

mense drainage of 395,000 square miles can be imagined from the fact that during the meeting of the snows in the northwestern mountain ranges, its daily increase, for days at a time, has been equal to the entire volume of the Hudson. It is the only river in the United States which will receive deep sea-going vessels 120 miles inland.

Perhaps the grandest scenery found anywhere along its banks is between Dalles and Portland, where it cuts through the Cascade mountains. The river here averages about a mile in width, and the lofty mountains which rise almost perpendicularly in places to dizzy heights, and that too on both sides, have so impressed tourists that residents of the East pronounce it superior to the Hudson, and Europeans say there is nothing in the old world to equal it. The railway follows the left or south bank of the river nearly the entire distance from Dalles to Portland. In this eighty-eight miles there is said to be twelve miles of trestles and bridges. All along the line there is a succession of pleasant surprises in the ever-changing scenery.

Forty-six miles from Portland we reached the upper end of the renowned "Cascades of the Columbia." These rapids continued for about six miles, during which distance the river is said to fall eighty feet. The government is engaged in building a number of locks at this point, in order to utilize this navigable river above the cascades. Millions of dollars have already been expended, and the work is still going on.

Thirty-two miles from Portland we pass within a few hundred feet of the famous Multnomah falls, a filmy veil of water falling 720 feet into a basin on the mountain side, and then 130 feet to the river. This is one of the grandest waterfalls I have ever seen; no pen can describe its beauty. There are a number of other falls in close proximity, of which the most important are the Horse Tail, Oneonta and the "No Wonder Falls," either of which is grand and impressive.

Near these falls the traveler notices a peculiarly shaped rock standing out in the river some distance from the Oregon side. It is called Rooster Rock, and has a history, which had better not be told.

As we proceed to the lower end of the gorge through which the Columbia passes through the Cascade mountains, we notice across the river, in the state of Washington, the so-called Cape Horn, also called Gibraltar. This is a strange handiwork of nature, composed of solid rock of apparent bark formation, rising abruptly from the water's edge, and so peculiarly erected on a base of perpendicular square rocks, as to have the appearance of piling. These rocks are at the upper portion surrounded by cone-shaped pillars known as the Needles.

Cape Horn rises to a height of from 500 to 2,500 feet, and in one of those peculiar formations, at which the sight seer can only express wonder.

Soon after arriving in Portland, I learned that there would be no train for Seattle till the next day, so I concluded to make the most of the time by "taking in the sights in and around Portland." Consequently, after putting up at one of the hotels, I boarded a street car which took me up upon the so-called Portland heights, which form a sort of a natural western boundary for the city.

On my way up I introduced myself to a gentleman who gave his name as A. T. Smith, and whose beautiful lumber residence stands next to that which for several years was occupied and is still owned by Captain Willard Young of Salt Lake City. Mr. Smith spoke very highly of Captain Young as a neighbor and a military officer. From Mr. Smith's broad veranda I enjoyed a most excellent view of Portland and vicinity. Elevated about 500 feet above the lower town, I could see all the principal buildings, trace the principal streets, and follow the winding of the Willamette river, which divides Portland into a western and eastern half. The principal part of the city, and the original town, is on the west side. Several magnificent bridges span the river at different points, two of which collect toll from all who cross. Looking away to the east the Cascade mountains are seen to good advantage, but more particularly the grand snow capped mountain peaks, Mount Hood, Mount Adams and Mount St. Helens, all cone-shaped, and extinct volcanoes. Of these Mount Hood, distant about seventy-five miles to the east, is the most noted. This mountain is 11,934 feet high, and is visited annually by thousands of tourists who climb to the top and there generally spend a night in Cloud Cap inn, the mountain hotel.

Portland is the metropolis of Oregon, and its present number of inhabitants is estimated at 75,000. A few years ago its population was about 10,000 more. The hard times and a boom similar to the one which struck Salt Lake City some years ago are given as causes of this backward move on the part of Oregon's chief city. Portland is situated almost twelve miles above the junction of the Willamette and the Columbia rivers. As a seaport it is accessible to sea-going vessels of all classes. The city has seventy miles of paved streets, one hundred and sixty-four miles of sidewalk, forty miles of sewer, eighty-seven miles of street railway, including electric, cable and horse car service. The cable car line, in reaching the Portland heights, climbs the steepest hill in the United States onto which street car service has been extended. The city is lighted both by electric lights and gas, and, like Utah's capital, owns its own water works.

The state of Oregon consists of 95,274 square miles, or nearly 64,000,000 acres. It is as large as all the New England States with Indiana added; its population is over 300,000. The Cascade mountains divide Oregon into two unequal parts, each of which is characterized by a marked difference in topography, soil, climate and productions. The valleys of the western part have an average elevation of only a few score feet above the sea level, while those of the eastern part vary in height from 1,500 to 5,000 feet above the ocean. The western part is heavily timbered; the eastern part, like Utah contains vast amounts of arid land which can only be reclaimed through the process of irrigation. The climate in the western part is mild. There are two seasons, the dry and the rainy season; it seldom snows; but in the eastern part the snow fall is quite heavy, and the winters sometimes dreary and long.

Oregon is a word derived from the Spanish and means "wild thyme," the

early explorers finding that herb growing there in great profusion. According to the most authentic information, Oregon seems to have been first visited by white men in 1775. Captain Cook coasted down its shores in 1778. Captain Gray, commanding the ship Columbia, of Boston, Mass., discovered the noble river in 1791, which he named after his ship. Astoria was founded in 1811; immigration was in full tide in 1839; territorial organization was effected in 1858, and Oregon became a state in the Union February 14, 1859.

ANDREW JENSON.

PORTLAND, Oregon, May 13, 1895.

ARMENIA IN ARMS.

KARS, Russia, April 20.—During the past three weeks I have had unusual opportunity for obtaining additional confirmation of the facts contained in my announcement of the impending uprising of the Armenians in Turkey next month. I have traveled many miles up and down and across the border in search of certain facts, and, as a result, I have had the satisfaction of actually seeing and handling some of the rifles now being smuggled across the Turkish frontier by the agents of the revolutionary party.

Moreover, the plans of the party have been fully explained to me by some of the most active and intelligent of the leaders of the eastern wing of the movement, and I am now entirely satisfied that, unless unforeseen circumstances arise, the uprising will take place as announced.

The exact date for the uprising has not yet been fixed, owing, for the most part, to the fact that the extreme section of the revolutionary party is not ready for active operations. Whether or not the central section will wait for the eastern wing longer than the month of May I do not know, nor has the matter actually been decided. I am asked to believe that the eastern wing cannot be ready for hostilities in May, and possibly not before the 1st of July. The eastern wing has been having a hard time of it, owing to circumstances over which the leaders have no control.

The Armenians in the eastern end of Turkey are in a condition bordering on starvation. On this point a leading executive of the revolutionary party said to me three days ago: "If men have nothing in their stomachs what will they do? We must first feed them before we can expect them to fight. When we can get food enough on hand to last them two months, then we shall show the world how Armenians can fight."

There will be no crops planted in eastern Armenia this spring, for the country everywhere is suffering from a reign of terror. The presence of the commission of inquiry at Moosh and of the Christian powers of Europe has had absolutely no effect on the conduct of either the Kurds or Turks in eastern Turkey. I am just in receipt of trustworthy advices from a non-Armenian source at Van, to the effect that a massacre is looked for at any moment.

The investigation of Mr. Paton along the Persian border has confirmed in a general way the facts which I have incidentally obtained during the past eight weeks. The events of the mas-