

THE IDAHO INDIAN WAR.

For the information of our readers at home, as well as intending immigrants, who may be led by sensational newspaper reports to believe that we are having an Indian war in Oregon, we have prepared a very correct map of the seat of war and surroundings. There are no hostile Indians north or west of Snake river, so that the entire disturbance is in Idaho Territory. Lewiston, in Idaho, is the nearest town to the Washington Territory line, and people there have been arming themselves, so that they should be prepared in case of the Indians making a sudden descent on them for ammunition. Otherwise no alarm need be apprehended. It is not at all likely that the Indians without being whipped out will come out of the mountainous districts, where they are now congregated in the sections lying between Salmon river, Mt. Idaho and White Bird creek. Mt. Idaho is the most exposed of any of the towns. The settlers in that locality who were not murdered at the first outbreak have all come in to places of safety, and a prompt and liberal application of powder and bullets will soon cure these festive redskins of their marauding inclinations. We have correct-

"Keep your money at home by patronizing home industries." This sentence has before this appeared in THE WEST SHORE. It is one, however, that cannot be too often impressed on the minds of our readers. It is only by stopping the continual drain on our money coffers for substantial and luxuries that we can ever hope to rank as a wealthy State. An article is no better because it bears the Parisian or New York trade mark. The folly of buying imported goods is illustrated in cloths, Oregon raises the best wools in the world. Eastern manufacturers purchase it and ship it back as French cloth. For this privilege we pay very handsomely. On the other hand, we have a splendid woolen-mill at Oregon City, which gives employment to a large number of hands, and those in turn again keep up other industries. In fact, it has often been asserted that Oregon City would soon pass out of existence if the wool and flouring-mills there were to shut down. Since our residence in Oregon, for six years, we have given Oregon manufactures a thorough trial, and have made it a rule in the office as well as in our household affairs, never to purchase an article, be it ever so small, from abroad if a simi-

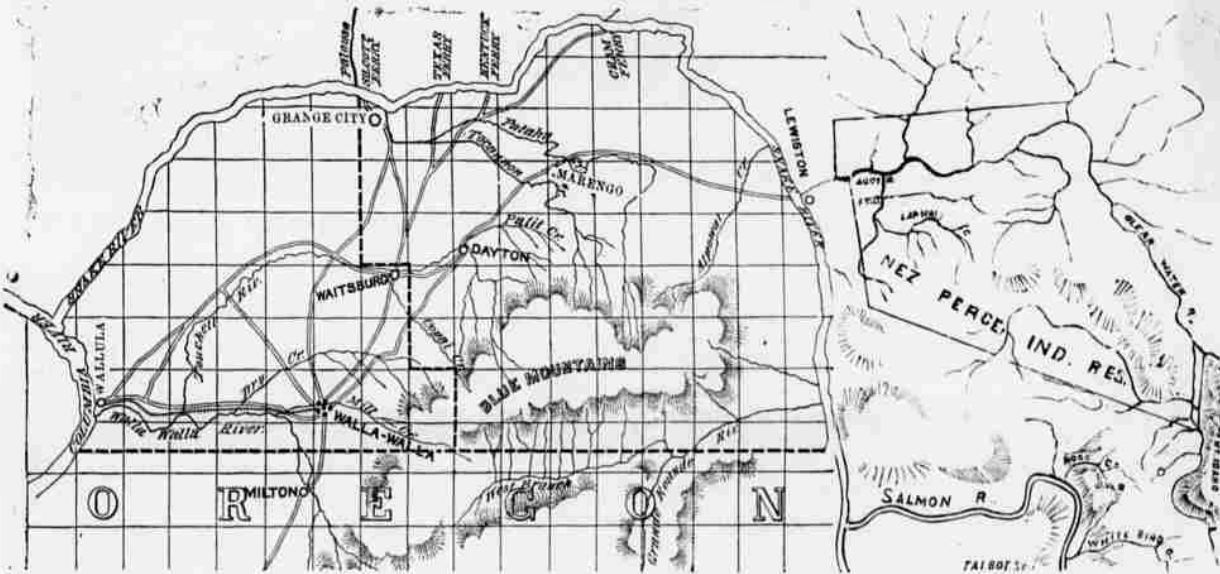
COME TO OREGON AND WASHINGTON.

We hear complaints from California that hundreds of immigrants are returning home after viewing that parched up and desert State, imagining all the Pacific coast to be the same way. Californians, ever jealous of Oregon and Washington, dare not tell these immigrants that north of California lies a land where crops never fail, where drought, chinchbugs, grasshoppers and hard winters are unknown; where fish and game are plentiful; where the summers, fanned by the gentle sea breezes, and the winters, protected by the Cascade and Coast Range of mountains, create such an agreeable climate as to make life a continual round of pleasure; where the industrious always thrive, but where there is no room for sluggards and drones—such a land lies within two days' travel of the disappointed immigrants to California, and yet rather than that Oregon should have this accession to her population, Californians induce these immigrants to return to their own homes, which are either grasshopper-cursed in summer or frozen up in winter. As immigrants can procure half fare tickets from San Francisco to Oregon, which would make the expense

OUR NATIONAL BIRTHDAY.

Before another issue of this paper we shall have entered on the one hundred and second year of our national independence. Most all cities in Oregon and Washington are making preparations to celebrate on a grand scale, except Portland. Our celebration here last year was largely attended by all towns of Oregon and the neighboring Territories, and lasted all the week. Portlanders desiring to return the compliment have decided not to have a celebration of their own, but help our sister cities to observe the 4th at their homes in a becoming manner. Fireworks are to be set off on the night of the 4th from the top of Mount Hood. We very much doubt if it will be attended with any degree of success. However, it is an experiment worth trying. We wish our readers a pleasant time, and if nothing happens to interfere expect to have a good time ourselves, "down by the sounding sea."

Tygh valley, in Wasco county, is filling up rapidly, and it is expected that thousands of acres will be opened there for settlement this fall by the completion of the Womack ditch to Oak Grove Plains.



THE SEAT OF WAR IN IDAHO AND ADJOINING WALLA WALLA VALLEY.

ly placed all the towns, streams and ferries in the Walla Walla valley on our map, for although they really do not constitute "the seat of war," some of them may be, owing to their proximity mentioned in some of the sensational "special" dispatches to our "live dailies." Our readers will do well to save this map for future use, and to intending immigrants can say: come right along, as here in Oregon and Washington we are as safe from Indians as are the inhabitants of any portion of New York or Pennsylvania.

W. A. Livermore, Esq., from Dallas, Polk county, says:

I think your paper superexcellent, and being the first and only illustrated paper in Oregon, devoted to the interests of Oregon and Washington Territory, and giving correct pictures of our wonderful and picturesque scenery, all together with the enterprise of its publisher, make it fully worthy of patronage; therefore send it along for another year.

Mr. I. A. Clark writes to us from Oysterville:

I think your paper a grand success. It should be patronized by every one interested in the welfare of the Northwest. I had it last year, and must have it again this year, therefore send for one year one copy to my address, and one each to the three addresses of my friends in the East mentioned below.

lar article is being made at home; and we speak knowingly when we say that Oregon manufactures in nearly every instance have proved to be of superior quality. A visit to the establishment of Jacobs Bros. & Co., the agents of the Oregon City Woolen Mills, and an examination of their beautiful cloths and flannels, will convince any judge of the article that Oregon can manufacture fine cloths and cassimeres. The same might be said of our furniture. The Oregon Furniture Manufacturing Co. make up as rich and elegant furniture as can be purchased anywhere, yet some of our "shoddies" will persist in sending abroad simply to have furniture from San Francisco or New York—not that it is any better or cheaper; no, bless you, but it does look so grand, you know, to have furniture from New York, even if it does kill home industries. This list might be extended to wagons, stoves, and even soap, of which a much better article is being made here by Irving & Co. than any that is brought from San Francisco, but the above will suffice. Let us all combine to give home manufactures the preference over imported goods, and Oregon would soon be what she was by nature designed, "the richest State in the Union."

The only victory over love is flight.

very light indeed, we would advise them, regardless of what Californians may say of us, that they should pay this State a visit, and they will never regret the time or money expended in making the trip.

La Grande is situated near the foot of the Blue mountains, in the fertile valley of Grande Ronde, one of the garden spots of famous Eastern Oregon. It is distant from Portland about three hundred miles, and is on the stage road leading from points on the Columbia river and Walla Walla to the different mining districts in that section of the State and Idaho Territory. It is a very flourishing place. Union county, of which La Grande is one of the principal towns, has an agreeable climate, the winters being dry and the summers very pleasant. Numerous small streams besides the Grande Ronde river run throughout the valley. A railroad has been talked of to connect Grande Ronde with the Columbia river.

Isaac Gibson, Esq., a prominent lawyer of Ludington, Michigan, writes:

I am much pleased with your paper. It certainly surpasses anything of the kind that I expected to see from the State of Oregon, and speaks well for the enterprise of the proprietor and the wealth and intelligence of the people of your State.

AN OREGON INVENTION.

In the spring of 1872 W. F. McCrary, then postmaster at Baker City, invented and patented an envelope. Before it was ready to be placed in the market Mr. McCrary died, and the patent went to his heirs, who have never made any attempt to do anything with it. During a recent visit to Baker City we were shown some of these envelopes, and feel fully convinced that an immense fortune awaits the person who will place them on the market. In general appearance and size it is like the ordinary envelope, except that the lower lap forms a small pocket into which messages can be placed and sealed without destroying the envelope, as would be the case with the present style, in case anything should have to be added to the original letter. We have been using the McCrary envelope in our business correspondence for the past four weeks, and we must say they are a great convenience and saving in time and money.

The reason for the favor which Oregon wool meets in the markets of the world is that it is almost universally of unusual evenness of fiber. This is mostly owing to mild winters and abundance of feed, keeping sheep in good condition, so that the wool never stops growing.