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TOLEDO,

OREGON.

LINCOLN COUNTY, OREGON.

THE YOUNGEST COUNTY IN THE STATE.

A Brief Description of Lincoln County, Oregon.
And its Rich, 1 Undeveloped Resources.

LINCOLN COUNTY was created by a act of the Legislature on February 13, 1888, and was formed from territory detached from Wasco and Tillamook counties. It is bounded on the east by Benton and Polk, on the south by the Pacific Ocean, on the north by Tillamook and Polk. The county has a coast line of fifty miles and an area of 1,440 square miles, and a population of 3,000 inhabitants. The temporary county seat is Toledo. The permanent county seat location will be finally determined at the regular election in 1894. 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 Yacquina.

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 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 commerce-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 wuzzels, 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 on 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 the line of the O. P. R. R. 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 pines, 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.

The Dairying Industry.
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 grass never dries up but remains green during the entire year, thus affording annual grazing and reducing the cost of feeding to a minimum. Clover is naturally adapted to this country, growing on the highest hills or the lowest bottoms, wherever the seed is scattered. Frequently our farmers cut two crops of clover from their meadows in one year, and have been known to cut three. It 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 succulent grasses 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.

Timber, Coal and Granite.
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.

Towns and Villages.
YACQUINA 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 YACQUINA 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 400 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 Bradford. Here are located good hotels, fine grounds and many neat summer cottages.

On Alsea Bay are located two nice 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 bushels of fine apples are shipped annually to San Francisco.

TOLEDO, the temporary County seat, is well located 14 miles above the mouth of the Bay on the line of the O. P. R. R., and nearly in the center of the County, drawing the lines to the compass. Toledo enjoys the upland 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 major businesses.

PIONEER, or MORRISON, is a station on the O. P. R. R., about three miles from Elk City. At this place is located the famous Pioneer Sandstone quarry. The products of this quarry is becoming justly celebrated all over the coast. As a building stone it is unequalled. 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 Chilo, Eddyville and Little Elk, all of them trading points of some importance.

The Siletz Reservation.
In the north part of the county lies the famous Siletz Indian reservation, now soon to be thrown open for settlement. This reservation is among the last of the Indian lands to be opened to the whites, and offers about the last opportunity the prospective settler will have in securing a home from Uncle Sam. The Indians having been allotted their lands and one hundred and eighty thousand acres remaining which will be turned back to the general government and be homesteaded and taken under the timber act. The Siletz river is navigable for twenty-five miles up from its mouth for all classes of river boats. Along the river on either side for three miles inland are large bodies of rich tide land, and for the next twenty miles large sandy bottoms extend from the river's edge, varying in width from two hundred yards to a quarter of a mile. This territory has never been visited by a fire and there are millions of feet of fine fir, larch and cedar timber. Large deposits of coal are known to exist, the quality of which is the same as that of the magnificent Depot Slough coal. On this reservation can be found some of the best agricultural and grazing land on the coast. All the preliminary work looking to the opening of the reservation has been done, and it is only awaiting the President's proclamation announcing it open for settlement, when the pioneer's ax will startle the wild elk and deer from their natural haunts; when capital will take up the echo and soon, where but a few months before nothing but the wild animals' harsh notes and wailed cries of a few old Indians, the remnants of a once powerful tribe, were heard, the music of the saw and hammer. Civilization shall conquer the earth.

Miscellaneous.
Owing to the mild climate and absence of frost, fruit of all kinds that can be raised in Oregon do exceedingly well here. Large orchards of pines, apples and pears are being set out and so far have proved to be perfectly free from all fruit pests, common in the Willamette Valley and California. Lincoln County will be the banner fruit county in Oregon.

The Oregon Pacific Railroad which has its terminus at Yaquina City, has reached the Cascade mountains and is operating one hundred and forty miles of road. And as soon as this road makes connection with an eastern road and becomes a trans-continental line opening up the great wool and wheat belts of eastern Oregon, Yaquina Bay will then become a formidable rival of other ports on the Pacific coast of known fame.

Lincoln County offers better inducements than any other county in Oregon for capital.

Lincoln County offers good inducements for homeseekers.

Lincoln County has many undeveloped resources only sleeping for the want of capital.

Lincoln County wants business men, working men, farmers and capitalists. It takes all kinds of people to make and develop a country. Take Horace Greeley's advice and come west, where blizzards and cyclones are unknown; where every man's latch string hangs on the outside; where the warm breath of the grand old Pacific paints brilliant colors on mid-winter flowers; where Ayers' Cure is of no more value than a bushel of sand; where fever and malaria are strangers and outcasts; where an honest, industrious man can make him a home and be as free and independent as Governor Penneyer.

MATURE LOVE'S DISAPPOINTMENT.

Wedded on Thanksgiving Eve at the Age of Twenty-eight, He Now Seeks Divorce.

A consummate marriage that took place here Thanksgiving eve bids fair to culminate in the wreck of the matrimonial bark. The principals to the wedding were Charles Moore, a wealthy Monroe county farmer, aged 80 years, and Mrs. Amanda Pierce of this place, aged 64. They have not lived together since the ceremony, and the groom has applied for a divorce.

The couple in early childhood were lovers, high spirited, strong willed and stubborn, a characteristic that remains with them yet to a remarkable degree. A lovers' quarrel and separation by removal threw their lives into different paths. Both married other companions, reared large families and accumulated a goodly share of this world's goods in the half century that has since passed. A few years ago their consorts were removed by death. Later the lovers of 50 years ago met again. The old flame was rekindled, and it culminated in a wedding, the ceremony being at the home of the bride in this city Thanksgiving eve.

The nuptials over, the venerable groom returned to his 1,200 acre farm, near Bloomington, and the bride began packing her goods to follow. Then she changed her mind. She concluded that it was not the proper thing for her to leave her children and grandchildren so far away and informed the groom that he must come to Kokomo and live with her. This turn of affairs did not suit Mr. Moore. He had the household all prepared for its new mistress and contented that he could not afford to comply with her request; that his business interests would suffer thereby and finally informed her that if she wanted to live with him she must come to his home. The bride refused to comply, and the piqued groom brought matters to a focus yesterday by filing an application for divorce in the Monroe county courts.

—Kokomo (Ind.) Cor. Indianapolis Sentinel.

MOCKERIES OF JUSTICE.

Gross Inequalities and Severe Punishments In the Courts of London.

For years Mr. Labouchere has been denouncing in his paper the gross inequalities in the punishments meted out by different judges and magistrates for practically identical offenses, and the daily press constantly emphasizes his denunciations by their reports of cases. Two monstrous mockeries of justice which have occurred within the last week or two appear to have at length moved the lord chancellor to some sort of action. A leading criminal judge sentenced a man to 14 years' penal servitude, while in an adjoining court another man got only three years for crimes that are practically identical.

At Bristol a workless laborer with a starving wife and children altered a parochial relief ticket so that instead of a half day's allowance, which gave a morsel of food to each member of his family. For this terrible crime the poor wretch was sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment at hard labor. These particular cases quickened the lord chancellor's interest in the general subject, and now it is announced that he is about to appoint a commission of judges, leading solicitors and barristers engaged in criminal law to investigate and report what alteration in the laws or procedure is desirable. —London Letter.

The Snow Blanket.

The value of a mantle of snow in protecting vegetation in the fields in winter is fully understood in farming districts, and the cause of the protective effect of the snow is an interesting subject of scientific inquiry.

In Germany, where no such subject is ever allowed to escape investigation, Dr. Abels has recently made some important observations on the thermal properties of snow. He has found that the looser the snow the greater its power to protect the ground beneath from the effects of external changes of temperature.

Snow generally offers about four times as much resistance to such changes as a sheet of ice of the same thickness offers. When snow becomes closely packed, therefore, it is less effective as a protection to plant life than when it lies loosely upon the surface.

Other experiments show that, while a blanket of snow protects the ground beneath from the chilling effects of the winter atmosphere, yet the surface of the snow itself, especially in clear weather, is colder than the air, so that snow tends to lower the temperature of the atmosphere, and where broad areas of country or extensive mountain slopes are covered by it important climatic conditions may be produced by the influence of the snow. —Youth's Companion.

January Storms.

Meteorologist A. J. de Voe of New Jersey predicts three destructive storms for January.

The first will arise in the Pacific and will play havoc along the California coast on the 8th, 9th and 10th.

The second will start in the Mississippi valley on the 15th, causing a snow blockade on all the western railroads and gales along the Atlantic coast.

The third storm will strike the east gulf states on the 25th and will be accompanied on the 26th by a blizzard along the Atlantic coast, the mercury dropping below zero as far south as Virginia.

Pedely's Recommendation.

A church at Blackburn, England, which recently parted with its assistant pastor, whose name was Pedely, passed a unanimous vote of confidence in "Mr. Pedely and Mr. Pedely's God."

Cupid's Hoop in Paris.

Cynics and optimists alike whose imagination is not dead might give a few minutes' profitable reflection to the fact that 63,409 wedding rings were pawned in Paris during the past year.

REED AS A CANDIDATE.

His Platform In 1888, When He Considered His Candidacy as a Joke.

Ex-Speaker Reed seems to be more seriously a candidate for the presidency than ever before. In 1888 he regarded such a possibility as a joke. That year a New England paper declared that the most available men for the Republican nomination were Congressman Reed of Maine, Hiseock of New York and Long of Massachusetts.

"As soon as we saw this," said Mr. Reed at that time, "Long and I assembled ourselves together, held a caucus and agreed that the announcement, so far as we were concerned, was both timely and judicious, but we decided by a unanimous vote that Hiseock was not available for reasons that must suggest themselves to every thoughtful and patriotic man. This action having narrowed the contest down to Long and myself, I suggested, with the kindest and most disinterested motives, that for the sake of harmony he ought to withdraw. He demurred to the proposition and did not appear to take much interest in it until I offered to make it an object to him. I volunteered to pay him \$5 in lawful money if he would agree to retire and make a speech nominating me in the presidential convention. He replied that he was not a \$5 man, whereupon I raised him to \$8. If there is any thing I despise, it is avarice. He replied that he would not withdraw from the canvass and make the speech for less than \$15 and was willing to let me write it or would submit it for my approval. This was pretty steep, as Long hadn't the slightest chance of getting the nomination and isn't much of a speaker. But I agreed to pay him \$5 down and the balance if I got the nomination. But Long said he never did take a contingent fee and never would. So there the matter hangs. If he won't agree to share the risk, he shan't have any of the pence."

"I'm running for the presidency," continued Mr. Reed at that time (this was in the winter of 1887-8), "upon a broad and comprehensive platform, and if I don't get the nomination it won't be because I'm not willing to give satisfaction to people of all colors, races, religions and political views. I believe in giving every man equal rights and a fair show. I believe that it is the duty of congress to pass a judicious silver bill and am in favor of such a revision of the tariff as shall give the capital and labor employed in the manufacturing industries of the country every protection they ask, and at the same time place the luxuries as well as the necessities of life within the reach of all. I believe that every man, woman and child should receive a pension who is entitled to it; that every just claim upon the government should be promptly and duly paid, with interest to date; that sectional strife should be smothered in fraternal love, and that the dead issues of the war should be decently buried at government expense. I am in favor of applying the principles of civil service reform to all the offices of the government, so as to give entire satisfaction to those who are in as well as those who are out, and that all legislation intended to promote the prosperity of the country should be promptly enacted by congress. On the labor question I am as sound as an oak saw log, and urge upon congress the passage of a bill that will settle forever and set at rest all controversies between the employer and the employed. I believe that the surplus in the treasury should remain unimpaired so far as is consistent with the financial welfare of the country, and that congress should take such action in reference to the finances as will bring the greatest good to the greatest number. I hold it to be the duty of the president to protect the prerogatives of his office, and to hand them down unstained to his successor done up in tissue paper or in a silk handkerchief, and I will further say that, if I have omitted to declare my position regarding any interest representing a considerable number of votes, it shall be my earnest endeavor to amend and enlarge my platform accordingly. The motto on my escutcheon is, 'I strive to please,' and my aim is to merit the approbation and secure the support of all Republicans, Democrats and Mugwumps. I desire to be considered a non-partisan candidate and would prefer that my nomination should be unanimous." —Washington Cor. New York Sun.

A Primary Battery.

According to the Glasgow newspapers, two young Scottish workmen, sons of a mechanic employed in the Singer sewing machine works on the Clyde, have invented a battery which, it is asserted will revolutionize electrical work, and a great man of science like Lord Kelvin thinks so much of it that he offered to buy the patent rights for \$50,000. The inventors, aged 21 and 18 years, have, it is said, made a primary battery "in which, while the decomposition of the zinc plates is rendered enormously slower and the chemicals used are of trivial value, the strength of the battery thus formed is very greatly increased." The battery has been put to some severe tests and is said to have stood them triumphantly. It is evident that these lads have made some sort of a discovery which is likely to bring them fortune, but general expert opinion discredits the idea of an electrical revolution.

An American Translator of Horace.

General Thomas W. Hyde of Bath, despite the manifold cares of his busy life, has been engaged during his few leisure hours in translating Horace's odes. After reading Gladstone's work the general was moved to write the English author upon some details of their mutual work and recently received the following autographic note in reply:

DEAR SIR—I promptly acknowledge your kindness, and I think it a great honor that your poor effort should be noticed from beyond the Atlantic by a fellow laborer to whom I wish a success more perfect than my own. Yours very faithful and obedient,

W. E. GLADSTONE.
Hawarden Castle, Dec. 1, 1894.
—Augusta (Me.) Journal.