

The Vancouver Register.

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THE VANCOUVER REGISTER
VANCOUVER, W. T.
ISSUED EVERY SATURDAY.
KNOCH G. ADAMS,
Editor and Proprietor.
TERMS:
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STRUVE & COOK
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—AND—
Counsellors-at-Law.

JOHNS & SCHUELE'S BRICK,
VANCOUVER W. T.

J. F. CAPLES, J. C. MORELAND,
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Notary Public & Conveyancer

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OF THE
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Office, No. 61, Front Street.

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

WOODFORD'S MILL.

J. B. KELLOGG.
KELLOGG HOUSE
196 Madison Street,
Between Front and First Streets,
Portland, Oregon.
Oct. 24, 1868.—no-ly.

Mitchell, Dolph & Smith,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS
AT LAW,
Solicitors in Chancery,
AND PROCTORS IN ADMIRALTY,
Office over Post Office, Front Street, Portland,
Oct. 24, 1868.—no-ly.

HENCKE'S PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY.
THE ONLY PLACE IN PORTLAND WHERE YOU are sure of getting No. 3 Pictures at all times in at Hencke's gallery, corner of First and Morrison streets, where he is as well prepared to do all kinds of work as any gallery in Oregon. He will guarantee a good satisfaction for all his work as can be had in the State. Pictures of every kind can be had at short notice. Old Pictures can be copied, enlarged and retouched in India Ink or Oil Colors, at LOWER PRICES THAN ANY OTHER PLACE.

CHEAP JOHN!
Would respectfully announce to the public at large that he offers to the trade at over rates than ever offered in this market, his large and well selected stock of CLOTHING

Yankee Notions,
—AND—
Ladies Wear.
—ALSO—
Trunks, Valises, Glazed & Carpet Bags.

GODARD & LAKE
Nos. 114 and 116, Corner of Morrison and Second Streets
PORTLAND, OREGON.

HAVING BOUGHT OUT & REFITTED
THE OLD BENNETT & WHITE
Livery, Sale and Feed Stable

OUR LIVERY IS ALL NEW, BOTH CARRIAGES AND HORSES, and we shall take pride in trying out as nice an outfit as any establishment can on this coast for the same money.

Dental Notice
HOME AGAIN

REMOVAL!
E. N. OUMETTE,
Successor to
VALLARD & GUINETTE

MAULSBY & CAPLES,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

WILLIAM DAVIDSON,
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EXPLANATORY.

LACANAE, CLAREN, CO. AUG. 16th, 1869.
FROM REGISTER.—Will you be indulgent enough to allow me, once more, to occupy a column or two of your valuable paper? I ask this indulgence because I believe there are some who desire to know the truth in regard to the late outrageous affair in which a set of malicious cowardly villains attempted to take my life, although I believe there are others who do not wish the facts to be known, and are ever ready to smother every spark of truth, that has already come to light with knowing that I am one of those sparks which ever touch a human heart, it would be like a spark of fire falling into a box of tinder, ignite and set the whole on fire, and this desire is not prompted by a selfish revenge for any personal injuries committed by me, but solely from a political position, a desire to vent that kind of spleen, which is only known to the Ku Klux Klan, and all license I have cut myself loose from a set of political tricksters. Yes, I will say it, a set of political tricksters, who have for the last 8 or 10 years ruled the "Democratic" party in this territory, and in a measure that of this Territory. But have at last I find that some years ago they would "bring it to the point and diagram, and to prove the truth of these assertions I will just ask the following questions and let the political history and records of the Territory answer them:

Who was it after the passage of a bill for the removal of the Capital of the Territory to Vancouver had been secured in the Legislature that stole the ensuing clause from the bill and stripped it of all its vitality?

Who was it that "defeated the Great measure in the Legislature that was calculated and would have proved to be a mutual benefit to the O. R. N. Co., and to the people of Vancouver?

Who was it at a subsequent session that wrote at least a dozen urgent letters to me when I was one of the Senators of the people, to use "every means" in my power to defeat any and every measure proposed by the friends of the O. R. N. Co. and then because I advised these friends only, called me an O. R. N. man?

Who was it after kicking against the Co. for year and after the Co. had got outside of their barrow-way and for the same Co. had made them feel the force and truth of the old adage, that "It is hard to kick against the pricks." I say who was it that like a set of plucked parrots turned around and did that Co's bidding, when it was evident to a school boy of 13 summers, that the Co. and the people of this Territory, were the ones to be benefited, from this fact Fortunate Capitalists know very well that Mr. Moore would be powerless in Congress to get anything for Washington Territory, hence the deep interest they took in his election?

Keep Railroads out of Washington Territory and the O. R. N. Co. are all right. And I have to doubt that Co. took great satisfaction in seeing those same "special-like individuals" examining accounts in the Columbia river, striving to secure some valuable thing like the Co. had done so far from that, and when these poor witnesses failed to reach their object to see the Captain stem off leaving them to make land as best they could and the poor devils who were fortunate enough to reach above seemed to feel better than the Company called them Democrats and "slugs."

Here I would find a veil over the disgraceful transaction, but justice demands it shall be exposed and I must ask who it was that sacrificed one of America's most gifted men? A man that stood intellectually head and shoulders above any man in this Territory, a man who in the last political convention his mighty intellect ever raised by suggesting to his fellow-citizens the expediency of his loyalty to his party and to his country caused tears to moisture the cheeks of his bitterest enemies. Why? Who was it I say when Governor Stevens was found to have a clear and honest majority of three votes in the convention, that forged, yet absolutely forged a letter, purporting to be from his home (now Stevens) county authorizing a certain individual to cast the four votes of this county in said convention and by so doing defeated the entire Democratic party and "slugs."

Who was it at a subsequent convention that by his own and said secured the nomination of Frank Clark, and by so doing robbed the own party of the Delegate to Congress, when there was a decided Democratic majority in the Territory?

Who was it that two years ago robbed me of three honest votes in the county convention in order to carry out their selfish schemes and by so doing defeated the entire Democratic ticket of Clark's county and with it robbing delegates to Congress when there had at least fifty majority in the county?

Who was it who night the news of the assassination of President Lincoln was received that was seen sneaking in their sleeves and in every mood and corner slyly giving vent to expressions of the utmost gratification? And who it is that has been leading the Democratic party of this county ever since that assassination?

Who was it in the late political campaign that resorted to all kinds of meanesses, such as lying, vilifying, assaulting private character, writing letters filled with falsehoods sending telegrams and publishing circulars which some date-father and then got wolfishly detected?

Who was it when they could not destroy my vote and political influence any other way sought in cold blood and without the slightest legal excuse to murder me?

And here let me say, had it not been for the noble conduct of my own sons and a non-in-law these lives never would have been spared.

I know not what others may think of my conduct, but as for myself my tongue and lips cease their powers of articulation if ever they utter anything but words of praise for what they did on that occasion, and may my right arm cease to be a member of my body if it ever ceases to raise in my defence, nay, may I die of starvation myself if I ever refuse to share with them my worldly goods, when I know they are in need.

And last of all I will now ask, who it was that upheld the blood-stained cowardly villains and even voted for some of them at the last election?

I will now take occasion to say to the Democratic party that as I find the individuals alluded to above still recognized as members in good standing in the Democratic party of the county, from this time henceforth and forever you can count me out; and I hereby disclaim any connection with a party that upholds corruption and practices such outrages as were perpetrated in this county during the late political canvass.

And I now swear eternal vengeance on those political impostors, who have been striving to control the political affairs of this county for the last few years, under the cloak of Democracy. I intend to inaugurate a party warfare, such as never existed in this county. And I hereby promise the political opponents of the Democratic party in this county that, if they will stand by me, I never will cease my exertions until I witness every mother's son of that clique laid in his political grave.

The blood that was drained from my veins on the 31st of May last, was spilled to gratify political malice and it cries for political revenge and I intend it shall not cry in vain.

I do not propose after having a hole made through my body, suffering in consequence, almost death itself, and left severely injured for life, to put a seal upon my lips. No! I claim the right to speak. I propose to talk, and I intend to be heard.

I now propose to bring to light the proceedings in the Justice's court in the examination of the case which grew out of the attempt to murder me, and no matter whose curse I may tread upon, I shall expose everything which I deem wrong or improper connected with this matter, and especially the officers of the law, that, as far as their official duties are concerned, holding myself personally responsible for every thing I may say. Now it is a well known fact, in Vancouver at least, that shortly after I was shot Alex. Coffey was arrested as the one who shot me and when it was not expected that I would live an hour from that time, Sheriff Durgan declined putting Coffey in jail as a matter of "courtesy" (using his own language), as Coffey was at that time his [Durgan's] opposing candidate for the office of sheriff.

I suppose if the Sheriff next morning had found me dead and Coffey missing he would have expected to be excused on the ground of "courtesy." But it happened to be the wrong Coffey, [the Coffey are rascals and look very much alike] and I did not happen to die consequently there was no harm done.

Well, after considerable delay, Van Vleet and the two Coffeys were arrested, and taken before Justice Smith for examination, and after having all the time they asked for to make their defence, they succeeded in proving by one of their own witnesses, (I refer to the testimony of J. T. Lovelace, who has since been put under bonds as an accessory), that they were guilty of an assault and battery with intent to murder; and the Justice so found and without knowing at that time whether I would live or die, put them under bonds in the pailry sum of about \$7,000. I say pailry sum, and I believe others will think so too. Why, a jury at the last term of the District court gave Dr. I. L. Tobey a verdict of \$5,000 for being falsely lodged in jail for a short time, without receiving any bodily injury or endangering his life at all. And I ask every man, and especially those who profess to know what the law requires of a Justice, in regard such bonds, to go and examine them and then go to the county record and see how much could be collected on these bonds.

This however is not so bad as what followed. As soon as these malicious brazen-faced scoundrels were turned loose on their bonds, this same Justice allowed them to drag my sons and a son-in-law before him on a complaint for assault and battery, when he had an abundance of proof already before him, and not one word of testimony to contradict it, that all those boys had done was to rush unarmed into the jaws of death. Yes, right to the mantras of those belching instruments of destruction, to save the life of a parent, and that those same villains then tried to murder them, one of them barely escaping with his life, having had a bullet shot thro' his hat within a inch of his skull. "Oh name, where is thy blood!" Is it not enough to make one's blood run cold to think that a community which professes to be civilized would tolerate such proceedings.

Who ever heard of a case where a man or a set of men who had attempted in cold blood in broad day-light, in a crowd of people, without the slightest legal excuse, to take the life of another, and then after being put under bonds for assault and battery with intent to murder, being allowed to turn around and prosecute the very man or woman they had tried to murder and be permitted to get on the witness stand and testify against the person in order to clear themselves. I say clear themselves, for if their testimony is to be taken to convict us it certainly clears them.

To make this still more clear, I will suppose a case: Suppose when Booth shot President Lincoln, the shot had not proved fatal and Booth had been arrested and put under bonds for his appearance at the next term of the proper court for assault and battery with intent to murder. Does any sane man believe that Booth would have been allowed to turn around and file an affidavit and have Mr. Lincoln arrested and been permitted to testify against Mr. Lincoln, in order to clear himself? When, as in my case, it was a notorious fact, that Mr. Lincoln was unarmed and defenceless no one.

Now by this comparison I do not wish to be understood as comparing myself with Mr. Lincoln, either in position, talent, education, or knowledge, or that my death would have been any great loss to the nation, nor do I think it would have been felt or deplored as his. I make no such comparison, but my life under the law is equal to that of Mr. Lincoln's, and my rights are just as sacred. But to the examination. Well, as soon as the case was called the prosecution withdrew their complaint; this they were allowed to do at the expense of the county, but as soon as they filed a complaint, charging the boys with a greater crime, including myself in

that complaint and our Attorney asked for a postponement as I was then lying very low and not able to be present. The Justice complained very bitterly about unnecessary expenses to the county. Here, and no wonder, our counsel got a little wrothy, and very plainly told his Squireship that when he asked for nothing but justice for his clients and what, under the law, the court must grant, he did not want to hear another word from him about the pecuniary part of the case. The court then weakened and postponed the case for one month.

At the end of which the parties were all present and ready for trial; and when the case was called the prosecution proceeded to the examination of their witnesses putting L. Van Vleet, A. Coffey, J. T. Lovelace and some others on the stand. As soon as the prosecution closed and we had examined one witness we closed. Relying entirely on the testimony of their own witnesses for a full justification of all we had done, and on a proposition from our Attorney the case was submitted to the court without argument, the court then notified the parties that he would give his decision at 9 o'clock the next morning.

Well, next morning came, and with it 9 o'clock, and as soon as the court found the defendants all present his Honor proceeded to deliver himself of the following decision: "Well gentlemen, in the case of Thomas J. Fletcher, the principal in the complaint, the court finds that he is not guilty of assault and battery with intent to murder as charged in the complaint; but he did try to get the weapons from the parties who were trying to use them against him, which he had a proper right to do in self defence, or to save the life of a relative, therefore Thomas J. Fletcher is discharged."

"In the case of Elijah Fletcher, the court finds that he is not guilty of assault and battery with intent to murder, as charged in the complaint; and that he was justifiable in taking the pistol from Alex. Coffey to save the life of a relative; he had perfect right under the law to defend the life of his father or those other relatives, therefore, he is discharged."

"In the case of John Fletcher, William Fletcher, Arthur Fletcher, and Mason Gibbons, the court finds they are not guilty of assault and battery with intent to murder as charged in the complaint; they too had a right to defend their father and to take the weapons from the parties who were trying to use them against their relatives. And the prosecution has entirely failed to prove that the defendants commenced any assault or that they were there for any such purpose—but I think they continued the defence a little too long—that they continued the fight longer than was necessary, longer than the danger existed, and after the pistols were taken away from the parties engaged in the attack, and the court will have to hold these defendants for assault and battery."

Now it is a positive fact that the testimony of John T. Lovelace, an accessory to the crime, proved to a certainty, and not one word of testimony to contradict it, that he [John T. Lovelace] retained possession of two of those very pistols, some time after the fight ceased, and refused to give them to the deputy Sheriff when that officer demanded them, swearing at the same time that neither "Jesus Christ nor God Almighty could get them!"

But to the court. The Justice then closed his decision by saying: "But the defendants can have their choice of three things—they can do which ever they please—either be tried by the court now, upon the testimony already in its possession, or be tried by a jury, or give bonds and let it go to the grand jury."

I immediately instructed our Attorneys to have the boys tried at once by the court. "Make him," said I, "take the responsibility." Our Counsel at once informed his Honor defendants preferred being tried by the court, and that they were ready for trial. This seemed to take the Justice and opposite Counsel both by surprise; their Counsel said that things had taken an entirely different turn from what he had anticipated, and they had resolved not to prosecute the case for assault and battery, and that they were not there for any such purpose. Our Counsel then asked, as they had abandoned the case, that the boys be discharged, and the prosecuting witnesses taxed with the costs. This the court declined doing, and seemed anxious to have them go on with the case, offering them time to reconsider their resolution, but they still persisted in saying they would not prosecute the case.

Here Mr. Justice backed square down from his own proposition and concluded that he would bind the boys over to the next District Court. This was more than our Attorneys would stand and they told his Honor very pointedly that by his own decision, he had brought the case within the jurisdiction of his own court, and that the law made it his duty to try the case, and read the law to the court to show that he could not dispose of the case without examining at least one witness, and that the prosecuting witness must be present and examined if not prevented by

sickness or out of the reach of the process of law. The court then suggested an adjournment—but no one wanted an adjournment. In this extremity the Justice stated that the court was not ready for trial. One of our lawyers then stated that the case was before the court on its own proposition and the defendants are ready for trial, and that the prosecution refused to prosecute, and as no one asked for an adjournment he could not see how his Honor could help trying the case. His Honor then informed the counsel that the court could adjourn the case on its own motion, and that he could adjourn it for ten days, from time to time, as long as he saw proper—intimating very clearly, as our Attorney told him at the time, that he could do so until the next term of the District Court, and as a last resort did actually adjourn the case for ten days in his own motion, and this too when the defendants were insisting on being tried, and the prosecution declaring they never would prosecute the case.

Thus we had to submit to another outrage. Well, ten days more elapsed and we made another appearance, and when the case was called the defendants were all present and ready for trial again. One of the opposite Attorneys [Mr. Mansley] was present, but stated pointedly to the court that he was not there for the purpose of prosecuting the case at all; that he was there in the interest of his clients if anything should come up requiring his services.

Here the Justice stated that if the prosecuting witness did not see proper to prosecute the case, all he could do would be to dismiss the case. This we objected to, and our Attorney read the law again to the court, showing his Honor very plainly that he could not dispose of the case without trying it, and that he must examine at least one witness and the prosecuting witness must be present and examined if not prevented by sickness or out of the reach of the process of the law. His Honor then concluded that under the law he would have to try the case. We then asked the court if the prosecuting witness should refuse to testify if the court would allow him to do so, to which the court replied "if the prosecuting witness does not see proper to prosecute the case, I don't know that the court can compel him to do so."

As soon as the prosecution heard this decision they concluded to go into the trial, and the court appointed Mr. Mansley prosecuting Attorney, pro tem. I then told our Counsel to demand a subpoena for Van Vleet, the prosecuting witness and we would see whether he would testify or not. As quick as they perceived this turn they asked of the court time to consult, which was granted, and after consulting a short time they returned and Mr. Mansley declined acting as prosecuting Attorney and stated positively [speaking for his client] that they would have nothing more to do with the case.

The court then went through the faces of putting one witness on the stand, and this witness had already testified in the case, and after asking a few of the same questions and getting precisely the same answers as before, this model Justice, with the very same effidence, not one word of additional testimony announced the boys not guilty.

What a farce! What a stultification! What an outrage! A case without a parallel in this or any other country and a disgrace to the country! Can Justice Smith find one man, you, after examining the testimony of Van Vleet, Coffey and Lovelace who will say that those boys do not deserve to be rewarded?

We have quietly submitted to all the above outrages for the following reasons: The laws of the country and the people virtually say this to us: "Mr. Fletcher, you and your sons must not be avenged in the way you were injured; that would be barbarism; we profess to be civilized; we have laws for the punishment of crime; you must abide those laws as well as the offender; keep perfectly quiet and we, the people, will see to it that those villains that combined to murder you are punished as they deserve. Although we have not suffered in the flesh as you have, but morally we have suffered and they must and shall be punished."

This is the view all civilized moral communities take of such cases; if this community takes the same view of this case and carries it out, all is well, but if this community does not take this view, and do not consider themselves morally injured by such outrages, and deem it prudent and healthy to turn those blood-stained would be assassins loose unpunished, all we have to say is turn them loose.

THOMAS J. FLETCHER.

The most unrelenting newspaper war ever waged is now progressing between the rival journals of a Western town, and sprung out of a typographical error. One editor in writing a friendly criticism of his neighbor told he was the most "concise" writer in the country. The typo, who doubtless had more regard for the truth than the editor, made it read the "most concise writer in the country." An explanation was offered next day but was met with "you can't play that on us, we are up to that game ourself—it ain't the first time that an innocent printer has been dragged before the public to save some worthless editor from threatened annihilation."

"Sail in," says the other, "and if I don't make your shebang too hot to hold you inside of a week I'll own that you are a Salmonidae instead of the Ass I always took you for."

Local Items.

Come Home, Come Home—Oh Major, dear Major, come to us now, the clerk in the local strikes one; you said you were coming right home from abroad, as soon as your lectures were done; times are quite hard, and it seems as if Major, dear Major, come home to us now, your local is waiting for thee.

In Town.—Hon. S. Garfield and family have been sojourning in this place since Monday last as the guests of Mrs. Andrew Riggs, of the Alta House. Their stay will be prolonged probably until Monday next, at which date the ocean steamer is likely to sail. Mr. and Mrs. Garfield have been in a private manner, the recipients of many tokens of the respect in which they are held by this community.

Removed.—Mrs. Millican has removed her stock of millinery to the house formerly occupied by Mr. Pres. Dargan, near the corner of Sixth and Main Streets, where she will be pleased to see her old customers.

The Cosmopolitan.—One of Portland's greatest drawbacks heretofore has been the want of a first-class hotel. The Cosmopolitan fills the bill.

The Equitable.—Mr. Dutton, traveling agent for this insurance company, has been effecting the sale of several policies to citizens of this place during the past week.

More Building.—Lumber is being hauled upon the ground for the erection of a building on Mrs. Baker's lot on Main Street, opposite Suber & Schuele's store. We understand it is to be used as a saddle shop.

Good Fare and Clean Beds.—Are the chief requirements of a boarding house. You will find both at the Vancouver House.

The Pacific House.—Is pronounced by the best of judges to be the model hotel of the coast. It is well patronized.

The Alhambra.—Visitors to Portland who feel like taking something to steady their nerves should patronize the Alhambra.

Dr. Walker's Vinegar Bitters is one of the most popular medicines of the day. Try it.

The Occidental is a fine hotel. Nothing on this upper coast exceeds it.

The Fannie Trapp is the most beautiful boat that floats on the Willamette and Columbia. She is the namesake of a very fine lady.

Life Insurance.

Health and West are life insurance agents. They have insured many men on this upper coast, and are bound to succeed. They are life business men. Give them a trial. Get your life insured forthwith, one and all. Rainy days are coming. Look out for them.

Visit to the Insane Asylum.

We visited the Insane Asylum while at Monticello. There were some very noisy customers. Hutton, a maniac from the upper part of Cowitz County, tears off every particle of clothing. He is a victim of the crime against nature. What a horrid fate! The awful lesson speaks more powerful than volumes of sermons. The youth of America should beware! The Asylum is in fine condition. Everything about the premises wears an air of neatness and comfort.

Mr. Orl C. Huntington and lady seem full of the milk of human kindness. The more gentle of the insane seem very happy. We spent a pleasant hour there, spite of the noise of the more turbulent patients and partook of a fine dinner. Dr. C. G. Caples, the attending physician was with us. Mr. H. D. Huntington is building a very fine house. The Huntingtons and Smiths are very enterprising people, and Monticello has risen from a deserted place like a Phoenix from the ashes.

McKinney beats every other man in Oregon City in playing bluff. It is thought he is so fine a player he will soon be played out. McKinney must be sick. Poor little McKinney, dear little pig elephant. He and Newell would do nicely for Stinson's ladies. Which, I pray you, is the nearest? Which, I pray you, is the greenest? Newell is a scoundrel, long and lanky. Mack a moffish long and skinny.

As the article attacking Rev. Mr. Todd was published in our paper, we shall give him the privilege of replying. We believe in fair play. Though our paper is not devoted to any subjects of the kind, we believe in giving every one a fair show. We are not responsible for articles to which people attach their own names. They may be our sentiments, and they may not be, but we wish all to be fairly treated.

Quite a number of settlers have located on the Coweeman. Among them H. W. Lewis and family. Ten settlers or more have gone in on the Natchez or Louisa creek which empties in from the west into the Ubbahle river. This was a place formerly used by the Indians for putting their horses.

The families are from Oregon. Old man J. — at M. — is a very good and but extremely ignorant. He is a bitter opponent. His son Bill, during the war, was very much afraid of being drafted. "What would you do?" said the anxious father. "Send a substitute" replied the son. "That's well," responded the sire, perfectly satisfied.

Calves has got an eye for the beautiful. He often runs in the vicinity of the light upon the bluff back of Oregon City to admire the beauties of Nature. He is down on every man but the white. McKinney had you as a defender of the white government.

A Letter from the Yakima.

Ed. REGISTRE.—Thinking that a few items from this locality, and "jottings by the way" either would perhaps be of interest to your readers, I'll undertake the task of giving you my impressions of this section of our Territory, of which there has been much said but little actually known.

I left the Cascades on July 29th alone, my outfit consisting of a horse and a pair of blankets. Traveled fifteen miles over a very rough road and camped the first night at the mouth of Wind river. Five more days' travel brought me to the Simcoe Valley. I must have traveled at least 80 miles out of my way and was for a time completely lost, but succeeded finally in reaching this much talked of country. With a few companions such a trip would have been productive of much pleasure, but when alone and in doubt as to whether you are on the right trail or not, the ever-changing scenery and the grand old mountains lose much of their attractiveness. It manifests though it may be to play the part of a path-finder, the awful feeling of loneliness incident to such a trip knocks the romance in the head. The route has the never-varying characteristics of the mountain trails of this coast. Up and down steep mountains that horses can scarcely climb, the brush so dense in places that to attempt to pass through it mounted would be at the imminent danger of scratching out your eyes. In one place you follow the backbone of a mountain several miles. On each side are canons so deep that they fairly look blue. Down the mountain on the side, you cross streams of excellent drinking water, pass through groves of fir, pine and tamarac, and finally emerge on to the solid barren rocks, the stray trees interspersed among them being bleached perfectly white, the soil having failed to furnish sustenance they had literally died of starvation and stony ready to tumble into their graves without a hope of succession.

I passed the famous "Huckleberry Patch" and met a hundred or more Indians from the Simcoe Reservation on their way thither to lay in their winter's supply of that fruit. The squaws gather the berries and dry them, the bucks in the meantime scour the surrounding mountains in pursuit of game. One of the most interesting objects along the route is the Ice Cave, near the foot of Mount Adams, but in a flat open country. It is a hole in the ground some fifteen by thirty feet on the top and twenty-five by two hundred feet underground, and about fifteen feet deep, imbedded in the solid rock, with plenty of ice and some snow on the bottom of it. I descended and drank from the water on the top of the ice, which was no cooler than the mountain streams.

Camas Prairie is quite a pretty valley of about twenty-five sections. The land is very rich with plenty of timber and water. It contains (so I was told by men cropping there) some two hundred acres of cranberries. Four appearances I should judge that the larger portion of it is too wet at certain seasons, and is evidently subject to heavy snows in winter; yet notwithstanding these difficulties it will with all other such good pieces of land will be taken up when the grand Northern Pacific Railroad shall span the continent if not before.

I passed a few farms in the Kikitat valley, but did not see enough to tell much about it. But am satisfied, however, that it is too high and cold to ever amount to much as a farming country.

Forty miles through an open timbered, mountainous country brings the traveler to Simcoe. The fine bunch grass which is generally so abundant has been burnt and is consequently uncommonly scarce this year. The smoke is as dense and impenetrable here as it is along the Columbia.

The nearest white settlement to Simcoe, is on a small stream called the Itanau, about seventeen miles distant, and which forms the northern boundary of the Indian Reserve. The Yakima is also a boundary line, the Indians thus getting the best of the country. There will not be more than half the usual crops this year owing to drought, the Indians suffering equally with the whites. Ordinarily the Indians are quite friendly and talkative, but on "state occasions" when bedizened with paint and beads their ancient pride seems to return, and then they don't want any white trash to speak to them. Most of the settlement here is north of the Itanau and on the other side of the Yakima there are some settlements in other small valleys, but they are very scattering.

Settles here labor under many disadvantages. There are no mills except those belonging to the Indians and they don't benefit the whites much. There is no means of getting produce to market so as to make it pay. No postal facilities exist as yet and as a consequence great inconvenience is experienced. It is simply a good grazing country, and all who are raising stock are doing well. Much grass grows luxuriantly among the rocks on the hillsides, making excellent pasture, but only a few years ago and there along the stream can be considered stable or worth settling upon, and consequently will never be very thickly settled.

The settlers are an orderly, industrious and hospitable people. There is not at this time a bad word in the whole country.

But let me close by saying in selling out to come to home. I would say to all who are healthy and have a home away from it, to come to home. S. K. BROWN.

NEWS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 11.—The first of the new law of 1887, which provides for the election of a new governor, will be held on the 12th inst. Thomas F. Bailey will be nominated by all old voters as well as an employee of the H. B. Company, by which he was regarded as a trustworthy servant. He was originally elected through his last illness by Alfred Dennis and the pathway to the governor's office was well secured.

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DR. A. KALLEBERG, Portland, Aug. 11, 1887. Under the supervision of DR. A. KALLEBERG, Portland, Aug. 11, 1887.

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