A HISTORICAL SKETCH.

llow and Retarded Growth--- Oregon's Early Government---Salem's Pioneer Industries.

The city of Salem is situated on the t (eastern) bank of the Willamette in the midst of a beautiful agricul-I region. The main portion of the is nearly a level plain, formed upon a velly foundation that shows it to have sen at one time, in the far-distant past, ad with water. The conformation the country above, and southeasterly. ald lead one to the conclusion that the entiam river once joined the Willamette

t this point. The first settlement at Salem was made ome time in the year 1840, in what is now North Salem, and some where in the ighborhood of the brick store now ocupied by W. L. Wade. The first build-

g erected was for a sawmill, which mill ras used in sawing lumber to build other sees in the vicinity. At the time, and or sometime thereafter, the location was he most promising for the incipient vilage, but various causes, the most poweral of which was a protracted lawsuit to determine the title to the land on which it is situated, tended to retard the growth of the town for many years. Population and improvements in the mean time moved a little south and covered the gravelly plain to south Mill creek. The name given to the location by the aborgines was Che-mek-e-te. In the year 1841, Rev. Gustavus Hines built a house, yet standing, in the oak grove now in the nclosure of the Pioneer oil mills. This building for a long time was used by the Methodist mission as a parsonage, and was known by that designation. That same year the old Institute building. erected for the mission school, was begun, and completed the following year, to which was removed the Indian mission school from Chemawa, a short distance on this side of the river from the present town of Wheatland. In the winter of 1845-6, the section of land held as belonging to the Oregon Institute having been considered to be in danger of being "jumped," an arrangement was made by four surrounding claimants or settlers, who were each holding and occupying under the laws of the provisional government of Oregon a section of land-the laws of the United States not yet having under his direction that the work was the Capital hotel, owned by Hon. R. been extended over this country—by carried forward to completion, and that Mallory, and occupying the corner where the said four surrounding sections to the growing village, and was properly to about three sections and five-sixths, leaving one section for the benefit of the tion; and when the lines of said tract were their lands would be "ruined" by the proceedings were instituted against him. and he was ejected from the land by the

that part of Salem lying between Church street on the east and the river on the The Pioneer Oil Mill company west. The only building then standing within the limits of the first town survey is the one now occupied as the "Cali-In the fall of 1846 Rev. J. L. Parrish bought thirty-four acres of land near Salem, and built a dwelling thereon, and enterprise. for forty years he has continued to reside on and improve the same. Judge J. Quinn Thornton and Virgil K. Pringle, now residents of Salem, arrived by the immigration of 1846, and settled here. though their residence has been elsewhere a good part of the intervening time. A few lots of the newly-surveyed town of Salem were sold at auction, payment to be made therefor in wheat the year after the sale, but none of the lots so sold were improved or built upon for

some years afterward. During the summer of 1847 an arrangement was made between the trustees of the Oregon Institute and Dr. W. his land claim previously held in order to priating \$100,000 for the purpose of make and perform the conditions of said agreement. The claim which Willson lic road running in front of Parrish's resand the trustees was in substance as follows: Willson gave to said board of trustees his bond for \$100,000, conditioned that he would take charge of the section of land claimed by said Institute, since known in the U.S. government survey as the claim of Wm. H. Willson and wife, and that he would use all necessary means to secure a title by donation from lots and pay over to them two-thirds of the proceeds of all sales of lots or lands upon the claim, and that, on final setupon the claim, and that, on final set-tlement, he would divide with said trustlement, he would divide with said trustees all unsold land or lots, retaining himself one third, and conveying as good a We have now brought the main events title as he should receive from the United in the history of Salem down to within a title as he should receive from the United in the history of Salem down to within a partment is understood and provided for by J. States, to the said trustees, of two thirds period of recent memory, but to recount G. Wright

of all lots or land so divided with the of all lots or land so divided with the said trustees. This contract was signed by Dr. Willson, but not by his wife, and after congress had passed the donation act giving to the claimant's wife one half of his claim in her own right, Mrs. Willson refused on her part to convey to the trustees of the Institute two thirds of her individual portion of said claim, excepting a small portion. This led to a serious ing a small portion. This led to a serious trouble between the parties, which was finally settled, but not until after a vig-orous application of the ecclesiastical tourniquet had been made upon the re-

The first dry-goods store in Salem was opened in the winter of 1847-8, by the late Thomas Cox, senior, who was an immigrant of the previous fall. The building that he put up for this purpose stood on the corner of Commercial and Ferry streets, north of the present Chemekete and completed the following year; the hotel. This building formed part of the foundation of the state house was laid in Union hotel that was destroyed by fire in 1873, and the building was so far finished May, 1863. J. B. McClane one of the earliest settlers of Salem, and one of the owners of the North Salem town site, opened the second dry-goods store in Salem, which he purchased in San Francisco in 1849. Shortly afterwards the scross the Willamette, a full account of tion. cisco in 1849. Shortly afterwards the late Jos, Holman and David Carter went into the mercantile business in a building paper that stood about where Ford's livery

stable now is. In the month of February, 1850, L. H. Judson and J. B. McClane, proprietors of the North Salem land claim, laid out and recorded a town called North Salem, which contained twenty-nine blocks, cember, 1856. The building was unfin-whole and fractional. Dr. Willson also ished, but about \$30,000 had been exlaid out that portion of Salem lying east pended upon the same, which amount of Church street and north of State, as far had been appropriated by congress for east as Capitol street. The unfortunate the purpose. A fine miscellaneous litigation between J. D. Boon and J. B. library, bought by money furnished by McClane over the North Salem land claim, as already stated, was a serious drawback to the settlement and prosper-ity of that portion of town. It began in 1863, and was only terminated by compromise, in 1869, between McClane and the heirs of Boon, the latter having died disapproved by the authorities at Washin 1864.

On the 13th of January, 1851, the territorial legislature, which held its sessions at Oregon City, passed an act removing the seat of government to Salem. This law was declared void by Judges Nelson and Strong and Gov. Gaines, but congress confirmed the act making the removal, and settled the question. The session of 1851-2 was held in the old Willamette university building. The governor called an extra session of the egislature, to meet on the 26th of July, 1852, at Salem, but that body met at the appointed time, and, after three days' session, contemptuously adjourned until the first Monday of the following December, that being the time for the regular session. The house on Commercial street known as the Rector building was occupied by the legislature and the state library, while the supreme court met in the Bennett house. The former building was burned down last year.

In the year 1856 a woolen mill was built in North Salem, by the Willamette Woolen Manufacturing company. The building at first was small, but was enlarged as necessity required. Wm. H. Rector was appointed superintendent of construction by the company, and it was hich the said claimants each abandoned water from the Santiam river was the Mansion formerly stood, and where brought into Salem for milling purposes. a portion of the outer extremities of their This introduction of water from the Sanrespective land claims, and so reducing tiam was a great event in the history of leaving one section for the benefit of the introduction of the New river water into Oregon Institute, and the parsonage London in the time of James I., and each principal ones, and the approximate claim lying east from the Institute sec- enterprise met with like opposition from established, a partnership claim of four flowing of water through them. In the persons, namely, H. B. Brewer, David year 1857 the mill began the work of man-Leslie, W. H. Willson, and L. H. Judson, ufacturing goods, under the superintenwas recorded in the office of the recorder dence of Capt. L. E. Pratt, who came from the East to take charge of the facof the provisional government, including tory. Oregon wool was used, and blanthe aforesaid 640 acres as the property of kets, flannels, and cassimeres were turned the trustees of the Institute, and of the out, the first goods of the kind ever man- The water backed up through South Mill society of the church as a parsonage. In the quality of goods made at this mill, 1848 an effort was made to establish a and so great was the demand, that in claim to a portion of the land so recorded, three years the size and capacity of the State street, barely reaching Commercial by a man named Joseph Caples, but legal works were doubled. In 1876, near twenty years after their dirst construction, the mill was destroyed by fire, no river, from its source to its mouth, was doubt the act of an incendiary. Rector left Salem about the year 1865. In 1846 the brustees of the Oregon In- and went to California, where he now restitute laid off a town on the site of Che- sides. Through his instrumentality, the mekete, but including in the survey only first cotton mill was established in Oak-

The Pioneer Oil Mill company was formed in 1866, and the latest and most approved machinery was ordered from the East. Toward the latter part of 1867. fornia Bakery," which stood in an oak the mill was started up, and the first oil grove, on the same block, a little to the was manufactured. The capacity of the north and east of its present location. works is much greater than the supply of It was built in 1843, by the late L. H. seed, or the demand for the manufac-Judson, and was occupied by him as a tured products, consequently the works family residence until the latter part of are not kept in continuous operation. G. W. Gray & Sons are now, and have been for some years, the owners of this

The question of establishing a perma-nent seat of government had been submitted to the people in accordance with a provision of the state constitution, at the general elections held since the admission of Oregon into the Union, but no place had received a majority of the votes cast, as required. At the election held on the first Monday in June, 1864, the question was again submitted to the people, and this time Salem received a mafor, and thus the vexing matter was settled. In the legislature that met in September, 1872, Hon. T. McF. Patton, a member of the house of representatives Court. H. Wilson, by which Willson disposed of from Marion, introduced a bill approginning the construction of a state house. The bill passed both houses without maheld was that part of the present farm of terial opposition, and was approved by J. L. Parrish which lies east of the pubwas begun, and the corner stone was idence. The contract between Willson laid, with appropriate ceremonies, Hon, S. F. Chadwick, secretary of state, delivering the address upon the occasion. The legislature of 1874 made an additional appropriation and the work was so far prosecuted that in 1876, all the state officas were removed to the new building. and the legislative assembly met there the second Monday in September of that year. By liberal appropriations of suc-cessive legislatures the building is fast the United States, and, as the agent of the said trustees, he would sell the town nearing completion, and when finished

the growth and improvements of the city in late years would swell this article to too great a length for these columns. Wherefore, a summary of the public enterprises, aside from those above given, is all that need be further made. The bank of Ladd & Bush was put into operation April 1st, 1879, the building having been erected the year previous; Reed's opera house was built in 1869; the Chemekete hotel in 1870; the gas works were begun in 1870, and in September 1870, and in Sep works were begun in 1870, and in Sep-tember of that year the city was first lighted with gas; the water works were erected and put in operation in 1871; the O. & C. railroad was finished to Salem and beyond in September, 1870, and in full operation; the new court house was built in 1872, and finished in 1873; also in 1872, that beautiful building, the Academy of the Sacred Heart, was begun, which will be found elsewhere in this

In the foregoing review of the public progress and improvements no mention erty by the elements of fire and water. The first of any note was the barning of the state house in the latter part of Decongress, was also destroyed at the same time. The building was no doubt deington, that body reversed its action, and moved back to Salem. In a few weeks after their return the state house was

burned. On Sunday morning, May 10, 1863, fire broke out and burned all the build-ings on the east side of Commercial street from Ferry street to the lot now occupied by Cunningham's brick; the loss was \$20,000 or more.

On Saturday, July 23, 1864, a fire swept away all the buildings from where the Capital Engine Co.'s house stands up to Shiel's law office, now Catterlin's photograph gallery. The Mansion house owned by J. D. Smith, was destroyed, and he was the heaviest loser. The total loss was about \$8,000.

On the night of April 16th, 1865, all the buildings between Griswold's block and Holman's brick were destroyed by fire, and it was with difficulty that Gris-wold's brick was saved. Loss about \$20,000.

In the latter part of May, 1867, Dur-bin's livery stable, a large building on the northeast corner of Commercial and State streets was burned, at night, with eighteen valuable horses. Total loss,

After midnight, November 1st, 1869, the Capital hotel, owned by Hon. R. the Capital Engine Co.'s and other buildings now stand, took fire, and was burned to the ground. The house was three stories in height, and the total loss, house and contents, was about \$20,000.

The foregoing enumeration of the fires that have occurred embrace only the osses. We can not close, however, without reference to the great freshet of December 1861, which caused so much destruction of property throughout the valley, and from which Salem did not escape. The bridge over South Mill creek, on Commercial street, Durell's sawmill, and a few other buildings, were carried away, but the loss otherwise was not great. It was a notable event, however, creek, and ran through the center of town, being about four feet deep where the court house stands, and backed up street near where the banking house of higher than ever before known, at least sweeping away of trees more than a hundred years old fully attested, and which had withstood the storms and floods of so many winters.

P. J. ARMSTRONG & CO.

Blacksmith and Carriage Manufacturers-Wood and Iron Jobbing.

Every body residing in the surrounding country knows where "Kelly's blacksmith shop" is located. P. J. Armstrong & Co. are now in possession of this es- year '84. tablishment, and are prepared to do all kinds of general blacksmithing at a moments notice. They are the leading blacksmiths and carriage makers in Salem. They are now engaged in building some very fine buggies, hacks and carriages for the spring trade. They do all kinds of jobbing in wood, iron and steel; and make horse shoeing a specialty. They are required to keep five men in the shop at all times, in order to accommodate their very heavy, and on the railway company for a reduced steadily increasing custom. They issue, jority of 79 over all other points voted herewith, an invitation to everybody, desiring any work done in their line, to call and see them, at Kelly's old stand, Commercial street, between State and

ROBERT FORD.

Livery, Feed and Sale Stable--- Fine Livery Outfits-- Good Teams,

One of the largest stables in the city is located on the northeast corner of Com- the records of the Board: mercial and Trade streets. Robert Ford Average age of immigrant 35 years the proprietor, tries in every way to keep the fullest line of road vehicles, and the best stock of horse flesh, for hire, that is best stock of horse flesh, for hire, that is to be found in Salem. His stables are large, and are always kept clean. He has plenty of extra stalls for feeding, and for transient custom. In fact he keeps one of the most complete livery, feed and sale stables in Salem. Personally Mr. Ford is one of the most accommodating business men in Salem, and by a

IMMIGRATION.

A Review of the Work of the Immigration Board.

WORK THE BOARD MAPPED OUT.

Character and Extent of the results Accomplished. A Very Gratifying Showing.

The State Board of Immigration was organized April 1st, 1885, with Chas. H. Dodd, H. W. Corbett, Wm. N. Ladue, H. B. Miller and S. Rothchild commissioners and C. B. Carlisle, secretary. The rules adopted contemplated the preparation and distribution of information about the state; a display of productions; information of farm properties offered for sale; to meet and make welcome the immigrant. and to aid him in finding a suitable loca-

In the preparation of the printed information, the commissioners have been careful that, in every respect, it should be reliable and trustworthy, commending itself by a conservative, practical tone In this matter, it has been the policy of the commissioners to discriminate in fa-vor of that class of immigrants who could come with some means in hand, and the come with some means in hand, and the inclination to enter upon the cultivation of the soil. The coming of laborers, mechanics or professional men, relying upon immediate employment for support, has been persistently discouraged, not only in the printed matter, but by letters, whenever occasion offered. So much trouble, hardship and expense, not to say injustice to the new-comer and the state, has been heretofore caused by ignorance of Oregon, and her condition, by overwrought pen pictures, by irresponsible wrought pen pictures, by irresponsible notice-writing tourists, and by curb-stone railway runners and agents in the east, that it has been the constant effort of the commissioners to counteract all this, and to educate the intending settler, that it would be impossible for any of their agencies to take advantage of him.

AMOUNT OF PRINTED MATTER. During the past twenty months the Board has printed 90,000 pamphlets, "Oregon As It Is." The first edition had sixty pages. Making matter out of questions by intending settlers, swelled the book to 80 pages. Additional, the Board has printed 42,000, 16-page folders, half in German, and the balance in Scandanavian, and 185,000 8-page leaflets in English. Aside from this the Board has received and dis-tributed 56,000 county descriptive pamphlets and papers, 4,600 annual Oregonians, 1000 copies of the G. A. R. edition of that paper, 600 copies of the News, 200 copies of the Standard, 800 copies of the Rural Spirit, 300 copies of a Willamette valley circular in German, 500 copies of the Willamette Farmer, 50,000 maps of the state, an aggregate of 432,700 pieces of immigration literature.

From the start it has been the opinion of the commissioners that the best results gration, would come from the overflow of the northwestern states, east of the Rockies, and it has been the constant effort to reach these localities with this literature. Through the most cordial help of all railways having direct western connection, this object has been at tained, and a wide dissemination of information regarding the state, been made.

In addition to this an open mailing book is kept at the rooms of the board, and each immigrant is made an advertiser of the state, by procuring from him the names of his friends in the east. In this way 20,000 new names have been added to the mailing list.

THE EXHIBIT CAR.

The board has sent an exhibit car on a tour of the eastern states for each year of its organization. The last one, for 1886, visited eight different states and thirty two cities and towns, besides stopping and Ladd & Bush is now. The Willamette exhibiting at as many different places in the interior of states. It was visited by at least 200,000 different persons-indeed since the expedition of Lewis & Clarke the journey was a perfect ovation. The in the early part of this century, as the car traveled 7000 miles and made a stay of seventy-four days. From this car 65 000 pieces of immigration literature were distributed. Since the car left the state, about twenty heads of families have visited theState Board rooms, and volunteered their statement that a visit to the car in the east, caused them to decide to come to Oregon. Scores of letters bearing the same testimony have been received by the Board. It is the opinion of the manager of the car, as well as the commis-sioners, that the work will result in large accessions to our population during the

MEETING IMMIGRANTS

The plan of meeting immigrants before they reach the city, and again at the rooms, where there is a magnificent display of all the product of the soil, has been continued. The new-comer finds here, the proof of the claims made by the state as an agricultural region, and just the disinterested, practical information he needs. Besides this help,he gets an order privilege. Here, also, the new-comer finds a farm list, from which he can make memoranda and go out into the state, well informed as to prices, etc. From these rooms the new-comer is generally sent to the care of a county immigration agent, who without charge, shows him properties in that locality, and assists him in other ways.

The following statistics are taken from Able bodied......9 Looking for climate to benefit Those who state that they have Men in doubt until they

and east of the Bocky moun-

Middle and eastern states.... 8

ed of arrivale above time under que amilies or 21,51 in procuring employment. Gene places have been supplied. During twenty months only four persons asked for financial aid, and ten do will cover all expenses of this kind.

LOCATION OF IMMIGRANTS

As the entire work of the Board is gre uitous, and with nothing contingent or conditional for the new-comer, upon the issuance of an order for a reduced rate, the important matter of his location is reduced to courtesy on his part, the owner who sells, the county agent, or indirect information. The ticket orders are something of a guide. This shows 86 single trip orders, against one round trip order. So many come into the rooms who have through tickets or localltickets, or who go out by river or stage or otherwise, that this is only a partial guide. Aside from this, hundreds come into the state at the eastern or southern extremity who do not come to the city of Portland at all. nditional for the new-comer, upon the

In regard to this feature, the corroborative testimony of election returns, revival and expansion of business, and the
immigration paper passing through our
banks is of service. Making a comparison of the census figures for 1885, and
the population of 1886 based on the vote
of last June, and we have 243,418 as
against 207,450. The vote of '82 was 41678; the vote of '84 (June) was 49,337;
the vote of '84 (Nov) was 52,551; the vote
of '86 was 54,947. This table does not include voters who have made settlement
since Dec. 1885, they not being eligible. since Dec. 1885, they not being eligible. Taking 14,000 as two-thirds of the new-comers, we have about 4,000 to add, which will swell the population to about 260,

FINANCES OF THE NEW-COMER.

By a system adopted at the start by the Board, it has been found that a very close estimate of the money value of each immigrant may be had. This estimate shows \$3000 as the average of each head of family, for the first half year. During the last half this was increased fully \$300. There is data enough to show that \$2,500 is but a fair average of the amount brought by more than two-thirds of those who make settlement. This aggregates several million dollars. A post-al card, with blanks for the new-comer to fill up, showing date of arrival, state, location, purchase price, and name was adopted in June 1886. Since then the Board has received enough to show a to-tal of \$1,009,450. There are several hundred cards still in the hands of intending settlers. Replying to a circular from the Board, issued in October, a number of bankers and business men throughout the state have given figures from their exchange accounts, showing conclusively that the averages made by the board are rather below, than above, the figure asket forth in bankable paper, and other money transactions. A banker at Albany who has handled nearly \$100,000 worth of this paper,during the past year, makes the average about \$3,500. A banker at Eugene city, having about \$125,000 of this kind of transaction, writes that the average is fully \$3,000. The first National Bank of Portland, having an exchange transaction during the past year of \$20,000,000 reports an increase, during that time, of 14,277 pieces of exchange. And after an examination of its character places a fair pro-portion of it, to the credit of those who have come into, and made settlement in the state during the period in question. On all sides we hear of a revival and expausion of general business. It has been of a substantial, wholesome, permanent character. It is not confined to cities but is general throughout the state.

IN CONCLUSION

This immigration work, carried on at the start, under somewhat untoward circumstances, has to-day the character of an unequivocal success, and permanency; and in view of what has been accomplished, it ought to be looked upon by every right-thinking interested citizen, as a success—not only justifying the appropria-tion heretofore made, but warranting the expenditure of a much larger sum per annum. Plainly, the progress of the state, and the developement of all her resources must be contingent upon the steady influx of a new population, trained and educated up to the highest standard of thrift, and industry, and enterprise in all agricultural matters, and a liberal investment of capital in commercial and manufacturing enterprises. This is the immigration needed; it has been the immigration sought, and as the records show, the bulk of that already received. This class can be had as a result of a steady, persistent, practical, judicious presentation of the inducements held out by Oregon; and it is only right and fair that we should share largely in the immigration of a thrifty, forehanded people; accessions to our population of that industrious, enterprising class which means the development of resources, unmatched anywhere in the common country. In regard to foreign immigration, it is

the experience of the commissioners, that every attempt to extend the work beyond the liminits of the United States, or even to remote portions of our own country has been a failure, or wholly inadequate to the effort and the expenditure of money. The long and expensive journey, the gauntlet of clamoring state and railway agents, which each new- mer to this country is forced to run, and he won norance of Oregon—all these operate against and nullify immigration. Jort. So far as the experience of the state Board goes, the class coming direct from the old world, do not possess ready means, with which to make a settlement by purchase. As the records show, fully ninety chase. As the records show, fully ninety per cent. of those coming here during the years of '85 and '86, have been from the northwestern states, east of the Rockies, the overflow of these localities. It is made up of practical farmers, who will add a moral and social, as well as financial strength to the community in which settlement is made. Liberal expenditures of money will, unquestionably, bring good returns to the people of the state. What has been accomplished, is all in support of this opinion, and the work is certainly entitled to the cordial and hearty co-opentitled to the cordial and hearty co-operation of every citizen.

THE MONEOR II

Nearly every person who has visited alem during the past two, three or four rs, bas either become personally acnted with, or has heard of the genial ost of this, now almost famous hostelry. It is safe to say that there is no hotel proprietor in the state of Oregon that more fully and completely consults the comforts of his guests than dees C. H.

Monroe.

For a long time, Mr. Monroe had charge of the Reed house in this city, but afterward opened the Monroe house, on the corner of Marion and Commercial streets. His rapidly increasing patronage soon demonstrated fully to Mr. Monroe that the building he was then occupying was entirely to small, and he began casting about for a more commodious building, and one nearer the business center of the city. center of the city.

In September, fire destroyed a large portion of the building on the southeast corner of State and High streets, then occorner of State and High streets, then occupied as the Thompson house. Mr.
Monroe then secured a lease of this place
of Dr. Jessup, and the carpenters and
other mechanics were at once put to
work remodeling, and repairing the ruins
of the old building. The walls, which
were largely of brick, remained standing,
and after two months and a half of work
and at an expense of \$2500 the old
"Thompson" house had given way to
the new "Monroe House," a hotel to
which Salem can well point with pride.
The Monroe house is three stories in
height, and has broad verandahs entirely
across the front of both the first and second floors, while a broad grass lawn across the front of both the first and sec-ond floors, while a broad grass lawn leads out to the sidewalk. The ho-tel is situated just across the street from the county court house, five blocks from the state capitol building, nine blocks from the passenger depot, and only a block from the main business part of the city. The house is entirely new inside, and is handsomely furnished throughout. In no dining room any where, can one find a better, nor a cleaner meal of vic-tuals than at the Monroe house. No Chinese are employed about the hotel, and Mrs. Monroe, whose reputation stands at the head of the list of caterers with whom the traveling public come in contact, is, with her sister, at the head of the culinary department, and oversees all the work in the kitchen and diningricom, in person. She also devotes her every en-ergy to doing everything that will con-duce to the comfort, and pleasure of the

On the main floor, beside the kitchen and dining room, is the office, a neat quiet room, well fitted with writing ma-terials and on the table of which are the leading newspapers, a sitting room, handsomely furnished, a parlor suite with a open fire place in the chambre, and each room of the suite handsomely furnished. On the second floor, the two front rooms, each have stoves, while another room just back of the east of these, has an open fireplace. There are ten rooms on this floor, all furnished in the latest style, and with elegance, and comfort. The third or upper story has also ten rooms, and all well furnished, the two front rooms, as are those below, fitted with fire. Everything will be found as neat as a pin around this house, and it will surely always retain its standing as the favorite hostelry south of Portland, so long as Mr. Monroe, and his estimable and amiable wife continues in its management.

THOMAS HOLMAN.

Manufacturer of the Western Fanning Mills and Grain Cleaner.

During the past three or four years, Thomas Holman has been adding at least, his quota to the manufacturing interests of Salem, during which time several hundreds of the now famous "Western" wheat and grain cleaners have been made in, and shipped from Salem. Mr. Holman, at one time, had an opposition in Albany, which for a season, appeared to divide the honors of manufacturing machines for cleaning grain in this state; but Mr. Holman's mills, "The Western," proved too much for the opposition fac-tory, which retired from the field, and leaves Mr. Holman standing alone, as the only manufacturer of grain cleaners in Oregon. During 1886, over 500 mills were made in his factory, and sold. He manufactures two sizes each of the Wes-tern Fanning mill, and of the Western warehouse grain cleaner. The mills are all made with patent sacking attach-ment, so that the grain is cleaned and resacked with only one handling. The mills have been sold all over Oregon and Washington Territory, where he constantly has wagons traveling, selling and delivering them. These sales have brought him, in return, the highest testimonials from persons using them. In fact, the "Western" factory is an institution for Salem, and Oregon, to point to with pride, and one that will grow as Oregon grows. Mr. Holman is also pro-prietor of the Salem electric light franchise. There are now 38 arc lamps on the circuit, together with several incan-descent circuits, and Mr. Holman uses two dynamos to generate the electricity. This electric system gives perfect satisfaction.

SALEM BATHS.

Prof. H. Diamond, the Pioneer Barber of Salem, A Neat Shop.

At 208 Commercial street, H. Diamond has one of the neatest barber shops, with baths to be found in Salem, and he and his able assistants can always be found ready to do the best work in their line. Prof. Diamond is one of the oldest ton-sorial artists in Salem, and has always held his trade by doing satisfactory work.

1. C. SMITH.

In room 3, Patton's block, on State