IN A NEW BAD LAND

Crooks Have Migrated to South End of Town.

NORTH BECOME TOO NOTORIOUS

Thieves and Pickpockets Desert Old Haunts and Repair to Quiet Saloons South of Morrison—Big Business in One House.

Abandoning the North End to the common herd, the criminal class has selected the territory south of Morrison street as the scene of activity. While the Bad Lands are quiet and for the most part peaceful if not strictly law-abiding, nearly all of the crooks in the city may be found in the saloons and joints of the South End, which among the police is acquiring a reputation equal to that of the North End in its palmiest days.

Almost every "touch" case of any importance within the past two months has been committed south of Morrison street. Instead of Ankeny or Burnside, Morrison street is apparently to become the dividing line beyond which the crooks may congregate.

Though except upon one block the South End does not present the appearance of a Whitechapel, there are saloons in that district where it is never safe to display any quantity of money or jewelry. To "flash a roll" is to incite the gaze of eyes whose owners are expert with their fingers. A glittering diamond conspicuously worn in one of these places looks like easy money to the crooks who assemble there, generally with the connivance of the proprietors.

Not only is the strictly criminal class congregating far away from the old Bad Lands, but combination houses are springing up on almost every corner. Where a few months ago a staid grocery store occupied a good corner, now is probably a saloon where late at night the sound of women's laughter, the clink of glasses and the clank of the cash register may be heard. The side entrances are crowded. In the small hours of the morning hacks wait at the back doors.

Unsafe to Show Money.

Even beyond Madison street there are saloons and dives in which it is unsafe to show money. For the experts, the quieter the "hangout" the better it is liked, and there are a dozen or more places along Fourth, Second and First streets, all south of Morrison, which cater to the trade of the criminal class.

The headquarters for the gang that once did the heavy work in the "touch" line in the North End seems to be the neighborhood of First and Madison streets. In one saloon it is said that $1300 has been stolen from the person in three weeks. Here it was that W. H. MacFarlane, a Columbia River logger, was "touched" for $442 on September 22. No arrests were made, though it is understood that a detective was at work on the case. The police say the money was returned and the case thereby "squared."

In this saloon Martin O'Connor says he was robbed of $37. Information has been filed in the District Attorney's office against a man whom O'Connor believes to have done the trick.

Some of the most expert pickpockets on the Pacific Coast have made Portland their rendezvous this Fall. They go and come unmolested, for they have told the detectives they will not "work" here. Occasionally the pinch of poverty makes them seize a golden opportunity. They "turn the trick" and vanish. But the joints where they laid their plans and where others are doing the same thing at the present time remain the same. The catchstring is out for that class, and the old North End is forgotten.

Where Police Hunt Thieves.

"Yes, it's a fact that most of the crooks hang out in the South End of town," said one of the city's detectives yesterday. "When a 'touch' is made, we don't go to the North End any more; we go first of all to the saloons along South First street, and then to those along Second and two or three on Fourth. None of the real crooks ever hang out in the North End any more. It's quieter in the South End and they go there. The North End is very bad by reputation, but I can take you to far tougher joints south of Morrison street than you can find just now anywhere in the North End."

The North End policeman walk the streets and occasionally arrest a drunk. Inebriates are as numerous as ever north of Ankeny street, but there is seldom an arrest for any other offense in that neighborhood.

Occasionally an old timer wanted by the detectives drifts into the city and goes to the old Bad Lands, as was his wont a year or two ago. He may be arrested here, but the knowing ones stay in the other end of town. Around the police station the South End is spoken of in the same way that brought odium upon the North End in days gone by. But there's a new Bad Lands now and it's far from the old.

HEARD WHISPER OF DEATH

Little Girl at Play Learns Indian Plot and Warns Friends.

SALEM, Or., Oct. 4.—(To the Editor.)—The Oregonian of this date, alluding to the demise of Mrs. M. J. Mosier, and to her—although a child—having learned enough of the Cayuse language to warn Dr. Marcus Whitman of an impending danger, brings to mind incidents learned from Mrs. Anna Ross and others, which probably explain more explicitly the danger mentioned and the cause of it.

Late in December, 1844, with G. B. Crockett and Daniel Clark, of the immigrants of that year, the writer was engaged in bringing the last boatload of that year's immigrants from The Dalles, and camped one night above the Cascades, where two men named Sears and Payne also camped. They had left Brown's Hole on Green River nearly two months after the immigrants had passed, and with them had come J. S. Smith, who had been compelled to stop at this trappers' trading camp by ill health, and had subsequently improved so much as to resolve to come on to Oregon with these two very strong men. While camped on Burnt River the horses of this small party were all driven off by Indians. When his was ascertained Sears and Payne took the trail, leaving Smith to guard camp, and followed it with such expedition and caution that they surprised the two thieves in their first camp and killed one of them at first fire; the other got away on foot. They stripped the Indian of his arms, rounded up all the horses, and, getting back to their own camp, packed up and came forward, rejoicing in their feat so far as Sears' voice could reach. At Whitman's J. S. Smith topped, there being a natural antipathy between him and the bullying Sears. After some time had elapsed a party of avengers of blood came across the Blue Mountains. They soon learned from local Indians that the tallest one of the three white men had stopped at Whitman's and there they arrived at the children's playing hour of evening. The party sat down with some of the native men near the building used by Mr. Howard as a gunsmith shop; and the space between it and them was occupied by children at play, among whom was Anna Howard (now Mrs. Ross, of Mitchell), and as now seems very probable, her sister, the late Mrs. Mosier.

The rule of the play caused Anna to have to stand near the Indian men in conference, and she had learned enough of the Cayuse laguage to catch their purpose of killing "the long man." She had self-control enough to keep in the play till she was sure of this, and then to withdraw without attracting attention and to tell her father what she had overheard.

Mr. Howard, finding his little girl in earnest belief of what she said, sought Dr. Whitman, who also at first was unbelieving, but finally concluded to send for the half-breed boy who herded the horses, who would know if there was any gossip of the kind among the Indians. The boy confirmed the little girl's story, and the result was a horse and trusty guide were quietly got ready and J. S. Smith by a night ride reached Fort Walla Walla in time to get a seat in the canoe of a Catholic priest on his way to Oregon City.

This is the only instance of an Indian thief being killed in the act of theft on the Oregon trail, and this was done by two men who had no families to risk, though Payne was a married man and related by his marriage to one of the most respectable families who came to Oregon in 1843, and was highly esteemed by them. It was Sears who boastingly told the story in our camp. When we arrived at Linnton I found Lewis Crawford (brother-in-law of General Gilliam), owner of the gun of the slain Indian, and became the owner of it for the chance of a cayuse horse I had turned loose while filling a contract of making 1500 rails for P. H. Burnett in the preceding November.

The story of the wise action of little Anna Howard was received from her lips, as Mrs. A. Ross, at her home in Prineville in January, 1882. She yet lives to correct any error in it. Beyond question the act of Dr. Whitman in aiding J. S. Smith to escape their vengeance put not only him but all with him in danger, for it is almost equally beyond question that three years later the sparing of the women and female children was largely due to the infatuation of Chief Five Crows to have a wife of the white race. The unseen dangers passed by the pioneers to Oregon from 1843 to 1847, inclusive, can no more be measured than the just fears and privations of the pioneer mothers.

JOHN MINTO.

UMPIRE BRINGS HIS REPORT

General Duffield, Who Acted in Venezuelan Case, Will Not Discuss It.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—Brevet Major-General Henry M. Duffield, the umpire at the tribunal to adjust the German claims against Venezuela for damages to persons and property that arose during the revolution in Venezuela, arrived here on the steamer Maracaibo today. He said it had been decided between the commissioners and himself that the details of the claims and the decision would not be given out for publication until after the decision had been presented to the various governments. The commissioner from Venezuela was Dr. Niconedes Zuloaga, and the German commissioner was Paul Moetch, of Berlin, who is the counsel to the German Foreign Office. There were 72 claims presented, two were withdrawn, 37 were decided by the commissioners, and 34 were sent to the umpire, General Duffield, for determination; 34 sessions were held. General Duffield will proceed immediately to Washington to hand in his report.

Brazil Lets Large Harbor Contract.

RIO JANEIRO, Oct. 6.—A contract between the Brazilian government and C. H. Walker & Co., of London, involving $25,000,000 for harbor and dock improvements here, work to begin in January, has just been signed.

Opening of Great Musical Tour.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 6.—(Special.)—The Metropolitan Opera House orchestra, with Duss as leader and Nordica as soloist, opened its tour here last night to a $5500 house.

PLANS GREAT EMPIRE.

French Millionaire Would Take American Negroes to South Africa.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—The secret of M. Lebaudy's attempt to found an empire in Africa is out, says a Herald dispatch from London. The Daily Mail today asserts that the young French millionaire, who is now in London on business, desires first to obtain the consent of European powers, who it is said have influence over the territory on which he has designs, to establish along the northwest coast of Africa an empire larger than Rhodesia, to be entitled the United States of Liberia. Here it is alleged he proposes to found a state peopled by negroes from America, especially from the Southern States, who would receive grants of land and be encouraged to found a country of their own.

If M. Lebaudy obtains all the territory he desires, he will have a country rich in minerals, india ruber and coffee.

Coking-Coal District to Be Unionized

PITTSBURG, Oct. 6.—For the first time since the destructive strike of 15 years ago, when the miners' organization was completely wiped out, efforts will be made this week to organize the 18,000 miners of coking coal in the Connellsville region. There are 37,000 organized miners in the Pittsburg district now. Another 25,000 are being organized in the Irwin field of the district. With these and the coke miners the district would have a membership of nearly 80,000, making it the largest regularly divided district of miners in the world. The H. C. Frick Company is the principal operator in the region, but there are also large independent interests. John W. Gates is one of the latter.

Young Stratton Must Pay Big Fee.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., Oct. 6.—The jury in the case of J. S. Donovan against I. Harry Stratton, has returned a verdict in favor of Donovan for 10 per cent of the $350,000 secured by young Stratton on a compromise of his suit to break his father's will. Attorneys Spurgeon and Cassidy, of Colorado Springs, who were among Stratton's counsel in his contest suit, have filed suit for $50,000 for services, and various witnesses said to have been employed by Donovan, have also filed suits aggregating $49,000.

Four Killed in Head-On Collision.

SILOAM SPRINGS, Ark., Oct. 6.—Four men were killed and two injured in a head-on collision between a double-header freight train and an extra engine, four miles north of here tonight, on the Kansas City Southern Railroad. The dead:

Engineer Worrell.
Engineer Hamlin, Siloam Sprisga.
Fireman Rodgers, Pittsburg, Kan.
The three engines were demolished.

Receivers to Continue Business.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 6.—Judge Seaman, in the United States District Court, today appointed Elbert B. Hand and Andrew Deltrich, of Racine, receivers of the Racine Knitting Company, with a bond of $40,000. The receivers are allowed to purchase necessary material and continue the business.

Photo-Engravers May Let Them In.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 6.—The International Photo-Engravers' convention entertained a motion today to admit the film layers, but no final action was taken. The nomination of officers is to be voted on later. Louis Flaher, of St. Louis, was elected president.

Berlin 'Bus Drivers Lose Strike.

BERLIN, Oct. 6.—The strike of omnibus drivers and conductors, which began here September 24, involving about 1000 men who demanded 12 hours' work (instead of 12 to 17 hours), and time for lunch, ended today, the men giving up unconditionally.

THROUGH KANSAN'S EYES

PORTLAND AND THE NORTHWEST AS SEEN BY HIM.

Editor of the Atchison Globe Writes of Portland, Mount Hood, the Columbia and the Fair.

E. S. Howe in Atchison (Kan.) Globe.

Portland is an old city, and reminds you of San Francisco. It has a Chinatown, and a water front that is very interesting. Its population is about 120,000, and it is the finest town on the Pacific Coast, except San Francisco. Seattle claims to be about as large, but it is a newer town, and its Queen Anne Hill is not equal to Nob Hill in Portland, where the Portland millionaires live. In these notes, I shall speak of Seattle, and it is well to remember that Portland and Seattle hate each other like poison. Portland has for years laughed at the pretensions of Seattle, but Seattle has crawled up until its population is nearly, if not quite, that of Portland. This fact causes Portland people to squirm, and they ask every visitor what he thinks of Seattle. The distance between the two towns is nearly 200 miles, but they are as fierce rivals as St. Paul and Minneapolis. The buildings of Portland are finer than those of Seattle, as Portland is much older; it is older than Kansas City, and, but for Seattle, would be a rival of San Francisco. . . . Portland has a City Park on top of a mountain. Foot paths and carriage roads lead up to the top where there is a museum, a bandstand, flower garden, menagerie, amusement pavilions, etc. From the top of this mountain I saw the prettiest sight I have ever seen. Mount Hood, which towers all over that country, lies 60 miles to the east. From the high point reached by the carriage road, the country between Mount Hood and Portland is dark green in color, owing to the tops of the pine trees. Out of this dark green base abruptly rises Mount Hood, as white from base to summit as china plate. To the northeast rises Mount Adams and Mount St. Helens, 60 miles away. Mount Adams looks like a huge haystack, covered with snow, rising out of a green field. Mount Rainier, 130 miles from Portland, is chief of all mountains in the Northwest, but it is nearer Seattle than Portland, and Seattle people often refer to the fact that Mount Rainier is much higher than Mount Hood. But it is more rugged than Mount Hood, which will always remain in my memory as the prettiest mountain in the world. Visitors to San Francisco are taken to see the homes of the rich. The rich men of Portland live in as fine houses as the rich men of San Francisco. These fine Portland homes are built near the mountain City Park referred to, on very high ground, and are very fine.

* * *

The Pacific States comprise an empire within themselves. The papers of Portland, Tacoma, Seattle, Spokane, etc., are excellent, and in looking them over, I remarked that they paid little attention to news from the East. But news from Idaho, Washington, Utah, California and Montana was very complete. There are baseball associations in the Pacific States that people living in this section never hear of. I met a lady in Idaho who was born in Oregon, and who had never been East. A hundred years ago, there were thriving settlements on the Pacific Coast; it is an old empire, comparatively, for Kansas territory was opened for settlement less than 50 years ago. In Idaho, which we regard as a new country, there are settlements as old as those in Kansas, and it seemed strange to me to find there houses and orchards showing unmistakable evidences of age. To the Kansas man, this empire on the Pacific Coast proves a revelation; it is a better country than he expected. It will take the conceit out of you to visit the Northwest.

* * *

The Columbia is navigable from The Dalles to Portland, a distance of 80 or 90 miles, and fine boats run between Portland and The Dalles. Possibly I am an unreliable witness in describing scenery; the last thing I see seems to be the finest in the world, but no one is ever disappointed in the Columbia River scenery from The Dalles to Portland. It is like Switzerland, old travelers say; having seen it once, you always long to go back to it.

* * *

Portland is preparing for a Lewis and Clark Centennial in 1905, and the indications are said to be good for a fine affair. Lewis and Clark, who made the famous trip from St. Louis to the Pacific Ocean, spent their first Winter in Eastern Montana, and their second at or near Astoria, 80 or 90 miles below Portland. The great Northwest will be on exhibition at the Lewis and Clark celebration, and every interesting feature of the Northwest may then be seen in one place. Rates will be low, and the affair in Portland in 1905 is worth thinking about.

* * *

They say around Seattle that roses bloom in the open air all the year 'round. Still, if I should visit the town in January, I shouldn't expect to see any roses in bloom in the open air. At Portland, a distinguishing feature in September is the great number of American Beauty roses blooming in gardens, on stems five and six feet high. The effect is very delightful.

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Several lines of boats run from Seattle to Tacoma, 30 miles, and the fare is 50 cents. One of these boats is known as The Flyer, and it is said to be the fastest steamboat in the world.

* * *

On a big building near Portland, Or., I saw this sign: "Wool Pullery." Now what is a Wool Pullery?

* * *

On the train I met a 19-year-old boy who is earning $116 a month as fireman on a gravel train. He said his father once asked him for a chew of tobacco. Not suspecting a trick, the boy accommodated the old gent. Then the father whipped the boy for using tobacco. The boy appealed to his mother for sympathy and was whipped again. Then he left home, and in six months had a better job than his father. "Still," the boy added, "I didn't do much better; the woman with whom I board would whip me as quick as my mother if she should catch me using tobacco." And this in Montana! I rode for two hours with the bay, and tried my best to brace him up. If he is not a superintendent on the Northern Pacific in ten years, I miss my guess, for he was a good boy, if ever I saw one.

TURN EXPENSE TO REVENUE

How to Have Clean Streets and Be Paid for Them, Too.

PORTLAND, Oct. 5.—(To the Editor.)—The question of how to raise revenue for the cleaning of our streets has been discussed in the city council. One of the reasons given for the licensing of gambling was to enable the city to clean the streets and beautify them for the 1905 Fair. Let us put that idea aside as wrong, hence if there be not found another way which has no taint of evil on it, and can be a positive blessing in every way. The October Scribner's has an article by John Woodbury, Commissioner of Street Cleaning of New York City, which details the method instituted in 1895 by Colonel Waring, by which the city's garbage brings a revenue sufficient to defray the entire expenses and yield a revenue! Just think of this! A revenue, not from vice, but from that which is thrown into the streets! This is accomplished by primary separation of all the waste products into four divisions: garbage, ashes, street sweepings and rubbish. Each family is notified that three receptacles must be provided for all waste, ash in one tin, garbage in another, and household rubbish in a bundle. At first some difficulty was experienced in getting this division made, the very poor, and strangely enough, the very rich, being the chief offenders. But by patient, persistent effort it has been mainly accomplished. In the Borough of Manhattan the garbage collection averages 612 tons daily, the collection on the heaviest day being 1100 tons, and on the lightest day 220 tons. The garbage is reduced by the Arnold method. This consists of batteries of large retorts which are charged by belt, conveyor carriers taking the garbage directly from the scows upon which it is placed by the street cleaning carts. The material is treated in the retort under a pressure of 30 to 80 pounds steam at 312 degrees for 18 hours, during which time all the materials are thoroughly digested. The retorts are opened at the end of 18 hours and all the liquid material drawn off into tanks, when the oil rising to the top of the water is skimmed off and transferred to bleaching tables, where it is exposed to the sunlight under glass smeared with whitewash. It is clarified and settled, bleached to the color of olive oil, is sold in Holland and France, and made into formations and perfumery. The solid products are subjected to great pressure by hydraulic screws, squeezed dry, broken up, sifted and sold as fertilizers. Valuable articles of silverware have been found among the rubbish. The ashes are cleaned and separated and sold for 12 to 19 cents a cubic yard, 3,089,372 cubic yards being sold per annum. It is deposited on Pike's Island to fill up, and 53 acres have been reclaimed. We could fill up our gulches with it if we followed this plan. Real estate to the value of $360,000 has been added to the holdings of New York City in this way.

From the street sweepings 22 tons of newspapers are collected daily. The manure collected is sold as a fertilizer and brings good prices, farmers especially desiring it. The rubbish is delivered to a rubbish incinerator, fed by a travelling belt conveyor, 104 feet long. On either side of this belt stand the pickers, who separate all that can be used, shoes, papers, bottles, cans, etc., which are taken out and sold. Mattresses, etc., are burned. What is of no value is fed by this traveling table directly into the furnace. The privilege of handling this material is sold at $240 per week. The ash is highly charged with ammonia and potash, and can be sold to the soap factory, or as a fertilizer. The sale of the material brings a revenue of $107,000 cash this year, and $10,000 per acre for reclaimed land, 63 acres. Is not this a good business proposition and worth considering by other cities, as well as New York?

S. L.

Mouth of Tunnel in Northern Light Silver Mines, Shena Creek District, at Huckleberry Mountain, Owned by Portland Men, Who Have Spent $5000 in Development.

Strike Deferred Until Friday.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 6.—There will be no strike at the New Philadelphia, Ohio, plant of the United States Steel Company before Friday. President Shaffer stated this afternoon that the men would be called out on that day if the limit of production clause of the scale was still being violated.

Butchers Still Trying to Consolidate

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—The Eastern and Western Retail Butchers' Associations, both of which are in session here today, continued their efforts to effect a consolidation.

Regiment May Put Bandsmen Out.

CHICAGO, Oct. 6.—Fifty members of the First Regiment band, who refused to play in the centennial parade last week, have been recommended for discharge from the regiment.

FLORENCE AND VICINITY

SEAPORT AT THE MOUTH OF SIUSLAW RIVER, WITH EXTENSIVE TRIBUTARY RESOURCES

Florence is one of Oregon's seaport towns, being situated near the mouth of the Siuslaw River. It is yet but a small place, although it marks the entrance from the ocean to a safe harbor in the midst of one of the most extensive and richest timber regions in Oregon. It is one of the many places in this state that are rich in undeveloped resources, but which can never give the world the benefit of its natural wealth without better commercial facilities. What Florence needs is a deep, safe entrance through the bar at the mouth of the river. When this is provided, and not till then, will Florence become the port of importance that her environments will justify.

The history of Florence dates back for about 30 years. About that time a French vessel went ashore near the mouth of the Siuslaw and became a total wreck. The name of that vessel was Florence, and when, a couple of years later, a salmon cannery was built and the first beginning of a town was made the place was named after the unfortunate ship.

At the session of Congress in 1890 an appropriation was made of $50,000 for the improvement of the Siuslaw bar. Other amounts have been added from time to time, and to date the Government has expended on the bar about $130,000.

But unless the jetty that is partially built is completed the work of the Government is worse than useless, for the incomplete structure is causing the water to scatter, and there is less depth of channel now than ever before. This is what is troubling the people of Florence and others who live on the Siuslaw, and they feel that unless the Government will go ahead and complete the work already begun they are being unfairly treated. And after one has crossed the bar and has seen the conditions as they actually exist, he can scarcely help feeling that the people are entitled to a continuous appropriation till the harbor improvements are completed.

Misapplied Appropriations.

According to the opinions of people here generally, including veteran seamen, the best use has not been made of the money donated by the Government for the building of the Siuslaw jetty. In the first place, it is believed that the jetty is not properly situated, but should have been built almost straight in the direction of the ocean, instead of winding around against the shore line. They reason that the water would act with more force if kept in a direct line with the main river channel, instead of following the crooked channel that is ever shifting its course through the sands of the beach. Since settlement was first made here the outer channel has been known to move from south to north and back again over a considerable distance, and when the jetty was begun the engineer in charge concluded that the channel then twisting around to the northward was the only natural outlet, and he accordingly constructed the expensive jetty in a circular fashion to agree with it.

The main channel, though shallow, follows this jetty, which is quite natural, but a portion of the river's current cuts directly across a shoal south of it, because it is in line with the main channel of the river above. This explains why, through the scattering of the water as a result, the present jetty is a damage instead of an improvement to the bar. What seems necessary now is to extend another jetty along the south shore of the channel, and thus confining the force of the water to a narrower space, cause it to wash out the sand to a much greater depth.

Another error on the part of the Government, it is claimed, is the method of appropriation. If all the money thus far expended had been given at one time for continuous work, very much more could have been accomplished. Instead of this, the money has been in installments, and so much time has elapsed between them that a large part of each appropriation has been required each time to repair the decay brought on by disuse. At the present time, it is said, the barges built at a great expense for the transportation of stone from the quarry have become almost worthless, and will probably have to be replaced by new ones when work is resumed. All the expensive machinery, too, is becoming rusted and valueless.

Will Ask Congress for More Aid.

At the next session of Congress an effort will be made to obtain an appropriation sufficient to complete the improvements needed on the bar. The Portland Chamber of Commerce and the San Francisco Board of Trade have each addressed memorials to Congress in support of the request. Indeed, those interested in the matter will spare no effort to gain the National aid necessary for the enterprise, and if they are successful a great improvement in the commerce of this part of the state will be realized.

There was an appropriation made some time ago, I understand, and this has never been put to use. About $30,000 was set aside for further improvement, but a part of it was used in making a new survey, and at the end of the investigations of the engineers it was concluded that it would not be wise to use it unless enough more could be obtained to complete the undertaking. Just what is officially estimated as the complete cost of the jetty I have been unable to learn, but I was told that it is believed that $100,000 additional money will cover the entire cost of the improvements yet needed.

Commercial Tendencies.

That the commerce of the port will be sufficient to justify the improvement seems evident when one takes into consideration the existing conditions and learns what is being done in spite of the obstacles in the way of shipping.

Although the bar has often less than ten feet of water, and vessels have had to lie for three months waiting for an opportunity to depart, there have been since January 1, 1902, 85 sailing vessels and 23 steamers leaving here with cargoes for other ports. Since that date there have been exported 28,000,000 feet of lumber, 15,000 cases of canned salmon, 275 barrels of salt salmon and 30,775 pounds of butter.

It is estimated that in the mountains tributary to the Siuslaw River there is available timber sufficient to be cut into about 29,000,000,000 feet of lumber. Coal has been found and the prospects for oil are flattering. Then, too, every condition is favorable for dairying enterprises. Indeed, there is probably no place in Oregon more fitted for that enterprise than the country near the Siuslaw.

Agriculture is limited to the river bottoms and to a considerable amount of level bench land near the coast. Stock-raising is now about the most profitable work, as the shipment of grain and other farm products is hindered and indeed almost impossible. The region is an excellent fruit country, and the size of apples and quantity raised to each tree are surprising. An effort was made at one time to ship a large supply of fruit to San Francisco, but after the produce was put on board the ship it was bar-bound for so long a time that its commercial value decreased and the enterprise proved a failure. With the improvement of the bar and then gaining a regular, reliable shipping service there is no doubt that the Siuslaw country would develop into one of the best wealth-producing localities in the state.

Florence a Promising Town.

Florence is truly a promising little town, though if the harbor improvements are not completed the place will be greatly hindered in its growth. It has a regular mail service with Coast points to the north and the south and with Eugene, in the Willamette Valley. It has three large general stores, one hotel, two butcher shops and two saloons. There are two sawmills, in which are employed a large force of men. It is three or four miles from the mouth of the river, and is pleasantly situated.

Should a railroad ever be built into Florence the place would probably become a popular Summer resort. The river is full of fish, as are also the pleasant little lakes lying south of it. In the dense forest on every hand there is a variety of game, and people travel by wagons and horse for a long distance to take advantage of it.

About a mile and a half from Florence is an interesting Indian village. These Indians are the remnant of the tribes that occupied the reservation that existed here many years ago, and they have their farms and gardens and are quite civilized.

Acme Is Also a Growing Village.

Three miles up the river from Florence is a thriving little place known as Acme. There are two large sawmills here that keep a number of men constantly employed. There are two general stores here, a butcher shop, a hotel, a salmon cannery and a creamery. So closely identified is Acme with Florence that many people speak of the two places as one and the same, but they are distinct and will in time probably become rival towns.

The creamery has a capacity of about 500 pounds per day, but at present is closed down for lack of milk. As stated before, the creamery business is handicapped by the lack of regular transportation facilities. The uncertainty of the disposal of the butter hinders the enterprise and the farmers do not feel encouraged in aiding it, for the same reason.

There are really two creameries, but one is now shut down. The one now in operation is owned by local capital and is evidently a profitable concern.

Other Points of Interest.

Near the head of tidewater on the Siuslaw, about 18 miles from Florence, is Mapleton, a pretty little spot where a few houses are clustered together. At present there are only a store, a hotel, a feed stable and three or four dwelling-houses that go to make up the little town, but it is a romantic place and is so located that it will probably become a trading point of importance as well as a pleasant Summer resort. A small steamboat plys every day between it and Florence and a daily stage is in operation between it and Eugene.

Mapleton was formerly the location for a Government fish hatchery, but recently it was found advisable to remove this a few miles further up the river. It is a rare spot for fishing with hooks and the people living there can generally catch more than they can make use of. The first day I arrived there I saw two men come in from the river with a great load of fish suspended from a pole between them. There were about 75 pounds of fish and they had caught them in a very short time with flyhooks.

Even now Mapleton is quite a distributing point. Ranches and logging camps scattered throughout the mountains come here for their supplies.

On the stage line between Mapleton and Eugene are several little postoffices or stations. Among them are Meadow, Walton, Hale and Elmira.

About eight miles above Mapleton Lake Creek joins the Siuslaw. Along its source are a number of postoffices also, among them being Deadwood, Greenleaf and Blachly. Between Greeleaf and Blachly is as beautiful a little lake as one can find anywhere. From its shape it is known as Triangle Lake, and on the sides of the hills surrounding it are tall timbers and green underbrush. The water is so clear that when one stands on its shore, he sees reflected in it the wooded slopes of the opposite side. It is certainly an ideal retreat, far away in the quiet solitudes of the Coast Range, a spot where a person could desire to go to fish, hunt and rest for a few quiet weeks in midsummer.

Lake Creek is rich in forests that have yet been scarcely touched by the lumberman. Some logs, however, are being cut and floated down to the sawmills near Florence.

What Portland Is Losing.

Although the mouth of the Siuslaw is almost in the center of the Oregon coast, the commerce with this country is almost all with San Francisco. Supplies of all kinds are shipped up from California and the people here feel estranged to the city of their own state. This is partially due to the fact that San Francisco is the market for the lumber sent from here, but it is to be lamented that Oregon enterprise and resources should be used to build up a city of another state, when it is so much nearer Portland.

It is really to the commercial interests of Portland to aid in the improvement of the bar at this place and to establish a line of coast steamers touching the various points as far south as California.

It is said that all the trade of the Coast south of here goes to San Francisco. It is quite impossible for the people to trade with Portland no matter how much they may desire to do so, for there is no convenient transportation to be obtained with that place. It would undoubtedly be a paying enterprise to establish a regular service with Portland, and the merchants of that city would do well to look into the matter.

LIONEL A. JOHNSON.

HOW DID SHE SPELL

ORTHOGRAPHY OF INDIAN AN'S NAME AROUSES DISCUS

Sacajawea Monument Association Receives Much Information on the Sioux Language.

The history of the Lewis and Clark heroine, Sacajawea, is arousing a great deal of interest nowadays, and meanwhile the pronunciation and spelling of her name came in for a good share of discussion. Members of the Sacajawea Statue Association are rather amused at the argument as to whether the Indian heroine spelled her name with a "j" or with a "g." Probably she never spelled it at all, but, according to a letter received recently by Mrs. Sarah A. Evans, secretary of the association, from Rev. C. L. Hall, of Fort Berthold Mission, North Dakota, the "bird woman's" name was not "Sacajawea," but "Tsakakawia."

"And somebody else has named his yacht after our bird woman, and he spells it was a 'g.'" said one of the Portland women, all of whom are steeped in Lewis and Clark lore. "His authority, Colonel Wheeler, of St. Paul, is undoubtedly good, but Colonel Wheeler's opinion is based on the fact that there is no "j" in the alphabet of the tribe from which she came. In her day there was no "g," either, and the members of the Lewis and Clark party undoubtedly took their orthography from the way the name sounded to them, some having written it with a "j" and others with a "g." In some journals the same man has spelled it both ways."

The members of the Statue Association say that if they felt that the weight of authority was against the present spelling, the name might still be changed, but that probably it will stand as it is.

Mr. Hall's letter to the Statue Association was received with much appreciation, both on account of its value in observation of the Gros Ventre tribe, and because it shows that the history of the Lewis and Clark expedition is attracting such widespread notice. Mr. Hall wrote as follows:

Having been with the Gros Ventre Indians here for 27 years, I am much interested in the project of a monument to "Sakajawea," or bird woman. I cannot bear to have the slip of the pen or the mispronunciation of an ignorant French Canadian of 100 years ago go on in history and be made prominent in public. The Gros Ventre language is now written with the same equivalents as other Sioux or Dakota languages. Bird-woman is Tsakakawia. The "j" in Lewis and Clark's manuscript is probably an error in writing or in hearing the Frenchman, such as any one not long a resident among the tribe would make. The "j" ought to be changed to "k" whatever else is done. The "t" might be dropped from the Indian sound, if that looks too hard. (T)Sakakawia would not be hard for any English tongue and would not be incorrect.

It would be well for the sculptor to take some note of the meaning of the name bird (woman—wia). I inclose a specimen of the written language of the Gros Ventre people, in which pronunciation of letters is indicated. There is no sound of "j" in the language, as you will see.

I shall be pleased if you can suggest to the sculptor and those interested this change in the interest of historical accuracy and philological correctness.

DAILY CITY STATISTICS.

Marriage Licenses.

Henry Spaur, 34; Anna V. Birth, 20.

John Dudley Birkmaier, 34; Grace Matthelwson, 34.

Henry Levi, 35, San Francisco; Ida Hirsch, 21.

Ben Fleckenstein, 27; Sarah Grace Mc-Gowan, 19.

Benjamin N. Bowman, 49; Kate E. Everest, 38.

Edward E. Young, 36; Christine Danielson, 18.

Real Estate Transfers.

S. L. Harry and wife to Charles Bruedern, lot 1, block 5, Multnomah Park	$ 350
Mary Norden to Ellen O'Neill, part block 14, Couch's Addition	1
Ellen O'Neill to Mary Norden, east 38.60 feet lots 4 and 5, block 169, Couch's Addition	1
Edw. Byrnes to H. W. Smashall, 10 acres, section 20, T. 1 S., R. 3 E.	400
Daniel M. Lord et al. to George C. Holt, lots 4, 5, 20, 21 and 22, block 1, Portsmouth Villa	450
Edw. F. Baker et al to Anna A. Elliott, lot 3, block 201, Portland	1
Ada L. Baker to Anna A. Elliott, lot 3, block 201, Portland	1
L. C. Buchanan to C. F. Patton, lots 1 and 2, block 23, Patton Addition	1
William M. Evans to Janet Evans, lot 16, block 13, Williams-Avenue Addition	1
L. M. Coetner to W. G. Register, lot 12, block 6, East Portland Heights	1
S. J. Randall and wife to Henry Helmcke, lots 5 and 6, block 3, Lincoln Park Annex	1,600
Theressa Stegman and husband to George F. Kunze, lot 8, block 9, Feurer's Addition	800
Bruce Wolverton and wife to Catherine Cook, west 50 feet of lots 1 and 2, block 87, Carter's Addition	450
W. E. Pittenger to O. H. Wallberg, lot 1, block 17, Sellwood	100
William Reidt and wife to August Wolf, lots 3 and 4, block 1, Home Addition	1,000
Daniel Sprague and wife to J. W. Nickols, lots 3, 4, 21 and 22, block 3, Normandale	200
Fred S. Morris to Mary E. Holcomb, lot 5, block 1, City View Park	150
K. K. Baxter and wife to A. J. Powers, lot 3, block 268, city; lots 8, 9 and 10, block G, Fulton Park; also parcel land, section 19, T 1 S., R. 2 E.	1,000
Henry and Annie Watenmacher to Fred Hillmer, lot 25, Bodley's Addition to East Portland; also south 94 feet of lot 23, Bodley's Addition to East Portland	1,000
Oscar A. Yarneberg to W. E. Pettinger, lot 1, block 17, Sellwood	1
Northern Counties Investment Company to J. B. Culick, part lot 7, block H, Fulton Park	600
Fred B. Hughes to Ella Chapman Hughes, 30x100 feet, East Yamhill and Twenty-third street	1
O. O. Benson and wife to Martha White, lot 14, block 1, Portsmouth Villa Annex No. 1	200
Sheriff to W. L. Greene, lots 2, 3, 4, 11, 23, 24, 25 and 26, block 5, Columbia Heights	108

COMING EVENTS.

Oregon.

District fair, La Grande, October 5-12.

Southern Idaho and Eastern Oregon Congregationalists, Huntington, October 6-8.

Synod of Oregon, Corvallis, October 8-10.

Klamath County Fair, Klamath Falls, October 6-10.

Carnival, Pendleton, October 6-10.

Presbyterian synod, Corvallis, October 8-12.

Fourth annual Fall Festival and Stock Show, McMinnville, October 7-10.

Installation President Ferrin, Pacific University, October 14.

State Baptist Association, Oregon City, October 19-23.

State convention W. C. T. U., Salem, October 20-23.

Oregon Editorial Association, Salem, October 22-23.

Crook County Jockey Club meet, Prineville, October 27-29.

Scotch reunion, Fossil, October 27.

Teachers' institutes, Hillsboro, October 26-30.

Washington.

Interstate Fair, Spokane, October 5-13.

Whitman County Fair, Colfax, October 12-17.

Lincoln County Fair, Davenport, October 13-17.

Walla Walla County Fair, October 19-24.

Baptist Conference, Ritzville, October 19.

Longshoremen's convention, Tacoma, October 29.

Washington Teachers' Association, Tacoma, December 28-30.

North Pacific Unitarian Conference, Spokane, October 27-29.

Idaho.

Interstate Fair races, Boise, October 11-17.

Press Association, Coeur d'Alene, October 19.

Interstate Fair, Lewiston, October 26-31.

Gun tourney, Lewiston, November 4-6.

Utility and Footle.

Atchison Globe.

We wish to announce early in the season that we have more enthusiasm for the mother and her frying pan, than for the Young Thing and her chafing dish