

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,

AND WOOLEN GOODS.

ALSO A FINE LINE OF LADIES'

DRESS GOODS.

AND REMNANTS.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK

We are Selling Cheap for CASH.

Remember that we can please Everybody.

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, 1893, and detached from Benton and Tillamook counties. It is bounded on the east by Benton and Polk, on the south by the ocean, and on the north by Tillamook and Clatsop. The county has a coast line of fifty miles, 1,440 square miles, and a population of 5,000 inhabitants. The temporary seat of the county is Toledo. The permanent county seat will be determined at the election in 1896. The act creating the county provides that the candidate for the permanent county seat, at the election in June, 1894, there were no candidates in the field for permanent county seat, and no place received a majority vote, 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 the 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 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 a 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 Nehalem, 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 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 has 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.
YACUINA 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 YACUINA 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 Brashfield. 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 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 Siletz and Yaquina Rivers. It has a good hotel, a store, 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 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, Edenville and Little Elk, all of them trading points of some importance.

The Siletz Reservations.
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, the 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 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 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 advice and come west, where billiards 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 Cure is of no more value than a bucket of sand; where fever and malaria are strangers and unknown; where an honest, industrious man can make him a home and be as free and independent as Governor Penneyer.

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 married 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 foam-flecked, rolling, restless, dashing, breaking, roaring, angry ocean waves, and so in them a likeness of the human family, always moving, always restless, always striving to reach the Yaquina Bay and Lincoln County.

SAFETY ON THE WATER.

The Inspector's Department's Claim of Efficient Work.

Nearly 700,000 people carried on American steamers during the last fiscal year and only 255 lives lost, of whom but 96 were passengers, is the prominent feature of the new annual report of Supervising Inspector General Dumont of steam vessel inspection service. This is a smaller mortality among the same number of people, we have no doubt, than if they had all staid at home and went regularly to bed, to say nothing of traveling by rail. It proves again what we have often remarked—that travel by American steamers under the system of inspection now enforced is the safest that could possibly be devised. Thirty-five of the 96 passengers above referred to lost their lives in one disaster—the sinking of the tugboat James D. Nicol off Sandy Hook on a Sunday in June last, and General Dumont states that this disaster was solely due to the fact that the tug was being navigated by a person wholly inexperienced.

It is further stated in the report that of the nearly 11,000 boilers inspected accidents causing the loss of life have occurred to but 15 of them, defects in upward of 700 being detected and remedied; also that of 100,274 new life preservers examined only 64 were found deficient. This statement shows that as great care is taken in the inspection of equipments to prevent disaster as in the machinery employed to run them and the men who man them. In regard to the latter no less than 38 applicants for master's and pilot's licenses were rejected during the year on account of color blindness, although 1,644 passed the tests. All of which goes to show that the traveling public and the steam vessel fraternity as well have every reason to repose confidence in the inspection system as at present managed.—Marine Journal.

DANGER IN PERFECTION.

A Prince and a Baron Imitated a Stag Up to the Killing Point.

It would be difficult to find on record a stranger hunting adventure than that experienced by Prince Hohenlohe, son of the German chancellor, and Baron Vietinghoff recently. They went out together to shoot stags and agreed to decoy the animals by imitating their call on a special horn. The hunters separated, each accompanied by a gamekeeper, and went in different directions. During the course of the day they approached each other, and each heard the other's decoy call and believed a stag was before him. Imitating the heavy steps of the animal, they noisily drew still nearer. The imitation of the steps and call was so well done that they finally arrived within ten paces of each other without perceiving their mistake.

The thicket was so dense that they could not see through it. Both stood still, repeating the challenge from time to time. Each still firmly believed that he was within a few paces of a real stag. At last the prince, tired of waiting, fired thrice rapidly in the direction of the supposed game. The first bullet glanced off the cartridge belt of Baron Vietinghoff, the second struck his watch and sprang off, the third fell dead from his pocketbook well filled with papers. The young baron, though hit three times, stood unwounded. He was convinced that not his fellow hunter, but a stag, was before him that he attributed the shots to the explosion of cartridges in his belt and busied himself unfastening his belt for the purpose of throwing it away. The astonishment of both when they at last found out what had happened was great.—Berlin Special.

COMPETING WITH CHICAGO.

Norway Making Arrangements to Supply London With Mutton.

London will shortly have the advantage of another meat supply—this time from Norway—which, according to the London Telegraph, is perfecting arrangements for supplying the English metropolis with as much mutton, alive or dead, as it can spare for exportation. Systematic experiments were made recently under the supervision of the Stavanger Agricultural society, and the results were so satisfactory that in the approaching cold season it is to be repeated on a larger scale.

It appears that 80 sheep, each weighing about 100 pounds, were fattened for a week or so until they turned the scale at from 115 pounds to 123 pounds. They were then shipped to London, where they realized an average price, after deducting commission, of about \$7.50, and as the total outlay had only been about \$6.50 per head there was a net profit of nearly \$1 on each animal. Forty were also sent over with the skins, hoofs and interior intact, but on these there was an average loss of 10 shillings per head, partly explained by the skins being damaged through bad packing.

Nevertheless the Stavanger society has come to the conclusion that the business promises to be remunerative, and the English people have thus an additional guarantee of an adequate supply of mutton.

A Tyrannical Landlord.

According to Mr. Labouchere in London Truth, the Duke of Beaufort, one of the most tyrannical of the landlords of England, assumes to dictate all the affairs of the town of Stoke-Gifford. His grace took objection to the election of Admiral Close as a churchwarden and served notices to quit on the tenant farmers who voted for him. The duke afterward announced that he would withdraw the notices only on condition that the admiral resigned. In order that the farmers should not suffer, the admiral did resign. It now appears that Admiral Close himself was a tenant of the duke, and he also received a notice to quit his house, which has just expired. He has practically been evicted because he was chosen churchwarden without ducal approval.

BURGLARY INSURANCE.

The Latest Thing in the Way of Guaranteeing Indemnity For Losses.

Burglaries have become so frequent in Chicago that several capitalists have now under consideration the formation of a burglary indemnity company. Hardly a day passes in which some residence or mercantile building is not entered by thieves and valuable property damaged or taken away. In a large percentage of the burglaries the property is never recovered. Even when it is found the article is generally in a damaged condition and of little value.

When the company commences business, its policy holders can go away from home for a few days or abroad for a vacation and not be in a perpetual state of worry about the safety of their household effects. This would be because the company believes prevention of housebreaking is even better than the conviction of the burglar. An efficient force of watchmen would patrol the district in which the insured lived.

When a burglary was committed, the policy holder would have to report at once to the office of the company. Its agents would go to the building just as the adjusters of a fire company would in case of a loss. All the property damaged would be taken possession of as if it were salvage, and trained detectives would endeavor to run down the criminals.

A charter has already been issued to the company in Iowa, where a capital of \$50,000 was subscribed. Application was then made to the insurance commissioner of Illinois to do business in this state. He looked up the law, and though it does not expressly include burglary indemnity companies in its provisions he decided that the company could legally do business if a \$100,000 subscription was raised in the state. This will now be done, and the headquarters for the United States will be established in Chicago. From here branches will likely be established in all the large cities of the country. In Great Britain and Canada similar companies have successfully transacted business for several years.—Chicago Times.

COLORS WEATHER LORE.

Thick Feathers on Ducks and Other Signs of a Hard Winter.

A party of the wags who are always hanging around the National hotel tell us old Carter Bowie, the colored man who has sold raw oysters from the can for seasons innumerable on Sixth street, yesterday, and after chafing him for awhile on various questions touched him in a tender spot by asking him what kind of weather Washington was going to have this winter.

"Tell yer, honey, yer battah git yer coal in putty soon, kase days mitey squally times ahead," said Carter. "De ducks ain' nebbah had ez much down onter day bress ez day is fall since I kin 'member. Hit's dat thick dat yer cyahnt see de meat ter hit nohow. Dat s'er sho' sign dat de wedder gwinter be turr'le cole. Den de breshona ob a goose what I seen yuz dess spotted up like er pinter dog's back, 'en dat's ernudder sign what don't fale, nebbah. En dar's ernudder thing. Ebber sence I fust got big nuff ter tote isters I dun see dat when we hab de small-pox in de fall time de winter what come erlong atter hit is dess de debil foh cole. Hit wuz datter way las' time, back yander in at-se-ay. Yer 'member dat, don't yer? We had de smallpox in de fall, an de wedder was dess lak hit is now, so' an sunny, an hit kep datter way twell clean up ter Krismas. Den, gunnemen, she commence fur to git cole, an I lay dat ole cyarter putty nigh froze an starve ter deaf, kase de ribber got frozo erlong clean ter de monf, an dey marts' no isoter boat come up to de w'arf foh 'bout six weeks. Yaars, indeed, fellers, hit's gwinter be colter dan de debil soon ez de holidays come, an if enny ob youse is gay yo' obercootes in de intrus shop I lay yer better git 'em out quick ez yer kin, kase yer'll need 'em, honey, yer'll need 'em wassen de hicker an de seegyns yer throwin yer munny erway on. But dis ain't sellin isters. I gotten git sum munny time de ribber frozo up ergin an kep dem ister boats down on de beds."—Washington Star.

A Merry Burglar.

A series of most daring robberies is now puzzling the Anderson (Ind.) officials. When Joseph Munchoff, a furniture dealer, awoke the other morning, he found the following note lying on his desk hardly ten feet from where he had been sleeping:

My Dear Sir—If you had some money in your pockets, I would not have bothered you, watch and your wife's scalpin neck. I thank you for sleeping so sound.

NEW YORK BURGLAR.

Here are five pennies; have a cigar on me. The note was neatly penned on Mr. Munchoff's note paper, and on it lay five pennies. Six other houses were entered and money taken when it could be found. It is thought that all of the robberies have been committed by this nervous individual.—Indianapolis Sentinel.

Mrs. Vanderbilt's Partridges.

By the authentic and authoritative way of an English print the word comes that when Mrs. Vanderbilt wants to eat the wing of a partridge she has ten birds cooked and served from which to choose. There are several Mrs. Vanderbilts in this country who might easily afford this method of selection, but the London newspaper does not venture further than this wholesale statement. And why only ten birds? It doesn't take millions to buy ten partridges. A really good story would be that a partridge with ten wings was offered.—New York Times.

Granted His Request.

On payment of \$300 a young man is excused from military service in Spain. The other day a man wrote to the queen that he had already paid \$3,000 for 10 of his sons and begging her to excuse the other 14, as he had no more money. The queen granted the request.—Madrid Letter.