

MOOND BUILDERS.

Interesting Relics of By-Gone Ages.

THE NORTH AMERICAN INDIAN.

Landmarks of the Red Men of Oregon and the Pacific Coast—Linn County Relics.

BY DR. J. L. HILL.

Without occupying time or space directly enter into the discussion of the subject for consideration, but will not agree to answer all the interesting queries suggested by the question: "Who are the Moond Builders?"

In 1492, when Columbus unfurled the first flag of civilization on this continent, his coming was hailed by myriads of wild, nomadic, suspicious people, whose unexpressed sentiment was fully in keeping with their personal dignity and inebriate rules of etiquette.

When the discovery of the new world was heralded throughout the old, innumerable expeditions were, with timely alacrity, fitted out, and soon every civilized and semi-civilized nation known to man, had its flag fluttering at the top of the mast, and each country's representatives vying with all others in the spirited chase for happy homes and guided fortunes in the distant land of wild tribes of red men, where the earth was said, was carpeted with nature's richest verdure, and the evening zephyr, in its modest rounds to fan the valleys fertile face, blushing with the full-blown rose, the water lily and the tender violet, was laden with the fragrance of the wild honey-suckle and the orange blossom.

As the new world became penetrated by civilized nations new and novel indications of the former habitation of a highly civilized people were found, and instead of tribes identical in color and lack of concentration of purpose, an occasional small tribe dissimilar to the general populace as met that the reasonable deduction from the summing up of the whole, is that the American Indian was an intruder on the domain of a civilized and educated nation, who was probably not numerically strong enough to resist the predatory attacks of the new invaders, and were driven from their homes to seek new fields, leaving scattered fragments of their kindred, possibly as unexpressed captives of fleeing refugees, from which their identity may be partially reckoned.

The great number of these mounds, their symmetrical construction, connected with the highly artistic workmanship on metallic implements and pottery exhibited by the archeologists, dispels all possibility of their having been designed by any one except the skilled architect.

Authentic accounts are given of figures of elephants, and other animals not found on this continent, cut from solid stone, having been taken from the mounds, and even some of the mounds themselves externally, were given the forms of animals of other countries.

It is an ancient knowledge of the animals of other countries which should the progeny be so unacquainted with the facts by tradition or otherwise, that no ornate or indicative of such knowledge was ever found in use by them for personal decoration to add lustre and blazonry to their inherent surplus of simple vanity? Nothing is more pleasing to a wild Indian than to flaunt gaudy colors or terrorizing figures conspicuously as a part of his dress.

Many of the pioneers of Oregon will remember seeing the natives wandering over the prairies with their infants wrapped tightly to a board with the skin of some wild animal, or sometimes of a peculiar matting made by them out of a strong swamp grass, passed around the body of the infant and then around the board which extended from the heels to a few inches above the top of the head; while in front a short board was tied to the top of the rear one above the head, and drawn tightly across the forehead by leather straps.

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Such unsightly deformities would impress the intelligent observer with the possibility that in the long since gone by prehistoric ages, the miserable excesses on the human countenance, dwelling in squalor and filth, had an origin from a class of workmen who erected walls, worked mines and manufactured implements of utility; but the impression would more nearly accord with reason, that these barbarians had exterminated the civilized races and became "monarchs of all they surveyed," without sense or care enough to preserve the true history of the country for future enlightenment.

In Utah, Arizona, Mexico, and some other places, rocks, upon which are hieroglyphics and picture writing have been found. By comparison the investigations and thought by some investigators to represent something intelligible, either an alphabet or symbol by which the passer by could get information concerning the adjacent country or the denizens of the immediate vicinity.

Crumbled remains of stone and adobe houses and supposed breakworks are also quite numerous, and even the outlines of villages or perhaps cities are found. To suppose that a people living in princely peace and contentment, in a "happy valley" as described in Rasales, each era adding more to their substantial comfort, after arriving at the zenith of national usefulness, could degenerate so low as to transform into hordes of wild tribes, wandering aimlessly from place to place, depending on the bow and arrow and the uncertain chances of pillage from neighboring tribes for subsistence is not reasonable.

times appeared on the ground. To suppose they were worked by people possessed of no more knowledge or industry than the class the white man found there would be an infringement on reason and a travesty on truth. Evidence of the existence of an intelligent race having possession of this continent long before the time of the present Indian era, are too numerous to admit of doubt, but from whence they came or whether they went none can say.

Proper investigation of these mounds, wherever found, might result in disclosures beneficial, but if we consider them either sacred, or scientific or historic value, then the ruthless hand of vandalism, that so often desecrates them through idle curiosity, should be withheld till such time as they could be properly explored and the history of their contents recorded.

The Willamette valley, and especially Linn county, is abundantly supplied with ancient mounds, which erasions following the footsteps of civilization will, before the lapse of many years, inevitably erase, and then the only knowledge that generations in the future can have of these singular antiquities, will be such fragments as may be preserved.

Ignatius Donnelly wrote a work entitled, "Atlantis, the Ante-Deluvian World," in which he introduced strong arguments and collations from numerous writers, confirmatory of the theory that in past ages there was a large island occupied the space now taken by the Atlantic ocean, reaching from near the African border to South America.

Indian mounds, as they are generally called, are numerous in Oregon and Washington territory. They were evidently constructed at the same period, and by the same people that those of the older states were, and perhaps that the mounds of Scotland were.

At Waterloo is located an equally attractive resort. Here is situated the famous Waterloo falls, an accurate view of which, from a photo by Crawford, the artist, of this city, is furnished in the accompanying illustration.

The above paragraph might be construed that I had abandoned the anti-Indian theory of mound origin, for it assumes that the skeletons are, perhaps those of Indians, but such construction would be incorrect. There is reason for the belief that many, if not all, of the bones exhumed are Indians, but as Indian nature is to murder and plunder civilized people of their personal chattels, would they likely bluish at paroling a graveyard? Mounds are always high and dry, and after the original owners had been driven away the sewage exhalation can be imagined when in his declining days he realizes his last earthly possessions to be a stolen grave.

erect for auxiliary purposes, for tribes, so far as written history reaches back, were much stronger numerically formerly than now. The warlike temper of all American Indians, and their love of gain by murder and plunder, contraindicates their living other than in the best fortified positions, and as compact as possible, to resist the attacks of neighboring tribes, but no discovered mound is large enough to afford room for the tents or brush wigwams of an entire tribe.

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spring. Several new ones have recently been discovered in the locality. Indeed soda springs are to be found at almost innumerable places along this fork of the Santiam. The adjacent mountains offer a fine field for hunters of deer and smaller game, while the rushing eddying, sparkling stream, and the lakes at its source higher up, offer excellent trout fishing grounds. The scenery along the stream is most picturesque. Nature seemed to have been so lavish in her adornment of the region that the works of man seem to man rather than beautify the place. Here the maple, the ash, the oak and the majestic fir blend in harmonious tones, while the silvery sparkle of the rippling river, whose mossy cliffs are surrounded by rugged mountains, finishes a scene of enchanting beauty. To the lover of mountain scenery, the sportsman, the health-seeker, and the most fastidious tourist, this region offers a field at once picturesque, grand, attractive and gratifying.

THE MONGOLIAN PHEASANT.

History of Their Introduction into This Country.

Six years ago Mr. John Denny turned loose on his place in Linn county eleven China or Mongolian pheasants, the only ones in America. The birds were imported from China as an experiment, and the legislature passed a stringent law protecting them for a period of five years. In 1885 another act was passed extending the time six years, which makes the killing of any of these birds before Nov. 2, 1891 punishable by a fine of from \$50 to \$100.

The climate seem to have been perfect for them, and they have increased very rapidly, until now though most plentiful here, they can be found in all the adjoining counties. They mostly inhabit the low dry swales, and are never found in the brush or timber. Oak creek, a small wet-weather stream emptying into the Calapooia a few miles south of Albany, is a favorite place for them, and in a single day's hunt as many as a hundred can be seen.

As to whether or not they are more detrimental to the farmer than the native grouse, there is a great diversity of opinion. Some claim they are, and as proof call attention to fields of grain, portions of which have been destroyed; while others claim that an equal number of grouse would have been equally as destructive.

Hunters are more interested in knowing whether or not they are a game bird. Should the epicure ask he could not be answered, as no one could be found who would admit they had eaten one. Rumor, however, says that the flesh is very white, and tastes similar to chicken. The male is about one-fifth larger than a grouse and is decked with feathers of every color; around its neck is a black ring tinged with red, and a tail sixteen inches in length adds to its beauty while on the wing. Early in the morning it crows not unlike a young rooster, and when flushed flies straight away with a course whirring noise, keeping in a straight line, as does the quail.

But the dog, pity the poor brute, that, catelching the scent, comes to a stand and expects to find his bird often mistaken. It may be there and it may not. On foot they are the same bird. Should the epicure ask he could not be answered, as no one could be found who would admit they had eaten one.

FOSHAY & MASON.

These Popular Druggists Maintain a Thriving Trade.

This firm forms one of the leading houses in their line in the Willamette valley. They do both a wholesale and retail business. Their stock of drugs, paints, glass, etc., is fresh and first-class in all respects. They also carry a full line of books and stationery. They probably have the largest stock in their line of any house in the state outside of Portland, and do a thriving trade in supplying the smaller towns in this section.

During the past year they have, in connection with W. C. Tweedale, constructed an elegant two-story business house, which is occupied by the latter. Messrs. Foshay & Mason still occupy their old quarters in Foster's block, an excellent view of which is given on our first page.

AT COST! BOOTS AND SHOES. Brownell & Stanard have still a goods assortment to select from, and among them have: Ladies best quality Rochester made Fr. kid button, \$3 regular price, \$5.50; Extra quality Fr. kid button, \$5; regular price, \$7.50; 5.00; Bright Gondola button, best quality, \$2.75; regular price, \$3.50; Bright Gondola button, good style, \$2.00; regular price, \$2.50; American kid, button, best quality, \$2.00; regular price, \$2.50; American kid, button, extra quality, \$2.50; regular price, \$3.00; Good assortment of Children and Misses oil grain school shoes from \$1 to \$1.20; regular price \$1.25 to \$1.60; Ladies rubbers 30 and 40; Men's rubbers, 40 and 42. Come before all are closed out. BROWNELL & STANARD.

PASTURAGE. SIX HUNDRED ACRES OF GOOD PASTURAGE. And abundance of running water on the Elliott Ranch, four miles south of Scio. Horses \$1 per month; cattle 50¢. No diseased stock received. G. G. MOX, Scio, Oregon.

FOSHAY & MASON. Wholesale and Retail. Druggists & Booksellers.

ALBANY ELECTRIC LIGHTS.

Something About the System Established During the Year.

Foremost among the improvements completed in the city during the past year, is the construction of the electric light system of Mr. N. H. Allen. It consists of two complete plants, using the improved Schuyler arc system with lamps of 200 and 300 candle power for street purposes, and the Heisler incandescent system with lamps of 20 to 500 candle power for buildings. This makes one of the most complete systems of electric lights of any on the Pacific Coast, the cost of which is about \$15,000.

The motor power, it is unnecessary to state, is derived from Albany's magnificent water power, being furnished by Mr. John A. Crawford, although a 30-horse power engine has been added to the building situated at the junction of Second street with the Calapooia and the name of the Santiam canal.

The lamps for street purposes made by the Schuyler company, are from new designs and have very decided advantages in the quality of the light furnished and ease and safety of handling. The new lamp is believed to be the most perfect arc lamp ever constructed, and it solves successfully many of the problems that have puzzled inventors who were seeking a perfectly steady, noiseless, and absolutely fire-proof lamp for this service. It gives a pure, soft and well regulated light, without the harshness so noticeable in other systems.

CONN BROTHERS.

What These Enterprising Grocery-men are Doing.

Messrs. Conn Bros., of this city, are among the business men of Albany, who, with the end of the year, have closed an active twelve-month's trade. They report that their business has doubled during the past year. They make a specialty of glass-ware and crockery, of which they carry a large stock, and in their property department keep only the freshest assortment of choice family groceries. The have during the year removed their store into more commodious quarters, occupying the elegant brick building owned by Charles Pfeiffer, adjoining the Revere House.

The firm consists of Richard E. and Perry R. Conn, both of whom are among Albany's enterprising young business men.

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Notice for Publication.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, Oregon City, Ore., Oct. 29, 1888. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress, June 22, 1878, entitled "An Act to provide for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," William W. Mason, of Albany, Linn county, Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 205, for the purchase of the E. of N. E. 1/4 of section 22 and W. 1/2 of N. W. 1/4 of section 20, 22, in township No. 9 S., range No. 4 E., and will offer to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Oregon City, Oregon, on Thursday, the 21st day of January, 1889. He names as witnesses: E. Fox, C. C. Kelly, S. W. Reese, and S. S. Train, all of Albany, Oregon. Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 21st day of January, 1889. W. T. BURNEY, Register.

Notice for Publication.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, Oregon City, Ore., Oct. 29, 1888. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress, June 22, 1878, entitled "An Act to provide for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," William W. Mason, of Albany, Linn county, Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 206, for the purchase of the E. of N. E. 1/4 of section 22, in township No. 9 S., range No. 4 E., and will offer to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Oregon City, Oregon, on Thursday, the 21st day of January, 1889. He names as witnesses: E. Fox, C. C. Kelly, S. W. Reese, and S. S. Train, all of Albany, Oregon. Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 21st day of January, 1889. W. T. BURNEY, Register.

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Executors Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE undersigned has been duly appointed executor of the last will and testament of Fred Miller deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby required to present them properly verified as required by law, to the undersigned, at his residence at Albany, Oregon. This the 2nd day of December 1888. J. W. WATKINSON, Executor.

Notice of Final Settlement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the undersigned has this day filed in the County Court of Linn county, Oregon, his final account as executor of the last will and testament of John Dick, deceased, and that this account is open to public view, at the hour of 1 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the Court House in Albany, Oregon, and has been affirmed by said court for the hearing of the same on the 11th day of December, 1888. RICHARD BURRIS, Executor of the last will and testament of John Dick, deceased.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE undersigned, was, on the 24th day of December, 1888, by order of the County Court of Linn county, Oregon, duly appointed administrator of the estate of John A. Robinson, late of Linn county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby required to present them to the undersigned, at his place near Shilo, in Linn county, Oregon, within six months from the date of said appointment. Dated Dec. 27th, 1888. JOHN W. PUGH, Administrator.

NOTICE.

IN the County Court of Linn county, State of Oregon, in the application having been made by Charles H. Schuett for change of name from Charles H. Schuett to Charles H. Muller, notice is hereby given to all persons concerned, to be and appear in the above entitled court, at the Court House in the city of Albany, Oregon, on Monday, the 7th day of January, A. D. 1889, at the hour of 9 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, the same being the regular January term, 1889, of said court, to show cause, if any exist, why the name of said petitioner should not be changed as prayed for. Done by order of the Hon. D. B. Black, Judge of said County Court. Witness my hand and the seal of said court, this 7th day of December, A. D. 1888. E. E. MONTAGUE, Clerk.

AT COST! BOOTS AND SHOES.

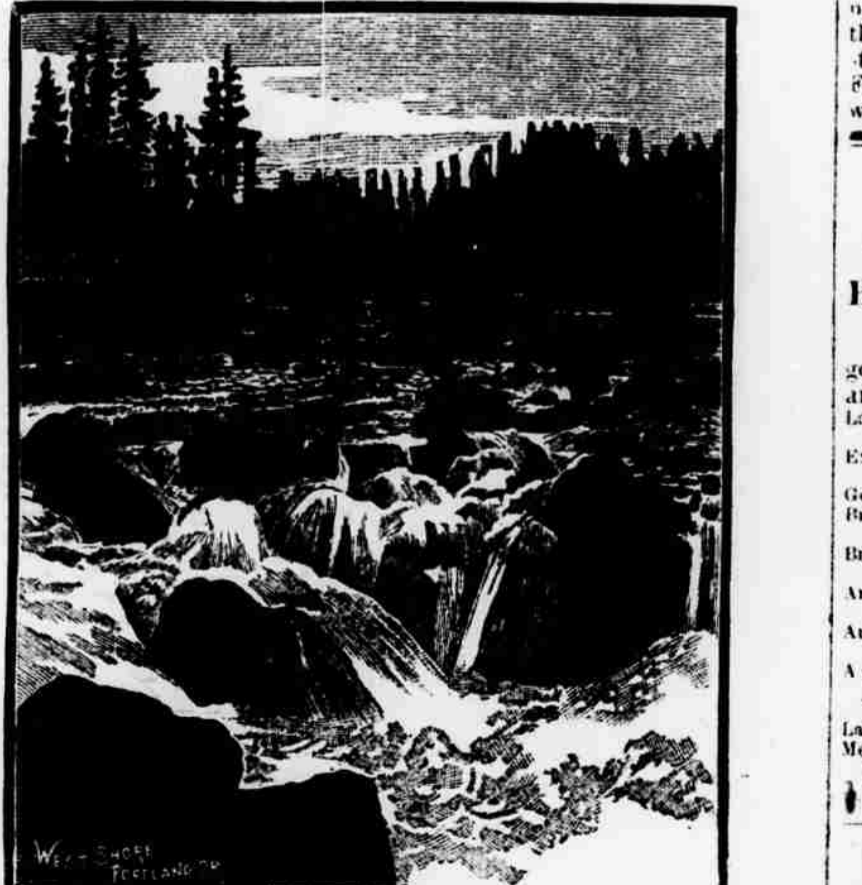
DR. D. M. JONES.

Electric Battery.

This battery can be used and kept in order with but little study or expense. It is one of the finest physicians' and family batteries in the market. Anyone wishing to purchase a good battery will do well to call and examine them. The medical world acknowledge the great healing power of electricity in many diseases, and especially those of a chronic character. The doctor is prepared to give electrical treatment. There has been no expense incurred in procuring every appliance necessary to obtain the best current effect from this potent agent. You will find it at his office the Paradi and the Galvanic batteries, the galvanometer, milliammeter, the automatic Rheometer, electric needles, Galvanic Magnet, the great galvanic chair, etc. Persons desiring to purchase a battery or wishing electrical treatment, will call at Dr. Jones' office on Third and Washington streets, Albany, Oregon.

PATENTS.

Obtained, and all business in the U. S. Patent Office attended to at moderate fees. Our office is opposite the U. S. Patent Office, and we can obtain Patents in less time than those remote from Washington. Send model or drawing. We advise as to patentability free of charge; and we make no charge unless we obtain patent. We refer here to the Postmaster, the Supl. of Money Order Div. of the U. S. Dept. of the Interior, for circular, advice, terms, and references to actual clients in your own State or county, write to C. S. SNOW & CO., Opp. Pat. Office, Washington, D. C.



WATERLOO FALLS.