Killing of an Indian Youth Who Stumbled Upon a Spring Gun In 1857 and How His Relatives Were Indemnified. - By E. Huggins.

ad always been done by the natives, with the Governor, strictly forbidden to leave difference. helr own country. More than one poor afety line, and, meeting with, perhaps, outing parties of volunteers, was ruthaly shot down before he could explain ad prove his friendliness to the whites. The sheepshearing season had always

lians, somewhat like the hoppicking seaon of modern times. The men did the hing, and assisted in the packing of the wool, and the women and girls did ashing part of the work, about 15 or men and boys would be engaged, and shearing, from 20 to 40 women and ards. The poor, suffering animal ild begin to grow thin, and upon ex-mation it would be found that files penetrated under the wounded skin laid the foundation for thousands of maggots, which were slowly eating the lesh of the animal. An application of animment, or a fittle becasers, soon got id of the pests, and the sheep would lover and become fut and hearty. fter the sheep were shorn, they were stried to a place near by and dressed the a decortion of tobacco and corrowe sublimate, which would speedly kill dis and vermin. The entire flock which i 1860 numbered between 11600 and 12-6, was generally dressed with this prop-

ration two or three times a year. An Early Sheep Transaction. show the deadly character of sheep ab, I will relate an incident which ocrred in my own sheep experience. my of my readers will recollect the te Colonel Haller. After being re-ed from the United States Army, Coloalt to obtain, but fortunately a neigh-of mine, Hurry Barnes, had about cheap, as sheep were then in deuse of the prevailing high price I closely inspected the sheep d almost all of them, and inmed the Colonel that they were a fine of sheep in prime condition, showing the slightest signs of heing scabby at once accepted the sheep, and disted me to ship at once. I was a little me to ship at once. I was a little my mind, had he refused to take the my mind, had he refused to the my mind, had he refused to the mind the my mind. p incident I received a letter from Colonel which completely staggered seep had infected his other sheep, and le island, which before this had never nook, the old man would kill him, and nothed of sheep upon it, was now enhaps also his wife, a fine woman, and hothed of sheep disease, all caused by only child, a beautiful girl of 14 or 15

The sheep-shearing seeson of 157 had be minimenced and the Indians were resolved to fact of being able once apre to resume their old employment and has earn a little elething and trinkets to satisfy their small wanta. It was not the seed to result the poor creatures were paid, but have such a poor creatures were paid, but have were quite satisfied with it. The more received the value of two binnies that one shirt for a month's work, with, serbaps, a gratuity of tobacco pipes, a see charges of ammunition, fishbooks and vermillion paint, the latter highly ad vermillion paint, the latter in results and in the know what to be a didn't know what to be a

June, 1857, just after the disastrous Indian war, the Indians had begun to feel
that they could leave their homes and
seek work among the few white settl ry
these in the Puget Sound country. A
number of Indians, male and female,
sumber of stuff called soup would be
made and served to the willing, hungry ad been engaged by the Puget Sound creatures, who appeared to eat it with Agricultural Company, at Fort Nisqual-ly, to wash and shear sheep. This work and always been done by the natives, with the assistance of a few white men and more of the party would be sent off to hunt, or fish, and thus add to the scanty fian war, which prevented the Indiana landers. Most of the Indians employed from leaving the protection of their agencies. Martial law having been proclaimed, the Indians were, by edict of the other protection of their warriage. Each understood the language of the other, there being really not much of the other, there being really not much

elf own country. More than one poof The story I am about to relate con-liow lost his life because he foolishly cerns the Snohomish tribe, many of lowed himself to wander across the whom were as usual, assisting at the annual shearing. It was on the evening of June 5, 1857, and the day's work was done. About 800 sheep had been shorn, and treated as usual. The workmen of and treated ss usual. The workmen of the fort were, as was customary with them, sitting outside of the postern gate of the fort, from which they had a splenen a time of rejoicing among the Indid view of the Coest Range and Mount Rainler. On a very clear day Mount Baker could be seen. They would tell stories, and listen to the never-ending he wool, and the women and girls did be shearing. Of course there were a treat many more hands employed at the work than would have been if all white ople had been employed. For the whether true or not, and afforded great shing part of the work, about 15 or men and boys would be ensured and whom were comparatively green hands. who had not been long in the country. About this time there was a sort of

The work was done in a prim-way. The women would work in A man would catch the sheep Cathelies and others Method is or Prescarry it to the women, who would asked upon the floor of a large storecom, called the shearing-house, with an indian mat under them. One would take the fore part and the other the hind em
off the abeap, the legs of which would be ted to prevent the poor brute from kicking and struggling when under the thears. Some of the workers were skillhal and others the reverse, and offen the seep animal would, when leaving the land of the shearers, be covered with its own blood. Sometimes these wounds would not be found until a few days afterwards. The poor, suffering animal would begin to grow thin, and upon expectably the missionaltes, great credit for what had been accomplished. Whether for what had been accomplished. Wh-ther it did any lasting good it is haid to tell, but this much I know, for the lima being the benefits derived from the labors of the missionaries were very ap-The Killing of Sal-juch-kyne.

On this particular evening the Indiana had just got through with their usual religious services, and everything was quiet in the camp, when suddenly we heard a noise of loud talking, and saw men running towards one particular lodge. Presently four or five Indians came running towards the gate where we were sitting. One of them, a Sacon-mish named Sah-ah-III, told me that his son. Sul-tuch-kyne, a youth of about I or 18, had, when passing through Squally Rottom, been shot at from ambush and killed. He had a companion with him, a young man named Stayborn or Ay-asith, the handsome, so called because red from the United States Army, Colo-si Haller for some years owned and of his really hundrome face and figure, orked a farm on Whidby's Island who escaped without a wound. The old man said that his son had been to Olym. plant for him 100 or more simmer ewe., pla visiting his mother, and was on his has is even about 12 or 18 months old, way home with Ay-asith. They crossed the Squally River on a big log jam, which the Indians always used as a bridge when crossing the river on foot. The trail ran through a little clearing benumber of ewes, not all gimmers, longing to a man named J. A. Packard, sh, but all young sheep, which he who owned the place now the property of S. Y. Hennett. Packard had the cl. aring planted with potators, and the old Indian and his companions felt assured that Packard had shot the youth for walking through the potato field. He

trail had been traveled by the Indians for years, and it was hard to break them from the habit of using it. Besides, there He said he repretted having anked to purchase sheep for him, for the se band of ewes I had sent him were sly afflicted with seab, had lost half, more, bf their fleeces, some of them died and what he was troubled about at was that the wretched glummer shand, which before this had never people and infected his other sheep, and sainly which before this had never probability.

seah.

I wrote a long letter in reply, telling problems of the bind bealthy eases I had sent him could have before stated. Packard was a man of guns." Packard sold he had been greater than the court have compared on the work of his farm. As I before stated. Packard was a man of guns." Packard sold he had been greater than the court had been greater I wrote a long letter in reply, telling colored Haller how easily the little band of healthy eases I had sent him could have been prevented. The sheep shearing season of 187 had commenced and the back on the work of his farm. As I was a man of the best him could have been prevented. The sheep shearing season of 187 had commenced and the ladians were recipied for the back as a man of the sheep shearing season of 187 had commenced and the ladians were recipied for the sheep shearing season of 187 had commenced and the ladians were recipied for the sheep shearing season of 187 had commenced and the ladians were recipied for the work of his farm. As I may be commenced the work of his farm. As I supported him so he work of his farm. As I supported the supported the him of heing suilty of such a supported the him of heing suilty of such a supported the him of heing suilty of such a supported the him of heing suilty of such a supported the him of heing suilty of such a supported the him of heing suilty of such a supported the him of heing suilty of such a supported the him o

gray unbleached cottan for under, the hill was very steep, and it was as them with a gratuity of vermillion, and as a team could do to pull up an empty wagon, and it required four horacs are wire for bracelets. They valued to haul up even a medium-sized load. I

to the trail leaving the main roud to the potato clearing and river jam we dismounted and field our horses and footed it down the bluff, Ay-asith leading the way. It was as dark as pitch, and not a word was spoken, It was altogether a gruesome trip, and gave opportunity for many superstitious fancies. When we noticed, when the light from the pitch and superstitious fancies. When we noticed, when the light from the pitch and when the lister falled. Included the pitch and the way. It was as dark as pitch, and not a word was spoken. It was altogether a gracsome trip, and gave opportunity for many superstitious fancies. When we arrived at the bottom, the Indian Ayasilh drew back and allowed me to take the lead. We very foolishly came away without a lantern, but had matches, and giom or pitch wood with us. We groped along slowly in the dark, for we were approaching, Ay-saith told us, very close to the spot where the lad, his companion, fell. Suddenly I felt something soft in front of me. The Canadian fired up his pitch wood, and the bright light opened to our guas a fearful scene. A groun of horror escaped from the Indiana, and it as soon culminated in threats of vengeanec, far right in front of us, stretched upon a fallen tree lying across the trail was the body of the youth, Sul-tuch-kyne. Upon examination it was found that he had been fearfully shot through the side of the knee; in fact, the knee was completely shattered. The youth, after having been shot, crawled along the trail a



"TREED! THE GREAT POLITICAL TIGER HUNT FINISHED,"

few yards until he came to the fallen thing to the friends of the dead youth. I tree. This he attempted to cross, but reasoned with him, and told him the risk bled to death.

Stumbled Upon a Spring Gun.

We were much surprised at the nature of the wound, and could not account for its being in such a place. I overheard the Indians muttering, and understood enough of their language to know that they were making threats of vengeance they were making threats of vengeance against the Boston man owning the Reld, and declaring that they would at once go to Packard's house, on the other side of the river, and kill him. The old man went ahead on the trail towards the jam, with the intention of crossing. I did not want the Indian to see Packard before I did. so I, not very politely, pulled the old fellow back and took the lead myself, calling more Chaultfour, my Caradian. his tribe, he intended to go down immediately to Packard's to look for his contracted me to ship at once. I was a litude propertion of the sheep, and discount of the sheep of t friends in the canoe where to find the dead body, and instructed them to bring it to the same road as we had taken, as the passage by the jam would be very difficult to convey the dead body across in the dark. He also sent one of his own party slong with them to assist in carrying the body, thus rendering It much easier for me to manage matters, should anything happen threatening danger to Packard.

Indian Logic. We crossed the river in the old man's cance, and made our way to Fort Ragactived of sheep disease, all caused by pears.

In packard then lived across the river, in a blockhouse called for the sheep once knew that the Colonel was enough that the Colonel was enough the sheep of the sheep

guns in his potato field, but the old man treated my explanation contemptuously, and said if the Boston man wanted to shoot pigs, why udn't he hunt them in the daytime, as any man of sense would do. Only a foolish man would sat guns in a trail he well know was frequented by Indians and sometimes white people. He said, with emphasis: "None but a fool would do the same. Perhaps this American didn't wish to kill people when he fixed am gun so. He perhaps only wanted to slightly wound them in the leg. and make them afraid, and thus put an end to travel through his field to the in-jury of his crop." The old man's argu-ment was hard for me to answer, "If."

This he attempted to cross, but and leaning upon it, had soon o death.

multiple of the cross and leaning upon it, had soon of death.

multiple of the cross and his family had run. I am satisfied that had I or some one from the fort mot some down with the Indians, something very serious would have happened to the Packards: I conversed with him in English, which the Indians didn't un-

in English, which the Indians didn't understand.

Packard was a quiet, slow-speaking
man, and seldom got excited. At this
particular time, when most men would
have been greatly perturbed, he kept as
cool as a cucumber. I at last prevailed
upon him to agree to pay the Indians
something, and he requested me to ask
Dr. Tolmie to make the best terms he
could with them, furnish the goods, which
he would pay for in the course of three or
four months. The Indians would not be

citing scenes under the walls of Fort Raglan. The next day Doctor Tolmie had an unpleasant time coming to an un-derstanding with the Indians. The father wanted a large sum in goods to pay him-self and relatives for the loss they had sustained, and after a long and thresome lot of talk they agreed to take 16 blankets. valued at \$30, or the equivalent in other goods. This we all thought very rea-sonable, but, to my astonishment and dis-gust. Packard seemed to think it exorbitant, and for some time held out for about half the amount. He offered to pay half, and intimated that we ought to make Patrick Fowler, a ne'er do well, pay the other half. After all the trouble and an noyance I had experienced on his account, and the trouble Dr. Tolmle had been put to, Packard wanted us to run the risk of to, Packard wanted us to run the risk of losing half of the amount paid the Indiana, or else dun and try to get it out of the Irishman. What a return to make for all the work we had done for him! Dr. Tolinle wrote him a letter, copy of which I have before me, which I think caused him to come to terms. He finally agreed to pay Dr. Tolinle's bill but it was a lone time before he settled in the I. a long time before he settled in full. I don't know whicher or not Packard got anything out of Fowler.

Packard Died in Portland. Fowler located on a piece of land up the river, adjoining L. M. Collins' place, and the potato patch, where the tragedy oc curred. was part of it. Fowler sold out and took a claim near Sastue, one of the places now owned by the Rigney brothers. He Sidn't remain long, but moved to Vic-toria and became a subject of the Queen, I am told that he was always getting into trouble there. When living on the hottrouble there. When living on the bottom he became connected with J. W. Balance in the tannery business the latter established in 1851 on the Collins place. Soon after this Packard disposed of his farm and became interested in the saw-mill business. He was part owner of the MacAllister mill, a water power plant, built in 1862 by Wells and Jas. MacAllister, on the Shee-dah-dan, or Medici Crock. Afterwards he became owner the mill constructed in 1852 by Thomps and Rosenbaum, at the mouth of the Se

and Rosenhaum, at the mouth of the Se-qualitrchen Creek, where he failed in busi-ness and left the country. He then went leto business in Portland, and I am in-formed died a few years ago.

My recellections of Mr. Packard are most kindly, and the only objectionable thing, in my mind, is the manner in which he acted in this spring-gun episode, but pechane like a good many more desent the hill was very steen, and it was as much as a team could do to pull up an much as a team could do to would people alightly, why did he lead the gun with big buckshot, instead of amindan. In asympt this, I may possible to would work faithfully, buckshot in the gun with big buckshot. In steed of in this spring-gun he needes much as a good many more decent much up an the two would head the gun with big buckshot, instead of in this spring-gun he needes of would head the gun with big buckshot. In steed of in this spring-gun he needes and the much value upon the life of an indian. In asympt the gun with big buckshot. In steed of the gun with big buckshot. In steed of the gun with big buckshot. In steed of the

ANTS HAVE A LANGUAGE.

Many Evidences That the Tiny Insects Tulk With Each Other.

Bir John Lubbock, as well as many other scientists, has, of course, studied the ant, but it has been given to a Frenchman, a M. Ferel, to make a discovery as regards ants that proves them to be possessed of an intelligence far greater than has been hitherto supposed, says a writer in an English periodical.

And this discovery is nothing more nor less than that ants are capable of producing sounds intelligible to their fellows, and even audible to our ears—in other words, that they converse with one another.

The way M. Ferel proved this was as follows: He made a glass funnel, one end smaller than the other, which he placed, the small end downward, in the center of a square of plain glass some six inches wide, fitting closely enough to prevent, the little insects from crawling out under-

neath.

He then took a number of ants in a bunch about the size of an ordinary horse chestnut, free from any foreign substance, and, lifting up the funnel, dropped the cluster of insects inside.

While the ants were still in a state of bewilderment, and before any of them

sould reach the edge of the glass, the experimenter covered it with another square, similar to the one already in use, and which had been surrounded a short distance from its edge by a rim of putty This effectually confined the little in-sects and prevented their being crushed. The two plates of glass were then pressed together to within, approximately, the thickness of an ant's body, but closer on one side than on the other, so as to hold some fast and incapable of moving, while others could move about in their narrow prison where they liked.
On applying this box of ants to the ear,
as though it had been a watch, M. Ferel
was astonished to hear a regular and
continuous bussing noise, somewhat simous busking noise, somewhat similar to the sound made by water when bolling in an open vessel, though some-times a higher note would be struck by one or another of the ants.

one or another of the ants.

Further study of the hox of prisoners revealed many interesting facts. The free ants were seen to advance to the sides of the ones that could not move, and to endeavor with all their strength to release the prisoners. It was then that the sounds made by the ants be-came louder and more strident. It was evident that these sounds conveyed some meaning, for a palpable difference was to be found in the minute utterances, which must have been intelligible to the

which must have the tiny captives.
Then came the problem. How was the sound made? M. Ferel proceeded to at once make minute investigations, and submitted live ants to the scrutiny of a

submitted live ants to the scrutiny of a very powerful miscroscope.

Here, again, an interesting discovery was in store for the investigator. The side of the little insects were found to be in one particular place rough and scaly, resembling—though of course, on a tiny scale—the teeth of a saw. It was by rubbing this that the ant made the sound that had rewarded the scientist's research.

research.

M. Ferel then took a couple of ants and confined them in the glass box already described, imprisoning the one and giving the other liberty to move.

The ant that had free use of his limbs became at once intensely excited. It rushed about making what must have—taking into consideration the comparative size of a man and an ant—a terrible noise. The modulations of the insects mode of expression were plainly heard by

the scientist.

Then, having apparently exhausted an exceedingly coplous vocabulary, the ant, in despair of liberating its companion, dashed at it and killed it. This was evidently to the insect the only course left

TOURNALISM IN GREENLAND First Wil Cuts, Next Came Heads, Afterward Whole Sentences.

Philadelphia Press. One of the most amusing skippers visit One of the most amusing skippers visit-ing Philadelphia is the genial commander of the British bark Calcium, one of the fleet of Greenland cryolite traders which has just discharged her cargo here and loaded coal for Demerara. A fine speci-men of the real old-time sailor, Captain-Smith possesses a fund of knowledge gathered through years of rough experi-ences, the record of which would form the ground work for an up-to-date sea novel.

For years this picturesque skippe gained knowledge of the high latitude that has been of great benefit to him in his present trade through service aboard one of the old Peterhead whalers, a flest once famous, but now almost extinct. Captain Smith has been one of the most successful of the Arctic traders, has only mishap being the loss of the British bark Argenta, which he commanded in the Fall of 1896. The vessel was actually crushed to atoms by the Arctic floe ics. All were rescued after a thrilling experience, and made their way to Fredericksshaab, where they were housed and fed by the Captain Smith has a greater knowledge



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alcohol and is free from opium, occaine and all other narcotics.

"I area's you fer sduice February 4th, 1866," writes Mrs. Loma Halancad, of Claremore, Cherokee Nat., Ind. Ty. "I was rucking with paid from the back of my head down to my heela. Had hemorrhage for weeks at a time, and was mable to sit up for ten misutes at a time. You answered my letter, advised me to use your valuable medicines, vis. Dr. Ferce's Fasonite Prescription, 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and 'Picasant Fellets,' size gave advice about injections, baths and diet. To my surprise, in four months from the time I began your treatment I was a well woman and have not had the backache since, and now I put in sixteen hours a day at hard work.

Elick women are invited to consult Dr. Pierce by letter free. All correspond-

Pierce by letter free. All correspondence private. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

of Greenland than any other man in the merchant service. When he can be induced to tell of the black settlements surrounded by the polar fee his stories are asways appreciated and he is sure of a large and highly appreciative audience. Several days ago, just before his departure for Demerara, the skipper toke a most interesting story of journalism in Greenland. Journalism in Greenland, he said, is represented by a single paper, and to its propristor, Mr. Moeller, is due the credit of educating a large number of the natives, because he not only printed the paper for them, but also taught them how to read it.

paper for them, but also taught them how to read it.

This wonderfully energetic man performs single-handed the functions of editor, reporter, proprietor, printer, distributor and business manger. The entire paper, which is printed in Godhaab, is the product of his own pen.

Some time ago he set up a primitive printing establishment, and every two weeks he performs a long journey on skates to dispose of his journal.

Originally it contained only a few crude finistrations, but gradually other matter was introduced, until now it contains articles on the affairs of the day. This man actually taught his subscribers to read actually taught his subscribers to read his paper, first introducing words, then sentences, and now articles on the topics of the day.

Mr. Moeller is a Dane, and has lived in

Greenand many years. He takes a deep interest in anything calculated to make lighter the burdens of the natives, and is beloved by all who know him.

Facts About Fishes, In Alaska there is a queer fish that can be used as a candle when dried. The tall of the dsh is stuck in a crack of a wooden table and its nose is lighted. A good-sized flame will burn about three hours. It gives a good steady light of three-candle power and considerable heat, The reason that fish are slimy is to protect them from a certain fungus, a form of plant life, that is found in all waters. Should a fish he so injured that a spet was no longer covered with slims, the fungus would lodge there and grow until it eventually killed the fish. Slime also increases the speed of fish through the water.

The whale is the only fish that has a brain larger than a man's.
Every time a fish breather it moves 4386 bones and muscles.

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out notice.

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