Morrison street, Portland, Oregon.

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## FORTUNES MADE IN THE BED OF RIVER

## Interesting History of the Toilers of the Mississippi Who Reap Rich Rewards Though Only Clammers.

(Continued, Some Y ... Short sage.)

Rakes and tons have been abandoned how in favor of what is called a crowfoot dredge. Each man has a flat-bottemed rowboat to himself. At each end of each side is an upright support. On the two supports of the same side rests a long bar made of 5-8 inch pipe. Hanging from this bar at intervals of six inches are chains from 12 to 24 inches long. Each of these chains has from two to four "crowfoot" hooks. A crowfoot hook has four curved, but not sharp

When the clammer reaches the bed he turns his boat across the current, putting out a sort of rudder to keep it in Then he lifts the two bars, with their strings of hooks, from the supports and lowers them over the sides so that they will trail the hooks over the bed as the boat drifts down stream. As one boat often has 240 hooks, and each hook has four prongs, and each prong may catch a clam, it may be seen that the possibilities are abundant.

Clams when feeding—and that seems to be their chief occupation—always lie on the bottom of the river, with the shell opened upward. Whenever anything upward. touches the shell they shut up, as may be inferred, quite like a clam, than which there is no tighter shutting up. Consequently, when they close on the prong of a crowfoot there they hang

until they are forcibly removed.

After trailing the crowfoot for a certain distance, the fisherman hauls one up to the supports, pulls off the clams and throws them into the bottom of the boat where they lie as tightly shut as they can possibly be. Then he lowers that iredge, hauls in the other and clears that. So it goes. Sometimes, when 150 or 200 boats are out on a bed less than a mile long and a few rods wide, there is wonderful pisturesqueness and charm in

When, the clammer brings his catch ashore he first puts them into a sort of tank with a sheet-iron bottom. six feet long and a foot or two in depth. He fills this half full of water and builds fire, which draws through under the whole length of the tank. The ordinary clammer builds this little furnace of

stones right on the river bank.

The clams are boiled 15 or 20 minutes. just enough to open the shells. This is variously known as boiling, cleaning. husking or shelling. Next they are thrown out on the cleaning board. When the fishermen began clamming they used get the water out of the quickly as they could, but somebody happened to find a pearl in it one day and how it is carefully strained through a box with a bottom of fine mosquito-wire net. A good many pearls have rewarded

this extra carefulness.
Once on the cleaning board, the shells are taken off the meats and thrown into bins, while the meats are picked over for pearls or slugs. Some idea of the frequency with which these slugs or baroques are found may be had from the fact that one man took 150 pounds of them to New York a few weeks ago. Much of it, however, is what they call chicken feed; so small and poor that it is worth less than a cent a grain. Im-mense quantities of these slugs are sent to Europe and one buyer is convinced hat the British traders take them down to the African savages for barter. FRESH WATER CLAMS.

One of the largest beds, if not the largest bed, of fresh water clams worked in this country, is the Albany, about three miles below Clinton. It is over two miles long, is 150 feet wide and was five feet deep in places. This bed con-tinues, with a few breaks, three miles farther down the river, and has yielded millions of shells. Undoubtedly a great many pearls were thrown away at the beginning of the clam fishing, when only

the shells were thought of.

The price paid for shells vary according to the species. The best variety for making buttons is perhaps the decrhorn, a long shell from which as many as 28 buttons have been cut. These shells bring about \$20 a ton, but size! It would take a long time to get a ton of The best variety, counting its fitness and its plentifulness, is the nigger-head, a shell in which also comes the finest of the perfect white pearls. These shells bring \$10 to \$20 a ton. Stacked up at one time at Leclaire, Iowa, were 350 tons of these niggerhead shells.

The clammers have their own names for the varieties of shells—hatchet-backs, muckets, pocketbooks, blue elephants' ears, butterflies, pimple-backs and so on. There is one season of the year when the rake comes back into use. winter, when the clammers cut holes in the thick ice and "fish" through them. Those rakes have a sort of pouch or basket of netting above the teeth, so that the clams fall into that as the rake is pushed forward, not pulled backward, along the river bed. They are bolled in the same riverside furnaces which are used in summer. Almost every fine day a group of gossiping villagers can be seen loafing in the warm aura of the

stream arising from one of these tanks. Clamming along the Mississippi seems to enjoy a distinction which is some-what usunual in these days. It is a pursuit as yet uninvaded by almost omni-present women. The clammers' wives often boil the shells and look over the meats, but there are no actual clammers among them. The work is hard and, in addition, the effects of being so constantly in and on the water are bad, so bad that the fishermen have a theory that Mississippi River water is poisonous. The notion is not to be wondered at when one sees strong men hobbling about, their feet so swollen and inflamed that they can hardly walk. Going barefoot over sharp shells is doubtless responsible for this, not the "poison" in the water.

Pearls have one trait which is quite unknown to the uninitiated, but is full of fascination to the man who handles them and adds immensely to the gambling phase of the occupation. Pearls are formed in layers as onions are and, like onions, they can be peeled on, layer by layer, to any desired depth. The fascinating chance attached to this quality is the chance of peeling several layers off a rough or dull pearl and finding a perfect and brilliant one under that uninviting surface. Pearls which reward this sort of treatment are called "peel-

A country buyer near Albany, Ill., tells how he made \$690 by peeling one pearl. That was half a dozen years ago, though,

when fresh-water pearls were looked at

dubiously and the fluders were glad to

Dan Rexford was then a farmer and tender of a Government light on the bank near one of the big clam beds. On his way to light up one evening he was stopped by a clammer who offered him a shell which contained a pearly substance shaped like a potato and weighing about 130 grains. The clammer wanted an offer and Rexford, with conscieuous lack of enthusiasm, said he'd give him \$5 for it. The clammer stood out for more, so Regford raised his offer to \$7, but declined to go higher. The next evening the clammer again stopped the Govern-ment lighter. He had evidently grown skeptical of the value of his find, for he

esought Rexford to take it for \$10 and

He found that the fisherman had bored into the lump from two sides, so that about 75 grains of the pearl had been endered useless. With his knife he began peeling off the layers until, after reducing the weight to about 55 grains, he found a fine though not perfect pearl, which he took to New York and to think himself an injured individual, but he finally admitted that he had got all he asked, and even brought his subsequent finds to Rexford with the re-

"Here, Dan! I bought you a farm with one pear!, now I want to build you a house with this."

PEELING A PEARL.

Peeling, however, is by no means al-ways successful. Ben mowes, another buyer, peeled one pearl, for which he had paid \$125 and after getting it down to 11 was his reading the Hon. William R. grains and it for \$.7. True, a rew weeks' Hearst out of the Democratic party, and before that he had made \$600 on two his reading the Hon. Joseph Pulitzer paid \$125 and after getting it down to 11 grains and it for \$17. True, a rew weeks pearls by lucky peeling. But it is beyond into the Democratic party. In the open-a doubt that the clammers have ruined ing sentence of his letter, written espepearls by lucky peeling. But it is beyond thousands of dollars' worth of material by an ignorant and clumsy attempt to better their find. There is no guarantee, from the outward appearance of an irregular or imperfect pearl, whether it 'World,' which is pursuing an editorial contains something better or worse. The policy that must, in my judgment, tell

only indications which can be counted upon at all are that a pimply surface is likely to improve in the lower layers, while a pitted surface becomes worse.

With clammers, as with miners, there is always a stampede toward a spot where a lucky find is reported. But in clamming, nobody can'claim any section.

Everybody is free of the river and of Everybody is free of the river and of

A year or two ago the clammers at Savannah attempted to form a union and pre-empt the privileges of the beds in that neighborhood. To do this they leased from the farmers the rights to the banks for several miles on both sides of the river and warned "trespossers" to keep off. The bluff worked for a time but was only a bluff. The river, and a strip of the bank 15 feet wide, belongs to the government and is open to all. So

There was no trouble. In fact, the whole history of clamming along the Upper Mississippi is a really remarkable the people of that section. In spite of the fact that the finding of a valuable pearl almost immediately becomes widely enown and that the buyers constantly travel from camp to camp, one often sleeping in a clammer's hut and making no secret of the fact that he has perhaps a good many dollars in money and possibly more in pearls about him, no obberies or acts of violence have ever been reported.

The clammers are generally farmers or villagers, honest and industrious, but hitherto unlucky. Among them are some river-rats and roustabouts, but they are in too great a minority to make an im-

It is hard to calculate the number of persons whom the clam beds of the Misissippi, if protected and preserved, would be capable of supporting. It is estimated that in 1900 at least 20,000 persons were supported by the clam shell and clam pearl industry along only a part of the section referred to. This includes the employes of the button factories and, of course, their families.

If something is not done, however, the dirge of the clam will have to be sung, not only on the Upper Mississippi, but on all the streams of the United States. In Europe the mussel beds are carefully preserved and unless this precaution is imp-tated in this country, clammer and clam alike will become things of the past.

CLEVELAND DRAWS THE LINE. (Cleveland Plain Dealer.) feature of Mr. Cleveland's latest public deliverance, which probably will cause him more trouble than any other was his reading the Hon. William R claily for Mr. Pulitzer's newspaper, the ex-President says: "I should hesitate to make any further statement were it

urgent soifcitation of

not for the

## IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

We have acquired a number of residential, busin ss and investment properties, also a large number of farms, situated in the various parts of the county and state. It is our intention to disp se if these properties as so n as possible.

To those contemplating the privilege of a home or desiring investment properties, we are in a position to offer propositions well worth If you will call or write, stating location and kind of property, we will frankly tell you if our list contains what you desire. These properties can be purchased with part cash and balance on bond mortgage. Address all communications to the Western Investment Co., 291 1-2

Below is a partial list of Farms, Rooming Houses, and Lots and Business Chances:

FARMS.	10 rooms, near P. S., good furniture \$ 750 .5 rooms, boarding, close in \$ 850
acres, Clackamas County \$ 2,700	23 rooms, central location
acres, 10 cultivated 950	\$3 Toonis, paying well
acres, 20 cleared, orchard \$ 1,500	35 rooms, in business center\$3,300
acres, 46 fine timber	79 rooms, fine building
acres, unimproved, near city \$ 1,200	27 rooms, hotel full of boarders
scres, on Sandy River 1,600	12 rooms, corner, fist
scres, fine dairy farms \$ 5,600	15 rooms, oplendid transient corner\$1,100
acres, ruit farm, Hood River \$10,000	28 rooms, good furniture
acres, 15 beaverdam, 12 miles out \$ 2,000 acres, 60 improved, Washongal \$ 2,300	12 rooms, neat, long leass \$ 800
acres, Jackson County, buildings \$ 2,400	30 rooms, paying well\$ 900
acres, 30 beaverdam, near city \$ 2,300	13 rooms, all new furniture \$ 725
acres, 50 cultivated, orchard \$ 4,500	10 rooms, on 11th st., cheap rent \$ 300
acres, unimproved 500	18 rooms, nice corner building \$ 950
agres, stock ranch, good buildings \$10,000	16 rooms, on Washington st \$ 550
acres, finely improved, Barlow \$ 1,000	30 rooms, best location in city \$2,260
agree, near Beaverton \$ 350	10 rooms, central, transient, leass \$ 800
acres, Section Line road, fruit 9 1,606	HOUSES AND LOTS.
acres, Washington County \$ 650	
agres, near Gresham \$ 6,700	5-room house, 2 lots, fruit
acres.	12-room house, 1 lot, on ear line \$ 700
acres, garden, home \$ 4,600	5-room house, 1 lot, West Side
acres, in Woodstock \$ 6,000	7-room house, 2 lots, new, modern \$2,500
acres, Elamath County \$ 800	4-room house, 1 lot, Vancouver ave 3 850
scres, Linn County, meadow \$ 400	6-room house, corner lot, Grand ave \$1,325
acres, White Salmon River \$ 1,200	6-room house, 1 lot, Woodlawn \$ 525
	6-room house, 2 lots, H. 20th, bargain 61,275
ROOMING HOUSES.	3-room house, 1 lot, near car line \$ 500
coms, central corner	6-room house, 3 lots, new, fruit \$1,100
ooms, finely furnished	8-room house, 2 lots, fruit, bargain \$1,250
ognis, nice residence \$ 850	5-room house, 1 lot, nice place \$1,700
coms, good furniture, nest\$1,000	6-room house, 4 lots, all to fruit \$1,275
coms, elegantly furnished	7-room house, 2 lots, new, cheap
die building tone tone de de	S barrer 1 let chales family #1 100

- 8	4 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7
١	8-room house, modern, never occupied \$1,600
1	8-room house, 3 lots, Woodlawn \$1,700
1	7-room house, 1 lot, on car line \$1,000
Н	9-room house, 2 lots, Brooklyn, \$2,000
-1	8-room house, 3 lots, nicely situated \$1,750
1	6-room house, 3 lots, nice home \$ 830
-1	3-room house, 1 lot, Woodlawn 8 600
1	6-room house, 2 lots, West ave \$ 850
ı	5-room house, 1 lot, Montavilla 9 800
1	BUSINESS CHANCES.
1	Restaurant, old-established place
1	Saloon, good location 9 860
1	Cigars and confectionery, good \$ 950
1	Saloon on good street 3 700
1	Grecery, centrally located \$ 600
1	Grocery, doing big business
1	Saloon in business center
-1	Grocery, nice resident portion of city \$ 500
ı	Grocery, wholesale and retail
ı	Most market, fine for the money \$ 450
1	Grecery, good business, corner\$3,000
1	Blacksmith shop, contral \$ 450
J	Oyster house, wholosale and retail
1	Cigars and fruits, downtown
1	Restaurant on main street
ı	Ment market, central, business corner \$3,500
ŧ	Cigars and fruit, large stock, fine trade \$2,500
1	Greery, new stock, living rooms \$ 500
ı	Grocery and delicatessen, bargain \$ 750
ł	Eestaurant, doing fine business
1	Mest market in fine suburb \$ 850
I	Grocery and bakery on good corner \$ 550
-1	Manufacturing, bargain

#### WESTERN INVESTMENT COMPANY.

291% MORRISON STREET.

welfare.

Now, it so happens that Editor Pulltser and Editor Hearst, while displaying many similar journalistic methods, are widely at variance in their political preachments, even though each claims to preach the only true Democratic doc-

ratic paths generally, while Editor Heurst has followed the road cleared by Bryan. As a Bryanite, he was recently elected to Congress, and the belief is growing that he hopes to succeed the Nebraskan as the Democratic leader in As if he were impressed with this f. Mr. Cleveland seems to desire to build up Editor Politzer's paper at

be he even would join's movement make Editor Pulitzer the leader of the rivalry than everreorganized and rejuvenated Democracy if it were not for the fact that Mr. Pulltzer is debarred from the presidency by the accident of birth, he being a native of Austria. Anyhow, it is certain that one of the most interesting results of the ex-President's latest public state-

ment will be to pit these two Democrafic

PERCEMBERT QUERY.

Candidate-Good morning, Mr. Hayrix; and would like to have your support.

Hayrix-What's the matter; has yewr wife got tired of supportin' yer?

# **SECURITY** SAVINGS & TRUST COMPANY

266 Morrison Street, PORTLAND, OREGON,

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#### STATEMENT

At the Close of Business, October 1st, 1902.

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#### RESOURCES:

LOANS	\$1,522,179.63
BONDS\$820,	463.59
PREMIUMS	630.62 837,094.21
CASH AND DUE FROM CORRESPONDENT	'S
REAL ESTATE	13,191.79
	22 760 225 44

#### LIABILITIES:

CAPITAL		\$	250,000.00
SURPLUS	AND UNDIVIDED	PROFITS	69,637.20
DEPOSITS		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	,449,588.24
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	2,769,225.44

This bank invites accounts from individuals, firms, banks, merchants and corporations, and will extend to its customers every accommodation consistent with good banking.

Interest paid on savings accounts and on time certificates

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C. F. ADAMS, Secretary

R. G. JUBITZ, Assistant Secretary

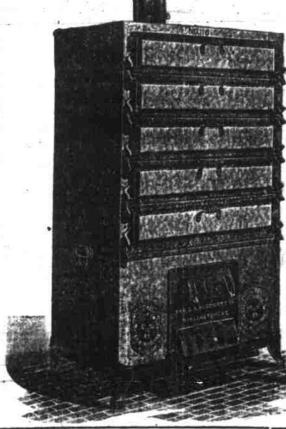
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Height 30 inches 10-inch Wick Diameter of Drum, 5 inches

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