

educated. Their children attend the public schools, while all dress and live after the style of their Caucasian neighbors, the male adults exercising the elective franchise. The valley was one of the earliest settled of Southern Oregon, locations dating back to 1848, many of the original settlers still residing there and enjoying in their declining years the fruits of their pioneer labors.

SALMON RIVER.

From San Francisco to Puget sound the coast line of the Pacific ocean is rocky and dangerous in the extreme. In this entire distance Humboldt bay and the Columbia river are the only harbors of refuge for large vessels. Crescent City, Port Orford, Coos bay, Yaquina bay, Shoalwater bay and Gray's harbor are to a degree fitted for this purpose, but they all require the expenditure of much money before they can accommodate the larger class of shipping. All along the coast breakers roll in over ledges and hidden masses of rock, making it dangerous for even a small boat to approach the shore, and the government has established lighthouses on the jutting capes and headlands to warn seamen of their position. Sailing vessels and even steamers in stormy weather keep well out to sea in passing up and down the coast. Here and there a river flows down from the mountains and plunges into the sea, its mouth often guarded by huge masses of rock, about which countless sea lions sport. These huge animals crawl upon the island rocks and bask in the sun, occasionally rearing up their heads and giving voice to a chorus of roars that would put to shame the jungles of Africa. They are the most expert fishers known, and one of them weighing 300 pounds will consume his weight in fish weekly. They swim with great swiftness, dive gracefully and can remain under water a long time. A fish selected by one of these amphibious lions for a meal stands but little chance of escaping. Such a pest have they become, that fishermen combine to destroy them, and at Coquille river this year two men were employed to exterminate those infesting the waters there, and succeeded in shooting many hundreds of them.

Our illustrations of the coast off Salmon river show the character of the shore line as it appears for miles. The heavy breakers rolling in among the jagged rocks, however much they appeal to the artist's sense of the beautiful, find but little favor in the mariner's eye. Fireplace rock, one of a thousand along the coast, derives its name from the natural fireplace and chimney in its side. Salmon river enters the Pacific near the southern end of Tillamook county, between the Siletz and Nestucca. In its course from the summit ridges of the coast range to the ocean it passes through dense forests of fir, spruce and cedar, while along its banks vine maple and alder grow in tangled luxuriance. The bottom lands, here and there widening out into little valleys, become natural meadows as soon as cleared and an indigenous growth of white clover springs up. The soil produces well under cultivation, but because of the abundance of pure water and perennially green grass, this region, like the whole western slope of the mountains in Tillamook county is especially adapted to dairying. This portion of the state, owing chiefly to a lack of proper transportation facilities, has been slow of development, and is yet, for the most part, in its primeval condition.

It offers splendid homes to those who are willing to live a pioneer life for a few years beyond the "busy haunts of men," and a good living from the start is certain to one who can use the rod and gun.

Late in the summer and fall immense numbers of salmon enter the river from the sea, and push their way over all obstacles to the headwaters of the stream to deposit their spawn in the sand. Dead codfish along the beach and other signs well known to fishermen indicate that somewhere off the coast in this vicinity is a codfish bank, which will no doubt some day be discovered. There is also found here a fish no one seems able to classify. In shape and color it is similar to the domesticated gold fish, but is much larger in size, often attaining a weight of seventy-five pounds. It is finely flavored and is an excellent food fish. The piscatorial resources of Salmon river are entirely undeveloped, but the future will no doubt see important fishing interests spring up.

YAQUINA BAY.

Yaquina bay is the seaport of Benton county, Oregon, and when the government improvements now in progress are completed, will become one of the most important ports for coastwise commerce on the Pacific slope. It is situated a few miles south of Cape Foulweather, upon which point is a government light, and into it empties the Yaquina river, a stream of considerable size coming down from the Coast Range mountains. A natural route for a railroad from the valley across the mountains to the ocean is found along the course of this stream, and several years ago the Oregon Pacific R. R. Co. was incorporated to construct a line from Corvallis to Yaquina bay, connecting at the former place with the Oregon & California. Considerable work has been done, much material has been brought by sea to the ocean terminus, several miles of road have been constructed and some rolling stock has been placed on the track. Work has progressed slowly owing to the fact that large enterprises have absorbed the attention of capitalists, but the completion of this project may be looked for at any time. When this is accomplished the upper portion of the Willamette valley will have a direct outlet to the sea, independent of the long route by the way of Portland and the Columbia river, by which it can ship its products and receive many of its supplies. The interchange of coast and valley products will be great, while Yaquina bay, already a favorite summer resort, will annually be visited by thousands of pleasure-seekers.

Two years ago the government made a liberal appropriation for the improvement of the harbor, which money has been judiciously expended by the engineers in charge. The last congress passed no river and harbor bill, and so the funds necessary to complete the work here have not been provided. Though the system of jetties has not been extended as far seaward as the plan of operations contemplates, yet so thoroughly has the work been done as far as the means at hand permitted, that much good has been accomplished, and the temporary cessation of work will result in but little of a more serious nature than the aggravating delay. Already the depth of water on the bar has been increased several feet, and when the completed work creates a channel deep enough to permit the passage of ocean vessels of

great draft, Yaquina bay will become a port of much importance to Oregon, not only as a shipping point but as a harbor of refuge for vessels navigating the waters that wash our rocky and inhospitable coast.

The climate of Yaquina bay is delightful during the summer months, and is far from unpleasant in winter. The scenery along the beach, of which we give a couple of engravings, is grand and inspiring. As a summer resort it presents more attractions than any other part of the coast, and notwithstanding the difficulty of reaching it, has already become a favorite with many families from the valley. The lumber interests are very extensive, as the country surrounding the bay is densely covered with magnificent timber. The fishing interests are also great, and many large beds of oysters exist, from which great quantities of bivalves are sent to the San Francisco market. The bottom lands are extensively fertile, abounding in fine meadows such as render dairying the most profitable business the farmer can engage in. The completion of the railroad and the demand for farm products the increasing population will create, will enhance the value of these lands largely. There is certainly a bright future before Yaquina bay and Benton county.

MARIAS PASS.

The pass through the main ridge of the Rocky mountains, at the headwaters of the Flathead river on the west and the Marias on the east, has been explored this summer by Prof. Pumpelly in the interests of the Northern Trans-Continental survey. He left the Flathead about eighty miles above the lake and entered a gorge walled in by rugged precipices thousands of feet high and terminating in sharp ridges and pointed cones. This led up to the summit of the pass where three main canyons come together, and from which may be seen a dozen high and rocky peaks. About fifteen miles to the west was observed a mass of snow-covered mountains, on whose side is a living glacier about a mile in width and some 500 feet of perpendicular height, and from beneath which flows a milky-white stream of glacier water. In the grand canyon in which this glacier lies were observed twenty-two falls and cascades over 500 feet in height and innumerable smaller ones. On the eastern side, in descending the Marias, the canyon is bounded by the most lofty and rugged precipices. The pass is 7,500 feet above the level of the sea, and the scenery is declared to be superior to that of the famous Yellowstone.

YELLOWSTONE.

Why and by whom the Yellowstone river was so named has been a matter of inquiry in Montana, and the result of historical research leaves the question still in doubt. The name is first recorded in the journal of Lewis and Clarke, April 26, 1805, but is there spoken of as being but a translation of *Roche Jaune*, the name by which it was known among the French trappers. It is probable that this title was originally bestowed by the trappers because of some marked feature or incident such as gave rise to the peculiar names of many of our western streams, and is not a French translation of the Indian title. This is evident from the fact that the Crows, through whose country the great river runs, call it *Kichikichik*, or Elk river.