REMINISCENCES OF PUGET SOUND

Account of the Murder of Colonel Isaac N. Ebey, Collector of Customs for Puget Sound, by Northern Indians, in 1857.-By E. Huggins.

by friends to tell the story of the murder of Colonel Isanc N. Ebey, one of the try, who was cut off in the prime of life by the Northern Indians, in revenge, as I always thought, for the wilful murder of a young Indian of the Chim-sel-yan tribe, named Tsus-sy-uch, by an American named Burt, who was in charge of a farm at Butler's Cove, near Olympia, be-longing to a man named Butler, at that time either mate or pilot of the steamer carrying the mail between Olympia and

Prior to 1862 a Northern Indian was seldom seen on Puget Bound. It was not until Chief Factor John Work gave up the charge of the large Northern fort be-longing to the Hudson's Bay Company, and named Fort Simpson, that the Indians began coming down to Victoria, to look for Mr. Work, of whom they were very fund. The existence of Fort Nisqually be-ing made known to them, and the fact that the wives of some of the employer of the company at that fort were connected with prominent Northern Indians in duced many of them to make their way up the Sound to Nisqually, to visit these female relatives. These Indians soon found out that labor was in demand up the Sound. At the large sawmills, just then starting into operation, these In-dians, who were much larger and stronger chan, who were much larger and stronger than the Sound Indians, were readily employed, at wages which, to them, appeared to be very high. It was not long before a large number of them, Chimped-yans and Hydalis, were at different points on Pugot Sound working at the sawmills and at a few of the farms just then have according to the form station. then being opened up by the first settlers. At one time, in 1554, I think, some if or 20 of them, men and women, were em-

ployed at Fort Nisqually.

The men were generally tall and athistic, and good workers. They conducted
themselves peaceably, and did not coname so much liquor as did the Sound adians. This was, no doubt, because of their being in a strange country, and among natives who, before the advent of the whites, would not have allowed any Boottherners to come to the country. They soon became so numerous on the Sound as to be a nulsance, and a menace to the peace and safety of the few whites then in the country, and measures were taken to stop their number from increasing.
Ultimately they were driven across the strain, but not until they had had vengence on a few of the white selliers, the
most prominent of whom was I. N. Ebey, who at the time of his death was on his who at the time of his death was on his farm on Whiday's Island, directly opposite Port Townsend. He was attacked in his own house, killed and beheaded. His wife and children escaped.

Tunsey-uch, the young Chim-sel-yan Indian mentioned in the opening of this story, was about 22 or 22 years of age. He was the son of a prominent Chim-sel-wan chief, who came here in 1844 with

yan chief, who came here in 1854, with everal followers, some of whom were his slaves, to vist a female relative who was marired to one of the Canadian-French servants of the company at Fort Nisqualty. After remaining encamped quiet ly for a week or two, he went to Olym-pia, and there came across Butler, the steamboat pilot or mate. Butler engaged the young Indian to clear a few acres of his farm at Butler's cove. A man named Burt was in charge of the farm, Butler being engaged daily on board the steam-

This man Burt was a Southerner, a large, coarse man, who looked upon an Indian as he would a dog. Butler, in the presence of Burt, made a square contract with the young indian to clear so much land for a stipulated sum. The bargain was settled, and the Indian and his followers went to work, and labored steadily and faithfully, week after week, until the land was cleared, strictly in accordance with the terms of the con-

applied to Butler's agent for his pay, but Burt, with coarse language, refused to settle. The Indian naturally felt highly indignant at such treatment, and again demanded that the white man perform his part of the contract. No doubt the Indian spoke rather urgently to Mr. Burt, who, feeling himself insulted at being so addressed by an Indian, deliberately shot

Tsus-sy-uch through the heart I was told that the murderer immediately got away. The Indians for a few minutes tried to see it if any life was left in their young chief, and when they looked around for Burt, he was nowhere to be found. Well enough for him, for if they had laid hands upon him, no doubt they would have torn him to pleces.

The little band enveloped the body of their young chieftain in a blanket, col-lected their few little goods, and slowly and sorrowfully paddled away from the accurred spot, no doubt, vowing in their hearts to take twofold rengennee. They were of a race well known to pursue with undying hatred such enemies as the murderer of Tsus-sy-uch, unless adequate

Burt Escaped Without Punishment. The courts at Olympia took no notice of Burt's crime, and I am quite sure that mothing was done in the matter by the officers. The murderer no doubt felt that to kill an innocent Indian, in the vicinity of Olympia, was no crime in the eyes of the law, and I suppose he would not besitate to put mother peor fellow out of the way, should the occasion offer.

To show how little was thought of the life of an Indian in the 'Ses, I will relate an incident which came under my obser-vation, and the truth of which I solemniy avow. At a session of the District Court. held in Olympia, I was present, watching a case in which the company was inter-ested, I had just put up my borse at the livery stable, where some of the mea told me that an old Nisqually Indian had been nearly murdered the night before by some Olympia Indians, and the poor old fellow was lying in a lodge behind

Charite Williams hardware store.
Feeling a curlestry to learn the name of the Nisqually Indian who had been so badly treated. I went to the lodge and found the man to be an old Snohomish found the man to be an old Snohomish Indian named Och-uch-kul-mans, who was past 60 years of age. He was a big tamanyous man (medicine man), and was hated and feared by many Indians, because of his supposed magic powers. It seems that the old man was suspected of having bewitched the shill of an Olympia man, and of having caused its death. The old man's presented in Olympia man, and of having caused its death. The old man's presence in Olympia, on rofessional business, gave the Olympis man and his brother a chance of getting even. Watching their concernity when the old man was alone in the lodge, they stole in, and finding their vicilm asieep, hit him an awful blow with an ax. Then they attempted to cut off his head, but as the ax was blunt, they made a large, ghastly-lasking wound. When the old do gliastly-looking wound, When the old dec-ter recognized me be tried to talk, but the effort made the blood flow again, and he very soon breathed his last. He had many other wounds about the body be-sides the awfol mask in the throat. The court was in session, and the grand jury was very active in finding true bills, recognition for them are for a calling.

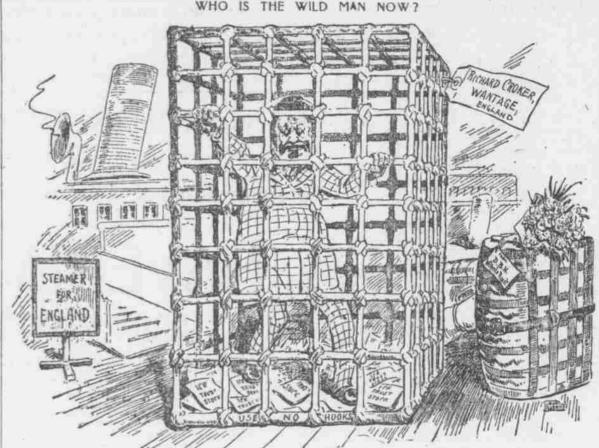
several of them against men for selling or giving an Indian a bottle of whisky, but do you think they undertook to inquire into the case of the old Indian doctor. No. not a lift of it. Not the doctor. No. not a lot of it. Not the least notice was taken of it, and old Och-noch-Rul-myne's case received no more at-tention than if it had been a kultus dog killed, instead of a human being.

yond Sitks. They were of the same tribe as were the Indians who were killed, wounded and driven out of the country by the Massachusetts a year before. The people of Fort Nisqually were of the I have been requested more than once the fort, put in a plant, home-made coffin and buried in the fort, put in a plant, home-made coffin and buried in the Indian burial ground among ty, who was cut off in the prime of life the fort, anxiously awaiting the active of prevence, and would, it was well known, very probably kill a man of prominence, a Tyce, to pay for the killing of their young tyce relative. Truly they did not kill him for any long tyce relative of the fort, put in a plant, home-made coffin among the prominent men of the day. They certainly did not kill him for any reason of personal dislike, for be always at the fort, anxiously awaiting the active of revence. among the prominent men of the day.
They certainly did not kill him for any the fort. The little company of mean of personal dislike, for he always at the fort, anxiously awaiting the action of the authorities in the matter of the old-blooded murder of Tsus-sy-uch, for they had been teld that the white man, be he Boaton or King George man, always punished a murderer. At last they so tirred of waiting, and toid Dr. Tolmie that they felt confident that the mitter of murderer would not be punished, and they had made up their minds to go home, taking the body of Tsus-sy-uch with them. At some fature time, they and, they would return in force and take bloody vengeance for the cruicl wrong done them, and of which the Boston people thought so little as not even to cause the arrest of the perpetrainy. They were wrong in this statement, for the murder of the indusin did cause a thrill of horror throughout the Sound country, and some attempt was made to try Burt and Butler in the lower court of Olympia, over which Justice Plumb presided. But the

people of Fort Risquary were it the opinion that it was done by the Chimsel-yans, the friends and relatives of the young man murdered by Burt in he Summer of 1556. They swore that they would have revenge, and would, it was well

secure reimbursement to the Indians for the lands of which they have thus been deprived. In a reply, dated April 7, the department approved of Mr. Barnard's findings to the extent indicated and di-rected the office to prepare a draft of an item for submission to Congress granting authority for the detail by the Secretary of the Interior of an Indian inspector to negotiate an agreement with the Yakima Indians for the adjustment of their claim to the lands in question. Such them was REPORT ON LEASING OF LANDS BY COMMISSIONEB. Department's Decision on the Boundary Line of Yakima Reservations-Rathroads. to the lands in question. Such item was prepared and submitted by the office to the department, together with copies of all the reports, papers and maps, April 16, 1900, and on April 20 the department transmitted the same to Congress. Action of Congress. "Congress, bowever, did not enact the iestred legislation authorizing negotiations, but it made provision in the defi-ciency act approved June 6, 1900, for the continuance of the Crow, Flathead, etc., commission.

act originally providing for its appoint ment to negotiate an agreement with the Yakima Indians for the cersion of a por-tion of their surplus lands. In instructing tion of their surplus lands. In instructing this commission, July 6, 1990, this claim of the Yakima Indians for lands excluded from the western portion of their reservation was referred to, and the commissioners were directed to adjust the matter, if possible, by inserting in any



During the recent campaign Mr. Croker was greatly amused by the offigy of a man caged in a crockery crate, dressed to represent Governor Roosevelt, labeled "The Wild Man," and drawn slong in a Democratic parado, -New York Tribune:

whole thing fell through, the Prosecuting Hudson's Bay Company's steamer Labour grazing leases have been made of lands Attorney claiming that there was no jail in the district suitable for imprisoning trip in 1859.

The alleged murderers. After considerable talk, the matter was dropped, and nothing more was heard concerning it in the PRESIDENT'S FLAGS. courts of justice.

Watched All the Way to Victoria. Before the Indians departed with their dead chief, Dr. Tolmie had serious talks with them, earnestly advising them not to take the law into their own hands and murder itinocent people. They were suiten, and made no promises. The doctor knew those Indians well, having been stationed for some time at one of the company's northern posts—Fort McLaughlin, on Millbank Sound—in the cancelly of surface and Laughlin, and for the company's northern posts—fort McLaughlin, on Millbank Sound—in the cancelly of surface and Laughlin. pacity of surgeon and Indian trader. Beyears with her father at Fort Simpson, and she could talk the Chin-sel-yan language like a native, as could also her sister, now Mrs. C. H. Huggins. The doc-tor also communicated with the Governor, earnestly telling him his fears that, in revenge for the Burt and Butler murder, some innocent persons would surely suf-fer, and he could not see any possible way of averting it, unless Butter would compensate the friends of the dead youth by the payment of goods or money, and this, it was already ascertained, he would not for a moment consider. To guard against the Indians perpe-

trains outrages on their way to Victoria, William Tolmie sent two men attached to the corps of the fort. One, I know, went. He was a half-broad of tried courage, experience and fidelity. He had served several years with Mr. Worth at Fort Simpson, and was liked and feared by the natives. He could talk their lan-guage like one of themselves. This man gauge like one of themserves, Inis man accompanied the party as far as Victoria. Upon his return he told us of the diff-culty he had with the band, who wanted very bad to land on Whidby's Island and murder and plunder some of the solated settlers. He persuaded them not to do it, and then suikily obeyed him, saying, though, that at some future time they would return and have revenge, for they were determined to have bloody satisfaction for the great loss they had ses-tained, at the same time significantly calling attention to the box and its glussity contents. The authorities of Victoria, having been acqueinted by Dr. Tolmie with the facts of the case, the Indians were well watched thore until they started for their distant home.

Shelled by the Mussachusetts. Indians from the far North continued to come to the Sound, and they gave to come to the Sound, and they gave great trouble. Three or four white people were murdered by them and they become so numerous and saucy that the United States war steamer, Massachuseits, was ordered to drive them from the Sound country. This vessel was engaged in surveying duty on the Sound at the time. She went to Port Gamble about the middle of November 1856 where Northern die of November, 1836, where Northern Indians, numbering 120 or 130 men, with nine or ten large canoes capable of car-rying 50 or 60 people, were encamped. The Indians were ordered to leave forthwith, cross the Straits and never to return again to the American side, under penalty of death. They refused, and fired on the ship's boats. The ship fired shot and shell into the Indian camp, and destroyed all the canoos. The Indians went into the timber and held out for a couple of days, when they surrendered, were taken on board the ship and trans-

ported to Victoria. The Murder of Colonel Ebey. Affairs went on more quietly until August II. 1837, when the whole country was shocked at the news of the murder of Colonel Ebey, then Collector of Customs for the District of Puget Sound. Ebey was visiting his farm, a donation claim he had taken on the end of Whidby's Island, and called to this day Ebey's Landing. It was night when the Indiana called at his house. He came to the door and spoke kindly, as was customary with him to the Indiana when he was gust II, 1837, when the whole country was killed, instead of a human being.

Northerners Threatened Venneance.
Again reverting to my story. I went down to the beach with a conveyance to await the arrival of the cance with the body of the Indian lad. Upon its arrival.

Used to Show His Presence on Naval Vessels and at Army Posts.

The flag outfit of a United States naval vessel is so elaborate that the bit of blue bunting bearing the arms of the United States, though seldom seen in its place at the main, would hardly attract passing attention, yet it would indicate the presence aboard of the President of the Na-tion, and the ceremony of hoisting it tion, and the ceremony of hoisting it would impress one, says the Boston Jour-nal. Amid a ruffle of drams, flourishes of sides, Mrs. Toimle was a daughter of Chief Factor Work, who for many years was in charge of Fort Simpson, and was much liked and respected by all the northern tribes that traded with white people. Mrs. Toimle lived for several quent while William C. Whitney was Secretary of the Navy, is of somewhat recent origin, dating from August 19, 1882, when William G. Chandler, Secretary of the Navy, issued the order adding the President's flag to the paraphernalia of the Navy. Still more recent is the ceremonial in

dication of the presence of the President at a military camp or Army post. At the outbreak of the war with Spain, Frederick D. Owen, while preparing some maps for the War Room in the White House, recalled a remark of his chief, Colonel Theodore A. Bingham, that the President had no Army flag. He sketched the de-sign for such a flag on a map of the Philippine group which he had just completed, and was requested to submit the designs in colors, it met the approval of General Miles, Secretary Alger and the, President, and an order was issued making it the official Army flag of the President, and the complement of his invaling. This was in March, 1898, and the first flag made from the design was first used upon the occasion of the visit of President McKinley to the Peace Jubilee in Chicago. pleted, and was requested to submit the

The number of the original states of the Union figures in the symbolism of the President's Army flag, Its field is 12 feet long, the hoist being eight feet, and 12 stars in constribution, grouped as though breaking through clouds, represent National emergence from war to peace. The eagle holds an olive branch of 13 -leaves in his benk, with 13 fruits in his left taion. and IS strows in the right. Beside this the National legend, "E Pluribus Unum, emblazoned on the fing, has is letters, and the general order of the Army that gave the standard its official status was No. 11, issued March 28, 1898,

Forty-five white stars, one for each state, surround and protect the large central star, which indicates the Executive, nine stars being placed in each of the five re-entering angles of the large star. There is also a white star in each corner of the field. The ground of the fing is scarlet and the center of the large star is blue and contains the official coat-of-arms of the United States, of Department

arms of the United States, of Department of State design.

The original Army flag of the President is a magnificent specimen of needlework, in silk and gold. It is preserved, incased in glass, in the Executive Mansion at Washington. The flags actually used in the Army when the President is present as Commander-in-Chief of the Nation's land forces are but one half, the size of the forces, are just one-half the size of the original flag and are made of bunting.

The Pay of Ministers. Harper's Weekly.

At a meeting of Universalist ministers in Boston last week one of the brethren opened his heart on the subject of min-isters' salaries. He felt deeply that they were too low, and thought ministers were paid only about half as much as were paid only about hair as much as lawyers and doctors of equal ability. He thought, for one thing, that a minister should be paid for officiating at funerals, where the family is in a position to give fees and are not attendants at his church. That point, at least, seems to be well taken. No reason suggests itself why, under such circumstances as stated, a funeral fee should not be willingly pald and accepted with resignation. The question of funeral fees often comes up, because cases in which they seem due are not uncommon, but they are rarely paid and are omitted in most instances because the beraved family does not feel partment April 8, 1800, and it was recomputed to the partment April 8, 1800, and it was recomputed to the partment April 8, 1800, and it was recomputed to the partment April 8, 1800, and it was recomputed to the partment April 8, 1800, and it was recomputed to the partment April 8, 1800, and the partment April 8, await the arrival of the cance with the have been the work of a party of Kake because the beraved fa body of the Indian lad. Upon its arrival. Indians, who fived in the far North, be-

on the Siletz reservation for a term of three years, the consideration ranging from 30 cents to \$150 per annum. On the Umntilla reservation 19 farming and grazing leases were made for two and three years, the consideration ranging fairs shall cause allotments to be made from \$1.25 to \$2.50 per annum; also two business leases for the term of five years. Where Indians prefer to remove within at a consideration of \$25 per annum for the limits of the reduced reservation, it

"At a majority of the agencies some of the leases provide for the erection of that been sasigned to the United States the leases provide for the crection of certain improvements on the premises leased, such as fonces, barns, etc., and for the breaking of new land. July 16 in making them in compliance with inlast the department suggested to this office that future leases of Indian allotments should provide for some specific improvements, such as clearing the land, the breaking of new land, the erection of the breaking of new land, the erection of the character and value of which who elect to remove to the diminished fences, the character and value of which should be specifically stated in the lease, with a provision for keeping the same in first-class condition and repair. The de-partment regarded these substantial benefits as much more essential to the in-terests of the allottee, and for the fu-ture good and value of his property, than the temporary or present good an all-money payment for rent would do him. ons to that effect have nt to all agencies where allotted lands to being leased.

Since the above mentioned date farming and grazing leases for three-year periods that have no provision therein for placing some substantial improve-ments on the lands or for breaking new lands, but are for a money consideration only, have been approved for the term of only two years. Grazing leases that are for a money consideration only have been approved for only one year, regard-less of the term for which they were

Yakima Boundary Claim.

"For some years the Yakima Indians in Washington have claimed that the southern and western boundary of their reserern and western boundary of their reservation as established by the Government survey was erroneous, and that they were deprived of lands which should properly be embraced within the reservation boundaries. Somewhat more than two years ago, after carefully looking into the matter, the office concluded, as indicated in a report to the Secretary of the Interior, dated April 12, 1898, that there were good grounds, at least, for the contention of the Indians that a portion of the tract intended to be reserved for them e tract intended to be reserved for them ad been excluded on the west by the

vernment survey.
'During the Fall of 1898, in accordance with departmental instructions. Mr. E. C. Barnard, of the geological survey, proceeded to the locality in question for the purpose of making an examination of the disputed west boundary. He was prevented, however, by heavy snows from completing the work at that time, and in accordance with instructions of the dopartment, dated August 23, 1839, the examination was renewed September 15 and concluded October 15, 1839. January 12, 1800, Mr. Harnard made his report to the geographer of the geological survey, accompanied by a map of the reservation and of the territory in dispute. He states ith departmental instructions, Mr. E. accompanied by a map of the reservation and of the territory in dispute. He states as a result of his investigation that the wording of the treaty of 1855 cannot be as a result of his investigation that the wording of the treaty of 1855 cannot be made to conform to the topography of the country; that the reservation as at present surveyed does not extend to the main ridge of the Cascade Mountains, as provided in the treaty, and that in his opinion the Indians have been deprived by the survey of the boundary as it row exists of a tract of territory em-bracing about 57.575 acres. The bound-ary of the tract claimed by the Indians does not extend as far west as Mr. Bar-nard thinks it should and embraces a tract of only 278.27 acres, or 64.04 acres less than he thinks they are entitled to.

Puyalinp Commission. "The Indian appropriation act approved May 31, 1900, provides for continuing the sales of the Puyallup lands for the present

ified by congress.

fiscal year. This work was continued dur-ing the last fiscal year under a similar provision in the indian appropriation act approved March 1, 1859. Clinton A. Snow-den was appointed commissioner June 22, 1887. He is still in charge of the work, and is making satisfactory progress. It should be remarked, however, that the work of ascertaining and determining the legal heirs of deceased allottees is slow, and sometimes difficult, because the heirs are scattered, some living in other parts of Weshington than the reservation, also in Oregon and elsewhere, even in Alaska. This makes it difficult to reach them and obtain proper evidence as to heirablp. There are, however, only a few cases delayed on this account.

Ratification of Fort Hall Agreement. "Junes, 1999, Congress ratified the agreenent entered into with the Indians on the Fort Hall Reservation, Idaho, by the Crow, Flathend, etc., Commission, on February 5, 1838. By the terms of that agreement about 46,000 acres of land are essled to the United States. In consideration for which the Indians are to receive \$600,000, of which \$75.990 is to be expended by the Secretary of the Interior in the erection of a modern school plant, and the balance is to be paid to them in 10 annual install ments—the first one to be \$100,000, the next eight \$50,000 each, and the last \$25,000. The first installment of \$100,000 is now being paid to the Indians, the agent being assisted in making the same by Special Agent Samuel L. Taggart.

"Article 3 of the agreement provided that the Indians who reside on the lands ceded might remain thereon and receive allotments of the lands occupied and im-proved by them, or remove to the diminished reservation, as they might elect. Section 4 of the act raifying the agree-ment provides that before any of the lands ceded shall be thrown open to settlement the Commissioner of Indian Afat a consideration of \$25 per annum for the acres.

At Yakima, Wash., 45 five-year leases were made at from 50 cents to \$5.50; at Puyallup all leases, for two years, at from 40 cents to \$10; at Colville, seven leases from one to three years, at from for eany entry shall be allowed of the grazing leases on the Nez Perces agency, Idaho, for terms from one to three years, The consideration ranges from 30 cents to \$1.12. and 1.22 farming and lands so scheduled, the Secretary of the Interior shall cause the improvements Idaho, for terms from one to three years, thereon to be appraised and sold to the The consideration ranges from 37 cents to highest bidder, no sale to be for less than \$1.44, but on seven bustness leases for the appraised value. The purchaser of five years each, the consideration ranges such improvements is to have a preference 142 to 1800 per annum. Improvements on Leased Lands. make an entry of the lands upon which

who elect to remove to the diminished reservation.

Permits for Railroads. March 31, 1900, the department granted permission for the Columbia & Klickitat Railway Company to file its maps of definite location, and to make a showing as to the purposes, intent and ability of th company in the matter of constructing its proposed line of railroad across certain Indian allotments between Lyle and Goldendale, in the State of Washington, and to submit proofs of service of copies of the maps of definite location upon the Individual Indians whose lands are crossed by the proposed line of road, without making a relocation or resurvey of said line. It appeared that the company had made a survey of its line across certain Indian allottents without the knowledge that it was necessary, under the rules of the department, first to secure specific authority therefor. On September 4, 1900, the department accepted the proofs of service, and approved the dendale, in the State of Washington, and tember 4, 1900, the department accounts the proofs of service, and approved the map of definite location over and across the lands of certain Indians in Klickitat County, Washington, said line of road as represented on the map commencing at the town of Lyle and extending in a general northeasterly direction a distunce of 20 miles. On the same date Frank M. Conser, Supervisor of Indians Schools, was designated to act with and for the Indians in negotiating amicable settle-ments with the company for right of way through their respective lands. Septem-ber 19, 1990, the office duly instructed Mr. Conser in the matter of conducting said

negotiations.
"November 8, 1899, the department granted authority for the Scattle-Tacoma Railway Company to locate and survey a line of railroad across the Puyallup dian reservation, in the State of Wash ington, along the line of route mentione reservation in section 3, township 30 porth range 3 east, Willamette meridian, May 2 1960, the department accepted the proofs of service of copies of the map of definite location upon the Indian allottees of the location upon the indian allottees of the Puyallup reservation whose lands are crossed by the line of the road and approved the company's map of definite location of the line of road through the Puyallup Indian reservation.

"The department on the same date designated Clinton A. Snowden, Puyallup Commissioner, to assess the tribal damages for right of way of the company through the unaliotted lands of the reser-

through the unallotted lands of the reservation, and also to act with and for the

camed by the Indians—20,837 acres—be approved, and that action be taken to secure reimbursement to the Indians for the lands of which they have thus been deprived. In a reply, dated April 7, the department approved of Mr. Barnard's findings to the extent indicated and directed the office to prepare a draft of an item for submission to Congress granting.

Company's line of coad through said res-ervation, commencing at the southerly end of Curiew Lake and extending in a general southerly direction to the Colum-hia River, near the mouth of Sans Poll River, November J. 1896, the Department approved two maps of definite location showing the remainder of the line of the road through the Colville Reservation. The line of road as shown upon said maps The line of road as shown upon said maps commences at the southerly end of Curlew Lake and extends in a general northerly and northwesterly direction to the international boundary line betwen the United States and British Columbia, a distance of 30.58 miles. No action has been taken in the matter of settlement of damages for right of way of the company through the reservation."

For Trimmings.

Harper's Bazar. Some beautiful fur trimmings are used on the gowns for the Winter. One, of a rich blue broadcloth, has the effect of an underskirt of broadtall Astrakhan shown through long, deep, V-shaped cuts at the | 1 bottom of the skirt. These points set in give a pretty fullness to the foot of the dress, and make it extremely rich. The edges of the cloth are finished with a band of jet, which is repeated on each ter, if possible, by inserting in any agree-ment negotiated a provision for the pay-ment to the Indians of such sum as they ould agree upon as compensation for the side of a girdle at the walst, tying lo excluded lands, the terms to be just both to the Indians and to the United States. ly in front, and falling low but he skirt.
This girdle is of the ubiquitous Russian
gold ribbon. A yoke which seems to be
all made of cloth of gold covered with It is to be hoped that if any agreement is concluded with the Yakima Indians, as in-dicated, an amicable adjustment of this claim may be arranged, and the same ratjet is on the bolero, which is a tiny mess jacket edged with the fur. Under this is a blouse of exquisite cream lace threaded with gold. The collar is of the gold and jet in combination, with a fold of the lace around the top. Sleeves cut somewhat on a flare come to a little below the elbow, where they are finished with a band of the gold and jet and a binding of fur, and from inside them appear full lace sleeves like the biouse. The toque to match is made largely of the fur, with the jet, gold ribbon and lace all appear-ing in its composition.

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