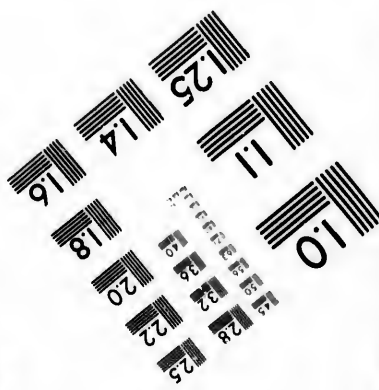
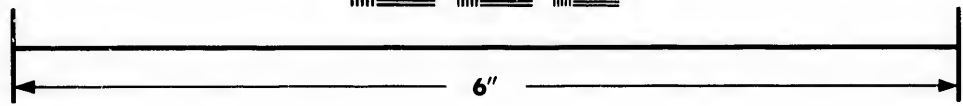
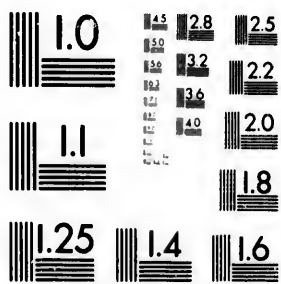


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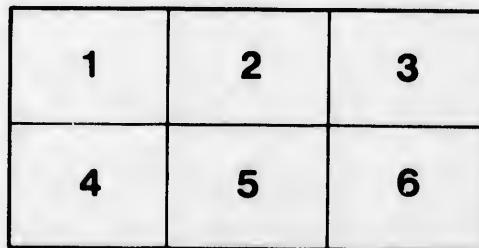
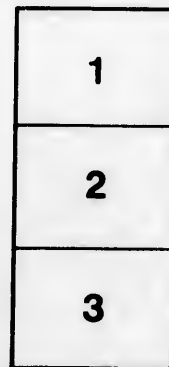
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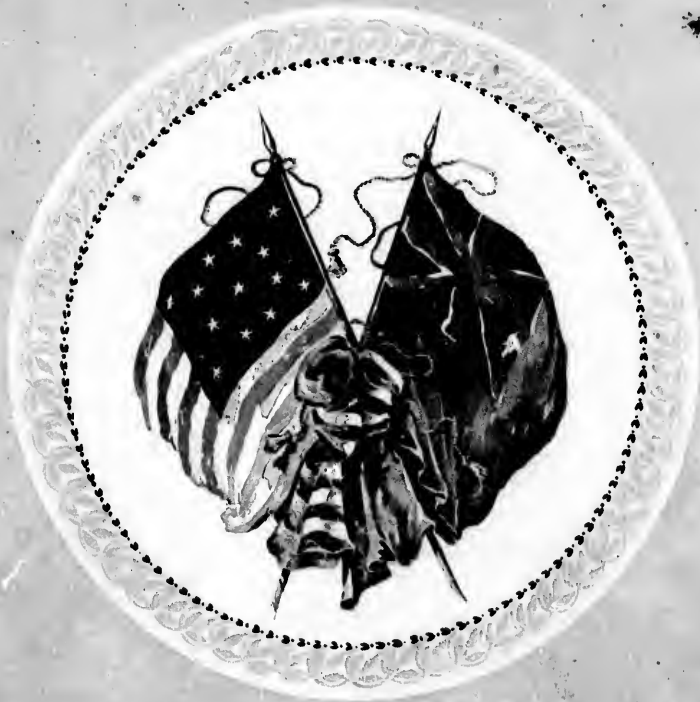
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# A RACE FOR EMPIRE

AND

OTHER TRUE TALES  
OF THE NORTHWEST





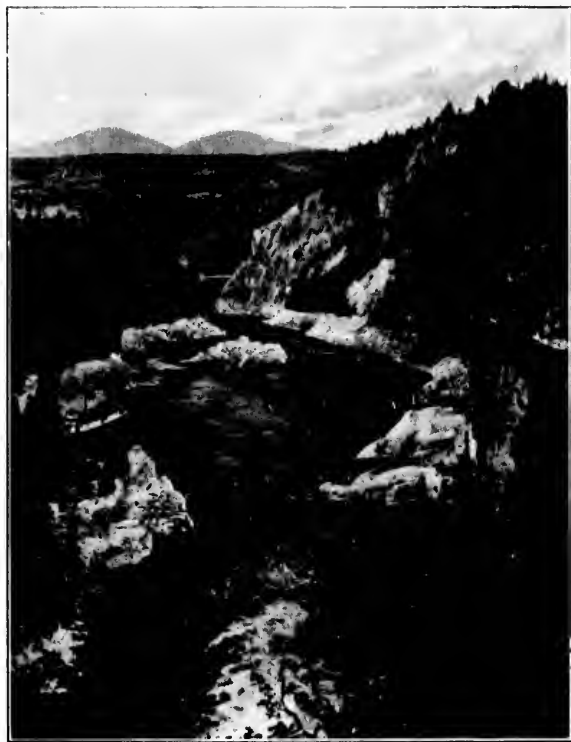


HAVE you heard of the man and the wonderful ride  
That saved the Northwest coast to our side;  
Of the man who crossed the plains with his bride;  
Built a wagon road over the Great Divide  
To make him a home on the other side;  
Then sacrificed self for the land of his pride,  
And, to save it for us, as a martyr died?

—Rev. O. J. Fairfield.







"WHERE ROLLS THE OREGON"

Box Canyon on Pend d'Oreille River, one of the chief sources of the Columbia, formerly called the Oregon.



# A RACE FOR EMPIRE

— AND —

Other True Tales of the Northwest.

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## "A COURIER OF THE WEST."

"Where the mountains turn to the glowing west,  
And slope to the sunset sea,  
God planted a garden of loveliness,  
A garden of destiny."



**N**EVER was wedding journey like unto that of Marcus Whitman and Henry Spalding and their brides. In sublime inspiration, heroic execution, and romantic incident, American history has nothing more beautiful or impressive. On the 4th day of July, 1836, these missionaries of the American Board

and their young brides halted upon the summit of the Rocky Mountains, and there, among the snowy watchtowers of the world, with the waters flowing upon one hand to the Mexic Gulf, and upon the other to the Pacific, they raised the stars and stripes, and gave thanks to God for their preservation in the wilderness, among savage tribes and half-savage white men.

Six years later, Fremont passed over this same South Pass of the Rocky Mountains, and men cheered his name and called him Pathfinder. Pathfinder, forsooth! Finding the paths which women's feet had trod!

These were the first white women to cross the Rocky Mountains and follow the western waters to the sea.

Waaillaitpu the red men called their mission home, and Walla Walla the waters by which they pitched their tents in the fair, wild vale into which their Indian guides had brought them. Walla Walla—where the waters meet—the Indians

called it then, and Walla Walla it will remain forever, because the pioneers loved the name and handed it down to their children.

It was a veritable no man's land, claimed alike by England and America, and held by both under a truce of joint occupation. England asserted title south to the forty-sixth parallel, a claim which, if sustained, would have given that country all of the present State of Washington and the greater part of the State of Oregon. In a feeble way the United States claimed title north to the line of fifty-four forty, but our statesmen were apathetic, and some of them were clamoring for abandonment of everything west of the Rocky Mountains.

Thus drifted affairs until the summer of 1842.

Lord Ashburton for England, and Daniel Webster for the United States, then negotiated a treaty defining the boundary line between the United States and Canada. They agreed on the forty-ninth parallel as far west as the Lake of the Woods; beyond that the treaty of joint occupation was continued. England was biding her time. She had her greedy fur hunters in the "Oregon Country," and they were coaxing in settlers from the Red River Valley of Canada. The United States had a little mission band, but what were these, thought England.

Upon a memorable October day in 1842, Doctor Whitman was called away from the mission to one of the Hudson Bay posts, to set a broken

limb. There was a goodly company at dinner, and while they were at their toasts, a courier came in from the north with the news that a large company of British settlers were arrived in the Colville Valley. "Hurrah!" exclaimed a young officer; "the country is ours, the Yankees are too late."





INDIAN TEPEES.

Not a word said Marcus Whitman. He called for his horse and rode impetuously to his mission home. When he drew rein at Waailaitpu, his steed was foam-flecked, and he was hatless. His wife and associates had seen him coming from the south, and had gone out to meet him and learn the occasion of his excitement. In hurried words he informed them of the danger of British occupation, and declared his purpose of riding to the nation's capital and warning the administration of the danger. Plead-

ings and protests were of no avail. A conference of the mission band was held. "I want your consent," said Marcus Whitman, "but I am going whether you give it or not."

With Amos Lovejoy for companion, the hero of the West galloped away on a ride that was destined to become memorable in the annals of the heroic. Washington City 4,000 miles away, and winter coming on! At the crossing of the Grande, his guide refused to plunge into the half-frozen torrent. Whitman led the way, broke the ice, swam the icy current in midstream, and breaking the ice upon the other shore, reached solid land again. Awe'd by this feat of daring, the guide followed the preacher.

Floundering through deep snowdrifts, fording half-frozen rivers, facing the blizzard of the great plains and the intense cold of the mountain passes, subsisting on dog and mule meat, always undeterred by dangers, always turning a deaf ear

to appeals to pause at the few lonely forts en route, Whitman rode on to save Oregon and bequeath an empire to the flag he loved.

Five months from the day he galloped out of the mission station in the far-distant Oregon country, Whitman walked down the streets of Washington, clad in furs, a figure commanding the respectful attention of diplomats and Senators. He argued with Webster; he pleaded with President Tyler. He grew eloquent in picturing the beauty and richness of the land that was trembling in the scales.

"The country can never be saved," said Daniel Webster, "because it can not be occupied by American settlers. Our pioneers will not go in numbers where they can not take their wagons."

"They can take their wagons to Oregon," replied the heroic rider from the West. "I know it, because I have taken wheels into that country myself."

"Mr. Whitman," said the President, "we will give you this promise: The Government will not surrender Oregon until you have had an opportunity to prove whether settlers can go

there with their wagons."

Whitman had foreseen the needful. Under annoying protests from the guides, he had, in 1836,



INDIAN SWEAT BATH.



INDIANS AT HOME.

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des, he had, in 1836,



taken wheels across the continent and into the great valley of the Columbia. He knew; they did not. As he rode through the borderland on his way to Washington, he had passed the word along: "Meet me on the border in June, and I will guide you to Oregon."

Back to the West rode the intrepid missionary. At Independence, Mo., 1,000 immigrants with 500 rifles were waiting for their guide. He fulfilled his promise. He piloted them across the lonely deserts and the wild mountains. He found the fords; he cured the sick; he led the long train to green grass and fresh water. He took them to Oregon, with their wagons and their rifles, and the word went back, and thousands took courage and followed, and Oregon was saved—saved by



1. Silver Lake.  
2. Meyer's Falls.



3 and 4. Basaltic Rocks on the Spokane.

Marcus Whitman. Four years later the pathfinder and the patriot became the martyr of the cross. Himself and faithful wife, two adopted children, and ten others were slain by Cayuse Indians. Near the fair city of Walla Walla, by the site of the old mission home, is a great grave, and therein lies forever the honored dust of the patriot and the martyr.

And it was a fair land and pleasing—a land of sunny slopes and billowy prairies, of deep and solemn forest, and snowy mountain summit. When the world was young, the Creator lifted up four vast chains of mountains, and it was in the hollow between them that he led his servant and made of him the instrument of a noble destiny. The Great Stony Mountains form the eastern wall; the Cascades, or the Presidential Range, are upon the west. Far to the north, where now

waves the red standard of Britain, are the wild and majestic Selkirks, and far to the south lie the folds of the soft and entrancing Blue Mountains, as graceful in their Titanic drapery as the shining folds of a silken garment. Five hundred miles, as the eagle flies, is the diameter of this noble basin. And everywhere run crystal streams to the west; and everywhere is heard the soothing voice of the west wind among the evergreens, or the softer rustle of the bunch grass of the prairies. The forests reach out their long arms and embrace the

prairies, and the prairies throw beautiful glades among the pine trees and the cedars.

The majestic rivers—the Columbia, which Bryant knew as the Oregon, when it "knew no sound save

its own dashings"; the silvery Snake, the Clearwater, the Pend d'Oreille, the Kootenai, and the crystal Spokane, falling in ripple, and cascade, and cataract adown a vale of surpassing beauty—gather the water tribute of this fair domain and bear it to the sea.

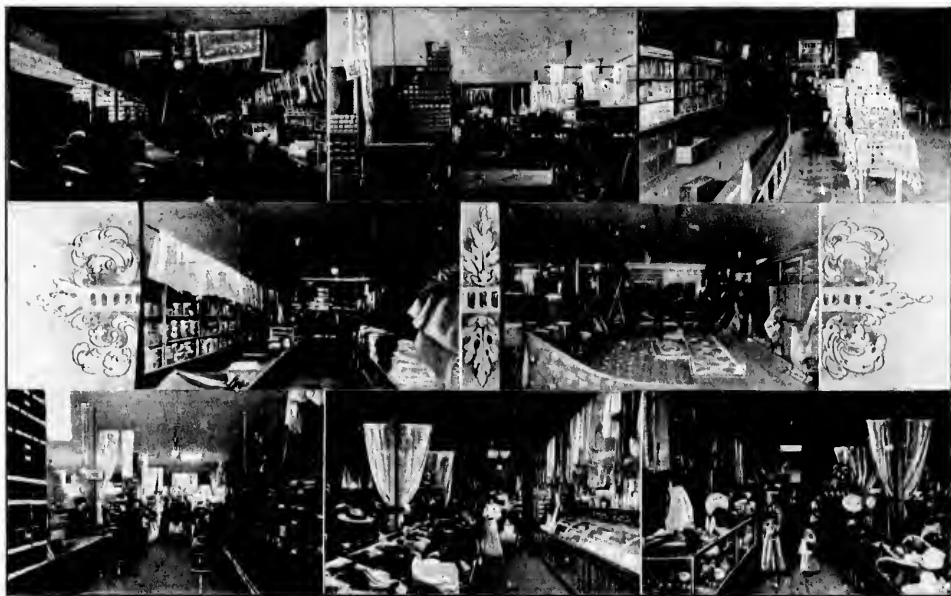
And from the great sea come the lordly salmon, leaping in the rainbow of the falls; and the lusty trout darts through pools of crystal clearness, or springs into the summer air to prey upon the winged insects that flutter their brief life above the water.

If one could have the eagle's vision and stand upon the summit of some lofty peak in the Bitter Root spur of the Rocky Mountains, his eye would be charmed with a view of hundreds of forest-



"THE GENTLE PALOUSE."

fringed lakes and mountain tarns — some of these of great extent, and all of depth and clearness; he would see the white man's steamboat and the Indian's canoe rocked by the same wave; and if



ONE OF SPOKANE'S BIG STORES





steamboat and the same wave; and if



O'LEARY PARK, SPOKANE

the time were summer, ne would see thousands of merry campers by the shore. For this is a land where people take their outing as they take on lighter raiment in the summer, as matter of course. Everybody goes camping, and even the ladies fillip the rod and poise the rifle.

These, however, are the more sentimental and

recreative phases of this land that Whitman saved. It is, moreover, a land of marvelous natural wealth and resource, where plenty is the rule and failure the exception. If you would learn what your countrymen and consins have done in this land which Whitman saved to the stars and stripes, read on.




CATHOLIC INSTITUTIONS, SPOKANE.

- |                           |  |
|---------------------------|--|
| 1. Sacred Heart School.   | 4. Church and School of Our Lady of Lourdes. |
| 2. Sacred Heart Hospital. | 5. Academy of the Holy Name.                 |
| 3. Gonzaga Collage.       | 6. Father Held's Chapel.                     |



## "LAND OF THE SUNSET SHORES."

CHACO, MANITCH, KUMTUX—COME, SEE, KNOW.



**T**HE spirit of unrest which now prevails in the States east of the Mississippi seems to have contributed to a widespread desire for a change of base, and as the star of empire courses its way westward, all eyes are turned toward the Pacific for some sign of encouragement, and all ears listen for tidings of the new land of the sunset shores. The success of a majority of homeseekers in this portion of the Northwest has inspired multitudes to follow, and to try anew their fortunes where success has come to so many so quickly. It has recently dawned upon the Eastern mind that the amount of good agricultural lands, in proportion to the entire area of this region, is much greater



WA-HA FALLS, NEAR LEWISTON.

than has been properly shown, or even supposed. As matter of fact, the proportion is about as great as in New York, Pennsylvania, or Virginia. All

kinds and branches of farming known to northern latitudes are carried on more successfully in Washington and Idaho than in the Eastern or



SALMON FROM THE SPOKANE RIVER, FIVE MILES BELOW SPOKANE.

Middle States. A failure of crops is unknown in the history of this country.



SPORT ON LOON LAKE.

In the selection of a permanent location, climate is a matter of the first consideration. The climate of Eastern Washington and Idaho, owing to the

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known to northern  
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MILES BELOW SPOKANE  
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AKE.  
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daho, owing to the

equability of its temperature, is very fine. The atmosphere is dry and exhilarating. The average elevation above the sea level is about 2,200 feet. The prevailing breezes are from the southwest and come from the Pacific Ocean. Sudden changes from one extreme to another do not occur in this climate. There are no destructive wind storms or electrical disturbances; indeed, thunder and lightning are very rare. Blizzards are unknown. Sunstrokes never occur, because of the dryness of the atmosphere and the activity of the air currents. The accompanying official table is submitted in proof of what has been here stated.

"ABOVE THE GROUND, BENEATH THE GROUND,  
EACH PRODUCT SEEMS THE BEST."

Nature has bestowed upon this region her favors with a lavish hand. The native resources



of this section are varied, and unsurpassed in quality and quantity. They are noted in the order following:

TIMBER, such as cedar, pine (white and yellow), fir, tamarack, hemlock, spruce, and cottonwood; of immense growth, affording logs of any desired length up to 100 feet, for all purposes to which wood is adapted.



MINERALS abound — coal, lead, iron, copper, silver, and gold; all within a radius of 200 miles of Spokane.

CLAYS exist here in great variety, and are used in the manufacture of fine pottery, terra cotta, pressed brick (white and red), fire brick and crucibles, vitrified brick, sewer pipe and tiling in all forms.

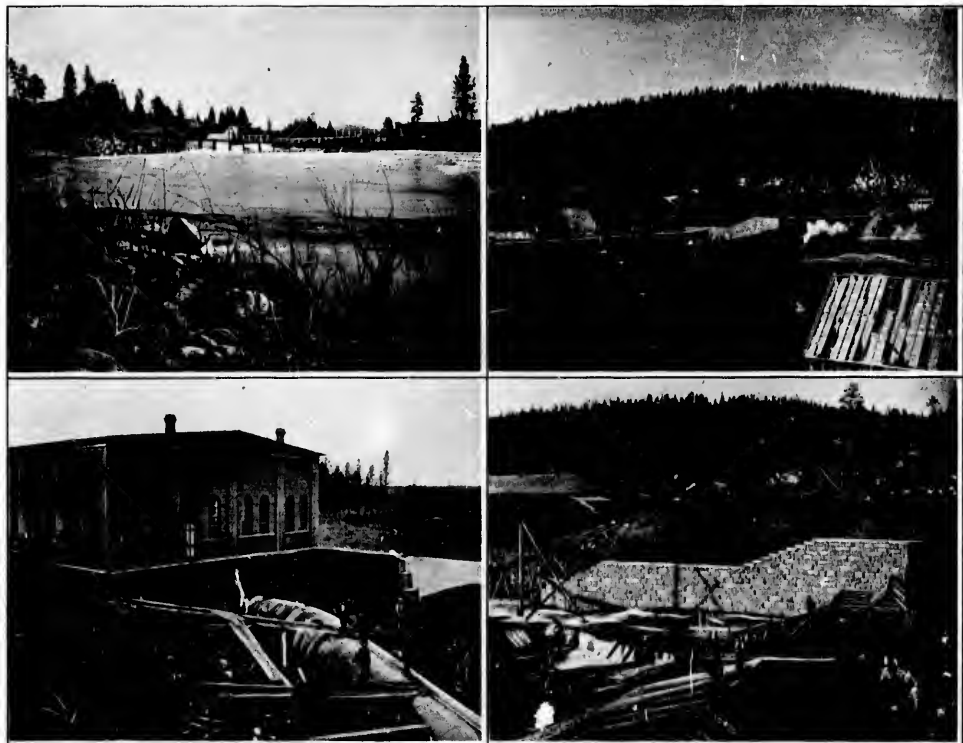


IDAHO WATERS,  
1.—Low Water on the Pend d'Oreille. 2.—Fort Sherman, on Lake Cœur d'Alene. 3.—Box Canyon, on the Pend d'Oreille.  
4.—Cœur d'Alene City. 5.—Albany Falls, on the Pend d'Oreille.

METEOROLOGICAL DATA OF SPOKANE, WASH., FOR TEN YEARS  
— INCLUDING 1886-95.

YEAR.	Mean Annual Temperature.	Total Rainfall Inches and Hundredths.	Number of Days out of More of Rainfall.	Number of Days.			Wind.		
				Clear.	Partly Cloudy.	Cloudy.	Prevailing Direction.	Highest Hourly Velocity.	Lowest Hourly Velocity.
1886....	49	15.86	104	176	114	75	S-W	42	
1887....	47	20.10	126	105	153	107	S-W	31	
1888....	49	17.69	106	95	111	157	S-W	30	
1889....	49	14.27	97	74	132	149	S-W	30	
1890....	47	16.57	117	95	120	147	S-W	48	
1891....	49	16.69	123	82	122	161	S-W	48	
1892....	48	16.78	119	104	124	138	S-W	36	
1893....	46	22.00	144	78	105	182	S-W	36	
1894....	48	17.84	137	62	118	185	S-W	39	
1895....	48	13.46	98	81	126	158	S-W	42	
Average	48	17.13	117	96	123	146	S-W	42	

NOTE.—Owing to the low relative humidity prevailing during the afternoons of the warmer parts of the year, prostration from heat (sunstroke) is unknown in Spokane. CHARLES STEWART, January 10, 1896. *Overseer United States Weather Bureau.*



SPOKANE'S NEW WATERWORKS, COMPLETED IN 1906 AT A COST OF \$400,000.

**BUILDING STONE**, such as white and vari-colored marbles, slate, granite, sandstone, and limestone, is inexhaustible in quantity, and is of easy access.

**WILD FRUITS** are natural resources of the country. There are strawberries, raspberries, huckle-

berries, cranberries, serviceberries, Oregon grapes, wild cherries (two kinds), and thimbleberries.

**GRASSES** for grazing and hay are abundant. Bunch grass, redtop, and valley grass flourish on the prairies, valleys, and foothills of the mountains.



MEDICAL LAKE ASYLUM.

## "WHERE FORTUNES ARE MADE IN A DAY."



THE mining industry stands as one of the most important factors in the operative life of this country. The results so far have been most gratifying, and there is no abatement in the fascination which leads the prospector and operator to further endeavor in the search of the precious minerals.

THE CŒUR D'ALENE COUNTRY, lying eighty-five miles east of Spokane, has become famous as a

mineral region. It lies amid the high rugged mountains of Northern Idaho, and is reached by the Oregon Railway & Navigation and the Northern Pacific Railway. The old Mullan road, the military highway running from Fort Benton, at the head of navigation on the Missouri River, to Fort Walla Walla in Washington, traverses nearly the length of the Cœur d'Alene region. The fame of the Cœur d'Alenes is mainly due to their great silver-lead producing mines. These are mainly located on the south fork of the Cœur d'Alene River. The principal mines in this country are the Standard, Bunker Hill & Sullivan, Last Chance, Tiger, Poorman, Badger, Gem, Custer, Black Bear, Morning, Hunter, Granite, Sierra Nevada, and Stenwinder. The daily output of these mines is about 300 tons in concentrates, an average yield of thirty ounces in silver and 60 per cent of lead to the ton. When in full operation, they afford employment to over 3,000 men.

Additional facilities for concentrating the ores have been added, and the output will hereafter be almost doubled.

Wardner is headquarters for the Bunker Hill & Sullivan, Last Chance, Tyler, and Sierra Nevada.

Wallace is the largest town in this region, and is the commercial center. Not far from Wallace, on Nine Mile Canyon, is a group of fine claims in process of development, and which are known as the Black Cloud, California, and Panhandle.

Burke is another center of a large mineralized area. This is the home of the Tiger and Poorman mines, two heavy producers. The aggregate output of these mines is about eighty tons of

concentrates per day, averaging thirty-nine ounces in silver and 30 per cent lead.

Osborne is also a center of a rich mining district, in which are St. Elmo, Mineral Point, and Killbuck mines, all of which adjoin on the same ledge. The Nellie, War Eagle, Daisy, Camp, and Knickerbocker are in this district.

Gem is on Canyon Creek, and is one of the most important camps in this region. It is located but a few miles from Wallace. It is headquarters for the Standard, Gem, San Francisco, Granite, and the Formosa group. The ore from these averages thirty ounces of silver and 50 per cent lead.

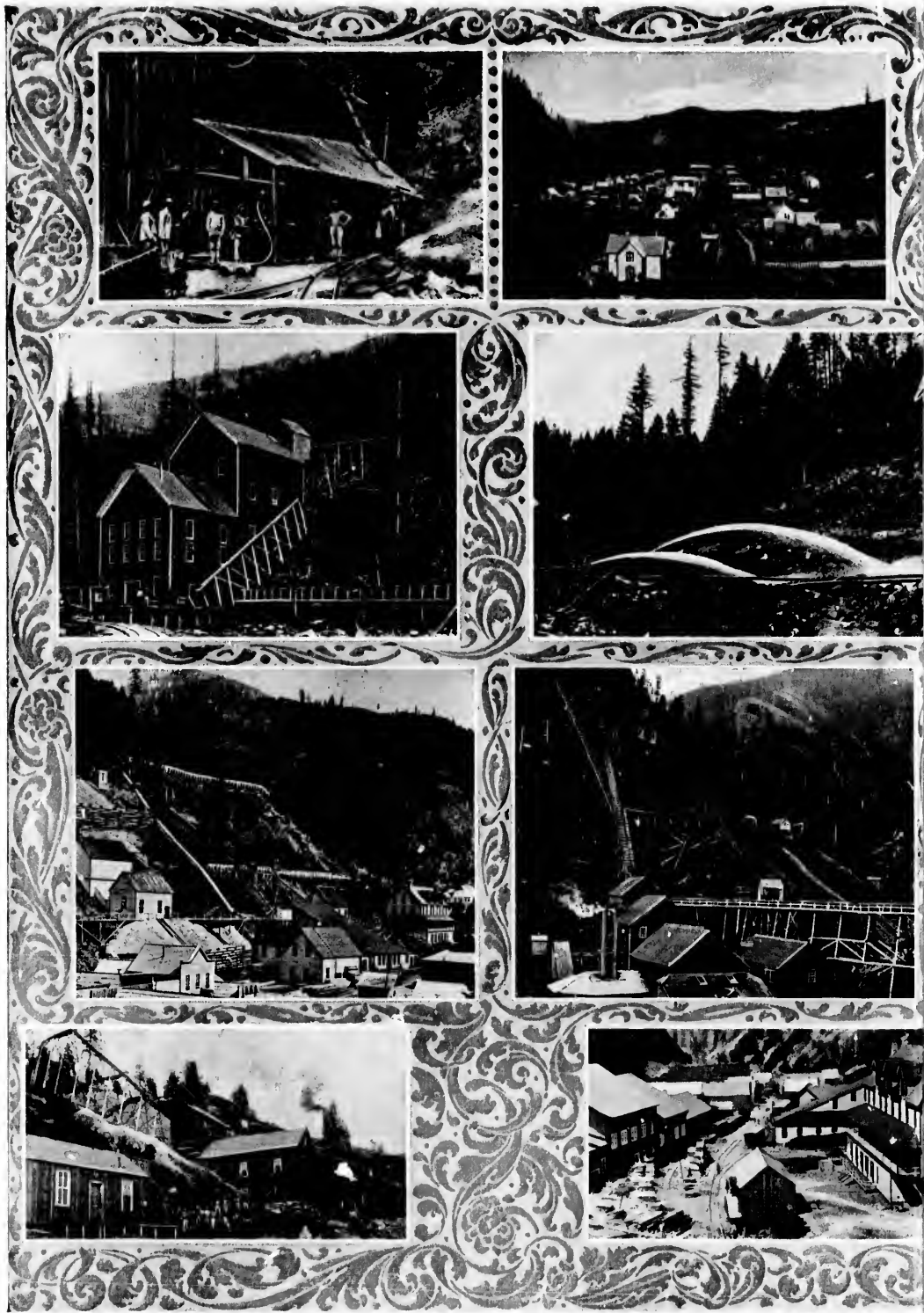
Mullan is the locality of what is known as the Chloride group of mines. This group consists of the Morning, Evening, Night, Grouse, You-Like, Independence, Lucretia, and Gettysburg, besides a number of other valuable properties. The Little Giant group is on Silver Creek, the central group on Boulder Gulch. The Paymaster,



WA-HA CREEK, NEAR LEWISTON.

berries, Oregon grapes, thimbleberries. Hay are abundant. They grass flourish on hills of the mountains.





WASHINGTON AND IDAHO MINING SCENES.

1. Air Drill, Old Dominion Mine, Colville.      2. The Mining Town of Murray, Idaho.      3. An Ore Concentrator.      4. Hydraulic Mining in Idaho.  
 5. The Tiger Mine.      6. Ore Houses and Tramways.      7. A Washington Silver Mine.      8. A Cœur d'Alene Mining Camp.



Jersey, Little Chirp, and Bullion are on Hunter's Gorge.

THE GOLD BELT.

The gold belt of the Cœur d'Alene country is located along the north fork of the Cœur d'Alene

River and its tributaries, Prichard, Eagle, and Beaver creeks, and in the country extending eastward to the Bitter Root Mountains. Extensive placer deposits have been found along these streams, and it is estimated that these placers have yielded about \$2,500,000 in gold since 1883. Several companies are operating these placer fields, near Murray, by hydraulic methods. Many fine quartz ledges have been found, and some extensively worked. The best known of these mines

getic veterans and "tenderfeet" scouring the hills and hollows in search of the precious minerals.

STEVENS COUNTY, WASH.—In Stevens County, Wash., are a number of silver mines of consider-



River and its tributaries, Prichard, Eagle, and Beaver creeks, and in the country extending eastward to the Bitter Root Mountains. Extensive placer deposits have been found along these streams, and it is estimated that these placers have yielded about \$2,500,000 in gold since 1883. Several companies are operating these placer fields, near Murray, by hydraulic methods. Many fine quartz ledges have been found, and some extensively worked. The best known of these mines



able note. The Old Dominion Mine, six miles east of Colville, is a well-known producer. It is well-equipped with all of the best mining machinery in use, and has about 6,000 feet of development work, consisting of tunnels, shafts, and cross-cuts. A large force of men are employed, and it is regarded as one of the finest mines in the Northwest.

The Cleveland Mine is located at the southern extremity of the Huckleberry Range, near the Columbia River.



MINES AND MINING TOWNS ON THE CANADIAN BORDER.

1. Pilot Bay Smelter.

2. Northport, Wash.

4. Group of Miners, Rossland, B. C.

3. Car of Ore at Mouth of Tunnel.

5. Town of Rossland, B. C.

are the Mother Lode, the Golden Chest, Golden King, Fay Templeton, Idaho, Treasure Box, the Occident, and the Buckeye group.

Prospecting for minerals goes on as vigorously as ever, and each summer finds hundreds of ener-

Springdale, on the Spokane & Northern Railway, is the shipping point for the Cleveland and Deer-Trail mines. These mines bear a rich deposit of silver-lead ore in a well-defined contact of lime and granite. The ore runs about thirty

ounces of silver and 40 per cent lead to the ton, though the Deer-Trail is shipping ore much richer than this average. Ten miles northeast of Marcus are a number of low-grade properties, which are, however, big in the yield of concentrates, and are easily mined. In the Northport district are the Silver Crown, North Star, and a number of other promising properties rich in silver. In the Clugston district are the Tenderfoot, the Dead Medicine, and two fine iron mines. The latter are shipping to smelters for fluxing purposes. At Chewelah are the Eagle and Jay Gould, now in process of development. At Valley are two good producing iron mines and a number of marble quarries. In the Metaline district in the north-eastern part of the county are a number of mines, but as yet they are so difficult of access that it is impossible to ship out the product in any way excepting upon pack-horses.

North of Spokane, on the Spokane & Northern Railroad line and its connections, lie some of the richest mineral belts ever discovered. The nearest of these to Spokane is the Trail Creek district,

silver-lead producing mines in the world; the Noble Five, and a host of others—all fine properties, which lack of space forbids describing here.

Kaslo is the supply point on Lake Kootenai for the Slocan district, and the end of the Kaslo Slocan Railway. Ten good producing mines ship from this point. The ores grade high, and the supply appears inexhaustible. Trail, Nelson, Slocan, Kaslo, and Lardeau may all be properly classified as within the west Kootenai district, which contains in all about fifty producing mines, with annual aggregate yield, so far, of over \$3,000,000.

OKANOGAN DISTRICT.—This well-known district lies northwest of Spokane nearly 200 miles—or 160 as the bird flies—in Okanogan County, and embraces nearly 3,000 square miles of territory rich in mineral as well as other resources. Coursing through this country are a number of rivers, on the boundaries of which are numerous mining camps. These are the Okanogan, Similkameen, Salmon, Methow, Entiat, and Loop Loop rivers. Placer-mining operations began on the Similkameen more than thirty-five years ago. A great



HOWARD STREET, SPOKANE, LOOKING NORTH TOWARD THE CITY HALL.

RIVERSIDE AVENUE, SPOKANE, LOOKING WEST TOWARD SPOKESMAN-REVIEW BUILDING.

wherein are located the Le Roi, War Eagle, Crown Point, Columbia and Kootenai, Center Star, Josie, Cliff, Nickel Plate, O. K., and a host of others. These are mostly gold-bearing mines, carrying a large percentage of copper. The average value of the product of these mines is \$40 per ton. Rossland, a thriving town of 2,500, is the center of these operations on Red Mountain, on the course of Trail Creek. A smelter has been erected at Trail, on the Columbia, eight miles distant from Rossland, where the product of the Trail Creek mines is reduced to matte for shipment to refineries.

SLOCAN.—In the great mineral zone lying north of Spokane is what is known as the Slocan. It is situated between the Kootenai and Slocan lakes in British Columbia, and is reached by the Nelson & Fort Shepperd Railway, and by the Kootenai River from Bonner's Ferry on the Great Northern Railway in Idaho. Among the mines in this district are the Slocan Star, one of the greatest

deal of prospecting and considerable development work has been done during the past ten years. The number of locations made runs into the hundreds, and there are a large number of well-developed mines of unquestionable richness. There is great diversity in the character of ores in the different camps. All, excepting the gold quartz mines, run high in silver. Working lists show from sixty ounces to 800 ounces in silver on the Salmon River at the base of Ruby Hill. A number of fine properties, carrying silver and copper, are located on Mineral Hill, northwest of Conconully. The lime belt of the Loomiston district has a number of well-developed properties rich in gold and silver, chiefly owned by San Francisco parties. The Palmer Mountain district has become widely known as a gold region. Several groups of claims have been located and worked with success. These are mostly free-milling ores, and a number run high in silver.

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1. Stock Ranch.

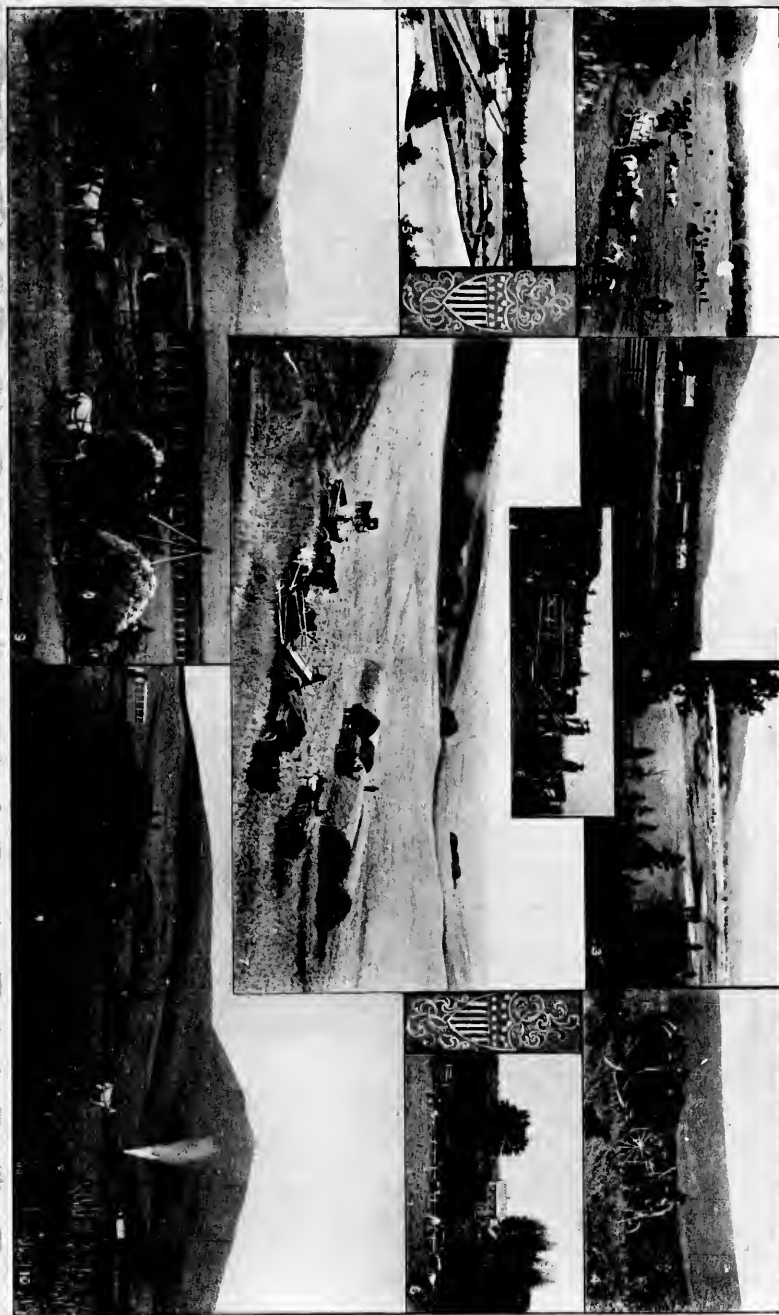
2. Sisters' Mission School, Conville Valley.

3. The Gowille Valley.

4. Plowing with four horses in the Pilsbush.

5. Meadow, Leitch.

6. Representative Quartz in the Big Bend County.



7. Heading Wheat in the Pilsbush. Fifty-three Bachelors to the Ace.  
10. Stapler Butte—Scene of the Bloody Repulse of Colonel Stapler's Command by the Confederated Indian Tribes of Eastern Washington in 1858.

EASTERN WASHINGTON FARMS.

8. Berry Patch and Orchard.

9. Washing Quartz in the Big Bend County.

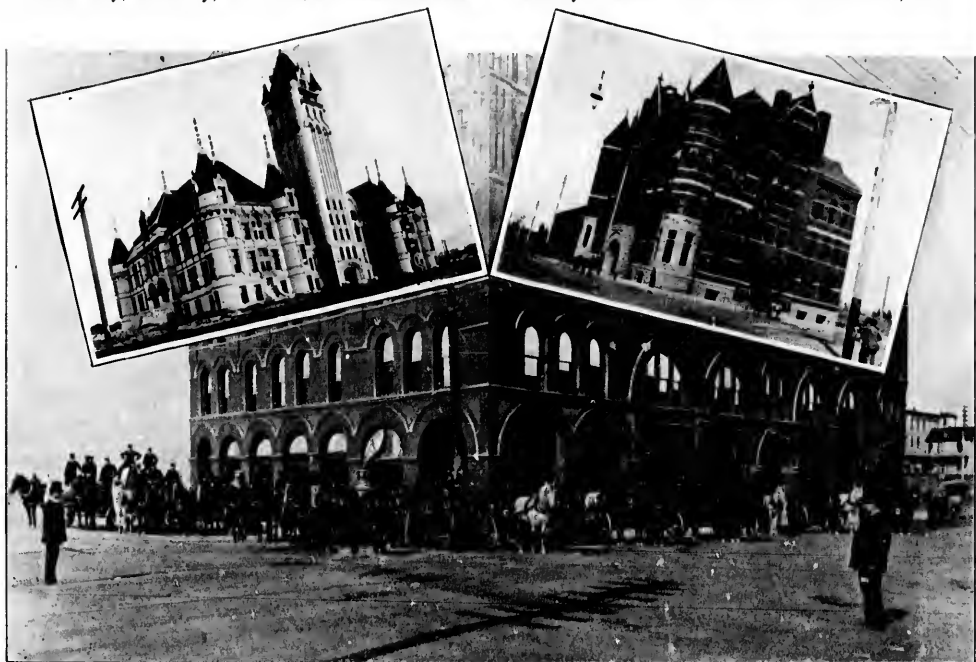




THE NATATORIUM, SPOKANE.

The old placer camps of Idaho, lying southeast of Spokane, that produced so much gold in the early '60's" are taking on a new lease of life. Pierce City, Elk City, Florence, and Warrens are

all coming to the front again, and the outlook for the future is very bright. Pierce City, the oldest of the camps, is situated on Oro Fino Creek, seventy miles from the railroad at Kendrick, Idaho.



PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, SPOKANE.

1. County Court House, completed in 1895; cost, \$350,000.

2. City Hall, built in 1894, cost, \$165,000.

3. Spokane Fire Department.

## "WHERE CERES REIGNS, IN SUNSET'S GOLDEN HOME."

**E**XPERIENCE has demonstrated the fact here that diversified farming pays the best. A single exception might, however, be made as to dairy farming. Cattle do so well in Eastern Washington and are so entirely free from plagues or diseases common to cattle in other parts of the country that there is a common saying among breeders and dairymen that this region is the natural home of cattle. There is no place in the Union which offers better inducements to dairymen than Spokane and Eastern Washington. All the great mining camps for a radius of 200 miles around Spokane depend upon this point for their

dairy supplies. For many years, like all new countries north, this region was almost wholly given up to wheat raising. Eastern Washington alone yielded 12,000,000 bushels in 1894. The average yield per acre for the past ten years shows twenty and three-tenths bushels. This



DIGHTON RANCH ON THE ST. JOE RIVER.

average includes the poorest as well as the best farming. Careful farmers get from thirty to sixty bushels per acre each consecutive year. Wheat can be grown here for 17 cents a bushel. Add 5 cents for marketing, which brings it up to 22 cents a bushel. With a fair average yield, wheat at 50 cents per bushel will give a net profit of not less than \$5.00 per acre.

Oats, barley, and rye do correspondingly well. Flax yields an average of eighteen bushels per acre, and the market price during the past ten years has not been less than \$1.00 per bushel. Root crops of all kinds do exceedingly well. The average yield of potatoes has been 120 bushels per acre. This is higher by twenty-four bushels than the average of any other State in the Union. The soil of Eastern Washington is of decomposed lava, rich with potash, phosphates, and silica. These, with the vegetable mold, promote the growth of all cereals to a great degree. The prairies are rolling and fertile. The hilltops are as rich in soils as the richest loam of a river bottom. In fact, the high, rolling lands raise heavier grain than the low, level lands. The latter are better adapted to timothy and other grasses.



BLACKBERRY PATCH, LEWISTON, IDAHO.

and the outlook for  
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n Oro Fino Creek,  
at Kendrick, Idaho.

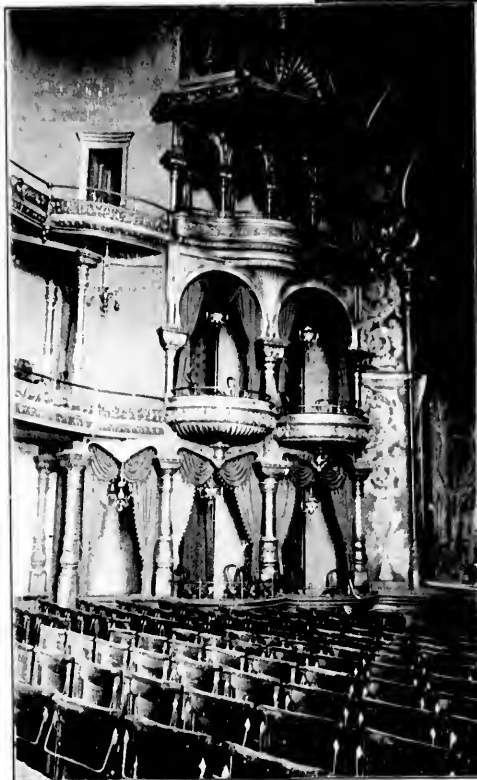


3. Spokane Fire Department.

Upon the foothills and mountain sides are flats or elevated fertile plateaus, which are commonly called benches. These benches are often covered with shrubs and small trees of deciduous growth, such as vine-maple, mountain ash, alder, aspen, hazel, and berry bushes of many kinds. There are thousands of acres of these lands, and many a fine farm can be seen located upon them. They are less liable to frosts than other lands, and they make the most desirable fruit-growing lands to be found. They are generally well watered by springs and mountain streams. The soil on the benches is mostly wash and vegetable loam,



OVERFLOW FROM WHEAT WAREHOUSES AT PULLMAN, WASH.



AUDITORIUM THEATER, SPOKANE

and is as dark as the loams of river-bottom or swamp lands.

In Eastern Washington and Northern Idaho there were grown in 1892:

Of wheat, in bushels.....	16,000,000
Of oats, " .....	6,000,000
Of barley, " .....	3,000,000

Since then the annual yields have been as great, but the proportion of the wheat acreage was less and that of oats, barley, rye, and flax has been greater. Comparative tables exhibiting the grain yield of fourteen of the great grain-growing States show that the yield per acre in Washington is greater by considerable than that of any other State in the Union.

The latest biennial report of the State Board of Agriculture and Horticulture gives sample yields per acre of vegetables in Washington as follows:

Artichokes.....	200 to	300 bushels.
Beans, green or snap.....	75 to	120 "
Beans, Lima, dry.....	75 to	100 "
Beets.....	400 to	700 "
Carrots.....	400 to	700 "
Onions.....	300 to	800 "
Potatoes.....	100 to	600 "
Tomatoes.....	8 to	12 tons.
Turnips.....	600 to	1000 bushels.

Prominent among the best agricultural regions in the Northwest are the Palouse, the Big Bend, the Colville Valley, the Walla Walla, the Yakima, the Okanogan, the Potlatch of Idaho, and the Umatilla of Northeastern Oregon.



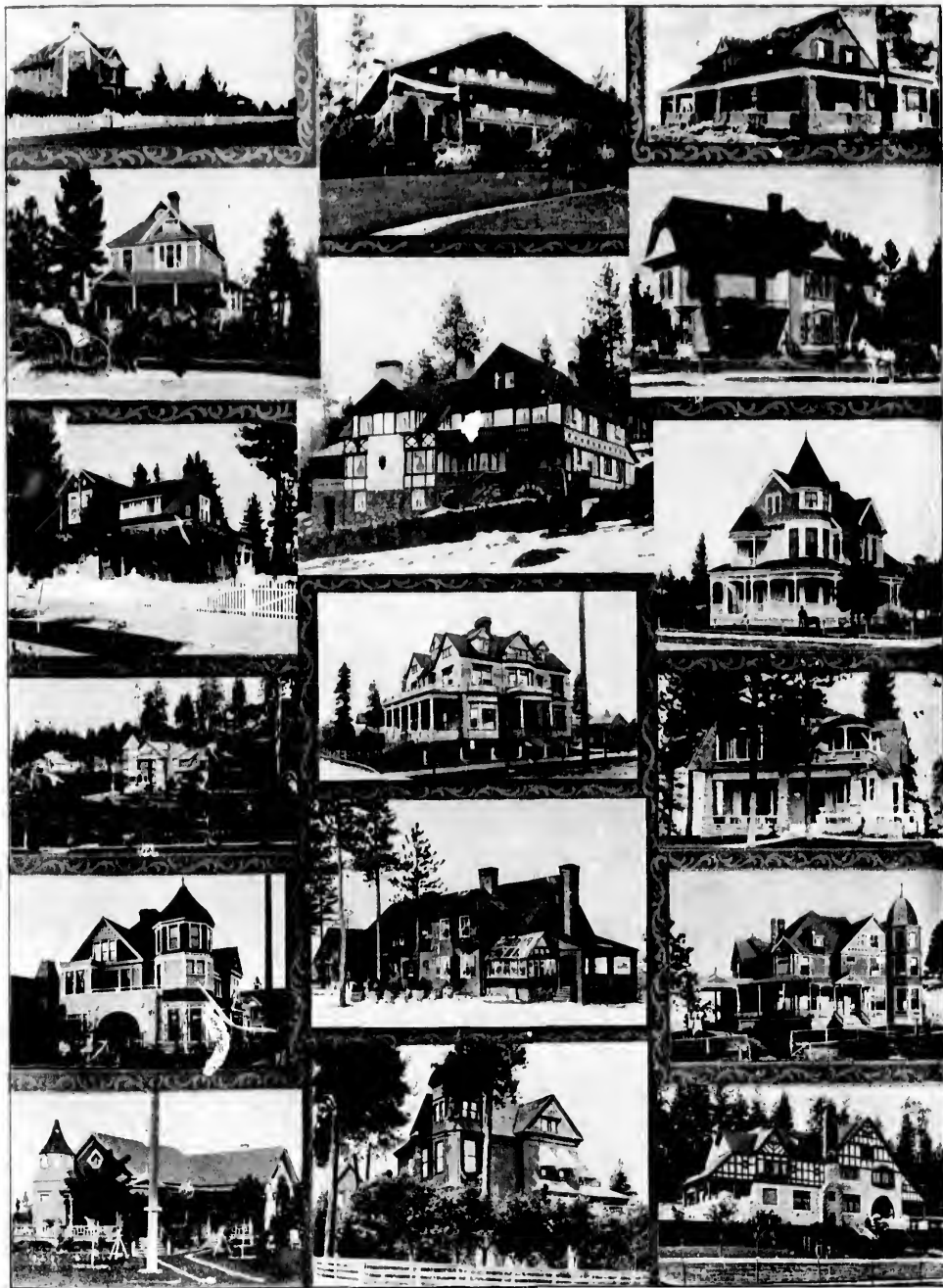
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00 to 300 bushels,  
75 to 120 "  
75 to 100 "  
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00 to 700 "  
00 to 800 "  
00 to 600 "  
8 to 12 tons,  
00 to 1000 bushels.

agricultural regions  
house, the Big Bend,  
a Walla, the Yakima,  
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PRIVATE RESIDENCES IN SPOKANE.

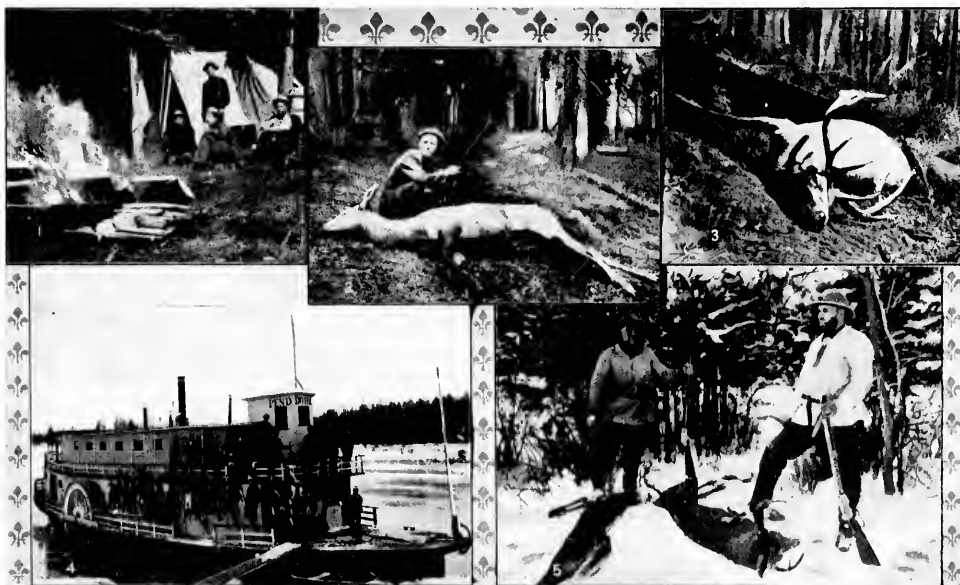
"ON THE VOLCANIC ASH."

The Palouse region, which bears the name of a once powerful Indian tribe, lies nearly in the form of a great triangle and is one of the richest deltas that ever yielded its products to the hand of the husbandman. The lands are quite rolling, but capable of easy tillage, and are highly fertile, being composed of decomposed volcanic rock and vegetable loam. The highest elevations are as rich as the soil in the hollows or lower levels, and thus far the soil has shown no need of fertilization. Wheat has been the leading staple of this region for many years, and the yield has been quite uniform ever since the country was settled. There

sively to that industry. There remains at least 2,000,000 acres of good arable land in the Palouse for disposal to settlers at low prices and on easy terms—prices ranging from \$2.50 to \$6.00 per acre. This region is well watered by streams, springs, artesian and driven wells. Two railroads, each having branches, traverse the country and bring all within convenient touch with the markets, where meats, vegetables, and fruits find ready sale.

"COLUMBIA'S GARDEN."

The total area of the Big Bend region, which embraces two of the largest counties and a portion of another county, is 4,000,000 acres, of which



1. Firewood a Plenty.

2. A Good Shot

3. A Denizen of the Bitter Roots.

4. One Day's Sport on the Lower Pend d'Oreille.

5. Winter Sport in Spokane County.

has never been a crop failure. The wheat product has ranged from fifteen to sixty bushels per acre. The average yield per acre during the past five years, as shown by the official record, was twenty-one bushels. The largest return of wheat alone in any year was in 1892, which was 16,000,000 bushels. Since then the crops have been more diversified. Barley, oats, rye, flax, and potatoes now receive much attention and turn out prodigiously. The country is well adapted to fruit, and many have turned their attention exclu-

1,050,000 are under cultivation. It is one of the most desirable regions for agriculture in the Northwest. The climatic conditions are exceptionally fine, the temperature remarkably even. The soil is decomposed basalt with vegetable mold, and the yield of grain has been almost unvarying year after year. During the longest of the dry periods there has never been a crop failure. All manner of crops are successfully raised, and one can see frequently, besides great grain fields, good-sized plots of potatoes, onions, field peas,



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GARDEN."

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beans, cabbages, and other vegetables, which are  
 raised in large quantities for shipment by the  
 railroads which traverse this region. Fruit of all  
 kinds does well, especially along the valley regions  
 of the Columbia. The Big Bend  
 is mostly high, rolling prairie,  
 interspersed with occasional  
 timbered canyons and moun-  
 tains. Water is easily ob-



EARLY SCENES ABOUT SPOKANE

tained by digging. Lincoln  
 County is well populated  
 and has a great many  
 splendid farms. Out of  
 1,450,000 acres in this county  
 150,000 are under cultiva-  
 tion. Hundreds of thou-  
 sands remain open to entry  
 or purchase. Wild lands  
 are from \$2.50 to \$6.00 per  
 acre. Improved farms can  
 be had at prices ranging  
 from \$10.00 to \$20.00 per  
 acre.

Out of the 2,500,000 acres of beautiful prairie  
 land in Douglas County but 40,000 are in cultiva-  
 tion. Since the passage of the Great Northern and  
 Central Washington roads into that country there

has been a new impetus in immigration. The  
 characteristics of this county are quite similar to  
 those of Lincoln County and the Palouse country.  
 The soil and climate are the same, with the ex-  
 ception that there is less  
 rainfall on the high table-  
 lands. But this fact does  
 not affect the yield of  
 crops, which are uniformly  
 prolific. The ranges are  
 vast and exceptionally fine  
 for stock. Orchards a few

years old tes-  
 tify as to the  
 merits of this  
 region for  
 fruit grow-  
 ing. No finer  
 apples, pears,  
 peaches, cherries, and berries ever grew than in  
 this county.

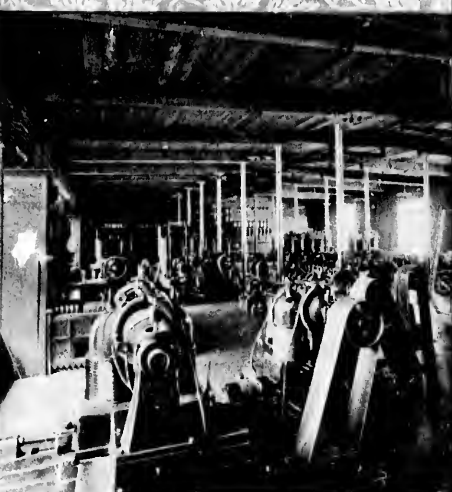
As indicated in the foregoing, lands are abun-  
 dant, desirable, and easily obtained. This county  
 — an empire within itself — is destined to become  
 one of the greatest farming regions in the North-  
 west from the fact that everything is in its favor.

"MEADOWS AND MINES."

Stevens County joins Spokane County on the  
 north, and extends to the international boundary.  
 It is one of the largest and most diversified, in



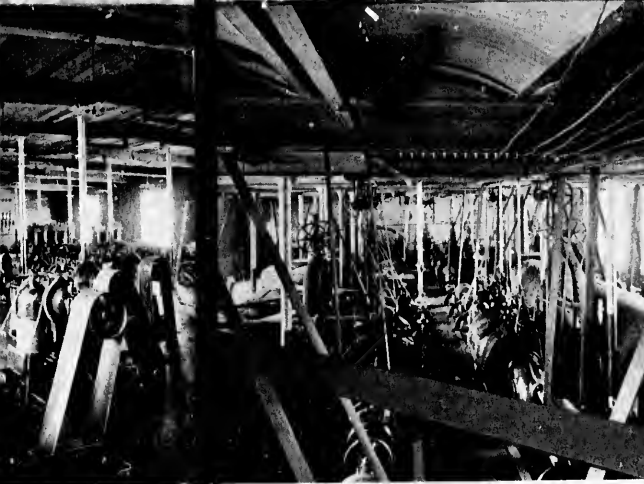
"THE SWIMMIN' HOLE."



1. New Flour Mill of Northwest Milling Company.  
9. General View of Falls.

2. Double Header Train of Flour for China.  
10. Lower Falls.

3. Galland-Burke Brewery.  
11. Middle Falls, South Channel.  
12. Monroe Street Bridge.



1. Lake Brewery.

2. Centennial Flour Power House.

3. Dynamo Room, Edison Electric Company.

4. Power Room, Edison Electric Company.

5. Spokeno River above the Falls.

6. Middle Falls.

7. New Sawmill of Northwest Milling Company.

8. C and C Flour Mill.

9. Monroe Street Bridge.

WASH. STATE

KANE.



conditions, of any county in Eastern Washington. The Colville Valley and its tributary valleys constitute a great hay-raising region, where thousands of tons of the finest timothy hay are raised yearly. The farmers ship most of it to British Columbia, on the Spokane & Northern Railway. The bench lands on each side of the valley are mostly put to wheat and oats. There are yet hundreds of fine tracts open to settlers, and the good people there welcome all new-comers of energy and respectability. The western portion of the county, along the Columbia, is one of the finest fruit-raising regions out of doors. A great many farmers devote almost all their time to the fruit-growing business. For a distance of forty miles below Kettle Falls is one of the finest farming regions in existence. Farming here is a great success. Some of the farmers pay special attention to the stock and poultry breeding business. The herds and flocks in that region are exceptionally fine. Good houses, barns, big orchards, schoolhouses, and well-built churches all bespeak the prosperous condition of that section.

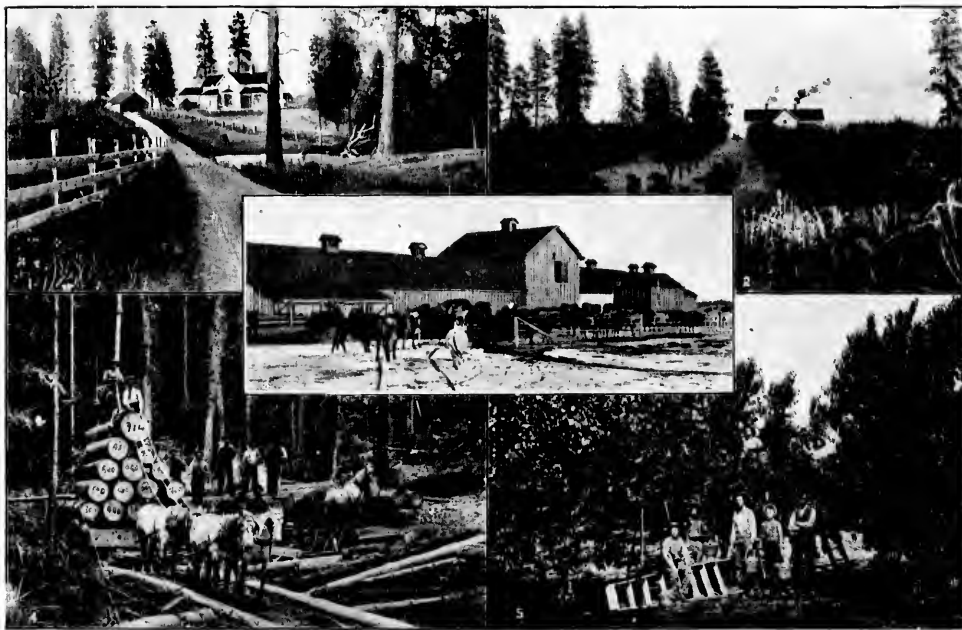
Colville, the county seat, is romantically situated, and is a fine business point. There are many places of historic interest in that county, chief

among which is Marens on the Columbia. A visit to that county will well repay anyone, whether it be for business or pleasure.

#### "THE POTLATCH."

A potlatch is an Indian gift gathering. It is an ancient custom for Indian chiefs to summon their followers and scatter all their riches among them.

The Potlatch country is practically an eastern extension of the Palouse country. It is in Idaho, and reaches from the eastern boundary line of Washington to the foothills of the Bitter Root Mountains. The characteristics are similar to those of the Palouse, with the exception that the elevation is not so high, and it is consequently warmer. It is well sheltered from northern winds by the mountain range, and is an excellent fruit country. Apples, pears, plums, cherries, and peaches are raised with exceptional success. For wheat, barley, oats, rye, and flax the Potlatch country is as productive as the Palouse country. There is much excellent open range for cattle on the foothills of the mountains. The timbered country of the foothills has been found in recent years to be almost as productive as the prairie, when cleared of its open growth of pine.



RURAL SCENES NEAR SPOKANE.

1. On Pleasant Prairie. 2. Orchard Home, near Spokane 3. Hazelwood Dairy Farm. 4. Pine, Tamarack, and Cedar. 5. The Picking Season.

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The Picking Season.

## "SUNNY ORCHARD SLOPES."

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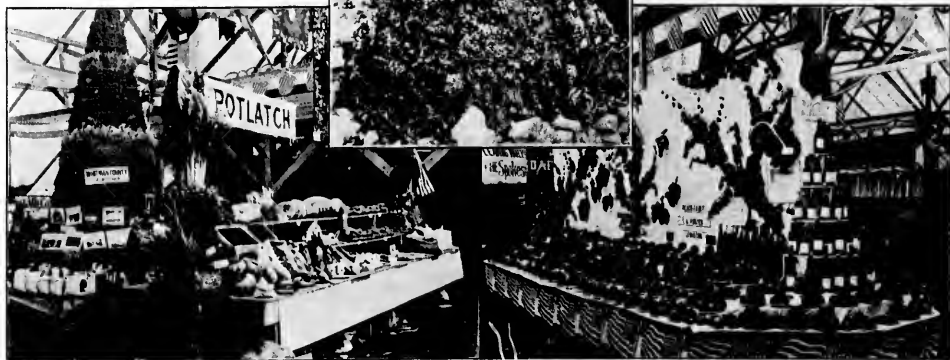
VEN now orchards and vine-  
yards bloom on the higher lands  
of the prairies and the sage-  
brush plains of the Pacific slope;  
they line the shores of the Co-  
lumbia and its tributaries, and  
frequently change the mountain  
sides of Washington and Idaho  
into blooming gardens. Apples,  
peaches, pears, plums, prunes, apri-  
cots, nectarines, cherries, and small  
fruits all seem natural to this clime, and

Prunes and plums also bear early and in great  
profusion. The different varieties of prunes of  
Washington equal those of Italy and Turkey. Our  
berries, for size and flavor, are unsurpassed. The  
size of the strawberries of Washington is phenom-  
enal. They range from the size of a hickory nut  
to a hen's egg. This may seem incredible, but  
photographs of strawberries have been taken  
showing some to be as large as the palm of a man's  
hand. The crops of this berry have yielded sums  
varying from \$200 to \$700 per acre. The market  
east of Washington is large, especially in the min-



excel in color, flavor, aroma, and  
size. All kinds of berries known  
to the horticulturist mature here  
quickly and yield most bounti-  
fully. Apple trees bear in three  
and four years. Peach trees  
bear the second and third year.

ing districts of Idaho, Montana,  
and British Columbia; and,  
further, the great distributing  
points of St. Paul, Minneapolis,  
Duluth, and Chicago will afford  
markets for thousands of car-  
loads of our fruits.

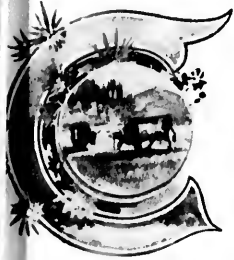


INTERIOR VIEWS SPOKANE FRUIT FAIR, 1895.



BIRD'S EYE VIEWS OF TOWNS IN THE PALOUSE COUNTRY.

## "ON THE RANGE."



CLIMATIC conditions enter in as a matter of the highest consideration in stock raising. The evenness of the climate, the abundance of pasturage, the extensive ranges, the presence of running streams, which never freeze, make Eastern Washington a most desirable country for stock raising.

Three or four different sections particularly favored lay claim to the title of "horse heaven." Stock of all kinds do well, and require feed only in the severest winter weather. Horses get along nicely in midwinter by pawing the snow from the bunch grass on the ranges. This species of grass cures as it matures, and loses none of its nutritious qualities. The soft southwest winds frequently melt the snows on the southern and western slopes of the hills in midwinter, thus affording excellent grazing for the herds of cattle and sheep. This country makes extensive shipments of beeves and sheep to the markets east. The cattle raisers of Montana and Wyoming frequently come to Washington to replenish their herds. The sheep industry in the southern portion of Washington, and Idaho, and Eastern Oregon is quite extensive.



CIVILIZED INDIANS.

California sheep-shearers make an annual pilgrimage into sheep-raising sections of our region, and reap quite a harvest of dollars as well as of wool.

Only in the past two years have hogs received any serious attention. Hog raising has during that time become one of the leading industries, which is owing to the establishment of a number of packing-houses in Spokane. Wheat constitutes the chief feed for fattening. It is claimed by packers and consumers that wheat-fed pork is sweeter and better than corn or swill fed pork. The fattening qualities of wheat as a feed surpass those of any other grain.

Special attention is given to the raising of cattle for dairy purposes. Jerseys and Holsteins are great favorites, while Devons and other fine breeds for milk and cheese have their champions. The dairy business has received a fresh impetus, and now creameries are springing up all over the country. In every direction are numerous valleys, and great attention is paid to hay raising. With abundance of hay raised at a low figure, and a light feeding of "chop," the farmer finds a handsome profit in the sale of milk to the creameries. It will not be long before the making of cheese and butter will be among the leading industries of this region.



A HALF DAY'S SPORT ON THE SPOKANE RIVER.  
Aggregate weight of eleven Salmon Trout, 122 pounds.

BIRD'S EYE VIEWS OF TOWNS IN THE PALOUSE COUNTRY.  
1. Rosalia. 2. Garfield. 3. Okanogan. 4. Meadow. 5. Colfax. C. Johnson.

## SPOKANE'S POULTRY SHOW.



POULTRY farming can be pursued here with as great success as any other industry. The conditions are very favorable: First, the climate; second, the cheapness of feed; third, the abundance of fresh running water; fourth, the absence of all diseases common to poultry, and, last, the market demand for poultry and eggs. Perhaps the greatest demand for these two commodities is from the mining region adjacent to this section. The average miner gets good wages, and he lives well. Chicken, eggs, and roast turkey

are served with great frequency. "They come high, but we must have 'em," is a very pertinent phrase among miners. The demand in the cities for domestic fowls and eggs is as great. Poultry ranges in price from \$2.50 to \$4.00 per dozen, eggs from \$5.00 to \$7.00 per case.

Poultry associations have been formed in most of the counties, and great attention is given to careful breeding. The third great poultry show of the Northwest was held in Spokane in February, 1896, where several hundred dollars in cash prizes were paid, and a trophy cup of \$150 was given. All the leading poulterers of the Northwest were present, and the exhibit was very fine.



GLIMPSES OF SOME OF SPOKANE'S NEIGHBORS.

1. Whitman County Court House, Colfax. 2. Tekoa. 3. Main Street, Pullman. 4. Uniontown.

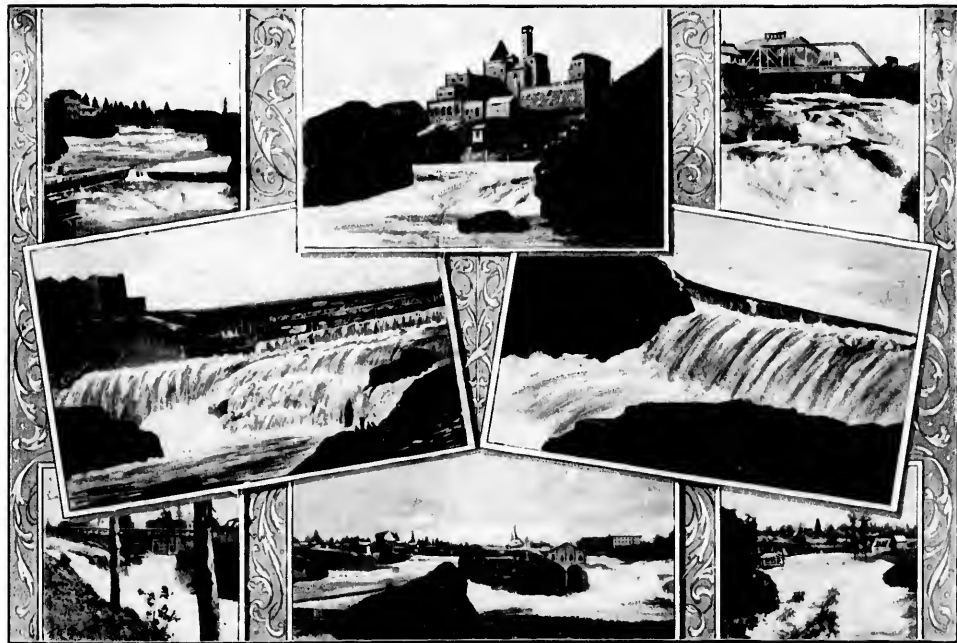


## "THE HEART OF THE INLAND EMPIRE."

**T**HE city of Spokane is a metropolis. It is a modern, up-to-date city, embodying all the best features of metropolitan life in the nineteenth century. The architecture of its buildings, public and private, is of the most recent and improved styles. The city, with its double system of lighting (gas and electricity), its magnificent waterworks, its beautiful driveways, its street railways, its telephonic and railroad connections, its daily press, its manufactures, its large trading houses, and its air of activity and energy, is striking and impressive. Every

The site upon which Spokane is located is one of the most picturesque on the continent. The broad and beautiful expanse of scenery surrounding it can not be surpassed. The window openings of every stately structure in and about the city frame a picture of some scene that delights the eye.

Spokane is the trade center of a district extending 200 miles in every direction, embracing all of Eastern Washington, Northern Idaho, Western Montana, and parts of Eastern Oregon and British Columbia. Numerous railway lines reach out into these sections, bringing them into direct connection with this center, enabling it to handle the products of the rich farming and mining districts.

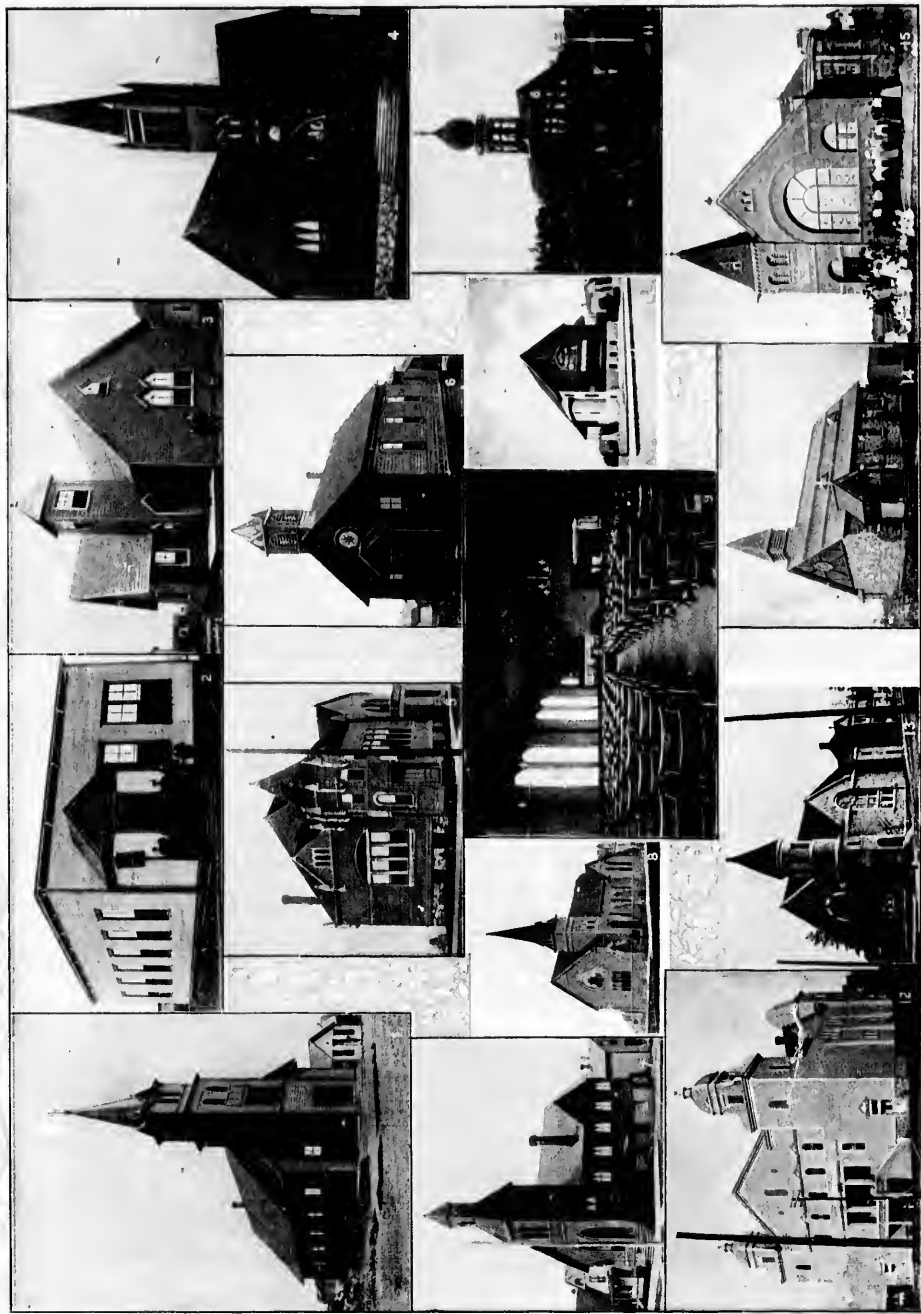


VARIOUS VIEWS OF THE FALLS AT SPOKANE.

visitor and newcomer expresses surprise and pleasure at finding everything here the newest and of the best. One aptly expressed it when he said it looked as though a good-sized section of the best portion of Chicago had been transplanted to this spot.

She stands as the gateway to Washington and Oregon, and is the chief railroad center of the Pacific slope.

Two prominent features at an early day pointed to the location of a considerable city at this point — the effective water-power and the selection, by

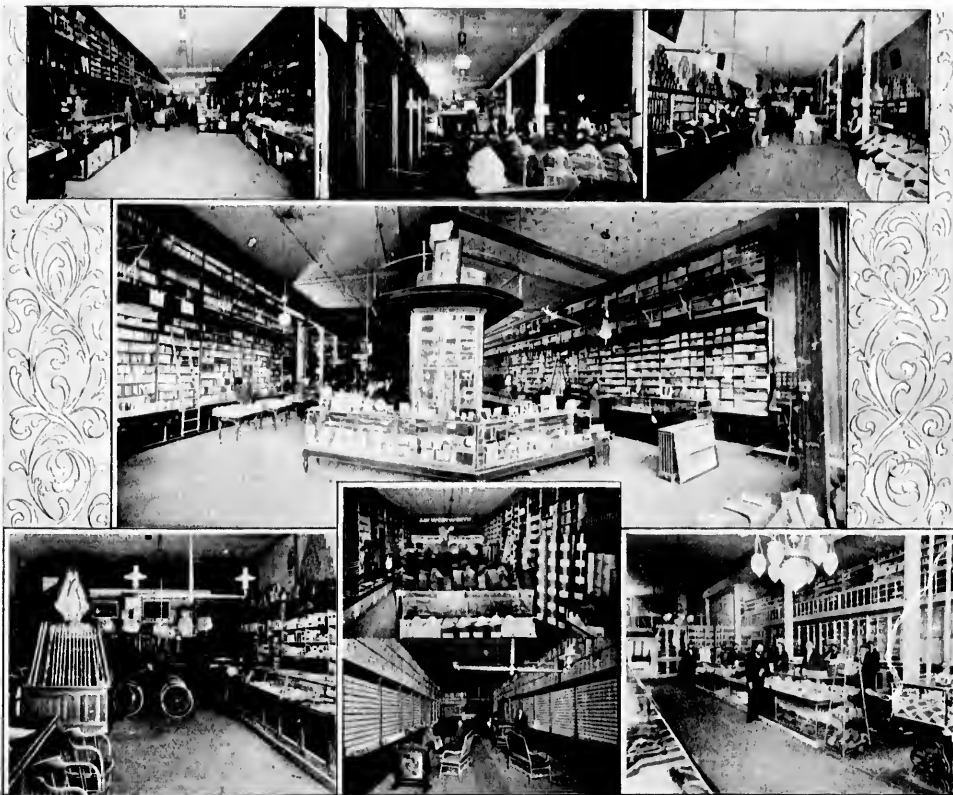


CHURCHES IN SPOKANE.

1. Episcopal, 2. Lutheran, 3. Methodist, 4. Health, Memorial, United Brethren, 7. German, Methodist, 10. United Presbyterian, 13. First Congregationalist, 15.

the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, of the route through the Spokane Valley on emerging from the Bitter Root Mountains. The survey through this region was made in 1873, and the prospect of the near building of the road induced quite an influx of pioneers. A primitive sawmill was the first industry operated by the water-power, but the financial disasters of that year included the Northern Pacific enterprise, and the

prise in 1879; and in 1880 construction began from Ainsworth, on the Columbia, pushing east and reaching Spokane in 1881. Connection of the eastern and western divisions was made in Montana in 1883, but the rapid development expected by the completion of the transcontinental line was checked by the Villard failure of that year. Renewed activity was stimulated in 1884 by the mineral discoveries in the Cœur d'Alene region. The



INTERIORS OF SOME OF SPOKANE'S RETAIL STORES.

sanguine immigration dwindled to a solitary half dozen. Enterprise languished till the winter of 1877-78, when two companies of infantry were quartered here, partly for the purpose of quieting the region, after the disturbance of the Nez Perce war, and mainly preparatory to the establishment of Fort Sherman, on Lake Cœur d'Alene, thirty-five miles east of Spokane. This served to return the current of immigration, which was further revived by the resuscitation of the Northern Pacific enter-

agricultural attractions of the Palouse and Big Bend regions were at this time drawing quickened attention, and heavy immigration set in. The development of the water-power kept pace with these movements. Sawmills and flouring mills were put into operation. It now became apparent that Spokane was to be the manufacturing, commercial, and educational center of an immense region, and in 1886 the first of a series of railway feeders was inaugurated in the construction of



the Spokane & Palouse road. In 1888 came the Spokane & Idaho; and the Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern, the Spokane & Northern, and the Oregon Railway & Navigation branch came in 1889, and the Central Washington in 1890. The Great

Northern, the third transcontinental line, reached here in 1892. Thus, within little more than a decade, Spokane attained the distinction of the largest railroad center on the Pacific slope. Simultaneous with the building of these great high-



REPRESENTATIVE BUILDINGS OF SPOKANE



ways, mine steadily p regions. better un tributing of the city

The des of 1889 et rapid prog dence in without s period of prise follo the admin civic, and

A glimp shows six jobbing, a engaged amount



231,204,40 pounds of smelters of export \$635,043

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Sim-  
high-



PACIFIC HOTEL, SPOKANE.

ways, mineral discoveries and development were steadily pushed in the surrounding mountain regions. The capabilities of agriculture became better understood, and many agencies were contributing to the accelerated and healthy growth of the city.

The destructive and almost overwhelming fire of 1889 entailed but a momentary check on the rapid progress of the city, and such was the confidence in its destiny that money flowed almost without stint into the reconstruction fund. A period of two years of prodigious building enterprise followed, giving Spokane ample facilities for the administration of the material, educational, civic, and social interests of the inland empire.

A glimpse of the commercial features of the city shows sixty-two firms engaged in the wholesale, jobbing, and commission business, and 338 houses engaged in the retail lines. During 1895 the amount of outgoing freights, in pounds, was

ports to China and Japan, \$325,000—making a total of exports to foreign countries alone, for the year, of \$960,043.



SPOKANE HOTEL SPOKANE.

#### "THE WEALTH-CREATING FALLS."

The leading industries of Spokane are in flour and lumber. There are four flouring mills here with an aggregate daily capacity of 3,000 barrels.

It is generally conceded by all who have seen Spokane that its advantages as a manufacturing center by far surpass those of any other place in the Northwest. The great, unfailing water-power not only drives the machinery of the larger mills and factories, but also generates the additional force in the electric dynamos for the lighter lines of manufacturing throughout the city. There are in all about seventy-five concerns engaged in the productive industries. Those of the lighter lines are such as printers, clothing makers, harness makers, jewelers, opticians, novelty manufacturers,



231,204,463. The number of pounds of ores forwarded to smelters was 72,499,170. Value of exports to British Columbia, \$635,043; value of flour ex-

cracker factories, and candy makers, most of which use electricity for running their machinery. Some sash and door factories also use electricity.

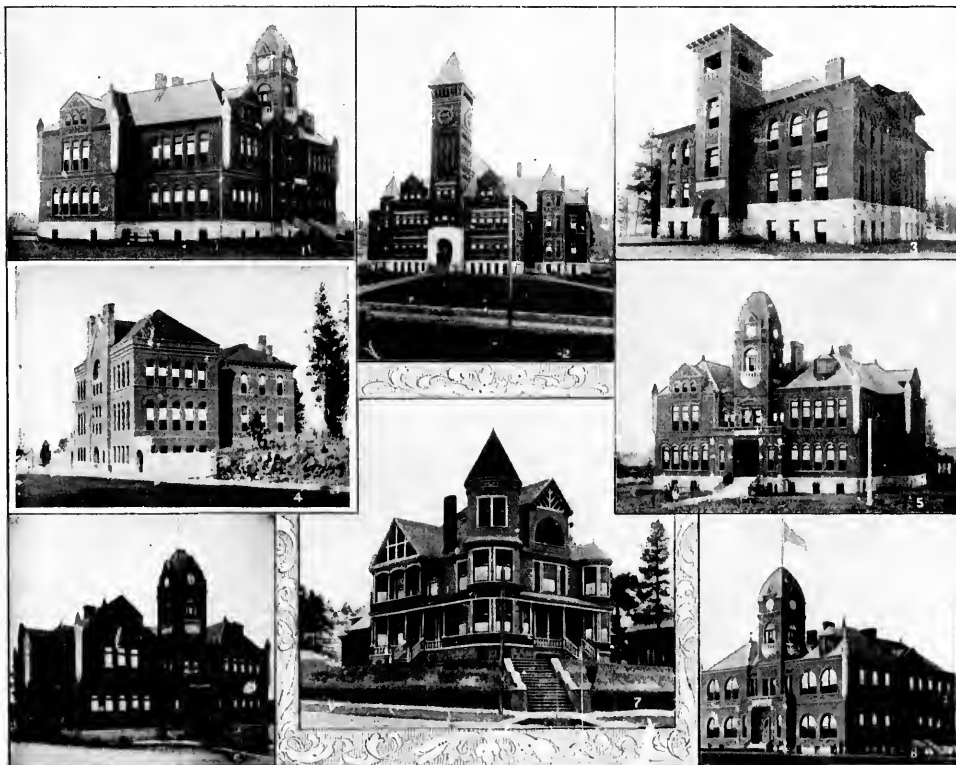
SOME HOME INDUSTRIES OF SPOKANE.

The minimum motive force of the Spokane Falls, which flow through the heart of the city, is 32,000 horse-power. This is 14,000 horse-power greater than that of St. Anthony Falls at Minneapolis, which furnish the power for the greatest flouring mills on the continent.

"SPARKLING AND BRIGHT,  
IN ITS LIQUID LIGHT."

The water supply for Spokane is unlimited. It

river a few miles above the city, from which a portion of the river flow is diverted through a canal to the power house. Four large pumps, with a daily capacity of 2,500,000 gallons each, are employed in forcing the water through a 32-inch steel main into the system of pipe lines throughout the city. There are thirty-seven miles of pipes at present, and 308 hydrants. The pumps are run by turbine water motors of the latest approved pattern. The



SCHOOLS OF SPOKANE.

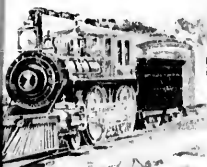
- |                          |                                 |                            |                           |                            |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Bryant Public School  | 2. High School.                 | 3. Edison Public School.   | 4. Lincoln Public School. | 5. Franklin Public School. |
| 6. Irving Public School. | 7. St. John's Episcopal School. | 8. Bancroft Public School. |                           |                            |

is very pure, clear as crystal, and almost entirely free from lime. It is cold at all seasons of the year. The real source of supply is Lake Cœur d'Alene. The only outlet of the lake is the Spokane River, which flows through a deep, rocky channel for a distance of thirty-five miles to and through this city. A reservoir system is established by means of a huge stone dam across the

power is controlled by four 90-inch iron valves, which were cast at one of the iron foundries in this city. The city owns the water-works, and the income from rentals is sufficient to pay the expenses of the water department and the interest thereon, also to leave a surplus for a sinking fund. No city is better equipped in this respect.

## "OX TEAMS NO MORE FOREVER."

### NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.



**THIS** was the first great trans-continental line to reach the Pacific slope in the Northwest, the last spike having been driven in 1883. It enters Spokane

from the east, passing through the heart of the city parallel with the river. From this point to the sea it takes a southwesterly course, crossing the Columbia at Paseo and connecting Spokane with the great fruit and hop growing regions of the Yakima Valley. The chief towns along this line within 200 miles of Spokane, east and west, number fourteen. All are live, flourishing places. On

The smaller stations east and west along the Northern Pacific Railroad are numerous, thrifty, and serve greatly in facilitating the business of the adjacent country, of which live stock and grain form the chief features. The lines tributary to the Northern Pacific, and which connect at Spokane, are the Spokane & Palouse, extending southward 120 miles; the Central Washington (now an independent line), extending westward 124 miles to Coulee City, in the Big Bend; and the De Smet & Coeur d'Alene branch, which runs directly eastward from Spokane, via Coeur d'Alene City, to De Smet, Mont., the junction point for the branch line to the Coeur d'Alene mines, 218 miles from Spokane.

The Northern Pacific traverses a region rich in resources, rich in all that nature can be-



RAILROAD TERMINALS.

1. Spokane Falls & Northern Passenger and Freight Depots. 2 and 3. Great Northern Car Shops and Roundhouse. 4. Northern Pacific Passenger Depot.

the east are Missoula, Mont., population 4,500; Thompson Falls, Mont., population 300; Hope, Idaho, population 500; Sand Point, Idaho, population 1,000; Rathdrum, Idaho, twenty-seven miles east of Spokane, population 500. These all lie east of this city.

West of Spokane, within the limit of 200 miles, are Cheney, Wash., population 1,500; Sprague, county seat of Lincoln County, population 1,500; Ritzville, county seat of Adams County, population 500; Paseo, county seat of Franklin County, population 300; Kennewick, population 400; North Yakima, county seat of Yakima County, population 3,500; Ellensburg, county seat of Kittitas County, population 3,500.

stow, and far more populous than one would suppose by merely passing over the line.

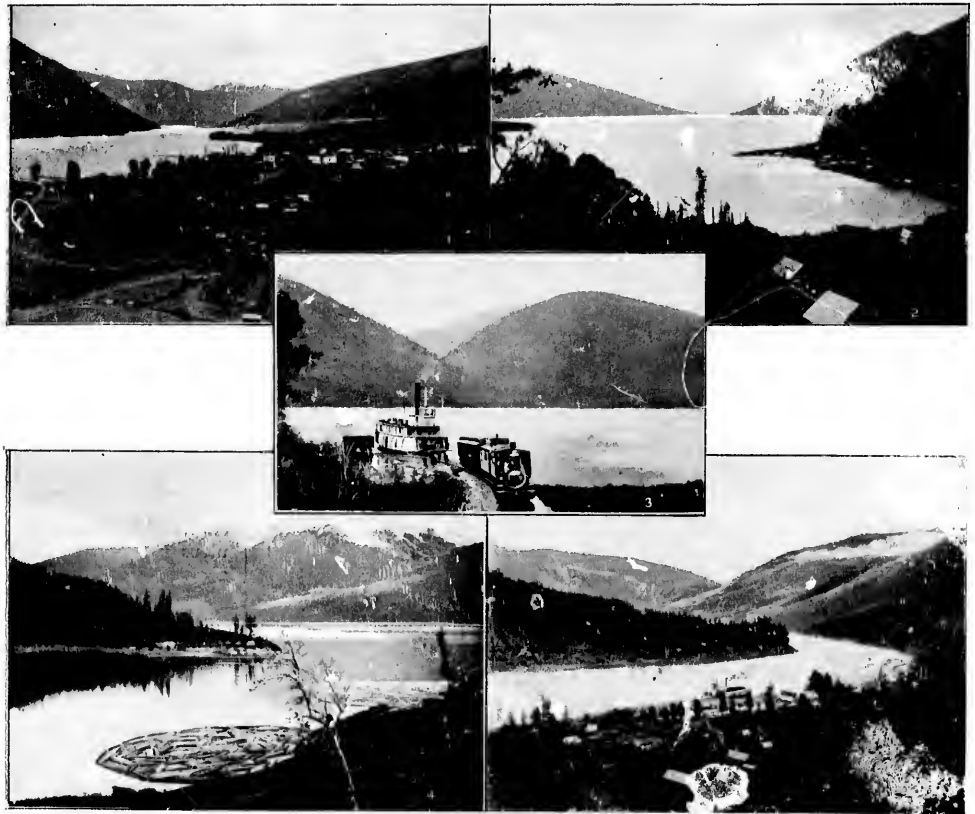
### OREGON RAILWAY & NAVIGATION COMPANY.

This is an extensive system, with a total rail mileage of 1,065 miles, and water lines of 1,011 miles, making an aggregate of 2,076 miles, all within Washington, Oregon, and Idaho. Of this road 455 miles are in Washington. This company's lines also have direct connection with the Union Pacific road, thus letting that great line into Spokane as the third transcontinental road connecting with the East. This affords outlet to Boise, Salt Lake, Denver, and all points southeast. The Oregon Railway & Navigation also connects Spokane with

Portland, Ore., and the lines by rail and sea to San Francisco. It touches twelve large towns in Washington and three towns in Idaho. It affords direct connection between this city and the gold and silver belts of Oregon and Idaho. One can take the Oregon Railway & Navigation Road at Spokane in the morning, and by noon reach Wardner, Wallace, Burke, Osborne, Mullan, and other great mining towns of the Idaho region of

several lines of beautiful and commodious steamers on the Columbia, Clearwater, Snake and Willamette rivers. It also operates a line of ocean steamers from Portland, Ore., to San Francisco, Cal.

It has been one of the prime factors in the development of the great Northwest, and apparently will continue to be, as that company proposes to build more feeders and to make further extensions



BRITISH COLUMBIA LAKES AND RIVERS.

1. Nelson. 2. Lake Kootenai from Pilot Bay. 3. Five Mile Point on Lake Kootenai.  
4. North End of Lake Kootenai. 5. Trail Landing, Columbia River.

precious minerals. This road traverses the great Palouse farming country from end to end. It has an intricate system of feeders in that section and does an enormous grain-carrying traffic. It connects Spokane with nearly all the county seats in Southeastern Washington, having, in all, sixty-nine stations in this State alone. This company runs

to its main lines. It operates through a fine section of the country, noted for wheat, fruit, and flax. Every station has its huge warehouses and elevators for grain and storage. Every town through which the lines of the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company pass, shows evidence of unusual thrift and energy.



modious steamers  
Snake and Willa-  
a line of ocean  
o San Francisco,

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through a fine sec-  
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regon Railway &  
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#### THE GREAT NORTHERN.

The above is the title of the last transcontinental line built into Spokane. It enters Washington at the northern base of Mount Carleton on the Idaho line. It reaches Spokane by a southeasterly course, following the Little Spokane and skirting the well-known, beautiful prairies which lie between Spokane and the mountain. Six flourishing towns have been built on this line between this city and the Idaho line, where stands Newport, on the Pend d'Oreille River, which leads one into the fine dairy region of Stevens County, known as the Kalispel Valley, and to the Metaline mining district, farther north on that river. A little farther eastward the Great Northern leads to the mining and big timber regions of the Kootenai River, crossing that stream at Bonner's Ferry, Idaho. In leaving Spokane for Puget Sound the road takes a westerly course through Spokane, Lincoln, and Douglas counties, and passes through twenty-two towns and stations before it reaches the Columbia at Wenatchee, the great fruit center of the middle Columbia region. The Wenatchee River enters the Columbia from the Cascade Mountains at this point. The town of Wenatchee is in the very center of the State, and is equidistant from Spokane and Seattle. Northwest of the Wenatchee Valley are a number of lakes, of which beautiful Chelan is the greatest, it being seventy miles long and from two to four miles wide. Fine bearing orchards and vineyards already exist in the vicinity of Lake Chelan. The lake is reached from Wenatchee by boat on the Columbia to Chelan Falls, and boats continue up the river to Virginia, at the mouth of the Okanogan River. The Great Northern, in its course through Douglas County, passes through a new, inviting region of unoccupied Government lands. Many settlers have located there and are doing well. Douglas County composes a greater part of the Big Bend country, which is destined to become one of the most prosperous sections of the State. The lack of railroad facilities alone has prevented it from being as populous as some of the more favored counties. Now that it has a great transcontinental line connecting it with two of the principal points in the State, it must rapidly develop.

#### THE SPOKANE FALLS & NORTHERN RAILWAY.

This is the only line of railway affording direct connection with British Columbia, and the great mines of Trail Creek and Kootenai districts. It also affords direct connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway, via the Columbia River.

The Spokane Falls & Northern Railway, starting from Spokane and having its general offices there, runs in a northerly direction through a region quite diversified in character, partly forest and partly open valley. It is rich in many resources, especially in saw timber, hay lands, building stone, and minerals. There are vast bodies of variegated and plain white marble, besides alabaster and onyx as fine as the product of Italy or Mexico, located within six miles of the line of the road, and near Waitt's Lake. There are also large bodies of slate, which are as yet undeveloped.

The evidences of these are plainly in view along the line of the road. Numerous sawmills, huge hay barns, stretches of valley lands, mines of silver and gold can be seen along the route at different points and stations, from the first outlying town from Spokane to the British line, where it connects with the Nelson & Fort Shepherd Railway.

This latter road is an extension of the Spokane Falls & Northern system, and is operated by the Spokane Falls & Northern Railway Company. It penetrates the great Kootenai mining region, and makes connection with the Slocan, Kaslo, Pilot Bay, Ainsworth, and Lardeau mining camps. A large number of towns and small stations have sprung up along this line, and the settlements surrounding these points are growing rapidly.

At Clayton, on the Spokane Falls & Northern Railway, a large brick, tiling, and pottery concern has been operating successfully for several years. The finest cream-tinted and colored pressed-brick ever used in structural work is made here from white clay. These works are very extensive, and employ a large number of men. Millions of brick, tons of pottery and ornamental terra cotta, and all kinds of tiling known to the trade are manufactured there.

Loon Lake is a romantic summer resort on the line, thirty-nine miles out from Spokane. This place is the resort of hundreds during the summer months, and is one of the chief points of attraction in the Northwest.

This road traverses the valley of Colville River from its source to the Columbia. This is one of the finest of dairy regions. Hay and cattle have been the leading items of farm products in that section. No region in the world offers better inducements to the dairy industry than the Colville and Columbia valleys. Next to hay and cattle, fruit of all kinds grown in this latitude has come in for a share of the farmers' attention. Apples, peaches, prunes, and strawberries are grown extensively in the neighborhood of Colville, Meyers Falls, and on the Columbia below Kettle Falls.





FORT LAPWAI AGENCY, NEZ PERCÉS INDIAN RESERVATION.

Carloads of these fruits in their season are shipped northward into British Columbia and to points southward as well.

The road passes in sight of the picturesque shores of the Columbia for a distance of forty-five miles, also through Marcus, one of the oldest inland towns of the Northwest, and Northport, the United States port of entry between this country and British Columbia. The road is well equipped in all respects. It has connections by stage with the Boundary Creek mining region toward the head of Kettle River, and with Rossland, B. C., the seat of the Trail Creek mines, and with all towns on the upper Columbia by steamer.

It is the only line leading to the noted Trail Creek mines, on Red Mountain, where thousands are flocking in the hope of securing big finds. The output of these new mines is the current topic of the day in mining circles the world over. This railway also leads to the Colville Reservation, well known to be rich in minerals as well as in agricultural lands.

SPOKANE & PALOUSE RAILROAD.

The Spokane & Palouse Railroad courses its way through the very heart of the great Palouse country, which embraces 5,075,920 acres, of which there are 1,570,000 under cultivation, at an assessed valuation of \$78,300,000. The country is fairly well populated, and the stations, which include several large flourishing towns, are numerous. The Palouse region is one of the most prosperous in the West. The lands are rolling and fertile, and there are thousands of acres still vacant, which are held by the Northern Pacific Land Company, and are on the market at low prices and easy terms. Prices range from \$2.50 to \$6.00 per acre. Improved lands can be had at prices varying from \$6 to \$30 per acre, according to location and character of improvements. The Spokane & Palouse Road is well equipped with commodious depots, rolling stock, and all that pertains to quick, safe, and efficient service.



SPIRIT LAKE, IDAHO.



PLANT OF THE WASHINGTON MILL COMPANY, SPOKANE.



RAILROAD.

road courses its the great Palouse 75,920 acres, of er cultivation, at 0,000. The coun- and the stations, ourishing towns, egion is one of west. The lands re are thousands re held by the nny, and are on and easy terms. \$6.00 per acre. t prices varying rding to location s. The Spokane with commodious that pertains to



MPANY, SPOKANE.

THE CENTRAL WASHINGTON RAILROAD.

The Central Washington, which has its general offices in Spokane, runs westerly through the center of the Big Bend region, terminating at Grand Coulee, 124 miles from Spokane. This road has connections by stage with Waterville, the seat of Douglas County, and with the Okanogan farming and mining regions. The country through which the Central passes is an open, rolling prairie, the equal of the Palouse region in wheat raising. It is in many portions fully as well adapted to fruit raising as any portion of the State. There remain many thousands of acres of Government and railroad lands, open to entry or purchase at prices ranging from \$2.50 to \$5 per acre. The road passes through Lincoln County, which is fifty miles square and contains 1,450,000 acres, of which 150,000 are under cultivation. The country along the line of the railway is fairly well populated. After leaving Lincoln County the line passes into Douglas County, which is one of the largest and most fertile in the State. It has 2,500,000 acres. No section of the country offers better in-



CAPACITY, 300 BARRELS PER DAY.

with a population of 1,500, the site of a State Normal School; Medical Lake, with 800 people, and the State Asylum for the Insane; Davenport, with 900 population; Wilbur, 600 population; Almira, 200 population, and Coulee City, with 300 population. Stage lines connect here with all points on the Columbia and beyond.

DE SMET & CŒUR D'ALENE RAILROAD.

This line was formerly known as the Spokane & Idaho. It properly begins at Hauser Junction, twenty miles east of Spokane, and extends eastward for 200 miles, terminating at De Smet, Mont. It passes directly through the Cœur d'Alene mining region, and has eleven stations, each having sufficient population to entitle it to be called a town: Frenchtown, Mont., 300; Iron Mountain, Mont., 1,000; Post Falls, Idaho, 600; Cœur d'Alene City, Idaho, 800; Wardner, Idaho, 1,000; Wallace, Idaho, 2,500; Osborne, Idaho, 200; Burke, Idaho, 900; Mullan, Idaho, 500. These towns are mostly shipping points for the mines, and for lumber, hay, and wool. This road makes connection on the east with Missoula and on the west with Spokane, by

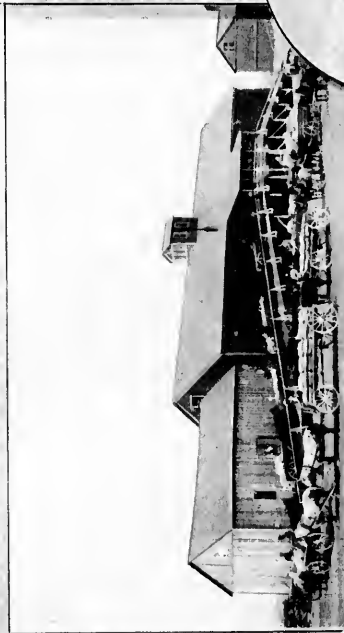
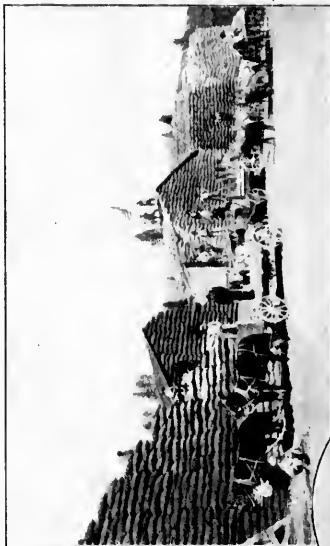


ducements to settlers. The principal towns along the line are Cheney,



the Northern Pacific. It also touches at Fort Sherman, Idaho.

SCENES IN KETTLE FALLS, WASH.



1. Farmers' Warehouse at Johnson.

2. Wheat Platform at Elberton.  
3. Grain Waiting Shipment at Oksdale.  
5. Marketing Wheat at Garfield.

4. Elevator at Farmington.

6. Shipping Wheat at Palouse City.

4. Elevator at Farmington.

3. Grain Waiting Shipment at Okladaha.  
6. Shipping Wheat at Palouse City.

GRAIN WAREHOUSES IN EASTERN WASHINGTON

2. Wheat Platforms at Ellensburg.  
5. Marketing Wheat at Garfield.

1. Farmers' Warehouse at Johnson.



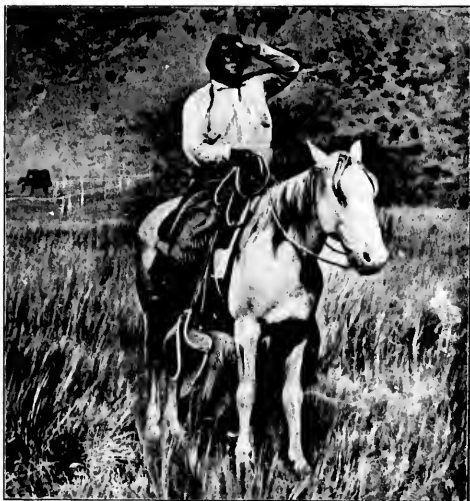
## "PASSING OF THE RED MAN."

**T**HERE remain four fine domains in the great delta between the Bitter Root Range and the Cascade Mountains, which are held by remnants of what were once powerful tribes of Indians.

These are the Colville, the Cœur d'Alene, the Yakima, and the Umatilla reservations. In the choosing of these reserves, the red man was as shrewd and wise as his white brother would have been. The richest and most attractive sections of all this fair land were selected and set aside as the abode of the now fast-fading race.

The Colville Reserve composes the west half of Stevens County and the eastern half of Okanogan County, between the Columbia River and the Okanogan River. It is bounded on the north by British Columbia, and on the south by the westward course of the Columbia, and embraces 3,000,000 acres. It is a mountainous region, abounding in streams, valleys, undulating table-lands, and densely wooded tracts of cedar, pine, and fir. It is well known that the northern portion of this reserve is rich in gold, silver, and copper. Eager prospectors stealthily made locations of claims, and filed records of them in the office of the county auditor. The legality of these filings was questioned, and is under consideration in the United States District Courts. By an act of Congress just passed and approved by the President, this rich domain is now open to mineral location and development, and hundreds of prospectors are already in camp upon it.

The Yakima Reservation is located in Yakima County, in the central portion of the State. It



AN INDIAN COWBOY.

contains 400,000 acres, mostly level meadow lands, which lie in a basin formed by the foothills of the Cascade Range on the west, the bluffs of the Yakima River on the north and east, and the higher rolling plains of Klickitat County on the south. Only a few hundred Indians remain. This reserve is well watered by many small streams, and affords the finest range for cattle and horses in the State. These lands, when the reserve is opened, will be eagerly sought by stock and grain farmers.

The Cœur d'Alene Reservation lies between the valley of the Palouse and the Cœur d'Alene Mountains, distant only a few miles from Spokane. The Indians on this reservation are civilized to a high degree, have fine farms and orchards, and commodious, comfortable homes. The eastern part of this reservation is one of the most entrancing parts of this country. Sheltered glades run back into the timber, and long arms from the forests reach out into the prairies. The land is well watered, and groves of quaking aspen are scattered among the pine, cedar, and tamarack forests. Going eastward the forest deepens, until the traveler comes to the summit of a spur of wooded mountains, and sees, far beneath him, the beautiful Lake Cœur d'Alene, thirty miles long and from two to five miles wide, with numerous deep bays.



LOON LAKE, WASH.

The Umatilla Reservation is located in the center of Umatilla County, Oregon, in the northern portion of that State. That region as a whole comprises the very cream of Northeastern Oregon. It contains 500,000 acres, and is mostly high, rolling prairie land. There are a large number of fine farms on the reserve, and it is traversed by the Oregon & Short Line Railroad. This region is watered by the Umatilla River and its tributaries. The country surrounding it is well settled, and is in a high state of cultivation. The time of the opening of this reserve is indefinite.

The Nez Perce Reservation in Nez Perce County, Idaho, is the largest of any south of the Colville Reservation. This desirable reserve is located near the eastern boundary of Washington, and comprises 746,651 acres of as fine land as ever the sun shone upon. This reserve has quite recently been opened to settlement. About 2,000 settlers have located upon lands there, and several new towns have sprung up. The character of the land is quite diversified, and pretty well divided between prairie and timber lands. There are thousands of acres yet open to purchase. The agricultural lands can only be taken under



"DEATH-ON-THE-TRAIL," SIX FEET SIX INCHES TALL. A SPOKANE CHARACTER.



A CAMPING SCENE.

the homestead law, but, in addition thereto, the settler must pay \$3.75 per acre, one-half of which must be paid within three years from date of entry, the remaining half at date of final proof. As a lumber region it has no superior.

Price of timber lands, \$5.00 per acre. This region is reached via the Spokane & Palouse Railroad, and the Oregon & Navigation Rail-

road, both leading out of Spokane.

CHAGO, MANITCA,  
KUMTUX.

The Kootenai River is 600 miles long.

The Valley of the Yakima is about 200 miles long.

It is about twenty-five miles across the Kittitas Valley.

The State of Washington is one-fourth larger than England.

Lake Chelan is sev-



BROOK TROUT FOR BREAKFAST.

enty miles long and from one to three miles wide.

The Palouse country is about 100 miles in length and thirty to seventy miles wide.

The Government signal officer stationed at Spokane says the equability of the temperature in the State of Washington is unequalled in any other part of the United States except on the

immediate coast of Southern California.

H. H. Spalding of Almota, Wash., has gathered 120 pounds of fruit per tree from three-year-old peach trees.

Artesian wells in the Moxee Valley vary in depth from 300 to 1,000 feet. One of these flows over 1,000,000 gallons every twenty-four hours.

From an eight-year-old apple tree, John Gallagher of the Wenatchee Valley picked about 400 pounds of green fruit, to keep the branches from breaking down.

The Klickitat country in Washington is bounded by the Columbia River on the south and by the Simcoe Mountains on the north. It is about 100 miles long by from twenty to thirty miles wide. It is drained by the Klickitat River and numerous smaller streams.





OUT FOR BREAKFAST.

iles long and  
one to three  
wide.

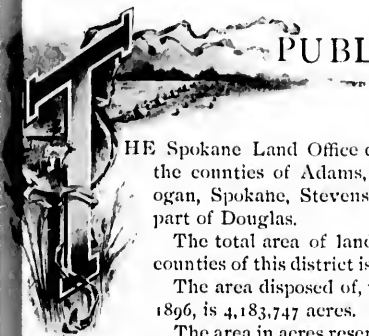
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## PUBLIC AND OTHER LANDS.

HE Spokane Land Office district includes the counties of Adams, Lincoln, Okanogan, Spokane, Stevens, Whitman, and part of Douglas.

The total area of land surface in the counties of this district is 8,239,750 acres.

The area disposed of, up to March 31, 1896, is 4,183,747 acres.

The area in acres reserved aggregates 1,980,160.

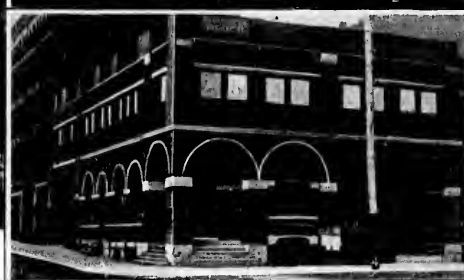
The area in acres unappropriated, unreserved, surveyed and unsurveyed amounts to 2,154,568.

arable and valuable for fruit and grain. Lincoln: Farming, fruit, and grazing. Okanogan: Mountainous, mineral, fruit, and grazing. Spokane: Farming, gardening, mineral, and fruit lands. Stevens: Mountainous and valley, mineral; valuable for timber, mines, fruit, and farming. Whitman: Farming, fruit, and grazing.

In all the counties of this district are excellent lands for fruits, vegetables, and stock-raising.

Settlers upon unsurveyed lands have prior right to homestead entry after the lands are surveyed.

The Northern Pacific Railroad Company has,



BANK BUILDINGS IN SPOKANE.

1. Traders' National Bank.
2. Old National Bank.
3. Spokane & Eastern Trust Co.
4. Exchange National Bank.

The area of land surface in the several counties is: Adams, 734,000 acres; Douglas (portion included in this district),

1,500; Lincoln, 1,490,250; Okanogan, 274,500; Spokane, 1,134,700; Stevens, 3,951,500; Whitman, 653,300. There are no reservations in Adams, Douglas, Spokane, or Whitman.

The acreage reserved is: Whitman, 700; Okanogan, 274,500; Stevens, 1,704,960.

Lands surveyed are: Adams County, 168,885 acres; Lincoln, 230,691; Spokane, 28,516; Stevens, 251,262; Whitman, 20,793.

Unsurveyed lands in this district are situated: Douglas, 1,500; Lincoln, 8,483; Spokane, 91,950; Stevens, 1,352,488.

The lands in Adams and Douglas counties are

under its grant, every odd section for twenty miles on each side of its main line, and branches which were constructed.

For lands lost on account of priority of settlement, reservations, or State selections, it has indemnity or lieu selections, extending its possessions into all the counties in this district. These lands are for sale at various prices, according to locality.

Unimproved farming and fruit lands may be bought in Eastern Washington and Northern Idaho at from \$2.50 to \$10 per acre. Improved farms and orchard land can be bought at from \$8 to \$30 per acre. Choice unimproved fruit lands, within five to ten miles of Spokane, may be had for from \$10 to \$30 per acre.





EDUCATION IN EASTERN WASHINGTON.

1. State Normal School at Cheney, Wash.

2. University of Idaho at Moscow.


5. Public School, Garfield, Wash.

3. Colfax High School.

6. Spokan Business College.

4. Public School, Pullman, Wash.

## FARMS AND ORCHARDS.



KANOCHAN VALLEY lies north of the Big Bend country, with the Columbia River intervening. The upper portions of the valley contain many fine stock ranges. The bottom and hill lands are suitable for farming. Apples, plums, peaches, grapes, and small fruits are grown.

Rich silver and lead bearing ores are mined on the Concochully River, a tributary of the Okanogan.

The Chelan and Methow region lies southwest and contiguous to the Okanogan country. It is drained by the Methow and Chelan rivers. Lake Chelan is a picturesque, navigable sheet of water, seventy miles long by one to four miles wide. The Methow and its tributaries, and the streams flowing into Lake Chelan have narrow fertile valleys. These and the slopes of adjacent hills contain a good deal of arable farming land and bunch-grass pasturage. Mines of silver and lead are being developed in the mountain districts.


WALLA WALLA, "WHERE THE WATERS MEET."

The Walla Walla country lies between Snake River on the north and the Blue Mountains on the south, and is the oldest settled portion of Eastern Washington, and one of the most attractive. This region practically laps over into the State of Oregon. It is an undulating plateau, deeply creased by the narrow valleys of the streams. It is an exceedingly fertile and attractive region, with substantial towns and numerous railroad lines. The average yield of wheat rarely falls below twenty-five bushels to the acre, and with careful cultivation, in favorable seasons, forty and fifty bushels are raised. The seed is sown either in the fall or spring, as suits the farmer's convenience.

The harvest season begins the 1st of July, and lasts into September. Barley is the next most important cereal crop. Orchards abound, and the culture of apples, peaches, prunes, cherries, pears, plums, grapes, and berries is a leading industry.

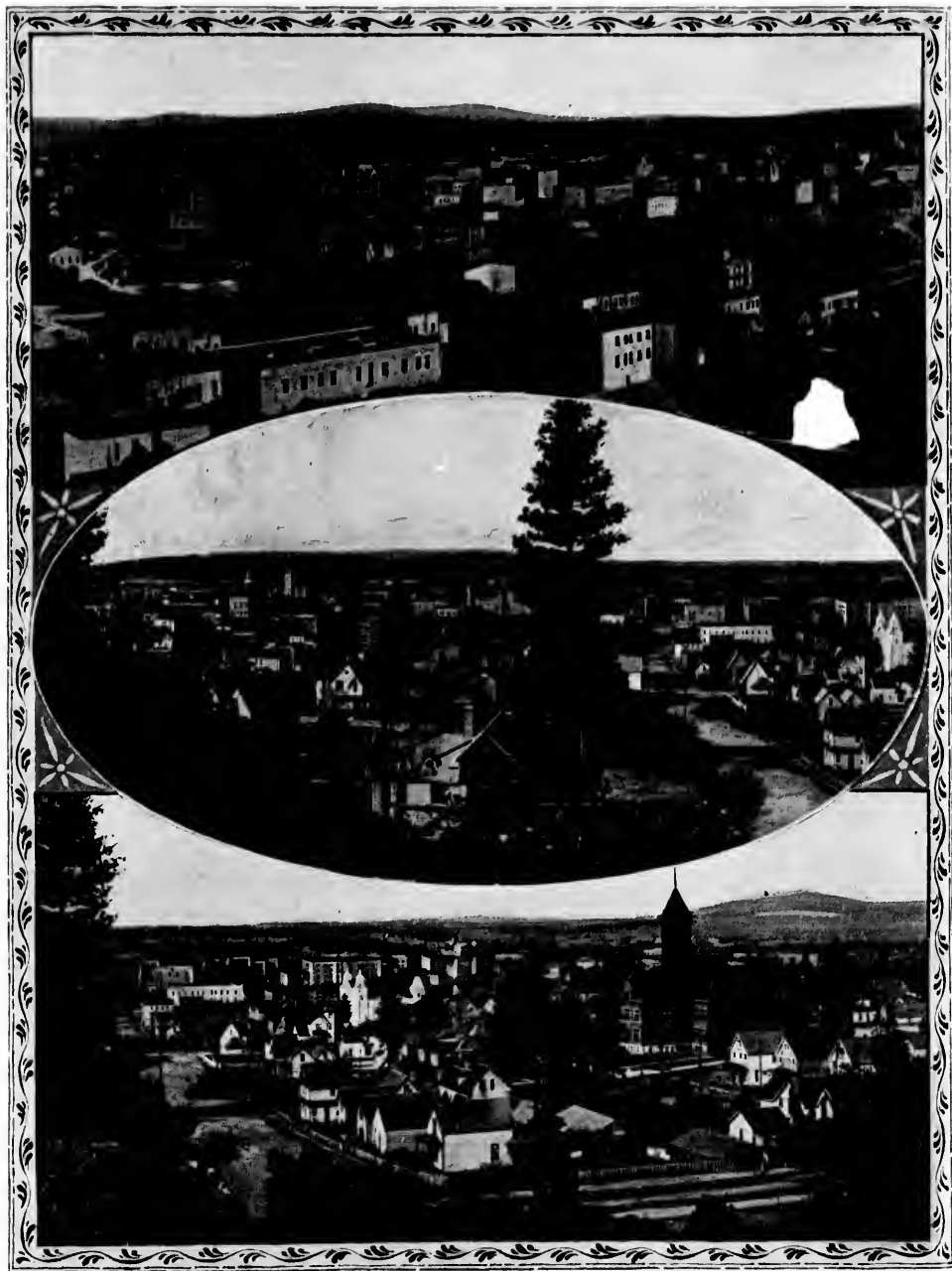
"WHERE THE RED MAN PICNICS."

The Yakima Valley lies north of the Klickitat country, reaching from the Columbia River to the Cascade Mountains, and is about 200 miles long. The central parts of the valley contain the best agricultural lands. For the last fifty miles of its course, the river runs through a dry region. The



soil is wonderfully rich, however, and irrigation has rendered it exceedingly productive. The middle valley is supposed to have once been the bed of a series of lakes. The upper valley is a region of mountains and foothills, clothed with forests. The tablelands and hills are covered with sage in part, and in part with luxuriant bunch grass. They and the adjacent valleys have been

famous for a quarter of a century as the grandest pasture lands of the Northwest. Great progress has been made in irrigating enterprises in the Yakima Valley and along the tributary streams flowing to the river. Main canals have been constructed covering both the first and second benches of the northern side of the valley for a distance of nearly 100 miles, and lands thus brought under ditch are found to be nowhere excelled for general fertility and for special adaptation to the raising of fruits, hops, vegetables, grains, and grasses. The cultivation of apples, prunes, cherries, plums, peaches, apricots, pears, grapes, strawberries, raspberries, and other small fruits is attended with marked success, the fruit attaining great perfection of size and flavor, and great abundance of yield. The hop industry has been a leading industry.



BIRD'S-EYE VIEWS OF SPOKANE.





# A RACE FOR EMPIRE

AND

OTHER TRUE TALES  
OF THE NORTHWEST



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