

Year Just Closed Was the Most Prosperous in the generally, those usually termed the "mid-die classes" have as little to complain of lot of Eastern lard. The following para-variety of natural resources than any of History of the State.

GREAT ACTIVITY IN EVERY LINE OF INDUSTRY

No Inflation in Values and Newcomers Find It Easy to Get Homes at Reasonable Prices-Satisfactory Increase in Popula-

tion Since 1890-Good Outlook for 1900.

the purpose, in reviewing economic confar as possible, mere recitals of resources. It is well for the world at large to know that Oregon has resources, vast and varied; indeed, that fact is well established, for it has been heralded year after year. It is still better for the world to know what Oregon is doing with its forests; its mines of gold, copper, coal, nickel and quicksilver; its productive soils. The picture which The Oregonian presents today is not one of dormant resources awaiting total for the two states, \$257,284,510. the sawmill, the stamp mill or the plow, but a picture of the people of Oregon at of attaining large proportions is the culwork.

Never since the ploneers crossed the plains have the people of Oregon been so genuinely prosperous as they are today. Never in their history have they had so much money in bank; never have they been so busily employed; never have their products, generally speaking, been so eagerly sought nor so well paid for; never has opportunity for profitable investmant been so good; never have expenditures, private and public, been so closely guarded; never has the prosperity of the monwealth rested upon so substantial a basis. The one unsatisfactory condition is the slow growth of manufactures. It must be admitted in all candor that Oregon imports many articles-even articles of food-which could be manufactured out of the vast supply of raw materials at hand. Governor Gear states the case forcibly when he says, in this annual number: "We need more factories and more people to patronize them. Lack of our conditions." However, manufacturing deumnicing progress, but it is slow progress. fustries which languished in the hard times are being revived, some on a scale larger than in the earlier '90s, some on a smaller scale. Then, new tines, notably truit canning and preserving and sugarmaking, have been established. Still, there is room for vast improvement

All the staple industries are thriving, and producers are in better financial condition than ever, as is evidenced by their ability to hold their crops for higher

It is a story of progress and prosperity- | eign commerce, on a basis so firm that unparalleled progress and prosperity- there need be no question, either at home which The Oregonian presents this morn- or abroad, of what is an American doling for the state of Oregon. It has been | lar. War and the dissolution of China have opened a vast field in the Orient ditions throughout the state, to avoid, as and created demand among millions of people for the products of the Pacific states. A still larger field will be opened by the completion of the trans-Siberian rallway, for it will then be possible to ship the products of the Pacific states to St. Peteraburg and Moscow by way of Port Arthur and Lake Baikal. Imports and exports of Oregon amounted in the 16 years ended June 30, 1839, to \$125,982,623, and those of Washington to \$131,301,887;

A new industry which gives promise ture of the silk worm. Experiments con-

ducted at Coquille City prove that the industry is adapted to Oregon. When the mulberry trees, upon the leaves of which the worms feed, come into full bearing and provide food for the worms, profitable employment will be furnished to a large number of women and children. Horticulture is in a state of transition. Nearly all the failures reported in this business have been directly traced to the mistakes of orchardists. Trees planted where trees never grew before and in localities where soil, climate and exposure were unpropitious, tell the story of failure. Orchardists have profited by these disastrous experiences and the percentage of failures will hereafter be decreased. The orchards of Oregon are rapidly passing into the hands of men who are willing to give them scientific attention. The industry may be safely intrusted to them Unfavorable weather at the beginning of the blooming season these forms whatever is unsatisfactory in , last year caused the value of the crop to decrease from \$\$18,250 in 1898 to \$272,060 in 1899. If indications hold good the fruit crop of 1900 will be the largest ever gathered in Oregon.

Dairying and poultry-raising have become considerable industries, A satisfactory feature of their development is the vast improvement in the stock. Poor grades are passing and thoroughbreds coming. The value of the poultry interest last year was \$4,512,719. The dairy interest, including buildings and ground, was valued at \$9 597 575 in 1900

environments as we find them. tion without running counter to the polit- age of bacon and lard all over Eastern people of Oregon. ical opinions of some of our very good Oregon. We guess that sufficient time has The prospect, however, for a much larghave permanently imbibed the habit of be- of the 500 head of hogs, shipped out of this annoyance after parties are forgotten. Some of our very best Oregon newspa-

the average yield per acre.

Millions

1885

1886

1887

1888

1889

1890

1891

1892

1893

1894

ple know prevailed before parties were for us to use. However, some older stock ready encouraging. Oregon stands first thought of, and which will be a source of from Eastern packing-houses is for sale in the county." ners have gone so far this very year, in month of October, found a carload of hogs er price than has prevailed before since

yielding to the habit of giving everything in Portiand suffering from cholera and had the business slump in 1893, and buyers exa political cast, as to impliedly question , a large number of them killed. They had press a willingness to engage next year's the propriety of holding Thanksgiving services because the prices of some kinds | Portland, for slaughtering purposes. Now, well as butter, eggs, and chickens have

WHEAT YIELD OF OREGON

bushels; and in 1880 it was 7,480,010 bushels. The subjoined diagram shows, comparatively, the yield, year by year,

since 1885. It has been the aim to use the highest of available estimates, partly to make the best possible show-

ing for the state, and partly to preserve the harmony of the statement, as a whole. The estimates for 1885 to 1885.

inclusive, and for 1896, were furnished by the United States department of agriculture; those for 1896 and 1897 were

prepared in The Oregonian's commercial department; and that for 1839 was made by Dr. James Withycombe, of the

Oregon agricultural college. In view of the damage that was reported as the result of untimely rains during har-

west last fall, it is remarkable that the yield of 1899 shows so small a decrease compared with that of 1898. Dr.

Withycombe explains that his estimate for 1899 is based upon the government reports for 1898. He figures that the

14

12

10

acreage sown to wheat was the same in 1899 as in 1898, and that the decrease in 1899 was due to a decrease in

16

18

20

22

24

26

The wheat yield of Oregon in 1850 was 211,943 bushels; in 1860 it was \$25,766 bushels; in 1870 it was 2,340,746

and are suffering from different degrees as easily as on any farm in Iowa or Neof poverty, for that kind of an ideal con- braska. While in Eugene, a few weeks munity. Inasmuch as we have a better dition will never be realized; but, taken ago, a merchant told me that he had that climate, equally fertile soil, a greater cerat this time as can ever be rationally graph appeared in the Wallowa Chieftain the states that are enjoying the fruits of hoped for under the imperfections of man's not long since, and there is not a better the wonderful business activity prevailing country on earth in which to raise hogs in the Eastern states, it would seem to be The difficulty of considering this ques- than Eastern Oregon: "There is a short- an unnatural condition that confronts the

people, is recognized, because they seem to not elapsed to enable the Eastern buyers er immigration in the immediate future is very flattering, and this will largely relieving that the "party in power" is re-sponsible for conditions which most peo-lard, cure the bacon and ship it back here present. The prospect for next year is alof the states of the Union in the extent of its wool clip, and the present price in

The state veterinary surgeon, during the Salem is above 20 cents per pound-a highbeen shipped from Nebraska to a firm in crop at that figure. All kinds of stock, as

Bushels

13,916,000

11,133,000

16,100,000

14,548,000

13.689.000

12.865.000

13,149,000

9.779.000

10.790.000

10,441,071

At least 2000 men, many of whom have at a distance of about 10 miles therefrom,

families, have formed new homes and and extending through the mountains into found new fields for action with us during Grant county, and for a long distance the past year. The immigration has large- therein, is one of the finest timber belts ly settled at Baker City, at Sumpter and in the Inland Empire. The timber conin the adjoining mining districts, and to sists largely of pine, and is of excellent some extent in the agricultural districts merchaniable quality. The Sumptor Valley railway, which is built from Baker

Many Productive Valleys.

The valley having the lowest altitude les along Snake river, and is wonderfully productive of fruit, vegetables and hay. The fruit is of excellent quality and of numerous varieties, and finds a ready and profitable market at home.

surrounding Baker City.

Powder river valley has an altitude of about 3400 feet. It is about 20 miles long and about seven wide. It is well watered on the west by streams coming from the Elkhorn mountains, and on the north from Powder river. By the development and intelligent management of its water systems, the entire valley can be brought under cultivation.

Burnt river valley consists of a strip of land about 50 miles in length and of varying width, but averaging in many places from a mile to a mile and a half in width. There is sufficient water for irrigating most of this farming land, and the crops produced consist largely of hay, which is used for stockraising purposes. Much fruit is produced along the streams running into the lower part of Burnt river.

Sumpter valley, which is about 12 miles in length, and has an average width of about two miles, is devoted exclusively to the raising of hay. The valley being located in the vicinity of the most active mining operations, the hay commands at times extremely high prices.

Eagle valley, located partially in Union and partially in Baker county, is situated about 42 miles from Baker City, and comprises about 13,500 acres of land, nearly all of which has been brought into a high state of cultivation, there being an abundance of water to be secured for all irrigating purposes out of Eagle creek at all times of the year.

Pine valley is situated in Union county, about 10 miles from Eagle valley, and comprises about 22,000 acres of excellent farming land, about two-thirds of which is now under cultivation, and the remainder of which can easily be brought into cultivation.

The price of land in Eagle valley is from \$50 to \$15 per acre, and in Pine valley from \$25 to \$10 per acre. Both of these valleys are naturally tributary to Baker City.

Baker county is in the center of the mining district of Eastern Oregon, and contains within its boundaries a large proportion of the producing mines of Eastern Oregon, and along its borders in all directions it is surrounded by mineral sections which are tributary to Baker City. The mountains furnish an excellent

range for stock purposes for from eight to nine months of the year, and the vallevs produce sufficient hay to winter the stock raised in the county.

Baker City's Commercial Position.

Sumpter, a town which two years ago

near the mouth of Burnt river and about

two miles from Snake river, and is the

end of the O. R. & N. and of the Short

Line railroads. It has a population of

about 1000, and is a supply point for farm-

ers and stockmen for a distance of about

150 miles westerly, and also is a supply

point for the mines lying up and down

Snake river and a portion of its farming

Haines, North Powder, Bridgeport,

Lower Powder, Express and Weatherby

In Baker county and the country trib-

utary to Baker City, about 150,000 head

of cattle are raised, about 100,000 head of

sheep, and about 600,000 pounds of wool

Timber Resources.

are other principal points in the county.

ests.

as an outlat for bringing this lumber to market by means of a railroad. The timber adjoining Sumpter valley has largely been brought into use. This rallway company, which has done much to develop the resources of Baker county, has had in contemplation for some time an extension of their line so as to intersect the timber belt on Burnt river, and now it is generally understood that their plans contemplate in 1900 to extend their road to Burnt river to a point near the Bonanza mine. By so doing they will make accessible for market purposes a belt of timber about 25 miles in length and about eight miles in width, which is covered to almost its

City to Sumpter, was originally intended

entire extent by timber in every way suitable for market purposes. This, in itself, will give employment to a vast number of mon, and will assist in the material advancement of Baker county. It is also generally understood that it is the intention of the Sumpter Valley Rallway Company to extend their line still farther and to make tributary to Baker City the immense cattle, mining and farming resources of Grant county, which at present are situated at a distance of more than 75 miles from railroad, and by so doing a large section of country of numerous and varied resources will become

thoroughly developed and made to add to the wealth of the state.

Five Mineral Zones.

The mineral country tributary to Baker City extends from the Seven Devils, on the Idaho side aide of Snake river, to Canyon City, in Grant county, a length of about 120 miles, and from the head of the Grand Ronde river, on the northwest, to Huntington on the southeast, a distance of about 00 miles, covering, in fact, an area of about 4500 square miles. The principal product of the mines is gold, which is shipped in the form of buillon from Baker City, and in the form of ore and concentrates from the mines and mills. The output of gold in Eastern Ore-

gon is generally believed to be about \$2,000 -000 annually, but no one can say what the true amount is, as the mining companies are largely reticent about disclosing their receipts, but this year the First National bank of Baker City shipped \$200,000 in bullion more than during the year 1898. There is a large copper belt now being developed tributary to Baker City, and there are sliver mines which in tices will become productive.

The mineral district can be divided into five mones:

First-The Snake river district, mainly copper, including the Seven Devils and Snake river copper mines, the most important of which is the Iron Dyke mine, near the mouth of Pine creek, in Union

county, the Peacock and Blue Jacket Baker City is located at the head of groups, the Ruthburg and Mineral silver

without borrowing money to tide. coming into favor throughout 15 the state, as farmers have found it profitable to raise a little of everything, either for home use or for market, instead of devoting all the land to a single crop. In farion county, always a great agricul-sal county, wheat has yielded first place o hops, and in a few more years will have to surrender second place to fruit. There is a tendency, more noticeable in Eastern Oregon than in Western Oregon, to divide the large farms. This policy increases the number of producers, promotes diversified farming and reduces debt. It is a hopeful sign.

All divisions of animal husbandry are active. There is fiemand, at the very best prices, for every head of stock which growers are willing to sell. Buyers cannot get all the stock they want, and they frequently have to travel through several counties to make up a consignment. Growers, who in the first flush of good times sent their foundation stock to market. have renewed their herds with the best thoroughbred animals to be had. The active demand for stock has not only put money in the pockets of the growers, but has resulted in improvement of breed. This is especially noticeable in dairy cattle. Goat breeding has advanced so rap-Idly that it has become an important factor in animal husbandry. Sales of stock in Oregon last year were, in round figures, sbout \$9,590,000

Mining is out of its swaddling clothes. No more experiments are necessary to prove the presence of vast bodies of ore. nor the profit of working them. The crucible has done its work, and the stamp mill, the cyanide plant and the reduction works have been called into play to further development and increase the production of precious metals. All the Oregon districts have won the confidence of investors. The Eastern Oregon belt, first in extent, first in richness and first in amount of capital invested, is about to lead the way in deep mining. In that district the proper processes for the treatment of the rock have been determined, and nothing stands in the way of large production. In Southern Oregon the "pocket" myth has been exploded, and quartz mining has begun.

The demand for government land in ises. Total disposals for the year ended June 50, 1899, were 540.428.63 acres, compared with 401.514.42 acres in 1898 and 289, SM.38 acres in 1897. Oregon has just be-gun to receive its share of the west-bound immigration, and there promises to be more call for government land this year than last year, or in 1897 or 1898. The reaamble prices at which private lands may be had in Oregon keeps many newcomers away from the public domain. Even the best lands in the most favored farming localities are not, when offered for sale, held for more than their actual worth. In the cities, building sites may be had at prices which leave the newcomer enough of his means to build a home, and thus start life in the West free from debt.

Development of foreign commerce means much to the Pacific states-to the producer the earnings of his toll, to the laborer wages, to the exporter commis-

was valued at \$7,353,395, and in 1897 at them over. Diversified farming \$6,725,478. The value of butter, cheese and milk, aside from buildings and lands, was \$3,790,436 in 1897, and \$4,132,070 in 1898, and \$5,459,469 in 1899. Oregon now manufactures nearly enough butter and cheese to supply home demands. This is part compensation for the enormous importation of pork products from Eastern states.

This year's census will show an increase of about 35% per cent in Oregon's population since 1890. The population of the state at the time the school census was taken last year was about 407,283. The census this year ought to be not far from 425,000.

Prosperity has not been confined to its, which are larger than ever. A convidual deposits of the national banks of way of saying that we are in favor of the three states. These amounted on withholding our thanks to the Most High Between October 5, 1896, and September shall be guaranteed to bring the very 7, 1899, they rose to \$33,996,354 72, the high- highest price. And there must not be a son for that activity the manufacturing est total ever known. Lumbering has shared in the general

mills have not been able to cut fast clsm referred to. enough to supply demands, and building

has been delayed on account of the scarcity of material. known. The new year has even better

things in store. FACTORIES NEEDED.

Industrial Situation in Oregon as Viewed by Governor Geer.

Whether the industrial condition of a for manufacturing purposes as Oregon, with the raw material for manufacturing state is satisfactory or not, as The Ore- and but for the fact that it is one of the articles for home consumption as is on

DENSITY OF POPULATION IN OREGON,

In 1850, Oregon, including the present state of Washington, had a population of 13.294, or .05 per square mile. The number per square mile has gradually increased, and is now 4.24, based upon a population of 407,283 and an area of 96,030 square miles. Only 10 states and territories had a smaller population than 4.24 per square mile in 1890. These were Arizona, Colorado, North Dakota, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Utah and Wyoming. The average for the United States in 1830 was 21.31. Statistics for Oregon since 1850 follow:

| Year. | Population. | No. per sg. mile. | Year. | Population. | No. per sq. mile. |
|-----------|-----------------|----------------------|-------|------------------|----------------------|
| 1850 | 13,294 | .05 | | 174,768 | 1.85 |
| 1865 | | .55 | 1885 | | 1.94 |
| 1870 | | .96 | 1895 | | 3.77 4.24 |
| Oregón is | still one of th | | | ed states of the | |

gonian asks, depends on the point of view, richest states in natural resources, it and more people to patronize them. The sions, to the banker the profits on the The condition of some of our Middle would, for the reason mentioned, be pracexchange to be drawn against both im- Western states is at this time nearly ideal, tically bankrupt instead of out of debt. ports and exports. The great essential that is, there is probably as much busi- And we not only import manufactured ar- present industrial condition. If local con- sale for farm products, the increased of about 200,000 feet of lumber in every 24 is the establishment of a single gold ness activity among all classes of their ticks by the millions of dollars worth ditions are the same, or nearly so, in two price and great demand for lumber and hours. Other mills are located at and ceptible of cultivation, the remainder be-

1895 11.862,720 1896 14.000.000 1897 22,000,000 1898 24,708,260 23.649.334 1899

of farm produce are not up to the stand- no fault can be found with any individual 'been in exceptionally good demand for Oregon. Washington and Idaho have had ard. Some of them have even attacked nor with any gommunity for this abnor- the past year, at high prices, and that contheir share, as is shown by bank depos- the consistency of certain Thanksgiving mal state of affairs, but since the profits dition promises to extend over the year to proclamations by specifically pointing out of a farm are derived from the sale of come. Wheat and hops are unfortunately servative estimate places the individual that the causes for thanksgiving are farm products, is it not a little singular low, but we should not forget other proddeposits in all the banks of Oregon, greatly diminished by the fact that hops that this leak, at least, is not stopped? ucts are bringing good prices, and some of Washington and Idaho at \$50,000,000. There are plentiful and cheap, and apples scarce And for a dozen years we have had our them exceptionally good ones. Above all has been enormous increase in the indi- and dear. This is a plain but indirect attention called to it, and yet the evil things, we should forever discard the ten-December 9, 1892, to \$25,770,710 01. By Oc- until the "party in power" enacts such tivity prevailing in the Eastern and Mid- others, and appear to get actual comfort is in the center of a rich, prosperous min- May Queen, Magnalia, Cougar, La Belletober 5, 1896, they had fallen, because of legislation as will insure at all times an die Western states is felt here only to a from their contemplation. the financial depression, to \$15,663,033 64. abundant crop of all kinds of produce that slight extent. An analysis, that goes

shortage of even one kind of produce, for that would be sufficient ground for with- where and furnishing weekly payrolls that and with perhaps fawer state officers than prosperity. In some parts of the state the holding praise, as is shown by the criti- buy the farmer's produce. This not only Of course, this petty style of criticism is not conducive to the best methods of

state development, and overlooks the most Chicago recently, that there is now as This is, in brief, the record for 1899, the important feature of it. It is assumed much money invested in manufacturing most prosperous year Oregon has ever that every citizen of the state earnestly enterprises within a radius of 60 miles desires its speedy development, and is in favor of any measure that will hasten its England states. This might have been realization. While it is certainly true that flavored with a degree of Chicago enthuour condition is, in many ways, more sat- slasm, but Illinois has become one of our isfactory than for many years, it is also great manufacturing states, and it would

ment. It is doubtful if any state in the state, anywhere, the size of the Willam- Year Union manufactures so small a per cent ette valley that does not support more of the articles it uses, which has at the same time such a wealth of raw materials That state is not nearly so well supplied

seems to grow.

To speak plainly, the great business ac- are unsatisfactory, to the exclusion of

industries that are springing up everycreates a market for the results of the

the country. A man told me, while in from that city as there is in all the New true that there is room for great improve- be difficult to block out a section of that people than the whole state an Oregon

> own, and it is only a question of time, urse, when this deplorable condition

which is undoubtedly the cause of whi ever stagnant features attend our indu trial situation, will be removed.

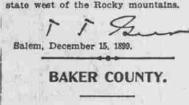
Capitalists looking for a location for t inauguration of manufacturing enterpris are not pleased with the prospect becau of our population being insufficient to giv a promise of local consumption, and fullhanded farmers looking through the country are not encouraged to invest because there are not factories enough to furnish a good and profitable home market for farm produce-the kind of market that pays best in all countries. So we are in that unfortunate transition state where we not only do not "catch" immigrants, "coming and going," but lose them both ways.

There can be no question as to the duty of the state as a state taking more active measures to invite immigration as the best means of assisting in an emergency from this condition. We need more factories lack of these, in my judgment, forms the basis of whatever is unsatisfactory in our 6

enterprising, growing and prosperous dency to magnify the few conditions that

ing section. Huntington, in Baker county, is located The future of our state seems to be

straight to the mark, will find as a rea- | bright. We have an intelligent, industrious, conservative population supporting a state government that is simple in form any other one in the United States. When we have a population of 1,000,000 our confarmers' labor, but keeps the money in dition will be such as to make us the best



of Great Activity in All Branches of Industry.

pany is the Oregon Lumber Comcorporation organized under the

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GON SINCE 1873

persons between four and to reports of state school

interests.

are produced annually.

| | School | 1 | School | | |
|------------|------------------|-------|----------|--|--|
| fear. | population. | | alation. | | |
| 873 874 | | 1897 | | | |
| 814 | | 1880 | 50,098 | | |
| 876 | | 1890 | | | |
| 877 878 | 53,462 | 1891 | 111.770 | | |
| 879 | 55,464 | 1893 | 120,643 | | |
| 880 881 | 59,615 | 1894 | | | |
| | 65,216 | 1896. | 129,620 | | |
| 883 | | 1897 | | | |
| 884 | 73,867 80,018 | 1898 | | | |
| | | 1 | | | |
| | | | | | |

business and industry in Baker county. | iaws of Utah, which employs about 300 tains. In extent it is approximately 30 The prevailing high prices for cattle, men. Its principal lumber mills are io- miles north and south, and 50 miles east sheep and wool, the good crops and ready cated at Baker City, and it has a capacity and west. mandard, which alone is available in for- people and as little just ground for com- every year, but we do more. We import localities, the industrial and financial con- the enlarged field for labor in mining and near Baker City, which employ a consin-

Powder river valley, and is nearly in the and copper claims, and the Snake river center of the county. It is the business placers.

Second-The Cornucopia mines, extendand financial center of the entire mining country of Eastern Oregon. It is the termi- ing from Snake river to Union, with the nus of the Sumpter Valley Railway Com- well-known Union-Companion mines, the pany, and is the supply point for and the Sparta and Sanger districts, the Gilkison distributing point of the mining, farming and Copper Queen mines.

and stockraising interests of this section | Third-The Lookout district, extending of the state. It has a population of about from Lower Powder river to Huntington, 7000 people, and is prepared to hold and with the Virtue, Fiagstaff, Conner Creek, maintain its financial and business inter- Gold Hill, Gold Ridge, Weatherby-Bonanmn and other mines.

Fourth-The Elkhorn district, extending did not exist, and which one year ago had from the mouth of Powder river to the a population of about 300, now has a pop- Grand Ronde river, including the Cracker ulation of more than 1900. It is in the creek vein, which has upon it the wellimmediate neighborhood of what is con- known producing mines, Columbia, Golsidered the richest mineral section of conda, North Pole, Eureka & Excelsion, Eastern Oregon. Cracker creek is about Within this belt are the Baisley-Eikhorn, seven miles from Sumpter. Granite is in full production, and the Maxwell, located about 14 miles from Sumpter, and Chloride, Appomattox, Mountain Bell, the Bonanza mining section is about 12 Bunker Hill, Mammoth, Iber, Imperial, miles from Sumpter. Sumpter is a live, California and other mines.

Fifth-The Greenhorn district, including place. Granite, in Grant county, but Granite and Susanville districts, contains which is tributary to Baker City, is lo- the celebrated Red Boy and Bonansa cated about 14 miles from Sumpter, and mines, the Last Loaf, the Little Giant, vue, Don Juan, Phoenix, Pyx, Banzette, Badger and other properties.

Unparalleled Prosperity.

The present condition of Eaker county is more prosperous than ever before. The First National bank of Baker City, on the ist day of December, 1938, had on deposit a little less than \$700,000. At that time there were but two banks in Baker county. At present, there are five, and the amount of deposits in the First National bank of Baker City on the 2d day of December of this year exceeded \$1,650,000. The latest, largest sale of mining proper ty was the sale in December, 1999, of the Ibex group of mines for \$250,000.

A large amount of Canadian, English, French and Eastern capital has sought and is seeking investment here.

Baker City is increasing very rapidly, and built a large number of business blocks last year. Baker county has a population at the present time of about 15,000. The resources of the county outside of timber, farming and stockraising, consist largely of mining, which is the main industry of the county, and the county affords an ample opportunity for conservative men of capital and business ability to find profitable and remunerative investment within its borders.

JOHN L. HAND. Baker City, Or.

CLACKAMAS COUNTY.

Proximity to Portland an Important Factor in Development.

Clackamas county contains an area of 1500 square miles. Its northern limit touches the boundary line of the city of Portland. Pudding river and Butte creek practically mark its southern boundary. East and west it extends from the eastern lines of Yamhill and Washington countles to the crest of the Cascade moun-

About one-third of the county is sus-

| e year just ended w y and development | | | | | |
|--|-----|-------|----|----|-------|
| | | | | | • • • |
| SCHOOL | POP | ULATI | ON | OF | OR |
| The following twenty years of a superintendents: | | | | | |

11

The principal and most prosperous lum-