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WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

SKETCH OF EASTERN WASHINGTON
FROM MRS. STUART'S PAMPHLET.

Washington Territory is in the north-eastern portion of the United States, extends through nearly eight degrees of longitude, covering about three hundred and sixty mile of the frontier of British Columbia, and has an average breadth from north to south of nearly four hundred miles. It has an area of 69,128 square miles. Allowing for the waters of Puget Sound and the mountain districts, there are 35,000,000 acres of timber, prairie and bottom land open for settlement. Of these 20,000,000 are covered with timber; 5,000,000 are rich alluvial bottom, and 10,000,000 are prairie and barren land. The Territory is divided into two di-

ritory to the Spokane River, a distance of one hundred and fifty miles. The only prominence to be seen are the slopes of the mountains, which are covered with evergreens. The surface is generally high, rolling and irregular, with occasional plains. North of the Spokane, the characteristics of the country undergo a decided change, the basaltic formation giving way to the slate, quartz and limestone, and the surface breaking into hills and valleys, covered with a good supply of various kinds of timber. This valley, known as the Spokane, lies between the 46th and 47th parallels; it is unfit for cultivation, the soil being a light sand, capable of producing nothing but sage brush and a few patches of bunch grass. The Walla Walla valley in the south-eastern portion embraces one million acres of good arable land, capable of supporting a large population. Land in this valley commands from \$5 to \$40 per acre, as it is useful for either agricultural or grazing purposes. Grain is raised in large quantities, the average yield being very high. Vegetables and fruit are raised in profusion and of excellent quality. Beef, wheat, wool and hides are exported from Walla Walla to Portland and San Francisco, and its fruits and vegetables find a ready market. There is agricultural land enough in Eastern Washington to support a large population, yet its great feature is the extensive grazing ranges

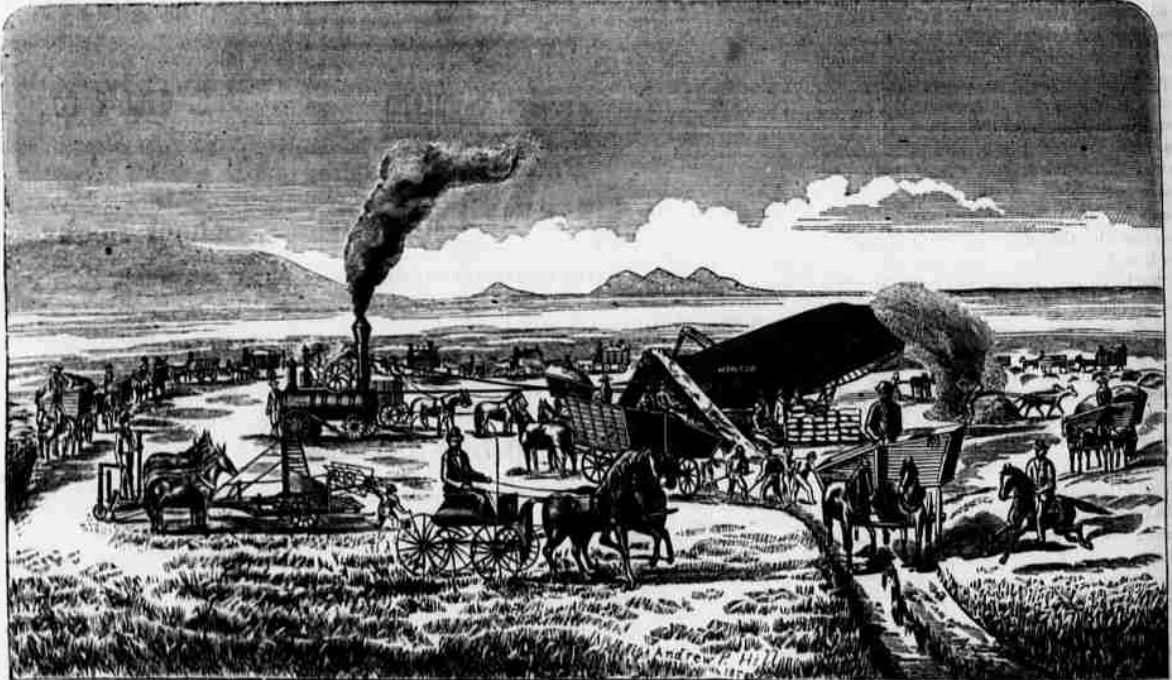
HOW TO PRESERVE A HUSBAND'S LOVE.

The deadliest foe to love is not change nor misfortune, nor jealousy, nor anything that flows from passion, or emanates from fortune—the deadliest foe to it is custom.—Hulver.

Some women appreciate this warning, and never suffer the enemy to gain foothold. It is nothing more than carelessness, apathy and indifference. Other women marry, accept a home and settle down to it as mere fixtures, pieces of furniture, automotons, with the idea that possession alone is sufficient to chain love to its rightful sphere. Mistaken fancy. A husband seeks to be entertained fully as well as when he was a lover; he is equally as worthy of it. By overlooking this fact a wife may cast from her a pearl of priceless value. To retain love you must fascinate it, never suffering one little vulnerable point to escape it. A flower may be admired for a time, but it is easily superseded or forgotten. It has not the subtle soul of charm with which to engrave its remembrance upon the mind; it has no voice of music with which to stir the chords of the heart, to enchant the ear with sweet melody. It pleases the sense alone, it does not

abasement, disgrace, and a broken heart, for which there is no relief but death. She regrets too late, and realizes that it was her own hand that cast away the jewel without which no life is perfect—love.

READ AND HEED THIS.—Many people seem to forget that character grows; that it is not something to put on ready-made with womanhood or manhood; but, day by day, here a little and there a little, grows with the growth, and strengthens with the strength, until, good or bad, it becomes almost a coat of mail. Look at a man of business—prompt, reliable, conscientious, yet clear-headed and energetic. When do you suppose he developed all these admirable qualities? When he was a boy? Let us see the way in which a boy of ten years gets up in the morning, works, plays, studies, and we will tell you just what kind of a man he will make. The boy that is late at breakfast, and late at school, stands a poor chance to be a prompt man. The boy who neglects his studies, be they ever so small, and then excuses himself by saying, "I forgot, I didn't think!" will never be a reliable man. And the



OREGON HARVEST SCENE.

visions naturally by the Cascade Mountains, which run north and south parallel with the Pacific Coast, in 45 degs. west longitude. These divisions, which are of unequal proportions, differ in soil, climate and topography. The portion lying east of the Cascades, embracing 56,219 square miles, is known as Eastern Washington. The great natural features of this section, is the Columbia River, which enters the Territory in a northern line at 41 degs. west longitude, and pursues a westerly and southerly course for 400 miles, until it reaches the 46th degree of north latitude, when it deflects sharply to the west, forming for about 500 miles the boundary between the State of Oregon and Washington Territory. This noble river has great commercial advantages, fine scenery and can be made useful in irrigating some of the barren plains adjacent to it, thus causing them to produce in abundance grains and grasses. It receives in its course several rivers which traverse this section, the principal ones of which are Snake, Walla Walla, Winacnee, Okanagan, Spokane, Klickitat, and others of less importance. Its principal tributary, the Snake River, receives the waters of the Palouse, Clearwater, Tucanan and many minor streams. These rivers have an aggregate length within the Territory of eight hundred miles. The whole of Eastern Washington may be denominated one vast, unbroken prairie from the southern boundary of the Ter-

ritory which exist in the Walla Walla, Palouse, Klickitat and Yakima valleys. These ranges are crowded with profusion of bunch grass, which retains its nutritious qualities through the winter, upon which the cattle thrive the year round. In severe winters, about one year in every eight or ten, stock must be fed and sheltered.

The principal industries of Eastern Washington is stock raising, a market being had in British Columbia, Western Washington, and Oregon. Large quantities of wheat, flour and wool are annually shipped to California, the Sandwich Islands, and Europe. Though the country is not heavily timbered, yet it has a good supply of cottonwood, alder, pine, and cedar, which grow upon the margins of rivers and upon agricultural lands. The climate of this section is very mild for its latitude. In Walla Walla valley the average temperature for spring is 52 deg.; summer, 53 deg.; in winter, 34 deg. The average rain fall is 18 inches. In Colville valley, further north, the winter is several degrees colder, approaching that of northern Indiana or Ohio.

The *State Rights Democrat*, published at Albany, has entered its 12th volume. It is one of the spiciest and newest papers in Oregon. It could hardly be otherwise with Gen'l Mart V. Brown as "Chief" and our old friend Norton as local.

reach the spiritual essence. If men do not find companionship at home they will seek it elsewhere. The presence of the domestic heartstone must not allow one link of the golden fetters wound about his heart to break. Appearances are by no means to be slighted. There is much in the wearing of favorite colors, in taking advantage of women's especial privilege, which is to look as captivating as possible, but there is more in the cunning diplomacy of her chief aid, weapon and defense—the tongue—if its power is used with discretion. The fascination of intellect is more potent than that of beauty—it is long-lived. When man seeks companionship abroad, the chief tenure that bound him is snapped—you have depreciated in his eyes, although he may at first be loth to own it to himself. He may find that in companionship ugly contrasts come stealing into his mind, and by-and-by the early love regrets her marriage and shudders to find herself a deserted wife. What if temptation stand at the door then, flinging flowers at her feet whose fatal perfume bewilders the soul and intoxicates the discerning sense of virtue? Alas! it is too often the story of ruin, self-

boy who finds pleasure in the suffering of weaker things will never be a noble, generous, kindly man—a gentleman.

AN OREGON HARVEST.

We present to our readers, on this page, a view which will readily be recognized as thoroughly Oregonian by any one who has visited the interior of the country within the last two weeks. It is a busy scene. The immense separator and the engine to drive its hungry jaws, the rattling beaters and shelving screens, the ever-widening circle of the headers and header wagons, the horses dragging away the quickly accumulating straw; the owner in his buggy and the overseer on horseback supervising the small army of men required to do the work, the bright sunlight flooding the scene, all these are characteristic of Oregon's peerless harvest.

There is a lady who keeps a hotel along the line of the Central Railroad who understands catering better than she does the meaning of words. The other day her son came running in saying there was a load of immigrants at the depot. The old lady said: "Here, quick; take this basket and get a peck of 'em. We want some fresh vegetables awful bad."