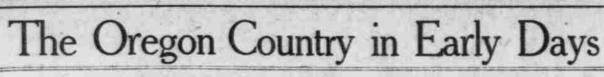
## THE SUNDAY OREGONIAN, PORTLAND, FEBRUARY 12, 1905.



HISTORICAL WORK IN WHICH HORACE S. LYMAN WAS ENGAGED AT THE TIME OF HIS DEATH

to Civoquot Sound, near Nootka, on the outer side of Vancouver Island, built a fort upon ground bought bere by Kendrick, from the Indiana, This st was called Fort Defiance. The name ows some determination to hold the poon, but was rather against European ders thus the natives. Purchase of und indicates an intention to treat se neonic fairly, and as a matter, of a Gray made himself friendly, often dting the Indians in their lodges and king modicines and such articles as iled rice, or bread and molasses, if any opened to be sick. By one of the young erks a young Indian woman was peraded to wath the paint from her face that he might see what was the colo her complexion; and he becomes quite busiantic over the result. He says had "a fair complexion of red and hite, and one of the most delightful intenances I ever beheld." But she was an induced by her people to decorate rself again, and the next time she ap ared it was in full color. But in spite this friendliness the savages were excherous and devised a plan to capture e Columbia, and thus possess for them lves a great sailing ship. They promed Attoo, the young Hawalian, that if would help they would make him chief. ie was to wet the powder of the Amerma. But this faithful Kamaka, after bloking it over, set aside what might ive been a considerable temptation, and old the whole plot to Captain Gray. The Ameridans were fully prepared when the Indians came, and the treacherous chief suddenly changed his mind and retired Much of the time at this fort was spen in making scrap-iron chisels for trade with the mative, and building a schooner, Adventure." But the Americana not too busy to keep the Sabbath, The Adventure." and regularly every Sunday religious were held by the Cantain

EXPLORING SOUTHWARD.-It was ow Spring of 1792, and the fair weathe came with the return of the northwest arecases. Having learned more of the coast to the north than to the south Gray decided to return along the Or gon side and make another effort to ener the river that had baffled him the ear before. On the way down a very interesting meeting took place off the oust of Washington. This was the British exploring expedition under Captain Vancouver. It was Sunday SOTER og at four o'clock, almost the last of April, that the sails were first sighted, and at six the vessels had approached se enough to speak. The Columbia was signaled to bring to and that the British commander would like to send his lieutenants on board. This was done. and Puget and Monules, the British officers, learned from Gray that he had sailed 50 miles through the Straits of Fuca, and that he had seen the mouth of the great river precisely where Vancou ver, who had just passed, felt sure that none existed. We shall learn more of Vancouver and his failure later.

DISCOVERY OF GRAY'S HARBOR. although he was informed by the British navigator that there was no river where he had seen the opening in the coast but only a shallow bay, and that the difleuity in making an entrance was not in the strong current, but on account of the breakers on the bar, the American was not persuaded that he was wrong. but sailed down with the wind. It is said by Vancouver that he turned and followed the British ships for some distance, an if wishing to see which way they were going. Concluding, apparently, that their course was towards the Straits

WINTER came on Gray relurned | tance from the outside this entrance has | trance is very short, but full of interest the appearance of being entirely closed by a continuous line of breakers. It looked thus to Vancouver, and to all oth-ers before Gray arrived. But he took a nearer and bolder view, and sagethat be-tween the two overlapping spits, cov-ered nearly always, with tremendous breakers there was a bread one contra breakers, there was a broad open course of clear, deep water. The channel was thus casliy seen, and "between the breakers," as Gray states, meaning between the foam-covered sands to the northwest and southeast, the Columbia was success-

northwest in the steady breeze from the northwest in the steering sails; and in no great length of time anchorage in calm water under the ice of Cape Disappoint-ment, as called by the English, was reached. GREAT RIVER OF FRESH WATER. we shall see soon, in a little review of the later English discoveries on the coast, this opening had already been no-ticed more than once, and by one, John Meares, it had been called "Deception Bay," as he thought he had been deceived in taking it for the mouth of a river; and he called the high bold cape selved in taking it on the north side Disappointment. Vancouver, passing just before, had noenough to make a thorough investigaconsidered it a mere shallow bay. and that the river-colored water that stained the sea was from some small streams falling into this. But Gray had no sooner entered than he saw it to be a large river of fresh water; and he gave it a name, thus claiming the right of discovery. He called it Columbia's River. He also named the capes that on the south side being called Point Adams, and that on the north Cape Hancock, for the American patriots. That this was a river, and not

by the English, was shown not only by Gray's calling it so in his logbook, but ais immediately pumping out the sait water from his casks-useful as ballast, and also to keep the casks from drying-and pumping in fresh water. This was taken just off shore from Chinook Point, but five miles inside the bar. From the Chinook village near by vast numbers of antives came alongside in their cances. There is noth-ing to indicate that they were not friendly or courteous. Next day came on rainy with a wind from the southeast, but two days after the yeasel was sailed ten miles or over up stream. finding the river widening, but keep-

ing on the north shore, and thus get-ting out of the channel, and grounding, the captain decided to return to the Indian village as soon as the tides would float him. This he did. trading also with the natives; and crossed out, beating against the wind, his usual sailing order in these inlets, on the Poth

The description given of making the en- Spaniard Heceta for not entering was Oregon a part of the Unio

southeast, distant six leagues; in steering sails, and hauled our wind inshore. At s A. M., being a little to windward of the entrance of the harbor, bore away, and ran in east-northeast between the breakers, having from five to seven fathor fully run, with a steady breeze from the When we were over the bar of water. we found this to be a large river of fresh water, up which we steered. Many ca-noes came slongside. At 1 P. M. came to with a small bower in ten fathoms, black and white sand. . . . Vast num-bers of natives came alongside; people employed in pumping the salt water out of our water-cask in order to fill with fresh, while the ship floated in. So ends. 'May 14th. . . Fresh gales and cloudy; many matives alongside; at noon

weighed and came to sail, standing up the river northeast by east; we found the channel very narrow. At 4 P. M. we had satied upwards of 12 or 15 miles when the salied upwards of 12 or 15 mices when the channel was so very narrow that it was almost impossible to keep in it, having from three to 18 fathoms water, sandy bottom. At half-past 4 the ship took ground, but she did not stay long before e came off without any assistance, "May 19th. Fresh wind and clear

weather. Early a number of canoes came alongside; scamen and tradesmen em oloyed in their various departments. Cap tain Gray gave this river the name of Columbia's River, and the north side of the entrance Cape Hancock; the south, Adams' Point. "'May 20. Gentle breezes and pleasant

weather. At 1 P. M. being full sea, took up the anchor and made sail, standing an ocean bay, as even after this called down river. At 2 the wind left us, w being on the bar with a very strong tide which set towards the breakers; it was now not possible to go out without a breeze to shoot her across the tide; so we were obliged to bring up in 31/2 fathoms. the tide running five knots. At three-quarters past 2 a fresh wind came in from the seaward: we immediately came to sail and beat over the bar, having from five to seven fathoms of water in the channel. At 5 P. M. we were out clear of all the bars, and in 20 fathoms of water." We may wish that Gray had spent more time in the Columbia, and had salled up as far as the Willamette, as he might have done. But he made a great discovery as was, and acquired for the United State a title that needed only to be made good by occupation and settlement. It is no-ticeable that he named the stream Columbia's River, and there is no particular authority, as it is unually stated by wri-ters, that this was for his ship. It is more likely that by "Columbia" he meant ath. EXTRACT FROM GRAY'S LOG BOOK. That, as the principal reason given by the

that If he let his anchor down he had not men enough to get it up, we find Gray on the contrary, well equipped for just such an emergency as he had to meet, having a "small bower" an anchor in front-sufficient to hold in good ground. even against a five-knot tide.

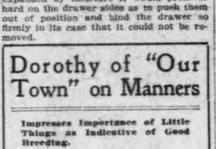
cut through the drawer from front to back, showing the relative positions of the drawer front, back and bottom, and at B-a section cut through the drawer AMERICAN TRADERS IN THE PAlengthwise from side to side, and showing CIFIC .- For more than 20 years the Americans held the trade on the Northwest Coast, but not until the very end of that time did they succeed in making a permanent settlement. An American histerian thus sums up their operations: "On the North Pacific Coast the direct trade between the American coasts and China remained from 1796 to 1814 almost

entirely, . . . in the hands of citizens of the United States; the British merchants were restrained from engaging in it from the opposition of the East India Company; the Russians were not admitted into the Chinese ports; and few ships of any other nation were seen in that part of the ocean."

VIEWS OF THE BRITISH .- At the end of the 18th century no very favorable opinion of Americans was held by the British, and some of them were very ealous of this commerce that was enriching the Yankees, Alexander MacKennie, who made a journey by land across the Boeky Mountains, and reached the Pacific in August of 1733, with the express object of establishing British trade on this coast, says of them: "These adven turers act without regularity or capital or the desire of conciliating future confidence, and look only to the interest of the moment." This was no doubt true, as people in new countries usually push their enterprises cagerly as long as they pay, and when these are "worked out" start something else. By Archibald Campbell, an Englishman, who made a voyage of observation around the world from 1866 to 1812, the following description of the Americans' course of trade is given:

These adventurers set out on the voyage with a few trinkets of very little value. In the Southern Pacific they pick up some scalakins, and perhaps a few butts of oil; at the Gallipagoes they lay in turtle, of which they preserve the shells; at Valparaiso they raise a few dollars in exchange for European articles; at Noot-

ka and other ports of the Northwest coast they traffic with the natives for furs, which, when the Winter commences, they carry to the Sandwich Islands, to dry and preserve from vermin. Here they leave their own people to take care of them, and embark, in lieu, the natives of the fslands to assist in navigating the Northwest coasts in search of more skins. The remainder of the cargo is then made up of sandal, which grows abundantly in the woods of Atooi and Oyyhee (Oahu and Hawaii); of tortoise shells, sharks' fine and pearls of an inferior kind, all of which are acceptable in the China market. And with these, and their dollars, they purchase cargoes of tea, silks and nankeens, and thus complete their voyages in the course of two or three years.' The Americans were thus looked upor as adventurers and almost as trespass and much spite was felt toward their trade and their dollars. But this was a commerce that helped the Americans to equire capital, and was a school for merican seamen, who speedly brought Great Britain to recognition of American rights in the second war of independence. However, much more than voyages of discovery and trade was required to make



grooves under the lower edge of the draw-

er back so that the back will in all cases be 1 inch narrower than the drawer front.

At A in Fig. 110 is shown a cross section

the two sides and the bottom. The grain of the wood in the drawer buttom must al-

ways run lengthwise (from side to side) of the drawer, without regard to its size

or shape, otherwise it would shrink out of the grooves in the drawer sides, or if

expanded by moisture it would press so

N EW YORK CITY, Feb. 11, 1965, 8 Fifth avenue: Sister Mine-Perhaps it is as well for the peace of mind of one Mr. John Douglas Cartwright-as wen as for the rest of un-that Lent looms up in the very near future, for I assure you if we had to keep up the pace we have been going since May Van Cott's engagement was announced, that young wom an's fiance might expect to travel through 間 life with a chronic invalid suffering from juncheon-pink-tea-dinneritis. Such a round of gaities there have been for her! And they all had to be crowded into the short space of time before Ash Wednesday. I won't tell you about any of the luncheons, dinners or theater parties, for you already have a letter on each of them, but I'm Sooth going to write one solid letter of "little things.

Now, don't turn up your already re -but adorable-nose at the sug-My dear sister, it is the little trousse gestion. My dear sister, it is the little things which stamp a girl as being well-bred. (I know you are laughing and mak-ing a pun-which is very bad form, by the way-at that sentence.) There is nothing more to be desired than good ta-ble manners, it is one of the most impor-tant branches of that arbitrary thing we gestion. call etiquette.

Of course, generally speaking, manners are only the promptings of com-mon sense, but, sense or no sense, a fork at your first dinner party in New .ork does look like a pitchfork, and you feel sure no sword was ever so big as your knife.

One thing I have noticed particularly it Marjorie's set is the faultless manner in which every girl manipulates her fork which every gill analyzes have overloads and knife and spoons. No one overloads her fors, as I have seen some of the girls in "Our Town" do, when they were eat-ing in a hurry, and it is quite unpardon-able to use your fork in your left hand to any the the set of the set of the set of the set of the Van members. carry it to your mouth. You remem that I used to be just the least bit lefthanded and wanted to do it occasionally No more for Dorothy, sister mine. notice, too, that cheese is frequently eaten with a fork, especially Brie, Limburger and the soft cheeses. Hard cheeses may be carried to the mouth with the thumb and forefinger, for 1 have seen Uncle Henry do it often.

You know we used to wonder about eating fish and lettuce and some of the other things which really do not require a knife? Well, fish-shad, for instance-is always eaten with a knife and fork, both, and so is lettuce, except when it is sepa-rated into bits. Don't forget this when we have our first dinner after I return We alwaps used to provide only a fork. We have had such a conglomeration of French dishes this week at all the lunchcons and dinners for May Van Cott that I feel as if I were clinging to a fork continually. Those indigestible dainties never require a knife. Elbows! Do you remember how poor

mother used to say that to us before we were out of our high chairs? Well, just the same, I notice a great many elbows on the tables, and the honorable elbows of very well-bred persons in Aunt Elea-nor's and Uncle Henry's particular set,

And gentle ap Ointment, the and purest and sv lients. For winter ras irritations, itchings, scaling rough, and oily complex sore, itching, burning hands an for cleansing the scalp of scales, and dandruff, and the ping of falling hair, for baby re itchings, and chafings. for aim ulcerations and inflammations, many sanative, antiseptic purwhich readily suggest themselv women, as well as for all purp of the toilet, bath, and nur, Cuticura Soap and Cuticura C ment are priceless.

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I left "Our Town;" you know we did hi some pretty gossipy afternooms at the Whist Club, last Winter, didn't we? Of course, you and I might say what we liked about people and things in our own boudoirs, but not at a social function of any sort.

Before I forget, do look out those odd ttile cut glass saltcellars Aunt Sara sent up. They now constitute a part of a cover, and I notice that Marlorie takes

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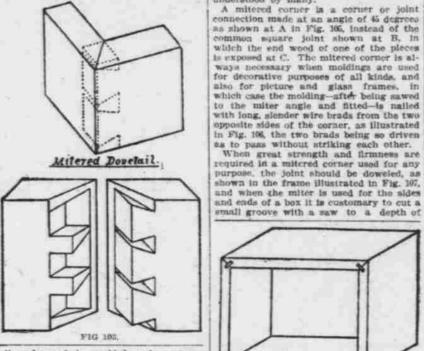
4:50 P. 3

dovetall tenons or mortises being visible on either of the sides or edges of the work,

ing and Pattern-Making, Armour Institute of Technology, Chicago, Copyright, 1905, by thes and tenons are cut out at right an-gles to the surface in the same way as Joseph B. Bowles.) described for the drawer front, or lap N Figure 166 the "miter dovetall" is II- dovetall, shown in Fig. 162. after

(By James Ritchey, Instructor in Woodwork- | of the usual right angle. All inside mor-

ready described in that the joint shows a mitered corner only in all positions, no



instrated, and differs from those al- the 5 by 5 inch projections must be earcfully cut with a sharp chisel to the same angle as the corner tenors and mortises, This is illustrated in Fig. 193.

The Fourteenth Lesson in Manual Training

The Miter Dovetail-Drawers as Made and Used by Cabinetmakers.

In the above description of the miter dovetail, the term "miter" may not be understood by many. A mitered corner is a corner or joint connection made at an angle of 45 degrees as shown at A in Fig. 105, instead of the common square joint shown at B, in which the end wood of one of the pieces is exposed at C. The mitered corner is al-

FIG 105.

to is of an inch into each piece, as shown in Fig. 108.

This groove, or saw kerf, must be at right angles to the face of the miter, as

shown in the enlarged view of A, and is never wider than the kerf made by the

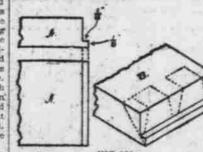
rather than towards Nootka, of Ciyo-quot, he luffed off, and continued his own course. He may have spent more time, however, than appears in learning the intention of the British, as it was not until a week later that he was seen on the southwest coast of Washington, not very much over one degree below where he met with Vancouver. This was off an entrance which seemed to him to offer prospect of a good harbor. This opening had also been noticed by Vancou-ver in the most brilliant and favorable of oring weather, but was thought by him o shallow to risk. The American's method of proving the question was this At a distance of six miles he brought the vessel to and stood back and forth while the jollyboat was sent ahead to take soundings. This showed that there was plenty of water directly to the enice. Then as Gray says in his logbook, we "made sail on the ship, and stood in shore. We saw, from the masthead, a passage between the sandhars. At half-past three we here in away, and ran in northeast by east, having four to eight fathoms, having a strong ebb to stem." No course could have been more amanilke, as by this he had the wind the beam, coming probably from the sthwest, while he sailed a little north east. It was also the best to sail

inst the tide, as this gave easy com-Going against the tide with a steady fully, the deam of the tide with a steady wind in the beam Gray was able to keep close isogout from the masthead and had plently of time to observe the sambars and breising, and see the clear blue water of the channel between the long lines of cirling white foam. Inside he found a commodious harbor and a spaci-our blue ensure of water. He named our blue engange of water. He numed it from his putron, Builfinch; but it has very properly been called Grays Harbor. He remained here in friendly traffic with e natives until the tenth, and then' impored at three in the afternoon and beat down the bay against a pleasant wind from the sea, and crossing out, was clear at seven. He used the same lling going out and com

## We Great Discovery of the Eighteenth Century

skipper, pow in command of a ship aring the name of Columbia, arising, it ras a just award of destiny that the as shown at B. The miter is also marked greatest discovery of the century should his. Leaving Gray's Harbor in the ning and passing the night under easy the American prepared for entering opening that he had seen, probably year before, in latitude 45:10. This only about 40 nautical miles distant, opening in the coast is called in logbook his "desired port." At 4 ck on the morning of the, 11th of 1792, this was seen east-southeast sagues distant. Sails were brought ing order and the wind was hauled The morning was fair. Use coast easily seen for 20 miles or more off. air light. It was not until 8 bat the opening was reached. The of the Columbia River, for this e air stream that Gray was approach-like that of all rivers carrying iment, obstructed and partly a bar, or a semicircle of bars that close each side. But betwo main spits there is a chan The spit on the south ewhat within-that on the north overlapped by It. At a dis-

all end wood is avoided and a strong dovetall connection secured with all the dovetail connection secured with all the advantages of a mitered joint. While it is complicated and requires too much time in its construction to be used in practice as a joint for general work, we illustrate it here to show another of the illustrate it here to show another of the many ways in which the dovetail may be



## FIG 164. made, and also for the help of anyone

saw used, varying from 1-16 to 3-32 of an inch, and in order to give the greatest strength it must be cut close to the inside who may wish to use it. To make this develail the pieces to joined are first carefully cut, as shown at corner or angle of the miter, as shown in TO A seaman like this Rhode Island A in Fig. 104, leaving a projection of % inch in length, and % inch in thickness on Fig. 108. Into this groove a thin sliver of wood the end of each piece, after which the tenors are marked out in the usual way.

called a tongue is inserted and glued when the joint is glued together. The grain of the wood in the tongue must always run crosswise, or at right angles to the miter. on the two outside tenons, and on the two otherwise it would split from end to end outside mortilses, which must be cut with and release the two connected surfaces of great care to this triangular line instead

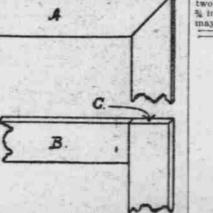


FIG 105.

ways necessary when moldings are used for decorative purposes of all kinds, and FIG 106

> may be composed of several distinct pieces

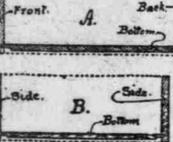
## Drawers.

Before leaving the dovetail we wish to describe and illustrate the drawers, as made and used by cabinet-makers, for tables and case work of all kinds. Such a drawer is shown in Fig. 100, and in this case the piece forming the front of the drawer is 16 inches long and 6 inches wide. The size of this drawer from front to

Dr side FIG 109

> which forms the drawer front is the length of the completed drawer, while the distance from front to back is called the distance from front to back is childed the width of the drawer, so that our drawer is 16 inches long, 18 inches wide drawer is 16 inches long, 18 inches wide ''My dear Dorothy,'' she said, ''a lady ''My dear Dorothy,'' she said, ''a lady to prevent confusion in our future work. The groove for the drawer bottom is althe sides and front, except in very small

back is 18 inches. The length of the piece



drawers, and in the sides it is % inch wide and % inch deep, while in the front

the miter. To illustrate this, the tongue, to fit in two grooves each % inch deep, would be % inch long (lengthwise of the grain), and may be the full width of the joint, or it

FIG 119.

COLUMN STATE Ж FIG 107

too. Of course, they can do many things that your sister Dorothy would not dare to do; their reputations are made, and every one knows they do not do those things through ignorance. I find that is very much the case in many things, and, well, doesn't it seem just the least bit

blessed season, for it is very bad form "Fold up your napkin if you want to to refuse anything your hostess hus procome again." we used to say when we were little-I whispered it in Dicky Ferwided. The next time Clara Marston comes to our house to dinner and says, "No, thank you. I do not like spinach." you and I will have our private opinions of her, won't we? rall's ear at your tenth birthday din-ner-but it is not in good form to fold up a napkin at a dinner party or even at a luncheon. Just lay it at the side of the plate. If two or three girls are asked An infallible proof of good breeding is good table manners, so you must not In informally to lunch with a friend, it think this letter is uninteresting because is customary to fold the napkin if the hostess does. If she lays her servicite down unfolded, unfolded yours must reit deals altogether with scemingly trivial points. Next week we go to Idlecrest for Lent.

down unfolded, unfolded yours must re-main, even unto the next wash day. You will realize the importance of freah, white linen when I tell you that Aunt Eleanor has just given her order for fifteen dozen drawn-thread napkins from Berlin with a big "G" in one corner, done in white. The Van Cotts, I ob-served at May's luncheon, had their crest on the napkins done in colors but crest on the napkins done in colors, but I thought that a little too conspicuous. You may warn Mary, in advance of my returning, that I am bringing home five dozen napkins with a "G" like Aunty's. Poor Mary! She will wish I had never

seen New York or Aunt Eleanor. Never, since I huve been at Aunt Eleanor's, have I heard her reprove a

servant. I suggested one morning when we were having one of our rare tete-atetes, that everything in her house ran

never reproves her servants in the preschildren. When I want to remind James or any of the servants of some little over-sight, I do it privately." So, after this, when Mary does not remove all of the crumbs from the table, or forgets to turn down Brother Bobbie's bed, we will not

remind her of it until afterwards, when there is no one about. And I observe, too, that no guest apologizee for an accident at table, such as overturning a glass of claret, dropping a spoon or breaking a glass. It seemed so queer to me at a dinner at Clarico Burdin's last week, when a Mr. Reginald

Osterman-an awfully clumsy English-man-upset a whole glass of claret and man-upset a word of apology. The serv-did not offer a word of apology. The serv-ant came quietly to his left side and spread a clean white napkin over the wet portion of the cloth. Mrs. Burdin seemed hardly to notice that anything had happened but kept up her usual tactful flow

LINE f conversation. And another thing I have learned, to my surprise, is that it is not the brillian conversationalist who is most in demand at smart dinners; it is the mun or woman whe can keep up a flow of agreeable small talk. This is a rare art and one much

to be desired in this social world. The ready smalltalker does not impress every one with the fact that he must listen, and that he, and no one else, may monopolize the conversation. The great thing to do at a dinner is to try to find out what will interest the person at your side. That is one of the good points-mind, only one That is alster-of Dicky Ferrall. He was always talking to some of the girls and seemed to be equally interested in them all. His gay, chatty, light-hearted conversation was just what made him so popular, whereas, hid be been a learned, wise, opinionated man like father's secretary, mr, Carian, he never would have been asked to come again. I'm glad, now, that I am a bit frivolous, for I find it easy to talk to all sorte of persons. Scandal and gonsip are not small talk, and no well-mannered person indulges in them. Why, I have hardly heard a word of gossip since

salt with her correct. And, sister! Do you remember how I

and-let me whisper this confidentially in your ear for fear the Rev. Thomas Dwight will hear-Aunt Eleanor has prom-

ised us that we may have some private

theatricals and one or two other cozy little entertainments, even if it is the

season of sackcloth and ashes. Really, Aunt Eleanor is very human, and-Dicky

Ferrall has accepted her invitation to

An Awful Theft.

Atlanta Journal.

Some time ago at Galnesville, City Sex-ton T. A. Loggins secured a number of left- hind feet of rabbits killed in the graveyard between 12 and 1 o'clock on the

dark of the moon and a cloudy night. He hid them. They are now missing. Some of the town boys are suspected. And the little negroes are in a state of apprehen-sion and consternation. No telling when

dark with one of the hoodcoed rabbit

TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

Steamer

somebody may cross their breasts in

foots.

REGULATOR

DOROTHY.

Until you hear from Idlecrest, then.

nd a week with not

Leave Portland daily for Own M., 12:50, 2:05, 3:55, 5:50, 6:25, 7:4 M. Daily, except Sunday, 3:30, 10:25 A. M., 4:10, 11:30 P. M. Su hate the very sight of lobster? Well. imagine your Dorothy toying with it and looking at it as if it were the one thing ¥ A. M. in the world for which she was hungry. That is what I have had to do all this

Heturning from Oswego arrive Portland d Returning from Oswegs arrive Portland data 8:30 A. M., 1:55, 3:05, 4:55, 6:15, 7:35, 9:26, 11:10 P. M. Daily except Sundar, 6:25, 7:28, 9:26, 10:20, 11:45 A. M. Except Monday, 11:10 A. M. Sundary only, 10:300 A. M. Leave from same depot for Dailas and inter-

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