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Wood River Glacier

THURSDAY, MAY 14, 1903.

When it was Editor W. L. Adams.

The recent issue of the Oregon Historical Society Quarterly contains an interesting contribution by George H. Himes on the "History of the Press of Oregon, 1839 to 1850." This furnishes, we think, the first complete account of early Oregon journalism. Mr. Himes has spent some time in gathering the data, and has prepared a very readable article. Somewhat there is a fascination about the history of newspapers in the far West, and any one imbued with the historical instinct will delight in reading Mr. Himes' story.

This history of the Oregon press reminds us that there lives in Hood River one who years ago wielded the editorial quill and whose labors furnish a chapter in the history of the Oregon press. We refer to Dr. W. L. Adams. In speaking of the transfer of the plant and material of the Oregon City Spectator in 1855 to W. L. Adams, Mr. Himes says:

Afterwards the plant was sold to W. L. Adams, a pioneer of 1847, for \$1,200. He used it in starting the Oregon City Argus, which was issued on April 21, 1855, and was the first distinctively republican paper in Oregon, if not on the Pacific coast. Prior to this time he had become well known as a teacher, and as a forcible political writer and speaker. He wrote in the Oregonian over the signature of "Junius," and was the author of a locally famous political satire entitled "Breakpear: or Treason, Stratagem, and Spoils." This was published in the Oregonian of February 14 and 21, and March 6 and 13, 1852, and afterwards printed in pamphlet form and illustrated with a number of rude cartoons—the first attempt of the kind in the territory—which added spice to the text.

The leading democrats of that day, among them Judge Matthew P. Deady, Judge O. C. Pratt, Asahel Bush, editor of the Oregon Statesman, John Orvis Waterman, editor of the Oregon Weekly Times, Col. Wm. M. King, and General Joseph Lane, were mercilessly caricatured. All were veiled under fictitious names, but the peculiarities and characteristics of each were so aptly described that the disguises did not hide their identity.

Mr. Adams was born in Painesville, Ohio, on February 5, 1821, both parents emigrating from Vermont to Ohio when it was a wilderness. On his father's side he is connected with the Adams family of Massachusetts, and his mother, whose name was Allen, descended from Ethan Allen of the academy in Milan, Ohio, for a time, and obtained through his own efforts a classical education at Bethany college, Virginia. He came to Oregon in 1848, and the first thing he did, after locating a claim in Yamhill county, was to join with his neighbors in building a school house, wherein he taught the children of the settlers during the following winter.

As a master of cutting invective he was rarely equaled and never surpassed. His proficiency in this direction, together with similar qualifications on the part of two of his territorial contemporaries, gave rise to what was locally known as the "Oregon style." He was fearless and audacious to the fullest

degree, had the pugnacity of a bulldog, never happier than when lampooning his opponents, and his efforts were untiring. He was one of the leading spirits in organizing the republican party in Oregon, and on February 11, 1857, at the "Free State Republican Convention," held in Albany, was appointed chairman of a committee of three to prepare an address to the people of the territory of Oregon. As a reward for diligent efforts as a speaker and writer in the arduous campaign closing on November 6, 1860, by which Oregon was carried for Lincoln by a small plurality, he received the appointment of collector of customs, being Lincoln's first appointee for Oregon. He then retired from the Argus, but during his residence in Astoria edited the Marine Gazette for a time, and ever since has been a frequent contributor to the press of the state. In 1868-69 he made a trip to South America, and late in the year he returned to the United States and delivered a series of lectures. In 1873 he studied medicine in Philadelphia, and in 1875 began his practice in Portland. A few years later he removed to Hood River, where he still lives, now in his eighty-third year, as full of fire and fight as he was forty years ago.

Another interesting story is the account of how H. L. Pittock first became connected with the Oregonian. The story is as follows:

About this time, November, 1853, a beardless youth of seventeen appeared on the scene. He had finished his journey across the plains a few weeks before, and was seeking employment. He had been taught by his father to set type at the age of twelve, and hence had five years experience. He had applied at the printing office at Oregon City and at the Times office in Portland without success. The job of bartender had been offered him, but this was not to his taste. Finally he called at the Oregonian office on morning and asked for work. Mr. Dryer was rather brusque in his manner and said, "What can you do?" "Set type," was the reply. "Well, see what you can do with that," said Mr. Dryer, handing him a composing stick and a piece of reprint copy, and directing him to a case. The article was soon set and proof taken. Mr. Dryer was surprised to find it correct, and at once regarded the youth with favor. He said, "Have you any money?" "No," was the reply. "Posting the boy a \$5 coin he was hidden to call again. This he did and Mr. Dryer soon found him a most industrious workman—always on hand and willing to work early and late. Before many months elapsed this young man was advanced to the position of foreman. Soon after that he overhauled the subscription books and began introducing more careful business methods. Thus it was that Henry L. Pittock became connected with the Oregonian.

On November 8, 1856, he and Elisha Treat Gunn, an accomplished printer who came from Connecticut, and had worked on the paper a number of years, were admitted to partnership by Mr. Dryer. This continued until November 20, 1858, when Pittock and Gunn withdrew. On November 24, 1860, Mr. Dryer transferred his interest to Mr. Pittock, but retained editorial control until January 12, 1861. This is how it came to pass that Henry L. Pittock became owner of the Oregonian. In recognition of Dryer's services in assisting to carry Oregon for the republican ticket in 1852, on which he was one of the electors, Lincoln appointed him commissioner to the Sandwich islands, where he went in 1861. A few years later he returned to Portland and spent the remainder of his life to the year of his

death in 1879, the principal part of the time holding the office of justice of the peace.

Upon becoming sole owner of the Oregonian Mr. Pittock saw that if he made his business successful he must start a daily, although there were two in the field already. Accordingly the necessary new material was secured and the Morning Oregonian was first issued February 4, 1881, four pages, each page being eleven and one-half by eighteen and one-fourth inches, four columns each. It is needless to recount the further history of this enterprise at this time.

Since Mr. Dryer, the principal editor of the paper has been as follows: Simon Francis, long the owner of the State Journal, of Springfield Illinois, who came as the result of a letter written by D. W. Craig, with the expectation of establishing a paper himself, but finding the field well occupied, he set type and did faithful editorial work on the Oregonian until 1861, when he was appointed paymaster in the United States army by President Lincoln, for many years a warm personal friend; Henry Miller; Amory Holbrook, who was appointed United States district attorney by President Taylor, an able lawyer and a polished and vigorous writer; John F. Damon, Samuel A. Clarke, H. W. Scott, W. Lair Hill, and again H. W. Scott. Mr. Scott's first editorial engagement began May 15, 1865, although he became an editorial contributor several months before. In 1872 he was appointed collector of customs, but he bought an interest in the paper and became editor in chief, which position he retains today.

He Built the Oregonian.

Various circumstances led Irving M. Scott to take special interest in the building of the first battle ship of our modern navy on the Pacific coast. Certain objections and criticisms determined him to show what could be done there. He had a faculty of inspiring his assistants with his own enthusiasm. And so the Oregon was built, not merely for profit, but as labor of pride and love, to show what the Pacific coast artists could do.

The war with Spain brought the Oregon's opportunity. The story of her record-breaking voyage in five oceans from Puget sound to Florida and how she arrived without a rivet started or an engine out of order—ready for battle—is known to the world.

The picture of the Oregon plunging into the fight, helping to drive the Oquendo, the Teresa and the Vizcaya successfully ashore in blazing wreck, then in chasing the fleeing Colon, while her bands on the forward turret played "Star Spangled Banner," and then stopping the last of the Spanish fleet with a thirteen-inch shell, can never fade from the memory.

Built for fighting rather than for chase, the Oregon showed all the power of her own kind and much the speed of the cruiser. She broke all records by showing her builders trial speed in battle. She gained upon the Colon, though able to run away from her. She was with the swift Brooklyn when the Colon's flag went down, and the avenging of the Maine, begun at Manila, was ended off Santiago.

For the wonderful work of the Oregon in voyage and fight her officers and crew deserve all proper credit. Yet they could not have done what they did had they not been provided with so perfect an instrument. And for their ship they and their country are indebted to Irving Scott and the men he led to build her as a labor of pride and love.

The American navy now has larger and possibly better ships, but until the test of war shall prove their quality none

can stand in the same class with the Oregon. In the public imagination there are upon the American navy list four pre-eminent names—the Constitution, the Hartford, the Kearsarge and the Oregon.

The Constitution has gone to the naval museum. The bones of the Kearsarge lie in the Caribbean sea and her namesake is unproved in battle. The Hartford is helping to train sea fighters, but her days of battle are past. But the Oregon remains, the queen of the American fleet.

If Irving M. Scott's heirs are wise they will inscribe upon his tomb nothing but the necessary name and dates and four words that express his title to lasting remembrance. They will inscribe upon the marble only these words:

"He built the Oregon."

Art Student Makes Successful Farmer.

The following story, which is going the rounds of the press, furnishes an object lesson to many a young man who has an insane desire to leave the old farm.

"The son of an immensely wealthy American, having graduated from college, went to Paris to study art. He worked hard in the Paris studios for three years. One day he made up his mind that he never would be a great artist, and that he would rather be a successful farmer than a fairly successful painter. Now—although still a young man—he has a model farm covering 10,000 acres in Illinois. He knows every foot of it, and what it should produce, and he sees that it produces everything it should. He has built a magnificent house, in which not an ornament jars the finest taste. He goes to Europe every year and studies European methods of scientific farming and cattle raising. He is developing the land as his fathers did before him. He employs scores of men; he helps the small farmer about him; he is likely to be a great factor in the development of the state during the next few years. And this is the story of a young American who works for the love of it and who is a great success because, anxious to do things, he knew when he had not found his work."

Wonderful Nerve

Is displayed by many a man enduring pains of accidental cuts, wounds, bruises, burns, scalds, sore feet or stiff joints. But there's no need for it. Bucklen's Arnica Salve will kill the pain and cure the trouble. It's the best salve on earth for piles, too. 25c at Clarke's, druggist.

Was It an Indian Massacre?

At Kennewick quite an excitement is under way regarding a discovery of an old Indian burial ground at the lower end of Kennewick valley by a well digger. Exploration of the place revealed a number of skeletons of Indians and white men. The bodies had been buried close to the surface, but owing to little moisture in that arid section, the earth covering was dry, and the skeletons, as well as the relics buried with them, were well preserved. In the graves were found, according to a local paper there, an old flint-lock rifle, its stock long ago rotted off, but the barrel and lock, though badly rusted, were in fair condition. There were a couple sleigh bells, well preserved, and when shaken jingled their merry chimes almost as musically as when carried by white or red men years and years ago. And, too, broken hatchets, spear heads, six teeth, numerous beads and other trinkets. A piece of cloth in fair shape was an object of great curiosity. In looks it resembled fine cotton matting spun from weeds or hemp, crocheted together.

The coloring had faded, but enough of the texture remained to show the skill and industry of the maker. There were also a few oval shaped brass badges bearing the date of 1848. Further investigations it is expected may throw light upon some bloody scene enacted 50 or 60 years ago.—Klickitat Agriculturist.

Don't Kill the Garter Snake.

At this season the harmless garter snake comes forth from its winter sleep, and begins its work of insect scavenger in our gardens, fields and hedge. The universal dread of snakes is inborn in the human family, but the increasing intelligence of the age will find even in

most species of serpents a help to agriculture and gardening. With the exception of the poisonous rattler, there is probably not a variety of snake that is not beneficial and worth more to a farmer than some of the pets he keeps on the premises.

The larger snakes live on rats, field mice, moles and gophers, squirrels and rabbits. The smaller snakes, especially the garter snake, live on bugs, slugs, insects, spiders and centipedes. A single garter snake will keep a garden clear of many varieties of the most destructive bugs and larvae. The garter snake is especially the enemy of the melon and cucumber bug, and will keep

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Hardware.

All new, fresh, modern—a complete stock bought in quantities which secured bed-rock cost. Everything for the Farmer, Carpenter, Logger, Mason and Builder.

Building Material

We furnish every item entering into the making of any kind of building, except rough lumber. A reduction of about 20 per cent on Doors and Windows, with a falling off in cost of Nails and Hardware makes building easy. Ask to see our new styles in Windows and Art Glass.

Stoves & Tinware

Sufficient to say we are sole agents for Universal Stoves and Ranges—\$27 to \$65, every one warranted. Cook and Camp Stoves, \$2.50 to \$27.

Picture Framing

New methods, new stock of moldings—prices and work guaranteed.

Boatmen

We carry ROSIN TAR OKUM.

Carpets & Matting

Carpets, 35c to \$1.10 per yard; Matting, 12½c to 40c per yard; Linoleum, 55c to \$1.50 per yard. Couch covers, Portiers and Shades.

Heavy Hardware

Such as Bolts, Hinges, Screws—bought after the great drop in price. We price accordingly.

Saws

Agents for Simond's Cross-cut saws. A full stock of Diston's Hand Saws. You don't have to take any old thing—we have what you want.

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The House Furnisher.

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the patch rid of these pests. Teach your children not to kill every little garter snake they see. They have their natural enemies, and will not multiply beyond the exigency of nature. They are one of man's most useful helpers in raising crops.—Salem Journal.

Keep your mind on those slightly building lots in Coe's 3d addition, while looking for a location. This ideal home place is but a few minutes' walk from the business center and post office, is set to strawberries, has city water. No finer location in the city for homes. For terms of sale call on Geo. D. Culbertson & Co., general agents.

With the result that more trade has justified a well-equipped modern store, in which we handle carloads with less expense than tons formerly cost. With this change has come **Reduced Expenses, and in return for this we now Reduce Your Costs at**

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Lime
A fresh carload every 30 days. Single barrels \$1.50.

Screen Doors
\$4 and \$5.50. Window Screens, 30c, 35c and 50c.

Lawn Mowers
To be had at \$3.75, \$4.50 and up to \$12.

Grass Hooks
50c to 50c. Garden Trowels, 10c, 15c, 25c.

WatersPruners
Eight and 10 feet, \$1.50 and \$2.50. Pruning shears, 50c, 75c and \$1.

Sewing
Machines—\$15, \$20, \$27 and \$30 up to a Parlor cab at \$37—all warranted. Machine needles for all makes, 2c.

Brooms
We do, underest, a new make—try one.

Pocket Knives
Fully warranted, for 50c and up.

Gem Safety
Basin Sets—\$4, \$6, \$8.

Fencing
For Lawn and Field, 20c to 35c per rod, and a stretcher loaned for setting. Barbed wire, in four grades; Poultry netting, 50c per 100 feet.

Clock Shelves
And Mantel Shelves from 35c to \$5. Ask to see the assortment.

Tents and Hammocks
Tents from \$5 up, according to size and weight. Hammocks, \$1, \$1.50 up to \$7.

Brushes.
Sash tools, 5c to 30c; Varnish, 10c to \$1.50; Paint, 15c to \$2.50; Kalsomine, \$3 to \$4.50; Scrub, Shoe, Shaving, Horse, Sink and Stove brushes. Counter and Floor brushes. Buy brushes where you see something and get something for your money. Goods imported directly from the world's largest factory.

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Furniture

As agents for Pure Prepared we guarantee every sale. Our Zincs, Leads and Oils are absolutely pure, and our arrangement with the factory authorizes a guarantee of goods and prices. We sell all kinds of Lubricating oils, EVERYTHING IN GLASS.

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22 Rifles, \$1.75, \$3.50, \$6, \$14. Smokeless and semi-smokeless Cartridges in full assortment.

Camp Outfits

All complete, and at little cost. Tents, Stoves, Chairs, Tables, Axes, Cooking Utensils, Camp Stools and Lounging Chairs.

Kitchen Furniture

Every little convenience you ever heard of is here, and priced to secure trade. Genuine triple-coated Chrysolite ware is warranted.

Cheap Granite

Ware—we have it. 8 qt Kettle, 95c; Copper Bottom Boilers, 90c; Copper Bottom Kettles, 60c; 14 oz Copper Boilers, \$2.75.

The Laundry

Washing machines, \$3.50 to \$8; Wringer, 5 year guarantee, \$1.40 to \$4.50; Straddle Clothes Pins, 2½c g; Spring Clothes Pins, 5c g; Clothes Lines, 10c and 20c.

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