LETTER FROM MR. A. B. HAMMOND

Transportation Problem From His Point of View.

passing, note the more flagrant errors. such as the alleged sale in New York of the company's stock, and the false charge that "in no year since it commenced operation has the road paid op-

More than 95 per cent of the stock of the Astoria road is owned by myself and two associates. The majority stock-holders own all of the bonds. Not a share of stock, nor a bond of this enm pany, has ever been offered for sale. The dest year after the road opened, it yielded not only its operating expenses. but also a goodly sum as a surplus. The next fiscal year, ending last June, its carnings showed a substantial increase. earnings showed a substantial increase, although passenger rates had been out between Portland and Astoria to 25 cents. For July, August and September, the first three months of the present fiscal year, the gross carnings were \$7,866 %; operating expenses, \$50.00 %; heaving net earnings of \$45,816 %. This statement of earnings is not made for the purpose of authorising an inference that the owners consider them a sufficient and satisfactory return; but we are too much concerned in establishing the prestige of Portland to remain silent when a statement is made that a hundred miles of railroad can be built from any direction into Portland and not yield even operatinto Portland and not yield even operat-ing expenses to its owners.

The writer of the article alludes with

seeming pride and merriment to the real estate subsidy in Astoria as being worth less now than when the railroad company accepted it. Does not this depreciation in property values occur at other points on the Pacific Coast? What of Portland? In 1896, its assessed valuation was in exof \$48,000,000; now it is less than \$30,-00. A good Oregonian should not

gloat over such misfortunes.

During the first three months of the During the first three months of the present fiscal year, the Astoria road carried between Portland and Astoria considerably more than 100,000 passengers; although passenger rates on all connecting roads, except the Northern Pacific, are 1600 per cent higher than its own. Our principal competitor and cur natural connection seems to be of the opinion that a quarter of one cent per mile is sufficient for the Astoria road, while exacting over its own rail lines the full cling over its own rall lines the full spal limit of 4 cents per mile. Perhaps his supplies the reason why so many rominent citizens of Pertland can defend with such acumen the view that transportation between Portland and As-toria can be conducted more cheaply by

When the construction of the Astoria When the construction of the Astoria road was being promoted, the Portland Chamber of Commerce favored the entr-prise, and by appropriate resolution indersed it. At the same time. The Oregonian earnestly and ably urged construction, showing plainly that the meath of the Columbia River is the natural scapart of Oregon, and should be made a common point with Puget Sound for the exports of the Columbia River Basin, and how important it is to the state of Oregon that her railroad system state of Oregon that her railroad system be extended to the ocean. In fact, the Astoria road was largely financed through these editorials of The Oregoninn which, later on convinced that able and experienced master of transporta-tion, the late C. P. Huntington, whose letter to me on this subject is now sub-mitted for publication. The causing of instructions to be insued to his general freight and passenger agent at Port-land, that common rates be established from the Williamette Valley to Asteria, was almost bis last act. The full mental measure of the man, which is shown in this letter, should forever silence those who have misrepresented him while living and those who now alander him after hie death. His demise may postpone action, and we may have to en-dure for a time the restrictive policy of the past, which has made Western Ore-

gon an improgressive section.

From Mr. Mellen's last interview in The Oregonian, it is evident that he, too, has been convinced; for he strongly favors throwing open the country—at the expense of the transcontinental lines and the extending of common rates to the mouth of the Columbia River, for the benefit of the wheat-growers and other producers. If common rates he so extended, would not every furmer, wheatgrower and other producer in the Williamette Valley and Inland Empire be benefited? Who best serve the interests of this state, men like Mr. Huntington and Mr. Mellen, who advocate the extension of common rates and the delic ery of the export products of the Wil-lamette Valley and the Columbia Biver Basin at the cheapest point of export on the comat, or those who beg this quesion by gravely and ponderously discusing whether transportation between Port-land and Astoria can be conducted more chenply by water than by rail?

Two years ago, when it was stated that 20,003-ton ships would soon be used in the foreign commerce of Fuget Saund, there were people in Portland who thought the statement absurd. Today, James J. Hill, who ought to knew something about transportation, is building two steamships of a capacity of 7,000 tens each, drawing over 20 feet. This is the competition that Oregon and the Columbia River must According to General Wilson, Untmeet. According to adopt of 6 feet of water can easily be maintained at the mouth of the Columbia River. This work would now be well under way, had not certain interests in Portland insisted that bar, unless the bill also carried an appropristion for deepening the channel to Portland. When these interests receded from their position, the bar improvement

was provided. It is amusing as well as instructive to read the criticisms of prominent citizens on Mr. Meilen's interview concerning the extension of a common point to Astoria. Mr. Wheox does not want his "back-door" at Asteria. He calls for more dredges and increased taxation that he may keep his "beck-door" at Albina, nearer home. where he can use it conveniently. Others thoughtfully discuss water and rall trans-portation, and skillfully point out why-transportation can be conducted more cheaply between Portland and Astoria by whole flect of dredgers, and suggests the issue of 33-30 year bonds. Mr. Meilen simply proposes the Astoria be made a com-There is nothing in his remarks that would prevent delivery at As-toria by water, if desired; nor would be prevent Mr. Wilcox from doing his busi-

PORTLAND, Or., Nov. 1 .- (To the Ed. ; Sound has increased 1300 per cent sinc tion.)—The article which appeared in The Oregonian of October 30 contained state-ments about the Astoria & Columbia that the population of Washington has increased 49 per cent during the last dec-Biver Railroad Company so grossly misleading that any one may be justified in
concluding that they were inspired for
the purpose of damaging the road's financial standing. Why does the writer of
this article so gleefully detail the dintress, though only imaginary, that his
fancy pictures; apparently sure that such
news will be received by Tre Oreg'n an's
roaders with pleasure and delight?

I will allude only in a general way to
the subject under consideration, and, in posing the extension of common rates to Astoria were members of the Chamber who passed unanimous resolutions of ap proval, and who made the famous trip to Asoris as a further evidence of friendli-ness. If honest, then, they must be in er-ror now. The time is at hand when mas-querading with this subject should cease, for all transportation companies, as well as individuals, should now declare them-

I would like to ask him, who has been aprly styled the "Patron Saint of Oregon" whether it would not be to the interest of Oregon generally, and to the western por-tion particularly, if common rates be ex-tended to the mouth of the Columbia Riv-er: whether the rates now charged by railroad companies are not sufficiently liberal to justify the delivery of our products at the cheapest ocean port without any additional compensation; and whether the said views of The Oregonian, Mr. Huntington, Mr. Mellen and Mr. Hill are not more progressive and more to the in-terest of the people of Oregon by affording chenper export facilities than are the views of those respected cilizens of Port-land, who, through apprehension that their individual interests may be jeopard-ized, seemingly oppose all extension and enlargement of our commerce, if conducton new lines not heretofore fol-7 A. B. HAMMOND.

New York, Feb. 6, 1900.-Mr. A. B. Hammond, Portland, Or.: My Dear Str-Refer-ring to the conversation between us on the subject of making Astoria a common point with Portland, and my decision to that effect, so far as the Southern Pacific Company is concerned, let me may that since you left I have given the question much thought. When I told you that the Southern Pacific Company would do it. I was still in some doubt whether it would was still in some doubt whether it would be a wise thing to 60, as it would build up Astoria and make that port more of a competitor of San Francisco than could otherwise be the case, and eyen more than any of the towns on Puget Sound could be, as the latter are all so much further from the sea than Astoria or San Francisco: besides which the Southern Pacific Company would lose the long hand it secures by making San Francisco its great embarkadero.

But the more I have thought of the mat-

ter, the more I am discussed to believe that I was right in my judgment: for man cannot change to any considerable extent the works of Nature. The Columbin River can have only one outlet, and that, of course, is at Astoria. The water-shed of that river-is the second largest in the United States, and substantially at-of the immense tonnage coming from it must follow the gravity line determined by the course of the river, to its mouth, where it can be transferred directly to the great ships that are herenfter to do the commerce of the seas. This result may be prevented for a time by the people who are so interested in real cetate, but these people will some time learn that in oppeople will some time learn that in opposing Astoria as the embarkaders of their region of country they have been making a mistake; although they may continue to strenously hold to their views until the people living on the borders of Puget Sound shall have had time to so increase and improve their facilities for the transfer of tomnare between rail and ship that the danger and injury to Portland shall have become everywhere recognized, and it might then take years for the gravity line to ascert itself—as it is bound to do sooner or later, since no other power can compete continuously with gravity. The time to not for Portland and that great country of which she is, and will no doubt remain, the financial center, is now, and I have no doubt that the wisdom and justification of my action in declaring in favor of making Astoria a common point now will be seen in the comparatively near future by all the people of your part of the country.

I have been told that Mr. Scott, proprietor and editor of The Oregonian, understands this question as I do, and If he should use his great shilling and influence to make Astoria the embarkaders of Portland, only a small percentage of the tonnage of the Columbia River watershed will be lifted over the Cascade Mountains to go to Paget Sound; and even that small per will be lifted over the Cascade Mountains to go to Paget Sound; and even that small per will be lifted over the Cascade Mountains to go to Paget Sound; and even that small per will be lifted over the Cascade Mountains to go to Paget Sound; and even that small per will be lifted over the Cascade Mountains to go to Paget Sound; and even that small per will be lifted over the Cascade Mountains to go to Paget Sound; and even that small per will be lifted over the Cascade Mountains to go to Paget Sound; and even that small per will be lifted over the Cascade Mountains to go to Paget Sound; and even that small per will be lifted over the Cascade Mountains to go to Paget Sound; and even that small per will be lifted over the C posing Astoria as the embarkadero

to go to Puget Sound; and even that small will take that course only for a short for gravity lines on the land, and great ships on the sea, are going to deterne the lines of trade and the direction tonnage hereafter. In acting along iese lines I may not be serving my own is longer than the present, and he does well who recognizes the signs of get Sound who are not only wise, but en-With Senttle's natural advantages to compete with, Portland meets, it seems to me, the imminent danger of los-ing her financial prestige. With a seaport like Astoria as her embarkadero. Portand, in my opinion, can retain for prac-ically all time to come her proud post-ion as the financial center of the great

Very truly yours.
C. P. HUNTINGTON.

THE PROHIBITIONIST.

Men Who Seem to Be Quite Too Good for This World.

PORTLAND, Nov. 1-(To the Editor.) The communication of "A Republican." in your issue of today, in the directn as of its queries, demands, and in the courtesy of lis tone, deserves a reply from Prohibitionists.

The Prohibition contention seems hower, to be misupprehended by those who in respectful terms "call us down" seeming to ignore, for the time being, economic questions upon which, though vital to party existence, the people are quite divided as to their being essential to the National life and honor

We claim to stand for basic principlesfundamental essentials to not only rood government under republican form, nama-ly, civic righteousness, official integrity, and the personal equation in politics.

We claim that the dominant parties, as w manipulated and controlled, stand on and for party expediency; that McKinley, in perfect harmony with the leaders of his party (the politicians has lowered the standard of morals and of particulam by pandering to whiched elements and victous instincts, rather than when Mr. Wilcox from doing his bust and to one who thus believes he is interest at Albina. He would, however, make terly unworthy of confidence in public

parties, and that each has been so nemlnated for no other reason than that the accidents of politics and his own offen. believe that these two candidates stand for the selfish desires of two sets of cor-rupt politicians, and while admitting the rupt politicians, and while admitting the abilities possessed by each, we deem hem so lacking in the cardinal virtues and so

sive persistency have seemed to by nd WILL GAIN TWENTY-TWO VOTES him as the "logical candidate"—the the which can be most surely elected. We wast of Missouri. Brynn's Crokerized New York Demonstration Will Prove a Boomso making in the cardinal virtues and so given over to their own agrandisment that each could and would if occasion required stand for the Presidency on the platform of the other; and still, in the spirit of bombast and demagogy, claim the attributes of a Moses to lead the Nation out of and away from the worse Nation out of and away from the worse has some difficulty in ascertaining just

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.-In view of the extraordinary claims made by both National committees, the average layman

erang to Democrats.

put in nomination, not by the people, but M'KINLEY'S SUCCESS SURE men in New York it cost him his election, by a small coterie of their respective M'KINLEY'S SUCCESS SURE it is true that the men he sat down with were rich men, many New York m aires, yet the man who furnished the dinner for Bryan was many times a million ner for Bryan was many times a million-aire, and he can point to no single legiti-mate business in which he earned all this money. Still the people turned out by thousands to listen to Bryan, who has thus demeaned himself, and some to cheer him to the echo. Wonder was expressed that the people of New York tolerated Bryan under such circumstances. This can be explained, however. Of the thousands that went to hear and see Brya-

thousands that went to hear and see Bryan, at least one-third will not vote for him. They went out of idle curiosity to see the man who is so well advertised an desired to hear what he had to say. The men that went to hear Bryan, if they dis-approve of him, will quietly vote against him. The same proportion going to hear Roosevelt and opposing his doctrines, than Egyptian bondage and Pompil in what the political situation is. While it approve of him, will quietly vote against destruction into which the other had or may be true that all that the Republim. The same proportion going to hear would lead the people.

We believe that the great American the same time the uncasiness felt by would have hooted and shouted and broken.



We believe that the election of cither McKinley or Bryan portends evil, the one toadying to salcon-influence, the other fearing a declaration against it; that whichever wins he will be obligated to a whichever wins he will be obligated to a disbolical trust which he has falled to catalogue among those he proposes to crush or whose nefarious purposes he will undertake to thwark in the interests of public virtue and the best good of Nation.

We believe in "prosperity" and the "honor of the flag." but that the people are quite evenly divided as to what will best conserve the one and most efficiency other. We believe "ih this support the support the other. We believe "ih this Nation taking its proper place among the nations of the earth," but that the people are as yet divided, under demaggical leadership, as to just where and what that place is, and that only through the manifestation of the power on the part of the people to regain the control of our destines new so thoroughly committed to unscrupulous politicians, can we exemplify the ability to attain the worthings to hold or the power to bonworthiness to hold or the power to hon-orably fill such exalted station. Believing thus how can we, why should we, vote for any candidate but Woolley?

Here are men who say they have no knowledge as to what prosperity is, what the honor of the flag is, or what is meant by those who say the United States shou d take and hold its place among the nations of the earth. On no subject except Prohibition have they any opinions. On the subject of liquor-drinking they want to set up the state as guardian over every individual, and this, in their view, is the be-all and end-all of political and government, but to the perpetuity of all parional life. These citizens will have to go their ways, but they often make themseves tedious and tiresome to saner poo-

F. M'KERCHER.

Times and Bryan Have Changed.

Lakeview Examiner.
It has not been long since Mr. Bryan refused to accept a place at a dinner given in his honor because the cost of the affair was to be \$50 per plate—Mr. Bryan to be a guest; admittance free. At that time the wily candidate for the Presidency declared that he would not indulge in such an elaborate affair when there were so many poor laborers in the country who would be glad to get a two-bit meal, and terly unworthy of confidence in public station. He would, however, make is possible at the expense of the transmortation companies, for others to have a shack-door" at the mouth of the Columbia River, and thereby avoid the needless expense involved in towing ships from Assorts to Portland and return. This policy would owen up a country in Western Oregon as large as that iributary to Puget Sound. By extending to these points the common rates that prevail over the whole of Western Washington, we would place both states on an equality, leaving their progress to the energy of the people. Can there be any nessible objection to this?

Why is it that the commerce of Puget

terly unworthy of confidence in public station. We believe that Mr. Bryan, or any other man, who will, because pass as large the country who would be glad to get a two-bit meal, and that a dollar dinner was good enough for anybody. He has evidently changed his mind, for on October 16, in New York, he somal and political makeup to the genius of free government by and for the people as to be unworthy of the sacred trust he seeks, which requires not only ability, but that such ability to be directed to perpanent good to the Nation.

We believe that Mr. Bryan, or any other man, who will, because pass as large the country who would be glad to get a two-bit meal, and through four years of able glad to get a two-bit meal, and through the nomics and through the reduces the nomics of able glad to get a two-bit meal, and through the power to do so, usurp the nomics along the country who would be glad to get a two-bit meal, and through the power to do so, usurp the nomics and through the power to do so, usurp the nomics and through the power to do so, usurp the nomics and through the power to do so, usurp the nomics and through the power to do so, usurp the nomics and through the power to do so, usurp the nomics and through the power the nomics and through the power the nomics.

The mean through the country who would be glad to get a two-bit mean that a doll

a power which must be placated or as a not the slightest doubt about Kentucky social "fad" which may be parapered or Kansas. So it will be seen that both raher than as a devil which must be parales are making claims which cannot

The information which The Oregonian correspondent is able to obtain from the best sources would seem to show that there can be no possible doubt about Of the states that McKinley's election. e carried before, Kentucky, Indlana and Maryland are doubtful, and possibly will carry all three, and probably b Maryland and Indiana. He is also almost sure to gain 22 votes west of the Missouri River, including Kansas. If he does not get Kansas he will get enough sure votes west of the Missouri to offset Kentucky. The claim of the Democrats that they will carry New York and Illino's seems absolutely futile and unfounded, and while their present claims may annoy the Republicans and create some uneasiness, there seems to be no reason why the Republicans should doubt their ability to carry these states.

At the present writing there is no reason to change the prediction heretofore made that Kentucky will go for Bryan. It will is no reliable indication, save the Republican claims, that the McKiniey Electoral ticket will get the majority. Four years ago the Congressional district in which Louisville is situated gave McKinley 12,400 majority. The eastern district of the state gave him something like 18,000 ma-jority. The figures which the Repub-licans adduce to show that McKinley will the state show that the eastern district will give 22,000, and that the Louis-ville district will give at least 10,000 matority. This is a larger claim than seems warranted by the facts. Yet the condi-tions are such as to make Kentucky a somewhat doubtful state, with leanings towards the Democracy on the National

Indiana is still waiting for a corruption fund. But it is difficult to use such a fund to great advantage, and it is possible that the floaters cannot be corralled. If the laboring men are at all dissatisfied they are going to throw a large vote that went for McKinthrow a large vote that went for McKinley four years ago for Bryan this year, and the farmers will not be able to offset it, and it is the farmers upon whom the Republicans are banking in that state this

is believed that the Democrats are coloniaing in Illinois very largely, and in order to do this they draw from Wisconsin. Michigan and Jowa votes that would count nothing for them if cast at home. But in spite of this colonization, the ma-jority in Cook County cannot be raised. sufficiently to overcome the large McKin-ley vote in the country districts.

Will Not End on Planned. The Brran demonstration in New York caused a great deal of uneasiness among the Republicens, and some marveled at the wonderful powers of this man Bryan, worst methods of politics known to the civilized world. It was stated that when Blaine sat down to a dinner with gentle-

en up the meeting. That is the difference

between the men who will vote against Bryan and the men who will vote against McKinley and Roosevelt. Instead of this demonstration for Bryan working injury to the Republican cause. it ought to arouse the business men and patriotic citizens all over the country to the importance of defeating a demagogulike Bryan, who is likely to make Croker his principal advisor should be become President of the United States. Bryan's to New York will not carry

DR BROWN PRAISED.

Vengeance Is Not the Proper Missionary Sentiment.

New York Evening Post, Oct. 29. The true Christian spirit marked the words which the Rev. Dr. Arthur J. Brown uttered at the union service yesterday in memory of the slaughtered missionaries of Pao-ting-fu. When he said that a call for venge nce would not honor the memory of those who perished so pitifully, he stated a truth which every Christian is bound to recognize and respect. His announcement that no indemnity would be asked for the lives of the missionaries, since their 'blood cannot be measured in dollars and cents," is noteworthy, not only for its nobility, but also because of the important position held by the speaker, who is one of the secreturies of the Presbyterian Board of Missions. If this programme is adhered to, renlize, as the Rev. Dr. Brown wishes them to, that at any rate "the Protestant Christians of America went to China for their good, and not for their money," than if vengeance be taken into human hands and the sword be called on to safewhy guard future missions by wholesale As Dr. Brown also pointed and know what is going on among the powers. What better chance could there be than is now offered to the Church to probably elect Yerkes Governor, but there show the Chinese, by every word and is no reliable indication, save the Repubdeed, the practical value as well as the true meaning of the teachings of the Prince of Peace?

Dr. Brown's remarks are thus epitomized in the report of the Times: We should not be honoring their memory if we simply called for vengeance. The better Christian sentiment of the country did not approve of the cry, "Remember the Maine," and it does not now cry out, "Remember Pao-ting-Foo." We shall ask an indemnity only for actual losses in buildings and other property. The blood of missionaries cannot be measured in dol-lars and cents. We wish China to know that at any rate the Protestant Chris-tians of America went there for their good, not for their money. We have not done justice to the Chi-ness-a people who wore silks and lived

in houses when your ancestors and mine wore the undressed skins of wild beasts and lived in caves.

For some years the European newspa-

pers have been talking openly about the dismemberment of China, and already the Chinese bave not a single harbor where they can mobolize their fleet without asking permission of the hated foreigner. Un-der these circumstances it ill-becomes Lord Salisbury to say that the mission aries are responsible. The Chinese can read, and they know what the powers have been doing.

American Machine Tools Abroad.

American Trade. In a report recently made to this Gov-ernment, the British Consul at La Ro-chelle, France, in reviewing the import trade in his district, makes the following It was pointed out that Bryan sat flown to complimentary remarks concerning Amera dinner that cost hit a plate, which was provided by men of the lowest type, who have made their fortunes out of the very in American hands, and we are unable to fight them, as they display an inventive genius which puts us entirely in the shade."

FARMS OF THE PIONEERS

TILLERS OF THE SOIL IN HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY'S DAYS.

No General Market for Products Until the Discovery of Gold in California.

PARKPLACE, Or., Nov. 1-(To the Editor.)-The men who first engaged in farming in Oregon generally came to this country as employes of one of the several fur trading companies that were operat-ing in this vast expanse of territory. The Hudson's Bay Company, when farming was first undertaken in Oregon, was in actual control of about all the business then being carried on west of the Rocky Mountains. It also had undisputed control and supervision over the people who

trol and supervision over the people who were then in Oregon.
Our first farmers were mostly of Canadian birth, of French or Scotch parentage, with a sprinkling of Americana. They were well versed in the knowledge and training that would make them successful hunters, trappers, or mounted men. They had little, if any, knowledge of the methods and life of a successful agriculturist. The majority of them had native methods and life of a successful agricul-turist. The majority of them had native women for wives. They had no settled or recognised home or piace of permanent residence. When, from exposure, such as there people were compelled to endure when following the life of the trapper or hunter, or from age, they would decide to make homes for themselves and fami-lies and abandon the unsettled life in which they had been engaged, they lies and abandon the unsettled life in which they had been engaged, they recognised the great difficulties and un-favorable conditions that they would be compelled to encounter if they should seek to make homes either in Canada or the states from which they had come; hence they were inclined to make their homes in this country. In this they were encouraged by the head men then in control of the Hudson's Bay Company, who at that time were anxious to strengthen the English claim to Oregon by actual settlement and cultivation of the soil. These propie first made settlement on what is known as French Prairie, in the

immediate vicinity of the town subse-quently built and named Champoes. Their settlement extended from time to time over the northern part of the Williamette Valley, with a few settlers north of the Columbia River. These and subsequent settlements were often so located that they would be miles apart; hence the people were unable frequently to communi-cate with each other. Modern implements cate with cach other. Modern implements and methods of farming were unknown to these people. It was out of the question at that time and for many years afterwards, to obtain any of the tools or implements of the husbandman, except those that could be manufactured by the people, and the few unskilled mechanics and blacksmiths then in the country. These implements and tools were of the crudest kind. Beeds of all kinds were crudest kind. Seeds of all kinds were very scarce and difficult to obtain. There were few domestic animals in Oregon. All of the implements tools, seeds, domestic animals, except Indian ponies. were in the hands or under the control of the managers of the Hudson's Bay Company, and were not for sale. Their use could only be had by the actual settler, upon application to the officers of the company. There was no market for the products of the farm except such as this company offered, and that few immigrants

coming here annually afforded.
Under such conditions, it is not surprising that the early Oregon farmers depended largely upon their skill as hunters to supply their families with the means of living. They generally settled conven-lent to some stream or water course and claimed large tracts of land that were well supplied with all kinds of game. These were the conditions and surround-ings of the people, who, prior to the im-migration of 1841, were living on farms in Oreson. Up to this time there Oregon. Up to this time there were but few American farmers here. The few white women then in the country were usually connected with one of the several missions that had been established in the country. The majority of the farmers at this time were of this class of people. The Immigrants of 1543 and subsequent years were mostly men and women com-ing from the Western States. This brought about a marked change in the sentiment and conditions of the people, especially as to the future control of this wast territory. They were confronted with the same conditions and difficulties that surrounded the settlers who had preceded

It is not to be wondered at that we find It is not to be wondered at that we find these American farmers adapting themselves to the same methods that they found practiced by the settlers who had first come here. These methods prevailed until after the discovery of gold in California in 1848. After this there was a marked improvement in the manner of living among the farmers in Oregon. This is the period usually considered as the ploneer days of the agriculturies of Oregon. During this period the methods of farm. During this period the methods of farming were crude and primitive in every sense. There was no incentive for the Oregon farmer to cultivate a large numof acres of grain or other products and his products were generally confined to those articles actually required for the maintenance of himself and those depend-ent upon him. His sole object was to secure this result with the smallest effe or outlay of labor on his part; her acreage under cultivation was insignifi-

The principal crops were wheat, pear and potatoes, with a few vegetables for family use. In fact, it would have been out of the question for the Oregon farmer of those days to have prepared large tracts of land with the meager and printtive means then to be had to harvest take care of the grain raised. The hus-bandman of this day and age would be unable to make any better showing under unable to make any better showing under like conditions. The team mostly in use was a yoke of oxen. They were unually turned on the commons to graze or live upon the native grasses that were to be found in abundance all over Western Oregon at that time. No provision was made for feed for any of the domestic animals then owned or used by the early settlers. The small tracts of land used for growing wheat were prepared in a crude man. adults or infants. ing wheat were prepared in a crude man ner by plowing in the Fall or early Win-ter months. They were seeded by sow-ing by hand broadcast. The seed was covered either by going over the land with a shaped harrow with wooden teeth or by brushing it in with a brush drag. These fields of grain, from one seeding, produced two, and sometimes three crops, without being replowed or sowed. The wheat in general use was what is known as Oregon white Winter wheat. It baual-ly made good yields and was and is an excellent variety of wheat to be raised in Western Oregon, when pure seed can be obtained. Peas were sown in the spring, after the preparation of the ground in a similar manner. Crops of grain were cur by hand. The old-fashioned grain gradior reap hook, and sometimes an ordi-nary mowing scythe, was used. The grain was gathered and bound by hand, thrashed by tramping it out on the ground with oxen or horses, sometimes with a fail. It was cleaned by sifting the coarse or rough straw out with a fork, and then pouring the grain out of som

kind of measure from an elevated point, and thus allowing the wind to blow the chaff away, and leaving the clean grain. During this time no modern harvesting During this time no modern harvesting implements or threshers were to be had in Oregon, and it was very seidom that you would see an old-fashioned fan mill for cleaning grain. There were but few barns or other shelter provided for the products of the farm or for stock. Occasionally a small log barn or shed was constructed. The houses were mostly built of logs notched or halved together at the corners ordinarily of one room. at the corpors, ordinarily of one room, covered with clapbeards or shakes, with dirt or puncheon floors, with an old-fashioned fireplace at one end of the building, generally constructed with sticks and plastered over with mud mor-

done. There were but faw it any staves to be had in Oregon. There were selden any windows in the houses, and only one door, made of hand-made clapbourds and hung on wooden or leather hinges. During this sime there was no money

in general circulation, or to be had. The settlers had to depend entirely upon as-changing the surplus products of the farm for articles of clothing, groceries and other supplies that were indispensa-ble to them, which could not be manu-factured by some member of the family. For quite a long period the circulation consisted of furs and pelts of wild animals, trapped or killed by the farmer himself, or obtained from Indians in exchange for articles of food and the few bushels of wheat or pean that could be spared. These wheat or peas that could be spared. These articles could be readily exchanged at any of the stores of the Hudson's Bay Company, or at one of the mission or private stores then in the country, for any of the goods or supplies to be found in these stores. In fact, the entire business of this country was carried on, and the basis of settlement was generally made with these articles at the price at which the articles were valued at the stores. As the country increased in population, can the country increased in population, cut-tle sheep, hogs and poultry were raised for home consumption.

There probably were but few people who

ever met with greater difficulties in settiling any country than were encountered by the pioneer farmers of Oregon. Their life was a constant struggle for the

means to support themselves and their families. Often their homes were miles from the nearest neighbor, frequently sur-rounded by large numbers of Indians who were a constant source of annoyance to them. They seidem saw any white person other than the members of their own familles. For many years there were few churches or schools, and these often were located at such distance from the home of the farmer that they were practically inaccessible. There were but few mills of any kind then in the country, no roads except such as the settler constructed for himself, no postoffices, no mail routes, no facilities or means of communication except such as the set-tlers could provide. The only means of communication was walking, or on horse back, or by ox team. By these means the farmers were compelled to travel short or long distances, when going from home on business or in visiting their neighbors. The men dreaded being away from home over night, leaving their families ex-posed. This was one of the greatest sources of anxiety to the early settlers. Coffee, tea and sugar were seldem seen Coffee, tea and sugar were seldom seen on the tables of the pioner farmers. The farmers lived principally on game, fish, berries and vegetables in their seasons. Often for weeks, and sometimes for months, they were without bread, using boiled wheat. This was greatly relished, especially when seasoned with milk or Hawaiian Island molasses. These conditions of the desired condition tions changed very rapidly after the diacovery of gold in California. Money ba-came plentiful, prices for all kinds of produce were at once greatly advanced, and farming in Oregon was profitable. Farmers were then enabled to live bester, dress better and have better facili-ties and education. In fact, the change from the conditions that had previously prevailed in this country were simply wonderful and remarkable, and clearly mark the end of the piencer farmer's life and methods of living in Oregon.

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thousands of people who are not sick but are well and wish to keep well, take Stuart's Tiblets after every meal to in-sure perfect digestion and avoid trouble. But it is not generally known that the Tablets are just as good and wholesome for fittle folks as for their elders.

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justified in saying that Stuart's Dyspep-els Tablets saved my child's life, Mrs. W. T. Dethlope. "Bubacribed and sween to before me this 12th day of April, 1897, Ifenry Karis, Notary Public in and for Eric County,

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