TOMBSTONE ALIVE AGAIN

DEAD FOR FIFTEEN YEARS, THIS UNIQUE CAMP RESUMES.

History of a Great Ore Deposit—In Five Years It Yielded $30,000,000 —Interrupted by a Quarrel.

TOMBSTONE, Ariz., Nov. 22.—Early in the Spring of 1878 a solitary miner, Ed Schieffelin by name, traveled by night and hid by day, as he prospected for mineral in the Mule Mountains of Southeastern Arizona. In course of time he struck the bed of Walnut Gulch, in which is a stream, dry on ordinary occasions, and during the torrential storms carrying a raging flood into the San Pedro River, which in turn empties its waters into the Gila.

The Apaches were on the warpath in the Spring of 1878, and it was a brave thing for a man to prospect at that time of the year, when the Indians were always at their very worst. Schieffelin, however, believing that he was in a country where he was likely to find the wealth for which he was looking, persisted in his prospecting, undergoing many privations and in constant danger of losing his scalp.

His persistence was rewarded far beyond his expectations, for on the slope of the Mule Mountains, about half way between the summit and the bed of Walnut Gulch, he discovered the outcroppings of what proved in time to be a great bed of ore, which gave Tombstone its world-wide reputation. He staked his claim and christened the camp. Why he chose the name of "Tombstone" no man seems to know. It was probably but a freak idea induced by the fearsome surroundings and the fact that the entire country is covered with enormous boulders which might well mark the graves of the dead of a mighty city.

Schieffelin made his camp on the top of a hill about a mile from where he discovered mineral. There he stayed while doing his prospecting work, and there he was buried at his own request when he died, less than five years ago. It is a noble site for a burial place, and his friends built for him, with plenty of material close at hand, a great monument of rough boulders, in the face of which is set a tablet bearing the following inscription:

> ED SCHIEFFELIN,
>
> Died May 12th, 1897,
>
> Aged 49 years.
>
> A dutiful son—A faithful husband—A kind brother—A true friend.

It was a simple inscription and might well have been added to, for not only was he a good citizen, but he was also the discoverer of a ledge of ore from which in the six years from 1879 to 1885 $30,000,000 in gold and silver were taken. It was this $30,000,000 which made Tombstone famous, though it must be admitted that the name of the camp, unique and picturesque as it is, added somewhat to the world-wide notoriety achieved in so short a time.

A few months after the discovery of gold by Schieffelin the surrounding hills were covered with miners and prospect holes pockmarked the earth for miles around. The ore deposit was soon outlined, however, and work was concentrated within a comparatively small area.

Brought Water 18 Miles.

The ledge was free milling quartz, which required stamp mills to crush it so the free gold could be extracted. Six mills were built on the San Pedro River, about 10 miles away, and three mills were built in the camp itself. Water was the great question, but the enterprising miners constructed a pipe line 18 miles long. The water was found in the beautiful Huachua range of mountains and brought across the San Pedro River up into the Mule Mountains, where the mineral was found.

People came to Tombstone by thousands, and in the prime of the camp the population was at least 10,000. Block after block of houses were built. Big merchandise establishments did a thriving business, two stages a day brought passengers to and from the railroad, and in the language of an old-timer, Tombstone was the warmest proposition in the Southwest. Gambling-houses, dancehalls and saloons multiplied in number, and no night's revelry was complete without the killing of one or more men.

Ore was produced in enormous quantities—ore which yielded an average over $70 per ton in gold and silver. The workings were shallow—it was a poor man's camp. The "Contention" and "The Grand Central" were the two large mines, but there were numberless others which paid their owners well. In the list of properties which figure in the early days of Tombstone were the Contention, Grand Central, the Prince of Wales, the Blue Bell, Tranquillity, Tough Nut, Red Indian, Miner's Dream, Rattlesnake, Pick-Me-Up, Way Up, Gilded Age, the Fraud, Gladstone, Byron, Never Sweat, Swamp Angel, Nifty, Goodenough, Graveyard, Old Mule and the Northern Light.

In 1885, when Tombstone had produced its $30,000,000 and had become an apparently permanent camp, there were 35 producing mines, but the end was at hand, and the crash came with a suddenness which shocked the community into insensibility.

At a depth of 562 feet a large bed of water was encountered. The Contention and the Grand Central being the largest and wealthiest plants, soon had pumps at work to keep the mines free from water. The other mine-owners immediately discovered that the operation of these pumps was sufficient to lower the water in the entire district, and they decided to allow the Contention and the Grand Central owners to do all the pumping necessary to keep the 35 mines clear of water.

It seems that underlying the hills was an enormous body of water in an extremely porous stratum, so that one shaft tapped it as effectually as if there had been 35 shafts. The owners of the Contention and the Grand Central naturally objected to doing all of the pumping for the district, and in the midst of the dispute the pumping plant on the Grand Central burned down. As the pumps of the Contention were not sufficiently powerful to lower the water level in the entire district, that plant closed down and was destroyed by fire shortly afterward.

The ore in all these mines was just as rich and just as plentiful as when Tombstone was in its palmy days, but the owners of the mines were not able to reach an agreement in regard to pumping the water. There were some other reasons why work was suspended in some of the claims, such as a change in the character of the ore, but it may be said that the principal reason why Tombstone ceased to exist as a great mining camp was that no scheme could be devised satisfactory to all for reducing the water level. Thus Tombstone saw the population diminish day by day, until, instead of 10,000 people, there were only 600, and its name became synonymous with that of an abandoned mining camp. It was such to all intent and purposes, though now and then a claim was worked in a desultory sort of way.

One Man Had Faith.

There was a man, however, who had been in Tombstone from the earliest discovery, and is there today, who still had faith. His name is Grow. He was the engineer of the Monadnock when that vessel rounded the Horn many years ago. Mr. Grow labored several years to bring about some kind of harmony between the companies interested, and he finally made such headway that F. B. Gagé, the operator of the famous Congress mine in Arizona, which was recently visited by the late President McKinley, became interested, and as he had been the operator of the Grand Central in the early days of Tombstone, he was fully aware of the enormous possibilities of the future if some amicable arrangement could be made for pumping the water from the mines of the entire district. Through the efforts of Mr. Grow and Mr. Gage 85 of the principal claims in and about Tombstone have been bonded to a company, represented by Mr. Gagé. The total amount of the bond is nearly a million and a half, and the terms provide that the owners shall be paid for these mines within a certain time. The object of taking a bond and not buying the mines outright is to allow time for the sinking of a great water shaft in a place most favorable for the drainage of Tombstone.

This work is now in progress, and a 27-foot shaft is now being sunk. It is down about 500 feet. Mr. Gage expects to strike water level within another 100 feet and by February 1 to have a million dollar pumping plant in operation which will be sufficiently powerful to reduce the water level in all of the mines which it may be desired to work.

It is believed that the character of the ore will change below water level, and instead of using the 155 stamps which were in the valous mills constructed years ago, a large smelter will be used to reduce the ore and extract the gold and silver therefrom.

Tombstone is already looking up. People who have hung on during the dull days now enjoy renewed hope. Old buildings are being cleaned out and people are moving in. The old Can Can restaurant, which was a notable institution in the palmy days, is again doing a more than perfunctory business. The daily stage now brings to Tombstone mining experts, investors and miners, and their faces are eagerly scanned by the old inhabitants, for it is a long time since the pleasure of new acquaintances has been given them.

The Tombstone of the future will never be the Tombstone of the past. It will lose the picturesque features common to all big Western mining camps in the early days, but the prospects are good for a large and prosperous camp, plenty of mines operated regularly, big payrolls, smelters with their many side industries and new railroads. Indeed, the surveyors are now in the field marking the line for an extension of the Rock Island Railroad, which will make Tombstone one of its principal stations. This indeed will not be the Tombstone of the early '80s, but its new prosperity will be built upon a more solid foundation and it will become greater than ever. Arizona is a mineral treasure box, of which the lid has barely been lifted.

J. D. WHELPLEY.

Street Scene in Tombstone and Grave of Pioneer...

STATE LAND DEPARTMENT

DEFENSE OF THE MANAGEMENT MADE BY W. H. ODELL.

No Member of the Board Has Any Financial Interest in the Selection or Sale of Lands.

SALEM, Nov. 22.—(To the Editor.)—In view of the fact that several of the Eastern Oregon papers have set forth with some show of assurance that the management of the State Land Department is and has been guilty of wrong-doing to the injury of individual citizens and the common school fund, I am aware of the fact that those sporadic effusions are spawned in the interest of political aspirants rather than the public weal, yet in justice to the State Land Board, past and present, I want to make an unvarnished statement of the truth, "the whole truth and nothing but the truth." I feel that I am in a position to do this, and I assume all responsibility for the truth of my statements. I realize, however, that my ability to state clearly the facts may be faulty.

The State Land Department, since my connection with it in 1895, has nothing to conceal, but, on the contrary, invites careful adjustment of the X-rays of public opinion, only asking that truth be made the basis of judgment. Mistakes may have been made, but if made it was with honest intent, and with the public good in view.

To the casual observer the grants of land to the school fund would seem munificent and the inference would be that rather a poor showing has been made. The school lands of the state in the aggregate equal two sections of land, or 1280 acres for each township within the state, making an approximate area of 3,300,000 acres. Whether this grant has been wisely administered in the past I will not stop to analyze or criticise, further than to say that it is reasonable to conclude that the pioneers of this country in their legislative and administrative capacity acted in accordance with their best judgment; however, this fact should not be overlooked in passing judgment. The land grant exempts from its operation all lands preoccupied or otherwise disposed of prior to date of survey, also all mineral lands. By these exemptions nearly all the valuable 16th and 36th sections have been lost to the state.

By the slow processes of extending surveys settlements have preceded surveys, and thus all choice selections have been preoccupied. It is true that the state has been permitted to select indemnity for lands thus lost, but these selections cannot be made until after the surveys are approved and the state's loss ascertained, thus leaving the undesirable lands to select from. A glance at the state maps will reveal the fact that nearly all of the school lands of the state are piecemeal selections, made up from such available tracts as may be found vacant after donation claims, pre-emptors and homesteaders have had their pick. From the sale of such tracts as have been sold, there has been covered into the State Treasury, as seen by the report of the State Treasurer January 1, 1901, $3,627,961 77. This sum with the probable amount to be realized from the lands yet unsold will swell the amount to a very considerable showing.

But my purpose in this statement is to deal with existing facts, facts of today and of the past six years. Under the law there are two grades of school land. First, what is known as regular school lands, embraced in the 16th and 36th sections. These lands have been, since 1887, rated at $1 25 per acre, and are sold to any citizen of the United States, or who has declared his intention to become such, on proper application, in quantities not to exceed 320 acres to one individual. No more is ever charged and nothing less accepted. Second, indemnity selections, or lieu lands. This grade includes all lands selected in lieu of lands lost to the state in the 16th and 36th sections for any cause, such as settlement prior to surveys, fractional and Government reserves, mineral lands, etc. The uniform price of this grade of lands has been, since 1895, $2 50 per acre. Neither more nor less has ever been taken. The mode of procedure in the matter of selection and sale of this grade of lands is, and has been since 1895, for the state land agent, by direction of the Governor, to select, on the application of a purchaser, any tracts of indemnity or lieu lands, subject to entry as such, upon the showing of valid base for such selection. A selection list, properly made out, must show the tract or tracts of land wanted, and it must also show an equal area of valid base, i. e., an equal area of parts of sections 16 or 36 which have been lost to the state for any of the above specified causes, and the list must also state why such tracts, specified as base, have been lost to the state. This list is then sent to the local United States Land Office of the district in which the land applied for is situated, on receipt of which, together with a fee of $2 for each 160 acres or fractional part thereof, the register and receiver approve the list, if it is found that the lands applied for are subject to entry. If not, the list is rejected and returned. If approved in the local United States Land Office the list is then forwarded to the General Land Office, and there the right of the state is passed on. If the base submitted and the selection made are found regular and within the rules, the list is then "clear listed" to the state, and full title passes. Otherwise it is rejected.

After the Cascade forest reserve was made the Commissioner of the General Land Office was required to extend by protraction the surveys across the unsurveyed portion of said reservation, and the state was permitted to use all of said section known as unsurveyed, but determined by protraction, as the basis for the selection of indemnity or lieu lands, but was not permitted to use any of the sections surveyed prior to the setting apart of the reserve. The records of the office will show that the state land agent, uniformly and without favoritism or partiality, made selections of indemnity lands on proper applications by persons legally entitled to purchase, using as a basis an equal area of valid base, made by the forest reserve, and the price paid in each and every instance was $2 50 per acre and the United States Land Office fee of $2 for each selection of 160 acres or fractional part thereof, thus netting to the school fund $2 50 for each and every acre thus selected. In this connection it may not be amiss to say that some criticisms, evidently without a knowledge of the facts, touching the regularity and legality of some of the sales, have been made. It has been asserted that bogus and fraudulent applications have been accepted. This may be true in a few instances, but of this I have no knowledge, but I do know that in every instance of acceptance the applications were in proper form, duly verified and prima facie genuine, all of which the board must accept as legal and right upon their face, on the rightful presumption that the parties are acting in good faith until the contrary is proven. Answering the queries and criticisms as to the sale of the surveyed sections within the Cascade forest reserve, I have to say that the honorable Commissioner of the General Land Office made an order permitting the state to make lieu selections for the surveyed sections within the reserve, but that order was revoked by the honorable Secretary of the Interior. Against the enforcement of this order I, as Clerk of the State Land Board, assisted by the Attorney-General, prepared a brief asking a reversal of the rule, all to no effect. The matter was then taken up by Senator McBride, who introduced a bill in the Senate providing by law for permission, but this never got out of the committee "pigeon-hole." The Senator then moved an amendment to the civil sundry bill, which amendment passed the Senate, but when it came up for consideration in the House, the amendment was stricken out on the plea of a Congressman that it was against "public policy" to take such action. Thus matters stood at the adjournment of Congress in July, 1898, after three years of strenuous effort to secure the right to select indemnity for the surveyed section.

In view of these facts the question arose as to what should be done in the premises; the law was mandatory in that it said (section 3617, Hill's code): "The Governor, Secretary of State and State Treasurer, as a Board of Commissioners for the sale of school and university lands, and for the investment of the funds arising therefrom, are hereby authorized and are required to sell the remaining unsold school, university and capitol building land. . . . at the uniform price of $1 25 per acre."

The statutory provision being mandatory, there was but one thing to do, and that was accept any and all bona fide applications to purchase at the price fixed by law, hence within three months' time all of the surveyed sections were bought. In March, 1898, the Secretary of the Interior modified his ruling so as to permit the state to make indemnity selections for the surveyed sections, under the rules and restrictions governing individual holdings, but this order came after the lands had all been sold. Why this change of ruling on the part of the Secretary of the Interior at this late date, "this deponent saith not."

With the disposal of all the valid base in the forest reserve, the opportunity for selecting indemnity lands lapsed; there only remained a few scattering fractional townships and an occasional homestead entry for which lieu selections could be made.

So at the date of the incoming of the present state administration practically no valid base could be had for the selection of lieu lands; only one possible supply remained unadjusted, unascertained, and that was what is known as mineral lands.

In all land grants to the state for school or other purposes all mineral lands are exempted, by which exemption all mineral lands known to exist at date of, or prior to, the acceptance and approval of the public surveys, on any portion of the 16th or 36th sections in the state, are excepted from the grant to the state for school purposes, but for which, when ascertained, the state is permitted to select indemnity or lieu land acre for acre. It is a matter of common knowledge that in Eastern and Southern Oregon extensive mining districts exist, which of late are being extensively exploited, and it was known that all of some and parts of many, of the 16th and 36th sections were mineral within the meaning of the law and rules of the United States Land Department, and as such did not belong to the State of Oregon.

Notwithstanding this knowledge the fact of location and adjudication remained undetermined. Being cognizant of these facts, and realizing the importance to the state of a speedy adjustment, I entered upon the work of securing the adjudication of the rights of the state to these alleged mineral lands. The necessity for such action is two-fold: First, to settle the question of title. Second, to permit the state to secure indemnity for losses before the opportunity for selection has passed.

It is a well settled principle of law, so held by the courts of the United States, that title to lands known to be mineral at date of survey does not pass to the state, under any act of Congress, and the fact of the knowledge of the mineral character of these lands does not depend upon the returns of the United States Deputy Surveyor, or any knowledge of the State Land Board, but it is determined by the testimony of competent, reliable witnesses to facts through personal inspection. It therefore follows that a deed from the state for any lands mineral in character is voidable and void on proof of the knowledge of the mineral character prior to date of survey, not by any act of the state, but by the laws of the United States, administered through the United States Land Department, hence it is very important that all questions of title be adjusted at an early date.

The second proposition is true for the reason that under the slow processes of the mining laws of the United States, wherein the application for title to a mining claim must be filed, and the proof of the mineral character established, it would take many years to cover even the most accessible mining districts, by which time all opportunity to select valuable indemnity lands would be gone. It is not necessary to take time and space to elucidate the facts herein stated with reference to a speedy adjustment of titles; the mere statement is sufficient. No loss accrues to the Government and the State School Fund is a great gainer; gainer in that it receives 100 per cent more, net, for its lands, and in immediate sales. The Government loses nothing for the reason that the lands that would thus pass to the state as lieu lands would, if not so taken, be gobbled up by railway syndicates and timber trusts. It is a matter of justice and patriotic duty to increase and preserve the Common School Fund, we owe it to the present and rising generations. By an early adjustment no harm can come to any citizen, but much good to the commonwealth.

It is not proposed to disturb the rights of any citizen that the laws of the State of Oregon or of the United States can protect. It is not proposed to put any citizen to any costs to protect a valid right, but it is proposed to urge a speedy adjustment of titles to the end that the greatest possible sum can be added to the Common School Fund, and I feel warranted in the assertion that no right-minded citizen, who understands the purpose and methods, can be other than enthusiastically in favor of a speedy adjustment on the lines indicated.

No member of the State Land Board has any financial interest in the selection and sale of these or any of the state lands. No "rake-off" is expected or received. Every acre selected means $2 50 to the school fund without commissions or costs. The state school fund is not taxed to meet the expense of adjudication; no poor homeseeker is denied his homestead right or made to pay against his will more than it would cost him to get the same grade of lands from the Government. The cost of adjudication is paid by the purchaser of lieu lands upon his own free will choosing.

What is being done in this business is not by a state house syndicate or a privileged class, but individual enterprise, subject to great expense and limited to small margins, for the reason that all lands subject to selections as lieu lands are subject to entry under the laws of the United States at prices fixed by acts of Congress.

I have given the facts as they are, the records are open to investigation and I have no facts, plans or purposes to conceal.

Very Respectfully,
W. H. ODELL.

Downing, Hopkins & Co.

ESTABLISHED 1893.

WHEAT AND STOCK BROKERS

Room 4, Ground Floor Chamber of Commerce

DEER HERDS INCREASE.

Effect of Law Restricting Their Slaughter for Hides.

Unused deer hide tags are being returned to Game Warden Quimby by the various County Clerks as provided by law. About 500 of these were issued to the different counties in July, the officials being instructed to furnish but five to each hunter. As each deer hide must bear one of these tags before transportation companies will handle them, the working of the law is expected to limit the killing of deer for their hides. The tags are of circular shape, two inches in diameter, and are numbered consecutively.

"Of course there are many deer killed for other purposes than their hides," Mr. Quimby said yesterday, "as Indians on the reservations slay them to eat, and tan the skins for moccasins; and there are white hunters who also kill them for the meat. We can easily keep track of the number of deer killed for their hides by computing the number of tags that are not returned.

"The Indians can be kept from killing too many deer by the various agents, if the latter will keep an eye on their wards, and with an observance of the law on the part of white men, we will soon have a rapid growth in the number of deer.

"The game warden of the State of New York, in his report for 1900, figures that fully 20,000 deer were slain in the Adirondack Mountains alone last year. A total of 5000 hides were accounted for, and by multiplying these by four, the grand total for that district alone is reached. This is a good showing for a range of mountains where 20 years ago the deer were considered almost exterminated. The law forbidding the killing of deer in New York state for a period of 10 years was the means of replenishing the deer ranges, and now, with proper restrictions, there will be more deer killed in New York State than ever before. I think the law now in force in Oregon regarding elk will have a like effect on the increase of the herds, as from my advices I judge their increase is already noticeable. The elk law has been in force but two years, and will expire in 1905.

"The time to protect our game is while we have it, and we should not permit our mountains to become bare of any particular species before we begin to restrict destruction. I think the 15 days open season for the sale of upland birds may be the means of thinning out the Chinese pheasants to a dangerous degree, as an average of 500 a day have been brought to Portland since November 16. A total of 500 a day for 15 days would mean 7500. Say half of these are females, or 3750. Each female would hatch on an average 20 chickens, and so we have a consequential loss of young birds next year amounting to 65,000. Portland does not get all the pheasants killed, but probably 75 per cent. Imagine, therefore, what a start we would have in Chinese pheasants if we only stopped shooting them for one year."

An American Miner's Complaint.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 24.—Much attention is being given to the case of W. H. Mealey, of this city, an American miner who has brought complaint to the American Ambassador regarding alleged ill treatment by officials and Judges in Northeastern Mexico. A charge is made against Mealy that he is in contempt of court for the subtraction of papers in a mining suit which were part of the court records. Mealy asserts that he is menaced with being dispossessed of mining property worth several million dollars.

People who suffered with rheumatism have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla and found lasting relief.

BOXERS READY FOR RING.

Arrangements Are Complete for the Smith-Neill Match.

The boxing contest between Al Neill and "Mysterious" Billy Smith, which will take place at the Exposition building next Friday evening, is causing much speculation among local followers of the sport, and both men are confident of winning the match. They are going through hard periods of training each day, and many interested spectators have visited the training quarters during the week. The weight agreed upon is 152 pounds, and neither man will have any difficulty in reaching it.

Messrs. Day and Grant, who are managing the contest, are doing everything in their power to make it a success, and those who know all declare that the match will be conducted fairly and honestly, and that the best man will win. This is certainly believed, for the men who are at the head of the enterprise enjoy the reputation of being square sportsmen.

The sale of tickets will begin Wednesday at the Mikado Hotel.

The preliminary will be pulled off at 8:45 P. M., and the main event not later than 9:30.

Women, from their sedentary habits, are often subject to headache and constipation. These are quickly removed by Carter's Little Liver Pills.

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TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

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Owing to the favorable criticism and many inquiries received by us from the medical profession and others interested regarding our statement that the so-called weakness of men is not a weakness, but symptoms of inflammation of the prostate gland (neck of the bladder), caused by contracted disorders and early dissipation, and that loss of vitality, prematureness, etc., are invariably cured by procedures directed toward correcting this inflammation, we wish to state to these many inquiries in the columns of the press, that it takes approximately 10 weeks to cure these disorders of the male. The treatment is entirely a local one, as no drugging the stomach is necessary, and that the patient may treat himself at home, under our directions. We will cheerfully explain the plan of treatment to any reliable physician on request. The colored chart of the organs, which we send free on application to any one interested in the subject, will be found a great advantage in "Home Diagnosis," as well as a study for all interested in their anatomy.

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TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

O. R. & N.

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FOR SAN FRANCISCO. SS. Columbia—Nov. 8, 18, 28. SS. Geo. W. Elder—Nov. 3, 13, 23.	From Ainsworth Dock. 8:00 P. M.	
FOR ASTORIA and way points, connecting with str. for Ilwaco and North Beach, str. Hassalo. Ash-street Dock.	8:00 P. M. Daily ex. Sunday & Monday. Sat. 10 P. M.	5:00 P. M. Daily ex. Sun.
FOR SALEM and way points, stmr. Ruth. Ash-street Dock. (Water permitting.)	6:45 A. M. Mon., Wed., Fri.	3:00 P. M. Tues., Thurs., Sat.
FOR McMINNVILLE, Oregon City and Yamhill River points, str. Modoc, Ash-st. Dock. (Water permitting.)	7:00 A. M. Tues., Thurs., Sat.	3:00 P. M. Mon., Wed., Fri.

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Leave	Depot Fifth and I Streets.	Arrive
*8:30 P. M.	OVERLAND EXPRESS TRAINS for Salem, Roseburg, Ashland, Sacramento, Ogden, San Francisco, Mojave, Los Angeles, El Paso, New Orleans and the East. At Woodburn (daily except Sunday), morning train connects with train for Mt. Angel, Silverton, Brownsville, Springfield, and Natron, and Albany Local for Mt. Angel and Silverton.	*7:45 A. M.
*8:30 A. M.		*7:00 P. M.
*4:00 P. M.	Albany passenger ...	*10:10 A. M.
*7:30 A. M.	Corvallis passenger.	*5:50 P. M.
‖4:50 P. M.	Sheridan passenger.	‖8:25 A. M.

*Daily. ‖Daily except Sunday.

Rebate tickets on sale between Portland, Sacramento and San Francisco. Net rates $17.50 first class and $14 second class. Second class includes sleeper; first class does not.

Rates and ticket to Eastern points and Europe. Also JAPAN, CHINA, HONOLULU and AUSTRALIA. Can be obtained from V. A. Schilling, Ticket Agent, 254 cor. Washington and Third.

YAMHILL DIVISION.

Passenger Depot, foot of Jefferson street. Leave for Oswego daily at 7:20, *9:40 A. M.; 12:30, 1:55, 3:25, 4:40, 6:25, 8:30, 11:30 P. M.; and 9:00 A. M. on Sundays only. Arrive at Portland daily at *8:35, 8:30, *10:50 A. M.; 1:35, 3:10, 4:30, 6:15, 7:40, 10:00 P. M.; 12:40 A. M. daily, except Monday, 8:30 and 10:45 A. M. on Sundays only.

Leave for Dallas daily, except Sunday, at 5:05 P. M. Arrive at Portland at 9:30 A. M.

Passenger train leaves Dallas for Airlie Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at *3:50 P. M. Returns Tuesdays, Thursday and Saturdays.

*Except Sunday.

R. KOEHLER, Manager. R. B. MILLER, Gen. Frt. & Pass. Agt.

NORTHERN PACIFIC

TIME CARD OF TRAINS

PORTLAND

	Leaves.	Arrives.
"North Coast Limited"..	2:00 P. M.	7:00 A. M.
Twin City, St. Louis & Kan. City Special.....	11:30 P. M.	7:45 P. M.
Puget Sound Limited, for South Bend, Gray's Harbor, Olympia, Tacoma and Seattle.....	8:35 A. M.	5:20 P. M.

Two trains daily to Spokane, Butte, Helena, Minneapolis, St. Paul and the East.

A. D. CHARLTON, Asst. General Pass. Agt.
255 Morrison street. Portland, Or.

THE GREAT NORTHERN

Ticket Office 122 Third St. Phone 680

LEAVE		ARRIVE
No. 4 6:00 P. M.	The Flyer, daily to and from St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Chicago and all points East.	No. 3 7:00 A. M.

Through Palace and Tourist Sleepers, Dining and Buffet Smoking-Library Cars.

JAPAN - AMERICAN LINE

STEAMSHIP KINSHIU MARU

For Japan, China and all Asiatic points, will leave Seattle

About December 3d.

Astoria & Columbia River Railroad Co.

LEAVES	Depot Fifth and I Streets.	ARRIVES
8:00 A. M.	For Maygers, Hainler, Clatskanie, Westport, Clifton, Astoria, Warrenton, Flavel, Hammond, Fort Stevens, Gearhart Pk., Seaside, Astoria and Seashore Express, Daily.	11:10 A. M.
7:00 P. M.	Astoria Express, Daily.	9:40 P. M.

Ticket office 255 Morrison st. and Union Depot. J. C. MAYO, Gen. Pass. Agt., Astoria, Or.

Salem, Albany, Corvallis, Oregon City and Dayton.

Steamer Pomona, for Corvallis, leaves 6:45 A. M. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Steamer Altona, for Dayton, leaves 7 A. M. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Steamer Leona, for Oregon City, daily (ex. Sunday), 9 A. M., 12:30, 4 P. M. Leaves Oregon City 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M., 2:30 P. M. Round trip, 25c.

OREGON CITY TRANSPORTATION CO., Office and dock, foot Taylor st. Phone 40.