PROSPERITY OF THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST.

least difficulty in disposing of its entire output at fair prices. A number of the mills have been unable to fill all the orders they received from a distance and local building has been greatly retarded, owing to the small supply of seasoned At the present time there are ills, whose products are shipped gin. This number will be infrom Elgin. creased by two or three the coming sea-In addition, there are a large number of mon and teams that find constant employment in the neighboring forests in getting out railroad ties. A majority of hese ties are purchased by the O. R. & N. Co., although quite a number go to the Oregon Short Line and the Union Pacific. The tie industry was greatly stimulated last year by the use of pine ties by the railroad that is being built from Weiser to the Seven Devils coun-try. This demand enabled the sawmili men to dispose of a lot of timber that was too rough to work into marketable lum-ber. The extent of the timber industry In the vicinity of Elgin alone can be better understood by stating that at one time last summer 150 teams were engaged in hauling lumber and ties to the railroad here. This, of course, was independent of the men and teams engaged in getting hern logs to the various sawmills. The extent of the forests in this portion of the county is such that a profitable industry in this line is assured for many years to come.

Union county is fast coming into import-ance as a producer of winter apples for export Last season was an exception in this line and there probably was not suf-ficient fruit for home demand. Notwithstanding the failure of the fruit crop last year, new orchards are being added in large numbers and our horticulturists are not at all discouraged at a single fall-

Eigin is one of the important stock shipping points on the O. R. & N., as all the stock raised in the northern por-tion of Union county, as well as nearly all that is shipped from Wallowa county, is loaded on the cars at this point. Thousands of cattle, sheep and hogs leave Eastern Oregon at this point, and the purchasers run no risk of getting diseased animals, as nowhere else in the world are stock diseases so rare as in the bunchgrass regions of this section of the state. A R. TUTTLE.

Eigin, Or.

HARNEY COUNTY.

Stockraising the Principal Employment of the People.

Harney county, being remotely situated in the southeastern portion of the statemore than 100 miles from the nearest railroad point-received but few immigrants last year. The characteristics of the county-its climate and soll-are not such as to attract attention in the Eastern states, among those on the lookout for desirable localities in the West, to which they might move for the purpose of making permanent homes. This county is especially adapted to stockraising, and, in that line, cannot be excelled anywhere. As very few of those coming from the East to the Pacific coast are possessed of the necessry qualifications, or means, to engage in that calling. Harney county is not considered as a fit or suitable place by the majority of intending settlers, and consequently is passed by,

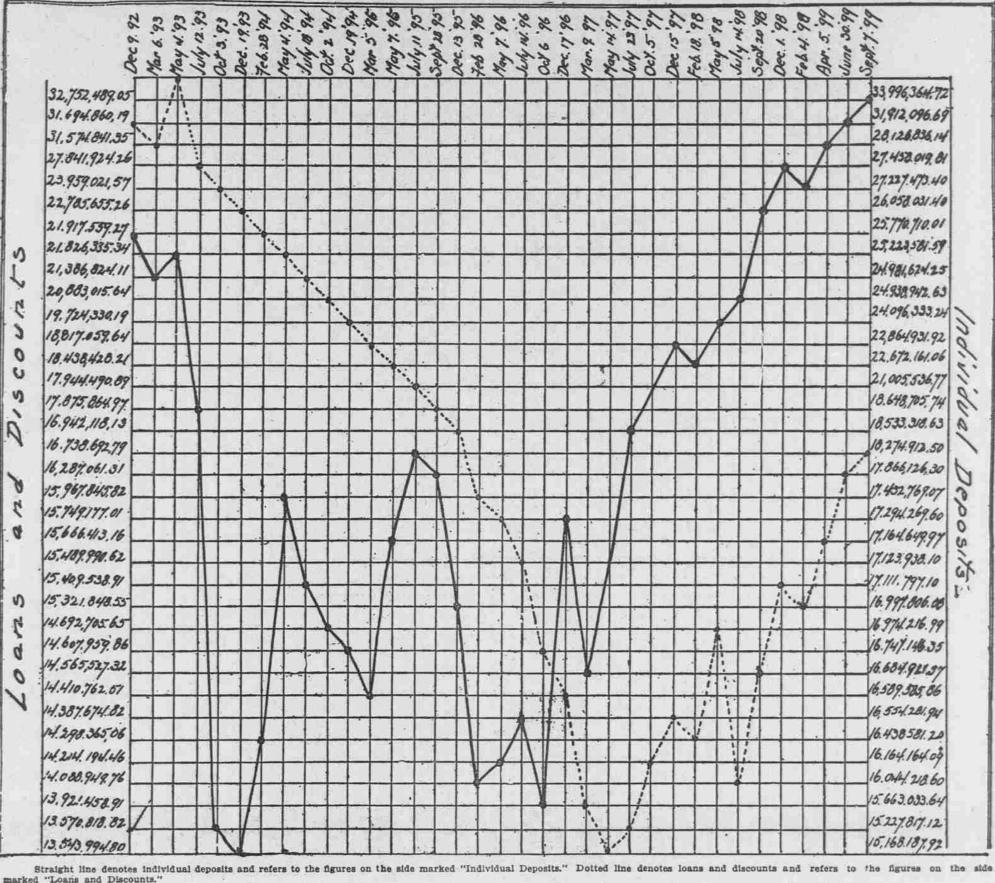
Agricultural Development.

For similar reasons, the agricultural development of the county cannot be said to be in a progressive state. There are, however, several localities in the county where splendid crops of roots and cereals are successfully raised, and it is more than probable that, in the near future, farming will, to a considerable extent, followed in many parts of the county. But now, the raising of stock being a much more lucrative pursuit, few devote emselves to the more laborious and less remunerative work of tilling the soil.

Mineral Development.

Harney county has not figured prominently as a mineral-producing region. In the northern part a few placers have been

The following chart shows the movement of loans and discounts and individual deposits of the National banks of Oregon, Washington and Idaho, from the tail end of the "good times of the '90s," throughout the financial depression, and as far into the present era of prosperity as September 7, 1889. The lines shown are explanatory, not comparative. A glance at the chart will show that the people of Oregon, Washington and Idaho, whether the states be considered separately or collectively, have never had so much money on deposit in the National banks as they now have. On September 7, 1899, their deposits exceeded by over \$3,000,000 the deposits of December 9, 1892, and 1892 was accounted a good year. No account is taken here of deposits in private and foreign banks, as it is impossible to obtain complete figures for the three states. These deposits amount to many millions. Elsewhere in this issue are given in detail loans and discounts and individual deposits of National banks in Oregon, Washington and Idaho, from December 9, 1892, to September 7, 1899.



an electric-power plant.

more promising.

liens, and general prosperity prevails in

the community. Early and abundant rainfall has favored the farmer, the stock-

raiser and the hydraulic miner, and the

prospects of these industries was never

Sales of products in the county in 1899

Total\$671.593

Mining Industry.

ing every assurance of their true charac-

ter. When smelters have been introduced,

Bohemia will be an immensely wealthy

camp. Meantime, concentrates are hauled

during summer to railroad by team. Much

capital already invested in the camp will

naturally, in the near future, concentrate

its force and find an outlet for its ores

by electric railway down the watershed of

the North Umpqua to smelters at Rose-

burg. There are numerous other small

plants for the reduction of quartz at dif-ferent points, notably a Griffen puiverizer

equal to 20 slamps, situate upon a por-

a small mill at the extensive hydraulic

mines of Colonel J. G. Day, near Olalla.

There are a large number of gold and copper veins of established value in prog-

ress of development in different sections of the county, notably the Black Repub-lican group and Cowboy group, in Myrtle

creek mining district. These mines have

extensive tunnels, shafts and open cuts, showing great bodies of ore in the differ-

ent veins, rich in gold and copper. The

phyry dike four miles east of Riddle

and none of them has experienced the conseccesses as a seccesses as a second as a line of the entire in the the country of the entire in the formation of the entire in th undreds of thousands of dollars in turn. The liem of mution along - Sall rought to Gilliam county sheepmen, during the year, \$15,000 in round numbers. and there yet remains in the county about \$5,000 head of the woolly-coated prosperity-producers.

Condon and Arlington, Gilliam's only incorporated cities, are thriving commu-cial centers, the former being the areat of county government, and the latter the principal shipping point of the county. Condon, situated on the high plateau, 60 miles south of Arlington, is the center of one of the most fertile farming regions of the West. Wheat fields hem in the town on every hand and stretch away for miles in golden, gracious waves. The Ferry Canyon section, which has received perhaps 90 per cent of the now settlers coming into the county during the year. lies a few miles due west of Condon, and is one of the garden spots of the In-land Empire. The rapidity with which that section has filled up with wideawake, progressive settlers during the year, together with the room and opportunities for others yet to come, leads to the conclusion that Condon, the "Sum-mit City," will ever continue to be that center of wealth and population of the county. The city has made many substantial improvements during the year, chief of which is one of the most perfect water systems to be found in any city of like size in the Northwest. An inexhaustible supply of pure, cold, sparitling water is drawn from a 90-foot drilled well, which furnishes an abundant supply for all purposes-domestic use, irrigation and fire protection, and at a minimum cost to the consumers. A number of new builtness enterprises have been undertaken in the city during the year and two now church buildings are being erected. Arlington enjoys a thriving trade and

has long been known as one of the most important shipping points in Eastern Ore-

The town of Olex, midway between Condon and Arlington, on Rock creek, is also an important trading point and has added to its commercial establishments during the year one of the largest and best ap-pointed stores in the county.

Lone Rock, near the east; Mayville, near the south, and Blalock, near the northwest boundaries of the county, are also thriving towns and such enloys a lively trade with its adjacent territory.

Prospective Benefits to Producers,

The opening of the Columbia river by the portage railway, now in course construction, will prove of inestimable benefit to the producers of this county, and will do more than anything else could do to bring out the latent wealth of Gliliam's fertile hills. The system will not be complete, however, until a connecting line of rallway is pushed into the interior to tap the Condon wheat belt and when that is done-and Gilliam county people are confident it will be done in the near future-the production of cereals will be more than trebled and Gilliam will become one of the earth. the face of the earth. S. A. PATTISON. come one of the biggest little countles on

Condon, Or.

JACKSON COUNTY.

Several Hundred Settlers, Principally Americans, Buy Homes.

The general wave of prosperity which has swept over the country the past year has made its beneficent influence fel? in the valleys and on the hillsides of Jackson county. Immigrants from less favored localities have not hesitated to avail themselves of the opportunity to secure homes where the mild winters send the roots of cereals deep into the soil, ready for an early vigorous spring growth, and where the summer sun ripens penches grapes, pears, and the big red apples for which the state is noted. The immigration has been largest from the Middle states. People who have become tired of the blizzards, cyclones, hailstones and thunder storms of Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas have rejoiced to find a place where nature spends her energies for the of cattle owned in the county, and about last year, aggregated about 2,500,000 feet. which will utilize the waterways to float equal in richness to New Caledonia. It is quired as to the county poor, and find good of humanity. Several hundred a ity of whom are thrifty, intelligent Amer-icans, have purchased land in the valroll of the county, for the same year, levs. Their coming has not displaced former occupants, but has resulted in di-vision of the larger ranches, thus paving The county still contains some excellent the way for more intensive tillage of the soil. An encouraging feature of the ment under the homestead act; but, at the rate these lands have been taken during the past year, it cannot be long before the immigration last year was that the great bulk of real estate purchases were cash deals. Many families are now making a supply of free homes will be exhausted. A larger number of homestead entries comfortable living on small holdings of were filed in the county during 1899 than from five to 30 acres by raising fruits and vegetables. Last year several small fruitfor a number of years past. The oppor-tunities for new settlers, however, are growers have realized 3300 per acre from by no means confined to the acquisition their crops. One grower of vegetables, A. L. Hazelton, of Eagle Point, marketed of public land, there being, as in all new countries, pienty of chances to acquire 40,000 pounds of onions from one and a half acres, and sold them for \$60. Orchard Acreage Increased. The larger orchardists are so encouraged As has been stated the stock interest, by the prices received for their products that the acreage has been materially increased during the past year. A hasty giance at a few of the large orchards will give some idea of the extent of the fruit industry in the valley. The o Weeks & Orr yielded 550 boxes of The crop of 2000 boxes of pears, 2000 boxes of peaches, 40,000 pounds of prunes, and 10,000 pounds of dried apples. Captain G. Voorhies will dispose of 6000 boxes of apples, 3600 boxes of pears, and 65,000 pounds of prunes. P. W. Olwell has 180 acres set with 12,000 fruit trees, which are beginning to be profit-able. He will sell 10,000 boxes of apples and 1500 boxes of pears. This is about one-third of a full yield. His apples bring him from 30 cents to \$1 per box on cars at Central Point, and his pears 31 25. had in November 20 hands packing apples, and has had 60 in the busy season. In the immediate vicinity of Ashiand 75,000 boxes of peaches of a superior quality were handled at a large profit. The soil and altitude of this section are peculiarly adapted to peachgrowing. The 11,509 boxes of apples, 13,000 boxes of pears, and 105,000 pounds of prunes from three or-chands referred to, and the 75,000 boxes of peaches from Ashland orchards, are but a part of the fruit crop of this vicin-ity. There will be from 500,000 to 1,000,000 pounds of prunes sent out of the Roguo river valley. Apples are shipped from here to all parts of the country, and many carloads are sent direct to London and Berlin, where they bring fabulous prices. While Jackson county cannot be called an ideal dairy section, the output of butter is not only sufficient to supply home demands, but since the establish ment of the Ashland creamery a large amount has been exported. Under the management of D. Perozzi, the past year \$11,445 pounds of milk has been handled, which produced 41,803 pounds of hutter, from which \$10,000 was realized. Several housand acres of alfalfs, yielding three crops of hay each season, besides much early and late pasturage, affords a sound basis on which to build a thriving dairy business. Stockmen have prospered, and are maleing preparations for enlarging their herds, which find good range in the hills and low mountain ranges, with plenty of hay acreage in the valleys for winter feeding. Many large herds are driven over the mounfains into Eastern Oregon for summer feeding.

3

been inconsiderable. Prospecting is being done in that section for quartz, but as yet without much succoss. In the extreme southern portion of the county, along the Nevada line, a mining region is coming into prominence, which gives promise of soon being a large producer of the precious metals. The camp is known as the Pueblo mining district. It is not, strictly speaking, a new discovery and only in the past year has it stiracted the attention of mining men. As long ago as 1863 and 1864, miners en route to Idaho from California found en-couraging prospects in that locality, and established a camp. The place was re-mote from transportation lines and provisions were enormously high. Besides, the Indians were on the warpath and continually harassing the miners, and fre-quently killed some of them. For these reasons the camp was abandoned, and for years no miners went there. Now, ver, the camp is coming to the front, shortly surprise the mining may

world by the magnitude of its output. The mining belt at Pueblo extends into Nevada, and some good quartz claims are being worked on that side of the line. The Oregon side offers great inducements to the practical miner as a field in which to operate, and it is on this side that the to operate, and it is on this side that the most valuable properties are likely to be developed. Gold and copper are the chief minerals of the camp. From pres-ent indications, immense deposits of cop-per are likely to be uncovered in that

There is also, in the Pueblo neighbor ood, an extensive deposit of borax, which has been successfully worked for a few by the Rose Valley Borax Com-The company has large and costly pany. works upon the ground for refining the product and preparing it for market. The output is hauled to Winnemucca, Nev., by freight teams, from which point it is shipped by rall. Two large 12-mule teams, carrying 10,000 pounds each, make regular ile teams, blweekly trips from the works to the rallroad all the year round. The borax com-pany is one of the best-paying concerns in Eastern Oregon.

Material Prosperity.

It would be difficult to find a more prosperous community than Harney county. There are several large and wealthy orations doing business in the county, h, from a financial standpoint, are decloadly successful. The mainstay of nunity is the small stockraiser, our comn builds up the country by spending and investing his surplus earnings in his own community. The net profits of the larger concerns are spent elsewhere. The great majority of our stockraisers own from 100 to 1900 head of cattle, or from 600 to 5000 sheep.

New Industrial Enterprises.

In the vicinity of Burns there has just en completed a first-class roller flouring mill with a capacity of 40 barrels per day. This mill was long needed, as the people of our county had heretofore to go to the railroad for their flour-a distance of 150 miles. While not what one could truthfully call a good wheatraising locality, Harney valley and vicinity can raise ugh of grain to supply the home de

A browery was built at Burns last year. Resources of the County.

The staple crop of Harney county is hay, principally saved from native dairying. Butter is never worth less that dairying, but of late years considerable al-faita has been produced. The hay raised in some of the prairie states where the conditions are far less favorable to dairyis enormous. The natural meadows of

worked, with varying success, for seven or eight years, but, on the whole, the out-15,000 to 20,000 head. About 1000 head of Horiculture. mules are raised annually. Barley, oats and rye are raised to some extent. They do well

Harney county offers inducements to people possessing a knowledge of stockraising and having sufficient means to start in that business. Poor people seeking homes and especially to till the solt and subsist thereon are not encouraged to come here.

Improvements.

There are no railroad lines built or being built in the county, though there is considerable talk of lines being extend-ed into the county in the near future. The wagon roads throughout the county most cases, excellent highways for public travel. The Blue Mountain Telephone Company

extended its line to Burns last year, and is now extending it to different localities in the county.

Demand for Property.

Hay land is in great demand, and brings from \$15 to \$25 an acre. Farming land is not worth quite so much. Town property in Burns, the county seat, sells Burns, Or. readily at good prices. The town has a steady growth, and is expanding rapidly, though nothing resembling a boom ever been had. Quite a number of has buildings were erected last year, both for

residences and business. Dairying.

Dairying is not extensively carried on, though it would be hard to find a more favorable locality for that business. Quite a number of small ranchers and farmers make butter and cheese for sale, but not in sufficient quantities to supply the home market. Every winter creamery butter has to be imported by our merchants from

county is truly in its infancy. Very little has been done in that line. A few small orchards have been set out in recent years, some of which are beginning to bear, and the outlook for the future is quite encouraging. The largest orchard in the

The horticultural development of the

county is owned by A. Venator. It contains 1000 fruit trees. Sales of Stock.

The annual sales of stock from Harney county represent a very respectable amount in money values. During the past season, fully 25,000 head of cattle were sold, aggregating in value about \$750,000. At least 40,000 sheep were disposed of, rep-resenting in value about \$100,000. Horses

to the number of about 1000, and valued at \$15,000, were sold to outside buyers. Nearly \$900,000 worth of livestock was shipped

 Appies, 276,000 pointas
 4,125

 Hops, 1000 bales
 19,000

 Cattle, 10,400 hend
 225,000

 Hogs, 600 head
 3,000

 Hogs, 6100 head
 48,500

 Sheep, 3200 head
 27,600

 Eggs, 65,400 dozen
 9,800

 Chickens, 12,000 dozen
 43,000

 Turkeys, 2250 dozen
 40,500

 Ducks and gesee, 416 dozen
 3,000

 Lumber, 20,000,000 feet
 169,000

from Harney county in 1899. When it is considered that the population of the coun-ty does not exceed 4000, the showing per capita is a splendid one. A. W. GOWAN.

DOUGLAS COUNTY.

Activity in Every Line of Industry

-Prosperity of the People. The climate of Douglas county is unsurpassed by that of any section of the state. The soil of the valleys and benches is fertile, and is adapted to the production of grains, grasses and fruit of every variety common to the Pacific Northwest, deed, strange that in an ideal dairying stock of every kind. Early settlers in country like this, butter and cheese have the county hold very large bodies of land

COST OF PUBLIC EDUCATION IN OREGON Year. 1873.. 1874.. 1875.. 1875.. 1876.. Amount, v Year. Amount ******************************* ***************** ************************************ ,187,484 1 *******************************

Since the organization of the department of public instruction in 1873, the sum of \$20,426,782 61 has been available for the use of the public schools of Oregon. This money has been received from apportionments of state funds, and by county, district and special tax levies. Practically all this has been expended, as districts do not carry large balances from year to year.

to be imported. The explanation is in the which they cannot profitably utilize. They fact that stockraisers make money too easily in raising and seiling stock to be are offering to sell in tracts to suit buy-ers, at low rates. This is a great inducement to immigration. The price of grain has ruled low since harvest, and only a limited amount has been shipped, except as flour. The count

has seven flouring mills, all doing a good business. Timber Resources.

is chormous. The natural meadows of farney county cannot be surpassed, on his coast, and it is very doubtful if bet to feed the immense herds of cattle sid numerous flocks of sheep ranging in the bunty. There are at least 125,000 head There are large sections of the county covered with fine timber. This land, which belongs to the government, is rapidly being entered by individuals, and later will be represented by syndicates,

ore belt is visible for many miles, and af-fords an inviting field for the profitable investment of capital. Valuable copper eins are in process of development in canyon of Cow creek on the line of the railroad. In the mining districts, known as Myrtle creek, Coffee creek, Canyonville, Cow

creek and its tributaries, Olalla, 40 glants are in operation, and others in prepara-tion. While it is often asserted in mining journals that there are only two

nickel mines in the world, Sudburg and New Caledonia, it should be remembered and that Nickel mountain, situated only a few miles from Riddle station, is a veritable mass, from base to summit, of nickel sill cate. The deposit is of high grade, and is pronounced by nickel experts to be

the logs to railroad points, where water-power can be employed in lumber manu-mined. acture. The great water-power on the The mining industry of Douglas county North Umpqua at Winchester has been has a promising future. Only capital and purchased by capitalists from Georgia, who intend to manufacture lumber from practical skill are needed to place Douglas in the front rank of Oregon's mining counties. In addition to the great number the forests bordering the upper waters of the river, and build flouring mills and of men employed in the quartz and hy-

draulic mines, hundreds more are Every branch of industry is active. No ing in an individual capacity on a primidle men are seeking employment. Mort-gage releases are largely in excess of itive scale, while others are hunting new veins and deposits in the great auriferous

belt that crosses the county. D S K BUICK Roseburg, Or.

GILLIAM COUNTY.

Stock Interests Still Important, but Diversified Farming in Favor.

while still an important factor in the Although Gilliam county is one of the resources of the county, has seen its best small counties of Oregon, in point of days as the dominant industry, but it area, it is a land of big things in all may be added that the day is near at other respects. Pigs, peaches and pota- hand when the stock and farming intertoes, carrots, cattle and cucumbers, hay, ests will be joined by a system of diversihorses and hen fruit, beans, barley and fied farming whereby each farmer will bables, all attain the highest degree of keep a limited amount of stock, such as excellence, within her favored borders. The contour of the county varies from the alluvial bottom lands, lying along as a class in better condition, all things the streams by which the country is wat-

Bohemia mining district, mainly in the the streams by which the country is wat-ered, to the equally fertile, though dif-ty. While the wheat crop of 1339 was ferently constituted, plateau or table-by no means up to the average, and the lands of the higher altitudes. The first-named lands are perfectly adapted to fruitgrowing and vegetable gardening, while the latter yield bountful harvasts to soil they have diligently improved evnortheastern corner of Douglas county, employs about 500 men. Besides, there are a large number of prospectors develof cereal crops, in return for the labor of the thorough and progressive farmer. threshing season, in plowing and planting In the earlier history of the county the by far the largest acreage ever secded in stock business was the principal industry, is fabulously rich, the proportion of freeand, while it still occupies an important and, while it still occupies an important conduction of a market of a market place, it can no longer, by any means, be gards rainfall and "growing weather place, it can no longer, by any means, be gards rainfall and "growing weather be and the second sec milling ore is perhaps not over 50 per considered paramount. As the tide of imcent. With depth, the ore increases in migration swept westward, from the sun- harvest in 1900. It may be added in this value, while the veins become wider, giv-

OREGON CADETS AT UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY

Since 1854 there have been 13 admissions to the United States naval academy, of cadets from Oregon. Seven resigned after having been admitted, four were graduated, and two are at present at the academy. The full list follows:

Admitted.

Names-

A TIMEN CO
F. L. RidgelySept. 30, 1854; resigned 1855. Roswell H. LamsonSept. 20, 1858; graduated 1862. Charles NewellSept. 20, 1864; resigned 1865.
Charles beymour
Berlah BrownSept. 28, 1879; resigned, 1873.
Robert M. DonovanJune, 1873; resigned June, 1874.
O. H. BellingerJune 21, 1876; resigned May, 1878.
Edwin B. WeeksSept. 23, 1878; graduated June, 1884.
Percy N. Olmsted
Walter N, Vernou May 20, 1835; resigned January, 1896.
Russell MontgomeryMay 21, 1896; resigned May, 1896. Huntington JohnstonSeptember, 1896; now at the academy. Franklin W. OsburnSept. 27, 1858; now at the academy.

baked plains beyond the Great Divide, connection that a large portion of the the grassy slopes and fertile valleys of 1899 crop remains unsold, the farmers be-Gilliam county arrested the attention of ing able to hold for better prices.

"Eureka," they clapped the brakes on Eastern Oregon are heralded far and wide "Eureks," they chapped the braces on "Lastern organ are herated in r and who their "prairie schooners," unhitched the mules and turned them out to graze, un-loaded wives and babies, pitched their tents and started in to make homes. How abundant weath in dazzling doilars. Ours day by the hundreds of comfortable passed the primitive period of the pioneer but we have homes, the boundless wheat fields, the prospector's pick and pan, and gather up bearing orchards and the fertile garden our wealth with eight-horse gang plows spots, where dwell a happy, contented, and 32-horse combined harvesters

spin-reliant and self-supporting people. The last grand jury report for this coun-ty (September, 1899) contained the follow-ing significant statement: "We have in-Stockmen have received good prices for last grand jury report for this coun-September, 1829) contained the follow-significant statement: "We have in- and a large amount of these products have is now being invested to work it, part

shows the taxable property in the county

farming lands which are open to settle

deeded land by purchase, and on reason-

Diversified Farming in Favor.

the county, and the exceedingly favorable conditions of the fall and winter, as re-

give them bright hopes of

able terms.

to aggregate in value \$1,100,095.

Gold Mines Receiving Attention.

Increased interest in goldmining has marked the past year. In the enrly his-tory of this county millions of dollars worth of gold was taken from rich placer mines, but as these were gradually washed out, newer fields attracted the prospector. With improved machinery for working the ore, backed by skill and capital, some 10 of the many rich ledges are now beginning to give handsome re-turns. Free-milling ore, running from \$5

oping new discoveries. There are five mills in the camp, with an aggregate of 60 stamps. Some of these have been running several years upon ore that averages about \$25 per ton. While some of the ore