miles long and varies from a quarter 50 miles long and varies from a quarter for some practical and experienced per-of a mile to a mile in width. In July, some or company to come and reap the cer-1880, 40,000 acres of this land was alloted in severalty to the Indians. Since then 1880 of the Indian owners have died, and their lands have been neglected producing count of the scarcity of timber, which is will be asked to enact a law allowing the heirs of deceased Indians to sell their valuable farms. If congress grants the legislation asked, many hundreds of acres in rich alluvial valley land will be bought by white people, which will increase the products of our new county and increase the county's revenue and reduce taxes. B. F. JONES.

Toledo, Or.

MALHEUR COUNTY.

Immigration of 1890 the Largest in the County's History.

The immigration to Malheur county during the past year has been the greatest ring its history, and the class of citizens making homes here is highly satisfactory, all of the newcomers having money to buy homes or improve government lands. Most numerous of these arrivals are the French-Canadian and Hollander colonists, who have located about six miles south of Ontario. Other immigrants came from various Eastern and Southern states of the Union, and are located in every part of the

In consequence of the increased popula tion, the agricultural development of the county during the past year has been almost phenomenal, as the immigration has been for the most part of the farmer class. Litigation with the various military wagon road companies has practically ceased, and these lands are being thrown upon the markets, increasing the volume of tiliable lands open for development. The sagebrush has been cleared from thousands of acres, and hundreds of miles of wire fences have been stretched within our borders the past season. Hay that for several years sold for from

\$3 50 to \$3 50 per ton, brought in 1839 from \$7.50 to \$19.00, while stock of every kind found a ready market at big prices. In nce, the old accounts have been paid off, mortgages raised and everybody has money to pay his bills as he go other words, prosperity, with a big P, has

struck Malheur land. In consequence of the prosperity pre vailing here, local capitalists, uniting with those of other points in Eastern Oregon, have begun the promotion of enterprises and industries in almost every avenue. Immense irrigation projects have been launched, sufficient to supply 150,000 inches of water for irrigation of lands in Malour county. A capacious brickyard has established at Ontario, and was run to the full extent of its capacity throughout the season. A complete block of brick business houses has been built with a solld front on Main street, and other brick houses, both residences and business houses, have been constructed through-out the city. These were built both for sale and rent, and all are occupied as fast as they are finished. Altogether, over 100 new houses were built in Ontario in 1899. while the population and volume of busiacted was doubled.

Stock Sales and Mining Development The chief resource of Malheur county is stockraising, while agriculture, horticul-ture and mining form most important and valuable occupations, and all of the latter are rapidly increasing in importance. As an indication of the immense volume of the stock industry of this section it is shown that there were 60,000 head of cat-tle shipped from Ontsrio during June and July, valued at an average of \$25 per head, making the wast total of \$1,500,000 worth of oattle alone during only two months of the shipping season. This apparently heavy draft upon the range is hardly pera, except for a notable scarcity now of aged steers.

ing has received more attention, and its development produced better returns last year than at any like period since the early days of rich placer diggings in Mor-mon basin and Malheur City. Dredgerboat mining along Snake river in this county has netted vast returns where carried on by practical miners, but in many instances syndicates were formed in the Eastern states or in Europe, and a project purely theoretical, put into operation, which of course, failed signally, and to a certain extent dampened that particular class of investments and mining prootions. But, as a rule, these Snake river motions. But, as a rule, these Shake river bare have been both steady and large producers, bringing in good returns wherever properly worked. On the other hand, prospecting in the old placer regions has been productive of many rich finds of quartz mines, all of which have been readtly disposed of to capitalists who have put in the necessary machinery, and now stamps are dropping in three quartz mills in the northern part of Malheur county, while many poor prospectors have received from \$15,000 to \$45,000 for their discoveries in rock. Placer mining is still being prosecuted with unabated energy being prosecuted with unabated energialong all the streams, and some consider able placer gold is still being taken out. est-paying mining plans in the Malheur City country the past year, and several valuable pockets have been discovered, indiateing that there is yet untold rich treasure in the old and almost abandoned cts to the north.

Land Made Valuable for Settlement. With the completion of the new irrigation systems now under way, there will be opened to the prospective settler a vast area of agricultural and fruit lands in Malheur county, a land the character of which is second to none in the world for farmis second to none in the world for farming and raising of every variety of fruits. The principal point at which these attempts are being made to reach is a section of land known as Dead Ox Flat, a bench of land lying about 10 miles north of Ontario, and comprising an area of some 40,000 acres of level, rich lands, the only described to which is the sheares of water. drawback to which is the absence of water with which to irrigate crops. With the opening of this vast territory lying contiguous to a large and rich pasturage range of almost limitiess extent, there will be added to the agricultural resources of this section an abundant competency for 2000 more people.

There has been and is a large and in-

creasing demand for city and farm prop-erty in this county, and farm lands have increased in value, especially those under the Owyhee and Nevada canals, from 50 to 300 per cent during the last year. City property has made corresponding advances, as is instanced by the offers made for lots in the burnt district in Ontario, where one corner lot will now bring as much cash as the lots and buildings would

have sold for a year ago.

Much attention is being paid to fruitraising in the Malheur valley at this time, and while the local nurseries are being worked to the full extent of their capacities, Utah, Idaho and even Eastern nurserymen are doing a lucrative business among the farmers of this section. All ords are doing a good business, for, although shipping rates will not justify com-petition with coast fruitraisers, there is a large home market, and the higher alti tudes of the interior country, where there are large settlements in a non-fruitbearing section, give market for all the fruit that will be produced for some time to come. The quality of Malheur county fruit is excellent. Our fruitgrowers have taken premiums at Omaha, Denver, Spokane, Boise, and wherever an exhibit has been placed, for size, quality and freedom from blemish. The fruit pests which destroy and deteriorate the fruits of cider locali-

wastly increased when the Siletz valley is sure, a few persons engaged in the occu-put under cultivation. The valley is about pation in a primitive way, but it remains pation in a primitive way, but it remains for some practical and experience

nothing but large crops of weeds, where-as these people at one time marketed ern part of the county, and the means of many thousands of bushels of oats and po-By unanimous consent of all the only contiguous points are benefited by the backed by our citizens, congress home product.

The upward tendency of prices in stock of all kinds has caused a continuous run of sales in all stock in this county the past year. Every stockgrower who set a price on his animals finally got it, and cat-tic, horses and sheep have been bought In bunches, droves and flocks both by lo-cal and Eastern buyers. Horses have been increasing in price steadily, and more than 50 trainloads have been sent East from here within the past three months, the purchase price ranging from \$8 to \$15 for unbroken range horses. The glass-eyed unbroken range horses. The glass-eyed cayuse is practically a thing of the past on the Malheur hills, the hard winter and the Linnton cannery having done the work of extinction pretty effectually. The range lands of Malheur county, besides furnish-ing pasturage for home stockgrowers, have pastured over 100,000 sheep for the Swift and Armour buyers, they having ought in various parts of the state and

shipped to this section for pasturage be-fore final shipment East.

Malheur county, with its more than 2800 square miles of territory, can perhaps of-fer greater inducements in the way of un-developed resources than any other county in the state of Oregon.

JOHN E. ROBERTS.

TILLAMOOK COUNTY.

The Dairyman's Paradise, Where Grass Is Green the Year Around.

Tillamook is one of the wealthiest counties of Oregon in undeveloped resources. It has a seacoast of over 60 miles, adjoining Clatsop on the north and Lincoln on the south. It contains six rivers, which discharge into the Pacific ocean. These rivers, especially the Wilson and the Trask, flow through rich timber districts, where there are trees 300 feet high and as straight as an arow, waiting for the millman to manufacture them into lumber for shipment to the markets of the world. Tillamook bay is where most of the commerce of the county is carried on, in small coasting steamers and lumber schooners, and from where most of the lumber, tinned salmon, butter and cheese finds its way to market. The rich, virgin land of Tillamook valley is being gradually cleared by the settlers, who are going into dairying, for there is no county in Oregon better adapted, considering natural resources to furnish dairy products of all kinds, than Tillamook. It is esentially a grass country. The bays furnish fish, principally salmon, and several species of clams, native cysters and crabs. In the fall of the year the bay furnishes fine hunting, ducks and geese being plentiful, while the rivers and streams afford fine trout-fishing.

The largest sawmill in the county is on

Tillamook bay, and is operated by the Truckes Lumber Company, at Hobson-ville. The sawmill has a daily capacity of 75,000 feet, while its box factory and planing-mill manufacture 35,000 feet daily. The largest logging outfit is that of the Tillamook Logging Company, a corpora-tion recently formed to do logging with all the latest appliances. About \$19,000 has already been expended in the purchase of donkey engines, machinery, etc. A company has been incorporated to run a sawmill and do logging by electricity.

It is expected that in the near future there will be a great demand for the timber lands of Tiliamoek county. When the mills cut large quantities of lumber for export, Tillamook may then be said to have commenced developing her wonderful and almost inexhaustible timber

One improvement in road work was the introduction of planked roads. About eight miles of this road has been laid between Tilamook City and Beaver. The county purchased a portable sawmill and operated it under the superintendency of County Judge G. W. Sappington. It is proving a great advantage to the settlers.

An important industry is salmon-canning. There are four canneries in the county. Large quantities of salmon salted in

barrels are shipped to market. The Dairyman's Paradise.

Tillamook is the dairyman's paradise, where grass is king! What makes the county an ideal dairying section is that county an ideal dairying section is that the land is covered with a thick green verdure nearly the entire year. The adaptability of the county to dairying is particularly striking. The natural grasses, the cool summer breezes blowing from the Pacific ocean, the numerous mountain streams which flow through the valleys, the never-failing rains, the luxuriance with which the different clo-vers and roots thrive—all these advantages combine to make Tiliamook the paradise of the dairyman. Not only this, but the climatic conditions in Tillamook county are peculiarly advantageous to dairying. The cheese manufactured here has a finer flavor and better keeping qualities than that made in other por-tions of Oregon; hence the great demand for Tiliamook cheese at top prices. The same may be said of butter, owing to the abundance of green feed nearly the year round, and clear, wholesome water. The grass lands naturally fall into three classes—bottom lands, prairie lands and hill lands—the first-named being the most valuable. To give an idea of the productiveness of the soil, 12 cows can be successfully kept on 20 acres of land. Cheese factories have become so numerous that the dairymen in a remote district has about the same market for his milk as the one living nearer the center of business. There are eight cheese factories in successful operation in the county, producing about 1,000,000 pounds of cheese a year, and four large creameries, besides many private creamerles using the separator process. The large creameries produce 250,000 pounds of butter annually. A large number of dairymen ship their butter to the Portland and San Francisco markets, where there is always a demand for Tillamook butter. The gross returns to the dairyman run from \$30 to \$50 per cow, per annum, depending first upon the ow, and second upon the brains and muscle used in the business. The subjoined statement is a good illustration of what the industrious Tillamook dairyman can accomplish with a dairy of 12 cows in a period covered from April 10 until Febru-

ary 2: Amount of butter sold, pounds 3124

ducements to new settlers, with the assur-ance that it will prove a money-maker. The dairymen of Tillamook are industrious, thrifty and independent, with no complaint to make of hard times, failure of crops through bad weather or low

prices for their products. Cranberries and Honey. The southern part of the county is chiefly valuable for dairying, stockraising, general farming, beekeeping and cranberry-raising. The Big Nestucca river has a large area of fine bottom lands along its course and several tributaries that have fine valleys. Small coasting vessels enter ties have as yet made no inroads upon the fruit industry of this country.

Dairying Could He Made Profitable. It would reasonably be presumed that in a great cattle country the dairying industry would be of great importance, but it is the reverse here, very little attention the Sand lake country, this industry is country is country the saman nast the heavily timbered country the axman nast heavily timbered country the axman nast the country would be of great importance, but of the country. But few countries in Ore-found anywhere than along the banks of the Nehalem, for the river flows through the finest timber beit in the Pacific North-

prune orchards of the county come into full bearing, wheat will be relegated to the third place, and will finally fall below dairying, and still without any diminution in its own intrinsic vaue, for while diver-sification and rotation may reduce the acreage, they will increase the average

Railroads and Highways. The county is already well provided with railroads except for local needs. To sup-ply these, a system of short railway lines, radiating from Salem as a center, is con-templated, and on one of these, the Salem & Pacific Coast railway, construction has

already begun.
Upon the highways of the county some improvement may be noted, particularly those roads between the state institutions, which have been worked by the convicts of the penitentiary under authority of an act passed by the last legislature. It is unfortunate for this object lesson in good roads that the act did not provide for competent engineering supervision.

New Enterprises.

west, 20,000,000,000 feet of timber being tributary to it. Large areas of timber lands changed hands during 1899, presumably with the purpose of lumber manufacture in the near future. There are only two small sawmills operating in this vast body of timber. Donkey engines and other modern appliances are being introduced for logging purposes. The timber consists of spruce, fir, cedar, larch and hemlock, some tracts running as high as 16,000,000 feet to the quarter section. Spruce far. It is in great demand for boxes, kegs, barrels and other packages, being a tasteless and odorless wood.

The Nehalem is, par excellence, the sportsman's paradise, Four kinds of salmon teem in its waters in their respective seasons, keeping two canneries running. Salmon trout are also very numerous and take the troll freely. In the tributaries, fine fishing for mountain trout may be had. Ducks and geese abound in the fall and winter months, and in the woods are pheasants and quall, coon, wildcat, bear, cougar, deer and elk.

The river bottom lands of the Nehalem

few years ago would excite cor derision whenever some "book-farmer" would shamefacedly venture a cautious experiment, has become so common a crop that the product of the county al-

Of the 15,000 or 17,000 acres in Ore hemiock, some tracts running as high as gon devoted to hops, about 5500 are 16,000,000 feet to the quarter section. Spruce located in Marion county, and about 3000 has been the principal timber logged thus in Polk county, thus making Salem the great hop center of the state. In 1899 about 27,000 bales were raised in Marion county. This is less than the average yield, which is about 33,000 to 35,000 bales. There is probably no crop which places so much money in general circulation as hops, through wages paid to pickers, about \$11,000 being required to harvest the Marion county hops alone.

Horticulture.

About 10,000 acres in Marion county are given to fruit, of which 5000 acres are devoted to prunes, easily the first in impor Many new enterprises are projected The river bottom lands of the Nehalem tance. The output is growing rapidly, which will doubtless materialize in 1899, are the richest and produce immense root. Two years ago but a few dried prunes A few have been started and are progress- crops, white clover in particular being were exported, while last year 130 car-

out soils, the cultivation of which but a vation; still the home fields are not entirely neglected, and the rich placers and quartz deposits of the Santiam are being slowly developed and will yield more than satisfactory returns to those who prefer the Santiam bird in the hand to the flock in the Klondike bush.

Lumbering.

Reports from the many saw mills of the ounty all indicate an extraordinary increase in the output, both for export and home consumption. Timber lands have advanced greatly in value, and the demand for them has never been equaled Comparative Crop Values.

While the wheat crop has alightly de-creased in a series of years, owing to a diversion of acreage to other and more profitable crops, the decrease bears no comparison to the value of the crops substituted. It will surprise many of our own people to realize that while the aggregate wheat yield is nearly what it always has been, it has already fallen in value far below the first place in our county prod-

Following is a table showing values of the principal agricultural products, based upon average prices and yields:

From this table it will be seen that the hop crop, produced from less than ene-eighth of the wheat acreage, brings in a revenue 88 per cent greater. When the ing favorably, but advancement upon this line has been in the revival of old industries which have been allowed to lan-guish, rather than in the establishment of new ones.

Material Prosperity.

The present condition of the county as to material prosperity is excellent. The assessor's returns show an increase of more than 50 per cent in the money reported, and a decrease of more than 13 per collections, and the banks report a large increase in the number of depositors and the average size of deposits—in some banks both have nearly doubled.

state, where all counties present extraordinary inducements, offers equal advantages to the intending settler. A fertile soil adapted to every product of the temperate zone, and watered by a hundred streams, with virgin forests of inexhaustible tim-ber, with a profusion of raw materials first rented. of every kind waiting for the manufacturer to utilize the splendld water-powers to be found on every stream, both great and found on every stream, both great and small, and which will surely make this a great manufacturing county whenever our trade relations with the Orient are adjusting the Pacific coast awakens to her and the Pacific coast awakens to her will be seen that Sherman, although one will be seen that Sherman, although one towns affording ample facilities for trade and commerce, with an excellent transportation system combining rail and river; with a fine educational system, beginning with the district school and ending with the pride of Salem, the Willamette university; with the capital of the state and all the soil being susceptible of cultiva-its numerous public institutions located at tion, and to these conditions may be large-Salem, all these offer to the immigrant a peerless opportunity. Taking it all in all, To the capitalist there is here no limit peerless opportunity. Taking it all in all, we claim that, in a state second to none in the Union for great and varied natural resources, Marion county is still the banner county in the valley, without a peer in the world. HENRY B. THIELSEN.

Inducements to Settlers, It is doubtful if another county in the

SHERMAN COUNTY.

Ricceipts of Wheat by Warehouses

Amount to 3,000,000 Bushels.

Sherman county may be classed as one of the great wheat-raising belts of the state. It forms part of the plateau region of the Inland Empire, with a frontage of 30 miles on the Columbia river, which is its northern boundary. On the western limit of the county is the Des hutas river an der the John Day. Of these three rivers the Columbia alone is navigable, and at present only so far as The Dalles. The new project of building a portage railroad around the rapids between that point and Celilo will, however, open the river to navigation, and Sherman county will then have all the advantages of a maritime county.

The Deschutes river is a splendid moun tain stream, which comes rushing from its source in the Cascade mountains, and for its whole length abounds in miniature waterfalls and sparkling rapids. This river is well stocked with salmon and rain bow trout, the latter taking the fly read! during the spring and summer m Along this stream and on the John Day may be found the home ranches of the sheep and cattlemen, comfortable home steads, well sheltered from the biting blasts of winter. Here their flocks are fed during that period, and come forth in the spring in excellent condition, ready for shipment to market.

On leaving the rich river bottoms, ome to the renowned wheat fields of Sherman county, which stretch away on every side as far as the eye can reach. In this region farm operations assume giduring 18987" Emphatically, yes. This is proved by the statement of the quantity of grains, livestock, wool, milistums and other things gantic proportions, but owing to the use of the most improved machinery seeding and harvesting on these vast wheat farms are accomplished with amazing rapidity. To give an idea of the magnitude of the wheat industry in this county it may here produced. It is proved by the marvelous demand for building materials, which has taxed, beyond ability to supply, every be stated that the different warehouses have already handled 3,000,000 bushels of wheat this season. Quantities of oats and barley have also been raised, and several acres of flax tried as an experi Judging from the returns obtained from flax, there is no reason why this new in dustry may not yet be developed and become of considerable importance.

Large Stock Shipments to the East. While the flocks and herds have in great measure given place to the plow and harrow, the sheep industry is still an important factor, and 40,000 head may still be found in Sherman county. Large shipments of mutton sheep and lambs were made over the Columbia Southern railroad last summer to the Chicago mar-ket and other point East. Cattle also form an important part of the county's resources, numerous, well-bred animals being bought from time to time by our local stockmen for breeding purposes, while large droves of beef cattle are shipped every year. Of horses, there are also a plentiful supply, the Sherman county draught horse being of the finest in the United States. Numbers of hogs are raised, still the demand is greater than the supply. Thousands of pounds of bacon are shipped from the Eastern states, and fortune awalts the man who will take hold of this industry and con-duct it on business principles. Hog choiera and other diseases prevalent among these animals in other localities are un-known here.

It does not follow because Sherman ounty is not a heavily timbered country that an ample supply of lumber is not obtainable within her borders. A few enterprising capitalists established a saw mill on the Deschutes river, seven miles from the city of Moro, last summer. Sawlogs are floated from the dense forests which abound near the headwaters of the Matolis river, in Crook county. A large quantity of rough and planed lumber was out last year. It found ready sale in the

neighboring towns.

The traveler on the O. R. & N. will, if he wishes to make Sherman county a visit, leave the cars of the O. R. & N. at Biggs, the northern terminus of the Columbia Southern railroad, and take his seat in one of the comfortable coaches on that line. An hour's ride will bring him

cated. Leaving this important shipping point, another short ride to Moro, the county seat, where he find a bustling business town, with a pop ulation of about 700, several merchandise stores, an iron foundry, large grain ware-houses, bank and the new courthouse, just completed, at a cost of \$10,000. More is. for the present, the terminus of the Co-lumbia Southern callroad, but is not long to have that honor, as work on the extension of the line, 40 miles south, is being pushed rapidly, and by the time this article is in print will be completed to Grass Valley, a growing town 10 miles south of Moro. Here may be found the usual complement of business houses that go to make up a thriving Western town also the Baptist academy, where a num ber of students are being perfected in the higher branches of study. Besides this seat of learning, Sherman county is well equipped for the instruction of her youth, having at the present 23 public schools, with an attendance of 1309 pupils, presided over by a staff of efficient teach All religious denominations are well rep-resented, each town having from two to three places of worship. This year the beautiful new Methodist Episcopal church in More was built by voluntary subscription, at a cost of \$8000. No Better Opportunities Anywhere,

Not in the great West is there a better field for the immigrant and homeseeker than that offered by Sherman county. Many good homes have been secured, and a vast area of tillable land has been reclaimed during the past year, chieffy in the southern portion of the county. Yet there is much available agricultural land awaiting the plow, and some can be had for the cost of filing and entry under the homestead laws of the United States. Many tracts have been taken up in antici-pation of the facilities offered for transportation by the new line of railroad, which runs through the center of this region. Government lands settled on a few months ago are now valuable property, and men who have secured them for a small outlay have suddenly become quite comfortably situated. Intending set-tiers should bear in mind that snaps of this kind are becoming scarcer and scarcer as time passes. They who wish to secure homes at a nominal cost must take time can be had for \$8 an acre, and very desirable farms, with substantial buildings, may be purchased for from \$10 to \$13 an acre, on easy terms. Then there is alwho have a competency raising wheat or running stock, are willing to rent to a good tenant, and many who made a beginning in this way now own the farms they A glance at the financial standing of the

county may be of interest. When this county was cut off from Wasco in 1591, it assumed an indebtedness of about of the smallest counties, is probably in a better financial condition man any county in the state. This splendid showing can be accounted for by the fact that such a large proportion of its territory can be brought under cultivation. There is but little waste or barren land, all or nearly all the soil being susceptible of cultivato the possibilities. Take for example, the immense water power of the Deschutes which, in the near future, is sure to be utilized for various enter But this is a subject which space forbids

to enlarge on. In conclusion, let me say that the cli-mate of Sherman county compares favor-ably with that of any county in the world. Owing to our bracing sir, pulconary diseases are never known to originate here, and settlers who come fr the ague-laden swamps of less favored lo-calities soon get rid of the malarial poison, and once more feel able to enjoy life.

M. FITZMAURICE.

UMATILLA COUNTY.

\$3,250,000 to the People

Sales of Products Last Year Brought

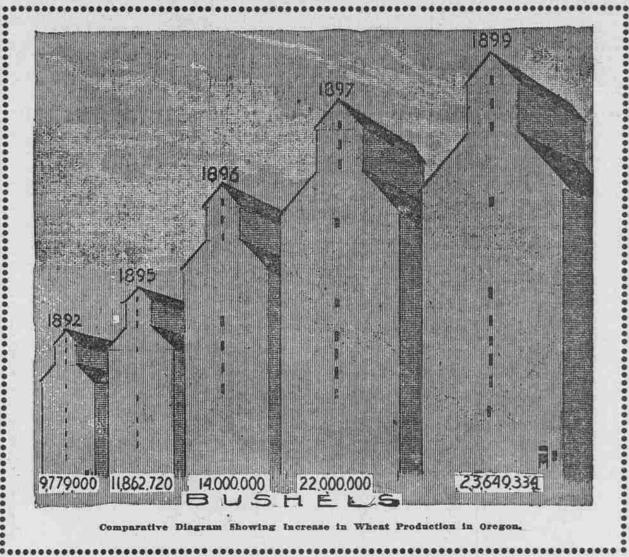
Umatilla county's progress in 1889 was nanifested quite as much in the continuity of the movement towards permanent prosperity heretofore started, as in the inauguration of any new enterprises. Solidification of business, elimination of old-time loose methods, growth of the system of cash payments replacing longtime credits, abhorrence of debt, application of business principles to farming operations, even distribution of retail trade throughout the year instead of phemenal sales at one period and slack sales at others, retention of surplus money from last crops instead of unwise expenditures for things not needed-these constitute the elements of Umatilla county's progress during 1899. Specifically stated, they would fill a volume with interesting figures, for this progress has been extremely gratifying. Its telling complete, as indeed, in any previous year, would read like a romance. Answering the question asked by The Oregonian: "Has Umatilla county been prosperous

mill, shop and factory in the county, and made heavy draft on mills of other towns, It is proved by the fact that the production, per capita, for the year, was E50; by the production of commodities which, sold and shipped out, brought in \$3.250. one in gold or more than three-eighths of the total assessed valuation of all the property in the county. It is proved by the absolute independence of a commu-nity essentially agricultural, which, porwithstanding that almost the entire 1998 wheat crop remained in the houses, un-sold, with a large portion of the 1898 crop also unsold, was able to and did carry it-self through the term of annual settle-ments without placing enough mortgages upon the county records to worry half a dozen well-to-do farmers to satisfy them. It is proved by the number of substantial brick business buildings and the very many comfortable residences erected during the year in every town; and the further fact that every room thus provided in addition to those already in use was leased before the ground was broken for the excavations. It is proved by the statements of the county's banking houses, which, with the equal of one entire wheat crop still in the hands of the growers, are yet bursting with coin and currency, over \$1,000,000 being in the two Pendleton banks alone. It is proved to the thought ful observer, who, visiting the towns of the county, will make futile search for one citizen heard uttering one complaint of being "hard up." And it is still fur-ther proved by the fact that not an acre of tillable land can now be rented, or a quarter section of range land leased in the entire county.

Immigration has been steady, although not large in volume. But, those added to our population from other states have been of the best class of citizens, trious, frugal, and in the majority of cases possessed of money enough comfortably to settle themselves by the purchase of lands or homes in the towns. The quality rather than the quantity has been the feature of Umatilla county's influx of population during 1899.

Agricultural Products. It has become a familiar fact that Uma-

tilla county produces, on an average, one per cent of the wheat crop of the United States. The average for many years past to Wasco, a lively Eastern Oregon town. States. The average for many years past has been 5,000,000 bushels. This year the other live business enterprises are lo-



dustrial prosperity of the county. A few years ago cranberry-raising in Tillamook was in its experimental stage. Today, they who first experimented in cranberry raising are possessors of valuable cran-berry bogs. The vines are well adapted to Tillamook climate. They grow vigor-ously, and, where the bogs are properly ously, and, where the bogs are properly prepared, they are enormously productive. Another industry in this part of the county is the production of honey, which cannot be surpassed for flavor, color or sweetness. The early settlers soon found out that this part of the county was the home of the honey bee. The Nestucca val-leys cannot be surpassed in the advantages offered for the making of honey. White clover, which, apiarists say, produces the ery and the cheese factory, the south part of the county is just as progressive

and enterprising in the manufacture of butter and cheese as other parts, Resources of the Nehalem.

There are wonderful possibilities ahead for the Nehalem region as a lumbering district. This region is in the northern

Nehalem is destined to become an important lumbering center, and will be one of the first places to feel the effects of and profit by the building of the Nicaragua canal. Covered with virgin forest, what Nehalem most needs is the advent of the lumberman and millman to cut and saw this immense forest for the markets of the world, to be followed by the dairyman and stockraiser, with clover and grass, to make this one of the finest portions of

Uncle Sam's domain. For more information pertaining to Tillamook, write to the Headlight, Tillamook City, for an illustrated and descriptive edition of the county, which will be sent FRED C. BAKER,

Tillamook, Or.

MARION COUNTY.

Hops the Principal Crop Raised, With Wheat Second.

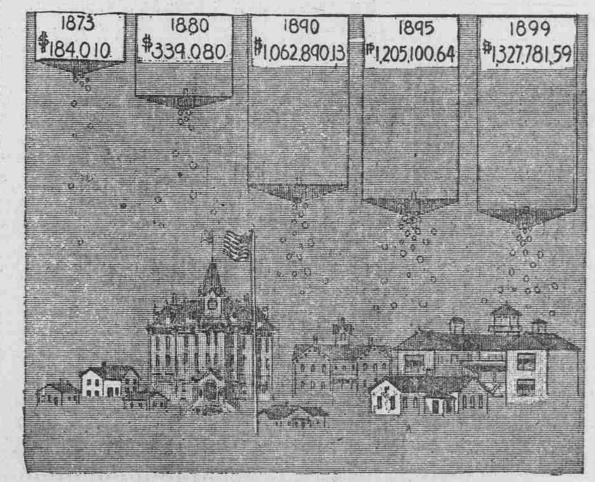
part of the county, and, in all probability, it will be from that direction that a rail-road will enter Tillamook county. The 1893. While no part of the county has timber resources of the Nehalem are practically inexhaustible for the next 50 years. Like other parts of the county, especially along the Wilson and Trask rivers, the Nehalem country contains great forests to our population are generally men of in- country. The number of sheep and goats

sure to grow to large proportions and beindigenous and everlasting. Timothy and | loads were shipped and the estimated outcome a factor in the development and inother grasses yield from three to four tons put for next year is at least 250 carloads,
dustrial prosperity of the county. A few of hay per acre. This, with our neverExperience has demonstrated that it is failing rains, makes it an ideal dairy coun-prunes than to ship them green, hence nearly every grower is supplied with one or more modern evaporators. Dairying.

> The development of the dairy industry proceeds very satisfactorily. Fow new creameries have actually been started, but much has been accomplished in the evolution of conditions immediately precedent. Dairy herds are being increased.

poorer stock weeded out, better strains of dairy stock introduced, the raising of ensliage crops for winter feeding is becom-ing common, and more siles have been built during 1899 than existed in the counraising winter feed, I offer the following illustration: A farmer of this county sowed les than 21/2 acres, of only ordinary fertility, to vetches (with rye) in the fall. He cut this crop early enough in the spring to plant the same ground to corn. Of vetches he had enough to fill his 25-ton silo and had four tons left, and was compelled to build another 25-ton silo to hold his corn enslinge, thus raising more than 20 tons of succulent winter feed per acre, which tends to prove the contention of that veteran dairyman, George W. Weeks, that in this vicinity at least when brains

are a factor, a cow can be kept to each acre of arable land. Sheep and Goats. Sheep husbandry is flourishing in the



Comparative Diagram Showing Expenditures for Public Education in Oregon

of big trees. Many of the trees are 40 telligence and means, and appear to be left in circumference and over 300 feet skillful farmers, who, by wedding Eastern during the past year, and the quality has correspondingly improved. Goats are found from 15 to 20 feet in girth, and are often in the development of that higher agrihigh. Most of the forest frees measure from 15 to 20 feet in girth, and are often free from limbs for the first 150 feet. The Nehalem river drains a watershed of over 300 square miles, including the north and south forks of the river, all of which have sufficient water to float logs the population comes with increasingly rapid strides and the requirements of its urban have sufficient water to float logs the population comes with increasingly rapid strides and sufficient water to float logs the entire year. Along this vast stretch of strides, an dwill soon crystallize into some heavily timbered country the axman has particular rotation, which, having due ref-

strides, an dwill soon crystallize into some

Minerals. The mineral resources of Marion county are unquestionably great, but their development has been retarded during the past two years by the overshadowing Klondike particular rotation, which, having due reference to soil, climate and market, will be exploited in comfort and safety, for the indispensable accompaniment of single alluring promises of the frozen north, which but too offen yield a very leaders to the safety.

cropping.

Clover, the great renovator of worn- return for much expenditure, toil- and pri-