900 DROPS Avegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regula-ting the Stomachs and Bowels of INFANTS/CHILDREN Promotes Digestion Cheerfulness and Rest Contains neither Onum Morphine por Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC. of Old In-Secure Pitters Aperfect Remedy for Constipa tion, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms Convulsions Feverishness and Loss of SLEEP. Fac Simile Signature of Chaff Eleteter. NEW YORK.

Alb months older 35 Doses - 35 Crnes

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER

The Kind You Have Always Bought and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of

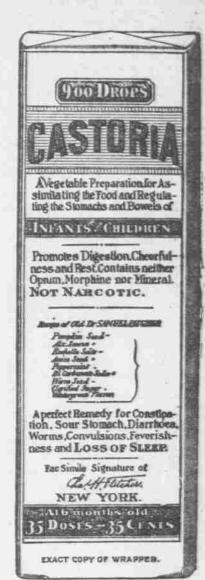
and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children-Experience against Experiment.

WHAT IS CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food. regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea -the Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS





The Kind You Have Always Bought. In Use for Over 30 Years.

BOME WERE ABANDONED, SOME STILL WORKED AT A PROFIT.

Ore That Formerly Would Not Pay Will Now Yield Handsome Returns and Revival is in Progress.

of mountains forming the divide between | must be content with surface water. has embled a few to uncover veins which give much promise of richness and per-

On Continental Guich, some 25 miles south of east from Sumpter, the Keyton Bros. discovered, some two years ago, a ledge in a contact of perphyry and limestone that they have been working successfully. At first the quarts was bouled to Auburn Creek and washed through an to Auburn Creek and washed through an old arnstra and gave good returns. It was found that while the best values were in the quarts, the whole hillstde, consisting of tale and porphyry, carried values. A Huntington mill and vanner were installed, and for the past 60 days they have been busy extracting gold in paying augustices from what was conpaying quantities from what was considered the waste dump. The extent of has also been opened up on Auburn Creek where the Gold Bug Mining Company is operating an arastra, the ledge being similar to where opened by the Keyton Bros. in the Juniper Hill group. This ledge carries a seam of ushestos of good quality, the fiber being long and fine, and tons of it can be seen on the dumps at the different prospects and mines. It is found in all stages of development, bying in a soft slate rock. With transportation facilities this would add to the pres-ent value of the mine product, but at present it is thrown aside as valueless. On Anhura Creek, about two miles from Bridgeport, some good ledges are being opened up. This guich has been mined for placer and quartz for the past 25 years, the gravel banks and shittle boxes of the placer miner and the old arastra of the quartz miner being still in evidence. In April of this year R. D. Chumley discovered two parallel ledges crossing the guich, both of which are wide and have been uncovered for over On Auburn Creek, about two miles from wide and have been uncovered for over a mile. The ore is almost an iron rock, and the gold is very rusty, requiring considerable scouring before it can be gatifiered in a gold pan. On the Hillhouse group a shaft is down 35 feet, and a 15-foot drift from the bottom of the shaft cuts but one wall. The surface shows is feet of a ledge. The lowest value obtained thus far was \$16 to the ton, and it has any are 15 50 Mr. Chamber ways.

MINES OF EARLY DAYS

up to a few feet of the summit of the range and within 100 yards of the diggings at the head of the guiches emptying into Mormon Basin.

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range and within 100 yards of the diggings at the head of the guiches emptying into Mormon Basin.

ledges that are expected to come together
with a little more depth,
Farther up on the south slope of Pedro
Mountain, W. O. Reynolds, a well-known

Mormon Basin has been a steady producer of gold since 1862, and is today being placer mined, by Chinese mostly, but also by men who worked it in 1863, when it was good for 180 to 550 a day. One of these old miners is today taking out barely enough to keep him in grub, but is kept at work by the hope that springs eternal, daily expecting a nusget or pocket that will furnish wages for a season. The Chinese control the ditches and waters, while the poor white man must be content with surface water.

Of late years some attention has been a steady produced in the Lelia and Grantice claims. A shaft is down 40 feet, where water was encountered, and a tunnel is now being run to drain the shaft. There is considerable milling ore on the dump, and a force will be put to work stoping as soon as the shaft is drained.

The Gordon Reef claim, a quarter of a mile from the Reynolds property, shows up well, considering the limited amount of work done. The ore is high grade, much running over 100 to the ton. The Sliver Blue, cwned by H. B. Franz, has had some \$600 work done on it, but has not much ore stoped out, as it is Burnt River and Powder River is drained on the Burnt River side by many streams that in early days were profitably worked for pincer gold. In most instances they have been worked out, and for the past two years the miners and prospectors have been at work in an endeavor to locate the source of the gold. Up to the present they have not been successful to any extent, but the thorough investigation of the formations and conditions has enabled a few to uncover veins which has been attention has attention has been attention has attention has attention has been attention has atten posed to the air and rain for a short

P. Colts is operating a Crawford D. Voss, E. Roberts, W. D. Newbury and others are developing prospects. Mr. Head has been here over two years and made many locations. The principal work has been done on the Morning Star, where a 60-foot ledge is exposed in an open cut and also by a 100-foot tunnel. This whole \$7 to the ton. The ground is easily worked. little powder being necessary the deposit is not known, but has been opened up about 75 feet in width and no on the Puget Sound (alm some rich carlie or barren places found. The ledge ount is exposed by open cuts. The is easily traceable for several miles, and fork of Pedro Creek, has been opened by a 70-foot shaft, and a small vein of rich quartz is exposed. This is in granite, and the main ledge is thought to be in contact with slate some 30 feet from

present workings. The Bonniza, an extension of the Golden Eagle, has a 40-foot shaft. Of all the prospects in the camp, the Rising Sun is the most peculiar, seeming to be a network of small ledges, all of which pans freely, as does the surface dirt. Bye Valley is another section associated with the memories of the early ploncer days, and it still produces the metal in small quantities. Here are also found evidences of early quartz mining in the Monumental Green's Discovery and others, where hundreds of feet of tunnel and shaft are found and the remains of old mills. These claims all produced high-grade ore, but with depth they run to silver, and were abandoned for lack of a cheap method to save the values. The dumps are there, and the ore shows The ore is almost an iron rock, sulphirets of silver in naying quantities. The shafts are round, and, although not imbered per still in a good state of preservation. The tunnels in many places a shaft is down \$5 feet, and a 12that the ledges are small, typical of the granite formation. H. B. Franz, who has been in the section for 35 years, says that in early days much of the ore

obtained thus far was \$16 to the ton, and it has run up to \$28. Mr. Chomley says. Within 1000 feet is a parallel ledge 40 feet wide, which has not been opened up to any extent. Prospectors can be seen on all the hillsides, and corner stakes are getting thick. This camp has plenty of good timber and water for ordinary mining purposes. The arastra is run by water power. Some very fine speciments are obtained here. One was exhibited weighing about an ounce, consisting of a pleon of purphyry, on one side of which was an opal and the other was literally studded with gold.

Some two miles below Bridgeport, Clark's Fork empties into Burnt River.

The old Alm property has been pur-

ledges that are expected to come together with a little more depth.

Farther up on the south slope of Pedro Mountain, W. O. Reynolds, a well-known mining man of the Sumpter district, is opening up the Lelia and Grantte claims. A shaft is down #0 feet, where water was encountered, and a tunnel is now being run to drain the shaft. There is considerable milling are on the dumn and a

always paid, although much of the value was lost in the concentrates. This field is out of the mineral beit, and has been almost entirely overlooked by mining men of modern ideas in search The territory is an cellent field for the prospector and mining

man of means.

To the west of Mormon Basin some 12 miles is affuated Malheur, where the Eagle mine is being worked. The prop-erty is equipped with a Crawford mill.

To Develop Grand Ronde Coal.

Lewiston Tribune, Newton Hibbs and E. W. Barnes re-turned Thursday evening from a trip to the Grand Ronde coal properties. Mr. Barnes is representing Portland capital and the purpose of the trip was to make a further examination of the discoveries before beginning development work un-der the terms of an agreement between the Portland capitalists and the Lewis-ton company who own the property. Mr. Barnes will immediately return to Portland and in a short time arrangements will be made to begin the development work. Two men will leave for the properties Monday, and a large force will be added later. It is proposed to spend about \$4000 in development operations during the next month.

Oregon Notes.

M. Fitzgerald, of Wheeler County, has refused 14 cents a pound for his 116 sacks of wool at The Dalles.

The packing of clams at Warrenton is becoming quite an industry. It is ex-pected that no less than 5000 cases will be packed this year. Now Brownsville, as well as Bugene, is

pushing to get a good road to the Blue River mines in order to get the trade of the mining district. R. J. Ginn has built a platform at Hav Canyon, from which he expects to ship about 40,000 sacks of wheat to Portland,

says the Moro, Sherman County, Observer. Three hundred 2 and 3-lead-old steers were recently sold in Crook County at prices ranging from \$27 to \$37 per head. The demand for good horses is the best ever known in the history of Klamath County, says the Klamanth Falls Ex-While the farmers are at present har-resting low-grade wheat at a low price, he people of the towns throughout the

Valley are paying 20 to 30 cents per pound for good butter, says the Brownsville Times. Eggs are also commanding a fair price. It would be much more profitable to the producers to diversify a little and let the wheat proposition rest a while City last Saturday secured an option to bond the Black Elephant claim, situated on Indian Creek, for the sum of \$25,000, says the Canyon City News. This claim is owned principally by G. C. Gillispie, who discovered it lust Winter. It consists of a well-defined and extensive lead Clark's Fork empties into Burnt River.

This stream has been placered since the chareful to Safty '80s, and is being worked now by the Chinese, who are operating on the high benches or bars with apparent success, and have a regulation Chinatown assublished. This stream has been worked done on this property, showing up three

ONE OF THE SUBTERRANEAN WON-DERS OF MALHEUR.

Ugly Hole in Ground Leads to Cham ber of Great Beauty-How War Has Been Made on Coyotes.

BURNS, Or., Aug. 15.—The ice caves of Crook County are not the only curious subterranean caverns of Eastern Oregon. Harney County contains an interesting cave also. Fifty-five miles, a little south of east from Burns, is Malheir Cave, which has been visited by many people and has proved interesting to all. Its peculiar form, as perfect as if laid out by an engineer and chiseled through the rock by a sculptor, makes it the wonder

of all who see it.

In visiting this cave one comes to its mouth right out in the "desert." One might pass within a few yards of it and not see it. Entering a dark, ugly hole and walking down a gradual incline for 40 or 50 feet, one reaches a level floor of rock, smooth as giass. Raising the torch a cavern about 50 feet wide, with walls ming to an arch overhead, about 20 feet at the highest point; is seen. This cav-ern can be followed for 300 yards without a curve or turn. The floor continues smooth and the perfectly formed walls retain the same dimensions. Only at one point is there a small pile of shattered

rock fallen from the roof.
At the end of the 300 yards is a clear lake of water. Here a small rowboat is found anchored, and, taking passage on this, one may continue the journey in the same direction into the interior. The water is shallow at first, until it becomes practically immeasurable the entire width of the cave. And the water is so clear that its surface is almost indistinguishable. One will walk into it without seeing it, and the torches reflect the bed of the cave at a great depth, the smallest object lying on the bottom looking as natural as if close at hand. The water never rises or falls, or changes its water never rises of tains, or changes is character—always the same temperature and clear as a ctystal. It has the temperature of artesian water. At a distance of 300 yads on the lake the end of the caye is reached, and the wall at the end comes down like the arched walls, and is lost in the depths of the water. Here the water seems to be at its greatent depth.

There are many theories about the lake. There are many theories about the lake, but after all it proves to be one of the natural wonders of this great country that await, the exploration of science. Malheur River rises in the mountains above and flows along at the end of the cave. The cave is 600 yards long-200 yards of dry bottom and 300 yards of water. Measurements have been made from the mouth of the cave in a straight line over the cavern, and it is found that the end of the cave comes near the the end of the cave comes near the bed of the river. But here the bed of the river, according to measurement, is much lower than the estimated surface of the lake and, besides, the river gets very low in Summer and the flow of water in the river is never greater below the point of the cave lake than above. The lake may be the outlet, or a part of some other underground body of water, but it is clear that it has no connection with Malheur River.

Harney County leads the state in the number of coyotes captured since the bounty scalp law went into effect. With the number presented at the last term of the County Court, the total of \$419 had been captured, demanding from the state bounty the sum of \$18,838. At the first term after the law went into offset—May term, 1799—239 scalps were prestare bounty the sum of 210,288. At the first term after the law went into effect—May term, 1790—259 scalps were presented. In July, 1967; September, 447; November, 827; January, 1978; March, 1978; May, 2156, and July, 1838. The result is November, 87; January, 103; March, 1913; the 40-acre crop would be \$220, or if that after his vast number has been destroyed, the prowling animal is seldom seen in the day time, and his voice is seldom heard at night. Sheepmen say that with a few more years of bounty is the seed is planted in hills like corn.

It pay, but we small growers must have a local market or go out of business.

Not room enough is the complaint now being made to the State Board of Agriculture by those who wish to exhibit lives stock at the coming State Fair. This is the first time in many years that this is the first time in many years that this is the first time in many years that this is the first time in many years that this in the first time in many years that the first time in the first tim

CRYSTAL LAKE IN A CAVE law his race would become practically extinct.

The report of the County Treasurer of The report of the County Treasurer of Harney County, just filed, shows the financial condition of the county to be better than for years past. A late call for county warrants by the Treasurer has knocked out several years of judebtedness at one fell swoop, and run her up several notches in financial standing. A few more years of economical administration of the county affairs and the county will be entirely out of debt. Increport just filed shows the balance on report just filed shows the balance on

hand in the Treasurer's office as fol-

Harney County: Over 200 brands, im-printed on sole leather, decorate the walls of the Clerk's office. Some of these brands only represent a few hundred head of horses and cattle, while some of them represent thousands. To form an idea of what the stock industry is this county means, a conservative esti-mate places the income of the people of this county from the sale of stock alone at the sum of \$1400 every year for every voter in the county. More men are entering into the business annually, the grade of stock is being improved, and Harney claims that she will continue to lead in the procession as Oregon's stock county, aithough there is a rapid forward movement all along the line in Enstern Ore

The sale of horses to the Government i still going on here. The prices range from \$35 to \$65. It is claimed that the horses raised in the high altitude of Eastern Oregon make the finest cavalry horses in the world.

Misses Engenia and Dolores Racine left oday for the City of Boston, to attend the Boston Conservatory of Music. They are already accomplished musicians, hav-ing taken a course in the small towns of oregon and at Portland. Miss Eugenta is a splendid performer on the piano, and Miss Dolores, who is only 16 years if age, is the greatest songstress in this part of the state. It is their purpose upon finishing their course in Boston to return to Oregon and take up teaching. They are natives of Harney County.

TEASELS STILL PROFITABLE. Best Out of the Industry.

OREGON CITY, Aug. 19.—The produc-tion of teasels is receiving a new im-petus in Clackamas County through improved methods in handling the crop. For many years A. J. Sawtell, of Molaila, successfully conducted a teasel farm, but retired after acquiring a competency, although he suffered some loss far the last two or three years that he was in the business, partly on account of the use of a metal substitute that now takes the place of the natural teasel in the use of a metal substitute that now takes the place of the natural teasel in raising the nap on some kinds of manufactured goods. Two brothers, named Gregory, arrived from Skaneatcles, N. Y., about four years ago, and have made a pays tromplaine heringing in producing the place of the place o Gregory, arrived from Skaneateles, N. Y., about four years ago, and have made a very promising beginning in producing teasels. Shaneateles became a thriving tesses. Shaneateles became a thriving town through the prosperity of the teases industry. The father owned a teasel farm, and the boys served apprenticeships in the business, dating from early childhood. As new methods were learned. they became a part of the business. S. E. Gregory, of Carus, nas completed the harvesting of his 40-acre crop of teasels, and estimates the total product at 25,000 pounds. Tenyels bring in the Eastern market or at the woolen mills 5 to 2 cents per pound. Computing his total crop at 7 cens a pound, the total receipts for the 40-acre crop would be \$220, or if he only received 5 cents per pound, the

burrs. This was a material help to small farmers in the neighborhood, who had a short wheat crop, giving their This, with a few minor funds, makes a total balance on hand of \$21,283.73.

The stock industry is pre-eminent in Harney County. Over 500 brands, impense is not yet over for help, as the printed on sole leather, decorate the walls the stems as soon as they have dried

sufficiently, graded as to sizes, and packed in cases ready for shipment to Eastern factories. asels are always a cure crop on this Coast, as they never Winter-kill, as is occasionally the case in the East. The demand is regulated by the kind of goods the mills are running on, the metal substitute not doing the required work on some cloths. If a considerable portion of the crop in the East should Winterkill during any season, then there is an urgent demand for the Oregon tensel at a high price. There is an especial demand for the small Oregon tensel in the East, as the fingers on the burr are stif-fer than the New England product. Only certain solls are favorable to the produc-tion of teasels. Here the attendant conditions are best in a clay subsoil. Mr. Gregory expects to increase his production to 30 acres next year. His brother is carrying on the business on an equal scale at Moinlia.

CANNERY MAKES A MARKET. Prevents Glut in Fruit Season and Distributes Products.

SALEM, Aug. 19.-"The cannery is the most important industrial institution Saem has," said J. W. Cardwell, a Kaiser Bottom frultgrower, today. "It's importance is not so much in the wages it pays to employes, but in the market it makes for our fruit products. During the several years the cannery was idle we could not dispose of our fruit at any price for the local consumption was not sufficient to take up the supply. Now we can sell all our fruit, at fair prices, to the cannery, and we get a better price for what we sell for local consumption. I have six acres here, planted principally to fruit. This year I put in an acre of peus for the cannery. The seed cost me M: did all the work myself, in addition to caring for my orchard, and sold the peas for \$50. I therefore got \$44 for the acre of peas. We growers who have small

dry them for me, I can sell them for 8 cents a pound, which will be a very profit-able price. Dried pears make a very pal-atable fruit, and have a fair sale. But whether I sell the culls or not, the pears the cannery will buy will make the crop pay. Those who have large orchards can ship their fruit fresh and, perhaps, make it pay, but we small growers must have

and thoroughly cultivated, but does not produce a crop until the second year. The stalks have then reached their maturity, and die after the crop is gathered. The ground, however, can be kept in constant production by planting new hills between the old growth of stalks every Spring, as long as it is desired continuously to raise teasels on the same land. The teasels grow to the average height of about four feet, and are harvested by clipping the burr from the stalk with shears. Mr. Gregory paid this season about \$400 for cutting the crop, the beginnegs earning. To cents to \$2 per day. A number of young girls made from \$5 cents to \$1 a day, receiving 1 certs for a three-busnel basket of the burrs. This was a material help to small farmers; in the neighborhood, who had a short wheat crop, giving their and thoroughly cultivated, but does not complaint has been made. The entries of tember 1, and will remain here until after the fair. Both President Wehrung and Secretary Wisdom will devote their whole time from now until September 17 to the work of preparing for the greatest State

Wenatchee is to sell bonds and build water system.

The evergreen blackberry crop is large this year. The berries are now in the Chehalls Valley.

The fortieth anniversary of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Monte celebrated Thursday, Friday and Satur-

The first pentientiary convict from Cha-lan County was taken to Walla Walla last Thursday-Lloyd Brown, convicted of grand larceny, and sentenced for two years.

Insurance rates will soon be raised in Spokune, unless measures for improving the protection against fire shall be taken at once. The lack or reservoirs for a storage is the chief trouble.

All of Simpson's Logging Company's camps in Mason County will start up next Monday, August 20, and we understand that all the other camps will also start up at the same time, says the Shelton Journal. The word has gone out and the loggers will be coming back in the next few days, and the trains will be

running again. Since the trouble between the Tacoma School Board and the Civic League over the question of the care and cleanliness of the public schoolhouses the board has been making inquiries of other cities as to the methods adopted for keeping the schoolhouses clean and the duties of jan-itors. Replies received tend to show that the Tucoma schoolrooms and houses are kept about as other cities keep their schoolhouses, notwithstanding the charges of the league.

You have tried and were pressed with them. They stimulate the liver, regulate the bowels, improve the complexion. Car-ter's Little Liver Pills.

No other soap in

the world is used so much; or so little of it goes so far.

All serts of people use Pears' soap, all sorts of stores sell it, especially druggists.

The Oregon Mining Stock Exchange