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GOODS

A Brief Description
And its Rich.

LINCOLN COUNTY was created by the Legislature on February 10, 1892, and was formed from territory detached from the ten 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 1902. The next 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, 1892, 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 six feet deep. The lands are admirably adapted to raising all kinds of crops, roots, sugar beets, 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. 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 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 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. Silage 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.
YAKIMA 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 Yakima 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 YAKIMA is across the Bay from Yakima 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 200.

port enjoys the reputation of a summer resort on the Pacific coast. The summer months thousands of people flock to Newport.

South of Newport ten miles is the Summer Resort, owned by James H. Hore are located good hotels, the grove many neat summer cottages.

On Alsea Bay are located two 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 great 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 Valise.

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 post-office, 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.

FOXEL, 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 Chilwood, 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 weird 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 Yakima 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 every man's latch string hangs on the outside; where the warm breath of the grand old Pacific points brilliant colors on mid-winter flowers; where Ayer's Ague Cure is of no more value than a bucket 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 Pennington.

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 non-eyed man come and double your capital. If you are a single man 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 flaming, rolling, restless, dashing, breaking, roaring, surging ocean waves, and so in them a life-time of the human family always moving, always restless, always striving to reach the Yaquina Bay and Lincoln County.

He battered his own clothes. His Bright Cook Succeeded in Getting the Better of Him.

A citizen of Kiev, Russia, found fault with the dinner prepared by his new cook and rashly embodied his criticism in cutting sarcasms. The young woman heard him in silence. In the evening he knocked up against a man in a deserted little street, and when he ventured to remonstrate he was vigorously assaulted. Unable to get the better of his adversary, he determined to do what he could at least to identify him later on, and with this object in view tore his assailant's fashionable clothes into shreds. On his return home, some few hours later, he found the cook standing at the door, ready to shake the dust of his house off her feet. The gentleman, whose wounds and bruises left him in no very amiable mood, simply said: "Joy be with you! Some time will pass before you get another place. And as to character—well, trust me to give you one that will stick."

On the following morning he discovered that his best clothes in the wardrobe were in tatters and his glossy silk hat an unsightly wreck. Hastily summoning the other servants to the room, he angrily asked them what they knew about the matter, whereupon the nurse replied that the cook, in one of her freaks of fun, had donned her master's garments and gone out to walk in them the evening before, sticking on an artificial mustache to help to keep up the illusion. Then it dawned upon the wretched man that his assailant of the day before was the touchy, turbulent cook. Less than a fortnight later he received a letter through the city post informing him, in somewhat ungrammatical but unmistakable language, "You lied about the place, respected sir, when you said I could not get another if I left yours. I've been in five different places since then, and I'll be going to the sixth next Monday. Trusting your bones ain't aching, I remain Praskovia."—San Francisco Argonaut.

Speed of Electricity.
The fact is generally known that, according to the experiments of the late Professor Heinrich Hertz at Bonn, the velocity with which electricity is propagated is nearly identical with the velocity of light. The identity may be perfect, but experiments have as yet failed to prove it so.

In a recent communication to the French Academy of Sciences, M. Mascart has shown that the mean velocity of electricity, as deduced from experiments, is 188,185 miles per second. This is about 1 per cent greater than the velocity of light, which is 186,300 miles per second.

It is believed that if light and electricity do move with exactly the same speed the velocity ascribed to light more closely represents that speed than the velocity ascribed to electricity, because the experiments are most satisfactory and probably more accurate in the case of light.—Youth's Companion.

A Curious Belief.
There is a curious belief among some of the colored people of this city, Maryland and Virginia. It is no uncommon sight to see them with a little knot of kinky hair right on top of the head, tied up tightly with a bit of string or ribbon. If you ask any of these old uncles or aunties the meaning of the strange hairdressing, they will say, "Why, bunny, I does dat to keep my pallet from falling down my throat and chokin me."—Washington Post.

Modern Improvements.
Schoolboy (wearily)—What's the use of learning all this stuff?
Teacher—It is chiefly to cultivate the memory.

Schoolboy—Don't you think it would be more sensible to buy a phonograph?
—Good News.

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 charity ration he obtained a full 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.

Pedley's Recommendation.
A church at Blackburn, England, which recently parted with its assistant pastor, whose name was Pedley, passed a unanimous vote of confidence in "Mr. Pedley and Mr. Pedley'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 63,403 wedding rings were pawned in Paris during the past year.

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