

HOUSES IN THE MOUNTAINS

GREAT OPPORTUNITY FOR HEALTH, PEACE AND COMPETENCE.

Locations for Families of Small Means, Ready Industry and Frugality—Better Than City Life.

SALEM, Or., Sept. 25.—The mountain region of Oregon, now almost entirely unsettled, will afford happy, prosperous homes for thousands of people within the next few years.

The mountainous section of Oregon is fully as productive as the mountain region of Switzerland, and in every respect is more attractive to the homeseeker.

There is no more healthful place to make a home than the hills and valleys of Oregon's mountain ranges.

Such a home is not suggested for a man who has a large amount of capital to invest in farm land, but rather for the man with but a small amount.

There are thousands of men who spend their lives in the cities and towns, as working in shops or doing other plain labor that brings but ordinary wages.

It is well known that the soil of Oregon's mountains is rich and fertile, and makes good agricultural land after the timber has been removed.

Development work is revealing the presence of such quantities of coal, iron, and other minerals that the country around them is becoming well settled.

If the settler has selected a piece of land that has good timber on it he will be able in a few years to cut a few acres to a small farm, and will thus be able to clear his land.

With careful management, which is essential to success anywhere and in any occupation, the settler can in a few years build up a home where he can spend the remainder of his days in comparative ease.

Under the Oregon system of public school maintenance, the country school has the advantage in the distribution of public funds, and every little hamlet where three or four families are gathered can have its complete school.

While going back into the mountains to build a home seems at first like cutting one's self off from civilization, this is what all pioneers have done, and time has shown that all of them who were furnished with such management have made comfortable homes and have left their families free from the vices and vanities of the city.

The rapid life, such as the Yankee usually desires, is not to be found in the seclusion of a mountain valley, where the ways of nature prevail, but the life blossoms at the foot of the mountain, to be found with comparative ease.

There is an abundance of land which will furnish such homes. The mountainous area of Oregon nearly equals the mountainous area of Switzerland, and, exclusive of the forest reserve not now open to settlers, is half as great.

Every woman should know that Carter's Little Liver Pills are a specific for sick headache. Only one pill a dose. A woman can't stand everything.

LIVESTOCK IN OREGON

CONDITIONS AS MANIFESTED AT STOCKYARDS AND ABATTOIRS.

Best Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, Though Supply of Last-Named Is Much Below Home Demand.

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UPPER WILLAMETTE VALLEY

Conditions Encouraging for Settlers and for Industrial Growth.

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OREGON PUBLIC SCHOOLS

HOW THEY ARE ORGANIZED AND WHAT THEY DO.

Results Compare Favorably With Those of the Common Schools in the Eastern States.

SALEM, Or., Sept. 25.—In the space allotted me, I must perform a double duty, and in a brief review of the most salient features of our school system and only hint at the independent system which plays no small part in our educational scheme.

As to supervision we have already spoken of that performed by the district school board, and it only remains to speak of the county and state systems of supervision.

A general superintendent of the county and district schools is selected by means of a superintendent of public instruction, elected at a general election, for four years, and a state board of education, composed of the Governor, the Secretary of State and the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

The Legislative assembly passed some wholesome school legislation, in fact, it practically revised the whole school code. In our opinion, the act authorizing district and county high schools will work much more effectively than any other measure passed at this session.

We have a uniform series of books in the state selected by a state board of textbook commissioners appointed by the Governor. This commission has recently selected books for the ensuing six years, and so far as this office is advised, their selection meets with the general approval of school patrons.

The higher institutions of learning, both public and independent, have their courses of study so extended that their graduates have no difficulty in entering eastern colleges without re-examination.

A survey of the work shows satisfactory progress. Still we are far from reaching that point where we can approach the matter of school accommodation, school administration or any distinctly educational line; yet from our past experience in assigning pupils, who have had no difficulty in entering eastern colleges without re-examination.

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SCENE IN AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT AT PORTLAND EXPOSITION, 1901.

without the expenditure of a cent for feed, but simply absorbing these animals to gather the scattered kernels.

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PASSING OF THE BEAVER.

Wonderful Little Animal Has Almost Disappeared From Native Haunts.

Chicago Inter Ocean.

Among the clearances at the Customhouse on Tuesday was one of four live beavers. They were consigned to Governor Van Sant, of Minnesota, from the Province of Ontario, Canada, and were sent from Depot Harbor, Ontario.

The shipment of these beavers through Chicago recalls the fact that, like the buffalo, the beaver in its wild state is now almost extinct in the United States.

Yet today it is doubtful if the beaver can be found wild anywhere within the borders of the United States.

The names of Beaver Falls, Beaver River, Beaver Dam and Beaver Lake show how strong was the influence exerted by the beaver on the pioneers of the Northern States.

Like the buffalo, the beaver was once most intimately associated with the life and development of this country.

The young man drew himself up to his full height. "I have," he cried, "a versatile character and an ardent desire to be a versatile and strenuous beaver."

The young girl yawned and seemed interested. He was quick to push his advantage.

"I am the possessor of a town and country house, a yacht, a stable of thoroughbreds and a box at the opera."

"I have got," he continued, "with a certain fierceness, 30 servants, 40 pairs of trousers, 50 canes, three automobiles, six bull-pups and an army commission."

"And she found her tongue at last. 'Ah! how many gold medals!' she said.

The young man shuddered. He felt that he had lost. He had played heavily and high, but she was above his limit—London Tit-Bits.

His Plans for a Reserve. "Go ahead and create the reserve," says he, "and exclude all lands that do not belong to the Government. It is a near-sighted policy to refrain from creating reserves where they are needed, but because of their desirability they are not had, or because, by their inclusion, opportunity would be given for perpetrating frauds on the Government."

Mr. Newell concluded with a second eulogy of Representative Moody, saying he was all right. "Not only had he made full preparations in advance of the trip with Mr. Newell, but all during the trip Mr. Moody made it his personal duty to manage everything, arrange all meetings with representative people in the several communities, and effect every imaginable facility for making a thorough reconnaissance.

A REVELATION TO HIM

PROFESSOR NEWELL ON HIS TOUR OF EASTERN OREGON.

Professor Newell on his tour of Eastern Oregon.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—There is more likelihood now than ever before that Eastern Oregon will receive some considerable attention from the Geological Survey in the matter of examinations of its water supply and the location of feasible reservoir sites.

Professor Newell, who was in the mountains of Eastern Oregon, was very much surprised at the opportunities for development which he found in the eastern part of Oregon.

"What struck me most forcibly on my tour of Eastern Oregon?" he repeated in answer to the question of The Oregonian correspondent.

"The thing that impressed me most of all was that the Second District has at least one Representative in Congress who has studied its needs, who understands the problems that confront its constituents, and who is leaving no stone unturned to further the interests of his district at large."

"But to get down to the physical features that impressed me, I am forced to admit that I had always maintained a false idea of the conditions in Eastern Oregon. I had the opinion that Eastern Oregon, like a large section of Southern Idaho, was one vast lava bed, where agriculture was not possible.

"Water Supply a Surprise. "Although I had a thorough knowledge of the available water supply of that section of the state, to my surprise I found an abundance of water in most sections. The Deschutes River turned out to be a large stream, and its water can be readily diverted into numerous irrigation ditches at a minimum cost, and without the construction of storage reservoirs.

"Of course, there are a number of vast plains which are now unproductive, and without value, because they are too remote from a source of water for even stock grazing. I am reasonably sure that irrigation would be profitable in these plains, which will, if properly managed, furnish all the water that is needed, not only for watering stock, but for irrigating large portions of these plains for agricultural purposes.

"But irrigation alone will not settle and build up Eastern Oregon. In my mind, the most important thing is the fact that today is a railroad. There is a vast section of country nearly 50 miles square that has no railroad facilities whatever. Transportation is entirely by horse, wagon or coach. Farmers cannot be expected to go into and develop a section where they cannot get their products to market. Hence, I believe, the lack of railroad facilities is the greatest factor that retards the settlement of Eastern Oregon.

"It is true the stock industry can continue to thrive here, and with the addition of a few more water courses, additional pastures of the highest order can be made available. But agriculture brings in a greater yield to the acre than stock raising, and the end of Eastern Oregon must be given over to the farmers. Of course, there are vast ranges where irrigation is not needed, and these ranges, when properly protected, and judiciously used, will afford pasturage for all the sheep and cattle that Oregon will care to maintain.

Mr. Newell was asked as to the benefits that would arise from his visit to Eastern Oregon. He explained that his trip was merely preliminary, and that the assistance of Representative Moody, with a view to getting an accurate idea of Eastern Oregon conditions, and the need for early action in favor of water courses, was necessary. These examinations are made each year under a general appropriation by Congress.

Work Will Be on an Elaborate Scale. The work which will probably be done in Oregon will be on an elaborate scale than is usually followed out, and to facilitate its early execution, a special appropriation will probably be required. The survey of possible reservoir sites can be made by the Geological Survey, and a general appropriation. But Mr. Newell desires to go further, examine the structure of the country so as to determine whether or not artesian water exists, and by making borings, here and there, determine the depth at which the maximum flow can be encountered. The survey of the country is first carried out in a series of lines, and from results there obtained, could give approximate estimates of the depth of artesian water at intervening points, provided the structure of the country is first ascertained.

Two places where wells would be sunk would be in the center of the Harney Desert and the Malheur Desert. An appropriation of \$250,000 would be asked for purchasing a well boring outfit, which, once secured, can be used on all points in Oregon. Mr. Newell thinks the outfit to be of sufficient size to bore to a depth of 600 or 800 feet. It is hardly to be expected that wells of such depths will have to be sunk in Oregon.

He touched, with some emphasis, on the need of a forest reserve in Eastern Oregon, particularly in the Blue Mountains region. Mr. Newell contends that if storage reservoirs are to be constructed in that region, a forest reserve is needed to protect the snows to a certain extent, but more particularly to hold the soil in place, and prevent its being washed up into the reservoirs, thus filling them up, and rendering them useless. He does not believe it necessary to hold up the creation of such a reserve, because all the portion of the lands that might probably be included within its limits.

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PACIFIC COAST WHEAT SHIPMENTS.

The total exports of wheat (flour included) from the Pacific Coast for the cereal years were 47,617,182 bushels. The shipments from the different ports were as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Port, Bushels, Per cent. Total 47,617,182 100.00.

European War on Trailing Skirts. Berlin.—The war against trailing skirts grows in dimensions. The fed of all parts of this section seems to be particularly well adapted to sheep husbandry. Eastern Oregon breeders have attained already a wide and enviable reputation for the production of the largest fleece, combined with the marketable carcass which supplies cuts of mutton for the table, which are distinctive in flavor and texture; distinctive because entirely free from that peculiar flavor and aroma so common in sheep from other localities, which is designated as "sheepy."

Great Demand for Pork. In connection with the livestock industry in this country, so favored by na-

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