DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hats, Caps, Boots,

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We have just received from the Famous

SAN JOSE WOOLEN MILLS,

a fine assortment of

MEN'S CLOTHING,

BLANKETS, FLANNELS

AND WOOLEN GOODS.

ALSO A FINE LINE OF LADIES'

DRESS GOODS.

AND REMNANTS.

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We are Selling Cheap for CASH,

Remember that we can please Everybody.

C. G. COPELAND,

LEDO, - - - 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 12, 1893, 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 5,000 inhabitants. The temporary county seat 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 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 meny 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 crafts 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 sacchatine 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. 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.

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 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.

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 YAYUINA 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 month thousands of people visit Newport.

South of Newport ten miles is the Seal Rocks Summer Resort, owned by James Bransfield. 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 lumber, both fir and cedar, and is the ideal dairying country. The Alsea harbor although it remains today without ever having had 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 12 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 is becomming 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.

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 rivers 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 wierd chants of a few old Indians, the reminants 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 conquor 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 prunes, 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 advise 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 Ague 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 Pennoyer.

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 money-eyed 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 Foulweather, the farthest point west, and cast your eye out on the foaming, rolling, restless, dashing, breaking, roaring, angry ocean waves, and se in them a likeness of the human family, always moving, always restless, always striving to reach the Yaquina Bay and Lincoln County.

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children, and I think I discover
love them in so far as I can make
of them. I believe that, if I live, I sh
do my best literary work when I am
grandfather."

"And how did you become a humorist, Mr. Field?" I asked, while the porter besought me with tears in his eyes to leave the train before it started.

"Oh, they're not made. They're born."

"All aboard!" And Eugene Field was gone.—Democrat's Magazine.

Missouri 40,000 Years Hence.

According to the engineers of the hydrographic bureau, the level of the gulf of Mexico is one foot higher than it was in 1859, and, of course, the encroachment on the surrounding coasts has been greater or less, pending on their character. In some places, where the marginal lands are composed of high, rocky bluffs, this change of level has gone on from year to year without attracting attention. On the other hand, many low lying points (some that were once inhabited by the primitive inhabitants or by the pioneer white settlers), are entirely submerged. The cause of this change of level has not as yet been ascertained, but it is reasonably certain that it is the result of either a settling of the dry land or of a general and uniform rising or upheaval in the gulf bed. No man who has given the matter a moment's thought will argue that there is more water in the gulf now than there was 35 years ago. On the contrary, there isn't the least doubt but that there is much less. However this may be, if this aqueous encroachment is steadily maintained, Keokuk will be a deep water harbor and St. Louis and the whole of Missouri will be entirely submerged in less than 40,000 years from Jan. 1, 1895.—St. Louis Republic.

On Reading.

To sit down in a chair without an object is to jump into a thicket of temptations. A vacant hour is always the devil's hour. When time hangs heavy, the wings of the spirit flap heavily and slow. Then it is that a book is a strong tower, nay, a very church, with angels lurking among the leaves as if they were so many niches. Reading helps to make conversation harmless, by making it less petty and censorious, by furnishing us with other topics than our neighbors' faults and foibles. It is very hard for a person who does not like reading to talk much in company without sinning. Furthermore, a taste for reading often hinders our taking the wrong side in practical questions which are mooted in the world, but bear upon the church. It does this either by the information it has enabled us to obtain on the subject itself, or by making our instincts accurate and sensitive through our familiarity with right principles.—Faber.

Both Wicked.

"My husband," said the large, fleshy lady, "has a habit of marking paragraphs in the paper that say mean things about women."

"So you will not fail to see them, eh? Still that is not as mean a trick as mine plays. He cuts them all out. Then I have to get another paper only to find that I have been fooled again."—Indianapolis Journal.

Latest In Biscuit.

Mistress—You broke my Sevres plate. You are discharged. How did you break it?

Servant—I carelessly dropped one of the biscuits you made yesterday on it.—Woonsocket (R. I.) Reporter.

Grains of wheat have been found in the sun dried bricks of Egypt and Nineveh, dating from at least B. C. 3800.

Espiritu Santo, the name of a Texas bay, means Holy Spirit.

tir
tles its
and its head
a fluffy white ball.

The plumage of the adult
with a white ruff round the
the quills have a white edging,
becomes broader at each successive
molt.—London Sketch.

Dropping Their G's.

The best bred men in England have the habit of habitually dropping their "g's" in words ending in "ing," such as going, running, walking, etc.

Some of the younger generation of America are horrified when they hear this thing done by older people and set it down as a mark of ignorance.

Those of them who have heard the eminent Dean Hole of England in his lectures are now surprised to find that he invariably drops his "g's," and they are looking up his authority for it. His authority is simply common usage among the university bred men of England.

It would always be done by a dean of Christchurch or a master of Trinity, who must be pretty well educated, better educated even than young American girls that guard their "g's" and frown on the old folk for dropping them.

Now that Dean Hole is on record here as a dropper of "g's" perhaps these orthœpic champions will forgive native vulgarians the same habit.—Town Topics.

Mustache Versus Music.

Anton Rubinstein is quoted thus in reference to women artists:

"I think ladies ought never to study music as an art. At least, they ought not to take up the time of teachers who are able to teach and make true artists. And I will tell you why. There is no question but there are 20 musical ladies to one musical man, and my own experience is that they learn more quickly, have more poetry, and, in fact, are more diligent pupils than men. But what is the invariable result? When a young lady has become a perfect artist, some handsome mustache comes along, and she chooses the handsome mustache in preference to art."

Boring an Editor.

"Are there no times," said a man, entering the office of a busy editor, "when you can write better than at other times?"

"Yes."

"Ah, I thought so! That men who write must consult their condition I have no doubt. Now, tell me, when can you write best?"

"When I am alone," the editor replied.—London Tit-Bits.

In Rome, during the days of Nerva, apples were 2 cents a dozen; cherries were 1 cent; walnuts, a half cent; chestnuts, 1 cent; cucumbers were sold at 20 for 16 cents; lettuce, at 20 heads for 30 cents, and artichokes at 20 for 60 cents.

Spelt is not an ancient grain. There is no Sanskrit name for it. Neither the Indians, Chinese nor Persians knew anything of it.

Dahlonega, Ga., was so called from an Indian word meaning yellow wampum or gold. Gold was found in the neighborhood.

Tusks of the mammoth have been found of a length of 9 feet, measured along the curve.

Miami is a corruption of Miahmezah, meaning "stony river."