

# DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hats, Caps, Boots,  
Shoes Etc., Etc., At

COPELAND'S STORE.

We have just received from the Famous  
SAN JOSE WOOLEN MILLS,

a fine assortment of

MEN'S CLOTHING,

BLANKETS, FLANNELS

## 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, 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 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 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 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 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 high hills or the lowest bottoms, wherever the soil is scattered. Frequently our farmers cut clover from their meadows in one place and have been known to cut three. Silage and three crops can be obtained. Steps have been taken to introduce a dairy plant at Toledo, and it is believed that a creamery can be established here at an early date. The industry admitted in the county produced a large amount of butter and cheese.

**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 inner fruit County in Oregon.

The Oregon Pacific Railroad which has its terminus at Yaquina City, has reached the Coast mountains and is operating one hundred miles of road. And as soon as this connection with an eastern road is made, the trans-continental line opening up and wheat belts, of eastern Oregon will then become a fact. The ports on the Pacific coast are better inducements for the undeveloped resources of the county.

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 Brassfield. 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 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 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.

**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 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.

A rich man, for instance, who is obliged to wear an artificial eye will wear three different eyes every day—an eye for morning, when the pupil is not very large; an eye for afternoon, when the pupil is smaller; an eye for evening, when the pupil has extended to its full size.

A London eyemaker, who gave this information, said he made about an equal proportion of glass eyes for men and women. Some people keep quite a stock in their possession. In fact, no less than 12 eyes have been made by my informant for one gentleman within three months.

His son had got one eye made from measurement, and that eye fitted so perfectly that the old gentleman, in an outburst of gratitude, wrote off for 11 other eyes. The eyemaker admitted that this was an exceptional instance.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

**Too Smart For the Doctor.**  
The daughter of a well known jockey was very ill, having caught a severe cold. A doctor was sent for and was buttonholed by the mother, who requested him to favor her by advising her daughter not to wear low ankled shoes. The daughter was sent for, and, after her tongue had been given the usual out of-door exercise, the man of medicine said:

"Ah, you are suffering from what we medical men call a low shoe cold, and I must prohibit you from wearing such shoes in the future."

The young lady started, and, taking off one of the offending shoes, exclaimed:

"Since you are so clever, doctor, as to look at my tongue and tell me what is amiss with my feet, will you be kind enough to look at my feet and tell me whether my fringe is properly adjusted?"

He gave up prescribing for smart girls.—London Tit-Bits.

**At a German Court Martial.**  
Captain (presiding)—Then I am to understand that the accused offered you cigar when you were doing sentry

honor."

"No, your honor."

"Did he make?"

"No, your honor."

"What was the mischief?"

### WHAT IS GRAVITATION?

Some Examples That Seem to Answer the Weighty Question.

Two men at antipodes on the earth's surface are drawn directly toward each other. Each is at the apex of a cone of the other. These cones interlock at the earth's center and are there equal, but the greater part of the mass of each cone and consequently the greater mass of gravity holding each to his place is past the center of the earth and culminates at the feet of the other.

Every point of the earth's surface pulls in a straight line through the center of the earth, not stopping at it; losing part of the pound in proportion as it approaches the center; then, passing, regaining it again in proportion as it approaches the opposite surface. So that half way past the center the pound which at the center was nothing has now become a half pound, and at the antipodal surface a pound again.

Make the center of the earth the common apex of an indefinite number of cones radiating to the surface. According to mass, gravity pulls from the center, and the center is again the point of negation.

If gravity is an active essence produced by molecular motion, if being a living essence, it is therefore a perishable one, it follows that in a conglomerate mass, as the earth, some substances will probably exhaust sooner than others by reason of expiration of molecular activity, if that be its producer, or from other or any cause. Being an active expending force, it must have a producer, and that producer must have supplies of force producing matter. These supplies, however great, must exhaust. Different qualities of matter may contain this force producing quality in differing degrees and qualities. If so, the minor will sooner exhaust. A feather, a leaden ball and a dry stick will fall through space to our atmosphere with equal speed because their atoms and the atoms of the earth mutually attract each other regardless of shape or size. Gravity is atomic, and every atom is the equal of every other atom, no matter how diffuse or how concrete the mass of the object of which they are parts. But the dry stick may have lost its active principle—gravity. Its essence producing principles may have been exhausted. Nevertheless it would be grasped by the overwhelming gravity of the earth and brought down in company with its fellows.

Gravity pulls laterally as well as perpendicularly. The weight of the earth has been calculated from the pull of a mountain on a plumb line. A person standing in a narrow canyon, with walls towering hundreds or thousands of feet above him on either side, has much better footing than if on the pinnacle of a monument. In one case he is held up by lateral gravity. In the other he is without support.—R. W. Musser in Cincinnati Enquirer.

**Wearing of Glass Eyes.**  
It is a fallacy to suppose that people who wear cork legs and glass eyes are indifferent to their personal appearance. They are often vainer than ordinary individuals.

A rich man, for instance, who is obliged to wear an artificial eye will wear three different eyes every day—an eye for morning, when the pupil is not very large; an eye for afternoon, when the pupil is smaller; an eye for evening, when the pupil has extended to its full size.

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### CIGARETTES AND THE TEETH.

A Dentist Says the Nerves In Them Are Killed by Nicotine Poisoning.

"There is one bad result of constant cigarette smoking that very few people know anything about," said a Brooklyn dentist. "The result itself has been apparent to me and to all dentists for a long time, but the cause has been a mystery until very recently. For years the nerves of teeth in every other way perfect have been found dead. A careful examination of a dead nerve found in an unexposed tooth recently revealed the fact that it had been poisoned by nicotine, and thereby the mystery referred to was solved. Nicotine poisoning from cigarette smoking is killing the nerves in the teeth of smokers. It is a most serious state of affairs, although most people will not understand. They think a dead tooth is as good as a live one. They will find their mistake some day."

"A young woman whom I have known for some time came here the other day and wanted a tooth attended to. I worked on the tooth some time, and some of the instruments I used should have made her scream a little bit. But she never made a sound, and I naturally concluded that the nerve of the tooth was dead. It surprised me because the tooth was a good one and the nerve unexposed. Well, I extracted the nerve, and the minute I saw it I knew what was the trouble."

"Do you want a live nerve left in your head?" I asked.

"Why, of course," she replied.

"Then stop smoking cigarettes," I said.

"Why, doctor, what do you mean?" she began. Then she fell on a great show of indignation.

"My dear young lady," I said, "what's the use of talking so? I'm a dental surgeon and know a thing when I see it. You have been smoking cigarettes for a long time, and my advice was given in a perfectly friendly spirit. Well, she collapsed then, acknowledged the truth of what I had said, and that ended it. I don't think that cigarette smokers figure this result of nicotine poisoning in with the many other injurious effects of the weed, but to my mind it is the most dangerous of all."

—New York Sun.

**THE MONEY ISN'T THERE.**

**A Pickpocket Who Was Foolish Enough to Steal a Lady's Pocketbook.**

"I just swiped a leather, Jim," said a pickpocket to another of his profession as he came across him sitting on a bench in Union square.

"Was it one o' them purty ones what the women carries round de street in der hands?"

"Yes, I swiped it up on Fitt' avener when she was lookin inter er windy."

"If yer'd been in de biznis as long as I hev, yer wouldn't er took it."

"Why?"

"Tain't wuth it."

"A feller might strike er big haul though, that way some time."

"Not on yer life he wouldn't. I've swiped a load on 'em, an I never got one yet that I could git a beer out on. Dey don't carry money in dem leathers. Dey's only er bluff. Try dat one yer've got and see if it's enny good."

Glancing about him warily to make sure that no one was watching him, the pickpocket opened the purse. He found three samples of alkoline, a patent glove buttoner, a card advertising a lotion for removing blackheads from the face, a sheet of flesh colored court plaster, some samples of scrim and Madras, a list of prices of carpets, a circular showing an illustration of a patent shoe supporter, a card of small safety pins, two slabs of chewing gum warranted to cure dyspepsia and a card bearing her address and instructions to take her there if she met with an accident.

"That's all dere is in it," said the man who had "swiped" the pocketbook as he turned it upside down and shook it, with a look of disgust on his face.

"Didn't I tell yer," remarked the other. "I've 'swiped' dem t'ings till I'm tired. Dey're all de same. De women don't carry nothin but trash in 'em. De money ain't dere, never!"

—New York Herald.

**Do Not Sleep on the Left Side.**

There is little doubt that an immense number of persons habitually sleep on the left side, and those who do so never, it is said, be strongly healthy. It is the most prolific cause of nightmare, and also of the unpleasant taste in the mouth on arising in the morning. All food enters and leaves the stomach on the right side, and hence sleeping on the left side soon after eating involves a sort of pumping operation which is anything but conducive to sound repose. The action of the heart is also seriously interfered with and the lungs unduly compressed. Hence it is best to cultivate the habit of always sleeping on the right side, although Sandow and other strong men are said to invariably sleep on their backs.—Philadelphia Times.

**Animals Respect One Another's Rights.**

Truth forces the observer of nature to admit that birds and other creatures apportion the earth among themselves just about as man does. A bear has his boundaries beyond which his fellow bear does not trespass with impunity—the wild rabbit you see on your lawn in the moonlight is the same innocent little creature you have been seeing every night all the summer time—and even the robin that gathers the early worm for his breakfast from your garden will show fight when another comes marauding on his preserve. Nor does this last a year only, for there is good evidence that the same bird will come back to the claim it staked off the year previous.—Meehan's Monthly.

**A Devotee of Browning.**

"Some of Browning's work is ed the gentlemanly."

"Certainly, ma'am."