can then tell more about the place, which, next to Nome, attracts the most attention

Decided Gain Over the Previous Fis cal Year-Japanese Manufacture Good Flour.

The regular statement of the Bureau of Statistics showing the exports of wheat for the month of June, and for the cereal year closing June 30, 1900, as usual, places Portland well up toward the head of the list, with a decided gain over the corresponding periods of the previous season. For the entire year, Portland's shipments were excelled by those of but four other ports, the Oregon metropolis pulling up from sixth place in the season of 1898-99 to fifth place for the season just closed. For the month of June a still more favorable showing was made, Portland coming up from seventh place, a year ago, to fifth place this year. Puget Sound shows a decline for the year, and has remained stationary as regards po sition during June. She was in eighth place for the year in the 1896-99 season, and has dropped back to 19th place for the season just closed. For the month of June the Sound was in 11th place a year ago, and has not gained any in position this year. The exports foreign in detail for the years are as follows:

PORT.	Wheat, bushels for year ending June 50, 1900	Wheat, bushels for year ending June 30, 1899.
New York Galveston Boston and Charlestown San Francisco Portland New Orleans Baltimore Superior Philadelphia Puget Sound Duluth Newport News Mobile Norfolk and Portsm'th. Other districts	13, R61, 829 11, 145, 767 10, 702, 902 8, 955, 544 8, 369, 675, 7, 478, 800 4, 016, 981 2, 904, 200 35, 566, 712 2, 809, 834 881, 829 56, 209 2, 942, 149	14,252,00 18,916,72 2,7946,18 12,274,69 15,124,100 4,914,42 5,978,20 5,449,61 2,637,20 1,656,85 447,67 4,536,55
Totals		7-0 11

the month of June, 1900, were as follows:

	heat,	heat,	g	
PORT.	bushels 1900.	bushets 1899	n	
	for	for	a b	
New York San Francisco Boston and Charlest wn Galveston Portland New Orleans Superior Philadelphia Baltimore Duluth Pugst Sound Newport News Mobile Other ports	2, 494, 858 1, 357, 962 1, 234, 349 815, 626 814, 603 630, 226 532, 603 288, 900 294, 667 7, 825 149,000	2,119,854 786,581 788,916 418,677 821,997 571,098 185,411 78,746 492,964 492,964 122,668 466,388	bUPP c GB - lip	
Totals	8,786,967	6,994,623	de	

The Government keeps no record of coastwise shipments, and for that reason San Francisco receives credit for consid-Portland for reshipment from the Bay City or to take the piace of wheat that was shipped from there. To show the exact movement of wheat, this coastwise wheat should be deducted from San Francisco's exports and added to those of Portland. In this way the above rest Portland. In this way the above posttions of Portland and San Francisco

# COLUMBIA RIVER SHIPPING.

Annual Report of the State Board of Pilot Commissioners. SALEM, Or., July 19.-Governor T. T. Geer today received the annual report of the State Board of Pilot Commission-

ers for the fiscal year ending June 30, During the year the board made the regular semi-annual tours of inspection. ling the pilot service efficient and satisfactory.

The report states that the schooner San Jose, belonging to the state, and the schooner Joseph Pulitzer, owned by the bar pilots, have been outside the bar-pl-lotage ground, constantly affording as good service as possible to the commerce of the Columbia River. The San Jose is outside at present, but is not in the condition she ought to be for Winter weathowing to the last Legislature failing to make an appropriation for her main-tenance. The board, in order to keep her

seaworthy, was obliged to expend a little pliot charges for the fiscal year ending June 20, 1900, in comparison with the same report for 1809, shows as follows: Inward bar pilotage...\$11,595 42 \$10,865 42 Outward bar pilotage.. 13,635 17 13,795 70

1900. \$ 4,215 41 2,800 52 Up-river pilotage .... \$ 5.466 75 Down-river pilotage ... 6,884 65 Total river pllotage .. \$12,951 61 \$ 8,019 33 The following statement shows the tonnage engaged in foreign and domestic trade during the fiscal year, in comparison with 1899:

		1899.		1900.	
внірв.	Number	Tonnage	Number	Tonnage	
Domestic ships entered.	433	424,486 157,480	220  110	900, 357 902, 355	

Chester Palmer, aged 12 years, was today received at the Reform School fr Clatsop County.

Pauline Phillips, a public woman, took carbolic acid this evening, and died an hour later. A few weeks ago she was committed to the insane asylum, but was recently discharged.

State Treasurer Moore today received from Union County the sum of \$5562 38, being in full of the balance due on its

# MAKING CHEAP FLOUR.

Japanese Produce a Choice Article

at a Very Low Cost. J. C. Robinson yesterday received sample of flour from a mill in Yoko ma. The flour was manufactured om a cargo of wheat sent over on the

NEAR THE LEADERS

raised in Klickitat County, Wash. Along with the sample over which the Japanese are seemingly quite proud, comes the statement that the actual cost of the manufactured article was on the baats of 13 30 per barrel at a Pacific Cossat port. As 22 50 per barrel as about the lowest figure yet reported for flour sent to the Orient, It would seem from this that the little brown men were in a fair way to become active competitors for the flour trade of the Orient. As Japan does not produce much wheat, they will undoubtedly enable the Pacific Coast to find a market for a large amount of the cereal.

LAKE STEAMER AGROUND.

Passengers Spend a Night of Terror on the Water.

CHICAGO, July 19.—Two hundred pas-sengers of the steamer Charles McVea passed a night of terror on a sand bar, 500 feet from the Michigan shore, and, after being 22 hours on the way, reached Chicago last night. The steamer was buffeted about by the current of the Kala-mason River and a siff northwester and lost the channel. When the vessel was hard aground it was at the mercy of the waves, and the strength of the wind added to the anxiety of those impris-oned on board. The officers and crew divided their rations for the benefit of their famished passengers.

For 14 hours and 30 minutes men and

women were tossed about as the steamer rolled from side to side during the efforts to realease her. Finally, through the efforts of three tugs the steamer was pulled from the bar and was able to resume her journey to the city.

WHARF AT PANAMA. Old System of Lighterage to Be Done Anway With.

NEW YORK, July B.—A dispatch to the Herald from Panama says: The Pacific Mail steamship Costa Rica came successfully alongside the new Panama Ratiroad wherf at La Boca, near the entrance to the canal Tuesday. She came in loaded through the canal chan-She nel, and drew in feet of water. The depth of the water at the wharf was 60 feet. This is the first time that a large vessel has come to the wharf. Other ships of greater tonnage will probably follow. The new system will completely revolutionize the handling of freight, which since the opening of the Panama Railroad, has been done by means of lighters road, has been done by means ound steam tugs down the bay.

Frank Turk in Honolulu.

Frank Turk, formerly in the sallor boarding-house business in this city, is reported to be prospering in Honolulu. He is in partnership with a man named Lewis, from San Francisco, and they are supplying crews for all of the ships in the sugar fleet around the Horn, and are also doing considerable business with ships bound for this Coast. Turk's in-stitution is run under the name "United States Sailors" Home," but other sailors are not barred. are not barred.

Fishing Vessels Ice Bound. ST. JOHNS, N. F., July 19.—The latest reports show that the Straits of Belle Isle are still blocked with Ice flors. Almost 1000 fishing vessels are icebound and unable to reach the Labrador fishing grounds. As some 20,000 fisher folk are involved in this and in the failure of the ishery, the most disastrous results are ikely to ensue.

> Domestic and Foreign Ports ASTORIA, July 19.—Arrived—At 1 P. M. and left up at 5:30 P. M., steamer Columbia, from San Francisco; steamer Signal. Juited States cruiser Philadelphia, from ruget Sound; condition of the bar at 5. M., smooth; wind, northwest; weather lear

> San Francisco, July 19.—Sailed—Bark latherer, from Tacoma. Sailed July 19.— Schooner Gotama, for Coos Bay. Arrived Steamer State of California, from Port-and; barkentine J. M. Griffith, from ort Hadlock.

Port Hadlock.

Seattle—Sailed July 18—Steamer RioJun Maru, for Yokohama.

Sun Diego—Sailed July 18—Bark VIdette, for Port Townsend.

Eleele Kanai—Sailed July 4—Bark Hesper, for Port Townsend.

Cardiff—Sailed July 18—Ship Thistie, for

Sents Recalle.

No, to find the real and only reliable Santa Rosalia.
Port Townsend-Arrived July 18-Steam-

Plymouth, July 19.—Arrived-Columbia, from New York.

Cherbourg, July 19.—Arrived—Columbia, from New York, via Plymouth, for Hamburg. Bremen, July 18 .- Arrived-Lahn, from

York, July 18 .- Arrrived-Minnehahn, from London. Rotterdam-Sailed July 18-Maasdam, for New York.

FIRE ON A DOCK.

What Might Have Proved a Serious Configuration.

Late last evening the fire department was called upon to extinguish a fire that might have been a serious confiagration within a few moments more. A dense smoke was discovered in the double-story dock at Pront and Couch streets, occupled by Allen & Lewis. The department was summoned by telephone. When the men arrived they found on the lower floor of the dock a small can of kerosene in flames. This was selzed by one of the men and thrown into the river. On the upper floor of the dock Chief Campbell found three large tanks of kerosene which were leaking so badly that the waste oil was running down onto the lower dock. With all this oil running on the floor, it is a wonder that the fire, started in the small can on the lower floor 'n some mysterious manner, did not apread with lightning rapidity. Had the fiames extended to the three big tanks and exploded them the entire dock system there-about would probably have been wiped out in short order. Firemen say this is one of the narrowest escapes of recent years. How three large tanks were permitted to become so dilapidated as to waste sufficient oil to run to the lower or of the dock, is not explained. To the members of the fire department it esemed that there had been great care-

# "THROUGH THE BOCKIES."

Every European tourist who visits this country and travels over the Rio Grands Western Railway wonders why Americans will go to Europe for scenery, because there is nothing on the European continent to compare with the mountain scenery of Colorado. The Rio Grands Western, with its direct connections, is the only line which gives the transcontinental passenger a trip through the heart of the Rockies Going further East, the passenger has the choice of four roads beyond Colorado—via either Omaha or Kansas City. Stop-overs are permitted anywhere between Ogden and Denver, affording a day in Sait Lake City, Gienwood Springs, Colorado Springs or Denver.

For rates and illustrative namphiets

For rates and illustrative pamphiets, address J. D. Mansfield, general agent, 251 Washington street, Portland, Or. General Lloyd Wheaton is the only Illinois

Too Many People for Even the Rosiest Gold Reports.

BEACH IS POOR, BUT CREEKS RICH

System to Supply Town With Pure Water Is Under Way-The Fool and His Money.

NOME CITY, July 1 .- The familiar maxim of two months ago, "Nome or bust, has now been changed to "Home or bust." More people are leaving here for the states now than are coming in, and a blessed thing it is that only 2500 miles of pleasant ocean voyage on a commodious passenger steamer separates them from "the happy home they left behind." All the pick-up-suggets-on-the-beach fellows, the sliver-spon fellows, all the good-job-at-home fellows and those with delicate health are disappearing fast, and it is to be hoped they will be better and wiser people in the future and appreciate home comforts and good prospects more than they ever did before. But this is nothing new; it is only a repetition of the his-tory of Every mining excitement since the days of '60 or long before, and this same thing will occur again at certain periods long after the hones of the present gen-eration have moldered in their graves. How meny hasted hopes, shattered for-tunes, how much suffering, disease and death have followed in the tracks of all these mad rushes for gold history will never record. These features are soon forgotten, but the bright side of the ques-tion, the big strikes made, the sudden rise to fortune and fame by the few, the very few, lucky ones will stand out prom inently and tickle the ears and imagins tion of the adventurous of all classes and ages.

I have no doubt that a good many of

the disappointed home comers will pub-licly declare the Nome excitement to be a swindle and a fake; probably they have done so already. The trouble is, that it there had been gold in unlimited quantities in Snake and Nome Rivers, and all their tributaries, and if the beach had been twice as rich as it was reputed to be, there would still not have been enough to satisfy all or to give all a fair return for their trouble and expense in coming here. The fact is, that everybody pinnel too much faith in the beach, expecting to be able to take out a good day's wages with a rocker anywhere, but the beach so far has yielded little or nothing; it was worked out last Summer and Fall. And then, so far as I can learn, it was not nearly so rich as it was reputed to not nearly so rich as it was reputed to be. It was only in certain few spots, that it yiefded rich, in other places only fair day's wages; but more generally it did not pay at all. The storms of last Winter filled in all the holes that were pros-pected last Summer and Fall, and now people are going over the same ground again, and the result is failure for the majority. An immense lot of machinery has been brought in for working the beach, and the result of these enterprises will not be known for some time yet as very few of them are in operation yet. At least, I have not heard of any favorable results from beach-stuices and dredgers so for. These implements will be operated at numerous points along the beach from Golofuln Bay to Cape so it is fair to presume that the beach will be given a thorough test this Sum mer, and its fate settled forever. As for the tundra, nobody seems to have much faith in it, and so far very little pros-pecting has been done there. The tundra is the most miserable. God-forsaken piece of ground on the face of the earth. It is a desert of wet, mossy, pasty ground, on top of a solid mass of ice, and when

No, to find the real and only reliable source of the fame of the Nome district their enormous yield. Last year, lack of water and lack of labor and materials for Havre; Koenigen Luis, for Dremen.

Arrived-Victoria, from Marseilles, etc.;
Germanic, from Liverpool.

Queenstown, July 19.—Sailed-Majestic,

of the claims. Still Anvil Creek in two
months' time yielded \$750,000 last year, Cherbourg. July 15.—Sailed—Grosser
Kurfurst, for New York.
Hong Kong, July 18.—Sailed—Empress
of Japan, for Vancouver.
Plymouth, July 18.—Sailed—Empress
lack developer.

great gold producers.

There are 17 claims on the creek, five below and 12 above Discovery. No. 1, below, owned by J. Linderberg, has thus far proved to be the banner claim, yielding last year a nugget valued at \$135 up on the dump) and a total of \$117,000 in six weeks. Discovery, owned by J Brynte on, produced \$ 5,00 in three weeks No. 2, above, P. H. Anderson, 180,000; No. 6, A. C. Carlson, \$80,000; No. 5, N. O. Hultberg, \$40,000; No. 8, Price & Lane, \$132,000. These are only a few of the large producers, many others yielding \$10,-000 to \$50,000. So far, only the claims on Anvil Creek are in operation this year, and they are only running small crews on account of lack of water. As soon as the rain sets in, they all intend to double their crews and a good many other mines are only waiting for water to commence

Taking this in consideration it is be wondered at that at present there is not employment for one-tenth of the people here or. I should say, for one-tenth of all the people who want to work, for there are a good many who don't want to work. After this place has been drained of all its superfluous labor and all the mines start up full blast, I expect to see some lively times here. Wages in the mines are only half of what they were last year, the mines on Anvil Creek only paying \$5 and board, and it is very doubtful if there will be any increase during the Summer. Considering the expense and the shortness of the season, this is hardly enough to justify a man in com-ing up here to work for wages. A man having steady work in the States at \$2

Opportunities for Energy and Money There are, however, great possibilities in these Northern mining camps for men of energy and enterprise and money to back it. Golden opportunities will present themselves which, if grasped in time, will carry a man on to fortune. But you have to act quickly, and with judgment, for what is good today is a losing proposition tomorrow. These mining camps are like a turbulent ocean—one day you may be on the crest of a big wave and the next in the trough of the sea. Thus if a man had shipped in a few hundred knock-down boats and scows of the right kind and got them up here early, he could have made an enormous profit on them. Lum-ber, coal, coal-oil, potatoes, flour and onions have proved a source of great profit this Summer. Lumber of the best kind, suitable for boats, is still selling for 20 to 22 cents per foot; coal, \$50 to \$75 per ton; coal-oil, \$1 per gallon; new potatoes, 10 cents per pound.

To give an idea of the amount of sup-

plies shipped in here, I will only mention the fact that I just now counted over 50 steamers and salling vessels anchored in front of the city. The general belief among experienced men of business is that, if this camp comes up to promises, Japanese steamship Doyu Maru several months ago, and to all appearances is as fine an article as could be produced anywhere in the world. The Doyu Maru carried about 50 000 bushels of wheat, and twas a choice grade of Walla Walla,

easy grade and also of being on the route of the ships going north. This place is also well limbered and abounds in good, pure water, besides having all the other advantages desirable for a scaport. I ex-pect to be down there in a few days and MINING IN THE JOHN DAY

RICH GROUND THAT HAS BEEN BABELY SCRATCHED.

next to Nome, attracts the most attention of any place in Northwestern Alaska.

The great city of Nome is building up rapidly. New buildings are springing up everywhere, and new stores fitted up every day. One hardly knows the town from one day to the other. Saws are rasping away, and hammers pounding night and day. There is a lot to be done and a short time to do it in.

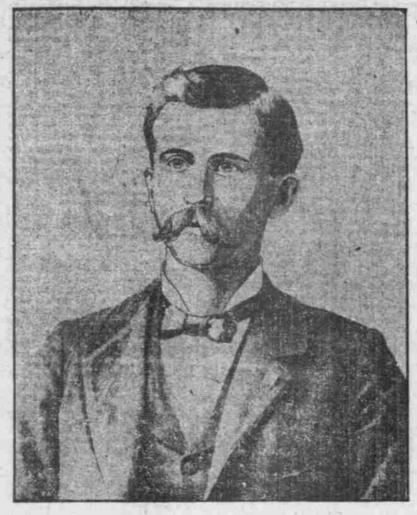
A Pure Water Supply. Need of Hydraulie Machinery and Systematic Work-Good Openings for Capital.

A Pure Water Supply.

The new Nome City water-works are now under construction and will be completed in about a month. This will supply UKIAH, Camas Valley, Or.. July 13.— (To the Editor.)—When I passed through this country some 14 years ago, there were scarcely a dosen permanent set-tlers in it, where now I find quite an extensive population. This country is the town with pure water from Moon-light Creek, a little tributary to Anvil Creek, about six miles out from town. The promoters of the scheme are Dr. Lane and the Pioneer Mining Company. The pipe is made of redwood staves, heav-tly barded and laid on too of the ground reached by daily stage from Pendleton, up McKay Creek and over the divide to Pilot Knob, on Birch Creek; thence on a few miles to Mrs. Wilson's for dinner. We then crossed the summit to Camas fly banded and laid on top of the ground uncovered, At present the water system of Nome City consists of a number of pumps stationed at certain points in the Valley, a most beautiful place, hidden away in the Blue Mountains. This valley is about 15 miles long, by 10 wide, with two nice little towns, Alba and Ukiah, situated some six miles apart, supplied with churches, schools, and the where water is sold at 5 cents per Dr. C. D. Lane will shortly commence Dr. C. D. Lane will shortly commence the construction of a narrow-gauge railroad to run over the tundra out to his claims on Anvil Creek. The distance is six or seven miles, over an easy grade.

Great complaint is heard every day about the postoffice facilities at Nome. They are entirely inadequate for a town that the Valley was strongly Republi-

GALLERY OF NEW MEMBERS OF THE OREGON LEGISLAJURE.



DR. ARTHUR W. VINCENT, A REPRESENTATIVE FROM WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Dr. Arthur W. Vincent, one of the Representatives from Washington County, of Tuals-tin, was born on a farm near Lexington, Samilac County, Mich., in 1868. He obtained a good common school education and at the age of 18 began teaching in the schools of his native county. Three years later he came to Oregon, and continued teaching in the schools of Multnomah County. He was married in 1883, and settled at Troutdale, but returned to Chicago two years later, and entered a medical college. He was graduated in 1803, and entered upon the practice of medicine at Gresham, Or., where he remained about three years, which he spent one year in the Portland Pospital, at Sunnyside, as resident physi-He then located at Tualatin, where he has since fellowed his profession. He joined the Ho-mocopathic Medical Society of the State of Oregon in 1893, and has since been a contributor to the transactions of that body. He is more or less prominent in Grange Circles, being an active member of Washington County Pomona Grange, and for two years Master of the subordinate Grange at his home place. Though deeply interested in social and political questions, he has taken no active part in politics. His nomination and election to the Legislacame without his having made any effort to recurs the hono

can, and would give an increased ma-

This valley is all settled up with ranch-

men, having from 10 to 200 head of stock,

valley has furnished more butter for Cape

to see the fut cattle, and the choicest steaks, tender as chicken, sold for 6 cents

per pound. The whortle berries are now

ripe, and wagon loads are brought and dried in the sun for Winter use.

The stagedriver's life is made a burden

to him; he is supposed to attend to all small matters in detail, gratis, for every-

body along the road, whether it be a

horse-collar, repairing a watch, bleycle

pump or a love-letter, and if not attended to up to date they are all mad at him. The post boxes along the road

lid, large enough to receive The Orego

Another wonderful feature of this coun-

by the roadside, and marked "P. O."

Dale, on the John Day River, is said

1000 pounds of gravel.

enough, and it is said he dropped a few

not return for six years. When he did return he found his tunnel had caved in,

since. Although there is abundance of ground there to be washed, there is no

and other mail matter. Some are

of this size. If you want to get your mail you have to take a day off from Jority of McKinley your work (If you have any) bring lunch This valley is all along with you and place yourself in the rear end of a line half a mile long. Then If your patience don't give out, you wil, get there sometime in the afternoon. No blame, however, is attached to the post-master, as he is doing everything in his power to facilitate the service with the eans at hand. A night shift of clerks employed and the office is kept open till 12 o'clock at night. A free delivery is established for the business part of town.

flice is to be constructed at once. It is feared that Nome City will be an exceedingly unhealthy place this Sumner, no sanitation or drainage whatever being provided for. Several cases of smallpox and typhoid fever are aiready on record. If no proper sanitary pro-visions are made for the town the ritus tion is likely to become very serious later

n when the rain sets in.
Unsatisfactory laws, or lack of laws, regarding property rights for this dis-trict have led to much litigation before trict have led to much litigation before the United States District Court. Some, however, take a shorter and more effect-ive way of settling the dispute, and that is at the point of the pistol;

Like all wild, woolly mining towns, Nome abounds in places where the fool and his money part company. You will find all the modern devices for fleecing the prodigal miner, from the tinhorn games and two-bits-in-the-slot machines to the sirens who will work you for drinks at \$1 apiece. And the miner, rough, ready and generous, as he always is, is easy game every time. It is surprising to see how anxious some people are to get rid of their money, apparently just much so as others are to make it. other night when I took a trip around to some of the principal salcons, I found in one of them six drunks stowed away in the corners and on the music stand reminding one of a miniature battle-field. They were surely having a rattling good time and they were entitled to it, for they had paid dearly for it. If you walk through the streets of Nome of an early morning you may see dozens of these his man beasts scattered around on the side walks, leaning up against beer-barrels, grocery boxes or anything. Nobody pays any attention to them. Everybody is busy attending to his own affairs. Who are going to help such people? Nobody, for they don't want to be helped.

A dirty, half finished, gold-intexicated "get up and grah," harum-scarum town-this is Nome City at the present time. Some day a fire will come along and wipe a better, healthier, neater and more sub-stantial town will be built in its place, which will be fitter for man and beast to live in. ED. LUND.

Hardships in Cassiar District. VICTORIA, B. C., July 19.-A letter reof starvation at Francis Lake of a prospector named Wyuck, of Los Angeles, Cal. His partner, A. L. Dominck, fived on the flesh of martens until he reached Fort

A. Engel, a storekeeper at Fort Francis, was accidentally shot by his 14-year-old son. Engel is the man who saved the there will be a port of entry established at lives of so many men who were stranded Port Clarence or Golofnin Bay, either on the Edmonton trail during the Klon-

water of sufficient height for hydraulicking. It has since been known as Clark's
Bar. Above this a short distance is
Texas Bar, owned by a corporate company, which has been worked for the
past 25 years, and I have had much of
that gold brought to me in years past.
Out of the whole group of claims not
over two acres have been worked and
have produced a large amount of gold. have produced a large amount of gold. All the estimates I was able to get from the minors were that these claims along the river paid \$14 to \$18 per day to the men employed. Along the river in the low, flat places all agree that they can make from \$1.50 to \$2 per day with a rocker, but no extensive mining has been done on the basis of a permanent character. It has all been done by men with limited means, who must have immediate returns for an existence and is nothing. returns for an existence, and is nothing more than, I may say, prospecting. On the whole, I know of no place offering greater inducements for capital and surer turns for their investment than these aims, when water is put on to this

water of sufficient height for hydraulick-

There is a large number of quarts veins on this river and some very fine looking rock, but they are merely located and held, with no work done on them. This part of the north fork of the John Day is only about 30 miles north of Granite and about 60 miles from Sumpter, and is on the edge of the basalt seams, which merely cap the perphyry rock of the country, which is truly the gold-bearing rock of the country. But the great gravel banks and beds of the river contain much bedrock ground together with slate, serpentine and quartz gravel. The roads into this camp are good and well graded, and are now being ex-

tended on to Gmnite. The country is open, and a team can be driven most anywhere in the mountains, and a railroad into this country is greatly needed, either from Pendleton or Heppner, con-necting with Sumpter. Certainly, it would open up a wonderful country for thous-

nds upon thousands of people.

The character of mining in this part of the state today is entirely different from that done by the miners 20 years ago, when very simple appliances were all that they required to obtain the gold which the concentrating forces of Nature had gathered in the gulches, ravines, canyons, creeks, river bars and river beds. In those days labor, not capital, was the prime requisite for successful mining. At that time all the mining done was placer or surface work, and only the richer diggings were touched. Very little skill or experience was necessary, and the early-day miner collected the gold in quantities which now seem won-derful. Gradually the area for surface mining began to be narrowed down, and attention had to be turned to other sources of gold, for which all were in search. Later it has been discovered that the great red hills in the foothfils and mountains contain plenty of gold, though the material is much poorer than the concentrated shallow placers of early times, necessitating the handling of more dirt, and hydraulic mining has met this demand. The method is practically the same as that pursued by Nature—concentrating the heavier valuable material and washing away the lighter, but it takes time and recent to heavier to handle the material. time and money to handle the material.

With the necessary change in the character and system of mining came an en-

tire change in the social conditions and methods of miners themselves. Around all this section of the John Day country today are permanent settlements. The people have settled down to mining as a permanent business, and conduct it like any other industry. The mining country has been more densely settled, means of transportation have vastly improved, machinery has been perfected and cheapened, and all supplies have become cheaper. High-priced officials and super-numeraries have been done away with. and there is a closer system in conduct-ing operations. As a result of these fac-tors, mining can be conducted at much less cost than formerly, and a mine of this kind that 20 years ago would run a company in debt can now be made to

pay a handsome profit. There are so many conditions to be taken into consideration in every mining enterprise that it is always best to have enterprise that it is always best to have a very careful examination and report, which I have endeavored to make, but my report in detail is the preperty of my employers and not for the benefit of the public. J. H. FISK.

ENEMIES OF THE FOREST. Insects That Destroy More Timber

Than Mills Use. ASHINGTON, July 11 .- After years of effort and constant virilance the General Land Office, through its field officers, has taken up and successfully stamped out to a great degree, the forest depredators which worked such devastation in the great forest areas of the and the dairy business is something won-derful. They now have seven creamer-les and are building the eighth. Every West. By strict regulations the human depredator was suppressed, if not exterminated, and by an adequate force of forest officials the fire depredator has day the stage goes to Pendleton loaded with butter, and it is claimed that this been held in check, and the damage wrought by this element has been re-duced to the minimum. Nome than all the rest of Oregon. It would make a Portland butcher smile

But now comes a new depredator, which has just been called to the attention of the Land Office. It is the insect or worm depredator that is making great inroads into the ferests of South Dakota, and laying waste great areas of valuable This worm is a new arrival, and little is known of him. The first time the officials in Washington were in-formed of his presence and his deadly operations was but a few weeks ago, and since then they have been studying his anatomy and his ways in the hopes of at least giving him a name and a class-

are unique. Some in size are \$x10 inches At the present time there are at least and ornamented with doors, windows and chimneys. One side of the roof acts as a two townships in the Spearfish River district of the Black Hills Forest Re-serve which have been visited by this serve which have been visited by this pest, and fully 50 per cent of the trees nailed to a tree or fastened to a stake over that area have been killed, and a half of those remaining have been in-fected, and will die. Foresters in that try is the numberless hot sulphur springs, region have become greatly alarmed at the deadly work of the unknown depre-dator. They say he began his opera-Tweeve miles east of Ukich are two no-table places of resort, with good accommodations. The one south of Ukiah, at tions west and southwest of Deadwood, and is now moving in a southeasterly di-rection, with no signs of stopping, and it have the greatest curative properties. To lie in one of these baths for an hour is said to purify both body and soul. is feared that if the advance cannot be checked in some way a great part of one of the finest pine forests in the coun-But my object is mostly to tell of the mining interest of the north fork of the John Day River. This is one of the try will be destroyed.

from what little information is ob-tainable, it is supposed that this worm grows from an egg deposited by some species of bark beetle. The eggs are de-posited under the bark, and there it hatches. The resulting worm is a com-mon loss white worm sometimes an oldest mining camps in Oregon. Some claims were located 30 years ago. But little mining has been done, for the lack of water. Two gravel banks, or old river channels, he high up on the side of the men, long, white worm, sometimes an inch or an inch and a quarter in length, white throughout, except its head, a bright, shiny brown. He seems to posmountain, and out of reach of water. The lower ones are the river bars or back channels, along the present river. Where the old river channel ites in the sess marvelous vitality, as shown by a sample which was sent to Washington. suntain side, 500 or 500 feet from the river, most of the mining has been done, It is but mere prospecting by running tunnels in to these old river channels issioner Hermann, of the Genercommissioner Hermann, of the General Land Office, now has on his desk a phial tightly corked, containing one of the larger worms. This worm was placed in the bottle and corked up nearly two months ago, and since then has had neither air nor nourishment, except possibly such air as would leak through an action of the cork and today the worm is and running the dirt out in cars and working it in sluices-you may say all It is said that these old channels near edrock have paid \$2 for every carload of While there is ordinary cork, and today the worm is alive and more active than when he first reached Washington. Samples of pine from the Spearfish dis-trict were submitted with the worm, to show the effect of his bite. It seems Day River, the difficulty has been to get the water into a ditch high enough so it could be used for hydraulic washing. One company, own-

g a group of claims, started a ditch to that when he attains the requisite strength, he set out to bore around the tree, under the bark, apparently living on the sap. It is his bite that is fatal take the water out of the river several miles above their claims, and after exhausting all their means found that through faulty engineering they had dug for wherever he eats his way he leaves a trail behind, which soon discolors the wood, discoloration working clear to their ditch several miles up hill, and the company collapsed. Afterwards, our present United States Marshal, Zoe Houser, the heart of the tree. Wood which is normally white, turns a steel gray and loses all its sap and strength. It is at attempted to bring in a new ditch on a new survey, but for some reason the ditch was not large enough, or not high once rendered unmerchantable by dis-coloration and loss of strength, One worm in time will kill a tree, but it is housand and abandoned it.
Mr. Clark, of Alba, located a bar on the worm in time will kill a tree, but it is generally found that each dead tree has John Day II years ago and worked it by tunnel with good success, but getting out of provisions left his claim and did

ts army of little white pests.

Another remarkable feature connected with this depredator is that he may infest a tree and poison it completely, and yet his presence will not be known for months. He is only detected by borand but little work has been done on it since. Although there is abundance of ings through the bark, which occur at E. Fannie Durgin, who has been a frequent intervals, and these are seen her mother during her last sickness.

only on close inspection. Outwardly, the tree remains unchanged for a long ilms, the first sign of destruction being the discoloration of the foliage, which gradusily assumes a faded brown appearance, not easily detected at first, but yet peculiarly distinctive, inasmuch as it is not the same fading that accompanies the natural death of the tree. After the foliage has deadened, the tree stands, weak and tottering, until a wind strikes it and then from sheer lack of strength it topples over. The poisoned pine cannot withstand even a light wind, so much has

this terrible depredator, said:
'This worm, whatever it may be, is one of the most dangerous destroyers of forests that has ever come to the at-tention of this office. Our knowledge of him is decidedly meager, but every effort is being made to learn more. ples of the bug and his workings have been sent to the experts at the Agricul-tural Department, in hopes that they may be able to define the insect, and give us some remedy for his poisonous bits, Until we have that information we scarcely know how to act. At this time this pest has gained such a foothold in the South Dakota forests that it will be a difficult matter to head him off. It looks as if the infected sections of the forest would have to be burned in order to exterminate, not only the worms, but the beetles as well, but that is an enormous undertaking, and could not be accomplished in toto before the close of the next Summer season. However, the damage wrought is so great that heroto measures will have to be adopted to save the forests. At the present rate at which the forests. At the present rate at which this worm is working, it will be only a matter of from five to seven years before the entire forests will be gone, and those Black Hills forests are too valuable to be lost under any circumstness.

"We have just been informed that trees in the Spearfish district began to die from unexplainable causes back in 1897. The first steps towards exterminating the pest will of course, be taken on

ing the pest will of course, be taken on the southeastern extreme of his path of destruction, in order to head off any destruction, in order to need off any further advance, inasmuch as he seems to be moving in that direction. We have had no reports of similar destruction in other sections of the country, and in this section it seems to be only the pines that are affected to any appreciable de-gree. The other trees seem to escape almost entirely. We are anxious to learn more of this newly discovered tree de-stroyer, and have asked our special agents in South Dakota to give us all possible information as to his operations and the effects of his de-structive bite, and hope to soon be able to take some steps which will tend to completely and hastily put an end for-ever to the ravages that are now being worked among the valuable pines of South Dakota."

AT THE HOTELS.

THE PERKINS.

S J Kafmar, city
H J Glovar, city
W R Ellia, Heppner
Mrs W R Ellia, do
Master Ellia, Heppner
C F Hastands, Salt Lk
E Hastands, Salt Lk
C W Moore, Grass Vy
W Bolton, Antelops
C W Root, Astoria,
L R Lathryb, Tacoma
J A McSall, Malheur
A Christiansen, Spoka
Mrs L S Hampson, St
John, Wash
Mrs J Moser, Dubuque,
Mrs Faul Jonkel, do
Mrs N Riley, W W
Miss E C Force, Seattl
C F Peterson, Tacoma
Arthur Reminigaton,
Tacoma
Arthur Reminigaton,
Tacoma
J C Granam, San Fr
H H Farrish, Austin,
Wash
John Wallace, Seattle
Geo R Wallnes, Weaverville, Cal
W B Kurta, Welser
H C Grady, La Grand
H C Relugart, Summercille
W W Reed, Ashiand
H C Retugart, Summercille
W Reed, Ashiand
H R R R R R R R R R THE PERKINS.

W W Heed Ashland
W C Grubb, do
W A Farrah, Seattle
C W Houseman, Chgo
Mrs Briggs, Salem
Mrs M M Bridges,
Hillsboro, Or
Mrs O J Riley, Newby
C F Sintt & Cy, Omaha,
Point

THE THE THE STATES A SACOLA

Astoria

Point THE IMPERIAL.

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Allie Northam, SiouxC H M Horton, Burns, Or
Win Dallman, St Hein Mrs Horton, Burns, Or
Miss C Dollman, Oakland, Cal
E H Streimeyer, The
Dalles
Those W Potter, Chem-Dalles
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L C Darland, Goldendals
Bessie Durland, do THE ST. CHARLES.

Bessie Durland, do
THE ST.
Geo Chambers, Stella
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Miss Starr, So Bend
Miss Treggie, So Bend
Miss Miss Malnes, So

C E McFarland, Wash
Mallos, Mallos,

Non Lents, do
o Kersley, do
E Kalfielst, do
W Parker, Vanevr
L Dasgett, Houlton
S Townsend, Dundee
G Fisher, Dundee
G Robinson, Newbrg
S Scutmer, BoomWis
Snother

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Matt Fisk, Sumpter Columbia River Scenery. Regulator Line steamers, from Oak-street dock, daily, except Sundays, The Dulles, Hood River, Cascade Locks, and return. Call on, or 'fone Agent for further information.

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American plan. Rates, 33 and up. Donnelly Hotel, Tacoma European plan. Rates, 50c and up.

Death of Mrs. E. H. Durgin Mrs. E. H. Durgin, residing at 214 Thir-centh street, died early this morning, after an illness of several years' duration. She was 67 years of age, and came to the Pacific Northwest in early days. Ten years ago she removed from Vaniver to Portland, where she lived since, with the exception of brief periods spent in travel for her health. Mrs. Durgin leaves only one child, a daughter, Miss E. Fannie Durgin, who has been with