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Will buy one of those hand-tailored, fashionably cut, made-to-measure suits so much sought after by good dressers. The fabrics are exclusive with us and are manufactured from the highest grade of Oregon wool.

We invite comparison with other suits selling for \$22.50 to \$30.00. It will result favorably for us, we are sure.

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Good Brick at reasonable prices. Write or call for particulars. One mile northwest Forest Grove

E. A. JEROME

Architect and Builder

Any one wishing plans to build modern house, don't fail to see me. I can assure satisfaction and reasonable rates. One door west of Varley Feed Stable, Pacific Avenue, Forest Grove, Ore.

John Stribich

Forest Grove, Oregon

After moving into new quarters, is now ready to do first class work at moderate prices. Carriage and wagon repairing, Planing, wood turning, hand sawing, grinding, and

General wood work. Vehicle wheels of all descriptions

Don't fail to consult me before having your work done. At the Sash and Door Factory Building.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

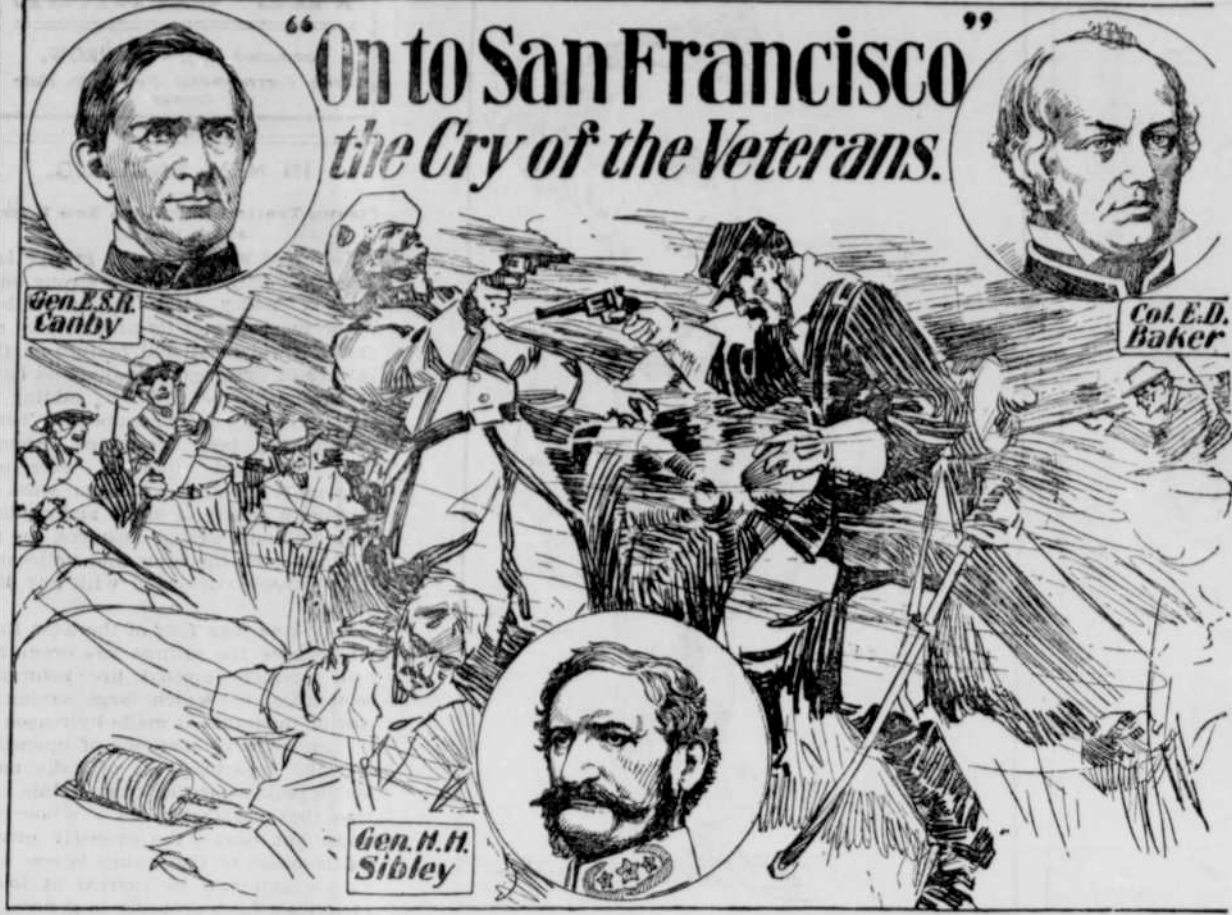
United States Land Office, Oregon City, Ore., July 23, 1903. Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Nevada, and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892, Columbus W. Cowan, of Portland, county of Multnomah, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement, No. 6223, for the purchase of the NE 1/4 of SE 1/4, Sec. 12, T. 2 N., R. 6 W., and lots 1, 2 and 3 in Township No. 2 N., Range No. 5 W., and will offer proof 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, Ore., on Thursday, the 22 day of October, 1903. He names as witnesses: James B. Houston, W. A. Trites, L. R. Houston, W. A. Gordon, all of Portland, Ore. Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claim in this office on or before said 22nd day of October, 1903.

ALGERNON S. DRESSER, Receiver.

Wanted—Buyers for mutton sheep. Apply News office.

CITATION.

In the County Court of the State of Oregon, for Washington County. In the matter of the Estate of Asa Williams, Deceased. To Sarah E. Crow, Malinda Thompson, C. O. Williams, J. L. Williams, Bertha Rymal, Grace Williams, Frank Shepard, Oren (Shepard) Abel, Bessie (Shepard)-Mahan, Rosie Willson and to all persons interested in said estate, greeting: In the name of the State of Oregon: You are hereby cited and required to appear in the County Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Washington at the Court Room thereof, at Hillsboro in the County of Washington on Monday, the 31st day of August, 1903, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause, if any you have, why an order of said court should not be made authorizing and directing the administratrix of said estate to sell the real estate belonging to said estate described as follows, to-wit: "The south-west quarter of section 21, township 3 north, range 4 west, containing 160 acres, all in Washington county, Oregon," as prayed for in the petition of the administratrix of said estate filed herein. Witness, the Hon. L. A. Rood, Judge of the County Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Washington with the Seal of said Court affixed, this 28th day of July, A. D. 1903. Attest: GEO. A. MORGAN, Clerk. (Seal) By J. W. Morgan, Deputy.



DUEL OVER THE GUNS AT VALVERDE—TOGETHER THEY DROPPED DEAD IN THEIR TRACKS.

Copyright, 1903, by G. L. Kilmer.] "On to San Francisco" is the G. A. R. rally call for the thirty-seventh national encampment, which meets Aug. 17. The soldier cry "On to San Francisco" was voiced in 1861, but the men who raised it were not going to a picnic, like the veterans of 1903. The shouters of 1861 were out for territory and gold, principally gold, and the prize was to be enjoyed by the new Confederate States of America, not Brother Jonathan's time honored realm.

And why the G. A. R. rally at San Francisco in 1903? Less than 20,000 men were enrolled in the Federal army from the Pacific coast states, and few if any of these fired a shot in defense of the flag. Simply this—the star of empire in its westward flight since 1865 has drawn the old soldiers after it by tens of thousands. The Grand Army follows the veterans to add to its roll and spread its influence. It has never chosen a commander in chief from the territory west of the Rockies, much less west of the Sierras, and probably never will. Yet for the second time the Golden City is honored with the encampment. It met there in 1886.

Strangely enough, the Pacific states, although far removed from the seat of war, with their own military problems to tax their patriotism, gave one of the earliest battle field heroes to the cause for which the veterans fought. This was Colonel E. D. Baker, United States senator from Oregon, who was killed Oct. 21, 1861, at Ball's Bluff, Va. Baker was a patriot of the stalwart type, and when Sumter was fired on raised a regiment of Pennsylvanians, who had been fortune hunters on the coast, and named it, after the Golden State, the "First California." Colonel Baker fell in the heat of battle, and the first G. A. R. post organized in his adopted state took his name.

The volunteers raised on the gold coast during the civil war were needed at home to strengthen the garrisons of regulars or relieve those ordered to the seat of war in the east, and a speck of the great war between the states threatening the Pacific territory was nipped in the bud, in part by the martial zeal of California volunteers. The march of the California column of Federal troops from southern California nearly 1,000 miles across the deserts of Arizona to Santa Fe, N. M., in the summer of 1862 is one of the most remarkable and probably the least known of the minor achievements of the boys in blue. The object of the expedition, which was undertaken in a desperate emergency and pushed with undaunted energy and daring, was to forestall the Confederates in the occupation of the southern route to the gold coast and prevent the founding of a southwestern territory under Confederate rule.

The summer of 1861 had been an eventful one in the States, and the Federal authorities had paid scant attention to affairs beyond the Mississippi. As open revolution never sleeps and every malcontent is a soldier and an organizer to a certain degree the Confederate cause grew day by day in the far away empire along the Rio Grande and the Gila. By the 1st of August all the regular army forts built for defense against Indians and Mexican marauders in New Mexico were in the hands of Confederates, and the southern commander in that territory, Colonel John R. Baylor, by proclamation established the Confederate Department of Arizona. Soon afterward General H. H. Sibley, Confederate States army, arrived from the east and assumed command of the Confederate "Army of New Mexico." His first move was to attempt the capture of Fort Craig, the extreme southern post of the Federal forces in the territory. About the same time General E. R. S. Canby, United States army, was sent from Washington to organize the Federal militia and make the best possible defense of eastern New Mexico. He constructed Fort Craig, on the west bank of the Rio Grande, opposite Valverde.

Sibley marched northward from San Antonio, Tex., early in 1862, and the 19th of February he made a feint to attack the fort, then struck out to cross the river and get in the rear of the Federals. He had about 4,000 men, while Canby's whole force numbered nearly 4,000. But Canby had an exten-

sive territory to defend, and a second Confederate army under Earl Van Dorn was gathering in northern Texas to march in Canby's rear against Fort Union, in the northern part of New Mexico, east of Santa Fe. He decided to follow Sibley up the valley and harass his march and keep him away from the supplies stored at Fort Craig and Fort Union. But on Feb. 21 one of his colonels, who had been sent to the east bank of the river to watch the enemy, brought on a desperate battle. The troops on both sides were chiefly local volunteers, but the officers had served in the regular army.

The battle of Valverde opened with a Federal attack led by Colonel Roberts, which drove the Confederates from their ground, and at 3 o'clock victory seemed to hang over the Federal banners. In sheer desperation Sibley sent two storming parties against the Federal flanks. On the right Hall's Federal battery, supported by Kit Carson's Colorado volunteers and a battalion of regulars, drove back the assailants with fearful slaughter, but on the left there was another story to tell. Captain Alexander McRae's battery formed the chief element of Federal strength on that flank. It was manned by regulars, who defended the guns until every horse in the battery and half the cannoners had been shot down.

The Confederates were led by Major A. S. Lockridge, a former army comrade of McRae. McRae stood by the last gun, surrounded by his fallen braves. Lockridge placed his hand upon the muzzle of the piece and demanded surrender. The two were not three feet apart, and, looking each other squarely in the face, both aimed their revolvers and fired. Together they dropped dead in their tracks. This disaster to McRae turned the battle in Sibley's favor, and General Canby, who had hastened from the fort to the field, ordered a retreat.

From Valverde Sibley marched north to Santa Fe and prepared to attack Fort Union. About that time Colonel John P. Slough arrived at the fort with the First Colorado volunteers and, being a fighting man, took it upon himself to meet the enemy half way. On the 28th of March Sibley's vanguard, under Colonel Scurry, encountered the Colorado volunteers, who were known as "Pike's Peakers," in the Apache canyon, about fifteen miles from Santa Fe. The Confederates chose the battle ground and stationed their fieldpieces in the woods, with riflemen secreted among the trees.

A deep, narrow canyon offers a poor field for regular battle, and the collision known to the south as "Glorietta" and to the north as "Apache Canyon" might have ended in a draw had the antagonists been other than borderers eager for the fray. The "Pike's Peakers" led off by stealing among the trees along the canyon and picking off the Confederate gunners, while their own artillery and infantry marched down the bed of the valley. No hazard was too great for the Texans—they held up these dangerous flankers. Led by Colonel Scurry, the Fourth Texas cavalry deployed on foot across the canyon and rushed forward with drawn revolvers and pistols. The fight they opened up was man against man. A deadly struggle raged for a few moments, the "Pike's Peakers" getting the worst of it, even though they were at home in a rough and tumble battle.

The greatest slaughter fell upon the Confederates. While the Federal guns swept the gulch with canister the Texans three times charged upon the battery almost to the muzzles of the pieces.

After the battle in the canyon Colonel Slough returned to Fort Union and Colonel Scurry to Santa Fe. Canby started north for Fort Union, and General Sibley, being without supplies or money, decided to retreat to Texas and reorganize for a new attempt. He reached Fort Bliss in May with less than half his following. Learning that a California column was marching eastward through Arizona to attack him from the west, he continued his retreat to San Antonio.

While the Confederates under Colonel Baylor and General Sibley were operating in Arizona and New Mexico General George Wright, the Federal commander on the Pacific coast, origi-

nated the bold idea of striking them in the rear with a force organized in California. The plan was to march across the desert, recapture the government forts along the southern border, reclaim all the region and open the old mail route between Santa Fe and Fort Yuma, Cal. Colonel J. H. Carleton, First California volunteers, was chosen leader. The intention was to move during the winter of 1861-62 and thus spare the men and animals exposure to the burning Colorado and Gila deserts, which in summer are considered impassable. The distance to be marched from the rendezvous on the coast to the Rio Grande was upward of 1,000 miles through a region of almost complete desolation. But an insurmountable obstacle to a winter march presented itself in the shape of unprecedented rains. The country was flooded, open plains became quagmires, and cattle and horses were swallowed up without a chance of rescue. Vehicles of transportation could not move, and after long delay supplies were sent around by water through the gulf of California to Fort Yuma and a depot established there.

Carleton's men were miners and pioneers, and they rallied from all parts of the mining country at Fort Yuma. The column, including civilian employees, numbered 1,500, organized as follows: First California infantry; Fifth Infantry, three companies; First cavalry, five companies; Second cavalry, one company; Battery A, Third United States artillery.

The points between Fort Yuma and the Rio Grande were Tucson, a half way station, and Pima villages, the homes of an agricultural tribe, between Fort Yuma and Tucson. The Confederates occupied Tucson and, under General Sibley's orders, were pushing westward. Carleton met them within fifty miles of Fort Yuma. Sibley's orders to the Arizona Confederates were to open negotiations with the governors of Mexican territory for supplies, and as soon as the Federals could be driven from New Mexico on the east the southerners would move toward the coast with the slogan, "On to San Francisco!" This point gained, the Mexican states adjoining would enter the alliance, and an outlet for slavery, with a supply of treasure, would be secured to the south by one grand stroke.

As Carleton's column advanced the Confederates retired, destroying all forage on the route. The sun beat fiercely upon the alkali desert, causing intense suffering to men and animals. It is a pathetic story that is told in the records of this wonderful march—how, day after day, in addition to the fatigue of travel, a long and fruitless search was made for grass and drinking water.

After hoisting the stars and stripes over old Fort Breckinridge, on the Gila, the column pressed on to Tucson, which the enemy abandoned without a struggle. The artillery was moved with difficulty. The artillery was moved with difficulty. Water for the horses was carried along in a 600 gallon tank placed on a truck. At Tucson, reached June 5, Carleton bought supplies from across the Mexican lines and refitted the expedition for the journey to the Rio Grande, sending forward messengers to notify General Canby of his coming. For this purpose Expressman John Jones, Sergeant Wheeling of the volunteers and a Mexican guide were chosen. The wild Apaches were at war with every white man regardless of the color of his uniform, and Wheeling and the guide soon fell under the scalping knife. Jones escaped, but was captured by the Confederates, and his dispatches gave Sibley the news which hastened his retreat to San Antonio. Jones also got word through to General Canby's camp. Canby dispatched a column to meet the Californians, and they were halted in northwestern Texas, where supplies were awaiting them. They reached there Aug. 10, having had but one sharp fight, and that with Indians at Apache pass. Two volunteers were killed and two wounded.

Survivors of the California column were the first to organize veteran associations on the coast. The first G. A. R. post was chartered at San Francisco in 1867. The first post in New Mexico took the name of McRae, in honor of the hero of Valverde.

GEORGE L. KILMER.

Real Estate Bulletin

\$10,500—The best paying saw mill in Washington County, with 400 acres land, 30 under cultivation, 2 acres choice orchard and in small fruits, 100 acres first-class saw timber untouched, 160 acres free pasture or range, 40 acres bottom land easy to clear, one large frame house and three smaller dwellings; school-house on property; big sheds and large barns and all necessary out-buildings; \$12,000 saw mill, working 8 men, with orders on hand for all the lumber it can supply, paying clear of all expense 8 per cent on investment. Telephone, rural mail delivery, fine road to railway. All to be sold for \$10,500, on reasonable terms. Address A2, care Washington County News, Forest Grove, Or.

\$3,250—A fine country home, with productive farm; 68 acres choice farm, 28 acres in hay, 6 acres of prunes, 4 acres apples, small fruit (all bearing) in abundance; living water, fine 2 1/2 story frame dwelling, good barn, good fruit house and drier, on Gales Creek road and condensed milk factory route. Rural mail delivery, telephone, near good school. \$3,250, liberal terms. Address A3, care Washington County News, Forest Grove, Or.

\$2750—A good farm, 2 miles from Forest Grove railway station; 78 1/2 acres, 25 hay land; orchard of 200 apple trees, 100 pear trees, 225 prune trees, 500 grape vines, all in bearing; 2 acres of berries and small fruits; good frame house and barn; living water; good road to town; 2 miles to condensed milk factory, 1 mile from sawmill, one-half mile to school house. Immediate possession given; \$2750, on reasonable terms. Address A4, care Washington County News, Forest Grove, Oregon.

\$4000—Finest prune ranch in Washington County; 44 acres on the Gales creek road; 1080 prune trees, and a few apple trees. Sold 17 tons of prunes last year of good quality; No. 1200 Allen Prune Dryer; never failed, and especially fine crop this year to go with the place; also 12 acres in clover; 10 or 12 acres in cultivation; no house; good water year around; 2 miles from Gales Creek postoffice, near rural mail route, and telephone. 1/4 mile to school; all fenced; a paying investment. Address A 5, care of Washington County News, Forest Grove, Oregon.

\$3500—40 acres, 3 1/2 miles from Forest Grove, 2000 bearing grape vines, 500 bearing prune trees, dryer in construction, 100 apple, pear and cherry trees, splendid garden with all kinds of small fruit, good improvements, good house, barn and outbuildings, good wine cellar; half a mile from school, nets beside, good living for family from \$700 to \$1,000 a year. Address A6, care The News, Forest Grove.

\$3,300—30 acres, all clear, 1/2 mile south of Cornelius, and that distance from schools, postoffice and railroad station. All prairie land, good house, barn and orchard, two good wells, on condensed milk factory route, with barn full of hay, seed and feed. Address or call on The News, A8.

J. A. Abbott Mayne Abbott Expert Optician.

Abbott & Son

Watchmakers & Jewelers

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Largest stock in the county of Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Society Emblems and Toilet Trinkets.

All work warranted. Glasses fitted. You can buy what you want and pay a little at a time if preferred.

FOREST GROVE, OREGON

TIMBER LAND ACT JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

United States Land Office, Oregon City, Oregon, June 18, 1903. Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892, Georgiana Howe, of Portland, county of Multnomah, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office her sworn statement No. 6185, for the purchase of the northeast quarter of Section No. 14 in Township No. 1 south, Range No. 6 west, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish her claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Oregon City, Oregon, on Monday, the 7th day of September, 1903. She names as witnesses Hiram W. Scott, Henry W. Scott, Oliver M. Scott, Raleigh Walker, of Idley, Oregon. Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 7th day of September, 1903. ALGERNON S. DRESSER, Register.