PHASES OF INDUSTRIAL GROWTH IN THE STATE OF OREGON

MINING BOOM IN BAKER DISTRICT

Three of Largest Companies Put Stamp Mills in Operation.

RETURN OF PROSPERITY

Present Period of Development and Actual Production Never Dreamed of Even in Champagne Epoch of Camp's History.

BAKER CITY, Oc., May 13.—(Special.)—
Three of the biggest mines in the Baker district within the past week have put mills into commission and are now on the list of mines in active operation. This is the biggest showing ever made in the district. The release starting in are the the ingrest showing ever made in the dis-trict. The mines starting up are the Golconda, the Standard and the Highland. The Golconda is not a new mine for it has produced heavily during the years nost

At one time the Golconda was perhaps At one time the Golconda was perhaps the best producer in the district, according to the reports of the corporation, then controlling it, but some doubts have been expressed as to the reliability of these reports. The mine was organized on a \$6,00,000 basis and practically sold out to C B. Wade, the defunct cashier of the First National Bank of Pendleton, who advertised it from Alaska to South Africa and sold stock every place between them.

and sold stock every place between them. But when Wade took control the mine suddenly ceased to be a producer.

Under new management the ore bodies have been increased and mining men now give it as their opinion that if properly handled the Golconda will be a dividend-payer, although it will not pay enormously. It is considered a good mine and and the first run of the mill shows upvery favorably.

very favorably.
The Standard Las been undergoing development for several years at a great expense to the Chicago and Milwaukee expitalists who own it. A new mill and reduction plant have been put in, in addition to extending the tunnels and increasing the depth of the shaft. The ore body holds out well and there is no indication to the amount of rich of a diminuation in the amount of ric re, including cobalt. D. W. Campbell resident of the company, came out from thicago and was present at the time th

Chicago and was put into commission. He was mill was put into commission. He was well satisfied with the outlook.

The Highland mine is in the Baker district proper and has been known for years, although it was never thoroughly developed until Neil J. Sorensen took it. The mill, with a capacity of 100 tons daily was put into commission Wednesday, was put into commission Wednesday, working on a large body of ore on the dump while a crew of 50 men was put to work in increasing the reserves and blocking out new year.

blocking out new ore.

The old Bonanza mine, under the management of the Geisers, is showing up well this year, producing steadily and at a profit. This is one of the monuments to the perseverance of the native. The Geisers several years ago, then very poor people, discovered this ledge, opened it up and with a small mill began working the ore. The mine paid them handsomely and they grew rich. Easterners came cking out new ore.

the ore. The mine passes the ore. The mine passes and they grew rich, Easterners came and they grew rich, Easterners came and they grew rich, Easterners came and the property. t was bonded to a company, which machinery. "flips-flaps wrinkles" of all sorts, maintained an office force that would run the state and office force that would run the state and office force that would run the state and office force that would not not and the state of th "flips-flaps" wher the mine did not pay B it reverted to the Gelsers, who pulled off their coats and went quietly to work, and now have the old property producing

This is a great year for the mining industry in Baker County. It presages a period of development and actual produc-tion never dreamed of before, not even in the golden day when money and chamthe golden day when money and cham-pages were the only mediums of ex-change known. In those days two big-mining men stopped at the old Washoe-Hotel and had rooms adjacent. But go-ing out into the hall to pass from one room to the other was too much trouble for them. They called in a brick mason and had a door cut connecting the rooms. and had a door cut connecting the rooms.

The proprietor objected, but in vain.

It was in those days that the old Virtue the was producing its millions and the Connor Creek mines were regular mints. This year the old Virtue is producing again and the Connor Creek mine will be started up in a few days. Both of these mines have over \$3,000,000 to their credit. Over on the copper belt there is greatest excitement on account of the building of the railroad down the Snake River. Last week a party of prospectors went out from Baker to Goose Creek with the intention of taking up copper claims.
They found that every foot of mineral land in the Goose Creek country had been staked and most of it worked. There are no claims to be had for the staking now. But so far as known there have

The Cornucopla mines, which were re-cently secured by the Guggenheimers, are employing so men on the Red Jacket, Inlop Companion and Cornucopia ledges. The 26-stamp mill is running day and night, and it is reported that the monthrage from the pans is \$50,000. The the capacity of this property in the near

twin Dyke mines, the famous con wild the road down the Snake River, is doing more developing and putting ore on the dume ready for the smelter when the road comes through. Frank Pearce, the manager, says he is confident the road will be built, and is siready build-ing transways and wagon roads from the mine to the proposed line of railroad. The Queen of the West mine, in the Cornucopia district, now owned by Sod-derling & Smith, is about ready to start up the new mill, the old one having burned down last Fall. This is a very rich property and has been a steady pro-

The famous Gold Coin mine is getting Gold Coin district this Spring, and prospect holes are seiling for enormous prices, \$6000 being paid for a bare claim. The formation in the Gold Coin district is so seculfar that it is impossible to tell shether there is gold on the other loca-

after going through about 100 feet illve copper ore, is entering a copper re-or pyrites formation which is very ng. The management expects iter water within the next 100

Ladd Metals Company is going to put up a smelter at Mineral and operate the three copper mines owned by it there. This report lacks confirmation, however. The Peacock mine is going to do some further development work this Summer to determine, if possible, the extent of the copper deposit. The Peacock has worked on copper shoots, or veins, but has found the percentage varies to such a degree that a diamond drill was necessary to keep within the pay.

The Indiana copper mine, in the Medical Springs district, is still piling ore on the dump, and it is understood that this company will erect its own smelter, un-

company will erect its own smelter, un-less a railroad is built from Baker. The Indian has sulphides going from \$8 to \$4 a ton in gold and from 4 to \$ per cent

RAILEOAD WORK IN WALLOWA

O. R. & N. to Joseph.

LA GRANDE, Or., May 13.—(Special.)—Work has commenced on the O. R. & N. extension from the mouth of the Wallows River to Joseph. The firm of Erickson & Peterson has the contract and is now active in the preptrations for the season's operations arations for the senson's operations. As yet no sub-contracts have been let, and the force of men now employed is small, but will be increased as rapidly as men can be bired. Mr. Erickson says he would like to have 600 men em ployed, but he fears it will be impos-sible to get that many.

A large number of men and teams are now engaged in hauling supplies from Eigin to Wallowa bridge, which place will be supply headquarters. Teams are also bauling tools and implements used in construction to where the work is going on. However, it is not expected by conservative citizens that the road will be completed this

The first sixteen miles of the road bed from Elgin to the mouth of the Wallown River, which has been under the construction of George McCabe, will be completed within a very few

MINING AROUND MERLIN

JOSEPHINE COUNTY PROPER-TIES SHOWING UP WELL.

Pittsburg People Operate Gold-Saying Plant on Salice Creek Black Sands With Profit.

MERLIN, Or., May II .- (Special.) -- Mer-MERLIN, Or., May IR.—(Special.)—Merlin, heretofore noted principally on account of the fine peaches raised here, is
rapidly coming to the front as a mining
district. The Copper Standard Mines Company, recently incorporated, has shipped
a car of high-grade copper suphide ore
and received handsome returns from it.
This company has eight men at work and
has a fine and extensive converhas a fine and extensive copper property carrying also gold and sliver and 3 to per cent nickel.

er cent nickel. Sanders & Hadley, of Pittsburg. Pa., stre operating a gold-saving plant on the Old Channel mine on Galloe Creek, saving fine gold and other rare metals from the black sand. Their plant cost about \$20,000, but is pronounced a great success, and other mines will soon be fitted with like plants.

like plants.
The Mount Pitt Mining Company, of which the principal stockholders are Portland people, has an improved quartz mill and cencentrator on the depot plat-form here on its way to their mine, and soon five stamps will be dropping on this

Other properties on Pickett Creek near the Copper Standard are being worked on a smaller scale and give promise of good

A DEADLY CAMERA.

When the Murderer's Picture Is in His Victim's Eve.

Current Literature. A butcher's portrait has been found on the retina of a slaughtered ox, or so, at any rate, it would appear from a com-munication in the London Telegraph. But munication in the London Telegraph. But Dr. George Lindsay Johnson, F. R. C. S., says the trace of fruth underlying the slaughtered ox story is based upon ex-periments by Professor Quehne, of Hel-delberg, and Professor Boll, of Vienna: "The latter discovered that the layer of pigment cells immediately behind the rods and cones of the retina secreted a rods and cones of the retina secreted a pinkish purple coloring matter spread between the ends of the rods

called this senpurpur (visual purple), and found that it became rapidly bleached by light. Quehne succeeded in taking a photograph, or 'optogram,' as he called it, of a window showing the panes on a It, of a window showing the panes on a rabbit's eye, and fixing it in a solution of alum. The experiment is extremely difficult to perform, and requires the utmost care and precautions. To succeed in obtaining a pertrait of any one on the eye of a person suddenly killed, the following conditions are necessary, and the failure of any one would probably prevent any source of the following and attack the failure of any one would probably prevent any source of the following and attack the failure of any one would probably prevent any source of the following conditions. prevent any portrait being formed at all. The victim would have to be chloro-formed and fixed immovable in a dentist's chair, the eyelids held apart by an instrament, and the pupil dilated with a mydriatic. The murderer, in the same way, would have to have his face kept immovable, at a distance previously agreed upon, during the whole of the ten exposure, while his face was y illuminated—all extraneous brilliantly illuminated—all extraneous light being carefully excluded. It would also be necessary for the refraction of the victim's eye to have been previously ascertained, and such a spectacle lens placed in front of it as would sharply define the face of the murderer on the vic was sufficient the eye would have to ameared over with lamp black, at once removed from the body in a subdued non-actinic light, divided in haif, and the back half placed in a solution of alum. If all these directions were implicitly folowed the result might yield an image sufficiently distinct to be recognized as a human face, but in any case it would be ridiculously small. If, for example, the murderer's face were nine and onethe murderers race were nine and one-half inches long, and at a distance of one yard from the victim's eye, the size of the face on the retina would be under four millimeters—i. e., a little over an eighth of an inch, nor could it be en-larged, as the light used for that pur-pose would cause the image to fade."

Bonus for Healthy Bables.

Baltimore News. Sir John Brunner has followed up the scheme of the Mayor of Huddersfield, England, and has arranged for the towntions or not. Dirt from any claim in that section gives a color in the pan, but the ledges or extent of the gold-bearing dirt are hard to determine.

The North American mine in the copper Brunner will make a grant of 30 shillings to the mother or the guardian of each child that has made satisfactory progress. The object of the scheme is to reduce

feet.

Over in the Idaho section of the Seven
Devils there is increased activity in the
copper mines. It is reported that the
\$25,000, an offer of easy \$100.

POTLATCH MODEL TOWN OF IDAHO

Built and Owned by Branch of the Weyerhaeuser Syndicate.

Contractors Working on Extension of COMING LUMBER CENTER

for the improvement society to contemplate. It comprises the undertakings that are best worth while, and, offering scope for every conceivable interest in the membership, it ought to leave no energy for a misdirected zeal in cleaning streets, inviting skyscrapers, mewing the lovely growth on rural road-sides, magnifying the railroad's civic prominence, tearing up good boardwalks, cutting down trees on the "business" street, and doing various other unwise things through loyalty to a city instead of a town ideal.

SCOTCH SEA FOWL.

The Birds of Sgeir Dhubh on Argyle-

shire Rock.

Scotsman. Of all the birds that find a temporary lodging on the Sgeir Dhubh none are more interesting, certainly none are more substantial looking than the elder ducks. which have in recent years greatly in-creased in number. Twenty years ago an Great Mill Having Capacity of 700,000 Feet Daily Will Commence
Operations Before August 1.

No Saloons Allowed.

No Saloons Allowed.

POTLATCH. Idaho, May 12—(Special.)
—Potlatch now has a population of more than 500 people, with prospects of this being doubled before August 1. than 500 people, with prospects of this between Jura and Islay, so numerous as being doubled before August 1, and in-



FFEDING LAMBS ON AN EASTERN OREGON RANCH

creased to 1500 to 2000 by the time the distance; and nowadays there are always town is a year old. This is to be the headquarters of the Potlatch Lumber Sgeir Dhubh.

Company, a branch of the Weyerhaeuser

There is one season more than any which owns saw mills at Pa syndicate, which owns saw mills at Pa-louse and Colfax, Wash, in addition to the big mill now being built here, which it is said will be one of the largest in the West. It will also be headquarters for the Washington, Idaho & Montana Raliroad, a new line being built from Palouse, east into the timber lands of litaho, tapping the Saint Maries, the Pot-latch and the Palouse River districts. latch and the Palouse River districts, where the Potlatch Lumber Company owns more than half a million acres of

heavy timber.

The town was started less than six The town was started less than six months ago. It now has more than 100 homes, with 30 more in course of construction and this number is to be increased to 250. These houses are being built by the company to be rented to its employes. They have three, four and elx rooms and rent for \$5, \$5 and \$10 per month. Four boarding houses, each containing 15 rooms, are being built and a large brick hotel will be erected as 500 more than 100 m brick hotel will be erected as soon brick can be spared from the other

Will Be Running August 1.

The saw mill building is completed and much of the machinery is in will begin operations between July 15 and August I, and will have a daily capacity of 700,000 feet. The building is 176 feet wide by 254 feet long. It has four band saws and a gang saw, is lighted with electricity throughout and will run day and night, employing from 500 to 300 men in the mill and yards. The yards cover 60 acres and will have 29 miles of track running through them.

The mill will be operated by steam, the engine having a minimum horse-power of 1200 and maximum of 1800. This

is the largest engine ever seen in this huge boilers, heated by four large fur-A planing mill 400 feet in length, to be built of steel, is under construction adjoining the saw mill. A brick counhouse, with stalls for six engines, habeen built and a brick car repair sho is nearing completion. All the build

on bed rock, and all but the big saw mill are of brick or steel. The saw mill build ing is frame

Company Owns Everything.

The streets of Potlatch are being ma-cadamized or planked, and before the town is one year old the company ex-pects to have a population of 2000 souls, with modern buildings and the best of accommodations for its employes. The company owns the townsite and every building in the town. No town lots are offered for sale and no business will be permitted by any but the company, which

has a department store, for which it is crecting a fine brick building.

When this is completed the store will rank well with some of the department stores of the large cities. No saloons are permitted in the town. The nearest saloons are in Princeton, four miles dissaloons are in Princeton, four miles dis-tant, and efforts are being made to have

Suburban Improvement.

American Homes and Gardens. Local history is to be recorded, not-able sites are to be marked, interesting and beautiful architectural lega-cies from the past preserved. The school and its surroundings are to be beautified, and the churches, as semibeautified, and the churches, as semipublic structures, should exemplify
civic virtue in the outward aspect of
their property. The fixtures of the
streetstheir name signs, guideposts,
the lighting apparatus, the trolleypole, the town bulletin-board-all
these may well enlist the society's enthusiasm, for there are artistic designs to be secured. Prize competitions may be inaugurated to arouse the
dormant interest and stir the civic
appril of those who have the ability to houses with their gardens, these giv-ing to the town their most persistent characteristic. The society has no right to intrude upon the home, but many homes will be comprised within the direct influence of its membership. a within and it may yet more broadly exercise some persuasiveness.

This is a long list of undertakings which it would be entirely desirable bulk.

one or two flocks within sight of the Sgeir Dhubh. There is one season more than any

There is one season more than any other when the Sgelr Dhubh is a most popular resort of sea fowl. This season begins on the arrival of the herring fry in the loch. Usually it occurs about early looked for by more than the birds; for in the wake of the herring fry follow the mackerel, and the local fishers, who merely tolerate mackerel, know that a shoal of more mature herring is generally close ly tolerate mackerel, know that a shoal of more mature herring is generally close at hand. Countless though the number of the immature herring may be, those helpless silvery morsels find life a tragic ordeal when they enter the loch. Pursued beneath the surface by mackerel and saithe, whose appetities are insatiable, and also by guillemots, whose movements in the depths are as easy as their efforts on the surface, they rise wildly at times upward, even leaping madly into the air to escape their relentless pursuers. But to escape their relentiess pursuers. But the air is as full of danger as the water. The sea birds all know the signs of the herring fry. Their green eyes recognize promptly the troubling of the waters when the sorely persecuted fishes seek to escape their woes in the depths.

At such a season accommodation is scarce on the Sgelr Dhubh; its tenants are unities. One sees it covered with a otley crowd of gulls great and small, this scores of terns fill the corners, and close at hand several guillemots are sure to be cruising expectantly. Presently in to be cruising expectantly, Fresently in the distance a single sea swallow acout-ing leisurely, begins to dive with ex-ceeding haste, plunging and plunging again without a pause. Every bird on the Sgeir Dhubh understands the sign. There is a hasty tumult of wings, and the crowd which a moment before had been resting decorously on the reef, is hurrying to the spot indicated. There, while the fry remain near the aurface, a scene of utmost animalion is presented. A babel of sea bird voices fills the air. There is constant diving and reappear-ance. A single gunshot into the heart of the rabble would easily slay a score of victims. The larger gulls scorn to dive. They simply swoop down and pick up what they can reach, or rest on the water uring what is sent. The terns are r. They go fearlessly down in to the water, to reappear with slivery morsels held firmly in their red beaks. The titbit glimmers for a moment, then disa pears. All the while the divers are n for brief instants they leave the depths to draw breath and swim along the surface only to go down again in haste. Their work lies mainly out of sight,

grown chick in company. Then it is beau-tiful to see the parent come up with two or three tiny herrings in its bill, call its offspring and place the palatable dainty in its willing beak, a kindly mark of at-tention deeply appreciated. But Oliver Twist constantly asks for more, and the parent dives again. In two or three mir utes the shoal of fry sinks into the depths gain. Thereupon the riot overhead cases. The crowd of guzzling sea bird melts away. By twos and threes they By back to the Sgelr Dhubh to rest until hy back to the Sgeir Dhubh to rest until the next signal summons them to the feast. No one who only saw the birds on the rock would dream them capable of the wild activity they display in feeding; nor would the spectator of the al fresco banquet imagine those winged riorers capable of the statuesque repose displayed upon the Sgeir Dhubh. Its tenders the statuesque repose displayed upon the Sgeir Dhubh. Its tenders capable of the statuesque repose displayed upon the Sgeir Dhubh. Its tenders are the statues of the statuesque repose displayed upon the Sgeir Dhubh. Its tenders are the statues of the sta and at one minute suggest angels in med-itation; at the next a mob of hungry de-mons struggling madly for victuals. With the fall of the leaf the army of herring fry is either eaten up or has moved to other waters. The sea fowl follow.

Salting Babylon.

Toronto Mail and Empire The great productiveness of the ruin of Babylon in the way of ancient coin has aroused the suspicions of visitors An American who was going around with a guide became distrustful of the ease with which these relies could be disin-terred. Accordingly he remarked to his dormant interest and stir the civic a guide became distrustful of the ease spirit of those who have the ability to design artistically, and in some instances—as in that of the trolley and light-pole—a design has now, happily, been already made, and there is need only that the proper apparatus be secured. Finally, there are the private horse's head, with some sticks placed to the proper apparatus be secured. roughly between the ears, and on the other side a bull and a fowl in the act of crowing. The guide requested him to draw on paper a picture of the two sides of the coin, which the traveler did. About

LEWIS GOUNTY

Western Washington District Coming to Notice of Mining Men.

IRON AND COPPER ALSO

Prospectors Find Indications of Valnable Minerals on Skookumchuck and Cowlitz Rivers. Signs of Petroleum.

> CENTRALIA Wash, May 13.-(Special, Coal experts and mining men generally are just beginning to wake up to the possibilities of Lewis County as a mining district. During the past year much development work has been done in the mines of Lewis County, east of the main line of the Northern Pacific Rallway Company. At Centralia five coal mines are being developed, which it is hoped will yield the best soft coal on the market. At Chehalis two mines are being opened and at Cinnebar one of the best soft coal mines of the state is just now in the first stage of development. In the eastern part of Lewis County arsenic mines are being developed and worked. Not only coal, but copper and iron deposits are now being looked into; experts coming down every few days to possibilities of Lewis County as a mining

experts coming down every few days to examine the mines up the Skookumchuck River, where there are good indications of both metals. Many people have been skeptical about the future of Western skeptical about the future of Western Washington when the forests were gone. The mining developments that are now being carried on leave no doubt as to the future of the country, when mines are worked in connection with farms and

orchards and grazing lands.

No systematic geological surveys have ever been made in this particular field, but if made it is safe to say they would but if made it is safe to say they would produce data that would stimulate the search for coal and oil. That these minerals exist here in paying quantities few can doubt after studying the geological structure of the county. Such is the opinion of C. C. Schmand, a local geologist. Mr. Schmand in an exhaustive article axis. logist. Mr. article says:

Local Geologist's Opinion.

"Although the sedimentary formation where found here, is of the lower Eocene period, and practically the same as farther west, where the lignites are found, they have been so subjected to the metamorphic action of the overlaying and adjacent igneous rocks that the coal in adjacent igneous rocks that the coal in them has been changed to bitumious and semi-anthractite. That these changes have been wrought is recognized by such authorities as Professor Henry Landes, state geologist for the State of Washington, and by many others.

"Analysis made by these authorities proves the coal to be of a superior quality, low in water and ash and high in fixed carbon, producing coal of great

fixed carbon, producing coal of great heating qualities. This is particularly true of the Morton coal. "The first measures thus affected are

"The first measures thus affected are at Cinnebar, where considerable development has already been done. There is an outcrop of about one dozen veins here that average in thickness from two to nine feet. The coal may be classed as bitumious and of good quality, but its close proximity to an intrusive baselt dike lying to the south and east of it has, in a process of lifting these veins to their present elevation and angle, so their present elevation and angle, so with the rocks composing the roof and

It is on this same intrusive dike, about three miles to the southeast, that evidence of oil in the sedimentaries, through which the dike has been forced; through which the dike has been forced, can be found. The igneous rock here, of which the dike is composed, is quite porous, and has become so charged with oil that upon being disturbed with pick or hammer an irridescent scum of oil, even drops of it, can be seen floating off on the waters of a small stream flowing past

Indications of Petroleum.

"This opinion of the igneous rocks, charged with oil being forced through a heavily charged zone of oil in the sedimentaries, is supported by no less authority than Professor Arthur Lake, of Den-ver, Col., to whom a sample and descrip-tion of the country were submitted. No sedimentaries appear here, but about a mile to the southwest, along the Cow-litz River, which has cut its channel obliquely through the dike, they again appear at intervals, where the river has the overlying basalt which covers country for miles, and has laid bare

the original formation.
"It is in this neighborhood that the "It is in this neighborhood that the most perfect geological conditions exist for the finding, by boring, of high grade coal measure and petroleum under pressure that will produce 'gushers' when the oil strata are broken into by the drill, "The history of all known and worked oil zones shows us that the hole bored into the anticline, or anticlinical fold, in an oil zone, is the oil producer. This is presumably caused by the oil-bearing presumably caused by the oil-bearing strata being more porous and allowing the overlying and underlying strata of the same to be forced apart by the bending formation, thereby forming openings into which the oil is forced from parts of the zone which are subjected to the reverse pressure. The process of bringing the oil to the anticlines is further helped by the action of the water, which, being heavier naturally drives the oil to the highest

Coal in Cowlitz River.

The best time to study the geological conditions existing here is when the Cou-litz River is extremely low, as it is only along its course that the sedimentaries are exposed. This is particularly true in regard to an outcrop of coal, which exists directly in the river, and which on being prospected at extremely low water was found to be about six feet thick. Samples taken from this outcrop are as fine, if not finer, than the Morton coal. Analysis of this coal shows, water 1.57, volatile matter 7.84, fixed carbon 56.52, suiphur

170 and ash 4.04.

"This coal, no doubt, on account of its high heating qualities and little smoke, would be suitable for the Government's warships and coaling stations on Pacific Coast."

Building a Flying Machine.

Technical World Magazine.
The flying machine of the Wright brothers—the first successful flyer in the world—is constructed of spruce wood, seond-growth sah, steel wire, heavy muslin and a very small percentage of metal. It is not at all bird-like in abape, early experiments having demonstrated that a week afterward the very coin came to light. There was no doubt of its genuineness, for on the obverse was a mare's when more than thirty or forty pounds nest and on the reverse a rooster and a bull.

structure about 18 feet long, consisting

chiefly of an upper and a lower deck of rectangular frame-work, the width of each being about seven feet. The two decks are about three feet apart and are held together by uprights, between which are stretched small wings or slats, like those of an old-fashloned window-blind. In the center, between the two decks, is located the gasoline motor that drives the propellers, which are placed immediately below the lower deck. The operator reclines at full length on the lower deck face downward. A striking feature of the machine is the horizontal rudder at the front, which has much to do with maintaining the equilibrium of the car when in motion. In starting, the car is pushed by hand for a few feet along a single rall. Then, as the propellers make themselves felt, it gradually mounts into the air, and, rising or falling at the will of the operator, sweeps ahead or to one side in response to its rudder. No difficulty is found in keeping the machine on an even keel; and, in alighting the great fabric comes to the ground so gradually and easily that the shock is barely felt. In moving through the air, the fiyer goes broadside.

TWO HUMAN OSTRICHES.

One Wants to Die and the Other to . Continue Living.

Baltimore Cor. Chicago Chronicle.
Fearing that someone will kill him
if he does not commit suicide, Karl
Knudsen, a patient in the insane department at Bayview, lately tried to
end his life by eating a large quantity
of junk. The man had no idea of trying lo become a human ostrich, as Arther Shutt, a young man of Northeast
Baltimore, did some years ago, but he
wishes to die and pleads constantly
with the physicians to kill him.
Knudsen is of Norweglan extraction,
and is 24 years old. He was released
from the Maryland Penitentiary after
he had served a term of three years
for larceny. Warden Weyler said that
the young man had shown signs of
mental breakdown while in the institution. Baltimore Cor. Chicago Chronicle.

Twice according to the warden, the man ate glass, but Dr. Cooke, the penman ate glass, but Dr. Cooke, the penitentiary physician, saved him. Now his condition is extremely scrious, and an operation will be performed by Dr. N. Moreland Owensby, resident physician in charge of the insane department. It is thought that a large number of nails and pieces of glass will be taken from the man's stomach. Enough has already been taken from the patient to cause wonder how he could live. The stuff removed so far is as follows:

Twelve bits of glass.

Twelve bits of glass.
Four wire nalls, measuring 312 inches in length. A large quantity of sand. Sixteen pebbles,

Nearly a whole copy of a newspaper.

And there are indications that twice as much foreign material is still in his

Shutt's record beats this by a good deal, though when the operation is performed it is more than likely that Knudsen's ability to swallow such things will equal that of the original "human ostrich" who was operated on at Johns Hopkins Hospital. Shutt's collection is still preserved at the hos-pital as a curio. It is as follows: Four brass watch chains, with

catches and stays.
Twelve and one-half feet of three-eighths-inch from chain.

Twenty-five grams of ground glass. One staple. Forty-nine tacks. Two screw eyes. Eleven pins. Eight screws. Seven knife-blades. Two knife-handles.

Nineteen wire nails.

Nineteen wire nails.

Seventy-two assorted nails.

At the asylum Dr. Owensby subjected Knudsen to a physical examination, and whenever he touched the man's body the man shricked. Dr. Owensby did not imagine what was the cause, but realized that there was something wrong with the man's atomach. wrong with the man's stomach, so he investigated.

The man is absolutely insane and imagines someone is trying to kill him. While he seems to want to kill himself, according to his statement, he wanted me to kill him, and, in fact, wanted me to kill him, and, in fact, begged me to do it. His one thought is that he has done wrong, and that he will never he able to retrieve himself. He seems to think that he has done something of an extremely grave nature, so serious that someone would kill him for it."

Shutt gained his reputation as a "human ostrich" in March, 1900, when he applied at the Hopkins Hospital, complaining of severe pains in his stom-

applied at the Hopkins Hospital, com-plaining of severe pains in his stom-ach. He told the doctors that he had made a living by chewing nails, tacks and other unusual food, but that he had never been made to swallow them. He said he usually disposed of them by a sleight-of-hand movement, secreting them in his coat sleeve.

Shutt boasted of his ability to digest such dainties before some medical stu-dents, and a wager was made. The students were not easily deceived, so they insisted upon Shutt rolling up his shirt-sieeves. Not caring to show the white feather, Shutt swallowed the articles. An immediate operation saved his life.

Tame Snake Bird.

Forest and Stream.

The snake bird is really tamed when taken young. Rev. John Bachman, who reared some of these birds, said: "My pet was tame from the beginning of its captivity and followed me about the house, yard and garden until I thought it quite troublesome, in consequence of its peculiar attachment to me. It is a fearless bird, keeping at bay the hens and turkeys in the yard, and never sparing any dog that chanced to pass by it, dealing blows right and left with its sharp-pointed bill, and occasionally posting itself at the trough where they are fed, to prevent them from taking a morsel of food until he has tantalized them sufficiently, then he leaves them to share whatever he does not relish.

"It was not until my bird was fully fledged that I found it willing or anxious to go to the water, and then whenever it saw me going toward the pend it accompanied me as far as the sate, seeming to say, 'Pray let me go.' On my opening this gate it at once followed me, wadding like a duck, and no sooner was it in signt of its favorite element than it immediately let itself in, not with a plunge or a dive, but by dropping from a plank into the stream, where for a while it would swim like a duck, then, dipping its long neck, it would dive for the purpose of procuring fish.

"This bird sleeps in open air, and december of the purpose of procuring fish.

the purpose of procuring fish.
"This bird sleeps in open air, and
during warm nights perches on the
house or the bars of the fence, with its head under its wings, placed there from above its back, and in rain; its head under its wings, placed there from above its back, and in rainy weather it often sits in that same place for nearly the whole day. It appears to be very susceptible to cold, retreating to the kitchen, and near the fire, battling with the dogs or the cooks for the most desirable place on the hearth."

General Uribe-Uribe has been appointed by Colombia as a delegate to the Pan-American Dengrees, which will meet at Rio Jamelro in July. He will wear his hyphen, but will be leptived of his sidesarms.—Washington Post.

Grand Ronde the Fruit Orchard of Eastern Oregon.

YIELDS ARE IMMENSE

Land Will Soon Command Fabulous Prices-Fruit Cannery Needed at La Grande to Utilize Great Surplus.

LA GRANDEL Or., May 13 .- (Special.) Grand Ronde Valley is situated 300 miles cast of Portland. It is surrounded by the Biue Mountains, which rise to altitudes of from \$500 to 7500 feet above sea level. The general altitude of the valley is about 2500 feet. The valley is a level bottom is miles in width and 5 miles in length. W. C. Bishop, general agent for one of the big insurance companies, while in La the big insurance companies, while in La Grande, expressed himself in regard to the future of the valley by saying: "There is no section of the Pacific Northwest that has such a glowing future as the Grand Ronde Valley; none has such a variety and wealth of resources, as well as the elements and materials for continued growth and prosperity."

Great Faith in Grand Ronde.

His belief is that this section of Oragon will with rapid strides become the most populous, busy, prolific and prosperous part of the Pacific Northwest, and Grand part of the Pacific Northwest, and Grand Ronde people agree with him.

The Grand Ronde's greatest and most permanent advantage is in the abundance and fine quality of the products of the soil; the fruit output, especially in the line of cherries and winter apples. The apples are wonderful keepers and can stand shipment to any market—around the world if necessary. Karl Stackland, of Cove, estimates that the crop of Royal Ann cherries will reach 30 tons this year, while of those varieties that cannot bear shipping there will be 15 tons.

In view of this fact it is plain to be seen La Grande is well situated for a fruit cannery, which would not only be a boon to the fruit producer, but a fine source of revenue to the promoter.

Record-Breaking Fruit Crops.

In 1965 Stackland Bros., of Cove, sold over \$1500 worth of cherries from eight acres of seven to eleven years old trees, while J. K. Lantz, of Cove, sold \$22.51 of cherries from an acre of nine and jen year old frees; this was the lightest crop in many years. Many growers of apples near La Grande exceeded the above basis. C. D. Huffman, of La Grande, netted \$150 per acre from a seven and eight year old orchard. L. Oldenburg, of the same place, has frequently sold \$60 worth of apples from single trees of the Willow Twig variety. The latter trees are of

Twig variety. The latter trees are of good age and large size.

A Cove orchardist in March, 1901, sold his crop from fourteen large Spizenburg trees, occupying one-eighth of an acre and amounting to 140 boxes. The wholesale price in New York City was \$1.75 per box and the total \$525. This was at the rate of \$4200 per nore.

Land Becoming Valuable.

Such fruit lands as this valley has will undoubtedly command a fabilious price; they are worth it. It will not be long before this valley, the surrounding foot-hills and every nook of productive soil will be brought to a high standard of production, and when that time comes it is beyond estimate as to what the material and productive wealth of this

valley will be The city of La Grande will keep pace with the general advancement of the ountry. It certainly has a more certain future than any other place in the interior. It has the resources and will outtrip all competitors. Within a few years La Grande will be so far in the lead among the cities of Eastern Oregon that it will have no rivals. Surrounded as it is by such an abundance and variety resources it will stand alone as the metropolis of the interior.

BEET SUGAR PROSPECTS.

About 4000 Acres Planted in Vicinity of La Grande.

LA GRANDE, Or., May 13.—(Special.)—Sowing the best fields has been the steady employment of the best-growers recently, and by the end of this week 2000 acres of bests will be in. Conditions have been exceptionally favorable for the beetgrowers and the sugar company expects a large harvest, and consequently a larger output toan ever before

were before.

While the acreage will be more extensive, the amount of ground handled by the factory company will be larger and that by individual contractors smaller than herotofore. The entire area for sugar beets will be about 40% acres, and this will be at least a third more than any previous year. more than any previous year.

There Were Newspapers. Ahem!

Exchange.

Just how the United States managed to waddle along before the 10-cent magazines began to reform things is one of the mpenetrable mysteries of human history

THE EASY OIL.

Scott's Emulsion is "the easy oil"-easy to take, easy in action. Its use insures deliverance from the griping and nauseating sensation peculiar to the raw oil. Nobody who has any regard for the stomach thinks of taking cod liver oil in the old way when Scott's Emulsion is to be had. It is equally certain that no one whose health is properly regarded will accept a cheap emulsion or alcoholic substitute for Scott's Emulsion. It fulfills every mission of cod liver oil and more.

SCOTT & BOWNE, sog Pearl Street, New York,