Jackson County Made Gratifying Progress.

WORK OF SUBSTANTIAL ORDER

Placers Have Held Foremost Place in Gold Output-Comprehensive Description of District and Its Several Properties,

ASHLAND, Or., Dec. 27.—Precious-metal mining in Jackson County for the rear 1900 exhibits gratifying progress, and is of a more substantial character than in any former epoch since gold was first mined in the region. It is not so much involved in perplexity and doubt. Extensive development of a few of the quartz properties with profitable returns and proof of continuity of the velus, with persistence of metalliferous majter carry-ing good values at the considerable depthy attained, has cleared away a mass of mis-conceptions and errors which has serious impeded the industry in Southern Oregon during a number of years. There are pocket ledges, so-called, and pocket min-ing is still carried on to some extent and with profit, but it can no longer be said there are no workable ledges conforming the requirements of "milling leads There is in operation close to Ashland one of the deep mines of the state, and there are several within the county whose anderground workings are quite extensive with development of ore bodies which maintain them as dividend-payers. In no former year has there been so much work done on ledge prospects and on veins of proven value, and this has been attended proven value, and this has been attended with such results that quartz mining has attained an unquestioned position as a permanent and leading industry of the sounty. Another feature of advantage to the mining interest is that less money and less effort, relatively speaking, are thrown areas on convicious notions of thrown away on capriclous notions of the occurrences of preclous metal de-posits and hopeless undertakings than in previous years. Work has commonly been done on lodes affording some proms, and with intelligent direction. This is perhaps to be expected in the prog-ress of quarts mining, for each year there are more trained minds and experienced ds, and fewer novices in the working mines; hence waste work and disap pointments are more infrequent and a mining district is more likely to prosper or be abandoned on its own merits. The placer mines have held the foremost

place as to gold output, but the product of the quartz mines will likely soon be equal (it is nearly so now), if it does not exceed that of the placers. The working of the sands and shallow bars of the streams is small, and the placers of importance comprise the hydraulic diggings, where water is conducted by miles of expensive ditches and flumes to operate giants to tear down huge bods of Neocens gravels and conglomerates, some of which, as the Sterling are highly auriferous and pay well. The pick-and-shovel miners of early days have nearly disappeared from the creeks, though there are a few who do fairly well in a good season, and the aggregate of their product throughout the county annually amounts throughout the county annually amounts to a considerable sum of money. If permitted to class the pocket-hunters with them, their product exceeds in value that of some of the important farm products of the county. Having pointed out the sources of the gold, the mining man would doubtless desire a description of the county. doubtless desire a description of the country in a general way, to be made acquainted with the character of the rock masses, and some information in detail as to the principal mines and the mineral

products.

South of Ashland are Ashland Butte and its near neighbor, Mount Wagner, two very conspicuous topographic features of the Sisklyou Range or Klamath Mountains. They are some seven miles distant, and the former attains a height of 762 feet. The trend of the range approximates an east-and-west line, and, except in the vicinity of Ashland, the erest line is mostly in California. It is flanked by spurs of such magnitude in some instances as to make a distinct range, like that north of Mount Wagner. range, like that north of Mount Wagner, which separates the Valleys of Bear Creek and the Applegate. East of Ashland is the Cascade Range, with a northerly and westward trend, which forms the eastern barricade of Bear Creek Valley. From the western slope of this latter range and from the north side of the Bisklyous, the waters are gathered by a series of mountain streams, which are perennial, and conducted to Rogue River. On the south side of the Sisklyous the like that north of Mount Wagner.

The mountain region, the locality of most of the mines, is attractive and enjoyable to a degree not exceeded, perhaps, in any other section of the West. The forests are magnificent, comprising the best types of the coniferous trees of commercial value, and a variety of smaller growths, inclusive of some vines and plants of particular interest and value. The great near the summits are often

Range westward, with their cretaceous and tertiary formations, and are finned on the north side by these latter formations, which cover much of the area of the county, though there are patches of the older rocks exposed in numerous places. In these patches one is likely to find mines, but they are not confined exclusively to the older formations. Metamorphism is a noticeable feature of rock history, as one rose south and west morphism is a noticeable feature of rock history, as one goes south and west of Ashland, particularly in the Wagner Butte region. There is a good mining district there, as might be supposed. Further westward is a screentine belt, covering a large area; the bedrock of the atreams being commonly slate, which appears to underlie the serpentine. The mountain mass projecting northward and westward from Wagner Butte is mainly plate, in which there are a few encouragplate, in which there are a few encouraging prospects, but no mine of proven value. In the serpentine belt mentioned there are patches of sruptives or impeous rocks, such as disbuses and bivrites, in plate, in which there are a few encouraging prospects, but no mine of proven value. In the serpentine belt mentioned there are patches of eruptives or igneous rocks, such as diabuses and bivrites, in which prospects have been found of copper ores carrying some silver and gold values. In this region, too, the prospects of chanabar appear to be of considerable importance, and on ane claim there is extensive development work. There are some huge manses of thic, asbestos is common, and varieties of schists are well represented in places. Immediately to the south and west of Ashland the rock.

Both districts are thrifty, and their gole south and west of Ashland the rock. importance, and on one claim there is extensive development work. There are some huge masses of tale, asbestos is common, and varieties of schists are well represented in places. Immediately to the south and west of Ashiand the rock masses are mainly granite and granodio-rite. The Ashiand mine is in this formation near town, and there are numerous and at several points up the Big Apple.

Schists and miners porpulyies, are well represented in the geologic formations. A merican plus recreations have a noticeable feature of the Gold Hill rock masses. Both districts are thrifty, and their gold nearly the properties are thrifty, and their gold nearly the properties. The Ashiand mine is in this formation near town, and there are numerous

neighboring prospects, some of which are being extensively developed. Belating to certain specified localities close to Ash-land, I quote Professor Diller, a distin-guished member of the United States

guished member of the United States Geological Survey, whose pen has rendered Oregon some valuable services:

"At Ashland the Cascade Range is separated on the southwest from Stskiyou Mountain, a part of the Kiamath group by Bear Creek Valley, a branch of Roque River Valley. The topographic features just referred to are composed of four sets of rocks: (1) pre-cretaceous sedimentary and igneous rocks; (2) cretaceous conglomerates, sandstones and shales; (3) miocene conglomerates, sandstones and shales; (4) miocene and later lavas. Among the pre-cretaceous rocks of the Ashland region quarts-mica-diorite is one of the most important. It extends from Ashland southward into Siskiyou Mountain. It is the base upon which the cre-Ashland southward into Siskiyou Moun-tain. It is the base upon which the cre-taceous strata lie and from which the sands and silts of both the cretaceous and the miocene strata were derived. The cre-taceous strata occupy the middle portion of the Bear Creek Valley, and much of the lower slope upon the southwest side... and dip eastward beneath the Cascade Range, in all probability con-necting with similar rocks of the same age exposed on Crooked River, in Eastage exposed on Crooked River, in East-era Oregon. The miocene beds are ex-posed upon the lower slope of the Cas-cade Range a short distance northeast of Bear Creek. Although not accurately

measured, they must have a thickness of over 500 feel. The miscene sandstones. like those of the cretaceaus, . . . were derived directly from the disintegration of the adjacent diarite, which formed the shore of the water body originating them The conglomerate, of which a heavy bed occurs near the base of the miocene, is made up largely of fragments of older igneous rocks from the Kiamath Mountand differs from those of the Cascade Range. Mixed with these in the con-

clomerate, but more particularly in the overlying sandstones, are pebbles of quarta quartatte, schist, and silter, from among the older rocks of the Kiamath Some of these conglomerates and gravels Some of these complomerates and gravels are auriferous, and a tract north of Ashland has been prospected some. The old Davenport placers were doubtless enriched from them. The Sterling mine is probably in the same formation. Again, Professor Diller says: "The older portion of the modern volcanic rocks of which the Cascada Banne is corrected."

of the modern volcanic rocks of which the Cascade Range is composed. They dip gently eastward beneath the sheets os lava composing the range." From this and other evidences mentioned he concludes that the miscene strata of the Ashland district are older than the adjacent portion of the Cascade Range, and that the eggliser symptoms in this cost of that the earliest eruptions in this part of that range took place in a later portion of the miocene or pilocene. He further states that the Cascade Range is not unerlain by a parallel ridge of pre-cre certain by a parallel ridge of pre-cre-taceous rocks. These points are cited as they have an important bearing on the mining geology of the region. In some features they are interesting, too, in re-lation to the project, said to be afoot, to bore for oil in Bear Creek Valley. Assuming that the animal and vegetables deposits hald down in these cretaceous and tertiary strata formed carbonaccous and tertiary strata formed carbonaceous shale or other rock rich in hydrocarbons, then the heat produced in the rocks at-tending the movements and uplifts which reated the Cascades and the subsequent disturbances, may be supposed to have been sufficient to have made petroleum from these hydrocarbons. In this con-nection I may state that some asphaltunhas been found in the region, the local-ty being named of the samples I have e-amined, which I have no reason to doubt.

As asphaltum is a product resulting from the exidation of the hydrocarbon of petroleum offs, the value of this evidence is manifest, and the oil-boring project is not without a rational basis. The Ashland mine whose location has been noticed above is the most important of the quarts properties that is being worked in the county. The underground workings comprise about 5000 feet of shafts, tunnels, drifting, etc. main shaft is now rapidly approaching the 700-foot level, and it is therefore the deepest mine in Southern Oregon. A. 1400-foot tunnel driven into Oregon. A. 1400-1001 tunnel graven into the north side of the mountain spur which carries the ledge, connects with the shaft at the 250-foot level, which facilitates the ventilation of the mine, and through it the water is carried out. Drifting at the 500-foot and 600-foot levels on both sides of the shaft in fine ore is in progress. The blocking out and exploratory work furnishes all the ore that can be handled with the present milling facilities. This mine has improved greatly with depth, and is a very important factor in supportthe 600-foot level the vein is "filled the miners term it; that is to say,

is ore from wall to wall, a width of seven to eight feet, and so continues. The proportion of free gold in these lower levels is large, and it is an excellent type of a good free milling lode. Pyperennial, and conducted to Rogue River.
On the south side of the Sisklyous the waters fall into the Klamath Hiver; these are the trunk streams of the region.
While the trend of the uplifts are well-defined, denudation has been marvelously effective in land sculpture, and the country is essentially mountain. waters fall into the Klamath Hiver; these are the trunk streams of the region. While the trend of the upliffs are well-defined, denudation has been marvelously effective in lund sculpture, and the country is essentially mountainous and hilly, with several fine plateaus and rich valleys, relatively small; of the latter the Rogue Hiver or Bear Crock Valley is the largest, and comprises one of the richest agricultural and hortcultural areas in Oregon.

The mountain region, the locality of most of the mines, is attractive and enjoyable to a degree not exceeded, perhaps.

iand corporation's property.

The Free Silver, or Barran mine, nine miles southeast of Ashland, on the south-

western slope of the Cascades, has had considerable development, showing a large amount of good ore, and is held to be a very valuable property. A description of this mine has heretofore appeared in plants of particular interest and value. The sreas near the summits are often beautiful in their alteration of glade and grove. Groupings of fir and pine, or of fir and hemlock, at the higher altitudes, are often ideal and park-like, and the opens—where there have been no sheepare bright with beautiful flowers and grasses. The country is bountifully watered and on the plateau summits there are numerous toe-cold springs of sweet water whose source is probably Shasta, which is generally in grand and majestic view from these points on the Siskiyous, and seemingly only a few miles away. The Siskiyous, or Klamath Mountains, comprise extensive areas of the older rocks, in which the auriferous veins commonly occur, and are to certain extent regarded as an extension of the Sierra. Nevadas. They merge into the Coast Range westward, with their cretaceous and tertiary formations and are flanked on the north side by these latter forms. silver per ton. The silver in the gold reduces the buillon value to \$12 to \$14. The Ashland's gold is worth about \$15.50 The Ashland's gold is worth about \$15.50 due to the presence of silver, or has been, whereas the placer gold of the county generally will run from \$17 to \$19 50. Local dealers usually allow \$15 per ounce. The Free Silver is the only mine of established value known in the extreme southern sention of the Cascades. There are said to be some good prospects up Elk Creek, and numerous locations have been made, but no important properties have been developed.

The development work on a number of the prospects in the Ashland district is considerable, and as a whole encouraging.

considerable, and as a whole encouraging.
There have been no sensational "strikes,"
but there appear to be at least two
of the recent discoveries of substantial
value to the owners and highly advan-

large territory of surferous country, ome of these are yielding money, but o large mines have been developed yet. The placers of the region hold the first place, as heretofore. The Sterling is a place, as herelofore. The Sterling is a large, well-equipped and very productive mine, and holds a place as one of the big placer properties of the Coast. The placer properties generally have been much im-proved this year, and with their better equipment and promising water supply, will clean off more bedrock this sesses than in any previous season for years past. About Gold Hill the activities in quarts mining are greater than at any previous period in years, making the camp a prosperous one. There have been some important and very valuable discoveries, notably the Nye ledge, and the gold product inclusive of that of the neighboring placers, is greater than that of any year since the bonnaza days. In this district Foot's Creek, Gall's Creek, Sardine Creek and Evans Creek are the important localities of mining operations, both fit quartz and placers.

The writer has been at some pains to collect data by which he could arrive at a fairly close estimate of the gold product of Jackson County for the year 1909 this work he has been courteously alided by the banks of Medford and Ashland and by a number of mining men. The statements received are for the most part confidential for manifest reasons. The banks of Medford have handled the most gold among the local banks. Some of the mines, like the Ashland, do not dis-pose of their buillon product through the local banks. The following are the figures obtained, which are submitted as conservative and a very close approx. conservative and a very close approx-mation of the actual yield of all the mines in the county: Ashland district. \$5.000; Gold Hill, \$194,000; all districts tributary to Medford and Jacksonville, \$155,006; total,

In the Ashland district the product is in the Ashiand district the product is mostly from quartz. In the Gold Hill district about \$55,000 is from quartz mines, Comparing the different sections of the mining areas Gold Hill makes the best showing as to increased product. The Ashiand and Gold Hill districts are in a position to greatly increase the output during the next year, as there are several properties bust reaching a position to be properties just reaching a position to beome producers, and I think this will be rue, too, of the sorville, sorhood of Jacksonville, M. F. EGGLESTON, the country in the neigh-

PHONOGRAPH WINS A SULTAN Captain Smiley Tells How It Helped in Making a Treaty.

Chicago Chronicle Modern science scored another triumph when a phonograph induced the Sultan of when a phonograph induced the Sultan of the Sulu archipelago to sign the treaty with the United States. The story was told recently by Captain S. E. Smiley, of the Fifteenth United States Infantry, in

Chicago, en route to Washington. Saptain Smiley said the Sultan and his alte were assembled on the deck of the Charleston, Preliminary negotiations were mpleted and terms agreed upon, but the Sultan whild not sign. General Bates, at the end of his expedients, had the phocograph set up on the deck. When it be-can to pour forth the words "All Coons Look Allke to Me," the members of the Loos Alike to Me, the members of the Sultan's suite were variously stricken with fear and delight. The Sultan was amazed, and upon being permitted to speak i to the machine and hear his own voice reproduced, his suspicions of the Americans vanished. He promptly and in great good humor signed the treaty.

AT THE HOTELS, THE PORTLAND. Robinson, Kan C George D Schalk P Hunter, Phila I Noble, N Y Mass Piskin, city Towier, Chicago D W Halle, city Carke, Pendiston Mrs Mubel Conant Cradiebsugh, The Miss McBride H Curtis, Astoria C Fahreny & wife, Chicago B N Fisk, Chicago Leo Weil, N Y O H Gibson & wife, city
Mr & Mrs Poindexter,
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Dr & Mrs Panton, city
W E Tallant Autoria an, Seattle

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REVIEW OF YEAR'S TRADE

Railway Supplies Selling Freely and Iron and Steel Trade Booming-

Prosperous Year in Cotton. NEW YORK, Jan. 1.-Dun's review, in

its summary reviewing the business of the year just closed, will say regarding the leading markets: Condit

were much more sound than in the preceding year, when speculation was rife and prices inflated far beyond the bounds of reason. Statistics of the weekly capacity of furnaces in blast show that the highest point on record was reached February 1, while there was little diminution during the next few months. But with the collapse of speculation during the Spring and realization of the fact that operations had been overdene, there came a steady reduction in output. From 296 furnac in blast on February I, there followed a continual shutting down until but 21 were in operation on November 1, and the weekly production decreased \$2,710 tons. Even at this rapid rate of declining output stocks accumulated with startling rapidity, and on October 1 the top was

reached at 670,531 tons. Business conditions were satisfactory, however, and demand expanded while ex ports of finished products grew heavy when prices reached a level that made competition possible with brand iron colucers. In two months ending Decem ber 1 furnace stocks of pig-iron decreased 115,315 tons and the tone was so much improved that many idle furnaces resumed.

Manufactured articles have moved along similar lines. Quotations of iron and steel

products at the beginning of the year were little below the level prevailing 13 years ago, and in the Fall was almost uninterrupted until October, when the average was but 63.68 per cent of that prevailing January 1, 1887.

It is difficult to select any one branch

of this industry as being pushed harder than another. Railway supplies of all kinds have sold very freely, and the market is flooded with urgent orders for freight cars. Structural material, partic-ularly for bridges and ships has been in much better demand than supply. Steel rails were reduced from last year's price of \$25 to \$26, but it was an open secret that the former figure had only been nominal for months prior to the official change. of September.

Contracts for \$1,200,000 tons deliverable in 1901 have been piaced at \$56, and nu-merous export orders also suggest the probability that the list will be main-

Tin bounded up from 254 at the opening to 25 cents, in July, and then gradually lost the gain. But during the last week dnere was a recovery to 27%c.

Copper has done nothing startling, variations remaining within the range of three-quarters of a cent. Opening at 18%c there were sales as low as 164c and the close was at the top, at 17c. Trade has been active and domestic production active and domestic production can made in advance of any other coun-

Lead fell from 470 at the start to 375, and recovered to 435, where it has been maintained by the smelting company for

ditions prevailing in nearly every branch of the dry goods trade. The home trade was good for the first three months and then fell away until by June the market had lapsed into pronounced duliness, and

from a steady upward course in prices began gradually to decline again. The arrest of buying was remarkable.

In woolen goods stocks began accumulating again and their course up to the close of the year has shown pronounced weakness in both men's wear, fabrics and dress goods, wift the result that the gain in prices made last year and in the early part of this has been lost in many directions of this has been lost in many directions.

Clinton Scollard in January New Lippinsott. If four blank walls be mine, and every wind that goes careening through the vasts of sky makes free with my shrunk casement, and my hearth to the fame, and the rough foor

in prices made last year and in the part of this has been lost in many directions, and where any is retained at all it is of limited extent.

A sudden demand from China for heavy brown cottons in May, the first purchase made for that market in several months, unfortunately was checked by the outbreak of the Boxer rising and since then there has been an entire suspension of there has been an entire suspension of the results of the death of the suspension of the country. In September there has been an entire suspension of buying for that country. In September another stimulus was given to cotton goods by the rapid advance in raw mate-rial which followed the Galveston disaster and short crop predictions. Prices resumed their upward course and the market ruled strong again until the end of October, when there was another luil in the market.

The prosperous condition of the cotton goods trade last year and the early part of this has had a marked effect upon the cotton industry in the South, reviving the boom in mill work which previous depression had checked. A number of new mills have been added and many more are in course of erection. It is probable that course of erection. It is probable that when the year's statistics are compiled this will show the addition of nearly 1,00,000 spindles to the productive capacity of the South.

After advancing from 10.01 cents, as the average of 100 grades of wool held by Coates & Brother, on May 1, to 24.70 in December, 1859, it was only natural that the year 1900 should witness severe re-action and return to a more normal level. The decline was gradual and the year closed about 22 per cent below the top point touched 12 months previous.

The closing year of the century was a remarkable one for farmers and planters owing to the fact that some sections harvested smaller crops than in preceding years. While the South produced less cotton than in two previous record-breaking scasons, prices were the highest in 10 years, and the net profits made on plantations were enormous. Spring wheat growers made big crops and the average price was high. In fact, cereals are all abnormally advanced. But there oc-curred an actual loss in exports, so that Russian ports were able to procure much foreign trade that had belonged to American producers. Corn was put up to with-in a fraction of 50 cents here, and specu-lative manipulation forced the Chicago prices still higher. These operations had a naturally deleterious effect on exporta-tion and foreign surplus countries reaped much of the benefit from excessively in-flated domestic markets.

California Wine Trust, SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 1.-The Chronicle says: The California wine industry today enters upon a new phase in its history. Several powerful financial San

terests as to the general direction of the trade, while leaving to each corporation or firm its independence of action in the details of its business.

Among the capitalists in this combina-tion, which will control seven-eighths of the wines of the state, are: L. W. Hell-man, president of the Nevada National Bank; Antoine Borel, of A. Borel & Co., and Daniel Meyer, the private banker They have become interested in the California Wine Association, the California-Swiss Agricultural Company, the Lachman & Jacobi and C. Shilling & Co., all of which in turn have become shareholders in each of the other concerns.

EASTERN LIVESTOCK.

CHCAGO, Jan. 1.—Cattle—Receipts, 3000. Market generally steady to strong; butchers' stock, firm; good to prime steers, \$5.40 poor to medium, \$3 75@5 30; sto ers and feeders, \$2 75@4 30; cows. 4 30; hifrs, \$2 5094 00; canners, \$1 8592 50; bulls, \$2 5094 50; calves, 25c higher, \$49 5 75; Texas fed steers, \$4 1094 50. Texas grass steers, \$3 35674 10; Texas bulls, \$2 50

Hogs-Receipts today, 16,000; tomorrow, 2000; left over, 2000. Market opened 5c higher and active, closed easy; top, 53 10; mixed and butchers, \$4 5505 10; good to choice heavy, \$4 5005 00; rough heavy, \$4 55 694 55; light, \$4 5005 00; bulk of sales, \$4 70 cm 50

Sheep-Receipts, 8000. Sheep and lambs, steady to 10c higher; good to choice wethers, \$2 85@4 75; fair to choice, \$1 50@3 30; Western sheep, \$5 75@4 75; Texas sheep, \$2 50@3 65; native lambs, \$4 25@5 66; Western lambs, \$485 60.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 1.—Cattle-Receipts, 5000; market strong; Texas steers, \$3 3064 75; Texas cows, \$263 10; native steers, \$3 7005 40; native ows and helfers \$2 2564 75; stockers and feeders, \$2 75664 40; Hogs-Receipts, 10,000; market, strong, 50

higher; bulk of sales, \$4 9585; heavy, \$4 97\285 05; packers, \$4 9585 05; mixed, \$4 85\204 97\5; lights, \$4 8585; Yorkers, \$4 \$665; pigs, \$5 2565 \$5. Sheep—Receipts, 1000; market strong; lambs, \$3 2565 \$6; muttons, \$2 5064 15.

Boston Wool Market. BOSTON, Jan. 1.—Sales have been very light in the wool market here this week, but values have not changed, however. The mill men as a rule have very light stocks of wool on hand, but see no in-ducement to stock up as yet, and are simply buying as the wool is needed There is a quiet demand for territory wools, fine medium and fine being quoted at 46948c, while choice staple calls for 50c. Fleece wools are meeting with little attention, prices being nominal. Quota-

Territory, scoured basis-Montana and Territory, scoured basis—Montana and Wyoming, fine medium and fine, 17@18c; scoured, 47@48c; staple, 50c. Utah, fine medium and fine, 16@17c; scoured, 46@48c; staple, 50c. daho, fine medium and fine, 15@16c; scoured, 46@48c; staple, 50c. Australian, scoured basis—Spot prices; Combing, superfine, nominal at 73@75c; scool 676670c; supergre 560576. good, \$7670c; average, \$46167c.

Active Foreign Money Market. LONDON, Jan. 1.-The money market was unusually active, owing to large transfers of cash. Nearly £7,000,000 has een distributed in the shape of foreign sionial coupons, and another £7,000,000 in interest on colonial inscribed stocks and railway debentures, while miscel-laneous dividends will furnish from £2. 000,000 to £3,000,000 additional. Altogether about £17,500,000 was distributed, while £1,000,000 will be paid in shape of calls for money. Discounts are firm. The possibility of an advance in the bank rate

London Finacial News.

LONDON, Jan. 1. - Money, 46414 per *4:00 P. M. Albany passenger cent; bar silver, steady at 29 2-16d per | 17:30 A. M. Corvaille passenger

on Thursday is freely discussed.

The lifeless body of John McKenzie, a logger, was found in a Scattle saloon ear-ly Saturday morning.



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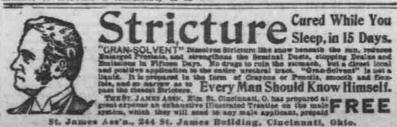
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Altona and Pomona Franciscans have become heavily interested in the leading wine concerns in a manner to establish a community of in- M. Office and dock foot Taylor at. Franciscans have become heavily inter-



TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

Union Depot, Sixth and J Streets

THREE TRAINS DAILY FOR ALL POINTS EAST "CHICAGO-PORTLAND SPECIAL."

Leaves for the East, via Huntington, at Bo , M.; arrives at 4:00 P. M. SPOKANE FLYER, For Spokane, Eastern Washington, and Grea Northern points, leaves at 6 F. M.; arrives a 7 A. M.

ATLANTIC EXPRESS. Leaves for the East, via Huntington, at 9:00 M.; arrives as 8:80 A. M. THROUGH PULLMAN AND TOURIST SLEEPERS. OCEAN AND RIVER SCHEDULE.

Water lines schedule subject to change with out notice.

OCEAN DIVISION -- From Portland, leave Alnaworth Duck at 8 P. M.; sail every 5 days; Geo. W. Elder, Dec. 3, 13, 24; Jan. 2, 12, 22. Columbia, Don. 8, 18, 28; Jan. 7, 17, 27. From San Francisco -- Sail every 5 daya. Leave Spear-street Pier 24 at 11 A. M.; Columbia, Dec. 4, 18, 24; Jan. 3, 13, 24, Geo. W. Elder, Dec. 9, 19, 22; Jan. 5, 48, 28. COLUMBIA RIVER DIVISION.

PORTLAND AND ASTORIA.

amer Hassalo isaves Portland dally,

Sunday, at S.00 P. M.; on Saturday

P. M. Returning leaves Astoria dai

t Sunday, at 7:00 A. M. WILLAMETTE RIVER DIVISION. PORTLAND AND SALEM, OR Steamer Ruth, for Salem, Independence and ray points, leaves from Ash-street Dock at 8 L.M. on Mondays, Wednesdays and Pridays, leturning, leaves Independence at 5 A.M., and Salem at 6 A.M., on Tuesdays, Thursdays

CORVALLIS AND ALBANT. Steamer Modoo leaves Portland at 6 A. M. Tuesdaya, Thursdays and Saturdaya. Re-ruitig, leaves Corvailis at 6 A. M. on Mos-ya, Wednesdays and Pridays.

VAMHILL RIVER ROUTE. Steamer Ellmore, for Oregon City, Buttavilla, Champoeg, Dayton and way landings, leaves Portland, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 7 A. M. Leaves Dayton for Portland and way points Mondays, Wednesday and Fridays at 6 A. M. PORTLAND AND DAYTON, OR.

SNAKE RIVER ROUTE. RIPARIA, WASH., AND LEWISTON, IDAHO RIFARIA, WASH., AND LEWISTON, IDARIO
Steamer Spokane or steamer Lawiston saves
Riparia daily at 3:40 A. M., arriving at Lewiston about 3 P. M. Returning, the Spokane or
Lawiston leaves Lewiston daily at 5:30 A. M.,
arriving at Riparia same evening.
W. H. HURLBURT,
General Passenger Agent.
V. A. SCHILLING, City Tuket Agent.
Telephone Main 712, 80 Third at., oor. Oak.

STEAMSHIP LINE TO THE ORIENT

CHINA AND JAPAN, FROM PORTLAND. For rates, accommodations, etc., apply to OREGON RAILROAD & NAV. CO., Agents, Portland, Or.



Depot Fifth and I Streets. OVERLAND EX-97:45 A. M. jave, Los Angeles, El Pano, New Or-leans and the East. *6:30 P. M.

At Woodburn (daily except Sub-day), morning train connects with train for Mt. Angel, Silverton, Browns-ville, Springs eld, and Natron, and evening train for Mt. Angel and Silverton.

||6:50 P. M. Sheridan pass'gr. .. ||6:25 A. M.

*Daily. ||Daily except Sunday,

Rebate lickets on eals between Portland, Sac-ramento and San Francisco. Net rates \$17 first class and \$11 second class, including sleeper. Rates and ticket to Esstern points and En-rope. Also JAPAN, CHINA, HONOLULU and AUSTRALIA. Can be obtained from J. B. KIRKLAND, Ticket Agent, 140 Third street.

TAMBILL DIVISION. Passenger Depot, foot of Jefferson street,

Leave for Cewego dally at 7:20, *0:40 A. M.: 12:30, 1:56, 3:25, 4:50, 6:25, 8:30, 11:30 P. M.: and 9:50 A. M. on Sundays only. Arrive at Portland dally at *0:35, 8:30, *10:50 A. M.; 1:35, 3:10, 6:30, 6:15, 7:40, 10:30 P. M.; 12:30 A. M. dally, *except Monday, 8:30 and 10:05 A. M. on Sundays only.

Leave for Dallac daily, except Sunday, at 2:50 P. M. Arrive at Portland at 3:30 A. M. Passenger train leaves Dellas for Airle Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 2:45 P. M. Returns Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

*Except Sunday.

C. H. MARKHAM, Gen. Pri. & Pass. Agt.

ONLY 70 HOURS PORTLAND TO CHICAGO ...VIA...

> NOINU PACIFIC PLO'S PICTORIAL

UNION PACIFIC R. R. CO. OREGON SHORT LINE R. R. CO.

OREGON R. R. & NAVIGATION CO. TWO TRAINS DAILY

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CITY TICKET OFFICE 135 Third Street Portland, Oregon J. H. LOTHROP, GEORGE LANG, Gen'l Agent. City Pass. & Trl. Age

WHITE COLLAR LINE

STR. HERCULES takes the place of BAILEY GATZERT (Alder-street Dock). Leaves Portland daily every morning at I o'clock, except Sunday. Heturning, leaves As-toria every night at To'clock, except Sunday. Oregon phone Main 251. Columbia phone 231.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

The Yellowstone Park and Pioneer Dining-Car Route

Leave. | Dolor Depat, 62h and J Sts | Overtant Express for South Hand, Amerdean, Hoquista, Cosmopolis, Orympia, Tacoma, Santile, North Yakima, Ritavilla, Sookane, Fusiman, Moscow, Lawiston, G. Grangevillo, Rossiand, B. C., Butte, Hillings, Fargo, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Chrony, Boston, Vashington, D. C., New York, and all points aget and southeast. Ro. 4 Kansas City-St. Louis 11:30 P. M Special for Tacoma, Seattle, North Yakima.

Barrage checked to destination of tickets Daggage checken to destination of the Union Depot connections in all principal cil Through car service via Northern Pac Burlington Route, train No. 4. for Omaha, Joseph, Kansas City, St. Louts, Quick, and unequaled accommedations. The only running Pullman standard and Fullman polatered tourist, alsopers, the Sneet in world. Portland, to Minneapolis and St. 1

For any additional information, tickets seeping-car reservations, maps of routes, etc.,

A. D. CHARLTON Assistant General Passenger Agent, 255 Morrison St., Cor. Third, Portland, Oregon.



Another **Record Run**

At 1:47 P. M., Friday, December 14, Paul McCormick, the Montana cattle king, left Omaha for Billings, Mont., on a special train. He reached Billings at \$:45 next morning. The run of 802 miles was made in 1081 minutes. Allowing for time lost in changing engines ofling, coaling, taking water, etc., the net time was 390 minutes, and the average rate of speed 54% miles Omaha, Kansas City, St. Louis,

TICKET OFFICE: Cor. Third and Stark Sta., R. W. Fester, Ticket Agent.

Bouth.

GREAT NORTHERN

LEAVE. The Fiver, daily to and from St. Paul, Minns-apolis, Duluth, Chicago and all points East. Time A. M. Through Palace and Tourist Sleepers, Dining and Buffet Smoking-Library Cars.

JAPAN - AMERICAN LINE STEAMSHIP RIOJUN MARU Japan, China and all Asiatio points will leave Stattle

About January 7th Astoria & Columbia River Railroad Co.

LEAVES
UNION
DEFOT.
Claiskams, Westport, UNION
Claiskams, Westport,
Clifton, Astoria, Warrenton, Flaves,
Gearhart Fk., Seaside.
Astoria and Seashore
Express,
Daily,
T:00 P. M.
Daily,
Daily,
Daily,
Daily,
Daily,

Ticket office 255 Morrison et. and Union Depo J. C. MAYO, Gen. Pass. Agt., Astoria. Or.

SS. MILOS Jan. 3 SS. SKARPSNO Feb. 20 For freight or passage apply to

T. M. Stevens & Co., Inc. 6-5-10 Columbian bldg., Third and Oak sts.

Pacific Coast Steamship Co. FOR ALASKA

The company's steamships Cottage City, Senator and Al-El Serve TACOMA II A. M. SEATTLE 9 P. M. Dec. 1. 6. 11. 16. 21. 24. 21. Jan. D. 10. 15. 20. 25. 30. Feb. 4. Steamer leaves every fith day thereafter. For further information obtain company's folder.

The company reserves the right to change steamers, saling dates and hours of sailing, without previous notice.

AGENTS-N. POSTON, 249 Washington st., AUGNTS-N PUNION, 203 Washington St. P. W. CARLETON, N. P. R. B. Dock, Ta-comma. Toket office, 018 First ave, Seattle, M. TALBOT Com' Agt; C. W. MILLER, Assi-Gen'l Agt. Ocean Dock, Seattle, GOODALL, PERKINS & CO., General Agents, San Fran-ciaco.

Manila, Singapore, Colombo

LONDON, ENGLAND

SE GLENPARG (See tons register), the TACOMA ABOUT JANUARY 17, 1801, trough bills of lading based. For cargo space and rates apply to BODWELL & COMPANY, LIMITED MI OAK STREET.

Via Japan and Hong Kong and Soes Canal.