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# LINCOLN COUNTY, OREGON.

## THE YOUNGEST COUNTY IN THE STATE.

### A Brief Description of Lincoln County, Oregon. And its Rich, Undeveloped Resources.

LINCOLN COUNTY was created by an act of the Legislature on February 25, 1892, and was formed from territory detached from Benton and Tillamook counties. It is bounded on the east by Benton and Polk, on the south by Lane, on the west by the Pacific ocean, and on the north by Tillamook and Polk. The county has a coast line of fifty miles and an area of 1,400 square miles, and a population of about 5,000 inhabitants. The temporary county seat is Toledo. The permanent county seat location will be finally determined at the regular June election in 1896. The act creating the County provides that the candidate for the county receiving a majority of all the votes cast shall be the permanent county seat. At the regular election in June, 1894, there were four candidates in the field for permanent county seat, and no place received a majority vote, hence there was no election. At the next election the two points receiving the highest vote at last election will be the only candidates, and therefore a decision will be assured. The two contesting points will be Toledo and West Yaquina.

There are four bays within the limits of Lincoln County, all abounding in fish of all kinds. Salmon river, or bay enters the ocean near the northern boundary of the county. Along this stream are fine tide lands and rich bottom lands, soon to be opened to settlement. Seven miles south of the Salmon river the Siletz river, or bay empties its sparkling waters into the old Pacific Ocean. This stream drains a large scope of country and affords the largest volume of fresh water of any river in the county, having many feeders. For this reason it is said that more salmon enter it than both the Alsea and the Yaquina combined. The Siletz river heads in and near the summit of the Coast range of mountains in Polk county and runs nearly all the way through the rich valley of the Siletz, now an Indian reservation, soon to be thrown open to settlement.

Twenty miles south of the Siletz Bay the now famous Yaquina Bay mingles her esumere-laden waters with the old Pacific. Yaquina Bay proper is about 14 miles long, but is navigable for small craft for thirty miles from the mouth. There are many tributaries emptying into the Yaquina, and many fine farms dot the valleys and hill sides. Eight miles above Newport are large bodies of rich tide lands extending on up the Bay for six or seven miles, many acres of which are being dyked, reclaimed and cultivated, and when once cultivated are said to be the richest lands in the world, the soil in many places being sixty feet deep. The lands are admirably adapted to raising all kinds of beets, roots, mangel wurzels, etc., and particularly to the culture of sugar beets. The analysis of beets raised on the tide-land near Toledo showed 16 per cent of saccharine matter, being the highest percentage obtained in the state.

Leaving the tide-lands and for ten miles up the Bay, or now the Yaquina river, are large sandy bottoms in and around Elk City, the garden spot of the county. Above Elk City and on up the Yaquina river and along a cline of the O. P. R. railroad are fine bottom lands, on these bottom lands fruit of all kinds do remarkably well. Several hop yards have been planted on these bottom lands and the result has been very satisfactory. Hop culture promises to be one of the prosperous and profitable industries of the county at an early date. At Nashville, near the east line of the county, are large orchards of prunes, apples and pears, showing that fruit will do well even so near the summit of the Coast range.

Eighteen miles below Yaquina Bay the Alsea river and bay empties into the Pacific ocean. The Bay is of a considerable size, and the entrance is deep enough to permit coasting vessels to enter and carry away the products of the fertile valley of the Alsea river. The country contiguous to the Alsea river resembles that of the Yaquina very much. It is settled with industrious and thrifty people, and promises to develop rapidly its latent resources.

Lincoln county is admirably adapted for dairying. With our mild climate, where snow never lies on the ground to exceed one day; cool nights and abundance of pure spring water, it is an ideal dairying country. The climate is such that good pasture fields can be had for a few dollars an acre, and the feeding of stock is a minimum. Clover is naturally adapted to this country, growing on the highest hills or the lowest bottoms, wherever the soil is scattered. Presently our farmers cut two crops of clover from their meadows in one year, and have been known to cut three. Silos can be built and three crops can be obtained annually for ensilage. Steps have been taken to establish a creamery plant at Toledo, and there is but little doubt but that a creamery will be in successful operation here at an early date. With the creamery business once established at some place within the county, the industry will rapidly develop. It is admitted in all markets that butter and cheese produced from the milk of cows that graze upon the sweet clover of our country excels that of any other region. The day is not far distant when the dairying resources of our surrounding country will be a source of large annual income to our people.

Commencing three miles north of Toledo and extending on through Lincoln county is the famous green belt of fir, spruce, hemlock, larch and cedar timber, only awaiting capital and enterprise to manufacture it into lumber and place it on the markets of the world. Two and one-half miles from Toledo, on the headwaters of Depot Slough are the richest undeveloped coal mine in the state of Oregon. A local company have thoroughly prospected this coal belt, and numerous assays have been made, the last by California experts, who pronounced it as being the only coal on the coast suitable for steel works. North and east of Toledo are located granite mines in unlimited quantities equal in quality to the Maine and Vermont granite, with water power on the premises sufficient to run all machinery necessary to furnish rock for building and monuments.

YAQUINA CITY is the terminus of the Oregon Pacific railroad. It has two hotels, three stores, a church and a school house. An academy has recently been instituted there, and promises to be a successful institution of learning. A considerable volume of business is transacted at Yaquina City. At this place are the wharves and warehouses which are used by the ocean steamers, two of which ply regularly between that port and San Francisco. The town-site is owned by the railroad company and has never been placed on the market.

WEST YAQUINA is across the Bay from Yaquina City and is well located on deep water. It will make a good town as it will enjoy a part of the trade from the south end of the county in the near future. NEWPORT, "Down by the Sea," is the largest town on the Bay. It has a population of 100 inhabitants. It has three fine hotels, numerous stores, a fine public school, one weekly newspaper, one sawmill, and many other lines of business. The government works are located here and the town enjoys a good trade. Newport enjoys the reputation of being the finest summer resort on the Pacific coast, and during the summer months thousands of people visit Newport.

South of Newport ten miles is the Seal Rocks Summer Resort, owned by James Brasfield. Here are located good hotels, fine grounds and many neat summer cottages. On Alsea Bay are located two fine little villages, one on the north side and one on the south. Good hotels and stores are found in either town. At Waldport on the south side is a good saw mill, now engaged in sawing lumber for the San Francisco market. On the north side are located the salmon canneries where annually are canned and shipped from five to ten thousand cases of salmon of fine grade. The Alsea Bay is navigable for steam craft for twelve miles. This part of the County is rich in lumber, both fir and cedar, and is the ideal dairying country. The Alsea harbor although it remains today without ever having had a dollar of money spent on it, is a better harbor than many other harbors on the coast. Coasting steamers enter and depart regularly without a tug or pilot. Cranberries raised on the Alsea marshes by Mr. J. O. Stearns, are pronounced by experts to be of the finest flavor of any raised from Oregon to Maine.

ELK CITY is the oldest town in the county, and is nicely located at the junction of the big Elk and Yaquina rivers. It has a good hotel, two stores, a blacksmith shop and postoffice, and being the center of a large farming district enjoys a good trade. Thousands of bushels of potatoes and many barrels of fine apples are shipped annually to San Francisco. TOLEDO, the temporary County seat, is well located 12 miles above the mouth of the Bay, on the line of the O. P. R., and nearly in the center of the County, drawing the lines to the compass. Toledo enjoys the undivided trade of the Siletz Indian Reservation. It is the center of the famous tide-land belt, and will hold her own by reason of her splendid location. Toledo has one first-class hotel, four good general merchandise stores, one drug store, two weekly newspapers, one steam saw-mill, blacksmith shop, a fine large public school building, two churches, and other minor businesses. PIONEER, or MORRISON, is a station on the O. P. R., about three miles from Elk City. At this place is located the famous Pioneer Sandstone quarry. The products of this quarry to be becoming justly celebrated all over the coast. As a building stone it is unexcelled. Large quantities of it are being shipped to San Francisco where it is used in the construction of some of the mammoth buildings of that city. The quarry employs a large number of men and is building up a large industry. On up the railroad are the stations of Chitwood, Eddyville and Little Elk, all of them trading points of some importance.

### CROMWELL AND HIS HORSES.

#### An Accident That Befell the Protector While Driving in Hyde Park.

C. H. Firth, in an article on Oliver Cromwell's association with horses, says in Macmillan's Magazine: "As Cromwell rose in power and rank his love of horses began to be more conspicuous. When he started from London in 1649 to reconquer Ireland, he went forth in that state and equipped as the like hath hardly been seen himself in a coach with six gallant Flanders mares, reddish gray." In 1655, when the Spanish ambassador took his leave of the lord protector, Cromwell sent him "his own coach of six white horses" to convey him to and from Whitehall. "Certain it is," adds the narrator, "that none of the English kings had ever any such."

The protector was not much of a whip, however. In 1654 the Count of Oldenburg sent Cromwell a present of six horses, and the protector's anxiety to make trial of their quality led to his well known adventure in Hyde park. On Friday, Sept. 29, he went with Secretary Thurloe and some of his gentlemen to take air in the park, ordered the six horses to be harnessed to his coach, put Thurloe inside of it and undertook to drive himself. "His highness," said a letter from the Dutch ambassador, "drove pretty handsomely for some time, but at last, provoking those horses too much with the whip, they grew unruly, whereby his highness was flung out of the coach box upon the ground. His foot getting hold in the tackling, he was carried away a good while in that posture, but at last he got his foot clear, and so came to escape. He was promptly brought home, and let blood, and after some rest taken is now well again. The secretary, being hurt on his ankle with leaping out of the coach, had been forced to keep his chamber hitherto and been unfit for any business."

The royalist Scroggs, afterward chief Justice, writing of this incident, hoped that the next fall would be from a cart—hinting at the gallows. As to Cromwell's views on the burning question of horse racing, it is difficult to arrive at a positive conclusion. His constant aim was to possess as many good horses as he could afford. Whether he entered his horses for races or had the satisfaction of owning a winner history does not say.

### HIS COLLATERAL GOOD.

#### How Tom Fitch of Nevada Used to "Raise the Wind."

Tom Fitch of Nevada was a bright fellow and one of the best writers and stump speakers of the west, but he was thriftless, and when he got hard up would resort to almost any means to get a stake. One day he wrote a scathing speech denouncing Sharon, then president of the Bank of California and afterward United States senator from Nevada. In it he charged Sharon with almost every crime known to the decalogue and the statutes. He put the manuscript in a large envelope and walked into the Bank of California.

"Here," he said to the cashier, handing the package through the window, "here are some securities which I offer as collateral on a loan. Please hand them to Mr. Sharon in person, and I will wait for his answer." Mr. Sharon was in his private office. Breaking the seal of the envelope, he found the speech and read it through, together with a note from Fitch, informing him that unless he was paid \$5,000 he would deliver that speech in every town in the state. In a few minutes the cashier, on Mr. Sharon's order, reported that the collateral was all right and paid the happy Fitch the desired amount.

Three months afterward, having gone through the money in speculation and dissipation, Mr. Fitch made his appearance at a very complimentary character, which he promised to deliver at ever convenient opportunity, for the same amount. That, too, proved good collateral, and the story would have never come to light if Fitch had not, in a moment of drunken frankness, told it himself.—Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

### It Comes High to Be Rich.

Any one acquainted with the living expenses of persons who esteem themselves fairly comfortable finds a significant moral in the commands laid upon the rich by their physicians. Not only is the wealthy patient bidden to substitute costly table waters and even imported champagne for ordinary drinks, but every detail of his life seems regulated with a view to spending the most money for his needs. The whole world is ransacked for food that his weak stomach can digest, for clothing sanitariously suitable for his body. The infants of the rich are required to drink milk at 60 cents a quart and to wear tiny garments that exceed the cost of plain adult clothing. It may very well be that a child under 2 years old, fed and clothed according to a doctor's prescriptions, may cost more per annum than the living expense of a wholesomely clothed, fed and housed adult.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

### Holmes on Domestic Economy.

The laughable and the pathetic are sometimes strangely mingled in little exhibitions of domestic economy—a plate of apples, for instance, with the defective parts cut out for the children; a small basket of homemade gingerbread, with one or two pieces of pound cake carefully disposed on the surface so as to appear to the best advantage.—"Autocrat of the Breakfast Table."

### Happened in Hades.

The grinning imps were packing sinners into the oven with a thing like a hay press. And the sinners groaned, all but one good natured looking man. "Do you know," said the good natured man at last, "this is rather nice. Reminds me of when I lived in dear old Brooklyn and crossed the bridge at rush hours."—New York Recorder.

### THE SASSIETY TOUT.

#### His Latest Budget of Tips Contains Some That Are Very Interesting.

Both Belgravia and Bohemia, not to say the church and stage, will be greatly interested in the news of two engagements about to be announced. Now, I want to preface my voicing of the rumor by declaring that I know both engagements will be emphatically, even violently, denied, but that it is only the proper caper now.

I hear that Mrs. Paron Stevens is to marry Mr. Albert Morris Bagby.

Now, nobody needs enlightenment as to Mrs. Paron Stevens, but there may be a few forlorn folks whose social encyclopaedia contains no reference to Albert Morris Bagby.

Nevertheless he is a charming chap, of whom the women always speak as "that dear little Bagby."

He is a western born man of really oriental tact and finesse.

He gives music lessons, having been the favorite pupil par excellence of Liszt, and incidentally he gives the sweetest musicals of the season at the Waldorf—at \$5 a ticket.

He has charming manners and has just completed a novel on the romantic life at Weimar of his great teacher, the Abbe Liszt.

He has attained a really enviable position in the genuine haut monde solely by his gentle breeding and his immense diplomacy, and nobody but his rivals will wish him aught but lots of plums in his wedding cake.

The other engagement that will soon be announced is that of Miss Olive Chamberlin and young Harper, son of a member of the great publishing house.

The very name of Harper is synonymous with Methodism and millions, and Miss Chamberlin is the daughter of that popular all round sport and "nature's nobleman," John Chamberlin.

She is a superb young woman still in her teens, of the Juvenescence type of beauty and inheriting the magnetic charm of her mother, who was the brilliant, beautiful Emily Thorne, sister of the late Charles R. Thorne, Jr.

The stamp of approval of Miss Chamberlin's beauty and chic bears the Hall mark of such connoisseurs as George Work, George de Forest Grant and Francis Sykes, and she is as brilliant as she is beautiful.

I am requested to deny authoritatively that Mrs. E. Berry Wall contemplates going on the comic opera stage, or that she is even considering the offer made her by a well known impresario. To be sure, she is taking singing lessons and is cultivating her voice with really fervid devotion; but, bless you, so is E. Berry himself.

No, Mrs. Wall will not appear on any stage, not even the amateur, this year.—Cholly Knickerbocker in New York Recorder.

### THE MATCHMAKING QUEEN.

#### She May Not Be Physically Strong, but Is Able to Arrange Convenient Marriages.

Queen Victoria is said to be getting increasingly feeble in her powers of locomotion and has to be carried up stairs or the smallest rise of ground. But whatever may be her physical condition her mental powers are absolutely unimpaired, and her capacity for work is undiminished. She takes increased interest, too, in matchmaking and has of late repeatedly expressed her opinion that the poorer princes of the younger branches of the royal house of England ought to marry into the wealthy aristocracy of Great Britain as Prince Adolphus of Teck has just done.

This young man has certainly done a wise thing by choosing as his wife the daughter of the Duke of Westminster, the richest peer in England. Few people outside the two families and the lawyers are likely to possess trustworthy information respecting the settlements in this match, but rumor has it that the bride has received a dowry of \$500,000 besides setting \$25,000 a year upon the young couple. It may be said with absolute certainty that the prince has brought nothing into the settlement beyond life insurance policies and possibly a few thousands provided by the queen, with whom he is deservedly a great favorite.

It is no disgrace to the Duke of Teck to say that he lives well up to and probably considerably beyond his income, especially since the future king of England became his son-in-law.—London Cable.

### Florence Blythe's Millions.

Florence Blythe-Hinckley has virtually come into possession of the large estate which contestants in the California courts so resolutely tried to wrest from her. Generally speaking, it is worth from \$4,000,000 to \$5,000,000. It consists of a San Francisco block, 80,000 acres of land in San Diego county, 44,000 acres of land in Mexico, adjoining California, and an interest in 1,800,000 acres of land in Mexico. Just what the Blythe estate interest in these 1,800,000 acres is will have to be decided by the Mexican courts. A suit has been brought to determine the size of the Blythe interest in the large tract of land. There is also \$125,000 in cash on hand belonging to the estate. This will go principally to pay the expenses of administration of the estate.—San Francisco Letter.

### How Sherman Got Into Congress.

"These are days of tidal waves," said Senator Sherman. "We had a marked change in 1892 and have just witnessed another. Do I recollect anything to equal the last one? Oh, yes. We had the same thing happen in 1854. Ohio elected a solid Republican delegation to congress. The election then turned on the slavery question. The tidal wave carried me into congress. I was a young lawyer and was nominated in a district with 3,000 Democratic majority. I hoped, of course, to be elected, but I had no reason to feel confident. Few expected it. Yet I went in with 8,000 more than enough to elect me."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

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