can be bought on easy terms. A good tract to colonize.
- 348 16 Sections Deeded Land at \$5.00 per acre. 500 acres in Wheat. Abundance of water. 24 miles of 3-wire fence. Two thirds of this tract is good wheat land, only 10 miles from Railroad. Also lease on 12 sections of state land. This is a bargain
- 349 160 acres, Good House, 40 acres in Hops, 2 Hop Kilns, 1 Dry House, 50 acres Alfalfa. 10 acres potato or garden ground, 60 acres sage brush, small family orchard. This is a bargain for \$18,000. Only 5 miles from North Yakima.
- 352 10 acres Fine Fruit Land, three and one-half miles from North Yakima for \$1600. One-half cash. 1-2-3 years on balance.

*We have some of the Finest Fruit, Hop, and Alfalfa*  
*Lands in the Yakima Valley, also Stock*  
*and Wheat Ranches For Sale.*  
*For Further Information*  
*write to*

**F. H. McCOY**

Room 10 Yakima National Bank Building  
NORTH YAKIMA, WASH.



# Oakland

DOUGLAS COUNTY, ORE.

IT IS with pleasure that we present a short description of Oakland, Douglas County, Oregon, and the advantages, resources and opportunities to those who contemplate visiting the Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition, with the view of making their home in the great Northwest. Oakland is the second largest city in Douglas County, located on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad, 180 miles south of Portland. It is the most substantially built and cleanest kept town of its size on the coast. The country surrounding Oakland is the most healthful and productive in the state. All kinds of live stock, poultry, grain, fruits, hops, and, in fact, every kind of produce that grows in the temperate zone is raised here in abundance. Besides being rich in all these products, Douglas County contains 35,000,000 feet of standing timber, the largest amount of timber contained in any county in the state.

The country tributary to Oakland is rolling, giving it perfect drainage, as well as an abundant supply of pure water. The hills are used very profitably for fruit raising and grazing purposes. The land along the streams—of which there are many—is a rich, sandy loam, on which is grown all kinds of grains, fruits, hops, alfalfa, etc. Usually three crops of clover and alfalfa are grown in one season without irrigation. Crop failures are unknown in this locality.

Oakland is well supplied with schools, churches and social and fraternal associations, as well as all kinds of business institutions, which are in a flourishing condition. The city has an electric light plant, and contemplates installing a telephone exchange for the town, which will have direct connection with adjacent farms.

Within the past year the Commercial Bank of Oakland was organized and incorporated under the laws of Oregon, with a capital stock of \$15,000. The founders are composed of the wealthiest people in Oakland, and to them is due the credit for the prosperous condition of the town and surrounding community. The financial statement of the bank made at the close of the year 1904 speaks well for the management.

For further information regarding Oakland and Douglas County, address

**THE COMMERCIAL BANK**  
or

The Oakland Development League,  
Oakland, Oregon.

## The Great Wheat Fields OF EASTERN WASHINGTON

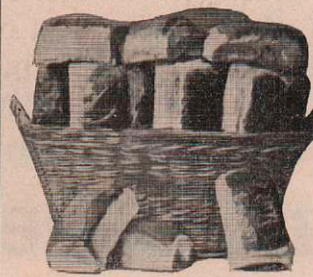
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From the Wheat Belt

## FROM THE WHEAT BELT

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of the Great  
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## The Home

of  
University of Idaho  
and  
State Agricultural College

## Metropolis

of  
Northern Idaho

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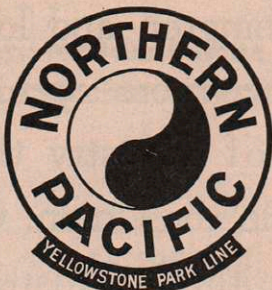
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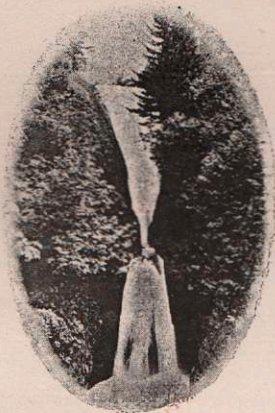
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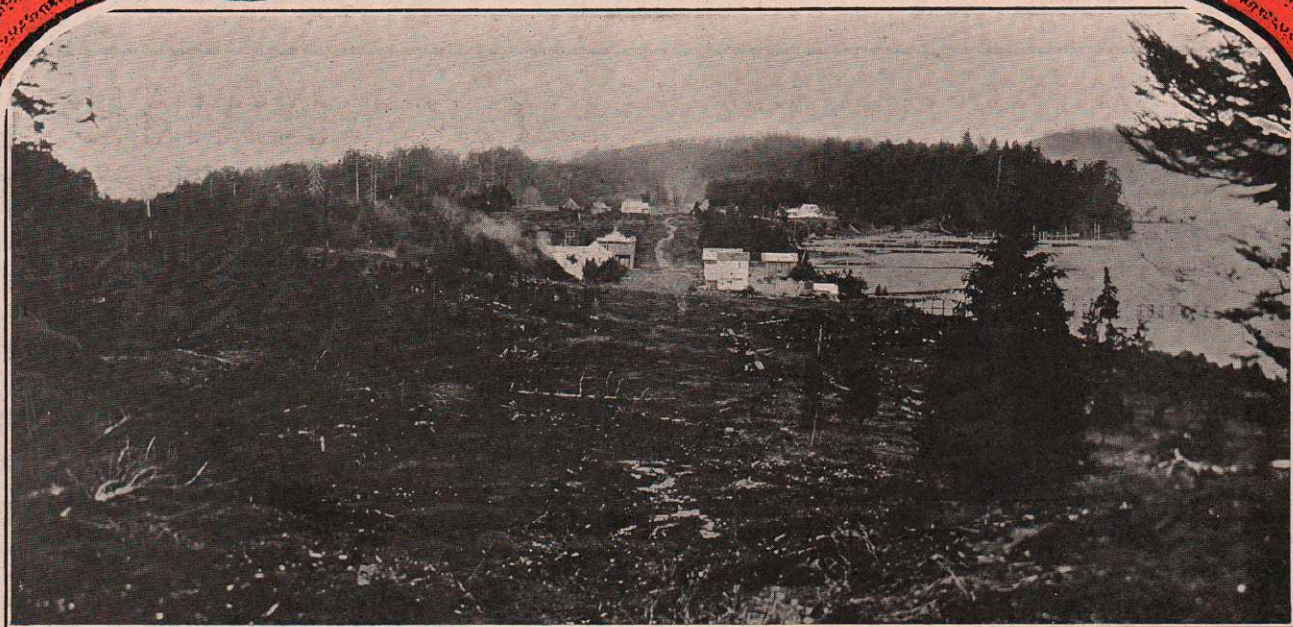
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