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THE MECHANICS' FAIR AT PORTLAND.

This fair has been held for two weeks, and has attracted many visitors.

While the exhibit is not as full as it could be made, of the products of this region, and of the progress of our home manufacture, it still contains many interesting objects, and the display is creditable and honorable to the city and State in many respects.

The premises occupied consist of a whole block, on which is a main structure 100x200 feet, with galleries all around, and exhibition room for art and fancy work in the front of the upper part. Besides this main pavilion, there is an annex on the north, 50x200 feet, where machinery of all kinds is on exhibit, and on the south an annex 50x200 feet, where a beautiful flower garden, grotto and fountain attract all lovers of Nature. On the west end is a room, where a horticultural and agricultural exhibit is made, that is by all odds the greatest attraction of the fair.

To commence on the north, we find there a powerful steam engine at work, driving a great deal of machinery; agricultural implements, harvesters and threshing machines are busy, or at least are in motion. Various mechanical appliances are found there that must be of great interest to those who appreciate the wide range of modern invention. But our province is to record the facts relating to Oregon's progress, in manufactures, as well as production from the soil, so we will pass by the great mass of exhibitors, whose display is arranged with much taste and artistic effect in many instances; the music of the military band from Vancouver headquarters; the electric lights, before which the city gas opposes its ineffectual glimmer, and notice in preference the material things produced or manufactured at home.

One display that is noteworthy is of elegantly finished Morocco leather, handsomely displayed, that comes from the Morocco works of Davis & Smith, of this city, whose tannery is at Fulton, Oregon.

Molon's rope and twine making machine is again on exhibit. This business has been made a success in this city, and is an enterprise that must grow in importance. The rope made is of excellent quality.

The Oswego Iron Works have a display of their pig iron, which is of superior quality, equal to best Norway iron. This iron is so tough that years ago the Central Pacific Railroad ordered a certain proportion of Oregon iron to be used in their car wheels. We have great iron works and machine shops here in Portland, and as the country grows, these works increase in importance and create a demand for Oregon iron. It is interesting to see there, also, a display of Oregon made stoves, for in this line of iron working our home foundries excel and have all they can do. Stove works have been in successful operation in several Oregon towns, as well as in Portland. Our iron mines, being close to Portland, must lead to very extensive iron working in the near future.

The Oregon Brass Works, of this city, have some nice work on display, that shows progress in that branch of manufacturing. Some years ago this concern made a small beginning, but have grown into a good and increasing business.

While most of our agricultural machinery comes from Eastern factories, we see at State and county fairs, as well as at this Mechanics' Fair, good implements made in Oregon workshops. At this fair we see specimens of gang and ordinary plows of Oregon make, that will undoubtedly outlast and outwork the ordinary importations.

Our potteries are yearly growing in importance. Chimneys and flues made in Portland, and ordinary pottery-ware from Bucina Vista add to the exhibit of practical things.

Walling's lithographic stones and press attract a fair share of attention, and ought to prove a good advertising card for that enterprising gentleman. There was also a regular printing press, operated by steam power, turning off the *Rural Spirit* for the public.

Oregon salmon is represented by a pyramid, not quite so large as Bunker Hill Monument, made of canned fish. When we remember that the product of that single branch of our fisheries is worth millions of dollars annually, it is evident that it ought to have honorable place on such an occasion.

Two rival fruit operators are in successful operation, turning off excellent fruit. This is a department of industry and production that is of importance to Oregon, because a great portion of our country possesses good soil and climate for production of ordinary fruits of the temperate zone in excellence and profusion. How to prepare them for the world's use, and for the needs of commerce, is a question of first importance. Both these driers turn off excellent fruit, but the Burns drier, otherwise known as the Acme, receives a sil-

ver medal for superior method of utilizing and controlling heat. The Golden Gate drier has a good method, and the fruit made looks and tastes well. By either of these methods any farmer who has an orchard can have his green fruit transformed into the best quality of dried fruit, by a short and economical process.

Another man has on exhibit a Longstroth beehive, and takes orders for supplying these of the public who wish to become bee-keepers. Bees and honey do well in all this territory. We have noticed that much of the honey brought to Portland has better flavor and more value than the best quality brought hither from California. Men well versed in bee husbandry can find a large profit by making a careful venture here.

Since last year enterprising men have got control of the Wilhoit Mineral Springs, in Clackamas county, and are turning its medicinal properties into money. A great demand is growing up here and elsewhere for this water, which is bottled and sold at paying rates. Its actual value for medicinal uses is the assurance that it will increase in popularity. A fine display of this mineral water is made at the Mechanics' Fair.

Pyramids of Oregon flour from the five of the best mills in the State look very substantial in the Pavilion. One mill uses the gradual reduction process, and claims superior excellence. It is undoubtedly a better process than any other, and turns off flour that gives universal satisfaction. At the present time the local demand for that flour is increasing.

One of the new things is a brush factory, and it was evident that it is a home manufacture because the proprietor was to be seen putting things together and making brushes. Cigars are made in Portland; there are several shops where the manufacture goes on. One of these establishments is represented at the fair.

There is oil cloth clothing made in Oregon for a wonder.

A display of oak-tanned leather from Harris & Clarke, of Eugene City, is evidence that no hides ought to be shipped to California. It is good to see this business reviving, because California tanners and leather dealers have for some years succeeded in monopolizing the leather trade.

Leaving the general show below and the fancy and art work above, with the single exception that the furniture display is creditable, for the reason that really nice furniture is manufactured by factories in or near this city, we will pass to the floral display and garden in the south annex. This portion of the premises is laid off in flower beds and walks, with occasional seats, and the rustic grotto and waterfall at one end add to its attractions.

In the southwest corner is a large room devoted to products of agriculture and horticulture. There are piles of rich cheeses, from dairies over on Sandy, east of Portland, and on White river, over on the Washington side of the Columbia. Dairying is becoming an important industry, and the growth of cities must foster it.

Around the walls, and in stands prepared for the purpose, are sheaves of grain and grasses that speak for our farming regions. Of course the tasteful method of arrangement sets these off to advantage, but nature made her gifts to man bad, bloom and ripen in beauty, and then heads of cereals, transplanted from waving fields of golden luxuriance, retain the golden plumage of harvest and the fruits of the summer yield. Here is the true wealth of Oregon, gathered from far and near to represent to the world what we can produce. It is true that not many lands equal our cereal production. Wherever these exhibits are made—and such a one was made at the Philadelphia Centennial—they attract the attention of all who are familiar with the world's harvest fields, and excite admiration.

Here are samples of scores of varieties of wheat, many kinds of oats, some of rye, and others of barley. While Oregon does not assume to be a corn country, yet here are to be seen tall stalks of maize, with golden ears full ripe. The different grasses, native and cultivated, are clustered here. The tent ensemble is very beautiful, and satisfying to the eye.

Along the walls are broad shelves that are loaded with luscious fruits. Orchards and vineyards have paid their magnificent tribute to the producing qualities of our soil. The displays of Seth Lueling, of Milwaukie, and J. H. Lambert, also of Milwaukie, were simply as fine as we could desire. Plates of apples, that might have grown in the garden of the gods, peeped that blush for their very size, peaches that belie the suggestion that we cannot grow those luscious fruits; plums that are somewhat out of date, but show what they have been in their prime; prunes that rival their ancestors of the Orient; chestnuts and walnuts; small fruits; canned; fruits of

various kinds dried, and indicating what this country can do when it really commences to produce.

Some persons, it seems, can raise grapes in Oregon, for the room was literally festooned with ripe and heavy bunches of many varieties. The pin in this respect is due to Mr. A. R. Shipley, of Oswego, who exhibits forty varieties of grapes, all well grown and fully ripe. This is the finest display of grapes we ever remember of having seen in Oregon, and we feel proud of friend Shipley's success as a grape grower.

The display of vegetables is good, but not large. It is fully up to the exhibit of fruits as far as it goes. Some very fine onions came from the Spokane country.

Dried fruits are exhibited by Mrs. Golding, Walling & Sons, and J. B. Knapp & Co. The display of cereals in shelf, and also in glass was furnished from the collection made by the Bureau of Immigration, which is doing all that it can to make the products of Oregon known, and render them available.

Oregon wool is represented by fleeces and samples from the flocks of Robert Imbrie, Esq., of Hillsboro, and Mr. D. M. Guthrie, of Dallas, both of them enterprising and experienced wool growers, who have bred well into Merino sheep.

We have simply reviewed the Mechanics' Fair from a home standpoint, without pretending to describe the great pavilion; the glitter of electric light and the swell of music, or even the thousand things not of Oregon make or growth that help out the display.

In the fruit, dairy and cereal department we noticed a churn that deserves more than a passing notice—the Sprague patent churn—the right for Oregon owned by D. Krider. During the first week of the fair Mr. Krider tested its merits by churning, on two different evenings, under the superintendence of Mr. J. B. Knapp, a practical dairyman. The first evening he churned a gallon of very thick sweet cream in ten minutes, which Mr. Knapp washed free of butter-milk in the churn, making over three pounds of very nice butter without any working. Mr. Knapp said the cream was too cold and stiff, and that if it had been properly tempered the same result would have been reached in three or four minutes. The next evening he churned three gallons of sweet milk obtained at the Railroad Milk Depot, which Mr. Knapp tempered before it was brought to the Pavilion, and on this instance he brought butter in seventeen minutes. Certainly with such results there is no excuse for poor butter. What a saving of labor to the farmer's wife! Instead of setting the milk for two days, skimming and washing pans, keeping the cream two days longer to accumulate a churning until it becomes old and rancid, actually spoiled before it is churned. Pure, sweet milk can be churned, and the whole operation gone through and butter put away in half an hour's time. Mr. Knapp says he has tested this churn in his own dairy, and also several other dairymen have tested it, and he vouches for its merits in very strong terms. Every farmer should have one.

Cranberry Culture.

Mr. Burr, who has an advertisement in this issue, sends us a lot of cranberry vines with the berries upon them. In a letter to us he states that he will have ten barrels of berries from a space a hundred feet square. He says:

I send you a sample of my cranberries on the vines. If you will put them in a shallow box filled with sandy soil and placed where they will get plenty of rain on them, they will grow finely. Water them in dry weather; put the soil into the box, then put the vines on top of the soil. After putting the vines in the box, cover them with sandy soil and pour water on them until the sandy work down amongst the roots, leaving the berries exposed. Pick off the berries when you think proper; let them stand out all winter; they will stand cold weather as well as fruit trees. Fill the box to within two or three inches of the top with soil, then lay the vines on, cover them with soil, pour on water, and the soil will work down amongst them. Must not use clay soil. Any kind of swamp land will do for them where there is no clay; beaver dam land is the best. The water can be kept on the plants until the middle of May. Plant in rows two feet apart one way and six inches the other, and they will cover the ground in three years. Plant any time from now until the first of June.

When any druggist or dealer tries to sell you, or tells you that some other remedy is as good or better, when you ask for Ammen's Syrup, look him in the face, and you will see that God has stamped upon his countenance in unmistakable characters the word cupid-ity, and by investigation you will find he is recommending some concoction of his own that costs him only a few cents to prepare, or some patent remedy upon which he makes a large profit. Ask for Ammen's Cough Syrup. Take no other. Buy a 15 cent or 50 cent bottle. Test it yourself. It stands upon its merits.

Correspondence.

[EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.]

ASTORIA, THE LOWER COLUMBIA, AND THE WEST COAST.

Two years ago we wrote up the Coast region and Lower Columbia at some length, but two years, in a changing and growing region like ours, works out problems of fate. We can safely again review Astoria and the country tributary thereto, with confidence that it will develop interest. Last Sunday the steamer Columbia headed for the ocean, but near approach showed that breakers were foaming on the bar, so the good ship put about for Astoria, and while she wait d for Monday morning's tide, we found some friends who gave facts relating to the region we have alluded to that are worthy of being worked up in detail.

Astoria itself has improved very remarkably. The place has a summer population of 7,000 inhabitants, 2,000 of whom were there for the fisheries and canneries, but its reliable population is about 5,000, which makes it the second town in the State. During the year past the increase of houses in the town has been fifty per cent on the former number, and the population has increased thirty per cent. It is noticeable that the new buildings show more taste and are more costly than the general of those built previously; the business streets are becoming solidly built up with structures of a better and more durable character. Some of these are costly buildings that will have permanent value.

The growth of the town is not equal to its needs because lumber cannot be had, though the three mills in the place turn off 70,000 feet of lumber per day, and those of Knapp-ton, across the river, turn out as much more. There is a great demand for lumber, so great that some buildings contracted for cannot be put up this year, and many are delayed for the same reason. A contract by the city for a \$15,000 school house has to be deferred until 1883 on this account. This reminds me that Astoria has good schools, a number of neat church edifices, and on slightly locations overlooking town, river and harbor, there are many beautiful residences growing up.

The business part is over the water, and is rapidly becoming solid with buildings. Two years has more than doubled the town. There are more wharves and warehouses, and far more canneries than then. It is evident that the salmon trade will center here, and will add to Astoria's importance. Its chief sources of profit lie in lumber and salmon; it also has work for many longshoremen and stevedores, and is the natural resort of seafaring men. There is no comparison to be made between Astoria and other Oregon towns, as it differs materially from all others, and always will.

Five new canneries will be put up this fall, to begin work next season. Five new ones were put up last year. Canners from above gradually remove here. There were 19 canneries at work here in 1882, and there will be 24 in 1883. Having seen it stated that the salmon fisheries are giving out, and that the catch of '82 falls short one hundred thousand cases that of '81, we expressed surprise to Dr. A. C. Kinney, our informant on these matters, that so many new concerns should be venturing to try the canning of fish. Dr. Kinney is well informed concerning these matters, and astonished us by asserting that there is scarcely any diminution in the fish supply. There were put up in 1881 about 540,000 cases of canned salmon in the Columbia river. That was a large increase on former years. The report is current that there is a great falling off. Dr. Kinney has quietly informed himself of the facts, and says the catch will not fall short more than 10,000 cases, or lacks only two per cent of equaling the catch and packing business of 1881. Notwithstanding the heavy drain on the fish supply, the salmon hold out as well as ever. The greater number of fishermen make it less profitable to each one; they earn less money than they did when the price was only 25 cents each; now it is 75 cents a fish. Here is a fact of no small importance stated in a nutshell. So long as salmon abound and the world's demand increases, canneries will increase and multiply.

In company with Dr. Kinney, we climbed a hill that overlooks a wide view of river, bay and bar, with the growing city and its shipping in the foreground, and took in at a glance the prosperity of Astoria and the possibilities of its future. Towards the ocean, and across Young's Bay, is Clatsop and its plains, a sandy region, with light alluvial intermixed, whose dairies produce butter and cheese, and good pastures turn off fat stock. Towards the southwest, flowing into Young's Bay, are half a dozen streams that have tide lands for 6 or 8 miles up, or rich vine maple bottoms,

with benches of timber land back from the bottoms. This network of sluggish streams forms a splendid country for settlement, and the best locations are already taken. Several such streams head near Saddle Mountain, a notable feature on the landscape, and south of it the North Nehalem river runs towards Tillamook to join the main Nehalem. On the Nehalem and its tributaries are rich bottoms and bench lands yet unoccupied, capable of making homes for a thousand families. Its natural outlet is towards Astoria, but this region is too remote from transportation to be available. Still further south is Tillamook Bay, that already furnishes considerable trade to Astoria. All this region has agricultural possibilities, that will in time be realized to Astoria's advantage. The Nehalem country, within 20 miles of Astoria, has coal deposits that are certain as to quantity, and has forests of spruce, fir and hemlock, with occasional bodies of good cedar, that can be utilized whenever railroad is constructed, from Forest Grove, as is talked of. This timber that is not surpassed in quality is beyond calculation as to quantity.

On the Oregon side, above Astoria and not far off, other streams come in from the South, that offer similar advantages. The north side of the Columbia has a number of streams that are navigable for scows 8 or 10 miles up. Some of these valleys already have 100 families settled, and bench lands yet unclaimed. Dr. Kinney enumerated Gray's river, Deep river, the Skamakwa, the Chinook, and still another near the lower cape. The land of all these valleys is exceedingly fertile, but is more or less obstructed with forest growth. The vicinity to the great river and the ocean must make all well worth clearing at no distant day. On the north coast Shoalwater Bay and Gray's Harbor, with their numerous tributaries, have tide-land bottoms that are only sparsely settled; they possess valuable forests and have immense coal deposits. Though slow to develop and expensive to reclaim, this country along the Columbia, and extending from Tillamook Bay to the straits of Fuca, a distance of over 200 miles, is naturally tributary to Astoria, and possesses resources of greater intrinsic value than most minds can appreciate. When time shall accomplish even a beginning of their future, they will make Astoria great.

Shoalwater Bay was once famous for its oyster beds, and men grew rich, shipping the little and delicate bivalves, native to its waters, to San Francisco. The oyster trade is again reviving, and, in the future, must be a source of great profit to those who conduct oyster planting properly. The streams that enter the ocean and bays have their own fish supply, and canneries will be planted on all of them. Salmon fisheries and deep-sea fisheries invite skilled men from "down East" to come here, and occupy a field that is equal in value and extent to the fisheries of the North Atlantic.

This region we describe as being tributary to Astoria has especial value for growth of hay, oats and vegetables, and many kinds of fruits. Dairying and stock raising will be the natural occupation of many. The fog and damps of ocean will ward off severe winters and keep pastures green in summer. The destruction and working up of our forests goes on at a rate that is appalling. Few Portlanders know that the supply of logs for their local saw mills comes in great part from timber lands beyond Astoria. Riffs are actually towed from Young's Bay to Weidler's mill. The demand for lumber is constantly increasing, and forest fires destroy millions in value yearly. The time is not distant when ships will load with lumber on this north coast, and discharge their cargoes at Atlantic or European ports.

At the present time little is known of the coal deposits along the coast, but enough is understood of the general prevalence of coal in all the region we have described to justify the assurance that it exists in unlimited supply. There is iron ore on the Columbia and the Sound, limestone also, and in this combination of undeveloped resources we see the elements that have combined to make nations great, and to build up the wealth of Pennsylvania.

BOARD OF TRADE OF PORTLAND OREGON.

PORTLAND, Oregon, Oct. 2, 1882.

DEAR SIR:—The Board of Trade has had prepared a "Bill for an Act to regulate salmon fisheries on the waters of the Columbia river and its tributaries," in connection with which we beg leave to refer you to the following extract from the annual address of the President of the Board.

"In view of the alarming decrease of the run of salmon in the Columbia river, I deem it of imperative necessity that immediate action should be taken, either by the general government or the State of Oregon, looking to

the artificial propagation of this valuable food fish. The salmon in the river were noticeably less in number this year than last, and whilst the example of the Sacramento river shows that artificial propagation may be confidently relied on to keep up and even increase the supply, it also shows that it takes some years for the young fish to attain maturity, and enable us to reap the benefits of artificial propagation. During last winter the Oregon and Washington Fish Propagating Company tendered their hatchery, on the Clackamas river to the United States, provided the government would carry it on. Their own funds were exhausted, hence the offer. If the government would not do the work, I believe the Legislature of the State should take it up. The importance of the salmon industry to the State of Oregon may be seen from the following figures: The catch of 1881 amounted to 550,000 cases, worth in first hands, \$2,750,000. There is invested in canneries and their appliances upon the Columbia, \$2,000,000 in capital. The fishing season lasts four months, during which there are employed about 7,500 men, whose wages for the season aggregate \$1,330,000. The general government receives in duties on tin plate, lead, etc., used in packing the fish, about \$40,000 annually.

"The importance of preserving such an industry is paramount, and I earnestly hope that our public men may appreciate the gravity of the situation, and make proper provision for the protection and propagation of the salmon. A well-drawn and practical law to prevent the indiscriminate slaughter of salmon by fish wheels and other murderous devices, is urgently needed. The length of the fishing season should also be regulated by law, the times of the year when fishing is prohibited, and the duration of the weekly close times, should be so clearly and unequivocally expressed as to afford no room for misunderstanding, and render the labor of the State's Attorney in securing the conviction of violators of the law less arduous than at present. The Legislature of Washington Territory should also pass laws exactly similar to those of Oregon, thus preventing the law breakers of one community seeking safety by flight into the jurisdiction of another."

The bill which we now present, and for which we ask your good offices, has been framed by able counsel, after consultation with some of the principal salmon packers upon the river.

Its first section provides, that it shall be unlawful to fish below or westward of a line drawn from the flagstaff at Fort Stevens to the top of Scarborough hill. This section is of the greatest importance, and is inserted for the protection of the ship-channel across the Columbia bar. The sand of which the Columbia bar is composed is exceedingly light, and the dragging of nets across its surface has so filled up the channel that there is now less draft of water therein than at any time for the past ninety years.

Upon enquiry of the United States Engineer, Capt. Chas. F. Powell, in charge of the improvement of the Columbia river, he informed us that fishing on the bar below Sand Island was first practiced extensively in 1879. Its effect at once became apparent. In 1879 the depth of water in the principal channel was 23 feet; in 1880 it had decreased to 21 feet; in 1881 to 20 feet, and at present it is only 19 feet. During the season of 1882 there were from 500 to 700 boats fishing upon the bar, and fears are entertained that the channel may be entirely closed if a stop is not put to this practice.

The United States Government has appointed a Board of Engineers which has lately examined the Columbia bar, with a view to its permanent improvement; but it is useless to expect the government to expend large sums in providing a good and sufficient channel, unless we, on our part, pass proper laws for its protection, and thus show an appreciation of the benefit bestowed.

The other sections of the bill are clear, practical and concise, and will commend themselves to all who desire the good of the State and the protection of this great industry.

In conclusion, we earnestly and most respectfully ask your aid in securing the passage of the bill, which we deem of the greatest importance to the welfare of the State.

Yours, very sincerely,
F. K. ARNOLD, DONALD MACLEAY,
Secretary. President.

"If you are a woman and want both health and beauty, remember that all superficial efforts to increase your personal charms are vain. Freshness and beauty accompany health, and to secure this, Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham's remedies for all female weakness offer the surest means of renovation. The highest intelligence loses its lustre when it is dimmed by expression through a bilious complexion. Good for either sex."