

Lewis ^{AND} Clark Journal



SEPTEMBER 1905

1805, PORTLAND, OREGON. 1905



THE LEWIS & CLARK CENTENNIAL
PORTLAND - OREGON - 1905

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LEWIS AND CLARK JOURNAL

Volume Four

PORTLAND, OREGON, SEPTEMBER, 1905

Number Three

Honorable David R. Francis At Our Exposition

The visit of the Hon. David R. Francis, President of the St. Louis World's Fair, to the Lewis and Clark Exposition was the signal for a series of brilliant social functions. A magnificent fete was given in Centennial Park in honor of the distinguished guest by President and Mrs. Goode. Governor Francis was the recipient of a most enthusiastic greeting from Portland, the exposition administration and the public at the Auditorium. The Missouri Society united in extending a welcome that will long be remembered by all present. As is well known, Mr. Francis was a warm friend of the Western World's Fair, and rendered its promoters every assistance possible. Governor Francis' liberality and kindness in providing the Exposition with many valuable pieces of decorative statuary are still cherished by Portlanders and this acknowledgment was made in a very fitting and graceful manner by President Goode.

Of the Fair Mr. Francis said:

"The Lewis and Clark Exposition has come up fully to my expectations. The site of the Exposition was selected with rare good taste, and advantage has been taken of all

the natural surroundings. I came to Portland thinking that two days would suffice to enable me to see all the exhibits, but have spent four days at the Exposition and my regret is that plans previously made will not admit of our party remaining longer.

"The exhibit of the general government is equal to any ever given, and is instructive as well as interesting to all who visit it.

"The building devoted to Machinery, Electricity and Transportation contains exhibits which equal, if they do not surpass, any ever presented at previous Expositions.

"As I have said on a former occasion, the art collection is highly credible to those who assembled it, as it not only contains many rare paintings, but they are arranged in such a manner as to give the careful visitor a view and a knowledge of the progress and development of the different schools of painting, such as he could obtain in no other way.

"In fact taken altogether, I cannot see how the means at the disposal of the management could have been more judiciously used, or applied to better effect than has been



No more beautiful sight greets the eye than the Illuminated Government Building against the inky sky.

done by President Goode and his corps of able assistants.

"The social functions in connection with this Exposition, some of which has been my good fortune to attend, far surpassed what anyone could have anticipated in a society comparatively new, and are the equal of like efforts made in connection with any Exposition I have ever attended.

"I regret that the time at my disposal did not permit me to visit all of the state pavilions; a cursory inspection of the exhibits in the California Building showed that the people of that commonwealth avail themselves of every opportunity to exhibit to the world the varied and boundless resources of their state.

"I felicitate the people of Oregon and the Pacific Coast on the Lewis and Clark Exposition, the continued success of which is sincerely wished for by the people of the Trans-Mississippi Territory and in fact by all the people of the United States."

successful, from practically every viewpoint, that has been held in the United States.

Visitors from all over the country have been in attendance. The celebrations of state days have been largely attended. The exposition management has not made claim to having a fair of such magnitude as that at St. Louis, but has laid stress upon the beauty of the site and its surroundings, the compactness and picturesqueness of the buildings and grounds, and the great variety and value of the displays made by the several states and foreign countries, and particularly by the Pacific coast states and the general government. As a consequence, visitors are not deceived. The enticing beauty of the Exposition enlists the enthusiasm of all. It is big enough to satisfy anybody, and as a matter of fact its lack of enormous magnitude is a distinct advantage; persons who saw the St. Louis Exposition invariably comparing the two in this respect to the benefit of the Portland fair.



Governor Francis and Party at the Missouri Building. President Goode on the left of Mr. Francis.

ATTENDANCE INSURES GREAT SUCCESS

The admissions at the Lewis and Clark Exposition passed the million mark August 3d and are rapidly climbing toward the second million, the second half being reached September 1st. The aggregate for the months of June and July exceeded by more than 50 per cent the attendance at the Trans-Mississippi Exposition in Omaha, eight years ago, during its first two months, and this in spite of the fact that within 500 miles of Omaha there were 14,000,000 inhabitants, while Portland has about 1,800,000 in its 500-mile radius. In some respects the tide of attendance is phenomenal.

This unexpectedly large attendance during the first months of the fair is gratifying to the management, and the people of Portland and of the Pacific Northwest in general are properly proud of the success of their exposition. From now on it is to be expected that the attendance will increase from week to week, and the opinion of old exposition men is that the last six weeks, ending October 15, will show the banner attendance of the entire period. Predictions of total attendance of 2,500,000 and more are freely made. It is conceded by all who have studied exposition history that the present enterprise will be the most

HAWAIIAN MUSIC MAKES HIT

Unquestionably the biggest musical hit of the season was made by the Royal Hawaiian Band, from Honolulu. This organization played a three week's engagement at the Exposition. All the musicians are native Kanakas, the director being a German, Herr H. Berger, who was imported to Hawaii by the royal ruler of those islands shortly before the revolution.

Berger has built up a band that is an orchestra, mandoline club, glee club, minstrel show, brass band and several other things in one. Mme. Nanae Alapai, the native soprano, is a charming vocalist, and the players themselves are able to drop into song at will. They sing in their own tongue and in English, and what may be called their Hawaiian coon songs never fail to call for an encore. Famous bands, such as Innes's, Liberati's, and Dierke's, have played engagements here during the season, but the Royal Hawaiians have captured the popular fancy as no other band has done. When the Hawaiians begin to play, the vicinity of the grand music pavilion fills up, not even "Standing Room Only" being left, except at the far outskirts, and thousands stand in the sunshine listening to the quaint and pleasing melodies of these happy-go-lucky, carefree people from the isles of endless summer.

Interesting Rice Display From State of Louisiana

A Permanent Market Established in the Orient for this Valuable Southern Product

Col. Henry E. Dosch, director of exhibits, tells of an interesting incident which illustrates a well-known characteristic of the Japanese, their ability to grasp at opportunities. The story has bearing upon the rice exhibit which is made by the State of Louisiana at the Western World's Fair.

Col Dosch, a representative Oregon business man, was commissioner at the Fifth Semi-Annual International Exhibition, held at Ozaka, Japan, in 1903, and was given charge of foreign exhibits at that exposition. In the course of a conversation with Baron Yasuhiro, minister of commerce, the baron told Col. Dosch of the difficulty Japan had in securing sufficient rice to feed the people. The Japanese raise a very superior quality of the cereal, which is mostly sold abroad, and with the money they thus obtain they buy a cheap rice from Cochin China.

"I asked the baron why the Japanese did not buy their rice in Louisiana," says the colonel: "and then I told him in that state a superior quality of rice, which could be bought at a reasonable price, was raised. The baron seemed interested, but made no comment."

"When I was in New Orleans a year ago last spring, I encountered three Japanese gentlemen, who looked familiar to me, and soon found out that one of them was a

wheat. When the rice stalks are seven or eight inches high, the water is turned into the field, and the flooding continues for a period of from 70 to 90 days.

When the crop is to be harvested, the water is drained from the land, and the harvester is put to work when the ground has dried sufficiently. A rice thresher removes the kernels, operating in the same manner as a wheat thresher. The crop runs sometimes as high as thirty barrels to the acre, a barrel of rough rice weighing 162 pounds, equivalent to nearly four bushels, but ten or twelve barrels to the acre is a fair average. The price varies from \$2 to \$5 a barrel. The average price is \$3.

The rice exhibit which Louisiana has made at the Lewis and Clark Fair, the result, by the way of Col. Dosch's good service to the state in recommending the rice to the attention of the Japanese, is comprehensive and interesting. Rice is shown in all stages. The rough rice, as it comes from the thresher, is similar in appearance to barley. The hulls are removed by means of stone rollers, leaving the clean, white kernels with which every one is familiar. Brewer's rice, the kernels of which are small or broken, also are shown in the Louisiana Exhibit. There is exhibited in addition Quaker puffed rice, which is



clerk in Baron Yasuhiro's office in Tokio. He told me that he and his companions had been sent to Louisiana to buy rice and that they had just purchased three carloads for shipment to Japan. It merely shows how quick the Japanese are to grasp an opportunity."

Rice-growing in Louisiana is an industry which has developed wonderfully in recent years, and which is believed to have an almost unlimited future.

As is commonly known, water in great quantities is essential to the successful cultivation of rice. It is the use of modern methods, whereby artificial flooding of the rice fields is made economically practicable, that has caused the recent great increase in rice culture, and which assures still greater results. About 1300 gallons of water per acre a day is required, and this is obtained by irrigation, either by tapping a stream, or securing the water from artesian wells. A clay subsoil to hold the water is a prerequisite of success. Preliminary to planting, the ground is plowed to a depth of two and one-half to three inches, and the seed is then drilled in as in the case of

used as a confection, flaked rice for breakfast foods use, rice flour, and various brans and other stock foods.

The statement is made by the commissioner in charge of the exhibit that in the South rice is becoming more and more popular as an article for every day diet. Most families eat rice at least once a day, as people in the North eat Irish potatoes, and some have it served at every meal. Rice is known to be nutritious to a surpassing degree, and as it is palatable and economical as well, it is an excellent food.

Rice flour also is used to some extent, and has the same advantages over other flour that whole rice possesses. While people generally have not become accustomed to the taste of rice bread, there is no reason to think that they will not, in time, grow very fond of it. Recent experiments have demonstrated that a flour made by using equal parts of rice and wheat is not only nutritious, but when used in place of wheat flour it makes bread and pastry that is equally palatable. Moreover, it is considerably cheaper.

Diversity of Entertaining and Interesting Displays

Thousands Express Surprise at the Quality of the Working Exhibits in the Various Buildings

Visitors at the Lewis and Clark Exposition from east of the Rocky Mountains, who have aggregated since the opening of the Fair more than 50,000, express surprise at the extensive showing made by manufacturers in the Palace of Manufactures, Liberal Arts and Varied Industries and the Machinery, Electricity and Transportation Building. Hardly a firm whose name is popularly known has failed to participate in the Exposition, and a majority of the exhibits are well conceived and of general interest.

The Palace of Manufactures, Liberal Arts and Varied Industries, which almost equals in size the Agricultural Building, the largest structure on the main grounds, was constructed as a supplementary structure after it became evident that the space originally intended for exhibitors was entirely inadequate. It is a great, flat-roofed structure, built on practical lines, but not without architectural merit; and every available foot of space of the 90,000 square feet in the building is occupied.

The displays are for the most part striking and original in conception, and they interest every one, but especially the people of the Northwest, the vast majority of

contend with them for popular favor. In the electrical showing there is a great array of dynamos, with printing presses and sewing machines operating by electrical power. The method of operating a modern telephone exchange is illustrated effectively by a small exchange board where "Hello" girls sit perched on high stools answering calls.

The largest water pipe ever cast, which weighs 23,620 pounds, is exhibited near the display of locomotives. A leather belt running in water is designed to prove that the belting will not come unglued. There is a four-roller quartz mill in operation, and various mining machinery is exhibited. One company shows in miniature the manner of hydraulic mining, and there are various gasoline engines with pumps operated by them. A large space is devoted to threshing machines, which are running as vigorously as if a heavy harvest demanded their attention. In an annex to the building all manner of farm machinery is displayed, and its merits are explained by attendants.

A big traveling crane, which was used for installing the heavy machinery and other cumbersome displays, is



A portion of the Parade of Exhibitors on M. E. T. Day.

whom, because of the prohibitive distance of previous fairs, are gaining their first exposition experience in attending the Western World's Fair. These people are particularly delighted with the various displays. They watch with great interest the operation of manufacturing hats which is going on in one booth, and the knife-making which holds the interest of a crowd gathered near by.

It would be futile to attempt to enumerate all the interesting things to be seen. A rope company has a house built of binding twine, with a hemp roof, a matting of rope, and railings of heavy cable. Another company has an immense coil of steel cable or wire rope, which revolves constantly, and an interesting display of many kinds of wires and cables. A meat company shows, by means of a small model of its plant, how beef is dressed and the various products turned out. One feels that if the real factory is as clean as the model, the company is worthy of the large patronage which it enjoys. Furniture is displayed in great array, but especially interesting and admirable is that which is made of Oregon woods, of which there is a great variety suitable for high-grade goods.

As a striking feature of the transportation feature, there is on display the first locomotive used in Oregon, and by its side a modern mogul engine of immense proportions. Then there are a number of other locomotives, and some refrigerator cars. Buggies, carriages and wagons, adapted to every use, are exhibited, and automobiles

equipped with a car which looks like an inverted mushroom. One may travel the length of the building in this most reliable aerial car. The company which operates the crane has an extended interesting exhibit of logging engines and saws, including a saw which, operated by compressed air, is used for cutting logs into required lengths as they lie after having been felled in the forest.

A machine which has interested housewives is one whereby the dirt from a carpet is sucked out of it without removing the carpet from the floor. The practicability of the machine is demonstrated convincingly when the man in charge spreads flour on a strip of carpet, grinds it into the texture with his foot, and then makes the machine suck it up, leaving a clean path in its wake. In another part of the building, a workman turns out wooden cups and other articles which are for sale as souvenirs. The carving is done by means of a few simple tools, the block from which the cup is carved being revolved at great speed, so that the falling chips and sawdust litters the ground and fills the air in the vicinity.

President McKinley, in his last public address, characterized expositions as "time-keepers of progress." The displays in the Palace of Manufactures, Liberal Arts and Varied Industries and in the Machinery, Electricity and Transportation building at the Lewis and Clark Exposition are eloquent exponents of the truth of the popular saying that "the world moves."

ATTENDANCE AT THE FAIR

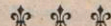
The attendance at the Lewis and Clark Exposition still continues to increase, and the month of September promises to break all records for previous admissions. The week ending August 30, with 136,935 admissions, is the next to the largest week of the entire Exposition. The week from June 29 to July 5, inclusive, is in the lead, with 141,415 admissions. This large number is due to the tremendous attendance on the Fourth of July. The week ending August 23 is the third on the list, the admissions being 135,436. No better evidence of the increasing attendance can be had than the fact that the attendance for the last two weeks has been the heaviest of any, excepting the week which includes July 4.

The following is the attendance by weeks:

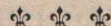
June 1 to June 7, inclusive.....	99,275
June 8 to June 14, inclusive.....	100,724
June 15 to June 21, inclusive.....	98,842
June 22 to June 28, inclusive.....	89,916
June 29 to July 5, inclusive.....	141,415
July 6 to July 12, inclusive.....	111,534
July 13 to July 19, inclusive.....	113,737
July 20 to July 26, inclusive.....	131,984
July 27 to August 2, inclusive.....	126,223
August 3 to August 9, inclusive.....	117,993
August 10 to August 16, inclusive.....	123,237
August 17 to August 23, inclusive.....	135,436
August 24 to August 30, inclusive.....	136,935
Total to August 30, inclusive.....	1,527,251
August 31	34,400
September 1	16,557
September 2	18,162
Total	1,596,370

HALF A MILLION VISIT ROOSEVELT CABIN

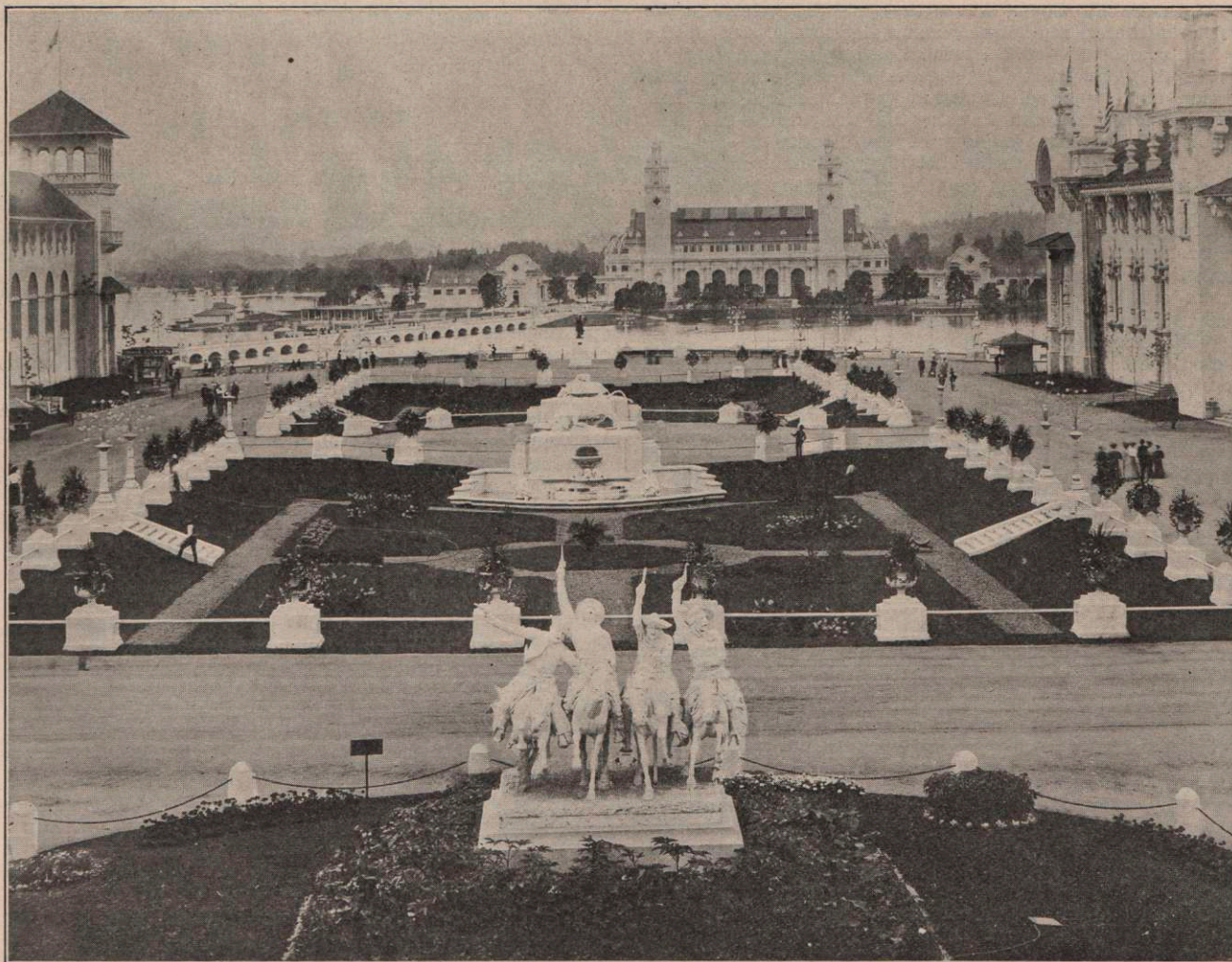
The cabin brought from the ranch which President Theodore Roosevelt owned in the eighties, and set up again at the Fair, is the striking feature of North Dakota's most interesting showing. A register is maintained within the cabin, where visitors may inscribe their names. Four books are now filled with names and the fifth will soon be covered with signatures, making a total of 75,000 visitors who have registered. The registered visitors constitute only a small proportion of the number who visit the cabin. The total is estimated at half a million. The cabin is built of logs, which are whitewashed on the inner side, and every available inch of space bears a scribbled signature. Visitors have written their names on the window sills and the door casing, and the little placards describing the several Roosevelt relics are black with signatures.



The livestock show in connection with the Exposition will open on the 19th, running ten days. This is to be the most notable horse and cattle show ever given in the great Northwest, entries having come in from far and near. Raisers of fine stock seem to be taking a deep interest in the coming event, and the competition for prizes will be keen.



Thousands of Elks and their wives enjoyed a big clambake at the Lewis and Clark Exposition on Elks' Day, August 16. The bake was prepared and served in the open air on the Government Peninsula, the Portland lodge of Elks being the hosts. The admissions to the Fair during the day were 23,819.



A View from the Colonnade, Showing the Sunken Gardens, with the Government Building and Bridge of Nations in the Distance.

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

PHONE MAIN 17

J. D. M. ABBOTT, Manager

Edited by D. CURTIS FREEMAN

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE \$2.00 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE
ADVERTISING RATES ON APPLICATION

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

The Lewis and Clark Journal 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. 4 Portland, Oregon, September, 1905 No. 3

THE GOVERNMENT FOREST EXHIBIT

Review by the United States Department of Agriculture on the Timber Situation of the Northwest

The exhibit of the Forest Service at the Lewis and Clark Exposition gives deserved prominence to the need and the value of forestry in the Northwest. It emphasizes the great benefits of the forests to the region, both on the Northern Pacific Coast, where they are the richest in the world in their stand of merchantable timber, and in the agricultural areas of Eastern Washington and Oregon, where they dominate the success of irrigation by their storing and supply of treasured water. Indeed, the intimate relation between forestry and irrigation—the most important economic problem of the Northwest—is most fully brought out in the association of the forest exhibit with that of Reclamation Service in the same building.

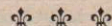
The picturesque Oregon State "Forestry Building," constructed of the giant red fir logs, is distinct from the Government Forestry Building, but it has attracted much attention and has also assisted greatly in impressing the public with the exceptional character of the Northwestern forest reserves.

The Government forest exhibit consists of very large transparencies and bromide photographs, models, charts, instruments, tools, machines, apparatus, and wood material, the whole forming a history of the forest movement in this country. The illustrations, which are designed to show the necessity of forestry, as well as its methods and its accomplishments, present the actual forest condition in every important region of the United States and the various ways of improving them. Good and bad forest conditions are contrasted; the success which has followed conservative forest work is thrown out in relief against the failure which follows careless, ignorant, or heedless effort; wasteful and conservative lumbering, forests ravaged by fire, and forests protected from fire, are displayed side by side; stripped and eroded mountain slopes are placed next well-protected ones, properly grazed areas next those overgrazed. So, through all the lines of work which the Forest Service is conducting, the right and the wrong ways of working are forcibly impressed upon the visitor.

The exhibit does not end, however, with disclosing the damage to forests in the past, or even with prescribing preventives for the future, but it also shows how the naturally treeless plains of the Middle West are capable, under correct methods of tree planting, of supporting forest growth, and how fire-swept and denuded mountain slopes of the East and West can be reclaimed to forest—something vitally important for conserving the stream flow for agriculture, manufacture, and commerce.

The practical and educational features of the exhibit—its main objects—are further carried out in the public tests which are being made of the strength of the struc-

tural timbers of the Western States. But little is now accurately known on this subject. These tests and all other experimental work will be explained to the public daily by the officials in charge. It is also planned to conduct a series of illustrated lectures on forestry by representatives of the Forest Service.



BRIDAL VEIL LUMBERING COMPANY

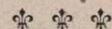
A well known and prosperous mill company is the Bridal Veil Lumbering Company, with yards, planing mill and offices at Bridal Veil, Oregon, on the beautiful Columbia River. However, the mill is located several miles back in the almost inaccessible fastnesses of the Cascade Mountains, the lumber being conveyed to the railroad station and town yard by means of a flume four miles long.

The company owns 6,000 acres of magnificent timber on Larch Mountain, and the quality of the lumber manufactured by this company is such as to command a ready sale and the top-notch prices.

The company operates its own logging camps and has constructed a marvelous little railroad from the camps far up in the mountain side, from where it twists in dizzy fashion by tortuous turns and winding ways eight miles to the mill below. Down this the logs are drawn by the engine without the use of cars, as the track is made of solid boards, which are greased, and the logs put directly onto the road bed. This has been demonstrated as much more practicable, as well as infinitely more economical in labor as well as expense.

The capacity of this mill is 75,000 feet per ten hours, and the pond has a storage capacity of 4,000,000 feet. All modern machinery and mechanical devices are to be found here at the command of competent workmen.

This company has received several medals for noteworthy displays of the noble or Douglas fir.



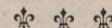
NEW YORK DAY

New York, the first state in the Union, celebrated her day at the Lewis and Clark Exposition, August 19, with exercises and festivities befitting her standing and dignity as a commonwealth. The visitors from the Empire State were assisted by the officials, many former residents of the state, and hundreds of Portland people, in making the day one to be long remembered. New York made her acknowledgements to the Exposition, and the Fair paid its due respects to the great state which traveled from one ocean to the other to erect a building which stands as a beautiful monument on the terrace overlooking Guild's Lake to the spirit of brotherhood and the generosity which binds together the East and the West. Lieutenant-Governor M. Linn Bruce delivered the principal address of the day. Vice-President S. B. Ward, of the New York State Commission, presided at the day's ceremonies.

In his acknowledgment of President Goode's welcome, Mr. Bruce said:

"In behalf of the State of New York, which I represent, I thank you for the welcome you have given us, and the hospitality we have received at your hands. Despite the miles that separate them, New York sends congratulations to Oregon on its achievements of producing this Exposition. Others, perhaps, have been larger and more brilliant, but in the general scope of the work, covered in little space, this far surpasses them all. It is particularly important in the great part which it is laying towards developing the commerce of this great Northwest with the Orient. Such a commerce must be of vast benefit to the Northwest, but also to the whole country."

In the afternoon open house was held at the New York Building, the public being tendered an elaborate reception and lawn fete.



Among the big events of September will be Missouri day, September 14, when Governor Joseph W. Folk and his entire military staff, said to consist of six generals and nine colonels will be present. In Governor Folk's honor there will be an elaborate banquet.

"JAPAN DAY" CELEBRATED AS PEACE JUBILEE.

Japan Day, August 31st, was a banner event at the Exposition. It resolved itself into a Peace Jubilee, commemorative of the treaty just consummated at Portsmouth. The commissioners in charge of the Japanese exhibit here, the consular officials, the Japanese merchants of Portland and the administration generally vied in the celebration. The admissions reached 34,397, the third largest day of the Exposition period. Portland and the administration generally vied in the celebration. The admissions reached 34,397, the third largest day of the Exposition period.

The ceremonies were designed to commemorate the birthday of the Crown Prince of Japan. These took place at the auditorium in the afternoon and about 4200 Japanese were present. A special train brought several hundred from Puget Sound. The decorations at all points on the grounds were elaborate to a degree, the Japanese and American colors being intermingled in artistically arranged garlands and festoons. The decorations at the Oriental Building were very attractive. The principal address was delivered by Dr. A. N. Fisher, who is thoroughly conversant

same place, and not only send it, but also find the message at the place to which it was sent in exactly his own handwriting by the telautograph, though that place be separated from him by the electrical resistance of 20 miles of wire. These are two of the most popular attractions of the exhibit of the Bureau of Patents in the Department of the Interior's display. Among others is an electrical device for playing the piano, which not only records at will of the operator the most delicate shades of expression, but is also capable of being changed to any key to suit, for instance, the voice of the soloist whom the piano may be accompanying. There is a collection of photographs which are such that the objects seems to "stand right out" from the background.

SOME CROP REPORTS FROM THE BIG BEND COUNTRY.

Harvest season in Lincoln and Douglas Counties, "the heart of the Big Bend Country," is about over, and threshing has so far advanced as to demonstrate that the crop was not damaged in this section to any extent by the hot weather, which some of our pessimistic friends predicted would be the case.

Below we give a few clippings from the papers relative to the yield, which will give the reader a good idea of the productiveness of our soil and its ability to produce a good crop when other localities have suffered.

"Robert Sheffles, living near Wilbur, has threshed his crop with a combined machine, it making a total of 40,000 bushels."

"Thomas Kirkland, living south of Hartline, harvested his wheat last week and had an average of 45 bushels to the acre."

"A. J. Stigenwalt brought to the (Wilbur) Register office last Tuesday a bunch of blue stem wheat that measures over six feet tall and the heads are well filled. Mr. Stigenwalt has 80 acres, of which he says this is a fair

sample, on his ranch near Sherman. He estimates the average yield at 35 to 40 bushels."

"All wheat is being harvested in this section of the Big Bend country (near Almira), and the yield on the ridge is estimated to go from 37 to 43 bushels to the acre. All the wheat on the flat is being harvested, and the yield is estimated on an average of 45 bushels to the acre, which is an increase of 25 per cent over last year's crop. All wheat that has been brought in to Almira weighs 58 pounds to the bushel, which means that the hot weather did not damage it in the least, and it is graded as No. 1."

"George Ballen, living 7 miles north of Wilson Creek, threshed his crop of 150 acres of oats with his combined machine, the crop averaging 65 bushels to the acre."

"Threshing north of Wilson Creek is well under way, and the average of wheat promises to be from 25 to 28 bushels to the acre, with some exceptionally large yields in individual cases."

We might continue to enumerate instances of this kind, but this is sufficient to convince the most skeptical that lands which are fenced and under cultivation, and selling at from \$23 to \$28 per acre, are a good investment.

Warehouses in the Big Bend Country are again overflowing as shown in illustration herewith, and the year 1905 will prove a record breaker in the production of wheat for this section, which is already famous for the certainty of crops, a failure having never been known.

E. T. HAY,

Secretary the Big Bend Land Co.

Wilbur, Wash.

ONE OF 11 WAREHOUSES AT WILBUR WASH.
ALL FULL - STORING SURPLUS CROP FOR SHIPMENT



with the Mikado's nation. Other speakers were the Japanese consular representative at Seattle, S. Kesemidzu, and Consul T. Aiba of Portland. Mr. I. Ito, the commissioner for the Japanese Exhibitors' Association, Mr. Y. Kushibiki of "Fair Japan," and many other officials took a leading part in the day's ceremonies. A reception was given at the pretty little Formosa tea house on Gray Boulevard, overlooking the lake which was attended by an immense throng.

The lake at night presented a spectacle which has never been equaled at an outdoor jubilee celebration on the Pacific Coast. It was called the "Feast of Flowers," and hundreds of gaily illuminated craft maneuvered on the waters. Six gorgeous floats, typifying incidents of the war and peace between Japan and Russia were shown. During the movements of the pageant along the shores of the lake captive pigeons were released from the vessels and floats and the flights of the "messengers of peace" completed a magnificent picture. For the success of the water carnival much credit is due the managerial abilities of Mr. George L. Hutchin, the "Trail's" press agent, who assisted the committee on arrangements in preparing the programme.

IN THE U. S. PATENT DISPLAY.

Who has not longed to see a photograph that would reproduce the colors of the object photographed? He may, at the United States Government Building. Who has not longed to send a message by telegraph? He may, at the

The Lumbering Interests of the Pacific Northwest

The greatest endowment to the Pacific Northwest by a beneficent nature is undoubtedly her wonderful forests. Far and away in excess of the hoarded treasures of her mineral stores and lacking the element of mystery and uncertainty which surrounds the search for the buried treasures, is the vast, almost incalculable, fortunes contained in the immense area of standing timbers. Washington, Oregon and Northern California are leaders in the amount of such timbers, though the whole of the Northwest is abundantly supplied with virgin forests which will prove sources of wealth for many generations to come.

eter. There is no timber which answers for general utility as does the Douglas fir. It is extremely valuable for heavy construction work, ties, piling, masts, spars, ship and car building lumber, and for such purposes as require great tensile strength, it having been demonstrated at the St. Louis Exposition that it is of greater strength than oak. It is largely used also in cabinet work and fine finishing.

The Forestry building at the Lewis and Clark Exposition is built of this noble or Douglas fir, and universally conceded to be one of the most wonderful buildings in the world, it conveys to the visiting thousands some faint idea



Characteristic Timber Scene near Elbe, Washington.

The larger per cent of the timbers in these miles and miles of unbroken forests, particularly in Oregon and Washington, is fir, the most valuable tree of the North American Continent, if not of the entire world. This is not a spruce or a pine, but is superior to either in point of commercial value, adaptability to climate and a resource for future usefulness.

There are some thirty names given the fir tree, which is unfortunate, as it tends to confusion. Edmund P. Sheldon, probably the best authority on these matters in the Northwest, speaks of it as the Douglas fir, and tells us there are eight distinct varieties, ranging in color of foliage from darkest green to silvery white, and with needles short and long.

The moist, pacific climate of the Northwest tends to the most perfect development of the fir, which grow to be 100 to 350 feet high, and from three to fifteen feet in diam-

eter. of the wonderful resources of the forests of the Pacific Northwest.

It is estimated that there is today in the State of Oregon 200,000,000,000 feet B. M. of standing fir timber, while Washington has in round numbers 90,000,000,000 feet B. M. In the areas where fir has attained the highest development pure stands are frequently found which yield from fifty to one hundred thousand feet B. M. to the acre. These trees average five to six feet in diameter at the butt and three hundred feet in height.

In connection with the fact of the vast area of this unequalled timber it is interesting to note that as a tree for reforestation it produces a greater crop per acre than any conifer known, as it grows faster than any other soft wood which is susceptible of cultivation. According to Mr. Sheldon, if ordinarily conservative methods of lumbering are adopted and proper laws enforced regarding the de-

stroying of the forests by fire, there is no reason why there should not be a continuous and ample supply of this timber for all time.

In the Cascade forest reserve alone Oregon has 50,000,000,000 feet of standing timber. This is the largest reserve in the country, and the forests contained therein are unequalled.

But the lumbering wealth is not confined to fir alone, though it leads. Large quantities of the finest cedar, hemlock, sugar pine, redwood and various other valuable timber are to be found here.

In Oregon alone there are 400,000,000,000 feet B. M. of standing timber, according to late estimates. The lumbering industry is one of the leading, if not the chief source of revenue for both Oregon and Washington, there being 457 saw mills in Oregon alone. These states ship the largest squared timbers in the world.

Aside from the mills heretofore mentioned, in these States there are many wood-consuming mills manufacturing shingles, sash, doors, boxes, veneering, boats, furniture, broom handles, matches, and all the necessary articles of civilization of which wood is primarily the constructive material. From any point of view we consider the forests of the Northwest, whether from their magnitude when out in their seemingly interminable depths, or a sober study of reliable estimates of the timber they contain, or from watching the immense logs being cut into lumber in the most modern mills in the world, we can come only to the one conclusion, that Oregon and Washington's matchless forests are to be a source of wonderful wealth in the future.

WEED LUMBER COMPANY, WEED, CALIFORNIA.

Abner Weed, president of the Weed Lumber Co., of Weed, California, came to California in pioneer days and engaged in a small way in the logging business at various points in Northern California. He was highly successful and has followed along the same general lines of business all these years, until now he is known as one of the most prosperous lumbermen in the Northwest. In 1903 the present company was incorporated with an authorized capital of \$2,000,000, and Mr. Weed was elected president; W. T. Davis, of San Francisco, vice-president, and G. X. Wendling, secretary and treasurer.

They have one of the largest and finest saw mill plants in the entire West, with an estimated producing capacity of 30,000,000 feet per annum. They have one band saw mill with a capacity of 60,000 feet every ten hours, and a circular saw mill of like capacity, in connection with a general operating plant.

They cut California white pine exclusively, and make a specialty of box shook and cut-up material.

This company owns a tract of some 70,000 acres of virgin timber, which insures them an ample timber supply for years to come.

They have but recently completed twenty-four miles of main line, standard-gauge railroad, laid with 60-pound steel, and thoroughly equipped with three locomotives and sixty cars of a carrying capacity of 40,000 to 60,000, and standard in every particular.

This is one of the most complete mills in the West, and employs a very large force of men in the mills, logging camps and on the railroad.



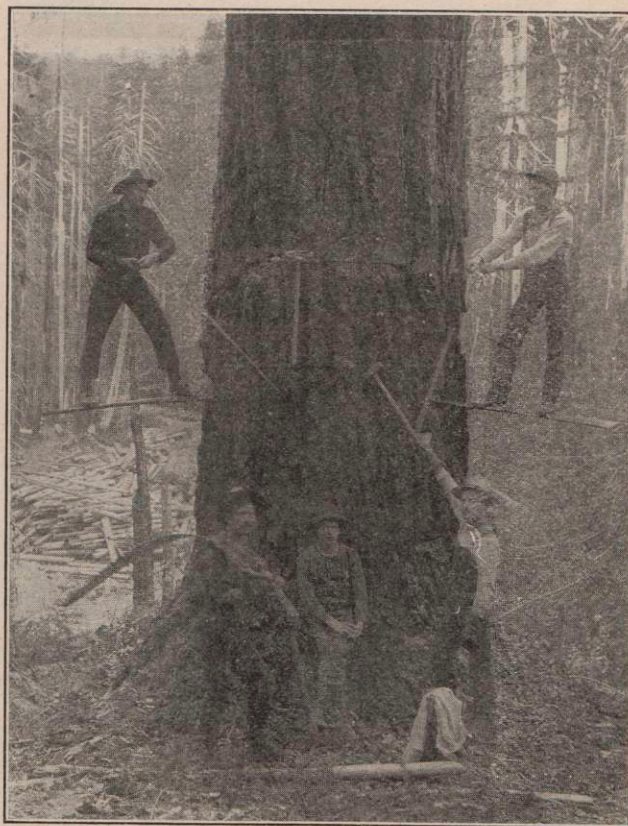
One of the Best Lumber Plants in Northern California, Owned by Weed Lumber Company and Located at Weed.

Their product is shipped largely to foreign ports, though large quantities are constantly being sent to Eastern and Southern States, and an immense local trade kept supplied.

W. W. JOHNSON LUMBER CO., OF DALLAS, OREGON.

The W. W. Johnson Lumber Company, of Dallas, Ore., is a branch of the W. W. Johnson Lumber Co. of Minneapolis, Minn.

This Company manufactures lumber in Minneapolis and has twenty-five retail yards in Minnesota, Iowa, and the Dakotas. The business was established 30 years ago



An Every-day Scene at the Logging Camp of the W. W. Johnson Company, Dallas, Oregon.

by W. W. Johnson, father of the present owners. Mr. W. W. Johnson died at his Dallas plant two years ago and the business has since been continued by his sons under the name of the W. W. Johnson Lumber Co. Incorporated.

The Dallas plant of this company consists of saw mills, planing mills, logging camps, etc., for the manufacture of fir lumber exclusively.

Since the purchase of the plant three years ago, improvements have and are continually being made. The plant has now a capacity of 50,000 ft. per day, with good yard and planing mill capacity.

Huge dams have been constructed on the stream, boilers and engines have been put in, telephone lines to all camps and dams and many improvements have been made the past year.

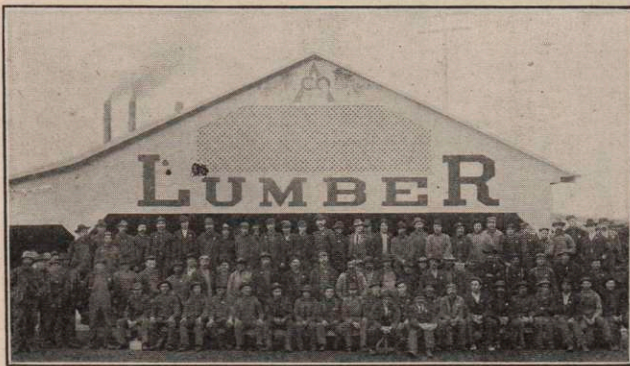
The mill is supplied with logs from two of its own camps on the LeCreole, 16 miles up in the mountains. These camps have in operation three large logging engines and three horse teams. They are about to begin operations on one of the finest stands of yellow fir in the state, comprising a bunch of 100 million feet now owned by the company. They do not resort to logging railroad to get their logs to the mill, but dump them into the river and turn their big flood on them, and in two hours they are at the mill, ready for operation. These dams are all equipped with huge automatic gates and to watch them in operation

is worth a trip to the company's camps. The log pond at the mill has been enlarged to a capacity of two million feet; this with their storage reservoir above enables the company to hold about ten million feet.

The mill, yard and planing mill are situated within the city limits of the thriving town of Dalles, where 100 new houses were put up last year. A spur from the S. P. R. R. Co. runs through the yard to the mill, where cars are being continually loaded for California and eastern points. A ready sale is found for all slab wood and refuse. This company is officered by Chas. H. Johnson, of Minneapolis, President and Treasurer, E. E. Johnson, Minneapolis, Secretary, and Geo. E. Johnson, Vice-President and Resident Manager.

ASTORIA BOX COMPANY, ASTORIA, ORE.

Located where shipping facilities, both rail and water, are of the best, possessed of one of the finest sawmills and an up-to-date box factory, adjacent to one of the most magnificent bodies of lumber in the Northwest, it is not surprising that the Astoria Box Co. is found in a most prosperous condition. They are located at Astoria, Oregon, on the Columbia river, which is used to float the logs by means of towboats from the logging camps to the mill. The plant is strictly modern, having been thoroughly overhauled and remodeled last year. They employ on an average 100 men, and have a capacity of 60,000 feet every ten hours; the box factory capacity being 30,000 feet in the same length of time.



Showing Mill and Crew of Astoria Box Company.

Fir and spruce is the timber manufactured into the various products at this plant, a specialty being made of high grade odorless packing cases for butter, honey and kindred products. About fifty per cent of the mill product is sold or shipped to various outside points, the remainder being consumed by the local trade.

The owners and directors of the company are W. F. McGregor, C. L. Parker and Carlotta Parker. Mr. McGregor also acts as manager and has been in the lumber business at this point for 25 years. This, he thinks, justifies his claims of having been in the business longer than any man now engaged in lumbering on the Columbia river. He is also largely interested in logging camps, timber lands, and salmon canneries. His wide business knowledge has enabled him to put the Astoria Box Co. on its present sound and paying basis.

GREEN CEDAR SHINGLE MILL CO., ELMA, WASH.

At Elma, Washington, in 1900, the Green Cedar Shingle Mill Co. was incorporated, with Allen White as president, E. L. Minard, secretary and treasurer, and Sam J. Wray, vice president and manager.

A first class shingle mill was constructed, equipped with the most modern machinery and all devices calculated to enable the company to turn out the largest possible amount of first grade products.

Ample storage for logs is controlled by this company and a log chute 700 feet in length was built to convey the logs from the green timber to the pond. 30,000 feet of logs are put at the disposal of the mill every day. The Douglas fir and cedar shingles of the Northwest are famous as one of the most thoroughly satisfactory products of the kind

to be found on any market, and none excel those produced by the Green Cedar Shingle Mill Co.

The ordinary capacity of this mill is 90,000 feet per day, though under stress of many orders it frequently runs far in excess of this.

Taken all in all, this company has every reason to be satisfied with its success and elated with the bright prospects of future business.

ABERDEEN MANUFACTURING CO.

The Aberdeen Manufacturing Co. is a general wood working plant, situated in Aberdeen, Wash., at the head of Gray's Harbor. The present company was incorporated about five years ago. When they assumed control of the property, the plant consisted of one small mill, containing but a few pieces of machinery, and one other building, a small warehouse for the storage of dry lumber.

Since then, by careful management, many improvements have been made; new machinery of the most modern make has been added from time to time, so that the mill is at present equipped to handle anything in the line of mouldings, wood work, house finish, store and office fixtures, and store fronts in an up-to-date manner.

When the present company was incorporated, there was but one man employed outside of the owners. Now there is an average of twenty men on the payroll, most of them skilled mechanics.

Most of the trade of the company is local, although its products are frequently shipped to various parts of the United States as well as foreign countries. With a fine water frontage on the Wishkal river on one side, and a railroad on the other, the facilities for shipping are of the best.

All the various native woods are utilized, cedar, spruce and hemlock, as well as various kinds of hardwoods, which are used for finishing and cabinet work. There is no sawmill in connection with the factory, all the lumber coming direct from the mills. Neither does the company carry on logging operations, preferring to hold its 980 acres of timber land for future use.

A large and commodious mill has recently been constructed and fitted out with the most modern machinery, and the old mill, which was the only building on the premises when the present management took charge, is to be torn down, leaving the space for good yard room and the storage of lumber. With its destruction will go almost the last board of the old factory, and in its place will stand modern factory buildings, warehouses and dry kilns.

The directors, who are the sole owners of the stock, are: Geo. E. Huntley, President; James W. Scott, Secretary, and A. A. Damitio, Treasurer and Manager.

G. N. ANDERSON & CO., ASHLAND, ORE.

Southern Oregon and Northern California is noted for its extensive bodies of fine sugar and white pine, and no better tract can be found than the one owned by the Ashland Manufacturing Co., near Ashland, Oregon.

G. N. Anderson & Co., contractors and lumbermen, a year or two ago contracted with the above named company to saw lumber on their tract and accordingly they installed a very complete and expensive plant, consisting of two double circular saws, with 58 and 60-inch iron frames, 58-inch headblocks, with set works and four pair of trucks, with four saw edgers and 24-foot trimmers, and such other machinery as is needed in a high-grade mill.

The lumber is handled on live rolls and transferred to the edger by power. The power is derived from an engine, 16x18, driven 10 feet and 16 inches and weighing 3500 pounds. The refuse passes from the rolls into an 80-foot conveyor, where it is burned.

The guaranteed daily cut of lumber by this plant is 50,000 feet, though often in excess of that amount.

The logging is done by the same company by means of donkey engines and horses, and as the timber clad mountains are very steep, some ingenious devices have been put into use to assist in conveying these wealth-giving logs to the mill.

No finer business prospects confront any portion of the Northwest than is found in the lumber region herein mentioned, and the subject of this sketch, G. N. Anderson & Co., are to be numbered among the most enterprising and prosperous of the many timbermen found doing business here.

A. C. SHAW LUMBER CO., NORWALK, WASHINGTON.

In November, 1904, the A. C. Shaw Lumber Co. was incorporated with A. C. Shaw as president and treasurer, and R. F. Wright as vice-president and manager. The company purchased a large block of as fine timber as can be found in the Northwest, at Norwalk, Washington, and immediately installed a large mill with ample facilities for producing the largest fir timbers, ship spars of any length and size, pilings, and ties, as well as a large quantity of high-grade lumber. They have been kept busy turning out their various products which are shipped to the central and far eastern states largely. They make a specialty of the huge fir timbers used in bridge and general construction work. The Douglas fir can not be excelled for this purpose, being everywhere preferred to any other timber known.

The Shaw Lumber Company's holdings of timber are of the very finest, the trees standing straight and tall and of the first grade. Being easy of access, the company do their own logging, operating three large donkey engines and an eight-horse team.

Mr. Wright has charge of the mill and camps, while Mr. Shaw, the president, cares for the interests of the company in the offices, which are located in the California Building, Tacoma, Wash.

SIMPSON LUMBER COMPANY, SOUTH BEND, WASH.

The Simpson Lumber Company is one of the pioneer lumber companies of the Pacific Coast. The president and principal stockholder in the company is Capt. A. M. Simpson, whose home is in San Francisco. He came to the Coast in the early 50s and has been actively engaged in the lumber business ever since. He has mills at various points, the principal ones being located at North Bend, Oregon; Knappton, Washington, and South Bend, Washington. It is with the latter in particular that this sketch deals. This is one of the oldest mills on the Coast, the original mill having been built more than 35 years ago. The present buildings were erected in 1902 and newly equipped with the most modern machinery obtainable to supersede the old, which had done its owners such faithful and efficient service. The new mill has a ten-hour capacity of 100,000 feet, and they employ more than one hundred men in this one mill. They cut Douglas fir and spruce lumber almost exclusively, as this is the standard timber of the Northwest for all around use. While this is a Coast mill and a large quantity of their produce is shipped to Australia, South America and Asiatic ports, another goodly portion is consumed in the surrounding country; they last year shipped six million feet of lumber to the Atlantic States.

The Simpson Lumber Company has every prospect ahead to encourage. They own seven billion feet of standing timber in Pacific County, and have many more and larger holdings that are adjacent and available to this mill.

The plant is under the efficient management of W. H. Boner, who has been connected with this company the past fifteen years.

KLEEB LUMBER CO., SOUTH BEND, WASH.

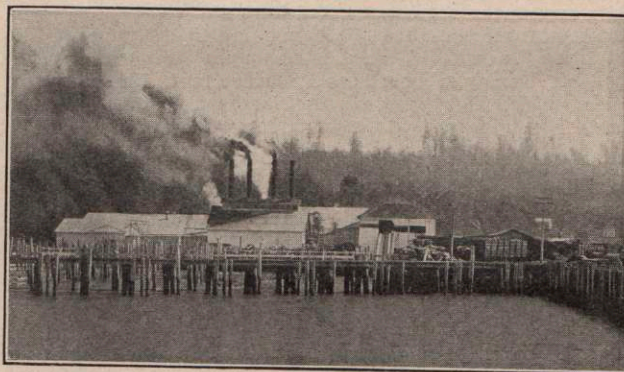
No finer body of timber is available to mills and transportation in the State of Washington than the immense forests of spruce and fir which are contiguous to Willapa Bay, in the southwestern portion of the State. Here, adjacent to the bustling little city of South Bend, are the holdings of the Kleeb Lumber Company. Their mills and offices are located at South Bend, where is installed one of the largest and most completely equipped plants in the Northwest. The guaranteed saw mill capacity is 100,000 feet, the planing mill 80,000 feet and the dry kiln 40,000 feet.

In their yards a stock of not less than 5,000,000 feet is constantly on hand, consisting of spruce bevel siding and finishing lumber, fir flooring, ceiling and finishing lumber, turned work, porch columns, newell posts and every line of first grade stock that is manufactured by an up-to-date and efficient milling plant.

Their shipping facilities are of the best, and prompt shipments their motto, whether orders are for car or cargo lots. J. W. Kleeb is the president of the company and its marked prosperity speaks well for his ability and knowledge of the wants of the business.

TONGUE POINT LUMBER COMPANY, ASTORIA, ORE.

A company which it is generally conceded has one among the very best and most complete plants on the Coast is the one known as the Tongue Point Lumber Co., located at Astoria, Oregon. This company was incorporated and capitalized at \$500,000 in 1903 and the entire plant built new at that time. The machinery is all of the most modern pattern, and no expense was spared in



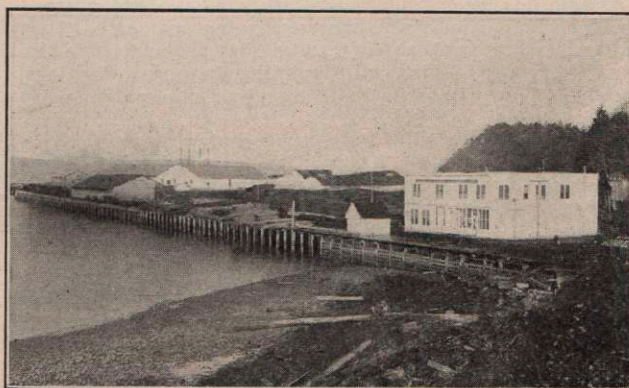
The Plant and Yard of the Tongue Point Lumber Company, Astoria, Oregon.

making of this a perfectly equipped saw mill, planing mill, and box factory. Eastern lumbermen who have visited this mill speak in highest terms of it in comparison with eastern mills.

In the saw mill, which has a ten-hour capacity of 150,000 feet, are found two band mills, that is, a head-saw and a pony-gang trimmer, edger, cut-off saws, steam pump saw, full system of live rolls and such other equipment as belongs to a first-class mill. They manufacture all kinds and grades of lumber, including fir, spruce, cedar and hemlock. The two former, however, are their main produce. They are in a position to handle any kind of lumber business that might be called for.

The capacity of their fine planing mill is 100,000 feet per ten hours, and they turn out an especially high-grade product.

40,000 feet can be turned out of the box factory in a ten-hour run, and they also have three dry kilns handling 80,000 feet per day.



Another View of the Tongue Point Lumber Company's Mill.

At the present time they are running only the day shift, and are shipping an average of about 60 million feet per year. They have first-class facilities for shipments, both by rail and water, and send large shipments to various eastern points as well as a goodly share to the foreign trade.

Many modern conveniences are found at this plant which facilitate the work to a large degree. Among these is their electric lighting system, covering all parts of their holdings, and an automatic sprinkler for fire protection as well as four chemical engines and a profusion of stand plants in all parts of the premises.

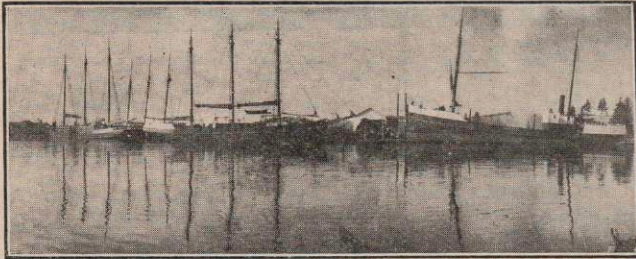
G. W. Hume is president of this wide-awake, progressive company, and is ably assisted by Jay Duning as secretary, and W. R. Hume is the very efficient manager.

WESTERN LUMBER CO., ABERDEEN, WASH.

One of the best constructed and most convenient saw mills in the state of Washington is that of Weatherwax & McFarlane, known as the Western Lumber Co.

October 1902, work was begun on the site of this mill, which is on the north side of the Chehalis river, in the city of Aberdeen, Washington. This is a most admirable site for the mill, as they have a water front of 2,000 feet. Their own docks are constructed here and vessels are loaded direct from the yards, it being only a distance of 340 feet from the mill. Here also is ample storage room for logs, they having a boom here 1,800x600 feet. The company is also on the side track of the Northern Pacific Railway, and so has unsurpassed shipping facilities and the benefit of the competitive rate.

The mill is one of goodly size but is constantly being added to and improved, the owners being determined that their plant shall be second to none. It was originally intended that this mill should have a capacity of 50,000 feet per day of ten hours, but increased demand for their product has compelled them to add to their plant until now they can easily average 100,000 every ten hours.



Vessels Loading at Western Lumber Co.'s Dock, Aberdeen, Washington.

The motive power is steam and every device for safety and speed is to be found in their engine rooms. The main saws in operation are 60-inch double circulars, and they also utilize an 8-foot band mill to do the work of a resaw.

The mill has a Hanson edger, a splendid system of live rolls, a 66-inch Mershon band resaw, a 14x30 inch double surfer, a 6x15 inch matcher, and the full quota of pull trimmers.

There has been installed a lath machine and a wood saw, to save much of the material going to waste. They also have a fine yard trimmer and a 15-inch inside moulder.

A separate planing mill building is now being constructed. There is to be built shortly a modern pipe dry kiln 36x100 feet.

In the planing mill they are running overtime continually so great is the demand for their flooring, ceiling siding and like product. They utilize fir timber almost wholly, though later they intend to begin cutting spruce also, some of the finest in the world being adjacent to this mill.

They have their own electric lighting and fire protection system, in fact are a thoroughly progressive, go-ahead company whose prosperity cannot be doubted.

CLATSOP MILL CO., ASTORIA, OREGON.

One of the finest bodies of timber in the Northwest is to be found along the Columbia river near where it empties into the sea.

The timber is near at hand, the shipping facilities of the best, which has induced enterprising and far-seeing men to establish here some of the finest and most up-to-date mills in the Northwest.

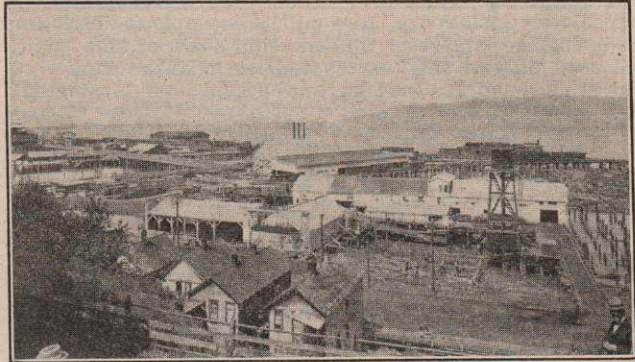
Notable among these is the Clatsop Mill Co, located at Astoria, Oregon, the port of entry from the Pacific ocean, as all sea-going vessels must pass Astoria.

The Clatsop Mill Co. has a new and one of the most thoroughly equipped plants in the Northwest, consisting of saw mill, planing mill and box factory, with a capacity of 75,000 feet per day.

They own 1200 acres of the finest fir and spruce timber, and are constantly purchasing consignments of extra fine logs in the open market.

The logs are conveyed to the mill by railroad, and the towing of large rafts down the Columbia river.

This company employs a large force of men constantly as there is always an urgent demand for the produce



A Thriving and Prosperous Sawmill Plant at Astoria, Oregon.

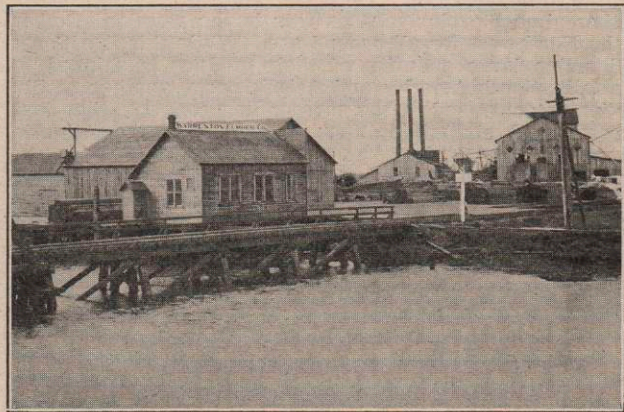
of their plant which is disposed of to the domestic trade, they doing no cargo business.

Their specialties are Columbia River Spruce bevel sidings and finish and box shooks, which they manufacture and ship only in the choicest and highest grades.

Spruce lumber is particularly valuable for packing cases where an odorless box is required, as it is white in color, tough, tasteless, and light in weight, and is in demand in creameries and manufacturies of delicate and perishable eatables.

The Clatsop Mill Company have recently enlarged their plant, and with an unlimited supply of timber at hand are rapidly forging to the front rank in their particular line of business.

The officers of the corporation are: M. J. Kinney, President; R. B. Dyer, Vice President, and H. F. Prall, Secretary.



Warrenton Lumber Company's Mill at Warrenton, Oregon.

WARRENTON LUMBER COMPANY, WARRENTON, OREGON.

The above cut shows the plant of the Warrenton Lumber Company's mill, situated at Warrenton, Oregon, just across the bay from Astoria.

The site occupied by this Company is particularly favorable as they are adjacent to one of the finest bodies of timber in Oregon. Their mill is strictly first-class in every particular, and they are busily engaged in all seasons of the year, turning out a product that is surpassed by none. The shipping facilities are of the best, both by water and rail, and car and cargo lots can be sent direct from the mill.

This Company have ample holdings of the finest fir and spruce timber and bid fair to rival much larger plants in the business they are able to handle.

A Territory of Brilliant Promise

By Charles E. Cuffer

The valley of the Cowlitz River or "Big Bottom" country as it is better known, lying west of the Cascade mountain range and south of the north line of Lewis County, Washington, has just been tapped by the Tacoma Eastern Railroad, and an immense region several hundred thousand acres in extent, exceptionally rich in mineral, timber and agricultural resources, has been opened up to the world and placed tributary to Tacoma, the nearest city on Puget Sound. Not only is a ready market secured for the rich and varied products of this great region, but Tacoma has had opened up to her a new market for farming, mining and lumbering implements and machinery, food supplies and manufactures of all sorts, amounting close onto

the dump ready for shipment, with hundreds of thousands of tons more in sight.

The secretary of this company, writing to a prominent business man of Tacoma, said in the course of his letter:

"Enclosed you will find views showing our ore dump, or a portion of it, which is over 550 feet in length, 20 to 35 feet in width, and forty feet high at the outer end, representing about 15,000 to 20,000 tons of merchantable ore, all removed in the course of driving one tunnel, which is at this time 2,500 feet in, on one continuous vein of copper ore, carrying good values in gold and silver, though the principal values are in copper. It has been demonstrated that this vein goes to the surface by the fact of our having



Mt. Tacoma, where Cowlitz River, which drains Big Bottom, finds its source in the Cowlitz Glacier.

a million dollars a year. Heretofore this market was enjoyed by other more accessible cities.

Ore assaying from 25 to 37 per cent copper, with gold and silver pay streaks, has been taken out in large quantities from mines in the mountains surrounding the valley of the Cowlitz, and experts express the belief the region is even richer than that of Butte, where enormous fortunes have been made in copper. For several years fifteen mines have been operated throughout this region, piling up great quantities of ore ready to be taken to market whenever a railroad should be built in there. Arrangements are being made to transport this ore to the immense smelter at Tacoma. This smelter is the largest on the Pacific coast.

One mine, which has had a force of men at work during the past four years, has about 20,000 tons of rich ore on

drifted in upon it, about 450 feet vertically higher up the mountain, and it is now the intention of the company to upraise from the lower drift, through this great body of ore, before sinking to the lower levels, where naturally there are still greater quantities, with probably more enrichment and to unknown depths." The writer then tells of the employment of from twenty-five to thirty men during the past four years, and adds: "Thus it is that we have today several thousand tons of ore ready for shipment on the dump, while in truth we have several hundred thousand tons in sight, blocked out, that we could begin to mine at any time the cars were ready to take it to market for us."

This rich region, which is drained by the Cowlitz river and its branches rising on Mount Tacoma, has been settled for years and numerous large farms are under cultivation. The population of the region is in the neighborhood of

5,000. Previous to the extension of the Tacoma Eastern Railroad, the farmers had to go by wagon anywhere from 40 to 80 miles to the nearest market. It is a notable fact that all the farms in this region are free from debt and are well kept, the houses, barns, outbuildings and fences being in first class condition. Such conditions bespeak prosperity growing out of wonderful productiveness of a region the development of which could not be entirely held back for the want of adequate transportation facilities.

In the Washington State Building at the Lewis and Clark Exposition, one of the most interesting exhibits is that from Lewis County, in the heart of the Cowlitz River Valley.

One authority, in a recent report on the region, said:

"When the natural resources of the country are taken into consideration, such as cattle, hogs, sheep, wool, hops, fruit, produce, grain, cascara bark, maple logs, cedar shingle bolts, not to speak of the timber and mine products, I think it is safe to state that it is the richest valley in the State of Washington, and it is destined some day to become one of the greatest dairying and cattle sections in the world.

"The resources of the country are varied—farming land of the best, timber as good as Washington produces, and coal that from tests made by the government is said to be the best of any found west of Pennsylvania. There are thousands of acres of undeveloped coal land in this section of the country, and millions of feet of the best timber, with undeveloped water power enough to furnish light and motive power for the whole of Western Washington."

In addition to being rich agriculturally, the "Big Bot-

tom" country has great timber and mineral wealth. With other metals already mentioned, large beds of the finest anthracite coal have been found, and these will now be developed with the aid of the railroad. Its timber equals any found in the whole of Washington, famed as a lumber state. There abound, in addition to the coniferous trees, the following large deciduous trees: Ash, maple, cottonwood, quaking aspen and oak. In order of their importance, all things considered, the principal timber trees of the "Big Bottom" country rank commercially about as follows: Red or yellow fir, red cedar, tideland spruce, yellow pine, white pine, noble fir, lovely fir, white fir, hemlock and tamarack.

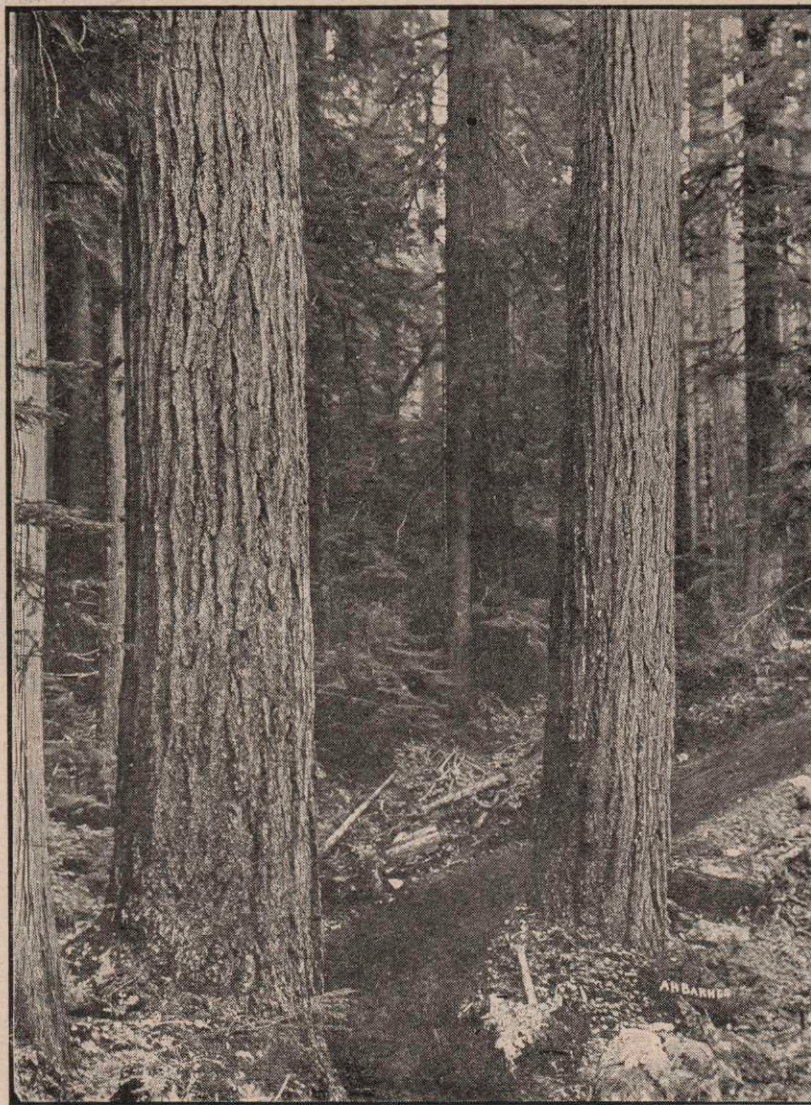
The uses to which the wood of the various trees mentioned are put may be enumerated as follows: Bridge timbers—red and yellow fir; lumber—red and yellow fir, red cedar, tideland spruce, yellow pine, white pine, noble fir, lovely fir; shingles—red cedar, white fir; piles—red fir; telegraph poles—red cedar; railroad ties—tamarack, red and yellow fir, white pine, red cedar; fence posts and fuel—all kinds; paper pulp—these in order of their importance, tideland spruce, cottonwood, quaking aspen, white fir, red and yellow fir, hemlock, maple; furniture and cabinet work—in addition to the lumber woods enumerated, oak, ash and maple are used.

The growth of red cedar along the Cowlitz River constitutes from twenty-five to fifty per cent. of the forest. Elsewhere in the region it is less. Also known as arbor vitae, this valuable tree has a range from sea level to an altitude of 5,100 feet. Breast high, the extreme diameter is twelve feet, with a height of 175 feet, three-fifths of which is crown. The fact that the red cedar is becoming scarce elsewhere makes the abundant supply in this region especially valuable.

Other woods valuable to manufacturers, especially of furniture and cabinet work, are the maple and ash, extensive forests of which are to be found along the Cowlitz. The only large quantity still untouched grows in the "Big Bottom." The several manufacturers of fine furniture in Tacoma welcome this new acquisition as a much-needed addition to their supply of raw material.

Advantageous mill sites are available in Tacoma and along the line of the Tacoma Eastern Railroad, where the timber is still to be had in large quantities. The industries along the line are still in their infancy, but are showing a steady advance. Already several logging camps cut raw material at the rate of nearly a half million feet a day for mills on the road and in Tacoma, besides which a number of the mills do their own logging, increasing the total cut to more than 600,000 feet. On an average, the daily cut of the lumber mills along the line, exclusive of those in Tacoma, amounts to more than 250,000 feet, while the shingle mills have an output of nearly three-quarters of a million shingles a day.

The opening of the "Big Bottom" gives lumbermen a splendid opportunity to locate right in the midst of the finest timber in the world, with a short haul to Tacoma, a city of 75,000 inhabitants, having the finest harbor on Puget Sound, and railway and steamship terminals costing more than \$16,000,000. There then is to be found a ready domestic and foreign market for the product of the saw mill, as well as the mine, farm, orchard and dairy.



Stage Road through Big Timber on Tacoma-Eastern Railroad.

Vashon--The Island of Happy Homes

By H. A. Stanley of Fir-Tree Farm

Like a recumbent giant, with its head to the north, within eight miles of Seattle, its feet to the South, within six miles of Tacoma, Vashon-Maury Island is some twelve or fourteen miles in length, and averages about three miles in breadth.

This island has a peculiar resemblance to the form of a sleeping giant, from the fact that Quartermaster Harbor, a long, narrow and most beautiful sheet of water, extends from the South some five miles north into the very heart of the island. The head is a wooded promontory. The northern two-thirds of the island may be described as the



Steamer Defiance, which plies between Tacoma and Seattle, and touches Vashon Island.

body or the trunk, the southwestern section of Vashon proper as the right leg and Maury's island, so-called, connected with Vashon by the portage, as the left leg. Vashon proper extends a little farther south, rendering the leg of this otherwise well-formed giant like that of the fellow in the popular song—"a leetle mite longer'n it reely orter be." A line drawn directly from Seattle to Tacoma would pass through Vashon transversely from north to south, about one-fourth of Vashon and all of Maury being to the east and three-fourth of Vashon to the west of it.

The advantages of such location are too evident to those who have studied the Sound country to need explanation or elaboration, but as many who read this article may never have visited or studied Puget Sound, a few explanatory facts shall be indited. World-noted authorities without exception unite in declaring that the commerce of the future, a traffic far surpassing that of the Atlantic, is to be across the Pacific, between our Continent and Asia. Age has given San Francisco her start in this, and hers is to be one of the great harbors of earth, but Puget Sound already surpasses her in many respects. For instance, for eleven months past, Puget Sound has stood second only to New York in the exportation of bread stuffs, and as for lumber and several other commodities of almost equal importance, San Francisco "simply isn't in it." If this Puget Sound port, this crude settlement of the woods, which was a howling wilderness when San Francisco and the territory adjacent to her were already populous, is already making such a showing, what of the future? If the port of Puget Sound is, as everybody predicts, to be THE port of the Pacific Coast, and commerce across the Pacific by far the heaviest of the earth, again I ask—what of the future? At this juncture, let us consider the question of the Sound's tributary territory.

It should be borne in mind, that Puget Sound furnishes the only good accessible deep-water harbor for hundreds of miles of our northwest coast. Naturally, tributary to it are the states of Washington, Idaho, and Montana, and it stands an equal chance with the Dakotas and all that region. Now, the area of the three states mentioned—Wash-

ington, Idaho, Montana—is nearly twice as great as that of all New England, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware. Those ten eastern states support a score of seaports, some doing an enormous volume of business. This western area, twice as large and proportionally productive when once developed, is almost compelled to reach tide-water through one vast port—Puget Sound. What must not that port become? It can be said of Puget Sound—Nature has given her a long start in the race for commercial supremacy, and, as if to add to all else, has placed her nearest to our fast developing Alaska possessions.

When you mentally assimilate all this, can you longer wonder why the Puget Sound region is going forward commercially by leaps and bounds? Is it a matter of wonder to you that our two chief cities, Seattle and Tacoma, so closely located as to be practically one, have increased their combined population the past decade from 75,000 to over 250,000? When Seattle was booming along about 1900, some of your eastern wiseacres remarked to me—"Oh, that's this Alaska excitement, don't you know. She'll fall pretty flat during the next five years;" but she has jumped from less than 90,000 to 188,000; Tacoma from 37,000 to 75,000; and from every section of the world are Seattle and Tacoma attracting the shrewdest business men alive. All the big transcontinental lines, the great manufacturing concerns are striving to get space in Seattle or Tacoma for offices, branch houses, and distributing depots. Some manufacturers are pulling up stakes and coming to the place where all see business is to be done. I don't propose to feed you many figures, but you need a few. The combined bank deposits of Seattle and Tacoma have jumped from \$3,000,000 in 1896 to \$50,000,000 in 1905. Their combined annual clearances were then some \$37,000,000, and are now or were recently over \$450,000,000, and still increasing. This statement may sound incredible, but consult Broadstreet or Dun. Here's a statement for the week ending June 17, 1905, before the gold clean-up began coming from Alaska to the Seattle assay office and the very period in all the year when Tacoma is handling the least ply that by 52 and you will have a product of nearer \$500,000,000. The vast area back of Seattle and Tacoma, of wheat. It shows combined clearances of \$9,284,936. Multi-



The Steamer Burton is very Speedy.

which they are, as I have shown, the natural gateway, is being developed so rapidly as to astound the world. In the near future that area will have increased its production twenty to forty-fold and its export as well as its import trade will be nine-tenths through Tacoma and Seattle. Then, too, you must not overlook the richness of the Sound Country. Here is a vast basin of land and water. Its rich slopes, plains and islands are productive beyond eastern ken. Its waters not only teem with food and oil producing fish, but from its peculiarly well sheltered location furnish the ideal water way and maritime refuge.

"But what has all this to do with Vashon," you ask. "Have you not lost your text?" Be patient, gentle reader. The answer to your query is—"everything." It has everything to do with Vashon, since Vashon is its very center. The ends of the island almost touch the two chief sound cities. There are noble water channels on each and every side, yet so completely does Vashon fill her portion of the Sound, she can view these cities and the main land as one might the farther shore of some wide river. These splendid rival cities, only 28 miles apart, cater for her trade, and she has her choice of two fine markets for her produce. If she chooses to ship through them, she can



The Residence and Grounds of Mr. Frank Bibbins, Quartermaster.

send a carload of fruit east, or several carloads of produce can be absorbed by one of the big ocean going vessels constantly coming and going from this port. The more you look into the matter of Vashon's location, the more will its advantages impress you.

As to Vashon's topography but small change could be desired. Both her eastern and western shores, along the northern portion of the island, are somewhat inclined to low bluffs or slant heights, but none so high as to deny easy access to her many harbors and coves, almost every one of which furnishes splendid opportunity for wharves to deep water. The interior of this north half is mainly a level plain of the richest soil, well watered and before clearing, abundantly wooded. This soil is diversified. Some is clay and some sand loam, with scarcely any rock or stone. There are gravel or sand streaks here and there, and on such are the usual quantity of small stone. However, the percentage of this is very small. This northern half as a whole averages one of the richest sections of a very fertile country. To the south, about Portage, Chautauqua and along the shores of Quartermaster Harbor, the land meets the water much less abruptly and is almost equally fertile and well watered. There is a greater percentage of gravel and sand, but the average richness is more than made good by the exceeding fertility of some of the low beach benches. Fertile soil rarely borders salt water on the northeastern coast of the United States, but on Quartermaster Harbor, and on Portage Bay as well, rye and vetches grow to a height of eight feet within thirty feet of the high tide mark and on the same fields are growing the finest vegetables and all kinds of bearing fruit trees as well. There is not a hill on the entire island the summit of which is 400 feet above tidewater, and there are few deep gullies or canyons. There are no tearing water courses and few if any undrainable bogs or swamps. "Swale" is the word best expressing these topographical depressions and once cleared and drained, their richness is most remarkable.

As to climate, it is the best of a region famed for its equable qualities. Vashon's rainfall is not quite equal to that across the channels to the east or west, where the clouds become chilled by contact with the adjacent mountains, but it is sufficient for agricultural purposes nineteen years out of twenty and irrigation is unnecessary. Heavy dews keep vegetation fairly fresh throughout the summer. Spring begins very early, and fall lingers long. In fact, there is little winter worthy of mention. Peas and potatoes

are quite generally planted in February and potatoes as well as root crops generally remain with advantage in the ground up to the end of the year. Sea fogs and mists prevail during the few winter months, but these have not the deleterious effects of fresh water fogs either to soil or health. In fact, they are really beneficial to the soil and to health. Fresh water fogs, so commonly known to induce catarrhal and pulmonary diseases, are of course impossible here and the afflicted coming to Vashon to reside are usually benefitted by salt water fogs. Fever is absolutely unknown. Surrounded by sea water, the temperature of the island is very equable. Frosts are long delayed, especially near the beach; and snow, when it does occasionally fall, seldom lingers more than a few hours. It is never torridly hot or frigidly cold. There is none of the bleakness of the Middle West or East. The mercury ranges from 60 to 80 in summer and from 30 to 50 above zero in winter. There have been exceptional periods of a day or two, when the extreme was a few degrees either way, but these periods are rare. But no matter how warm the day, there is always bracing ozone in the salt air. It is never "muggy" and the nights are always cool enough for refreshing slumber. In winter, the waters round about are so affected by the Japan current that the chilly winds off the snow-clad mountains are tempered to softness. To sum up, summer is mainly clear, dry and invigorating. Winter is misty three days out of five, but everybody works out of doors bare-headed. The whole winter through. Gloves are only worn as a protection against the roughness of hands. Light cravannes or mackintoshes take the place of overcoats. The climate to most people proves more healthful than that of any other section of the United States.

Vashon's industries are varied, although they are mainly agriculture, horticulture, dairying, boat and ship building, and lumbering. The root crops of this island are probably unexcelled. The writer has raised rutabagas and mangels weighing from 35 to 40 pounds, and the yield per acre on selected ground is such that he prefers to withhold the actual truth for fear of casting discredit on his veracity. He has grown Early Jersey Wakefield cabbage weighing 23 to 26 pounds each without special preparation. Tomatoes, peas, beans, onions and all garden truck thrive tremendously with the possible exception of sweet corn, which does moderately well. Hay and all the leguminous crops

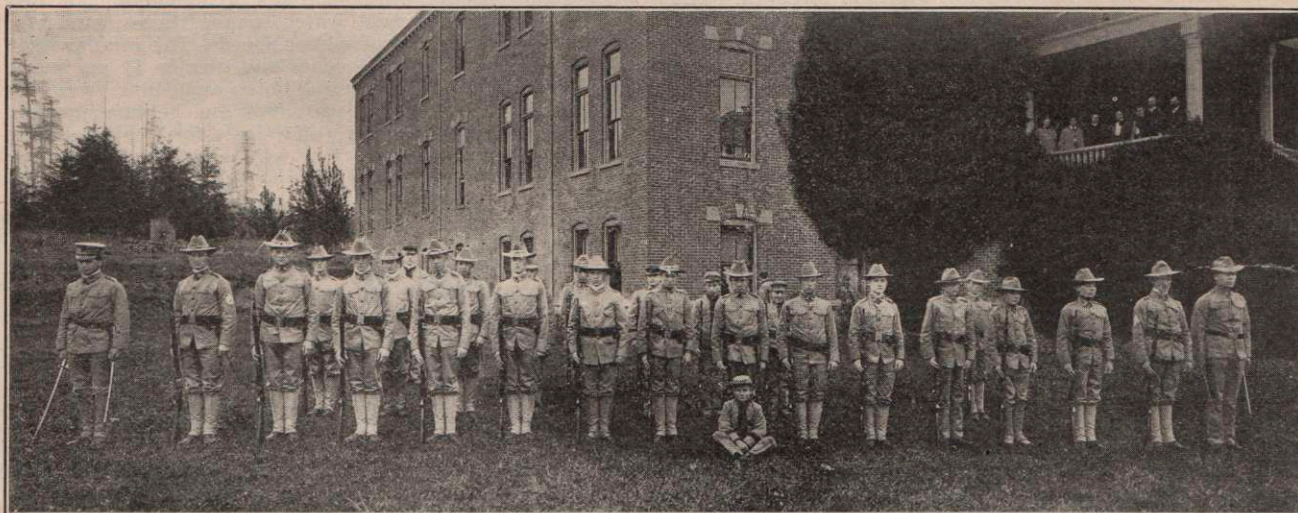


W. J. Gordon's Forcing Houses.

yield enormously, especially on the lower beaches and richer fields. Oats yield fairly well, but the nights are too cool for profitable wheat culture, although the straw growth is tremendous. It is known as a producer of berries and small fruits and apples as well that the island is a marvel. It is declared that no other place in the United States can equal Vashon's strawberry yield acre for acre. "There are growers on Vashon ready to wager that they can produce 600 crates of Magoons to the acre," says Rev. Dr. Stephen Harmeling, a local writer, "but I have never seen it done." The writer has gathered 150 crates from a half acre of Marshalls, Jessies and Bubaws, none of these varieties being considered as heavy yielders as the Magoon. The flavor of all varieties is delicious and so far superior to that of other sections, that southern grown berries fall

flat the moment Vashon commences to ship. The annual strawberry yield of the island is from 30,000 to 40,000 crates and the acreage is constantly increasing. Raspberries yielding about 400 crates to the acre are very profitable, and currants as well. All other berries, including especially the new Logan, are heavy yielders. Cherries, plums and prunes produce enormously and are of unsur-

heavy forage yield, and markets that grant prices from 15 to 25 per cent higher than paid producers east, offer inducements that are winning a way for this solid industry, until many experienced judges predict a great future for it. Indeed, Vashon is frequently likened to the island of Jersey, the climate of which it resembles, and dairying enthusiasts declare that the day is fast approaching when Jer-

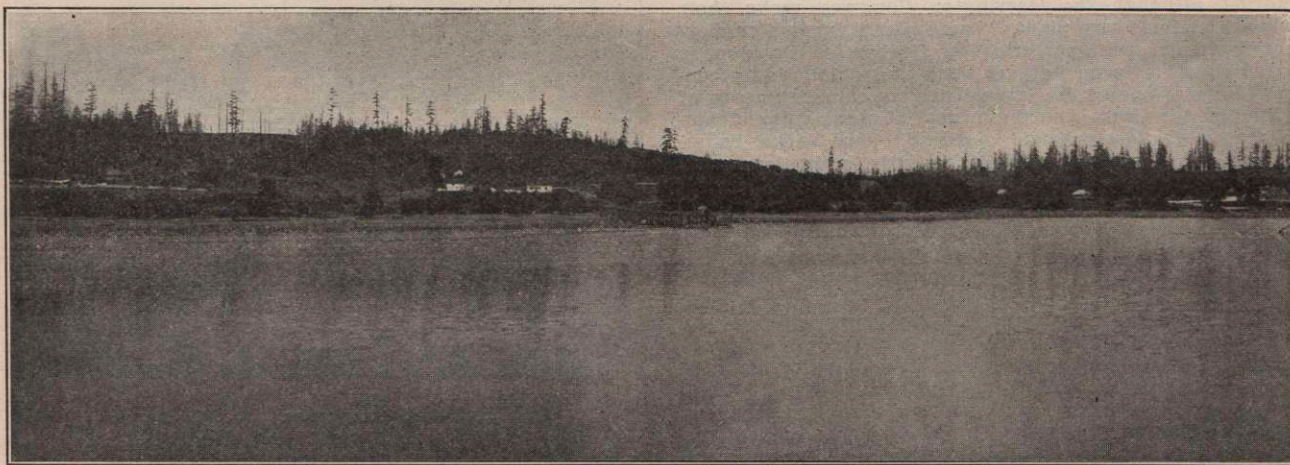


The Drill of Vashon College Cadets is always under the eye of at least a portion of the Faculty.

passed flavor. Indeed, the finest cherries grown anywhere are annually shipped from Vashon Island by the ton. Apricots and peaches are a splendid return where grown on southern slopes or sheltered spots. As to apples and pears, it has been charged that the product of the Sound country, while fair to look upon, lacked flavor. This charge is in the main untrue, and so far as Vashon Island is concerned is entirely wrong. While apples of almost every variety mature grandly and yield enormous crops, the flavor ranks with the best in any section of the world. The main fault with the apple trees of Vashon is, that they yield too heavily, but with the proper thinning and culture, apples of the finest flavor and largest size are the rule. This brief article cannot enumerate all the excellencies of Vashon fruit production. A separate and longer article would be needed to do that subject justice. Let it therefore suffice,

sey must look to her laurels. Among important dairy plants of the island is that of Hon. M. F. Hatch of Maury. He milks some sixty cows, keeps an equal amount of young stock, and his entire plant from stable to creamery is a model of its kind. His product, coming as it does from highly bred stock and treated after the approved methods, commands the best prices and its superiority is such that food purveyors of all the Sound region are only too glad to handle it.

Logging is carried on quite extensively in various portions of the island, although the greatest body of accessible timber is now confined to Maury and the extreme north and south of Vashon. Vast quantities of fuel are left and grow rapidly on logged off lands, and it is safe to say that the island will not be obliged to import much fuel for the next twenty-five years. The best of body fir, cordwood length,



The Northern Shore of the Beautiful Quartermaster Harbor.

that in many respects Vashon Island beats the world and will hold its own in other respects with most famous sections.

Dairying is somewhat backward owing to the temptingly quick returns from berries and small fruits, but great progress is being made in this industry year by year. Pure water, healthful bovine surroundings, sweet grasses,

is delivered on the various wharves at from \$2 to \$2.25 per cord, and on floats along the shore much cheaper. In this connection it may be well to speak of the green-house industry, which annually consumes vast quantities of fuel. If there was ever an advantageous location for this fine industry, it is on Vashon, and here are destined to be some of the greatest green-house plants of the world. Fuel cut at home

is cheapest and of excellent quality. When that is exhausted if it ever is, coal can be transported to the island very cheaply, for you must bear in mind that good coal at tide water is a wonderfully cheap commodity on Puget Sound. The soil procurable in the various swales and beach benches of this island seems peculiarly fitted for green-house purposes, and one winter in the open, after a season or two of use, creates and restores it to that degree that it seems renewed to its primal strength. The pioneer and by all odds the leader of this industry, in fact the leader of all the Northwest, is the Harrington Company, whose plant near Vashon Centre is said to be the largest



One of Hon. M. F. Hatch's Model Stock Barns.

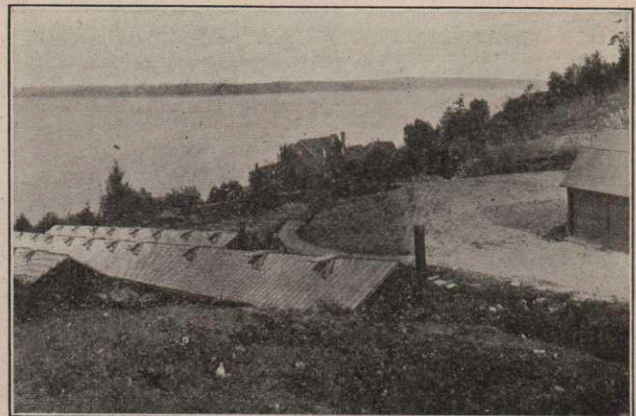
west of the Rockies. Be this as it may, the plant is certainly a large one, consisting as it does of twenty-nine large houses with three more in construction. All of these are of the best and most modern type and are equipped with all that goes to guarantee a perfect product. W. J. Gordon and J. S. Perry have each fine plants of modern construction. The enormous output of flowers and vegetables is said to be of the finest quality produced anywhere in the world. An experienced green-house man from the famous island of Guernsey, recently made the statement that he deemed Vashon's product superior to that of the island in the English Channel, and that he believed this industry would yet render Vashon world-famous. There are other green-houses on Vashon and more are building.

This enormous production of fruits, flowers and vegetables necessitates many crates and packages, and the island supports two thriving lumber mills, box and crate factories, although the Harrington Company make their packages at their own plant. These plants furnish employment to many. On Quartermaster Harbor, on Dockton, is located the Quartermaster dry dock and shipbuilding concern. Here is one of the largest private establishments of its kind on the Coast, and the largest of ocean-going steamers are safely docked and repaired. One large Sound steamer, the Vashon, has been recently built there, and smaller craft as well. This industry furnishes remunerative employment to many men and brings thousands of dollars to the island. Other industries projected and needed are a creamery, a fruit canning plant and an excelsior factory. There is every opportunity for varied industrial enterprises, and local capital can be easily interested. For instance, the excellent telephone system now enjoyed was built almost entirely by local contribution or stock subscription. It has brought about direct communication with Seattle, and the same with Tacoma is near at hand. Starting from Portage on the east side is a rural free delivery route, covering the Quartermaster north shore and all the northeast end and lower center of the island. Other routes will probably be established within a year or two.

A word as to transportation facilities seems pertinent at this juncture. Of roads, the island's most important is the trunk line running from Quartermaster north to the head of the island. This is crossed by roads equally good at Vashon Centre, Fuller's Corners, Quartermaster Hill and along the north shore of Quartermaster Harbor from Burton to Portage. There are numerous other roads of less importance, such as that from Portage south on Maury toward Dockton and east on Maury to Robinson Point. In-

deed, there must be at least forty miles of good roads on the island, giving access to eleven free wharves and connecting the several villages and postoffices of Burton, Dockton, Vashon, Fuller's Corners, Portage, Lizabeula, Cove, Chautauqua, Maury, Page's Landing, Cross' Landing and others.

Vashon is peculiarly fortunate in her transportation facilities by water to nearby cities. With Tacoma, starting from Quartermaster wharf, she has plying the elegant new and fast steamer Burton, which makes three round trips daily to Tacoma at fourteen-knot speed. The regular tariff is 25 cents round trip, 15 cents one way or \$1 per week. This boat, owned by Messrs. Bibbins and Hunt, would be considered a credit to any waterway and her management and crew are justly popular. She has a formidable rival in the new steamer Vashon, just built and put on this run by Captain C. E. Wyman, a former partner of Chief Engineer Frank Bibbins, of the steamer Burton. Captain Wyman has associated with him the Messrs. Manson, of Dockton. Both boats are commodious, handsome and speedy, and both were built within a twelvemonth especially for this run. Their principal owners are Vashon Island men and among her leading citizens. Mr. Frank Bibbins is one of the pioneers of the island steamboat traffic, having owned and operated the Sophia originally on this run and later built up a very profitable business in company with Captain Wyman, the co-partnership named until last February owning and operating the steamer Norwood, which this traffic outgrew. Owning beautiful country places on the north shore of Quartermaster, these gentlemen have the interests of the island at heart. On the east side of the island Portage, Chautauqua and all northern Vashon have three boats plying with Seattle daily, and two with Tacoma as well; that is to say—one, the Dove, makes two round trips between Tacoma and Seattle; one, the Defiance, makes one round trip, and a new steamer to this run, a second Vashon, makes two round trips between Portage and Seattle. The Dove and Defiance are owned by Chief Engineer MacDowell, of the Defiance, and are both fast and commodious. Mr. MacDowell is the pioneer of this line, and by his excellent business methods, close adherence to time schedule and sterling integrity, has won and holds a large patronage. The more recent addition, the large and beautiful Vashon, of this east side run, is owned and operated by Captain W. J. Ellis. She is very fast and commodious, and enjoys already a very large patronage. Her management is of the best and leaves little to be desired on the east side. The passenger tariff of all three boats is 25 cents each way, and, like every boat touching the island,



Residence and Greenhouses of J. L. Perry.

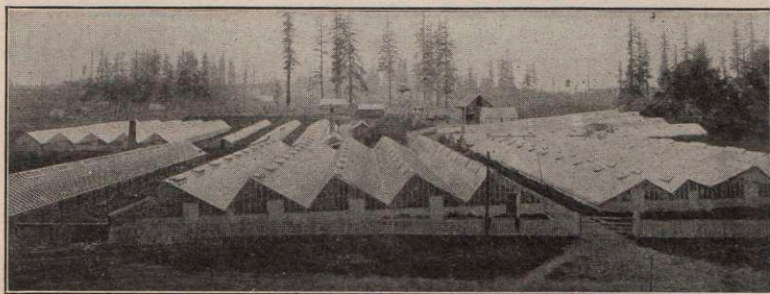
freight rates are one dollar per ton or less. Railway rates seem large in comparison, which is one advantage of an island home. On the west side, two daily boats, the Blanche and T. C. Reed, supply the traffic needs of Cove, Cross' Landing, Page's Landing, Lizabeula and other west side points with both Tacoma and Seattle.

Vashon is peculiarly fortunate in the class of her citizenship, in her schools, churches and mercantile establishments. Her people are over half American born, the balance being of the better class of Scandinavians. They are home-loving, law-abiding, neighborly and industrious;

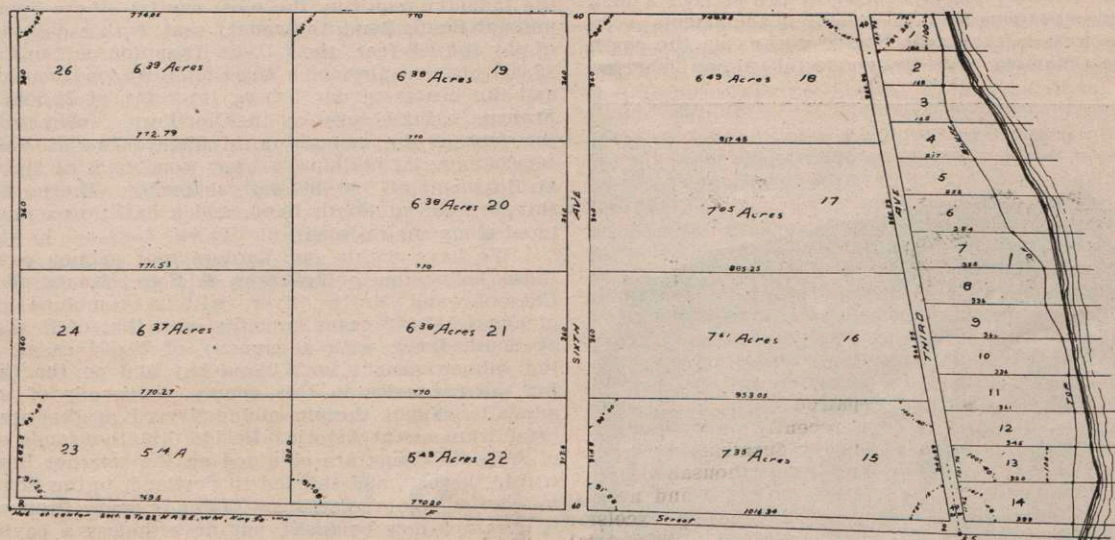
also enterprising to a remarkable degree. To give an idea of their character it may be stated that on this island of more than 2000 population there is not one saloon, and while her people are not cranks, the individual obtaining a license to sell intoxicants will have the fight of his life. Of schools, the island has an abundant supply, two of these public schools teaching the higher branches usually taught in city high schools. The chief pride of Vashon, however, is in her famous Vashon College, the seat of which is a beautiful eminence overlooking Quartermaster Harbor at Burton. A private enterprise, it is true, yet fostered and built up by the generosity of many of the island's leading citizens. At the time of its inception, a decade ago, contributions of land, money and labor were general. Chief of these was that of Hon. M. F. Hatch, who is stated by ex-President Jones of Vashon College to have contributed nearly or quite \$25,000, and a moral support as constant

as his great, generous nature. Here, in this modest, unassuming college-bred man, this farmer from choice, are united qualities that render him one of the noblest citizens any community can boast of. It need scarcely be said, the island knows his worth and appreciates him. The college, conducted at present by its chief owners, President J. N. Foster and Secretary J. N. Moore, assisted by a faculty of nine instructors, headed by Associate President Rev. Dr. MacDonald, is of military discipline, Col. Kelley commandant. It is an all-round co-ed. institution. Every branch of English and the classical courses as well are part of its curriculum. The boy or girl needing a home school finds it here amid the most healthful and beautiful surroundings. A feature of the school is its excellent musical course, the conservatory containing fourteen pianos, a pipe organ and various other musical instruments for practice. The college has also a laboratory for scientific experiments, a library, a very large gymnasium and drill hall, and is all in all an institution such as would surprise Eastern instructors by its equipment and capabilities. Its football, baseball and basket ball teams rank high, showing that island air produces brawn and muscle as well as active brains.

Of churches, the island has two Baptist, two Methodist, one Presbyterian and one Dutch Reformed society. There are on the island five church edifices, a new Y. M. C. A. hall and the Presbyterians will build another church this summer. There are social halls at Burton and Fuller's Corners and a very large auditorium owned by the State Lodge of I. O. G. T., and located at Chautauqua. A feature of island life is the annual



The Harrington Company's Greenhouses, the Finest on the Coast.



These tracts on Vashon Island, King County, Washington, midway between Seattle and Tacoma, comprise 80 acres, having a quarter of a mile water front on Puget Sound. The tracts from 1 to 14 are on a most slightly bluff, extend to low water mark and are of varying sizes and values, but all admirably adapted for sea-side residences and country homes.

The other tracts, from 15 to 20 acres, are platted with reference to cultivation in small farms. The land is rolling, with soil well adapted to growing fruits and vegetables or keeping chickens, as the improved neighboring places will testify. Perfect title will be given with general warranty deed, accompanied by a proper certificate of a responsible abstract company.

There is also plenty of wood for domestic use on them for the settler.

The above Tracts are being offered by their owner, who will sell them on easy terms without any payment down to actual settlers who will go on them and improve them.

They are offered at a cheaper price than anything else on the market, taking location, time and cost of reaching Seattle into consideration.

Boats run daily between Seattle and Tacoma, and stop at a landing near these tracts. Fare to either city is 25 cents; time to go, one hour.

Price for tracts from \$2000 up. Write or apply to

JOSEPH SHIPPEN,
627 New York Block, Seattle, Wash.

fair held at Fuller's Corners in September and attended by hundreds from all parts of the state.

And this is Vashon, briefly portrayed, by one who has no speculative axe to grind. In fact, so far as known there is not a landboomer on the entire island. Land can be bought at very reasonable figures and much of it from first hands. As yet the syndicates and middle men have not taken a hand, for the reason that island owners are not inclined to encourage them. This article, which is intended to be a plain, unvarnished statement, is inspired solely by a committee of solid citizens who feel it their duty to present the advantages of the home they have chosen. Its aim is to call the attention of home-building and home-loving people to what is now and what is hoped always will be, a high class residence community, owned by its residents. The man who owns from five to ten acres of Vashon land, well cleared and with a suitable residence upon it, is absolutely independent if he will labor intelligently three days out of five. His income will be sufficient for an ordinary family. The writer left the East broken in health. The climate was too vigorous for him, as it is for so many. He crossed the continent five times in search of a more desirable residence location. He toured north and south. The Sound country suited him best. But he preferred a residence where the advantages of both city and country could be enjoyed. For more than

five years he studied the Sound country, studying and giving publicity to the Northwest. More than three years ago he decided upon Vashon and has never for a moment regretted it. Here were first class schools for his children, church privileges, cheap and quick access to growing cities, fine markets, and here was a residence location with a combination of healthful surroundings, pure water, fertile soil, most beautiful scenery and a citizenship peculiarly high



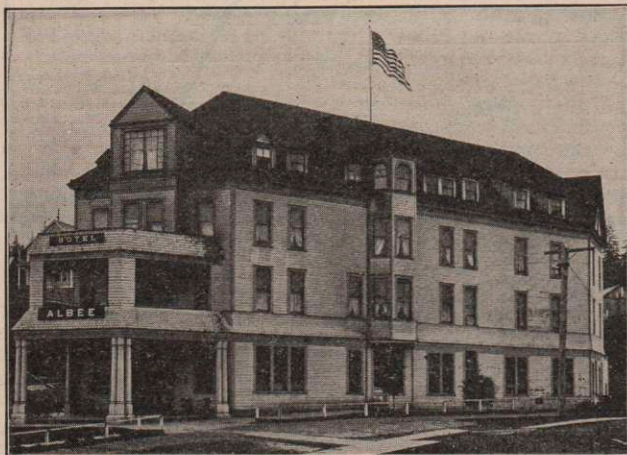
The Seat of Vashon College is a Beautiful Eminence.

class, industrious and self-respecting. Educated and intelligent people, up-to-date and sensible, here deemed honest toil no disgrace. Everybody welcomed him as everybody does welcome all good people here. He deems it a high honor to have been chosen to present in this brief sketch this island of happy homes.

Pacific County, Washington

In commercial advantage and wealth of resources Pacific County is one of the most important divisions of the State of Washington, presenting at the present a field of the most strenuous and successful development.

On the west is the great Pacific ocean; on the south the historic Columbia, with its wonderful salmon fisheries,



The Hotel Albee, South Bend, Washington.

and upon whose broad bosom is a constant procession of mighty steamers and sailing ships that come and go, filled with merchandise. Our eastern boundary is amid the peaks of the Coast Range; to the north is Gray's Harbor and Chehalis County. Along the western line is a narrow peninsula running north from the Columbia river, inclosing Willapa Bay, into which flow nine tidal rivers, and whose banks are studded with forests unsurpassed in quality and quantity in the United States. The soil in the valleys of these streams is very rich, and produces in abundance all the fruits and vegetables known to our zone, and is especially adapted to hop culture and dairying, the latter industry having received a wonderful stimulus during recent years by the establishment of modern equipped creameries in the Willapa Valley and at

Nahcotta, on the south side of the bay.

Lumbering is undoubtedly the paramount industry—the industry requiring the most capital—there being three mills at South Bend, the county seat, with a daily capacity of say 350,000 feet; the mill at Knappton on the Columbia 80,000; one at Ilwaco, a thriving town on the Columbia, and the center of our fishing interests, of 20,000; one at Frances, a brisk town on the Northern Pacific railroad at the foot of the mountains, of 50,000; two at Labam, of 100,000; one at Willapa, a hard wood mill, of 20,000; two at Raymond of 100,000 daily capacity. There are two shingle mills at South Bend, and a half dozen more scattered along the railroad.

We have within our borders four salmon canneries; those belonging to McGowan & Sons situate at Ilwaco, Chinook, and North River, with a combined capacity of about 185,000 cases annually, also that of F. C. Barnes at South Bend, with a capacity of 30,000 cases. Beside the salmon caught in Willapa bay and on the Columbia for the canneries in this county, thousands of tons are annually caught therein and delivered at the preserving establishments at Astoria. Beside this, thousands of boxes of splendid clams are obtained on the weather beach and within the bay, and shipped to Portland, to the Sound, and to interior points, meeting with ready sale. Crab catching is a rather new business, but nevertheless a paying one, as well equipped fisheries at Tokes Point and North Cove emphatically testify, the crabs caught hereabout being of such excellence and size as to create a demand hard to supply.

It is estimated that there are yet standing within the county 16,000,000,000 feet of good merchantable timber, nearly all of which is accessible by the old process of handling. Under the new order of things, with logging railroads permeating the vast reaches of timber, climbing almost impossible grades, winding around and through the sinuous canyons, and, closely allied thereto, the heavy logging engines with their long arms of twisted steel, the time won't be far off when every stick will be within reach of the adjacent and all-devouring saw mills. This timber consists of fir, spruce, hemlock and cedar. There is minor quantity of the so-called hardwoods, maple, alder, cherry and cotton wood sufficient to justify the establishing of the mill at Willapa before mentioned, all of which product goes to the furniture factories at Chehalis and

Portland. The major portion of the lumber made here goes by vessels to California, though quite a number of cargoes are annually sent to Mexico, Africa, Australia, the Philippines and the Hawaiian isles.

South Bend, the principal town and county seat, is located on the south bank of the Willapa river, 18 miles from the outer bar over which and up to this city is a straight and clear channel for ships drawing 20 feet. So

neries, and an abundance of material for several shingle mills. As the result of the establishment of a large sawmill, and veneering mill as well, at Raymond, at the mouth of the south fork of the Willapa river, about three miles above South Bend, quite a town has been formed there; this place is admirably situated for the establishment of other mills and manufactories relative to lumbering.

South Bend has a population of about 3,000 people,



South Bend, Washington, and a portion of Willapa Bay.

clear and so perfect is this roadway that large vessels frequently sail in and out; the harbor is perfectly landlocked, and provides the safest anchorage in the most severe weather.

The coastline affords superb bathing which is thoroughly enjoyed by the thousands who, when the days grow long and warm, flock thither from the Inland Empire, from Portland and the Northwest generally. Because of this the beach from Ilwaco up for several miles is lined with a multitude of cottages, which, during the summer season, are the centers of harmless gaiety.

From this cursory view of Pacific County, the intelligent reader can readily see that the lines of successful enterprise are in the direction of lumbering, oystering, and dairying. We desire others to come and build more sawmills, shingle mills, box and stave factories and the many other industries legitimately connected with the inexhaustible supply of timber so close at hand. There are also fine openings for other salmon and oyster can-

all busy and everything on the jump. It possesses graded schools, plenty of churches, an opera house, electric lighting, a gravity water system, well kept streets, and all that is necessary in the way of merchandising establishments, groceries, and all other concomitants to a live and progressive, up-to-date town. There is no healthier place on the earth than right here; there never is any cold or any hot weather, game is in plenty, and trout fishing par excellence, in fact, while we do not possess everything, we do possess enough of the good things of this earth to make this little city as good and as satisfactory a place in which to pass one's life as there is anywhere, and a more contented and satisfied people cannot be found.

The Northern Pacific railway has a terminus here, and provides all needful facilities to and from interior points at terminal rates. We also possess direct steamer service with San Francisco. Beside a bar tug, we have daily steamers to all harbor points, and an abundance of smaller craft for the needs of the port.

Oysters and Oystering in Willapa Bay

There were oysters in Willapa Bay when the white men first came to its shores. As far back as the memory and traditions of the aborigines go, there were "chitlowh" in abundance, and the ground at low tide is described as having been always brown with them. By the evidence of fossil shell beds in the clay and sand bluffs around the bay, there were oysters there when our cave dwelling predecessors were playing hide and seek with the saber-toothed tiger and the cave bear for the possession of the holes in the cliffs. Paleolithic man's style of serving these oysters must have remained unchanged throughout the millenniums till the advent of the paleface; for, in the absence of iron, the Indian way of eating them was to break the shells with a stone and pick out with the fingers the pieces of flesh thus made available. Under such conditions it was considered that oysters were food suitable only for the aged and infirm, who could no longer

hunt the deer or spear the salmon, but could pick up the little mollusk and crack its shell with a stone hammer.

As an industry, oystering in Willapa Bay dates from the enterprise of Charles J. W. Russell, who, in 1851, sent some oysters by steamer from Astoria to San Francisco. Down among the '49ers they went like hot cakes, and in the fall of the same year a small schooner came to the bay and took the first cargo of oysters down to the land of the argonauts. Within two years from this time the business had become one of consequence. The names of such men as Winant, Morgan, Hillyer and others are still remembered by the early settlers as having been among the first in the business. The gathering of the oysters from the natural beds was mostly done by the Indians at low tide; for in these waters most of the oysters grow on tide flats that are bared at low water. As the tide would rise over the mud flats, the baskets of oysters would be

collected into the Indian canoes and taken to the scows of the white traders, who paid the pickers always in "store pay," which consisted partly of staple commodities, but also of fancy blankets, trinkets, and sometimes of the "fire water" which has been one of the efficient means of reducing Indian population. When the trader had the oysters on his scow, he took them to some place where he had a small tract of ground cleaned of rubbish and staked. This he called his cull bed, and here he threw his oysters overboard to lie at the bottom of the water till the next



Low Tide on Twenty-five-Acre Bed of Eastern Oysters, Transplanted in Shoalwater Bay.

schooner would come from San Francisco. On the arrival of the schooner there would be a lively time tonging up the culled oysters and loading the vessel as quickly as possible so that no time would be lost with the perishable cargo. The oysters were dumped in bulk in the hold of the schooners and were rebedded in the waters of San Francisco Bay at places convenient to the market. These methods were somewhat primitive, but the business was profitable, and the scenes at schooner time were often jolly; for pioneer days had their gayeties as well as their hardships. This method of handling the traffic lasted for twenty-five years.

The first settlement of oystermen was a village which they named Bruceport, in honor of the schooner Robert Bruce, which had come into the bay for oysters but was burned and sunk, having been set on fire by the cook out of revenge for some discipline by the captain. To those interested in poetic justice, it may be worth while to relate that the cook had drugged the supper of the captain and the rest of the crew before firing the vessel and taking to the life boat; yet the captain and crew were rescued by settlers, while the cook was carried to sea by an off shore wind and never heard from, nor was his boat even found. The village that was thus named was the local center of the oyster trade for a time, but has, in the fortune of commerce ceased even to be a postoffice, while relics of the old schooner which gave the name are treasured as choice specimens. Thus even this newest corner of our land has its ancient history and its museums of antiquity.

The tide flats where the large oysters grew were denuded in the earlier years of the industry, and are now used as "plant beds." There are natural beds of oysters in the bay which produce a seed supply, but do not produce large marketable oysters. From these natural beds is taken the "young growth," as the seed supply is locally termed, and it is then scattered on the plant beds. There it lies from one to three years and grows large and fat. It is then tonged up and culled, the grown oysters being kept for the market, the small ones replanted for further growth. Afterward pickers go on the ground as it is bared at low tide and gather by hand the remaining marketable portion. The oyster bed is then ready for a new planting. While waiting a few days or weeks for the demands of the trade, the oyster planter keeps his culled oysters in his float, the same article being on the Atlantic coast called a "sink." This is a floating platform or floor with large cracks to let the water flow freely, the whole being held a few inches under water, by logs attached to the sides.

The native oyster of the Northwest is small, but is of an excellent flavor. The small size is not from poor development, but is the nature of the species, *Ostrea Lurida*,

as distinguished from *Ostrea Virginia*, the large oyster of the Atlantic coast. Some naturalists make two species of the Pacific coast oyster, as some have even done with the eastern cousin.

The native oyster has been marketed almost wholly in the coast towns. This oyster is, by reason of its fine flavor and small size, the best oyster for cocktails that has ever been introduced to the American market; and it will undoubtedly be handled in the central and eastern cities as a fancy article for this use. As its flavor becomes known, it will be wanted also for some of the select trade in other lines of consumption.

In the last seven years there has been begun the industry of growing the transplanted eastern oysters in the bay. All attempts to induce the eastern oyster to propagate in these waters have so far failed, owing, no doubt, to the absence of the extreme heat of the eastern summer. A very few specimens have been found of small easterns attached to native shells in such a way as to demonstrate that they were the result of the local propagation of the eastern oyster; but these have been so few as to give no promise of commercial results. The small or seed oyster, however, when brought across the continent and planted here, grows finely, acquires its proper size, and comes into possession of an epicurean flavor that is worthy to make its eastern fellow bivalves turn green with envy. In San Francisco Bay this plan of growing easterns has been practiced for thirty years, and has been the source of fortunes. Willapa Bay has some thousands of acres of good lands that can be put to the same use and will bring immense revenue in the years to come. Only a fraction of this acreage is now in use. There are several new companies in the industry, which is rapidly growing. It is probable that approximately a hundred cars of seed oysters would not be an overestimate of the importation and planting of the spring of 1905.

The natural oyster beds of the state are reserved from sale. Other grounds suitable for the industry are sold by the state at a dollar and a quarter an acre. The best of the areas have been already sold, but large tracts are unused and can be had at reasonable figures.

The equable climate of these regions gives a material advantage to the oyster industry. Instead of the beds being covered for weeks in the winter with ice a foot or more in thickness, as is the case on the eastern beds of the same latitude, there is seldom a winter when even a thin skimming of ice is seen on the bay. This makes it possible to work in reasonable comfort the year round. Also it makes it feasible to use the tide flats that are bared at low tide and thus facilitate the handling of the oysters. In fact, nearly all the oystering in the bay, both of native



Tonging Oysters from Shoalwater Bay.

and of eastern oysters, is done on such grounds; while in the New England and central states oysters must be kept where they are well covered with water at the lowest tide. This is an advantage that can be fully appreciated only by those who are familiar with the work.

The proved qualities of the waters of Willapa Bay for producing the finest grade of oysters of any species, large or small, eastern or western, point it out as a body of water that has before it a great future as the home of the world's best oysters.

Humboldt County, California

What Humboldt Offers to the Settler and to the Investor, and a General View of Its Industries and Resources

By Geo. H. Kellogg, Secretary Humboldt Chamber of Commerce

In considering the advantages which Humboldt County, California, offers to the intending settler or investor, a few preliminary words as to the difference in conditions between this section and the central and southern portions of sunny California, will serve to give the reader a clearer mental picture of the character of the opportunities for home making and for profitable investment that are afforded by the little known northwestern portion of California, of which Humboldt County is the principal portion.

In central and southern California are a number of large valleys and extensive plains, in which the soil, though naturally fertile, is largely barren through lack of natural rainfall or artificial irrigation. Much of this land was acquired by the original owners by means of Spanish or Mexican grants, and was and to a certain extent still is owned in large tracts, being formerly used almost entirely as ranges for vast herds of cattle, horses and other domestic animals. With the increase of population and wealth in this State, much of the more suitable portions of this land were devoted to the raising of grain in ranches of vast size. A little further progress showed that by supplying water by artificial means, much of this land was ideally suited for the production of fruit and vegetables of all varieties, the splendid climate being an invaluable adjunct to these indus-

classes, the lands are owned in tracts of moderate size, although many of the larger farms might well be divided and sub-divided, and still be large enough to amply support an active and industrious family.

Whenever farming in California is mentioned, the hearer's mind naturally reverts to irrigation, to government plans for the reclamation of arid lands, to water rights, and to everlasting sunshine. Yet within California's confines is just one region—Humboldt—where the necessity for artificial watering of the soil does not exist. For general agriculture and horticulture no irrigation is practiced in Humboldt, and there are no irrigating ditches and no water rights for irrigation purposes. In this regard Humboldt is as distinct from central and southern California as though it were located east of the Rocky mountains. Here Nature practices sufficient irrigation; the rainfall is abundant, and so well distributed that no failure of crops has ever been known.

Humboldt county is situated on the northwest coast of California, its northern boundary beginning about 32 miles south of the Oregon state line. It is 108 miles in extent along the ocean, with an average width of say 35 miles, making up a total area of 3705 square miles, equivalent to 2,244,480 acres.



A Train of Redwood Logs on the way to the Mill.

tries. As additional water supplies are being conserved for irrigation purposes, more and more of these large level tracts are being sub-divided and devoted to fruit-raising and small farming, the more suitable portions advancing rapidly in dairying and general farming.

But in Humboldt, a region standing almost by itself in nearly the extreme northwestern portion of California, the natural conditions were entirely different, and the progress of settlement and civilization has been along quite other lines. Humboldt is a hilly and mountainous region, with few large valleys and with no extensive plains.

No Mexican grant was ever laid within its confines, and there are no extremely large ranches or unoccupied tracts of land suitable for sub-division into small farms for settlement. The large land holdings are confined entirely to these three classes, to-wit: Timber lands, which while affording ample opportunities for the investor, offer little or no encouragement for the homeseeker. Grazing lands, which, while furnishing some inducement for more close settlement and occupation, are in general more economically managed in somewhat extensive holdings. And marsh lands, which require to be combined in considerable tracts for their economical reclamation. Aside from these three

Physically it is a mountainous region, the ridges and mountains extending in a general northwesterly and southeasterly direction, with rivers and smaller streams between, all flowing northwesterly to the ocean, or into Humboldt Bay. Practically all the soil of Humboldt is fertile, and in a state of nature it was entirely covered with vegetation; something more than one-half of its area carrying a heavy forest growth of redwood, fir, pine, oak, madrone, etc., or of the smaller trees and shrubs peculiar to California, while the remainder was fully carpeted with a luxuriant growth of wild grasses and flowers. The heavier forest growth comprises a strip averaging about ten miles in width, parallel with and usually near to the ocean; east of this strip lies the "bald hills" country, the great grazing section of the county; although throughout this portion there is much timber and shrubby undergrowth.

Of level lands, Humboldt has but a small proportion. By reason of its hilliness, less than one-fourth of its area could by any elastic use of the term be called cultivable, and not more than one-fourth of this area is really level land. By reason of this and the consequent difficulty and expense of conveying produce to market, much of the land which is fairly adapted to cultivation is used only for graz-

ing and kindred purposes. But in time, as more and better roads are built between these outlying portions of the county and the principal seats of business on Humboldt Bay, much of the land will be utilized as homes for settlers



Peterson's Magnificent Herd of Dairy Cows.

looking for the best conditions as to climate, healthfulness, and comfort.

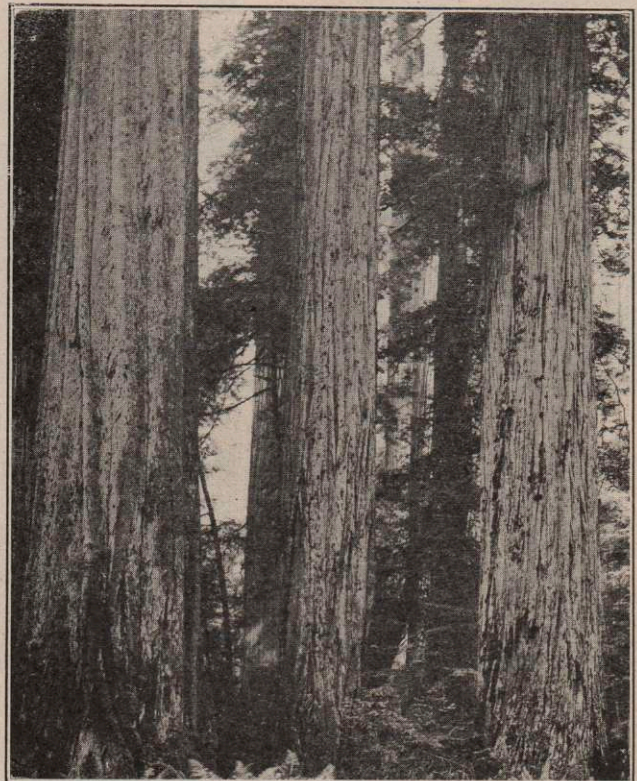
Around Humboldt Bay is quite an extensive tract of level or slightly hilly land of most excellent quality. Nearly all of this is now in a high state of cultivation, and produces heavy crops of grain, hay, vegetables, and forage plants and grasses. Along each of the numerous streams which traverse the county are more or less extensive tracts of bottom land of the most excellent quality, which, along Eel River and its principal tributaries, Mad River, and the Mattole, are of sufficient extent to form agricultural sections of considerable importance. The soil of these bottom lands is a rich, deep loam, easy to work, and of surpassing fertility; and extending up the hillsides from these valleys, the land is of the same character, although of gradually lessening depth and productiveness. Oat crops upwards of one hundred bushels per acre are a common occurrence throughout this region, while wheat and barley attain almost the same figures. And yet but little of this region is used to produce these crops, as the bulk of the best of this land is given over to dairying purposes, for which this region is peculiarly well fitted. Bordering these bottom lands and valleys is much land, partly level, covered with trees and brush, and requiring to be cleared before it can be put to agricultural uses. Each year sees more or less of this land added to the productive area of the country, and each tract so added furnishes another homestead to the upbuilding of Humboldt.

Inseparable from any discussion of the soil of Humboldt and its productiveness, is a dissertation on climate and rainfall. Other regions have soil equal to any this county can claim, are favored in many ways this county is not, and yet Humboldt has the record for yield per acre of oats, wheat, and even corn, which latter product is not considered a staple production here. Why is this so? Solely because of the even, steady climate and ideal distribution of rainfall. Along the coast of Humboldt the extreme range in temperature is from 20 to 85 degrees, with a normal range of from 45 to 72 degrees; in the interior these figures are naturally somewhat exceeded. The average rainfall is 46 inches, and its distribution is the key to the situation, no month being normally without rainfall, and in none is the precipitation excessive. True there is here a wet and a dry season, and about 80 per cent of the rainfall occurs normally during the six months from November 1st to May 1st of each year; but this is simply in fulfillment of the requirements of Nature and her family, the trees, the plants, and the grasses; and all tends to the most remarkable growth of vegetation of any spot in the temperate zone. It may be set down as a fact incapable of dispute, that whatever plant or tree is suited for

growth in Humboldt will here find its most luxurious growth, the acme of its development. With no zero weather to chill the life-fluids in winter, with an even temperature and abundant moisture throughout the summer, with no blizzards and no cyclones at any time of the year, and with a soil equal to the best to furnish primary nourishment, it follows as a mere matter of course that the growth and ripening of all plants suited to this region should reach their fullest development.

There is little or no "cheap" land in Humboldt. All real estate here has a fixed and decisive value, and no land goes begging for a purchaser. The best bottom and marsh land, suitable for dairying and general agricultural purposes is held at from \$100 to \$300 per acre, according to location and state of development. Much of the heavy bottom land devoted to dairying pays good interest on the larger figure mentioned. Similar land unimproved and requiring clearing and permanent improvement, may be considered as worth one-half of the prices above named. In general, good agricultural land here is worth from \$100 per acre up. Grazing land is worth from \$5 to \$25 per acre, and redwood timber land from \$15 to \$250 per acre, according to the amount of timber carried and availability of location. It is difficult, almost impossible, to name figures that could be held to be thoroughly definite and conclusive as to the actual values of any particular kind of real estate. Each piece, whether of town or city property, has its own advantages and disadvantages, its modifying and determining circumstances of location and availability, which serve to fix its value and its price.

Not all people are, or care to be, farmers. The various departments of skilled labor, the professions, and the divers employments of congregated humanity, offer a more attractive field to many than do the fields of nature. Therefore, no statement of what Humboldt offers to the settler would be complete if confined strictly to the land—the soil. Agriculture in its strict sense is not by any means the



A Characteristic Redwood Scene.

most important of Humboldt's occupations and industries, and in order to present a broader view of this little known region, divergence will here be made to cover in a hasty way the most important of these other interests.

The largest business interest is lumbering. The celebrated redwood belt of California here reaches its maximum of perfection, and it is not strange that lumber in its various forms should be the dominating business interest of Humboldt. It is calculated that originally there were



The Thriving Little New Town of Loleta, California.

about 540,000 acres of redwood forest in Humboldt, of which some 60,000 acres have been cut. The known amount of lumber taken from this cut-over land justifies the estimate of 100,000 feet to the acre, which is the figure accepted in estimating the standing redwood timber. Many claims of 160 acres will yield two and three times this estimate, and certain favored acres have yielded as high as 1,300,000 feet. This is not surprising in view of the fact that a single tree, cut by the Vance Redwood Lumber Co. in 1902, yielded over 165,000 feet of lumber tallied from the saw.

The annual cut of lumber is now almost exactly 300,000,000 feet, the output of the twelve large mills now operating. The shipments for the past twenty years have run from two hundred millions of feet upwards, and of a value from two and one-half to five millions yearly. The mills usually operate throughout the year, although logging operations are generally suspended during two or three months of heaviest rainfall. From 2500 to 3000 able-bodied men are required to carry on the logging and lumbering, and not the least of the attractions to prospective settlers is the fact that steady work throughout the year is open to those who have some knowledge of the business, and who choose to profit thereby.

Second in importance in the industries of Humboldt is one closely allied with farming. Dairying has here taken the place of general farming; has monopolized the best of the agricultural lands, and stands second to lumber on the county's list of exports. All the heavier bottom and marsh lands before alluded to are capable of producing heavy crops of clover and other forage plants the year round. Nature furnishes abundant moisture to keep them green at all times. In the best of this region (principally in the Eel River Valley and on Arcata Bottom) a cow to the acre the full year around is often the rule. Creameries have sprung up on every hand (there are upwards of forty of them in the county), and the steady, equable climate, with little difference between summer and winter, does the rest. The shipment of butter and dairy products from Humboldt has averaged about five million pounds, of a value of one and one quarter million dollars, for several years past. More and more the general farmer is turning in his land to dairying, and land which in times past was thought fit only to produce oats, is now rendering its owners independent by sustaining a dairy cow for each acre and a half to two acres. The cool, even climate has done its share in encouraging this industry; both the cow and her product are the better for not having to endure the excessive heat common to the summer months in other places. A place where the thermometer has reached 80 degrees but five times in eighteen years, and where the absolute maximum is 85 degrees, surely has advantages for the butter-making industry that are hard to overcome. And for years Humboldt has, in the San Francisco market, been the synonym for all that is good and palatable.

Stock-raising is another important industry of Humboldt. The "bald-hill" land back of the timber belt; the shore section south of Eel River Valley; each furnishes yearly pasturage for thousands of cattle, sheep, and other domestic animals. From 3000 to 5000 head each of cattle, sheep, and hogs, are annually shipped or driven from the county, in addition to the number consumed by the 35,000 residents; and the annual return of from three hundred to four hundred thousand dollars is no insignificant portion of the county's annual income.

Closely allied to this industry is the production of wool. The features of the climate which make this section ideal for stock-raising contribute to its advantages in wool-raising, and Humboldt wool has long been celebrated for its long staple and its freedom from burrs and other disagreeable and troublesome features. In the market it commands the highest figure, and the annual shipments average about 800,000 pounds.

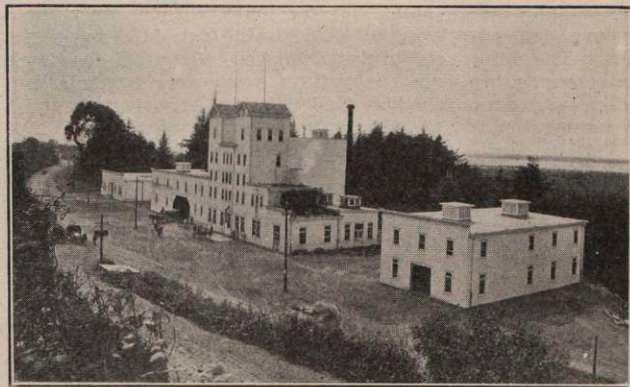
Fishing is also an important industry. Halibut and rock cod in the ocean, salmon and steelhead in Eel River and Klamath River, and a variety of fishes in Humboldt Bay, make up an industry which yields handsome returns. About two and one-half million pounds of fresh salmon are annually shipped to the San Francisco market, and a cold storage and salting plant is now being erected at Port Kenyon for the better utilization of this product, and the consequent yielding of better returns. Crabs of excellent quality are caught in large numbers, and from 30,000 to 50,000 dozen are annually shipped to San Francisco.

Humboldt has about 35,000 inhabitants; 12,000 of these are domiciled in Eureka, the county seat; 2,000 in Arcata, at the northern end of Humboldt Bay; and 1,500 each in Ferndale and Fortuna, both in the Eel River Valley. The occupations of the denizens of Eureka are many and varied, although lumbering and commerce are the foundations of them all.

The industries and resources of this section having now been hurriedly set out, a return will be made to the subject taken up at the beginning, that is, "What does Humboldt offer to the homeseeker,—to the investor?—And the answer put in one word, "Everything."

It offers good land (not "cheap" land) capable of producing abundantly any crop known to the temperate climate.

It offers a climate unsurpassed in healthfulness, mildness and equability, with abundant rainfall, and no extremes of heat and cold.



The up-to-date Plant of the Humboldt Brewing Company.

It offers opportunities for labor at almost any calling or trade, in the woods, the mills, on the farms, the dairies, the stock ranges, in the city and towns.

It offers good school and church facilities, and all the social features required in a section of its general development and age of settlement.

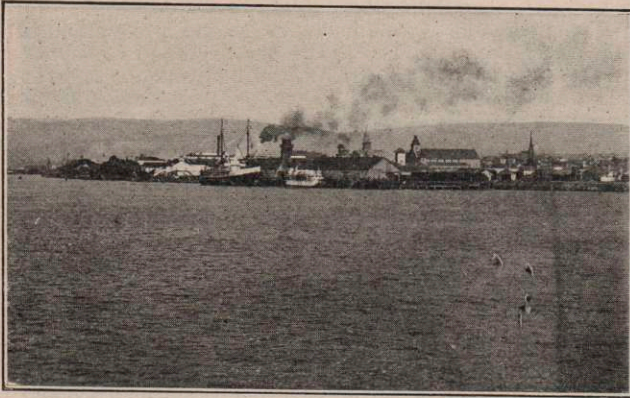
It offers opportunities for industrious people to found happy and comfortable homes, free from the inconveniences and annoyances of less favored locations.

To the investor the prime word is land,—land,—land. No investment in real estate can be a failure; the land is valuable, and will always remain so. Redwood timber land, now rapidly increasing in value, is the safest investment

on earth. It is bound to still further appreciate in value, and can not be seriously damaged by fire, as a green red-wood forest will not burn.

The farm, and dairy, and grazing lands of Humboldt all offer a safe investment.

Shipbuilding is an important industry here, and furnishes opportunity for investments that are very attractive to some.



Eureka, California, along the Water Front.

Many minor manufacturing interests are needed here, and would furnish profitable fields for investment. Shoe factories, harness factories, furniture factories, pulp mills, canning plants,—there is room for these and many more, and with conditions fully as favorable as can be found elsewhere. Capital, skill and industry are needed to put these into existence and practical operation.

Dairying in Humboldt County

By Allen P. Joy

Humboldt County is in the extreme northern part of California, on the Coast, and its principal seaport town, Eureka, about 250 miles from San Francisco. Around Eureka for a distance of 30 miles north and south, is the land upon which the bulk of Humboldt dairying is done. For extensive dairying only the bottom land, including reclaimed marsh lands, are reasonably profitable. The hill lands support much stock but for many reasons only the low level lands are ranked as desirable for dairying purposes. The hills are thinly populated, the stock having greater range, while in the valleys every acre is made to produce and support. The feed is green the year around and for ten out of twelve months very abundant.

Within a day's drive can be found something like thirty-five creameries, which produce nearly three and one-half million pounds of butter yearly, practically all of which goes into San Francisco for distribution.

Steamers go out of Eureka daily and it costs about one cent per pound to lay butter down in San Francisco. The method practiced is for the creamery to ship its product to one of the many commission houses in San Francisco, where butter is disposed of and within a reasonable time the commission merchant reports to the creamery the sale of the butter at a certain price, this price (less 5 per cent commission and freight charges) represents what the creamery gets for its butter and upon these returns are based the prices paid to dairymen for butter fat.

Towns in the Eel River Valley are close together and railroads convenient, wagon roads all level and unusually good. The principal creamery towns are Ferndale, Loleta and Arcata.

The great bulk of milk is hauled directly to the creameries, the farmer being slow to adopt the hand separator. It is, however, generally admitted that within the next few years the number of separators will greatly increase as the dairymen come to realize the feeding value of skimmed milk and the saving of time. Creameries in most cases allow from two to ten cents for skim milk, while in a few instances they not only do not allow for skimmed milk left at the creamery, but charge the patron about 3 cents per hundred if he takes it home.

Dairymen are paid well for butter fat, usually getting something like 2 cents a pound more than what the butter brings a pound in the San Francisco market. This is doing business on a very small margin, and is the result of close competition among the creameries. Usually the dairymen are within convenient distance of two or more creameries and milk is hauled only in the mornings except during June and July, when some haul twice a day.

Hereabouts a great part of the dairying is done upon leased land and often with leased stock. Rent is estimated at about \$5.00 an acre per year, and if stock goes with it the rent per cow is about \$5.00 per year. The stock for general farming is included, as is also farming implements, buildings, etc. Farms vary in size all the way from twenty acres to three hundred acres, and cows kept range from ten to two hundred in number. The lease is almost always for a term of five years, rent payable semi-annually in advance.

Some hay is cut and fed at the time when pastures are poorest, but the principal cut feed is peas, carrots and beets. In one month (May) the writer knows of a dairyman who had graded up his herd of about seventy Jerseys to have returned from his creamery \$10.50 for each cow, and half of that herd was under four years old. The average cow under prevailing conditions brings in something like \$6.00 per month, and such cows may be bought for \$35.00.

There is an uncommon opportunity here for the experienced dairyman. The communities are thrifty, honest and well mannered. Of the foreign-born population engaged in dairying the largest number are from Denmark and Switzerland. Farm hands are paid from \$30.00 to \$40.00 per month, and laborers from \$2.00 to \$2.50 per day. Help is scarce in summer.

Here we escape many of the ills that go to make dairying uncertain in many localities. Imagine these conditions: Winter and summer the cattle are driven from pasture at about 5 o'clock in the morning and milked in corrals except when raining (we have no snow) milking is done in barns where a little hay may be fed; after milking the herd is at once turned into another pasture—rain or shine. Just now—August—each day peas are fed in the pasture.

Each dairyman raises a few calves each year, which are fed on skim milk for about three months and then go out to pasture.

The Dairying Industry of Humboldt County

By A. Jensen

Forty years ago this now famous section was little cared for by the early settlers, as it was thickly set with spruce and under brush, and considered of little value. Here and there could be seen a cleared spot of a few acres



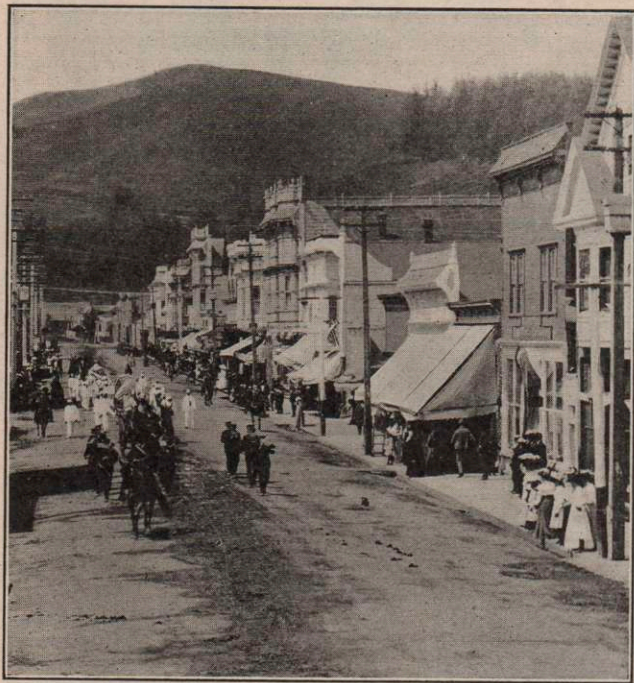
A View of the Occidental Mill from Humboldt Bay.

devoted to potato growing, and for years Humboldt potatoes enjoyed an unequalled reputation all over the coast markets for size and flavor. These potatoes were familiarly known as the Humboldt Red, but this class of potato is now almost extinct, and is seldom seen in this section. A few years of over production glutted the market and low



prices left the early settlers with their year's profit gone, and with poor hopes of making much from the homestead.

In the early eighties a few Danish families settled in the Eel River Valley and as dairying is practically the entire industry of their native country their first attempt at making a living was to try the same here. More land was cleared, clover and rye grass planted and soon good-



Main Street of Ferndale, California.

sized herds of cows could be found. In those early days good butter brought fancy prices; from sixty to seventy-five cents per pound for butter was not uncommon. More Danish families were induced to come to Humboldt County, and by the nineties the entire Eel River Valley had been taken up for dairying, and land that a few years before was valued at from \$5 to \$15 per acre could not now be bought at less than from \$100 to \$250 per acre.

Eel River Valley proper was once a vast stream with swamps and marsh land, near the ocean. The hills adjoining the valley are of a very soft and loose consistency, almost entirely free from rocks, and with the heavy rains the erosion was very great and the material was thus carried down the streams to settle in the more quiet waters near the ocean, and the result is that today a fine productive loam, varying in thickness from five to thirty feet, exist all over the valley.

Being near the great Pacific Ocean and subject to the trade winds prevailing along the northern coast, the climate especially favors dairying. The average winter temperature runs about 50 degrees with rare exceptions of 35 degrees. The summer temperature runs about 60 and seldom as warm as 75; heavy fogs in summer time keeps the air moist and cool, while southerly winds in winter time with warm rains moderates the temperature and keeps the grasses green throughout the season.

The fodder and grains raised in this section are principally intended for the dairy stock and consist of clover, alfalfa, rye grass, cow peas, carrots, beets, barley and oats.

The dairy farmer lives a life of independence in the Eel River Valley, where very few of the landowners operate their own ranches. They have become wealthy in a few years and have built fine residences, and are enjoying the comfort of the retired. Some have moved to towns, to afford their children better educational advantages.

A deplorable condition is visible to the outsider: that of a gradual deterioration on the farm, and if we look for the cause we find that it is the result of the system of renting. The owner allows the buildings and fences, the water tanks and wind mill, to dilapidate and the old home-

stead is sadly in need of repair, and has not been painted for 15 years or more, the orchards are overgrown with weeds and pests, and do not bear, the stable manure is not removed, the barn is sagging and ready to fall down, and often the visitor will see the rancher or owner living in castle-like mansions with everything modern, while the rentor puts up and struggles in the old ragged house. Many of the oldtimers are showing no interest in the progress and science of dairying, but still cling to the methods that were good enough for them when they first started in the business. This, fortunately, is not the rule. The people of Eel River Valley are congenial, hospitable and law-abiding, and no better class of citizens or neighbors can be found anywhere. While a large proportion of our population is Danish, other foreign butter-making regions are represented; yet the valley contains a large number of American-born citizens, who manifest a splendid spirit of energy and intelligence in all public enterprises.

As yet no distinct breed of cattle are noticeable throughout the valley, although many herds have Durhams, Holsteins, Jerseys and Herefords, but very few dairymen have pursued a distinct policy in breeding, yet the result is very gratifying, and a very desirable type of dairy cow is noticeable. This is brought about by selecting for years past heifers from good milkers and the fact is today that many individual herds of cows can be found that would equal the records of many pure-bred dairy stock. The possibilities, however, along this line is great, as may be seen by the record of many individual herds which show productions of from 300 to 400 pounds of butter per cow per year.

Eel River Valley is composed of an area comprising only about 200 square miles; the river, however, takes up a large part of this area. The number of pounds of butter made per day in this section at the height of the season is about 14,000 pounds, representing the milk from about 9000 cows. The yearly output of butter is estimated to be 2,700,000 pounds out of a total of 4,000,000 made in the county. Years ago all the butter was made in private dairies; in 1889, however, the first creamery was erected. The milk was bought by the hundred in those days, as the Babcock test was then unknown. The result was that nearly as much water as milk was sold to the creameries, resulting in great financial loss to the first promoters of the industry. This, system, however, soon righted itself with the introduction of the Babcock tester. And following the first creamery came half dozen others in quick succession; some were erected on the company plan and others by individuals until we have now over twenty-five creameries in the county.

During this period Humboldt butter made in Eel River Valley became famous, and much sought after on account of its fine flavor and superior keeping qualities. Today there is a creamery at nearly every cross road, the output varying from 500 to 4000 pounds per day. The principal element that has made Eel River butter famous is the cool, even climate, the fresh air, the succulent dairy feeds that grow in abundance, and especially the Scandinavian dairymen, who all their life had learned to depend on and care for the cow.

When dairying was first introduced in this section the superior quality of the butter became well known, and commission men from San Francisco would make semi-annual trips to the dairies and creameries soliciting butter on consignments, as butter was not at that time bought for cash. Research shows that thousands of dollars was made by middlemen on Humboldt butter, and that such margins as 4 to 6 cents per pound for handling was not uncommon, and some of the older commission houses boasts today of having made as high as 25 cents per pound on Humboldt butter. But those golden days for the commission house have passed, and only a few houses now handle the butter; younger and more energetic men have entered the butter business, and spirited bidding for Humboldt butter is today the rule. The margin for handling our butter is now down to from 1 to 3 cents per pound. Nearly all Humboldt butter is marketed in San Francisco, owing to the poor shipping facilities to other centers. Their is no butter exchange in San Francisco where reliable quotations can be had, and the only reason that can be found for this condition is that the commission man hopes to get the better of his competitor or creamery, by maintaining a silent quotation.

Nowhere in the United States is there as much butter

made from a given number of cows on a given acreage as in the Eel River Valley; hence dairying will always be predominant in this section. The price of butter, like other commodities, depends on the supply and demand, and in years past when the general conditions of the country were unhealthy, very low prices were obtained for Humboldt butter; and many thousand of pounds were sent across the continent and some exported to Europe, as California was then unable to consume all her own butter. During the last eight years, however, California has imported Eastern butter and has been able to maintain a butter value averaging from 20 to 25 cents in the summer months and from 25 to 30 cents in the winter months. All creameries purchase the milk and cream on the butter fat contents, which is arrived at by using the Babcock test system. Composite samples are taken daily from each patron, and tests made four times per month, the actual butter contents being calculated from the test.

Patrons' pay day usually falls on the 15th of each month, when settlement is made for the preceding month, and as the creameries are so close together the competition for increased patronage is very keen, and the creameries that succeed in paying the highest price gets the most milk.

A steady progress in the line of dairying can be noticed with the increase in land values. The increase in rent forces the necessity of realizing more from the same acreage, and the same number of cows. The necessity of more earning capacity has forced science into dairying, and the creameries also have adopted more scientific methods. The more progressive have increased their output, and are in a position to purchase the cream at an advanced price from the smaller ones. Pasteurization of cream is used by a few of the creameries, the use of ripeners have replaced the old open vat system; ice machines are also used, and pure culture for the ripening of cream is also adopted.

The possibilities of the Eel River Valley cannot be told in any one article. I predict that in few years one will see the highest standard of sanitary conditions in the dairies, and through the use of more green feed and roots a large part of the land will support a cow to the acre. The opening of through rail communications with this section will bring our product within easier reach of the markets and will still further increase competition, to the benefit of the producer.

As dairying is nearly the entire industry, the bi-products consist almost entirely of skimmed milk; some is fed to calves and pigs, but as the territory cannot support many more cows, and the price of calves when from 4 to 6 months old only range from \$5 to \$6.50 per head, a great many dairymen raise no calves at all, but feed their skimmed milk to pigs. A few of the creameries have contracts with Eastern manufacturers for the sale of their skimmed milk in a dry state, when it is called casein. The number of pounds of skimmed milk going into casein making this year will reach over six million pounds, the average yield of dry casein being about 3 per cent to 100 pounds of milk, and has a cash value of 4 cents per pound at creameries; this product is again used in various ways such as coating on fancy paper, glue, body of varnish and paint imitations of celluloid and rubber and many other uses, its special quality being that it is very easy rendered insoluble.

Eureka and Humboldt County Realty Values

By H. L. Ricks

Eureka and Humboldt County occupy a position in every way unique, and this obtained from more than one viewpoint, for it applies with equal force whether from commercial, climatic, or industrial point of view. This arises from the singular and exceptional condition and advantages with which nature has favored this section of the Pacific Coast, and converged and centered upon it, attributes and advantages which are peculiar and, in a great measure, exclusive.

The query is often made: Why are prices for agricultural and dairy lands so high? Why is city property held at such high figures? What earning capacity of either class of property is there to guarantee the prices at which city and country property are held? And the criticism is often

made in sweeping assertions that ruling prices are fictitious, and will have to fall ten or twenty per cent.

But it is a fact which remains indisputable, that there is less fluctuation and recession in a level of prices once set in Humboldt than in any other section of the Pacific Coast, and certainly it will not be contended by anyone that so prosaic and conservative a thing as the price of realty can be sustained any length of time on a myth or sentiment for a foundation; it must have something tangible and reliable to rest upon, and just here is the secret of Humboldt's ability to maintain prices—she has the foundation both in earning capacity, and the speculative inducement in the advancement of property.

In Humboldt, farmers and dairymen calculate on full production every year, as a rule, the off year in crops being the exception. In many sections of the state, the reverse is the rule, and this makes a vast difference in the earning capacity of an acre of land for ten years. Striking an average on valley lands in Humboldt, they rent at about \$11 per acre per annum. While there is some fluctuation in yields, yet an absolute failure of crops such as often visits a large portion of the state, is unknown in Humboldt. This is one direct and immediate cause of Humboldt's buoyancy in realty values—there is a certain and sure rental value for the lands, and they are productive every year.

Under such circumstances, it would hardly be necessary to enter extended argument to explain why the realty values in the county's capital city are high, surrounded as it is by such lands. But as a more direct foundation for the condition, is the fact that large purchases of inside rental property made in recent years is now paying six and seven per cent interest on the investment.

Still, this constitutes but one element of firmness. The untold and but partially known crude wealth with which the county is endowed, her mineral resources, the possibilities of climate and soil, her commanding position in Pacific Coast commerce, are promises for the future which as yet cannot be portrayed in definite terms, but whose force impels every visitor and observer to express themselves with both surprise and wonder.

Humboldt Bay is the most westerly harbor of the United States. It is a safe land-locked harbor. The Japan current serves direct from the Orient, and forms the track of incoming craft from that section of the globe. Her timber reserves of redwood will be world-renowned for the next hundred years to come.

As an entreport for foreign commerce and a shipping point for domestic produce, coast-wise or foreign, Humboldt Bay offers a safe haven. It is immediately surrounded with great wealth in timber of superior quality; farming, dairying and fruit lands of unsurpassed quality, and is blessed with a climate that favors continued industrial operation to the highest extent. The country is possessed of water and waterpower to provide for an immense population.

With all these factors provided by nature, what is required to people the country is development by capital and labor—the institution of manufactures, in establishing fruit canneries, in gridironing the country with a system of electric railways for quick transportation.

Humboldt is the natural home for berry fruits, and has gained the reputation of producing the finest and best flavored berries on the Pacific Coast, and further, that their quality for canning purposes is unequalled.

Table peas is another crop for which Humboldt leads the Coast, and for berries and peas to supply a number of large canneries, Humboldt has unlimited acreage specially adapted to these purposes.

Besides her forests of redwood, pine, spruce and fir, Humboldt has tens of thousands of acres of hard wood, white, black and tan oak, madrone, pepper wood, and maple, admirably adapted to furniture manufacture. The eastern or northern borders and adjoining country, all of which is tributary to Humboldt Bay, are rich in copper, chrome and iron; while coal is known to exist, its quality and extent has not been subject to careful investigation.

The crude materials we have for the manufacture of lime, cement, and every character of pottery and queensware, and needs but the application of capital and labor under intelligent business management, to employ a large number of people and return acceptable dividends to investing capital.

Finally, a community of thirty or forty thousand inhabitants that export from three to four million annually more than it imports, results in building up homes and realty owners to a sense of comfort and security that places the individuals thereof beyond the desire to sell; they are satisfied with their homes and possessions, and consequently it frequently occurs that where holders are asked to place a price on their lands, they name a figure that seems extravagant. Such figures, frequently, are given with the thought and expectancy that they will be a bar to a sale; they do not want to sell; they have property that they are satisfied to retain, and they are in a financial condition that they are not obliged to sell.

The Harbor of Humboldt Bay is geographically situated on the coast in such a position as to give it a commanding advantage over a large commerce in the future. Its harbor is readily entered by ships of two thousand tons burden, and by proper expenditure in improvement of entrance and channels can be made to accommodate the largest vessels that float. Thus served and with almost endless crude values in various forms surrounding the center, awaiting capital and labor to develop them, it requires no great mental exertion to understand why prices are maintained at a high mark for every character of realty.

Climatology of Eureka, California

By Aaron H. Bell, Observer, Weather Bureau

The moderate range of temperature and generous rains characteristic of the Humboldt climate are no doubt chiefly due to the presence of the Pacific ocean on its borders and to the peculiar topography of this portion of the coast. The fogs add considerable moisture, and to them, in my opinion, we may attribute the enormous size of our sequoias; certainly the luxuriant vegetation along the foothills is directly traceable to an abundant supply of moisture. Snow very seldom falls at Eureka or in fact at any point in the vicinity of Humboldt Bay. In the mountains, however, it sometimes reaches considerable depth. Since establishment of the station of the weather bureau here nineteen years ago, 85 degrees is the highest recorded temperature in Eureka; but 110 degrees is not uncommon in the interior valleys. While Eureka has abundant moisture, the annual precipitation in some of the valleys among the mountains is vastly greater. About 48 inches is the average rainfall in Eureka, yet the seasonal rainfall approximates 60 inches in the Upper Mattole.

Since establishment of this station, 20 degrees above zero has been the lowest temperature. Forty-seven degrees is the average winter temperature, and 51 degrees the average spring temperature. In summer it is 56 and in autumn 52. In comparison with that of interior points, our summer climate certainly appears to advantage. A temperature of 109 degrees is sometimes reached at Los Angeles and its lowest is 28 above. The highest temperature recorded at Fresno was 115 degrees and 20 above its lowest. San Francisco thermometers sometimes indicate a summer temperature of 100 degrees. The lowest recorded temperature there is 29 above. The mean January temperature at Eureka is 46 degrees, or a deviation of only 5 degrees from the annual mean.

The mean January temperature at San Francisco is 50. The mean July temperature at Eureka is 56, or a departure from the annual of but 5 degrees.

At all seasons along the coast there prevails fogs and overcast skies. These conditions of course assure a uniform temperature and a humid atmosphere. Nevertheless, while Eureka's climate is exceedingly humid, its record for sunshine is better than that of Parkersburg, West Virginia; or Binghamton, or Rochester, New York; or Cleveland or Columbus, Ohio; or Erie or Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; or Escanaba, Michigan; or Portland, Oregon; or Seattle or Tacoma, Washington.

Rain in spring, autumn or winter is usually preceded by from four to eight hours' wind from the southeast. But northwest winds precede rain in the month of June. In July and August, as a rule, there is no precipitation. It is when the barometer is about 29.95 and falling, or near the turn from falling to rising that the autumn and winter rains begin. From four to six hours before rain there is in the spring, generally speaking, a decrease in relative

humidity. Before a heavy rain this decrease is apt to be rapid. Under normal conditions a heavy rain is usually about 50 per cent. Ninety per cent of relative humidity, with high fog and clouds, may be taken to indicate light precipitation. Rain usually follows very low humidity with cloudy weather.

The rainy season extends from October until April, but of course the precipitation is not continuous. The intervals between rains are often clear and pleasant, the valleys being bathed in brilliant sunshine. The prevailing winds are northerly in summer and frequently last two or three days. Rising usually before noon, they are apt to subside before nightfall. The prevailing winds are much more severe outside the harbor than inside, in winter, and are southerly. In fact, during prevalence of a gale outside, inside there is often a calm or a light wind from a different direction, the bay being as smooth as a mill pond.

In the equability of its temperature and the abundance of its rainfall, Eureka on the whole is highly favored.

The White City of Northern Humboldt

By George H. Burchard

Arcata, the metropolis of northern Humboldt County, is a flourishing city of over 2,000 population. No place of similar size upon the Pacific Coast can claim superior advantages for all that goes to make up a lively, progressive and enterprising community.

The main part of the city is situated on the gentle declivity of a small hill, thus affording not alone superb drainage and healthful surroundings, but a superb view of



Arcata, California, showing Humboldt Bay.

bay, ocean and valley, with a range of wooded mountains, eternally green, for a background. The citizens of this picturesque place seem to have caught the spirit of their surroundings, for in point of cleanliness, neatness, and a general air of thrift, Arcata is acknowledged by all visitors to have no peer in all northern California. Some call it the "White City," in allusion to the almost universal predominance of the white buildings, which bestud the hillside slopes.

The climate is remarkably mild and equable, the thermometer showing but small variation between winter and summer weather. Roses and heliotrope blossom in the gardens in January. The oppressive heat of the inland valleys is unknown here, and with the incoming of the railroads which are now seeking to make connection between Humboldt County and the outside world, Arcata promises to become a popular resort for those who desire a location which is at once handy to the ocean-beach and the illimitable forests of redwood and fir which clothe the adjacent mountains.

Hitherto, lumbering and dairy-farming have occupied the chief attention of the inhabitants of this section, but every year sees new industries opening up and brings success to those willing to pioneer in other lines of work. In Arcata itself a tannery has been running for many years, putting forth a product which won the highest medal at the World's Fair. Besides the successful and profitable

operation of shingle mills, a planing mill has been established which now places its product in competition with the finest mill work of San Francisco. A large barrel stave factory spends \$75,000 in wages alone every year. These are but a few of the enterprises which have been successfully carried on in this growing community. The wonderful wealth of all classes of native wood suggest many other forms of profitable investment which time will develop.

It is unnecessary to mention the superior quality of Humboldt butter, a product which has a commanding value in the San Francisco markets, and which is largely supplied by the numerous creameries which run in the valley adjoining the City of Arcata. But it is equally certain that with the same attention which is now given to butter-making, other lines of small farming can be made even more remunerative. Poultry farming has been found to pay splendid returns by those willing to give it the proper degree of attention. The numerous mills afford a steady home market for the product. Another branch of industry which has as yet only received a small amount of attention is berry and small fruit raising. These lines of industry, it must be admitted, have been too much neglected, for perhaps no climate in the world is capable of producing the strawberry, logan berry, and other similar products to such a degree of perfection. Who can doubt this, having once seen whole mountain sides covered with a luxuriant growth of wild berry plants? By a proper use of different varieties, and the application of some water in the driest season, it has been found possible to produce the finest quality of strawberries almost every month of the year! What possibilities lie in this line when the inhabitants of this garden spot of Northern California once begin to place their products in the growing markets of the San Francisco Bay Country, can easily be surmised. From Arcata it will soon (with the completion of the much desired railroad connections extending to San Francisco and northwards) be feasible to ship by rail as well as by ocean. The transportation problem is thus solved at the very outset, and the future of this community, to those who have witnessed its steady but by no means phenomenal growth and development, is thus assured. A wise conservatism has hitherto characterized its citizens; and while always glad to welcome newcomers and new enterprises, its citizens have thus far refused to indulge in trying to force fictitious values upon real estate and "boom" their town. The substantial class of its public buildings is evidence enough of the intelligence and public spirit of its citizens. The Ma-^{son}ic Fraternity, the Oddfellows, and the City have united to erect a hall which would be an ornament to a place of twice the size; one part is set aside for a public reading room. The school-buildings are large and substantial, and among other opportunities afforded the children of the community is attendance at a public high school which assures admission to its graduates into the Universities of the State.

All the leading churches are represented and the spirit of religion and love of law and order is deeply instilled into the public mind.

A whole block, after the early Spanish style, has been devoted to park purposes and the beauty of the "Plaza" is the remark of every visitor. But to the eastward, yet adjoining the city limits, a park has been laid out, through the munificence and farsightedness of leading citizens, upon a scale commensurate with the future development of Arcata, and in keeping with the magnificence of the scenery which encompasses Humboldt Bay, upon whose northern waters the city is located. Much of the Park still lies clothed in all the semi-tropic luxuriance of giant sword-fern, ceonothus and rhododendron, but winding roadways, which have been carefully laid out by engineers, lead the delighted wanderer by shady walks beneath aspiring redwoods, into the wood's deepest seclusion.

Numerous additions have been platted to the city, and newcomers are thus assured opportunities for a home at reasonable prices and in locations which may suit their desires or convenience.

Probably at no time could one, seeking a location, come to a town at a more favorable opportunity than to Arcata at the present moment. Two, perhaps three, great transcontinental roads are seeking entrance to Humboldt County. All of these roads must necessarily reach Arcata and aid in the city's upbuilding. In fact, it might be added, two of the roads, the Santa Fe and the Southern Pacific, already own valuable franchises and roadbeds in Arcata. This whole country seems to be upon the eve of a splendid growth, and the citizens of Arcata are eagerly looking forward to welcome newcomers to share with them in the upbuilding of this comparatively new country.

Eureka, the focal coast point of northern California, and the seat of Humboldt County government, is making marvelous strides in local development and municipal improvements. New industries are constantly being encouraged and the city authorities manifest a progressive spirit that finds expression in new street and sewer improvements, in park creations, and in all of the avenues of municipal betterments that tend to produce health and beauty and a broad foundation for a great metropolis. One of the most notable changes in step with the new idea is the rapid transit improvement, which had its inception in the change of ownership of the old street railroad system that is now owned by the Humboldt Transit Company. The new owners took charge the first of this year and they have since built many extensions, and their new power plant on the water front is almost complete. The change of ownership is a decided advantage to the city as the plans of the present company contemplate extensions in many directions.

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Coos County at the Exposition

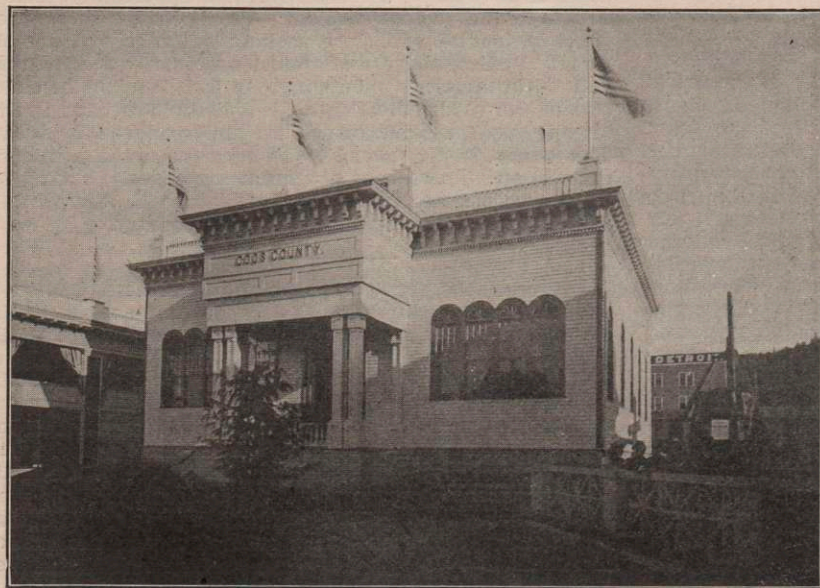
The Only Building at the Exposition Erected for Occupancy by a Single County

The beautiful building occupied by the Coos County, Oregon, exhibit attracts universal and favorable comment from the thousands of visitors at the Lewis and Clark Exposition. It is particularly unique in that it is the only building erected and occupied by a single county.

All the lumber used in its construction is of the finest was shipped here by steamer from North Bend, Coos County. The building is constructed of Port Oxford white cedar, a beautiful, odorous, well-nigh indestructible wood grade to be found in a county famous for its timber, and peculiar to Coos County and the surrounding country. This edifice is commodious, being larger than some state buildings on the grounds, and contains a large main reception

and exhibit room, ladies' reception room, gentlemen's waiting room, offices, lavatories, etc. The exhibit room is done in panels, eleven different kinds of beautiful woods being used—all products of Coos County. The ceiling is in white Port Orford cedar. These panels have been chosen and placed with due regard to showing the beauty of the wood and draw forth exclamations of delight from all visitors.

The exhibits all seem to impress the sightseer with the fact that Coos County is indisputably rich in nature's resources. Coal and mineral deposits, agricultural showings, and a diversified collection of the timbers, both in the raw state and manufactured into the most exquisite furniture, go to make up a showing unequalled in the grounds.



The only County Building at the Fair.



Interior of the Coos County Building.

MARTIN'S 4 BIG RESTAURANTS

A. W. MARTIN, PROPRIETOR

ALL ARE NEAR ENTRANCE TO MAIN GATES

Martin's Home Restaurant

868 UPSHUR STREET
Opposite Main Gate

Big Meals 25 cents, Day or Night.

Meals and Room \$1.25 per day.

This is the original Home Restaurant started by Mr. Martin in proximity to the Lewis and Clark Exposition, and which scored at once a grand success.

Hotel-Detroit Restaurant

COR. 27TH & THURMAN STS.
One Block from Main Gate

Meals 35 cents.

This is the only First Class Hotel Restaurant near the Fair Grounds.

Martin's Home Restaurant

OPPOSITE 28TH STREET
GATE

Meals Reasonable. Big Lunch Counter.

Nicely furnished rooms at reasonable prices.

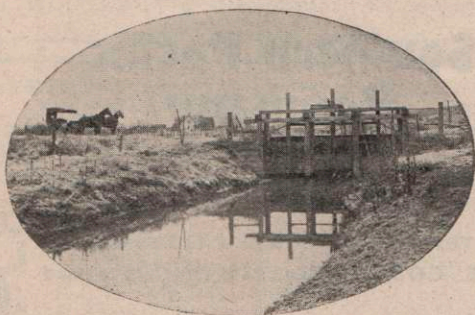
This restaurant has duplicated the success of Mr. Martin's Home Restaurant at the 28th Street Gate.

Martin's Home Restaurant

NO. 4

26TH STREET, BETWEEN
MAIN GATE AND THUR-
MAN STREET

Ladies' Balcony and Ice Cream Parlor in connection.



View of the Irrigation Ditch Owned by the Walla Walla Irrigation Co., Which Supplies Water for Gardena

Gardena Contoured Tracts

Owned and Irrigated by the Walla Walla Irrigation Co.

WALLA WALLA, WASH.

Was Placed Upon the Market
May 1st, 1905

Here is a grand opportunity for the man of limited means to establish himself in a home in a place that enjoys the longest seasons, finest climate, and possesses the best soil of any section in the state:

THE WALLA WALLA VALLEY

Called the garden spot of Washington; from two to five weeks earlier than any other part of the Northwest.

Peaches
Apricots

Cherries
Grapes

Strawberries
All Small Fruits

English Walnuts
Cantaloupes, Melons

All Grains, Grasses
and Vegetables

Grow to perfection and have an unexcelled market.

Gardena is a beautiful level tract comprising about 10,000 acres, every foot of which is cultivatable land of highest quality; an abundance of water for irrigation purposes, delivered free by the Company, in dirt ditches (no board flume) to the highest point on each tract, as shown by contoured chart. Elevation, less than 500 feet; $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles from Touchat Station on O. R. & N. Ry., and about 5 miles from a branch of the N. P. Ry. Franchises and rights of way are already secured for a trolley line to Walla Walla City, 15 miles east, and to Wallula Junction, 15 miles west.

Tracts in sizes to suit purchasers on terms of one-fifth cash and balance in four equal annual payments, interest six per cent. For further information address the

WALLA WALLA IRRIGATION CO., Walla Walla, Wash.

L. C. PALMER, PRESIDENT.

J. M. LEITER, SECRETARY.

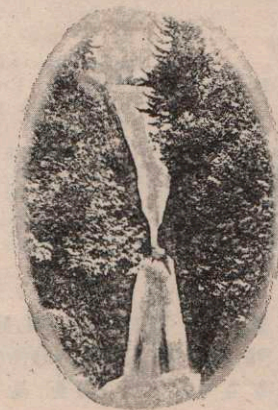
J. S. BRADLEY, TREAS. AND GEN. MGR

Bridal Veil Lumbering Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

**Oregon Fir and
Larch Lumber**

Bridal Veil, Oregon



BRIDAL VEIL FALLS

An Invitation from the PALOUSE

Are you coming to the Western World's Fair? If so, you will pass through the famous Palouse Country in going from Spokane to Portland. It will pay you to stop off at Colfax and to look this great agricultural Country over. I have the exclusive sale of some of the best farms in this section, and I should be glad to show them at any time. Write for description and prices.

REAL ESTATE
Farms a Specialty

V. B. McDowell
Colfax, Wash.

Write the "Two Bobs"

For INFORMATION REGARDING
WASHINGTON

We have some of the best bargains ever offered in raw wheat land. Prices Six to Eleven Dollars per acre. Very easy terms. We have all kinds of improved farms for sale.

We can locate you on a Good Homestead

CAVETTE & GLADSTONE

230 Riverside Ave., Spokane, Wash. Reference: Chamber of Commerce

Oregon Farms The Settler's Opportunity

The Best of Land close to market and in a fine climate can still be secured at reasonable prices in the

WILLAMETTE UMPQUA
AND
ROGUE RIVER VALLEYS

on the line of the

**Southern Pacific
Company**

WRITE FOR DESCRIPTIVE LITERATURE TO
W. E. COMAN, Gen. Pass. Agt., Portland

Oregon's Banner Empire

THE UMATILLA COUNTRY
IN EASTERN OREGON

ECHO

The Magic City of Umatilla County has Grown From a Sage Brush Village to a Well Regulated, Highly Improved, Prosperous Business Center, Supplied with Hotels, Churches, Schools and Important Mercantile Institutions, within the past three years.

Vast Areas Yet Vacant, Inviting the Homeseeker, Stockman and Speculator

Much of this land will come under the Government Irrigation Project.

This country is adapted to fruit culture, hop raising diversified farming and stock raising.

A cordial welcome awaits the Homeseeker and Investor.

For further information address:

**R. B. HUSFIELD,
M. E. PEARSONS & CO.,
VAN CLEAVE & SCHOLL,**

**E. D. CASS,
H. T. IRWIN,
BROOKS & PRIOR,**

**ETLING S. PIEKE,
LLOYD OLIVER,
A. L. CRAWFORD.**

MONTHLY SAVINGS

Guaranteed against all loss. Loans on homes
payable in definite number of monthly payments

Equitable Savings & Loan Association

240 STARK STREET, PORTLAND, ORE.

Wheat Land For Sale

\$12.50 Per Acre buys 640 Acres of Fine Wheat Land 12 miles from station on Northern Pacific Railroad. 50 acres plowed, 50 acres cleared of sage brush ready to plow, two wells, small house, half cash, balance easy terms.

Here is a chance to double your money in a short time on your investment. Call and let me show you this.

J. H. TILSLEY, 408 Traders Block, Spokane, Wash.

INVEST
YOUR
MONEY
WITH US

SEATTLE

QUEEN
CITY OF
PUGET
SOUND

Will Have Population of **250,000** Within Five Years

SEATTLE

	1896	1904
Names in City Directory - -	24,500	68,882
School Census - - - -	10,019	22,865
School Attendance - - -	6,973	17,059
Telephones in use December 31	1,105	21,123
Bank Deposits - - - -	\$2,710,371	\$32,450,695
Bank Clearances - - - -	\$28,157,065	\$222,217,309
Water Revenues - - - -	\$114,578	\$436,558
Building Permits, number - -	580	7,438
Building Permits, value - -	\$201,081	\$7,808,120
Brick Manufactured, number -	2,000,000	60,000,000
Postoffice Receipts - - - -	\$82,549	\$383,477
Population - - - - -	42,837	173,517

John H. McGraw Geo. B. Kittinger

256-7-8-9 Colman Bldg. Seattle, Wash. U. S. A.

CARTER & HOPP

PIONEER REAL ESTATE FIRM

LOCATED HERE FOR 14 YEARS

Choice Farming and Fruit Lands. We have a few fine Stock Ranches for sale. If you are looking for a location in the Famous Big Bend, call on or correspond with us

CARTER & HOPP

BRIDGEPORT, WASHINGTON

ON THE COLUMBIA RIVER

LOCATING OF HOMESTEADERS

ON GOVERNMENT LAND

And the handling of relinquishments to Homesteaders is my specialty. I can locate 100 Homesteaders TERMS REASONABLE.

REAL ESTATE,
INSURANCE AND COLLECTIONS

M. E. PEARSON & CO.
ECHO, OREGON

ADAMS COUNTY

WASHINGTON

BREAD BASKET
OF THE
WORLD

The Famous Cereal Producing County of the State

Is notable because of never having had a crop failure, where seed time and harvest are sure.

Because moths, lice, chinch and potato bugs and other pests are unknown;

Because cyclones, blizzards, floods, electric storms and sunstroke **never occur!**

Because fruits, vegetables and everything grown in the temperate zone is raised here successfully and in abundance;

Because land, now comparatively cheap, must advance in price by reason of large returns on present values and the rapid increase of population.

**Ritzville is the County Seat and the Greatest
Primary Wheat Receiving Station in the World**

A Bright Prospect is in Future

Tasteful homes are in evidence everywhere, with vine-clad porches to temper the steady rays of the sun, and interiors fitted with every modern convenience. As far as the eye can reach the verdant and growing crops are swaying in the gentle breezes and the lute-toned harbingers of spring are voicing their merry roundelays to you as you look out over our Promised Land. So "Look Out" for Adams County as you pass by, and stop off at Ritzville.

If you want to know more about Adams County and Ritzville, any of the following firms and individuals will be glad to answer any inquiries. Write to them.

Julius Siemens, John F. Irby
W. R. Cunningham, Sr. L. P. Bauman
Ritzville Trading Co. First National Bank
German-American State Bank
Pioneer State Bank King Mercantile Co.
Adams County Abstract Co.

BREWSTER, WASHINGTON IS THE GATEWAY

To all that great stock, grain, fruit, and mining
country in North Central Washington known as

The Okanogan Country

Brewster is located at the junction of the Okanogan River with the Columbia River, 65 miles north of Wenatchee, and 6 miles above the mouth of the Methow River.

The location is the one logical location for a large city on the Upper Columbia. It is the most important navigation point for both the Columbia and Okanogan Rivers. It is a great stage centre, it receives the bulk of the business of both the fertile and diversified Methow and Okanogan River Valleys; it is a point at which all railway surveys for this country has passed, and it is practically assured that either the Spokane & Bellingham Ry. or the G. N. Ry., or both, will in the near future build through this country. Thousands of acres of semi-arid lands in this district will be reclaimed by irrigation. Private parties are working on some of these projects now, and one of the largest Government projects in Washington is known as the Okanogan project. The construction of this Government Canal is a Certainty. Considering the above, we would say that Brewster and Tributary Country offers today the Greatest Opportunity to the Young Man of energy, or to the poor man, or to the investor, of any country in the Northwest.

There are still left Homesteads, Timber Claims, Homestead Relinquishments, Desert Claims, and good agricultural lands can be bought cheap. The country needs sturdy settlers with willing hands, clear heads, and also capital to develop its great resources. And to all such a royal welcome awaits you.

For further particulars address any of the following business men of Brewster, Wash., D. R. BROWNELL, Real Estate; J. E. SAVAGE, General Merchant; D. S. GAMBLE, Hotel Proprietor; J. E. BASSETT.

TO MANUFACTURERS ELECTRIC POWER FOR MANUFACTURING PURPOSES

If you contemplate establishing any business requiring POWER, in PORTLAND or its suburbs, it will be to your advantage to talk with us before placing your orders for machinery.

The economies effected by the use of ELECTRIC power are: Lesser cost of operation, smaller amount of space required, and noteworthy saving in machinery and initial cost of installation of plant. These conditions render our service of paramount importance to manufacturers.

We are furnishing 20,000 horse-power to manufacturing establishments at Oregon City, and more than 15,000 horse-power is used in Portland for lighting, for manufacturing, and for operating the street railways.

Great advantages in the cost of producing power in Portland, in comparison with other cities of the country, enable us to make lowest rates and give the best service.

Manufacturers are invited to consult us in regard to the use of ELECTRIC POWER. Our expert is in position to advise as to the best sizes and arrangement of motors.

PORTLAND GENERAL ELECTRIC CO.

SEVENTH AND ALDER STREETS, PORTLAND, OREGON

TELEPHONE EXCHANGE 13

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 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 laws of Oregon. 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.



Tourist Hotel

DEMPSEY & CUDIHEE
Proprietors

European Plan
50c to \$1 per day

Corner Occidental
and Main Streets
SEATTLE
WASH.



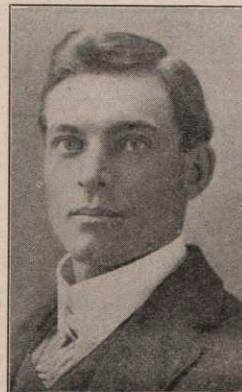
*Come to a Land
where Plenty Abounds*

ADAMS COUNTY

BREAD BASKET OF THE WORLD

We have one of the largest lists of raw and improved farms to select from to be found anywhere in the state. Our prices for raw lands range from \$4.00 to \$12 per acre. Improved farms \$12 to \$30 per acre. Write for descriptive list

French & Hammond
RITZVILLE, 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.

Columbia & Okanogan Steamboat Co.

T. A. DAVIES, GENERAL MANAGER

SCHEDULE

UP RIVER	DOWN RIVER
Leave Wenatchee daily.....5:00 a.m.	Leave Brewster daily.....4:00 a.m.
" Orondo daily.....7:30 a.m.	" Pateros daily.....4:30 a.m.
" Entiat daily.....8:00 a.m.	" Chelan Falls daily.....8:00 a.m.
" Chelan Falls daily.....11:00 a.m.	" Entiat daily.....9:30 a.m.
" Pateros daily.....4:00 p.m.	" Orondo daily.....10:00 a.m.
Arrive Brewster daily.....5:00 p.m.	Arrive Wenatchee daily.....12:00 m.
Leave Brewster daily.....4:00 a.m.	Leave Riverside daily.....6:00 p.m.
Arrive Alma daily.....11:00 a.m.	Arrive Alma daily.....8:00 p.m.
" Riverside daily.....3:00 p.m.	" Brewster daily.....10:00 p.m.

Steamer leaves Wenatchee for Bridgeport Tuesday and Friday mornings. Returning, leaves Bridgeport same night.

The popular steamers Chelan and Selkirk will be on the run during 1905. They have been newly refurnished. Steamer Selkirk has been entirely rebuilt and refitted.

White's New Hotel

In Center of Shopping District, close to
Theatres. Short distance from all Depots
Finest Accommodations for Travelling Men

A First-Class Hotel for Surrounding Country
People. Hot and Cold Water in all Rooms

ROOMS WITH BATHS
FREE BUS

COR. SPRAGUE AND STEVENS STREETS
SPOKANE, WASHINGTON

The Best Investment

in the Northwest is in
WHEAT LANDS
Adams County, Wash.

I have 40,000 acres of farm lands for sale
in Adams and Douglas counties at the follow-
ing prices:

Wild Lands, per acre \$4 to \$12

Improved Lands, per acre \$10 to \$20

Land that I can sell you at \$20 per acre,
near Lind, Wash., paid interest on \$60 per
acre this year. I predict that much of this
land will advance 100% in value during next
five years. Now is the time to buy. Write to

M. L. Schermerhorn, Lind, Wsh.



HOTEL MOSCOW

G. W. GALE, PROPRIETOR

New Management Thoroughly Renovated

First Class in Every Particular

Free Sample Rooms



MOSCOW, IDAHO

COME TO KENNEWICK

The California of the Northwest

All Fruits ripen from 10 to 15 days earlier
than in any other section of the Northwest

First crop of Strawberries yielded about \$500 net to the acre
last year. Apricot trees yielded \$22.50 per tree. A good living
in a delightful climate on 2½ acres. Bright and moderate win-
ters. I have some most attractive places for sale in 2½, 5,
10, 20 and 40 acre tracts on easy terms. Write for descrip-
tive list of attractive bargains.

H. C. MITCHAM, Kennewick, Wash.

EVERYBODY HAS HEARD OF The Famous Palouse Country

of North Idaho and Eastern Washington—the most pro-
ductive country on earth—the healthiest country on earth

MOSCOW, IDAHO is situated in the center of the
very best part of the Palouse
country; is the county seat of Latah County, is the seat of the State
University and has a population of 5000. If you intend making a
change of location, it will pay you to investigate before buying else-
where. We have all kinds of Farm Lands, City Property, Business
Opportunities, &c. Write us for descriptive matter and list of prices.

SPOTSWOOD & VEATCH, MOSCOW, IDA.

MOSCOW | METROPOLIS OF THE PALOUSE COUNTRY | MOSCOW

Home of Idaho University and Agricultural College.

Home of 5 000 people and ten churches.

GATEWAY CITY FOR: The Potlatch Country; The Camas
and Nez Perce Prairie Country; The White Pine Timber Country;
and The Clearwater Mining Country.

We Have a Rolling Prairie Country with a Rich black surface
soil, with deep porous clay sub-soil; a sufficient rainfall for all crops;
Large and never failing crops of all small grains; Large crops of
clover, timothy, alfalfa and all tame grasses; Abundant crops of
apples, pears, plums, cherries, and all small fruits; Good soft well
water and many springs; A mild equable climate the year round.

It is worth a visit or a postal card to investigate. For particular
description, write to

The C. & M. E. Lewis Co., Moscow, Idaho

Idaho Realty, Title & Trust Company

MOSCOW, IDAHO

have for sale an attractive list of
both small and large farms in the
vicinity of Moscow, Idaho. Send
postal for our descriptive list.

From the Wheat Belt

FROM THE WHEAT BELT

If you are interested in Eastern Wash-
ington, or are looking for a new loca-
tion, it will pay you to call on or to
address us, as we are located here and
have been for several years past and are
perfectly familiar with this part of the
country—its resources & opportunities

ZENT & ZENT, Law and Real Estate, Lind, Wn.

From the Wheat Belt

M. J. Shields & Company

Growers and Importers of all kinds of

Grass & Field Seeds

Dry ground, deep-rooting grass seeds that we will guar-
antee to grow on ground that will not produce cereals
or any other kind of grass. Will make crop of hay
and pasture all seasons of the year. Address

M. J. SHIELDS & CO., MOSCOW, IDAHO

Meadow Brook Stock Farm

Scotch and Scotch Topped Shorthorn Cattle
BERKSHIRE & POLAND CHINA SWINE

The imported Scotch Bull Lord Derby 157119 and Oregon
Chief 147092 at head of herd. A few choice pedigreed
animals for sale at all times.

BAYARD T. BYRNS, Prop., Moscow, Idaho

FOUR CENTS MAY MAKE YOU RICH

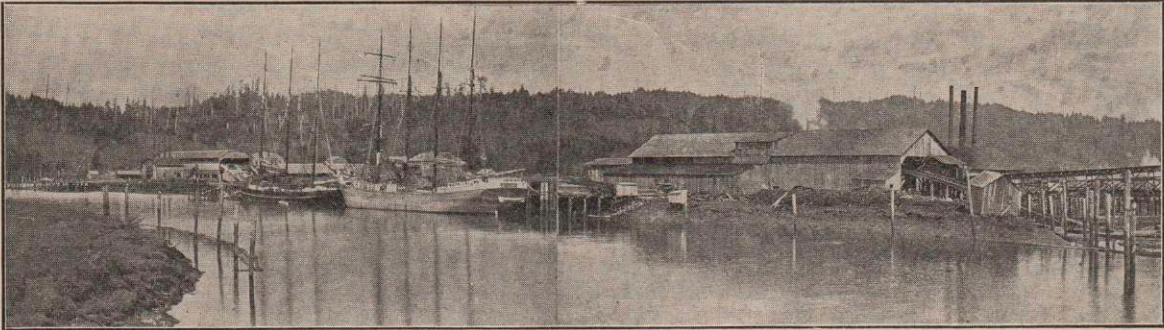
Our New and Handsomely Illustrated 88-page book "*Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Their Resources*," contains a large map of the three States and tells all about the section, where there are more openings in every line of industry than anywhere else in the United States. Four cents in stamps, to partially pay postage, will bring it to you by return mail. Eastern people should have it; their Western friends should see that it goes to them.

A. L. CRAIG, General Passenger Agent

The Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company

PORTLAND, OREGON

WRITE FOR IT TODAY.



Portion of Harbor at Raymond,

THERE is ROOM in RAYMOND

The New Manufacturing Town on the Willapa River

Five Mill Sites Still Available on Railroad and Tidewater

Large body of finest timber tributary, at lower prices than elsewhere in the State of Washington. Ample depth of water and many excellent locations for deep water wharves and boom ground. Ships carrying over 1,000,000 feet of lumber have loaded here.

Present manufactories in operation are

THE SILER MILL CO.

WEST COAST VENEER & MANUFACTURING CO.

RAYMOND SHINGLE CO.

WILLAPA SHINGLE CO.

Town also has two general stores, meat market, good school, church, town hall, etc. Raymond Light and Water Co. provides abundant water supply with good pressure for fire protection. The Northern Pacific Railway runs near or through all mill sites, and we have the best of railroad and deep-water shipping facilities, and an ample and protected harbor. Raymond is situated on the Willapa River, about six miles from its mouth. The river divides at Raymond, the main stream being from 500 to 700 feet wide, with a depth of 30 feet, and the South Fork is 400 or 500 feet wide, with a depth of fully 25 feet at low tide.

The Raymond Land and Improvement Company offers special inducements to manufacturing plants and to all legitimate enterprises. Raymond has grown from nothing to its present activity in two years, and its citizens are wide-awake and progressive. A healthful and delightful climate makes it an attractive all-the-year-round place of residence, but charming beach resorts can be reached in a couple of hours.

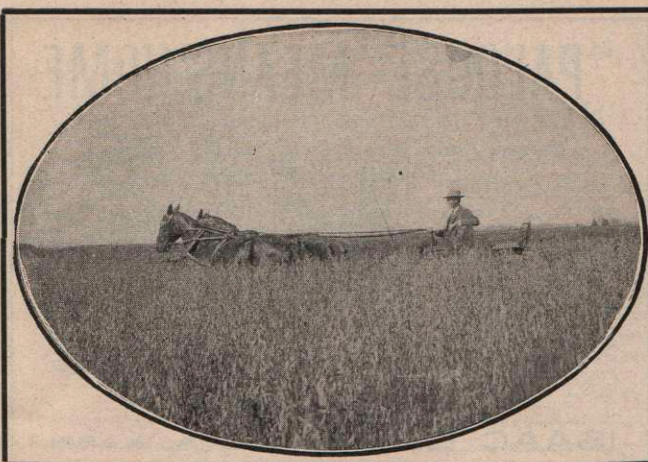
For Information Address

Raymond Land & Improvement Co.

or L. V. Raymond, Raymond, Wash.



ANOTHER VIEW OF RAYMOND, SHOWING WATER COURSES



Quincy, Douglas Co., Wash.

On the Great Northern Ry., 138 miles west of Spokane, marks the most recent settlement and development of raw wheat lands in the famous wheat belt of

THE BIG BEND COUNTRY

Consequently these lands NOW can be bought at a cheaper price than any other wheat lands in the state.

The Homeseekers and Investors Opportunity

There are a half million acres of this land, perfectly level, tributary to Quincy. A fine crop on new land is assured this year. Five townships, 16 miles from railway, I can sell in blocks to suit purchasers, at \$1.50 per acre. Fifty sections of raw and improved lands I can sell at from \$5 to \$25 per acre, according to location and improvement. This land will double in value during the next 12 months. It has doubled in value during the past 12 months. Homesteaders located and relinquishments on homesteads handled on surveyed or unsurveyed land. Address

PIONEER SETTLER AND
REAL ESTATE MAN

J. F. BLOCK & CO., Quincy, Wash.

Homeseekers

Don't Buy Land for Speculation
or to Make a Home Before You
Have Thoroughly Investigated the

QUINCY COUNTRY

We have for sale 100,000 acres of Wheat Lands varying from \$3.50 to \$20.00 per acre. 39 sections on Crab Creek, 22 miles from railway, all good land, \$3.50 per acre. 18 sections, 16 miles from railway, all first class in every way, \$6.00 per acre. We can sell you any number of single sections at from \$6.00 to \$20.00 per acre, according to location and improvement.

We can sell you relinquishments or locate you on homesteads. A careful investigation will prove to you that the quality of our soil is as good as can be found anywhere in the famous Big Bend Wheat Belt. Our market facilities are the best to be had. We are located on the main line of the G.N.R.R., midway between Spokane and Puget Sound. For further information write to

QUINCY LAND CO.

QUINCY, Douglas Co., Wash.

GREATEST LOT SALE IN HISTORY

of the Pacific Coast is now in progress at
Olympia, Washington

OLYMPIA, the capital of the State of Washington, is a seaport and is in the midst of abundant resources. Like Mt. Zion, is "Beautiful for Situation," with a climate for health and pleasure unrivaled elsewhere in America; is a prosperous city, rapidly growing, and has before her the certainty of a marvelous future. New life is now throbbing through her veins. To aid in her immediate development several thousand city lots will be offered for less than one-fourth their present value. The price will be increased from time to time as the sale progresses, and the proceeds largely devoted to the industrial and material development of the city. The object of the sale is to aid in building "Greater Olympia."

For particulars, write at once to

OLYMPIA DEVELOPMENT CO., Olympia, Washington

The Vale of Cashmere

The upper part of the Wenatchee Valley is the most favored portion of this famous fruit district.

Our Fruit Challenges the World

It took the Gold Medal at both Buffalo and St. Louis. Located in the foothills of the Cascade Mountains on main line of G. N. Ry. Five acres in orchard will make an independent living for a family. 10 acres in orchard will provide a lucrative business. We are making a specialty of 5 and 10 acre orchard tracts improved and unimproved. Do not decide upon a location until you have visited Cashmere.

Write today for descriptive circular to

TITCHENAL & SPILLER, Real Estate, Loans
and Insurance
CASHMERE, WASHINGTON



MRS. C. CORNELIUS

Spiritual Test Medium; also Ordained Minister

Can be consulted on all affairs of life. "Diag. Diseases"
"Healing by her Spiritual power" "This is a Specialty"

Parlors—145 1/2 Sixth Street

PORTLAND, OREGON

At the close of the Fair see card in the Oregonian for address



Premium Fruit Farm

Five Miles from the City of Spokane

Eighty acres of choice level land, best of soil; 45 acres selected fruits, principally fall and winter apples in their prime; 10-room modern house, hot and cold water piped to all parts of house. Remainder of place in grain and vegetables.

Price \$16,000, terms $\frac{1}{2}$ cash, balance time. Or will divide into 10-acre tracts.

L. K. MONFORT & CO.

Ground Floor 829 Riverside Ave., Spokane, Wash.

"PALOUSE" MEANS HOME

in the Indian Language.

Palouse Lands Means Riches to their Owners.

Will You be a "Palouser"?

58 136 acres, six miles from town, good buildings, good orchard, well watered, 40 acres of hog-tight fence. \$28 per acre.

73 320 acres. 240 acres now in wheat. One-third of the crop goes with the place. Half mile to warehouse and Ry. Well watered. Price \$12,000. Terms.

79 157 acres. 100 is meadow bottom, does not overflow, good buildings, well watered, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from town. Price \$2,000.

82 144 acres fronting on lake. 100 acres tillable land, balance pasture, good house and barn, Half mile to Ry. station. \$2,100.

Correspondence Solicited.

ISAAC BEST, TEKOA, WASH.

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

EMPIRE LAND CO.

LEWISTON, IDAHO

Owens and controls 200,000 acres of the finest farm land on earth, in Nez Perce, Latah and Idaho Counties, Idaho.

Also a large list of:

CITY AND VINELAND PROPERTY

We can suit you in price, quality and terms. This country is assured of two new railroads within the next year and prices are sure to advance. Come and make your selections before the raise.

M. D. CADWELL

W. W. MORRISON

COME AND SEE US DURING THE INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION

Write us for information in regard to this valley. We have some of the best land and homes in Idaho for sale, also several different kinds of business chances.

POTVIN & PITTOCK

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We can locate you on vacant wheat or irrigation lands in Eastern Oregon. Call on, or write to

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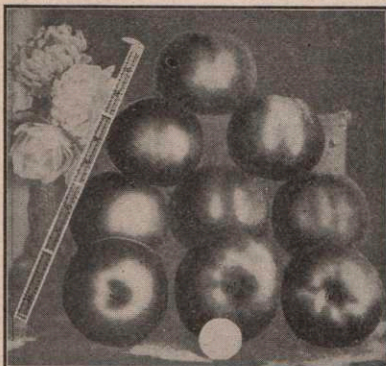
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That the White Salmon Valley lies opposite Hood River, with a southern slope; that it raises finer berries ten days earlier than Hood River; that we do not have to irrigate; that the scenery is beautiful; that we have a better climate and richer soil than Hood River; that our cherries, peaches and apples are hard to excel; that from one 9 year-old tree Capt. H. C. Cook gathered 20 boxes of apples same as cut; that you can buy fine apple and berry land for one-half less than in Hood River.

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Strawberries raised in this locality were on the market from two to four weeks before any others in the Northwest, and in some instances netted the grower \$684.00 per acre.

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The lands are sold at a low price, on easy terms, to induce settlement.

The growing season is earlier than any other district north of Los Angeles.

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For further information concerning locations, terms, visiting tracts, etc., apply to:

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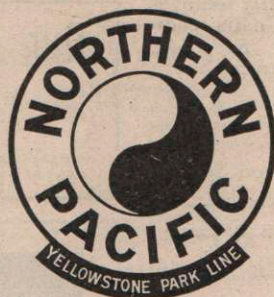
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400 acres; 200 acres fine agricultural land, 200 acres excellent pasture land with plenty water; 100 acres in corn, 100 acres newly broken fenced and cross fenced; 1 six room house; 1 four room house; 1 barn. Two miles from town and Ry. Station. Farmers' telephone. Price \$15.00 per acre, good terms. Corn produced well and wheat has gone 30 bushels per acre in this locality.

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These lands are all in the great wheat belt of Washington.

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¶ To the FARMER who would increase his holdings; To the FARMER who would escape severe winters and torrid summers and live where good crops are a certainty and markets unsurpassed; To the BUSINESS MAN seeking a favorable opening where educational advantages are good, and beautiful homes and good health abound, we extend to you a cordial welcome

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The most DESIRABLE and only exclusive residence
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*A level plateau, well drained, 150 feet above river.
Commands a fine view of the City, the river, Mt.
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It is very accessible and within easy walking distance
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It is the necessary distributing center for 25,000 square miles of tributary territory; a rich new wheat, barley, different thrifty and still new gold, copper and silver mining camps of great promise; a lumbering region as rich

It shall have an all-the-year, open water route to the ocean, it being the head of all-year navigation, and

It shall be the seat of manufacturing on a large scale; of wheat, flour and other cereal products; of lumber, of boots, shoes and articles of leather. Why not, with water-electric power and cheap coal, ample raw materials,

With a population of 10,000, increasing 20 per cent a year, why not 20,000 by 1909? Why not 100,000 within



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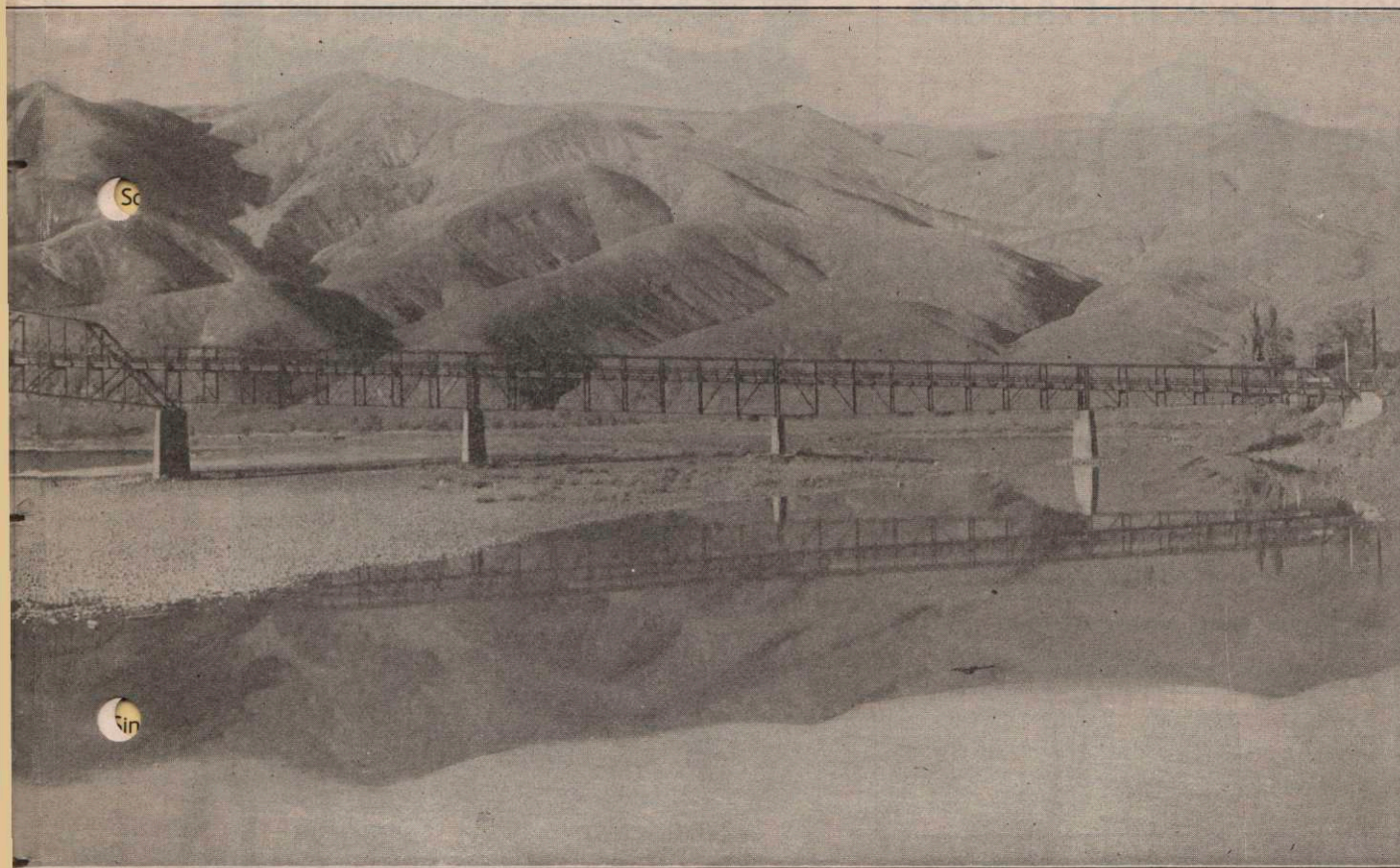
from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Ocean through the vast, irregular inter-mountain plateau, at the only broad-
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as the richest of Michigan's best days in that industry; fat stock ranges and fertile lands of vast extent.

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In the States of Washington and Idaho, including Grain, Hay, Stock, Fruit and Timber Lands. We have positively the best selected Improved and Wild Lands for sale in the Northwest. A sample:

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