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C. G. COPELAND,

TOLEDO.

OREGON.

## 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 13, 1883, 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 1,440 square miles, and a population of about 3,000 inhabitants. The temporary county seat is Toledo. The permanent county seat location will be finally determined at the regular June election in 1884. 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, 1884, 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 Salmon river the Siletz river, or bay empties its sparkling waters into the old Pacific Ocean. This stream drains a large section 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 15 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 crops, 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 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 the bottom lands. On these bottom lands fruits 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 pears, 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 empty 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 Indians and thirty 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. 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 succulent grasses of our country exceeds 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.  
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 800

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 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 crafts for twelve miles. This part of the county is rich in timber, 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 15 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 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. R., about three miles from Elk City. At this place is located the famous Pioneer Sandstone quarry. The products of this quarry are 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 Chitwood, Eldyville 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 white, 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 wailing chants of a few old Indians, the remnants of a once powerful tribe, was heard as they paid their tribute to old Medicine Rock, will be 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 pears, 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 Greely'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 Ayer's Sarsaparilla is of no more value than a bushel of sand; where fever and malaria, and strangers and outcasts; where an honest, industrious man can make him a home and be as free and independent as Governor Penoyer.

If you are an old man come and view a sunset down by the sea, rest your mind and be care free for a while. If you are a young man come and grow up with the country. If you are a moneyed man come and double your capital. If you are a single man come and see our girls. If you are a sickly man come and get your health. If you are a tourist come and see our evergreen hills, our Newport, our Seal Rocks, come and stand on old Cape Poulweather, the farthest point west, and cast your eye out on the foaming, restless, dashing, breaking, roaring, angry ocean waves, and see in them a likeness of the human family, always moving, always restless, always striving to reach the Yaquina Bay and Lincoln County.

### The Job Bank.

The assignee of the Niagara Mill Company has authority and sufficient cash to distribute among creditors of the defunct concern a ten per cent. dividend, and out of it there will be paid into the exchequer of the Job bank something like \$4,250. This, with the amount already in the hands of Assignee Bryson, together with what he says he could collect in a short time, would make it possible for a ten per cent. dividend to be disbursed among creditors of the Job bank at an early date. Many of the latter are becoming anxious for another "divy," and the matter is much discussed. The general understanding is that the thing that stands in the way of payment of a dividend is the litigation pending in courts against the assignee, and considerable dissatisfaction is expressed because the cases against him are not dismissed. Repeated decisions in the various courts to the effect that deposits of trust funds do not make such deposits preferred unless the money deposited can actually be traced into other assets of the bank, leads to a general belief that the county and college cases are without foundation to stand on. This is made emphatic, since, in order to get around these decisions, the attorneys for the county and college now allege that they can trace their deposits into the notes of the Job bank and in their amended complaint actually specify a long list of the bank's notes, aggregating in all about \$30,000 as the assets into which their money has passed. This allegation they cannot substantiate, because many of the notes were renewals of notes of long standing, while it is known by everybody that \$10,000 of the college deposit went straight to Ladd and Tilton, and was never in the hands of Hamilton, Job & Company at all. There are plenty of able attorneys too, who say, that before the supreme court can find for the college and county, it must render a decision exactly contrary to a former decision of its own—a thing that is extremely improbable. It is also stated that after Judge Bellenger held last spring that trust funds must be traced before trust deposits could become preferred, that a strong law firm of Dolph Mallory and Simon, of Portland, with a case almost identical with the Benton county case, at once dismissed it as hopeless, and ended the expense. There are many creditors of the Job bank, who feel that the attorneys of the county and college should do the same thing so that a dividend might be declared, and the affairs of the estate settled up as speedily as possible, and with the least possible expense.

### The Fish Laws.

The fish laws are getting their bi-annual revision at the hands of the legislature. The provisions in the proposed bill as relates our locality are as follows:

"It is made unlawful to take salmon in the Nehalem, Tillamook, Nestucca, Siletz, Yaquina, Alsea, Siuslaw, Umpqua, Coos Bay, Coquille, Sixes, Elk, Chetco, Rogue river, Windchuck, or any of their tributaries, or in any other streams or bays in this state, except the Columbia river and its tributaries, from November 1 to December 15, or between April 15 and June 1, on penalty of \$50 to \$250 fine, or 30 days in jail. There are severe provisions against dams, chemicals and sawdust in streams, with penalties as in the other sections of the act. Half the fines go to the informer and the rest to the fund for salmon propagation.

"It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to receive or have in his possession, or to offer for sale or transportation, or to transport during the close season named in this act, any of the following varieties or kinds of fish, which may be caught in any of these streams as aforesaid, viz: Chinook salmon, silver salmon, steelhead or blueback, and any person or persons violating any of the above sections shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in a sum not less than \$10 nor more than \$250, and be imprisoned in the county jail of the county in which the offense was committed not to exceed 30 days."

### Fire At Corvallis.

Last Monday morning Corvallis was visited by a destructive fire that reduced what is known as the "Sorbin corners" to a mass of ruins. The fire had its origin in the grocery store of Pearse, Clark & Co., and soon after the alarm had been given the firemen were battling with the flames. The buildings destroyed by the fire were those occupied by Pearse, Clark & Co., as a grocery store, by Ben. Woldt's saloon, and the Zeis building, being all the buildings from Skipton's livery stable to the corner opposite the Schmidt hotel. The fire is believed to have been of incendiary origin, but suspicion has attached to no one as yet. The total loss foots up about \$10,000 with an insurance of about \$7,000.

This formula for a kerosene emulsion was given by a professor in one of our agricultural colleges some years ago, and I was requested to experiment with it on greenhouse plants. I did so, with highly satisfactory results, writes Eben E. Rexford in a very practical article on "The Enemies of Plants" in the February Ladies' Home Journal. It is made as follows: Two parts kerosene, one part slightly sour milk. Churn together until a union of milk and oil results. When they unite a white jelly-like substance will be secured, which will mix readily with water. Dilute this jelly with eighteen or twenty times its quantity of water, and shower your plant thoroughly. Solt-leaved plants, like begonias, primroses and gloxinias, are frequently injured by it, if applied in the strength advised above; therefore, it is well to dilute the application by using at least thirty parts of water to one of the jelly.

A brighter and better day is dawning for the country on Yaquina Bay and contiguous to the Oregon Pacific railroad. The sale of the railroad has much to do with this. There is no longer a reasonable doubt but what the road will be put in good shape and extended over the mountains. This will be a continuation, and we hope, a successful completion of the scheme outlined years ago. The benefit to Oregon which will be derived from a road with an Eastern connection running through the central part of the state cannot be overestimated. Heretofore, and at present, three-fourths of the emigration from the east to the coast comes through Washington or California. With a road through the central part of the state the new people would come direct to the center of the state and spread over the state.

One hundred pounds of milk consist, on a rough average, of 87½ pounds of water and 12½ pounds of solid matter, viz:  
Water..... 87½ lbs.  
Butter fat..... 3¾ lbs.  
Casein..... 3¼ lbs.  
Albumen..... ½ lb.  
Milk sugar and mineral matter..... 5 lbs.

Total, 100 lbs.  
While the butter-fat may vary from 2½ pounds up to 7 pounds, the casein and other solids only vary from 8½ to 10 pounds.

Should the bill preventing charivaris pass the name of John Daly, the author, should be a household word in every new home in Oregon. The newly married couple will shout his name with a blessing. The most serious time is the event under the bell of flowers and it should be kept sacred and free from annoyance. Here's to Daly. May Daly daily daily with the goddess of fortune, and may sunshine fill his pathway.—Albany Democrat.

Representative Shurtum has introduced a bill in the legislature to make it unlawful after January 1897, to sell or have on sale wagons with tires less than three inches wide, under penalty of a fine of \$100.

The eastern end of Umatilla county is making a desperate fight to be cut off into a separate county with Milton as the temporary county seat.