

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

The following is a copy of a circular issued by Mrs. A. H. H. Stuart, Chairman of the Washington Territory Board of Immigration, and presents in a concise form many important facts relating to that Territory:

To persons wishing to come to this Territory, the easiest and quickest route is by San Francisco, California, and thence by steamship to Puget Sound, or the Columbia river; or for the eastern portion of the Territory, a man may purchase a through ticket at Omaha, by rail to Kelton and thence by stage coach to Walla Walla—from Kelton to Walla Walla is about 500 miles. Persons desirous of bringing with them all their old home outfit in wagons, had better come to Kelton by rail, and thence by their own teams into Eastern Washington, over the stage route.

This is a new country and has the drawbacks incident to such. It is far from centre of population and is slow to develop. It is unlike any other country our people are acquainted with. It has not the drouths of Southern California, nor the wet summers of the country lying east of the Mississippi river. It is a constant boast of the old settlers of the Territory that a crop seasonably put in and properly attended to has never failed to yield a good harvest.

This Territory is only especially inviting to the robust, intelligent laboring man, and he can sooner place himself in a state of independence here than any other place in the world. Tradesmen are not so much in demand as tillers of the soil, but even they do well at their trades, though we would not recommend such to come to a new country solely on account of the employment they might obtain at their trades, but for the advantage of acquiring cheap property and growing up with the country.

Many come who do not do the best they can. It should not be the object of any one to work at daily labor for more than a year or two, as long as the government is giving first rate land for homes for merely a nominal fee, and while all lands can be purchased very cheaply and on favorable terms. Every man should try and gain for himself a home, and this is the place for him to do it. Labor is well paid and in demand, while land is cheap and in a manner without price.

Our foundation for prosperity is our valuable land—prairie in Eastern and brush land in Western Washington. On these is an outlet for over-stocked labor, room for 500,000 or 1,000,000 men, women and children. To live and support a family, a person needs to have but five acres of these first-class lands, put in perfect cultivation, with, say twenty head of stock all told. After attending to this cultivation and looking after his stock which needs no feeding except from the wild range, he may do nothing or he may extend his operations and his fortune. If a man is poor, what then? Then, there are over 20 large lumbering mills, in the Territory, averaging a daily product of 40,000 feet each, and employing about them and in the woods 200 men each, at wages ranging from \$20 per month for boys, to \$100, for expert men, with board. Several coal mines employ fully 1,000 men more, and this industry is just beginning to be developed. We have coal fields hardly second to those of Pennsylvania, and they are sure to be a great source of wealth and to give employment to thousands of men. Our farmers are poor as yet, and do not employ so many men as the farmers in older States. In the counties in which logging camps or the mills are situated, they complain that they cannot employ men short of from \$35 to \$50 and board per month for farm laborers, and then they can hardly get first-class men; such can do better at the lumbering mills, or in the logging camps, and will not accept of these terms. In other counties they must pay \$30 and board per month, while first-class men can get better employment.

Ship-building is engaged in to quite an extent; it is a growing business, and employs from 200 to 600 men in the different yards in the Territory. Fishing is another industry which can be extended almost beyond computation. Our salmon fisheries are already noted throughout the world, and employ hundreds of men in their season, while



OREGON'S PATRON SAINT.

JUPITER PRÆTOR, OR "THE RAINY."—This Deity was by the Greeks denominated Zeus Ombrios; and by Lucian, Hyetius. He was worshipped by the Athenians, who reared to him an altar on Mount Hyettus. This cut is a representation of him as he is made to appear on the Antonine Pillar. He has the shape of an old man with wings, and a long beard, both arms extended, his right arm raised a little higher than the left. The water streams down from his beard and arms. It is pretended that the Roman soldiers in the army of M. Aurelius, who were reduced to great extremity by drought and thirst, were favored by the god with a miraculous shower of this rain, which they caught, as it descended, in the hollow of their shields. Baronius, however, assures us in his annals, that it was the Christian soldiers that were in that army. These Christian soldiers are designated in the annals of the Church by the appellation of the Thundering Legion.

cod and halibut are plentiful and invite the adventurous. We have, too, about fifty steamers plying the waters of Puget Sound, and as many more on the Columbia river, and as many vessels trading to the outer world. Then there is the usual trades-work to be found in any civilized country, such as a population of 50,000 scattered over 69,000 square miles of territory requires.

This is our labor bank. It will be observed that a fine book-keeper, a good salesman or a man used to all the luxuries of life, may not here find a place to suit him. Our schools are good, but we have about as many teachers as children. Our morals are fair, and we have a great number of moral teachers. Seven clergymen in the town of Olympia, containing 2,500 souls, while the other towns of the Territory are about as well supplied.

The time for laboring men to commence making themselves homes is in the winter season, when business in the many industries is partially suspended. At this time men sometimes find themselves out of employment, but if they are men who have husbanded their gains through the summer, this time may be employed in preparing for themselves homes on the Government land, and it will count more to them if judiciously employed, than if given to another for ordinary hire.

Salaries men here, as elsewhere, do not always save their earnings, and in many instances, the larger the salaries obtained the smaller seems to be the gain, which is true the world over. The opening of spring is the time for the laboring man to arrive here who desires immediate work. Any of the towns will require a quantity of trades work. Tradesmen get from \$2 to \$4 a day, while the common laborer receives from \$30 to \$60 per month, and say, for a man who is not capable of hard work, or a boy, \$15 to \$20 per month with board.

There is plenty of land to be taken up under the United States land laws, or purchased from the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, but it is not the best policy for new comers to be in a hurry to acquire land. It is plenty, some of it useless, some of it too hard to clear to be of any present value, and much that can be taken without price by homestead, or at from \$1 25 to \$2 50 per acre by pre-emption entry at the United States Land Office, that is actually worth \$50 per acre to the man who will cultivate and improve it. He could not sell at that price, land is so plenty, but still it is worth that sum to the actual settler upon it who will keep it for his own use; such is the desirable land to get hold of. Eastern Washington he may ramble all over and seek a home in the midst of broad rolling prairies, or at the foot-hills of the mountains, where he will find plenty of timber, but Western Washington is a difficult country to get about in; the growth is so dense and heavy; but a person working at daily labor for a year or two, is sure to make some acquaintance who will lead him to the place that just suits him, and if he has saved his earnings he can start right in to making himself a home, and never again have to work under the direction of another. Many seem to be too eager to get on to land, and take such as is worthless, or too hard to clear, and such become disgusted with the country.

Washington Territory has 20,000,000 acres of timber, 10,000,000 acres prairie and 5,000,000 rich alluvial bottom open for settlement. Washington Territory has an unequalled climate for comfort and healthfulness. Average temperature: Spring, 50 deg.; Summer, 69 deg.; Fall, 52 deg.; Winter, 36 deg. Rate of mortality, 1 in 228. Exports of the Territory are lumber, hoop-poles, coal, wheat, flour, barley, oats, hops, fruits, horned cattle, horses, sheep, hides, wool, furs and fish. Over 500 species of flowering plants indigenous to the Territory. Fish plentiful in its waters. It has the finest harbors in the world. It is profusely watered by rivers. Twenty navigable rivers. It has good schools and school laws, and churches of all denominations. Washington Territory wants industrious men and women, no room for loafers.



W. C. MYER.

Importer and breeder of Percheron horses and Jersey cattle, Ashland, Oregon, was born in Jefferson, Ohio, in the year 1818. His ancestors came from Switzerland to Lancaster county, Pa., previous to the Revolutionary War. His father, Nathaniel Myer, and grandfather being born in Lancaster county.

At the age of 12 he entered a store and was engaged in mercantile business for ten years—but from early life was an admirer of fine stock, especially horses. From this cause he laid down the yardstick and scissors for the plow and hoe, wisely concluding that the latter calling would better enable him to cultivate an intimate acquaintance with that noble animal.

Iowa being a new State and a field of great promise for persons of limited means, in 1843 he located in that State and engaged in making a farm and raising stock. Here he remained until 1853 when he crossed the plains, taking the southern route to Oregon, and locating near Ashland. He brought with him some of the best horses and cattle that were to be found in the Western States at that time and immediately engaged in stock-raising and dairying. But dairying for outsiders soon became distasteful and was abandoned—he knew nothing of the Jer-

seys then). This gave him more time to think, and thinking and observation soon convinced him of the necessity for a larger class of horses than those generally bred in the country; but finding none of that class in the country that came up to his ideal, he went East in 1863 and brought out Sligart—a grand improvement on the stock of the country for practical purposes, but still Mr. Myer was not satisfied. His ideal of a horse for general farm work was not realized.

In 1869 he had over 200 head of horses that he had bred and raised on and near his ranch. Seeing that his stock—a stock that he did not altogether like—and the increasing stock of his neighbors was destroying his range, and not being altogether satisfied at that time with Oregon, he determined to return to his fatherland with his family and take his stock with him, for the purpose of finding a market for it. This he found on the road and in Kansas, where he concluded to settle, but soon began to feel that longing after the abandoned Oregon home that all prodigal Oregonians feel when they find out too late, that they have forsaken the best home on earth for a place that can never give them even the earthly rest for which they sigh, and he thought on this wise: "If those unhappy people in Oregon who enjoy its blessings and prosperity, and regard it as not much of a country at best, could only do as I have done, come back to these Western States and make one crop, they would then be prepared to appreciate our Oregon." Mr. Myer could now appreciate the Pacific States as he had not before done, and having found out his mistake he set about at once to correct it.

While in the East in '69 and '70, he became somewhat acquainted with the Percheron horse, and from his fine appearance and bearing and the universal satisfaction given by him whenever tried, Mr. Myer concluded that this was the horse for which he had been looking. He judged correctly, too, that such strong characteristics as was developed in him—such great size and power, such universal symmetry of form and sameness of color, combined with such gentleness and docility, were not the result of accident, but that neither time nor care nor sense had been spared to produce him. Here, then, was his ideal, apparently realized, and after much careful thought and inquiry, he determined to give him a trial. Accordingly, in 1870, having determined to remove to Oregon, Mr. Myer bought White Prince and three mares of the same stock, and brought them over with him to the golden shore. The result of this enterprise was so satisfactory, that he has since made three other importations, well known to the reading and observing public. His latest importation consists of a fine Arabian Percheron, "Arabian Boy," a two-year-old Percheron Filley, and four beautiful Shetland Ponies, the latter having left the Shetland Islands last July, and although 3 and 5 year olds, are not much larger than full grown Newfoundland dogs.

His several importations of Jersey cattle have also been a success. Mrs. Myers' "Golden Leaf" butter is praised by all and is the especial delight of the epicure, who is fortunate enough to obtain a roll of it.

Close attention to business, strict integrity in his dealing with his fellows, have made him successful and won for him a host of friends and admirers.

Though now nearly sixty years of age, yet he wears but a slight shade of the silver in his locks, and really appears to be more of the active, energetic business man of forty-five, than one so far down the shady side of life.