night.

1890

313.767

cent. But crops previously raised bring up This estimate is based upo an acreage of 250,000 acres, and an average of 30 bunnels to the acre. In addi-tion must be mentioned the quantities of barley, alone more in bulk than the entire cereal crop of many of the richest counties in Oregon; the rye cut for threshing and for hay; the corn now beginning to be mised for export to the seaboard; onts increasing each year for feeding to local livestock; the entire grain and hay prod-uot of the county reaching a total of \$2,-

Livestock Interests.

Although wheat constitutes the chief product of the county, livestock comes next in importance. In the county are owned 200,000 sheep, 75,000 cattle, 5000 hogs, 10,000 borses, and from these were sold, curing 1859, approximately 100,000 sheep, at an average price of £2 10 per head, bringing £20,000; 10,000 horses, bringing the very least \$150,000; 20,000 cattle, inging \$600,000; with the hogs contribut-

ing something like \$12,500 to the total. Some idea of the development of the high-bred horse industry may be gained from the statement that in Pendleton are 10 horses which in 1889 went a mile in less

Wool and Woolen Products.

The clip of wool amounted to 2,000,000 pounds. Ready sale sent the entire product, excepting that which was retained for ion in the local mills, to the East Ten cents a pound early in the season. for the cilp gives \$206,590 as the return to but as compared with 1897 and 1898 this the sheep men from sale of wool. In great industry is now in a backward state. they sold the sheep already

Scouring and woolen mills are operated Pendieton. Several commission houndle the wools of this and other co ties in Oregon and Washington. The wool handled in Pendleton, in which centers the industry, was 7,000,000 pounds. Large quantitles are constantly being utilized in the manufacture of fine all-wool blankets, and the now famous Pendleton Indian robes, ch have become stanle throughout the East, and are used extensively as steamer

Flour and Millstuffs.

While some might question the asser-tion that Pendleton and other Umatilla county mills lead the Pacific coast in quality of flour made and shipped to the ends of the earth, none will say that flour made in no other place leads Pendicton flour. One mill, that of W. S. By-ers, has a capacity of 1000 barrels a day, and exports immense quantities to the Orient and to South and Central America. This foreign trade, built up by Mr. Byers has demonstrated the possibilities of de-veloping trade in the Oriental countries, and has been not a small factor in the cereal industry of the Inland Empire. Over 2,000,000 bushels of wheat are ground in the county annually, and sent out as flour for sale in other points

Dairying Industry.

Dairymen sold during 1899, \$50,000 of butter to home consumers. It was not enough to supply the demand, and, consequently, large quantities were shipped in from out-

Herein lie wonderful opportunities for practical dairymen, who, coming here and establishing upon a system of regular sup-ply of products at all times of year, will find abundant room for their energies. Succulent grasses, mild climate, broad ranges, heavy demand at good prices, are its to dalrymen to come to Umatilla county.

During the last two months of 1899 (and this will be done during the first two months of 1909, \$1000 of butter was shipped here from Portland for local consumption. This butter could better be made in this

Fruit Industry.

county.

Within Umatilla county lies one half the nous Walla Walla river valley, known far and wide for its fruits and vegetables. This section comprises Milton and Freewa fer and contiguous territory. There, annually, are raised and marketed an average of \$100,000 of fruits, of the finest grown on the Pacific coast. From that region have come the very best specimens that have won prizes at Portland and Spokane, and, so it is strongly hinted, these Uma-tilla-grown fruits from the Walla Walla valley have too often been exhibited as from Walla Walla. At any rate, Umatilla county's Walla Walla valley fruits add largely to the annual production of wealth, although last year the return was considerably below the average, on account of unusually severe winter preceding the growing season.

Immber Manufactured.

The strength of the lumber industry indicates the progress quite as correctly as does any other industry. The year just ended witnessed fairly large increase in the demand for lumber, and Umatilia county's mills have been unable to supply more than a small percentage of the ntity used.

sections off the railroad, to the south of the O. R. & N. main line, and north beyond Weston and Milton, new mills have been built, and scarcely ap-preciably affect the demand, so great has it been. These interior localities have gone shead so rapidly that all the lumher made there has been consumed at

Virgin forests standing on an hundred hills invite lumbermen to enter the county for the conduct of their business. Public Improvements.

The year has brought improvement in one particular, that may well engage the attention of the people of the state. Prior to 1899, the county roads were worked under the old supervisor system, confessedly crude and expensive, and yet time-honored and, therefore, tenacious of life. The county court, early in the year, abolished it, and substituted a pinn under which J. B. McDill was appointed county road superintendent, with charge of all matters connected with roads and bridges. Replacing the assessment of day labor from the taxpayers, a cash tax was imposed, as allowed by law, and cash paid to all laborers. The results speak for them-selves: Road and bridge expenses for 1898, old system, \$24,247 to; for 1899, new system, \$15,987 91; difference in expense, This lessened expense is shown with three times as much work done the last year as was done in 1898. The work was much more permanent in character. and objections to the new system, at first loud and vehement, have been succeeded enthusiastic indorsement from all parts of the county.

During the year Pendleton has expended

\$25,000 in improving the city water-works.

General Observations.

Intelligent understanding of the figures faregoing cannot be obtained without givcounty has a population of 13,000. The area of the county is 2500 square miles. The taxable property is approximately

Apportioning the quantity of products and their market value to the population, gives a result that is somewhat astonishing. With \$3.250,000 in gold brought into the county from the sale of the products, the per capita production is shown to be \$250 and three-eighths of the entire taxable property.

Umatilla county has no mines of consesence, only a small extent of territory in the southern end being mineral land. Yet, the amount actually produced and sold would be enough to make a re-

markable showing for a large county in which mining is the main industry. These broad acres, rich in nutriment for grains and grasses and fruits, constitute a better El Dorado than that to which the excited Klondikers rushed during the summer of 1897. For, there are no placer deposits to be exhausted, no ledges to "pinch out," no prosperity based upon booms and worked-up excitements. This rate of production here shown by reli-

areas of arid lands awaiting only the sing of the irrigationist to make them marvelously productive, for, with water, they will yield anything grown in the temperate zone. Years and years must elapse before the possibilities in this line are exhausted, for so long as water flows down the Umatilla river to the sea will potential fertility and possible productive-

JOHN E. LATHROP. Pendleton, Or.

POLK COUNTY.

Substantial Gains Last Year in Many Important Lines.

You ask me to write of the progress of Polk county for the past year. The unfavorable harvest left very little first-class wheat for market. The grain crop, which otherwise promised well, became a poor one in the farmer's hands. Low prices, made lower still by the damaged condition of the crop, helped to make 1899 a hard than 2:30. All these horses were bred in year for wheatgrowers. The wheat crop in Polk county under normal conditions is approximately 1,250,000 bushels. The amount of wheat saved this year is less than 1,000,000 bushels. As compared with 1894 and 1895, when wheat sold for from 29 cents to 34 cents per bushel, there has been a positive gain to wheatproducers, Polk county was worsted this year by its contact with the hop industry. Last year we produced 2,800,000 pounds of hops, for which we received an average of 1314 cents per pound. The present crop was raised and garnered at a large cost, owing to advance in wages and materials employed, and a desperate struggle is in progress to bring the farmer the cost of producing the hops. The outcome is to be determined by events of the new year.

In very important lines there have been substantial gains in Polk county during the past year. While our lands are chiefly agricultural, it has become recognized that our greatest sources of wealth lie outside the production of grain. The vast timber lands lying along the western border of the county, from the foothills to the mountain tops, are attracting attention from all parts of the country. The timber is chiefly fir, but forests also abound in pine spruce, hemlock, larch, yew, ash, oak, maple and alder-all suitable for lumber. The fir trees are majestic, many of them being four to eight feet in diameter, the first limbs being more than 100 feet above ground. The most of this timber is easily accessible through nature's great highways-streams that take their rise in the Coast mountains and flow inland or toward the sea. Since the 1st day of January. 1899, 3656 acres of land in Polk county have been filed upon under the homestead laws (nearly all timber land) and 4488 acres under the timber-land laws, a total of 8144 acres. There are vast quantities of this land still open to entry, and timber cruis-ers are almost daily scaling the timber sections looking up lands for entry. The Rock creek country, in southwestern Polk, is rich in timber lands, and a large and thriving community has been built up there in the past few years. Many good home-steads and timber claims in that immediate vicinity are open to settlement. The umber industry has increased greatly in the past year.

Lumber Manufacture.

There are 14 saw mills in the county employing 300 men. About 12,000,000 feet of lumber have been cut this year, 5,000,-600 feet of which found market in other states of the Union. If cars for shipping could have been secured at all times when needed the shipment of lumber abroad would have been double. Since our en-terprising lumbermen have established a market for their product throughout the ountry, there will in future be to the lumber output save that which is

set by transportation facilities.

The opening of a granite quarry within two miles of the county seat is an important step in the development of our re-sources. This stone has been tested and few months following August, 1893, county building stone yet found in the state. Roads are becoming better, and many of the quality of this stone and its accessibility will commend it to architects and builders.

warrants have never sold below par. Roads are becoming better, and many of the leading highways are in good combuilders.

An important industry just passing its infant stage is goat culture. By the advent of this industry the clearing of the oak grub lands is in itself profitable. Indeed, lands long thought to possess but lit-tle value because of the heavy growth of young oak are now sought after by purchasers. The flocks of goats on our hills and ridges are bringing in fine re-turns for their owners. While money well invested brings 8 per cent, every doiiar invested in goat culture brings 26 per cent to the investor. The increase in the number of goats in Polk county during the past year has been 4874, there being now a total of 14,921. The value of the goats in the county January 1, 1899, was \$34,867, and January 1st, 1900, \$52,223, an increase of more than 100 per cent. The mohair clip of 1899, at 33% cents, brought 1996 and the 1900 clip will approximately be 45,000 pounds. This can be safely counted on to bring goat farmers \$15,000. This region is stated by experts to yield the finest quality of mohair produced in the United States, and there is no limit to the growth of this industry among us. The years to come will find this department of agriculture standing near the forefront.

Farmers Increasing Their Herds. It has been but a few years since cat-tle, sheep and horses were comparatively worthless, and soon flocks and herds had disappeared from the county. Since 1885, the world, and no one can swhen cows sold at \$8 to \$12 per head and as a drone in the human hive. calves at \$2 50 to \$3 at weaning-time, there has been a great change. Then the tendency was to disperse flocks and herds; now when sheep, cattle and horses are bringing good prices, the tendency is to gather together this class of property, and holds its head proudly aloft along the almost every farmer has sheep or cattle western spur of the beautiful Blue moun-

rators, three tile factories, one tannery, two planing mills with sash and door factory, five flouring mills and a first-class woolen mill which runs night and day, has a well-established market for its output, employs 80 hands in its operation, All of the above industries are now active. Our educational facilities are such as to attract homeseekers. Public schools are well officered and enterprising teachers are at the heim. At the recent annual institute the teachers enrolled included every teacher in the county but one—a safe criterion of educational conditions. Polk county has located within her borders the

of citizens has been added to our population and many of them possess means and have bought lands among us. Transportation facilities of the county,

the great timber area that hes towards the head waters of the Luckiamute river. Improve into the southern end of more than row county.

Coal has been found well up on Matters of the Matteson brothers

1870

90,923

county was never better. A new court-house, costing \$45,000, built entirely of stone, is nearing completion. Warrants

and herds and bank deposits of her citi-zens, amounting to more than \$500,000. The

condition of the people in this section, taken as a whole, is in advance of what it was 12 months ago. The prospects for

the new year are bright, indeed, and an

air of confidence pervades all, of whatever occupation or pursuit they may be. B, F, MULKEY.

MORROW COUNTY.

A Diversified Region That Has Room

for More People.

The county that makes 16 mutton chops

grow where only one grew before, and re-

peats the performance with roast beef

and loaves of bread, is doing its work for

the world, and no one can set it down

Such a county is Morrow, which has

earned for itself a place on every map.

Monmouth, Or., December 27, 1899.

74.768

creased during the year. We have four the grouse are plentiful and the cry of and her Heppner hills, but such conditions cannot last. Those who come here ner wears his cuff for a collar. The timber of this region will last for ages, and there is a new growth coming on. There are symptoms here showing

that the American sheep is slandered when charged with eating up the forests. At D. A. Herren's camp, on Ditch creek, where sheep have been corraled for years, a fine growth of young pine is rapidly coming on, and will soon be fit for fishpoles and then for masts. Sheepmen use turpentine mixed with lampblack for branding sheep, but they never pour it on the little baby trees to keep the sheep from eating them up. The tree furnishes Oregon state normal school at Monmouth, its own turpentine, and always will, and which has added this year to its building the has been much immigration to the county during the past year. A good class ever been made in this mountain part of Morrow county. Some prospecting has been done on a mineral ledge at the head of Willow creek basin, and D. P. States and if there isn't Ellis Minor coming from up the creek with a string of fish. He looks exactly as he did 21 years ago, and wears the same coat with the piece of sleeve shot away from the creek with a string of should be compared to the creek with a string of should be cr by river and by rail, are of the best.

There is in process of construction a railway from Falls City to Dallas which we are assured will be completed ere long.

This will open up direct communication to the great timber area that lies towards

Sumpter district washed wavelets so as to land and wave that formed the rich the great timber area that lies towards

Sumpter district washed wavelets so as to land and on a mineral ledge at the head of Western has just started winter's work on a gold and silver ledge at the head of Copple creek. Many people begin to believe that the mineral wave that formed the rich that and wavelets are as to land and the rich that the mineral wavelets are as the head of Willow creek basin, and D. B. Stalter has just started winter's work on a gold and silver ledge at the head of Copple are assured will be completed ere long.

will find that the country's natural re-sources will stand investigation. Her finances ditto. She is almost out of debt.

from the Transvaal rushing around in his shirtsleeves, bringing joy to house-holds, and if there isn't Ellis Minor comdian war of '78.

People never seem to grow old in this

climate, and here you see ten to one more healthy men to the acre than elsewhere. See them come up Main street, perfect pictures of health. Ex-Mayor Morgan—the same Tom Morgan who defled hostile. There has been an increase of more than \$100,000 in assessed values in the county, the gross valuation being \$4.812,850. Polk county has not yet learned to take advantage of the various devices that are sometimes successfully employed to escape state taxes. The financial condition of the

The saddle-horse here is still in use, and neither the scorcher nor the bare-headed football enthusiast encrusted in mud and and her local rate of taxation is low in life-preservers trots along the sidewalks. proportion to her sisters'.

Health and Wealth.

The people of the Heppner country must be prosperous, for the bank here has deposits today of more than \$430,000. The population of the town is not over 1200, and many people made a start here with a cash capital of six bits. Most of them are now glad they came.

Here is a grand climate, and on every side you see specimens of vigor. It is Christmas day, but there is the milkman from the Transyaal rushing around in his shirtsheaves. Jack or Tommy. This is the custom here in town, just the same as in the sheep or cow camps over on Rutabaga or Rawdog ridge.

Brick Buildings Now.

Heppner has a main street to be proud of. It is 100 feet wide, is slightly sloping, and extends the full length of the town. When Henry Heppner and J. L. Morrow put up the first store building here, the present street was a ryegrass flat, where cattle could hide. That was nearly 30 years ago, and the ryegrass is now well tramped out. The wooden business build-ings are being gradually replaced by bricks, eight of which now loom up. The most loom-up of all is the three-story brick Palace hotel, on the Morrow corner. It is owned by State Senator J. W. Morrow, who is now giving it by paragraph attack. who is now giving it his personal atten-tion. The man who did not realize before that this is a land of plenty is free to acthat this is a land of plenty is free to action that this is a land of plenty is free to action this hotel table. Such Jersey cream is a rarity outside of the home circle. To eat rarity outside of the home circle. To eat rarity outside in nerfection, you have to go gold that glistened in the rocks along the seat while the old prospectors thought their own stalks, not picked green and sour and ripened later on a long journey. On the same principle, meats right off the rich bunchgrass are served up at Heppner, and people revel in good things to eat,

Start of a City.

Heppner has three things it may well be would of: A good hotel, where the stranger's first impressions are good ones. A magnificent schoolhouse on the hill, where the children can catch the rising rays and setting slants of the sun, and could see New York were it not for intervening hills. A good grist mill is here, with mod-ern water-power, and its flour is mostly made into bread, a substance used for food, but some of it strays off into angel cake and flaplacks. The Heppner mill has ar-ways been of local fame only, but some day it will branch out into an export mill and do its share toward feeding foreign nations, whose people now live on air, rice and scrub bananas,

The increase in the production of wheat here will surely continue, as has the sale of agricultural implements. On John Curran's lots here during the Indian raids of 1878 a fort was built and the spot bristled with weapons of war. During the past few years plows, harrows and such weapons of peace have been taken from during their rides for cartle. the same spot in large quantities and put to work in the surrounding country. The results of this work will increase.

The first farmers who farmed along the creek bottoms farmed on shares. Two-thirds of the grain went to the grower and one-third to the prairie-chickens. these birds have been abolished.

Promising Prospects.

The future of the Heppner country never oked brighter. Grass is green and luxuriant everywhere, hay is pientiful and coming grain crops never looked better. Sheep, cattle and coille dogs have been bred up to a pitch of perfection never before attained, and the cleanest crop of wool ever harvested is coming on, with good charges of companding '0 contracts good chances of commanding 29 cents a pound. Dozens of new houses show up in the south end of town, and the immense tributary territory is highly prosperous. Heppner town is sure to push ahead, and new people and new enterprises will come

From Here to There.

There is a daily mail stage from Hepp-ner to Canyon City, 106 miles. A tri-weekly stage to Lone Rock, 40 miles; also to

Heppner, December 25, 1899.

WALLOWA COUNTY.

Stock the Principal Interest-Valu-

Stockraising is probably the most important interest of Wallowa county. It constitutes the greatest source of wealth as will be seen from the fact that there are 140,000 head of sheep, 17,000 head of cattle and a proportionate number of hogs in the county. The annual revenue from the window has refused to arrive, and Dick sale of the increases in this industry Neville, the campaign poet, still stands would alone make a good-sized per capita charged with being the author of "Beau- wealth for the county's 5000 permission." wealth for the county's 6000 population. Aside from the stock interests, the variety of climate incident to varying altitudes

Echo, same distance, J. W. REDINGTON. able Copper Claims Staked.

more favorable locality than Wallows Among the many opp for the workingman without capital is employment in the sawmilis, and flouring mills, on the farm, on the ranges, as a cowboy, or a sheepherder. The pay in these occupations is better than can be had in older communities. Farmhands usually get from \$35 to \$30 per month the year round, when they enter into yearly contracts. Sheepherders receive from \$5 to \$5 per month, while riders after cattle and horses usually receive wages interme-diate between that of the farmhand and that of the sheepherder.

Since the passing of the hard times, the day laborer in the harvest field has been fortunate. Formerly the scale of wages averaged about if per day, but now, when harvest times. ervest times comes, men are scarce at \$1 50 per day. Sheepherding, while probably the most distasteful occupation to the average young or old man, is probably the most remunerative, for the reason that for months at a time the herder is away from civilization, and is unable to spend his wages.

For the young man of push, energy and ambition. Wallows county is the place to begin. Competition is not great; consequently his efforts in 'ny line win 'e octive attention, and the reward due them. For the man of small capital and much energy, no better place on the continent can be found to make a good beginning and a substantial ending.

Discovery of Copper Mines. Wallowa county has been the cynosure

of all eyes in the copper-mining world the past year. In fact, not until a few months ago was it known that copper ors trail, while the old prospectors thought there was some gold and copper but not in paying quantities. In the spring of 1836, Michael Toomey, while herding sheep near the mouth of the Imnahn, found some well-defined ledges of mineral-bearing rock. He carefully investigated the discovery, and made it known, after he had satisfied himself and located what he considered to be the best occasion. considered to be the best prospects. In one night on a round-up, turned their con-versation toward mining. One told of an old prospector's story of the Indians' knowledge of the indians knowledge of the indians knowledge of the indians in the Indians. The Indians said: "Heap big gold, little way up Imnaha." Another told of the old prospector who had gone in search of the Indians' gold, and on his return to Spokane found the ore to be copper pyribes instead of gold. The exception pyrites, instead of gold. The prospector gave a sample of the rock to a lawyer, who took it to Lewiston and showed it to an assayer. The assayer, upon analysis, found the ore to be rich in copper, and after obtaining a meager description of where it came from, quietly fitted out and started in search of it. But Toomey was ahead of him, and had the best claims located. This story there is the story the during their rides for cattle. Four of them made up their minds to go as soon as possible and locate the ledges. Two of them, W. R. Hibbs and C. R. Barton, started that night; and two starting the following morning, found upon reaching the prospects that Hibbs and Barton were already there, and had the ground staked off. They did their assessment work, took in a few partners to hold the ground, and before six months had passed they bonded their claims for \$100,000 with a liberal cash payment. A force of 15 or 20 men is now doing further development Toomey and Hamilton bonded three of their claims for \$10,000 per claim, with a small cash payment.

As soon as word spread that copper had been discovered on the Imnaha, pros-pectors from Lewiston coming up Snake river soon discovered many mo ing ledges along Snake river, until now, as has been said, "the whole country between Immaha and Lewiston has been staked." The copper mines are not the first mineral discoveries in Wallawa country. hist mineral discoveries in Wallown counity. For many years places-mining has
been carried on successfuly on the bars
of Snake rivier, and many old miners, who
want a genial climate for the winter, his
themselves to that river and make good
wages during the cold months. Several wages during the cold months. Several years ago good gold and silver prospects were found in the mountains above the town of Joseph, but they have of late years been lost in the shuffle. They may some time be developed into good paying CARL ROE.

Enterprise, Or.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Double the Present Population Could Ensily Find Homes.

For its area, Washington county is one of the richest agricultural counties in the state. It is in the northwestern part of the Willamette valley proper, and its chief watershed is the Tualatin river and tributaries. On its east are Clackamas, Multnomah and Columbia countles, on the north Columbia county, the west Tillamook and Yamhill, and on the south Yambili and Clackamas. Its total area is 463,660 acres, which go to make up one of the finest agricultural and dairy acctions of the Pacific Northwest,

Of farming pursuits, grainvalsing leads, About \$1,000 acres are under the plow, but at least 75,000 acres more can be illied with success. The remaining acreage is finely adapted to pasturage for dairy puroses. Wheat is the great staple proluction, so far as values are concerned, with oats a close second. A careful esmate of the 1899 crop places wheat at 650,000 bushels, and oats at 600,000. The average yield for wheat this year has been about 22 bushels per acre. Outs average from 5 to 40. Very little baries and rye is produced, 20,000 bushels covering this harvest.

Dairying has made wonderful strides

within the past few years. Good cream-eries are located in all sections, and the manufactured product has doubled since 1895. The public creameries alone mar-keted 329,000 pounds of butter in the year just ended, while the private dairies have turned out 30,000 pounds for the markets. This is an industry the limits of which are almost unbounded, owing to the great acreage which can be converted into pasture land. There has been a marked improvement in dairy stock, farmers gen-erally breeding to Jerseys. The total butter and choose marketable product for the year, inclusive of manch-made, will closely touch the 600,000-pound mark. Sixty thousand tons of hay, timothy and clover and timothy, make ample provision for fodder and give a surplus of 25.-600 tens for export to Portland and San Francisco, Last year several thousand tons of hay were shipped to the Philip-pines for army use.

As a hop producer, the county is rap-

fdly forging to the front. The crop of 1899 amounted to about 1,000,000 pounds, and the greater per cent of this was equal to the state's best production. The uplands seem specially adapted to hop culture, and the soil insures a fine quality. Indications are that this branch of agriculture will be greatly increused

The vegetable production is unrivaled. The rich bottom lands, known as "beaver dam," produce beyond all expectations of those who are not acquainted with the wonderful fertility of this alluvial deposit. All vegetables except those indigenous to the tropics are successfully raised, and Portland's proximity affords a ready market for the surplus Fruitraising is rapidly coming to the front, and the production of prunes is

Manufactures.

an important industry. Prunes, pears, apples and grapes and the lesser fruits are produced in abundance.

This being a purely agricultural and dairying county, it naturally follows that there is a dearth of manufacturing. The flour-milling business is well represent-

PRODUCTS OF UMATILLA COUNTY IN 1899



per cent in the past year, notwithstanding the large prices offered induced large

sales. Farmers have taken great advantage of the high price of butter, eggs and poul-try, and this line of industry never be-fore yielded such large returns. I have in mind just now one farmer who has a seem that there is a valuable suggestion in the experience of this farmer which will be acted upon in time by numbers of our enterprising farmers. There are in the county some 750 acres of young or- ing contrast between the Indian pink and chard, now coming into full bearing, and the modest, most beautiful blue of the in this is laid the foundation of further camas blossom. diversity in agriculture that will serve to make more certain the returns of farmers from year to year. The fruit grown in

to supplement his efforts to wrest a liv-ing from the soil. The number of sheep and cattle in the county has increased 25 wonderful transformation from bright green to old gold. They also make good fuel for the family fireplace, Timber and Mineral.

There is a general diversity about Morrow county. At its south end it contains a dozen townships of well-timbered mounsmall dairy in connection with his farm, tain region, with a very good supply of who has made in the past year 2700 pounds red and white fir and their kindred type of butter, that he sold at 25 cents per of trees. Able-bodied trees they are, fit tain region, with a very good supply of red and white fir and their kindred type pound. This gentleman handled from 10 for fuel or lumber, and among them are to 12 cows during the past year. It would paiches of pretty prairie in summer time patches of pretty prairie, in summer time knee-deep in tall timothy and redtop, mingled with wonderful wild flowers-a car-pet not made by hands, showing the strik-

The northern slope of this western spur inclines toward Willow creek and spur inclines toward Willow creek and the Columbia, and the southern slope become and worked-up excitements. This rate of production here shown by reliable figures is but the suggestion of what Umatilia county will give to the world in future years, in foods, clothing and other necessities, when all the lands shall be brought under cultivation. To the west and north of Pendleton are vast

country, the most populous part of Mor-row county. Here are many streams of Oregon offers greater inducements to homeseekers. The soil is a deep, rich atwater coming down, and here is much ferluvial deposit, and produces unusually The Indian name for the Heppner large crops of farm products of all kinds. The lands are rolling, well drained and healthful. Land is selling at reasonable hills region was some jaw-aching word, meaning land of good grass. It was well prices, when offered for sale, there being large quantities of land suitable for stock range to be had at a nominal price. The condition of the people is manifested in the well-kept homes, good fences, barns and buildings, and in the increased flocks

Columbia roll the foothills and the plateau

Comparative Diagram Illustrating the Growth of Oregon's Population.

362.513

If the fat cattle and sheep that have been raised in these hills were strung out in procession, they would reach to the Transvaal, round the world and back again. It has proven itself to be one of the best stockraising regions on earth. Its wool will warm the world, and its beef has been ever famous since Tom Quald and Price Florence began raising it in

ploneer days. There are more than 150,000 sheep in Morrow county, and not one of them kicks over the traces and refuses to yield up a crop. The many million pounds they turn off is of excellent quality. That raised around Heppner goes 9 to 11 pounds to the fleece. That raised in the sandy district pour than the Columbia. sandy district, near the Columbia, goes 12 to 14 pounds to the fleece, but brings a lower price per pound, as sand is not valuable for clothing, and must be washed away.

Water Wanted. At the northern end of Morrow county are several townships of seeming sand and sagebrush, which are uninviting to the eye. But when this soil is irrigated, it eye. But when this soil is irrigated, it is surprising what wonderful crops it will produce. The Columbia river carries past it an abundance of welcome water, and if its life-giving qualities could be transferred to the land, great results would follow. It is an enterprise for capitalists to consider. With transcontinental daily to consider. With transcontinental daily trains running past, it is a region deserving development. Even in its present dry condition it supports large herds of

stock, and its fruitraising possibilities are immense. At Willard H. Herren's home ranch, the old Sinnott place, on Eight-Mile, the choicest of grapes, berries and all their cousin fruits are produced in profusion. The climate and soil are there, and irrigation does the rest. Field for Farmers. In the broad expanse of Morrow county, embracing a diversified territory of 42 by 70 miles, there are many openings for farmers. Of course the best of the government land has been taken up, but

many desirable tracts may yet be found in scattered spots. The county is as yet practically undiscovered, and the new-comers who want to find farms will find them here at surprisingly low figures.

To the northeast of Heppner the Umatilla Indians are leasing their least at the least of the la Indians are leasing their lands at from \$2.50 to \$10 per acre for the raising of one crop of grain. Land in the Heppner country which will produce very fair crops of grain may now be hought at \$5 an acre, with perfect title. Much of it would pay

with perfect title. Much of it would pay for liself with one crop.

The man who doubts the fertility of the Heppner hills need only look at the har-vested product of the Robert Dexter ranch on the ridge, six miles south of Heppner. There all doubts are removed. You can look at the grain fields on the mountain sides between Weston and Wal-la Walla, and then come and see the same identical slopes among the Heppner hills waiting for some one to come and cultivate them.

Prices of livestock have gone away up, and wool is going up, but the price of land in Morrow county does not seem to be affected by the general appreciation.

This condition cannot last long, and land values are sure to increase. J. M. Hager, of Heppner, who has watched the develor reppner, who has watched the devel-opment of Eastern Oregon from its be-ginning, confidently predicts that the poorest grazing land in Morrow county will some day be bringing \$10 an acre and making money for its owners at that

est and most laborious methods have as yet been tried there.

There is a saw mill on Dutch Billie souri, and has had the responsibility of handling most of the precious stones ever the mountains.

Life in the Heppner Mills.

Midway between the timber line and the sepons belong the process of the mountains whose name the town bears, and who has been ploneering the Pacific coast from its earliest infancy. Indeed the process of the process of the mountains.

Heppner is a railroad terminus, and one train a day each way takes you to Heppner the ploneer whose name the town bears, and who has been ploneering the Pacific coast from its earliest infancy. Indeed the process of the first mules raised in Missouries and the process of the proces from its earliest infancy: Judge Dutton. who has never tired himself or others with long decisions; Jim Jones, Lum Rhea, Arthur Daly, Tom Ayers, Tom Quald and Bill Hughes, who were the very first forerunners of the great stock industry in this region; Tom Matlock, George Noble, Ed Bishop, Pap Simons, A. M. Gunn, Governor Rea, Park Garrigues, Frank Gilliam, Arthur Smith, Mat Lichtenthal, J. W. Morrow and other ploneer business men-they look not a week older than they did 20 years ago are walking advertisements for this good climate. Some few may have an odd gray hair, but that color does just as good work in the capacity of fly fender. And the only noticeable difference in Phil Cohen and Mayor Conser is that a 32-inch waistband will no longer encircle their portly forms. But with Will Waibridge and Joe Rector and George Gray and Orrin Farnsworth and Dave Herren the bay tiful Snow."

425,000

Dock Shobe, whose natural tendency to apoplexy brought on several strokes of climate incident to varying altitudes paralysis, is still able to get around and from a few hundred feet above sea level enjoy the climate which has braced him to perpetual snow, favors the production up for more than 20 years. He was also of all kinds of grain, vegetables and fruits up for more than 20 years. He was also a ploneer of Ploche, a forty-niner at Sacramento, and nearly one of the first proprietors of the overland rallroad. The jovial doctor and the romping, rosyncheeked babies show what the amber air of this Western interior will do for hu- Grand Ronde river and Snake river, while man health. Ex-Senator Henry Black- grains, grasses and hardler fruits and

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF PORTLAND AND THEIR COST

In 1880, the largest number of pupils enrolled in the public schools of Portland was 2513. The enrollment had risen, in 1891, to 5215; in the following year, through the consolidation of East Portland and Albina with Portland, to 9641; and in 1899, to 11,899, the highest in the history of the city. The total expenditures for school purposes increased from \$68,589 07 in 1880, to \$301,828 28 in 1892, and \$420,000 (estimated) in 1889. The average annual cost per pupil, of maintaining the public school system, on the basis of the highest number enrolled, was \$27 29 in 1889. In 1886 it was

Statistics of enrollme	nt and total co	est since 1880 are	e:	L
Highest N. Pear. enrolled. 1880. 2,513 1881. 2,894 1882. 3,168 1884. 3,846 1885. 3,978 1886. 4,066 1887. 4,132 1888. 4,289 1889. 4,562	expenditures, \$ 68,589 07 118,105 56 160,097 92 150,150 42 129,277 16 130,291 90 102,694 17 133,059 43 128,347 51	Hi Year, 6 1890	nrolled. 4,892 5,315 9,641 9,810 10,273 10,554 10,890 10,882 11,345	expenditures.

*At the beginning of 1899, the school directors estimated that the total expenditures for the year would be \$420,000, of which \$115,000 was to applied to the payment of outstanding notes.

man, made ill by the wild excitement of the Spokane stock exchange, is here to recover his health. Two days in bed and he is out and up town again. J. L. Morrow, the father of the county, would probably be here today were it not for the hard experiences he endured during the Indian wars of 40 years ago.

In Heppner Town.

vegetables do equally well in the higher regions of Wallowa valley proper; also in the localities known as Flora, Lost Prairie and Paradise. The facts above stated were verified at the late district fair, held in La Grande, as more premiums were awarded to the products of this county than those of any other county in the district. Medals and diplomas were man, made iil by the wild excitement of vegetables do equally well in the higher

Young men stay young in Heppner, and old ones refuse to get older. It is a cosmopolitan place, and vanity, thy name is scarcity. There is no ordinance against wearing your trousers-legs inside your bootlegs if you feel so disposed, and no one finds fault because Roard Supervisor making money for its owners at that price.

Pat Quaid will not follow fashion and truly, that there is no more fully that there is no more fully that there is no more fortunate and naturally wealthy district in the Northwest have been falling short of and passing by Morrow county whales his dogs for sucking eggs without. The laboring man will seldom find a

in the district, Medals and diplomas were awarded to the Wallowa county growers at the Industrial Exposition held in Portland in 1898. In fact, everything that can be grown in this latitude can be raised in Wallowa county, and a good market found for it. The farmer who does not own stock can find ready sale for his hay and grain to the stockmen who cannot raise enough for their own use. It has been said, and truly, that there is no more fortunate and naturally wealthy district in