Acres.| County. ... 18,806 Marion ...

ervation, which was thrown open to set-tlement several years ago, includes some of the finest land in the district. Probably 300,000 acres of the land in the

district, unappropriated and unreserved, are still unsurveyed. It is probable that

much the largest proportion of this will

much the largest proportion of this will not be in demand for many years to come, owing to its character and location. A specific description of the lands still va-cant cannot be given. They are largely broken and mountainous, and in she tim-bered region are what are known as

stroyed the valuable timber. No great amount of open grazing or agricultural

land can be found untaken, although there

are abandoned homesteads scattered about through various parts of the district that

Two years ago there still remained sev-eral hundred thousand acres of the finest timber land in the world, but very little

valuable timber land now remains un-taken, as the whole district has recently been cruised by hundreds of timber ex-

perts, and an enormous amount of East

n capital has been invested in this way

There is timber of the very finest quality

in nearly every county in this district, and

especially in Clatsop, Columbia, Tilla-mook, Lincoln and parts of Polk, Yam-hill, Linn, Marion and Clackamas. There

would make desirable homes.

"burns,"

where the forest fires have de-

13,555 Marion 26,366 Polk 3,315 Tillamook 133,251 Washington 123,525 Yamhili

Acres. .163,694

25.375 19.500 403,059

76,151

tion.

sibilities.

ment of the district.

the coming two years. There is plenty of Government land, though the matter

of watering it is one fraught with more or less difficulty. Irrigation works will

bring thousands of acres under cultiva-

There is comparatively little valuable

timber in the Lakeview district. It is pre-

eminently a grazing region. Some of the finest horses in the world have been pro-duced here. Cattle and sheep also cover the range in great numbers. Mineral springs are numerous. There is room for

ch exploration in that district of natu

ral curlosities and varied industrial pos-

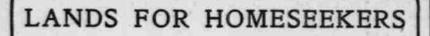
STATE SCHOOL LANDS.

Searly 500,000 Acres Offered for Sale

at \$1 25 an Acre.

The State of Oregon has for sale some

490,000 acres of school land at the low



Federal Government and State of Oregon Have Large Tracts That May Be Purchased at Reasonable Prices.

REGON, the oldest Pacific Coast | homestead filing of 160 acres of land as well, and cast their lot in Oregon. Such people know the value of forests of fir territory of the United States, stands with a larger proportion and spruce and pine, having seen them eaten up and disappear from their own states East. Such an investment to one of its area untaken than any other Pacific Coast State. And yet it offers a greater range of industrial possibilities, able to make it at this time is better than money in the bank, for the time is not far distant when the history of the timperhaps, than any other state in the Union. Oregon has not been "boomed." ber of the Eastern States will be repeated here. These filings by people from other states have stimulated Oregonians to se-What has been accomplished in the line of development has been without ex-This has contributed somecitement. what to the reputation of the state for ultra-conservatism. It has also contributed to the present fact that Oregon's business and industrial life is on solid foundation and in prosperous condition today. Oregon has not discounted its future, and it is therefore ready for a rapid advance. It does not have to wait for repairs.

Homeseekers find an attractive field in They find here a variety of cll-Oregon. matic and industrial conditions. There are not, of course, fine farms or valuable timber lands in accessible localities waiting for entry at the United States Land Offices. The choice lands in choice localities have all been taken. But the extension of transportation lines will make valuable the lands now deemed so inaccessible as to be comparatively worthless, and irrigation facilities now projected will bring the arid or semi-arid tracts up to the highest standard of farming utility. There is plenty of room for farmers of energy and intelligence, for dairymen, for fruitgrowers and for other capable and industrious citizens. Such people may turn Oregon's advantages to their profit. However, ready-made fortunes are not to be picked up in Oregon without an effort, nor is it desirable that they should be.

## THE DALLES DISTRICT.

#### Large Field for Stockmen and for the General Farmer,

The counties embraced in The Dalles district are all of Wasco, except a small portion in the Cascade Forest Reserve. in the Oregon City district; all of Crook County, except about 40 townships on the south and east sides of the county; all of Sherman and Gilliam Counties and very nearly all of Wheeler County, and the greater portion of Morrow and a small portion of Grant County, also a small portion of Clackamas, embraced in the Cascade Reserve. About 24 townships are embraced in the Warm Springs Indian Reservation, and about 23 townships are embraced in the Cascade Forest Reserve, from The Dalles district.

The Dalles is the principal city of this district, being situated on the Columbia River 88 miles from Portland, at the head of navigation. Hood River, Dufur, An-telope and Shaniko are the most important towns of Wasco County. Livestock, wool, fruit and grain are the principal industries of this county.

Sherman County is devoted mainly to wheat raising, of which it produces vast guantities. The principal towns are Moro and Wasco, Gilliam County, like Sherman County, is

given mainly to wheat raising, but it also supports considerable stock, and its principal towns are Condon and Arling-

Crook County is the largest county in the district, and Prineville is the principal town. The chief industry is stockraising. Much of the southern portion of this county is of an arid nature that, with irrigation, will make good alfalfa

Wheeler County is principally a grazing country, although, as in all parts of the district, fruit does well on the creeks, Fossil is the largest town.

cure desirable tracts of timber by availing themselves of their timber rights, until the desirable bodies of timbered lands have all passed from the hands of the Government into individual ownership. Not all of the applicants for land at the Roseburg land office are after timber, however, and many are the filings for homesteads of 160 acres, upon which the settler settles with his family. To such, if he be capable and willing to work, great is the inducement offered in stockraising, in dairying, in mining, in fruits or grain. Usually it is necessary now, in order to secure a good claim, to go well back into the communities remote from rallroads or traveled ways; it will be necessary. perhaps, to clear the land of timber and brush, but when once so cleared the land is rich and productive. Water is plentiful in most places, grass abundant, fish and game easily had, and above all is the mild Oregon climate,

The Counties of Jackson and Josephine comprise a district known as "Southern Oregon," being drained by the Rogue River and its tributary streams. These both two countles are rich in minerals. in placer and quartz. There is good tim-ber standing in both counties. The coun-try in the valleys is well adapted to fruits of many kinds, and the peaches, pears and apples of this region are unsurpassed. So is the climate of the two countles. The fruit industry here, as in most parts of the state, is in its infancy now, but is destined to become a great factor at an

early day. Douglas County is known as the Umpqua Valley from the river of that name draining it from east to west. Its southern part is given largely to pruneralaing, to which it is specially adapted. A good acreage is already out in this fruit, and is being added to. The castern and western portions of the county contain a large amount of good timber, principally

fir and bine. Coos and Curry Counties make up a rough, broken district, well watered and containing large bodies of fine limber. Dairying thrives in these counties, and stock of all kinds is raised with profit. No counties of the district offer such in-ducements to the homeseeker as found in these.

Lane County and a portion of each of Linn, Benton and Lincoln Counties, complete the northern part of the district, and are situated at the upper end of the great Willamette Valley. No richer counties in natural resources may be found on the Coast. In minerals, timber, fine farming land, stock and dalrying and fishing industries, their future wealth is as-sured. The land is rich and produces well in all grains and grasses. Water is upon hand.

But a small portion of either Crook or Klamath County is within this district, That of the former is all within the limits of the forest reserve, and hence out of market. Klamath has its eastern tier of townships only in the district, the land being generally heavily timbered.

# NORTHEASTERN OREGON.

### Farming, Lumbering, Stockraising, Mining and Other Industries.

The La Grande land district is situated in the northeast corner of Oregon. The total acreage is in round numbers 8,843,000. Of this acreage there are 151,360 acres in the Umatilla Indian reservation, the lands there being farming, grazing and and inn ntoh Morrow County is a wheat and stock ably as fine a tract of reserved land as These various localities are fast filling there is on the Pacific Coast, a great portion of it being in a high state of cultivation, and ruising wheat, oats and hay. The system of allowing the Indians to lease their lands is in vogue there, and the resdents of the county have the is a belt of timber, also along the south-eastern portion in Wheeler County, but more to be a well-doing and prosperous farming community than an Indian reser. vation. There are 3,153,800 acres appropriated, 1,205,498 acres unsurveyed, and 4,332,portions the soil is of a sandy nature, within the district are Umatilia, Union, Wallows, Baker and part of Grant and Morrow. The district is well watered by the Grand Ronde, Umatilla, north fork of John Day, Wallowa and Powder Rivers and their numerous tributaries, and the waters therefrom are appropriated and used for irrigation, mining and domestic Urnatilia County has probably the largest area adaptable to raising all kinds of grain, and is more especially the cen-ter of grainraising and the breeding and ranging of fine cattle, sheep and horses. In and around the northern part of the county fruits of all kinds are raised in Wallows County is a stockraising county, and, although it raises all kinds of grain, fruits and vegetables, its greatest revenue is derived from the large of stock. It has no railroad, and the products of the county are marketed at home or consumed by the stock.

In Baker County, are the three leading cities of the district. Each of these cities propriated land is distributed among the various counties of the district as follows: is a model, having fine schools and being County. well lighted with electricity, equipped with fine hotels, banks and good systems lackamas of water works. The people are energetic, hospitable and up to date, and the home-seeker looking for a good location, the mining man looking for investment in mines, the stockman looking for stock and range, the timberman looking for mill-sites and timber the full grower looking Columbia .... Lincoln ... Linn ..... About 60 townships of this district are included in the Cascade and Bull Run forest reserves, lying along the east line of the district. The Grand Ronde Indian sites and timber, the fruitgrower looking for a location to raise fruit, and the dairyman looking for a location to start a dairy, will surely find that which he reservation includes in the neighborhood of 60,000 acres. This, and the Siletz res-

desires in either one or the other of the three cities mentioned, or their tributary country.

## SOUTHEASTERN OREGON. Vast Stock Range Interspersed With

Farming Tracts. Burns land district covers a county extending about 145 miles east and west and 100 miles north and south, taking in parts of Baker, Crook, Grant, Harney, Malheur and Wheeler Counties. The district contains 9,307,000 acres of land, in all of which there have been 1,635,890 acres appropriated. There are 1,862,753 acres of unsurveyed land. This would still leave 5,805,357 acres of surveyed and unappropri ated lands subject to the various entries Much of this land by proper cultivation is fine for agricultural purposes. In the northern part of the district are found the principal mineral and timber lands. The country here is well watered,

though, generally speaking, the elevation is too great to make farming a success Still there are valleys where nearly everything can be raised, the John Day region being the most noted. Towards the east and south of the dis-

CROP AVERAGES AND VALUE PER ACRE.

# Superior Fertility of Soil Enables Oregon to Make Good Showing.

Statistics compiled by the United States Department of Agriculture for the 10-year period ending with 1900, attest the superior fertility of Oregon soil, and demonstrate the additional fact that an acre of farming products is worth more on the average than the general average for the United States. In wheat, oats, barley, buckwheat, potatoes and hay the average yield per acre is larger for Oregon than the average for the United States. Oregon falls a little behind the general average in corn and rye. In value of crop per acre, Oregon is ahead of the general average in wheat, oats, barley, rye, buckwheat and potatoes, and behind it only in corn and hay. The figures follow:

	Corn.		Wheat,		Oats		Barley.		Rye.		Buckwheat,		Potatoes.		Hay.	
YEAR.	Av. yield per acre, bush	Av, value per acre	Av. yield per acre, bush	Av. value per acre	Av. yield per acre, bush	Av, value per acre	Av. yield per acre, bush	Av, value per acre	Av. yield per acre, bush	Av. value per	Av. yield per acre, bush	Av. value per	Av. yield per acre, bush	Av, value per acre	Av. yield per acre, bush	Av, value per
1891   1832   1838   1838   1839   1837   1838   1839   1839   1839   1839   1839   1839   1839   1839   1839   1839   1839	2037.0400.000 2037.0400.000 2037.0400.000 2037.0400.000	\$19.17 12.04 11.61 14.22 14.52 12.32 13.25 14.40 14.08 13.11	19.0 15.7 17.5 17.7 20.0 17.0 17.0 17.0 17.0 10.5 19.2 13.8	\$16.72 10.05 9.63 7.61 9.40 12.24 12.24 12.71 10.18 7.59	31.5 26.5 26.5 26.7 28.8 21.0 32.0 30.0 30.0 30.0 30.0 30.0 30.0 30	\$12.92 9.81 10.65 7.48 7.78 6.93 11.20 10.80 12.30 7.59	24.0 23.3 25.1 35.6 22.1 21.8 37.5 29.1 25.0 28.9	\$11.52 10.72 10.44 12.74 8.84 9.81 14.63 14.26 14.26 14.26 14.26	12.8 12.0 10.5 14.1 11.2 12.7 15.0 14.4 11.0 15.1	\$11.04 7.20 7.66 8.04 6.05 7.62 8.85 10.37 7.70 9.82	11.2 20.0 38.0 15.5 31.0 18.0 14.0 17.0 13.0	\$12.38 8.40 10.00 20.99 7.75 14.28 9.90 8.12 12.55 10.01	110 70 127 113 64 87 160 86 215 110	\$44.00 \$44.00 \$55.00 \$5	1.30 1.45 1.88 2.09 1.78 1.98 1.90 1.99 1.99 1.97 2.35	38.00 8.90 5.81 5.81 6.11 6.91 7.71 6.8 6.8
Oregon's average. Gen. av. U. S	24.1 24.6	13.87 17.98	17.7 13.3	10.84 8.43	27.5 27.2	9.74 7.05	27.4 23.3	11.91 9.55	13.0 14.3	8.43 7.31	18.6	11.49 8.40	104	45.23 23.80	1.85	7.2

on the magebrush order, and, like other parts of Oregon where a strong growth of

the sngebrush growth. Recent prospecting for water in this sagebrush country has practically demon-strated the fact that water can be had almost anywhere by digging or boring down a very few feet from the surface, rarely exceeding 30 feet. There is an abundance of good, wholesome water. The elevation being quite high, the climate is cool and delightful in the Sum-mer, but a little sharp and cold in the

Winter. The population in round numbers is about 7000 for the whole district. The

trict the character of the country is more | Valley counties depend principally upon agriculture. Tillamook is famous for its dairy prodwill find a strong productive soil backing are reported as having yielded an average ets, which, alone, during the past year,

of \$40 per capita for every man, woman and child in the county. Marion and Polk Countles, in the region included within a circuit of 3 miles from Salem, the state capital, constitute one of the greatest hop centers of the world. This section is also largely devoted to fruit, as are especially Washington, Yam-hill, Benton, Linn and Clackamas Countles. The climate in all of the countles of this

district is practically the same. It is the climate which is known to the world as the characteristic Oregon climate, al-though it is entirely different from that of

than that of any other Northern

not lie on the shores of the Pacific.

ber, stock and dairy industries.

along the

land has been very diligent, the school sections are nearly all taken. Thus, in Marion, Clackamas Polk, Washington and Yamhill Counties, the school sections were ought years ago, and are now prosperous farms or pastures. In Clatsop, Columbia and Tillamook heavy investors in tim-ber lands have secured the school sections most of the other countles, however there may be found school lands will in time support its families of indus-trious farmers. The following is a list of the countles, showing the number of acres of school land for sale in each: County.

Acres.) County. Acres.

Baker ..... Benton ..... Clack mas

person to purchase school land without in sparsely settled. Most of its area is irst ascertaining something of its charin the semi-arid grazing belt, but there are localities well suited to general farm-ing and fruitgrowing. Lack of transpor-tation facilities operates to retard developactor. The homeseeker must first determine to what part of the state he wishes to go to make a home. If he wants land

at \$1 15 per acre, he must go back from The Goose Lake Valley is a wonder-fully fertile region, growing with little the thickly settled regions, though not out of the reach of the mails. Having detrouble all the temperate-zone products. There is small incentive to extensive culcided where he would probably care to live, he should write to the State Land Office at Salem, if he wants school land, tivation of the goil now, however, be cause there is only the local market to be supplied. Railroads are aiming for inquiring what lands are for sale in that locality. He must specify the locality with some degree of definiteness, for the that country from two directions-one from the north and one from the south-Clerk of the State Land Board cannot and they promise to give it an adequate connection with outside markets within

indertake to give long lists of lands. While the State Land Board has no lieu land for sale, it acts as the medium between the buyer and the United States Government in the purchase of lieu lands For every acre of school land that was lost to the state by reason of the creation of a Forest reserve. Indian reservation or a homestead entry, or by reason of the land bring chiefly valuable for the minerals upon it, the state is entitled to select a corresponding area in lieu thereof. Se-lections have already been made upon all lands lost, except in the case of mineral lands and an occasional river bed, lake bed, or homestead entry. The land that has been lost is known as "base" for the selection of lieu land. Whenever the state proves to the United States Land Department that a certain school sction is

chiefly valuable for its mineral deposits, the state may relinquish that section and take any other vacant tract of similar area. Thus, poor land is often exchanged for good land, and the good land is sold. Lieu land is sold at \$2 50 per acre. As it costs money to inspect land and conduct proceedings to prove its mineral

price of \$1 25 per acre, only one-fifth of character, the state does not undertake which need be paid in cash at the time of application. This land is acattered all over the state, but, of course, lies princithis task, but leaves it to the enterprise of individuals. When an individual hunts up a mineral school section, he is given the privilege of buying the licu land se-lected upon that section as a base. There nally in the thinly settled sections. In are men who make a business of hunting up mineral school sections, and who sell their "base" to persons who may want to Buy lieu land. Base sells at \$1 per acre. But lieu land selections may be made which, with \$2 50 for the lieu land, makes the cost of the lieu land \$3.50 per acre But lieu land selections may be made

anywhere in the state where there is va cant Government land, so that better land may thus be obtained than could be secured by purchasing school sections.

# HOMES IN THE MOUNTAINS Great Opportunity for Health, Peace

and Competence.

The mountain region of Oregon, almost entirely unsettled, will afford happy, prosperous homes for thousands of people within the next few years. ' This is the opinion of General W. H. Odell, of Salem, who, as a surveyor, has traveled through the mountains on foot at frequent intervals in the past 50 years. The mountainous section of Oregon is of Switzerland, and in every respect is The more attractive to the homeseeker. summit of the Coast Range is not far from the Willamette River; the summit of the Cascades is but little farther. At presthe Cascades is but indictions. A pro-ent the land is comparatively cheap. It can be homesteaded, or can be bought at \$1.25 to \$5 per acre, and at the latter price would be good farming land. There is no more healthful place to make

a home than the hills and valleys of Oregon's mountain ranges. The air is clear and bracing, the water is pure and cold, of hay and vegetables, the hillsides pro-vide good pasturage, the forests furnish from care and trouble.

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 of money, the man who is now working for \$1.50 a day and trying to keep a family on it in town. Such a home is not suggested for the man who is determined to get rich its lines, The Columbia Southern Railway is di-

rectly tributary to the O. R. & N. Co. in a short time, but rather for the man who wants to make a comfortable living It traverses a wheat belt 30 miles wide and 60 miles deep, cutting through the

with a reasonable amount of work. center of Sherman County in a southerly There are thousands of men who spend There are thousands of men who spend their lives in the cities, driving teams, is already famous for its stockraising and working in shops and mills, or doing other woolgrowing, and large mining interests plain labor that brings but ordinary wages, are in process of development. Large

7

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 frugal in their management have now comfortable homes and have reared their families free from the vices and vanities of the city. Children who are reared in the midst of surroundings unhealthful to both mind and body are not as a rule the successful and honored men of the future. The pio-neer lad who has built a physical consti-

tution and a manly character by honest labor and by abstingnce from the frivoll-ties of life, has laid the foundation for an honorable career. And this is a matter of moment to the man who is consid-ering the question of a permanent home, where he will rear his family and spend the remainder of his days, The rapid life, such as the Yankes

usually desires, is not to be found in the seclusion of a mountain valley, where the ways of pature prevail, but the life possessing the essentials of happiness health, peace and competence are there to be found with comparative ease. And there is an abundance of land which will furnish such homes. The mountainous area of Oregon nearly equals the mountainous area of Switzerland, and, exclu-sive of the forest reserve not now open to settlers, is half as great. The Coast Range Mountains, which offer the greatest inducements to settlers, extend from the Columbia River to the California line,

in Oregon, and have been settled in but few places. Southern Oregon, having the greater area of unsottled region, offers probably the greatest opportunities for homescekers, and yet desirable homes for the bona fide settler can be found at alst any point in the long range of forest-clad mountains.

EAST OF THE MOUNTAINS.

#### Wealth of the Country Tributary to the O. R. & N. Lines.

To the man in the East who is dissat. isfied with the conditions which surround him comes the natural inquiry for that region where conditions may be found that are more promising for his success, The great desideratum should be with every man, "Where can I produce a maximum of results with a reasonable expenditure of effort?" Nature herself, when she founded Oregon, furnished the answer to this query. It would be difficult indeed to find another section of country

with larger or with more varied resources than Oregon. The truth of this statement is an axiom-a fact too simple to require a demonstration-to the people already residents of the state. It is to the people of other communities the informafully as productive as the mountain region tion herein contained is directed. They are needed in Oregon to wrest from forest, field and mine those products which shall serve to enrich the individual as well as to develop the resources of this commonwealth.

There is no more potent agent for state levelopment than a railroad. The Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company has been and will continue to be a powerful factor in the advancement of the interests of this state. The company's freight and passenger steamers operate on the Wil-lamette, Yamhill and Columbia Rivthe climate is subject to no extremes in Summer or Winter. The bottom lands along mountain streams raise large crops erates a trans-Pacific fast freight and passenger line of steamers linking Port-land with the Orient. The rail lines of fuel and material for building homes. Once established in a mountain home, a man would lead a most independent life, free the traffic of that region down the banks of the Columbia to Portland. While the

company has looked strictly after its own affairs, it has also invariably pursued a liberal policy toward the fostering of all enterprises tending toward the settlement and development of the territory along

county, with Heppner its largest town. up with sturdy, industrious citizens, who are making good homes where the pioneers thought nothing could grow except native bunchgrass. The people appear to be prosperous and contented. Along western border of the district there probably less than 10 per cent of the dis-trict is timbered. The greater portion is fairly well watered. The elevation is not great, the Winters usually not seand produces good crops without irriga-

The O. R. & N. system extends along the northern border of Wasco, Sherman, Gilliam and Morrow Counties, and the Columbia Southern Railway extends from Biggs station, in Sherman County, to Shaniko, in Wasco County. The Hepp-ner branch of the O. R. & N. extends from Heppner Junction to Heppner. Stage roads extend in various directions over the different countles. All parts of the district are easily reached by rall or stage.

The settlement of this district has been of the steady, healthy kind, and the offlcers are constantly in receipt of numerous inquiries from homeseekers in all parts of the United States. As long as there is no system of range leasing the farmer and small stockraiser will be able to make a comfortable living. With vast tracts of vacant Government lands lying out awaiting the homestender, there is no reason why good homes may not be found for the thousands wishing them.

### ROSEBURG DISTRICT.

#### Great Demand for Timber Tracts and Land for Homestends.

Of the total area of land surface in Oregon, as divided among the six Government districts, the Lakeview District is the largest, with an estimated acreage of some 15,000.000. Next follows the Roseburg District, with 11,892,088 acres. This district begins at the California State line and follows the summit of the Cascade Mountains to the northern boundary line of township 14, then west on a line through the town of Brownsville to the Pacific Ocean, which is its western boun-dary. Within these lines is a region of dary. varied and wonderful resources. Eleven elther in whole or in part, lie within its boundaries. To it the finger of romise is pointing for the future. - Of its total area, 2,065,270 acres are withdrawn from settlement by the two forest re-serves-the Ashland reserve, granted to secure protection to the water supply of the town of Ashland, in Jackson County, and the Cascade Mountain forest reserve. which skirts almost the entire eastern boundary of the district. The amount disposed of is 6,282,361 acres, while 3,546,440 acres are unappropriated, of which 2,074,-404 acres are yet unsurveyed.

Great activity has prevalled during the past two years in securing lands in this district, much of which has been caused by the great demand for timber land by both corporations and individuals. During this time many people from the East-ern States have come here to secure a men figured on feeding their animals for ern States have come here to secure a timber claim, to do which they must come out to find and examine the tract, then go to the land office and file and advertise Now, the range having been heavily the claim for 10 weeks, when they must grazed, stockmen figure they have to feed again appear at the office to submit final payment for the land. To do this it has made two trips to the state

Baker County is the mining center of Eastern Oregon, and while there are many acres of good farming lands in Baker County, the only rival the mining industry has in the county is lumbering, which is quite extensive.

Union County is gaining a reputation as a sugar-beet grower, and the vast sugar factory at La Grande completed its most successful run last year. The larg-est interests of the county are the lumber industry, wheat, fruit and cattle-rais-

The portions of Grant and Morrow Counties in the district are more especially adapted to the cattle business, and the lands are rapidly being appropriated as stock range. The ruling of the Department of the Interior to the effect that a homesteader may prove up on his place after a five years' residence thereon, the entryman using the place for grazing and atockraising purposes only, and requiring no cultivation, has given an additional impetus in the appropriation of lands, and vast quantities of land heretofore fit only for grazing purposes, and upon which a person could not cultivate and raise a crop, are now being taken and proved up on for stock purposes.

Good lands are to be found in each of the several counties in the district, and homeseekers are daily filing on them, some for fruitraising, some for stockrais-ing, and others for grainraising. The La Grande office averaged about 100 filings monthly last year of persons who have come from the East, and also of persons who have been residents of Oregon for

some length of time. The climate of La Grande district is different from the rest of the state. Th cruising in this region, and as a result altitude being high, the nir is more invig-orating. The Summers are never excen-sively warm, and the Winters are not cold six weeks or two months in the Winter ble land

two to three months. In some parts of the district the cattle run on the range

roads are nearly always in first-class con-Eastern Oregon, where there is less moist-ure, and where there are greater exure, and where there are greater ex-tremes of heat and cold. The average an-

The principal industry is stockraising, and the profits are considered good. There has been no general movement aual rainfall is about 40 inches, which is ess than that of many localities of settlers towards Southeastern Oregon because of its isolated condition. The peo-ple need railroad communication with the Eastern seaboard and in the Mississippl Valley. Water courses abound, and irriga-tion is never required. The range of temoutside world that would bring them in closer touch with the homesceker, and a few years would show this district to be perature is from 20 degrees above zero it Winter to 85 degrees in Summer, although it rarely reaches either of these extremes of the greatest and richest all-around The Summer climate is the finest in the sections of Oregon. world and the Winter climate is better

# **OREGON CITY DISTRICT.**

#### Little Desirable Farm Land Still **Open** for Settlement.

Oregon City land district includes the Counties of Benton, Clackamas, Clatsop, Columbia, Lincoln, Marion, Multnomah. Polk, Tillemook, Washington and Yamhili, nearly all of Linn, and portions of Crook

and Wasco. This office was established in 1854, and was one of the first established in the United States. Prior to its establishment, the public lands in Oregon were under the control of the Surveyor-General. | aggregate the amount is quite larg Nearly all of the claims taken under the simply means that to secure a desirable

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* MONTANA SECONDS OREGON'S EFFORTS

# Governor Toole Tells of His State's Interest in the Lewis and Clark Centennial.

The following letter of Governor Joseph K. Toole, regarding the Lewis and Clark Centennial, was written for The New Year's Oregonian;

Oct. 15, 1901.

posal to hold a fair at Portland in 1905, to commemorate the Lewis and Clark expedition. As suggested by you, a part of Montana was in the territory of Oregon, according to the treaty of 1846 with Great Britain. This family connection such of itself to enlist our sympathics and co-operation in this laudable underinking. It would have been worthy of Montana to have taken the initiative in this ceremonial, and no more appropriate spot could have been selected than on her own soil. It was here that the great explorers first caught the glimpse of the Rockies; it was here they discovered the source of the mighty Missouri, and named its three forks the Madison, the Gallatin and the Jefferson; it was here that many, if not most, of their hardships and privations were endured. But since' Oregon, with commendable enterprise and seal, has taken the lead in placing before the world the researches and discoveries of these intrepid pioneers. Montana heartily seconds Oregon's efforts, and will be no less interested in the complete success of the echeme proposed than she would be if the ceremonies were to be held within her own limits. Yours truly, J. K. TOOLE.

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and the district now includes more than half of the population of the state, and probably two-thirds of its wealth. For more than 50 years land-seekers have been

the choicest lands have long since been taken. Such tracts as remain are, as a rule, isolated and of inferior quality, and remote from the towns and various lines of transportation. In the aggregate, how-ever, the acreage which still remains vacant comprises a large amount of desira-

The total estimated area of land in the district is 7,588,757 acres, of which 1,355,599 this it has made two trips to the state necessary in most instances, although many of the Easterners have taken a Grande in Union County, and Baker City, and Baker City, are well and unappropriated. This unap-

careful search will probably have to be made, and the building of a home upon such a location will not prove to be a holiday affair. It is worthy of consideration, however, that almost any location in such a climate as that of Western Oregon is more desirable than the choicest acres in a land where Winter reigns for half the year.



Largest Area in the State, Chiefly Stock Range.

The Lakeview land district is the largest of the six in Oregon, comprising the whole of Lake County and part of

E	Columbia Morrow	12.0
- 11	COOS	
10	Crook	
81	Curry 6 500 Rhormon	1.12
•	Deninlas 5000 Biller Hildil	1,2
61	Douglas 10.000 Thlamook	12263
۰.	Gillinm	30.00
ŧ.	Grant to one it.	20,10
		- 6.00
U	FIRFDOV TO ON DOULD	Sec. 24
1	Jackson 7,000 Wasco	10,0
	Tobaching the second stated	0,15
•	ausculling Lissily achington	
1	Klamath 8,000 Yamhili Lake	1.555
۰.	Laka Racourts	1.6.4.4
£	same bu,ow whether	7.5
2	Lane 10,000	10000
κ.		

The land referred to is composed of the 16th and 36th sections in each township, donated to the state by the general Gov-State ernment for public school purposes The district suffers neither from the dead There are also tracts of land which

monotony of heat and sunshine of the semi-tropical climates, or the protracted cold of the other Northern States that do have heretofore been sold by the state, but upon which purchasers have permitted their payments of principal or The principal products of this district are wheat and other cereals, vegetables, to become delinquent. Under the statutes, whenever a purchaser becomes delinquent a year in the payment of either princ berries and fruits of every kind common to the temperate zone, while a vast amount of capital is devoted to the lumor interest, the certificate of sale issued to him becomes void, and a resale may be made to any person who may apply for

milk.

make butter and cheese.

The officials of the land office can give the land. In such case the first certificate of sale is canceled and a new certificate no assurance to prospective land-seekers that they can find Government lands in is issued to the subsequent purchaser, as though the first sale had not been made. this district that will meet their wants Relatively speaking, there is little desira-ble Government land left, although in the Lands of this class are sold at not less than the same price at which they were sold the first time, which price varies from \$1 35 to \$2 and \$2 50, as the special The case may be.

The power and duty of selling the school ands is vested in the State Land Board, composed of the Governor, Secretary of State and State Treasurer. All deeds are issued by authority of this board, but the actual business, the negotiations, filing of applications, receiving payments, etc., are performed by the Clerk of the State Land Board, at Salem, Oregon, to whom all inquiries, applications, etc., should be addressed. Upon request, blank applications will be furnished to intending purchasers. The application, setting forth the description of the tract of land wanted, should be filed with the Clerk of the board, together with a remittance of one-fifth of the purchase price. The bal-ance is payable, one-fifth at the end of one year, one-fifth in two years and the remaining two-fifths upon demand by the oard, deferred payments drawing 8, 7 and 6 per cent interest, respectively. The maximum amount of land that may be sold to one person is 220 acres. No residence on the land is required, and a man and wife may each purchase a half sec-tion, so that by that means the two could secure 640 acres in one tract. The first payment on a section of land would

As there is vacant school land in nearly every section of the state, so there may be found land of every sort of soil, and located in various climates. In the coast region west of the summit of the Coast Raige of mountains, there are lands more or less timbered, and possessing a wondertully productive soil. The timbered lands now for sale at \$1 25 per acre are prosperous homes in the mountains of considered "inaccessible." That is, they are so far back in the hills that under Switzerland. present conditions it will not pay to log the timber. Not many years hence this will be changed, and sawmills will be seeking the timber now thought inacces sible, just as they are now sawing up the timber that nobody wanted 10 years ago. Having learned what lands are vacant. the intending purchaser should learn their character, either by examining the tracts himself, or securing the information from some one who has seen them. The field notes in the office of the Surveyor-General at Portland may be of some aid, and a good map of the state will give some idea of the proximity to streams, rallroads wagon roads and postoffices. While there are people who will contend that practically every section of public

Such men seldom get rich, seldom own tracts of land now unproductive will soon their homes, and get but little enjoyment be under irrigation. Present plans contemplate a number of extensions of this line during 1962 into a country capable of When they are "out of a job" out of life. their expenses go on just the same. Their families have no greater opportunities for enjoyment than could be found in the Hood River, Wasco County, o

Hood River, Wasco County, on the line of the O. R. & N. Co., is already well country. On a mountain ranch of 160 acres an easy living could be made, and the man would own his home. Its strawberry and apple crops will be-Its strawberry and apple crops will be-come the envy of the world. Concerning It is well known that the soil of Oregon's mountain ranges is productive and makes good agricultural land after the the Hood River strawberry yield, the Davidson Fruit Company and G. J. Gess-ling, secretary of the Hood River Fruittimber has been removed. There are but growers' Union, furnish some convincing figures of last year's crop. The season's few places, especially in the Coast Range, where the soll is rocky. A growth of grass is caslly secured; indeed it is natroduct was 40,000 crates. They sent out ural to the soil, and as pasturage is good nearly the year round, stock requires 50 carloads under refrigeration and express, which yielded the growers \$5,000 or a net sum of \$60,000 above all expenses. but little feeding. Every one who has spent a Summer vacation in the mountains has noticed that cows turned out in the There are about 250 acres in the Hood River Valley and on the White Salmon devoted to strawberry culture. This woods to seek their own food are fat and healthy and give a good measure of rich shows that the average net profit to the

farmer was more than \$150 per acre. It is of interest to note that seven A man about to go into the mountains to make his home should select a place where there are a few acres of land level years ago two men from Ohio located in the vicinity of Hood River, purchasing 20 acres of timber land. This they have enough to cultivate, and where water is to be had the year round. If he be far partially cleared and have set with fruit rees. They now have 17 acres devoted to from a saw mill he can build his first dwelling-house of logs and shakes, and this can later be replaced with a modern abode. Thus established he can raise his apple raising. Last year these yielded 5000 boxes, which, after paying all expenses of picking, packing, etc., will leave the grower about \$1 per box, or something own vegetables, his own butter, meat and like \$5000, or nearly \$300 per acre. What these men have done others may achoney, and can find abundant fuel at his door. His chief expense will be for clothing, and the requirements of a mountain life are not expensive in this respect. At omplish. Not more than one-third of the and in Hood River Valley adapted to fruit culture is now under cultivation. first it will bother him to make both ends meet, but after he is once established he can manage to turn off every year a few The fruit industry of Sherman and Wasco Counties is comparatively undevelhead of sheep or goats, a few head of oped, yet, on their uplands, nearly every cattle, and several hundred pounds of honey. As the country around him becomes variety of fruit is grown abundantly, without irrigation.

To keep pace with the wheat-raising of well settled, as it will in the natural these counties a flouring mill has been built at Moro and a second mill at The course of events, he will have good roads to market, and will find it profitable to Dalles. There is already one at Wasco, With pasture

that is luxurlant nearly 12 months in the year, he will be able to produce butter at and one is projected for Grass Valley. Prior to the construction of the Colummuch less expense than can be done in the bla Southern, in 1897, a single two-horse Willamette Valley, Mountain honey brings stage line sufficed for the transfer of all passengers, express and mail matter in the retail market 50 per cent more than Valley honey, and there is always a de-mand for it. The cost of keeping been is in Sherman County, The railroad company now runs two daily trains-one each way. In one year it carried 29,080 pagnothing except the care they require. If the settler has selected a piece of sengers, 414 tons of express matter and

and that has good timber on it he will tons of mail. A year ago Shaniko, the Columbia he able in a few years to sell the stump-Southern's terminus was not on the map, Today it is a prosperous and growing age to a saw mill, and will thus be aided in clearing his land. The clearing process will be slow on land that produces lumcommunity. It contains, besides the railroad shops, the largest wool warehouse in the state, from which 4,000,000 pounds have ber, but many tracts of land that are crossed by mountain streams have groves of alder and other trees that are more been marketed this year. The country easily grubbed out. It cannot be expected that a mountain ranch will be prepared about Shaniko is a great cattle-raising sec tion, and 400 carloads were shipped out for for grain raising in a year or two, or this year, ending June 30, 1901. There will that all of it will ever be cleared be heavy sheep shipments from this seetion this Fall and next Spring, requiring stumps. Dairying will be the industry of our mountain regions, as it is the source 1000 to 1500 cars. of livelihood of the people who have made

No reference has been made herein to Oregon's mineral resources, yet they are

enormous, and when fully developed, will cut an immense figure in Oregon's wealth. The Baker City and Sumpter mining dis-With careful management, which is essential to success anywhere and in any tricts contain a large number of shipping cupation, the settler can in a few years nines and are daily growing in importance. build up a home where he can spend the remainder of his days in comparative About 30 miles south of Shaniko lie some ease. From a spring on the hillside he can lay pipes that will conduct pure, cold very rich mining properties. One mine has nearly 600 feet of workings. Three water to every part of his house, and he others, near at hand, are equally rich. will have no water rates to pay. Unlike his city cousin, he need not stint himself though not so fully developed. Two miles south of the first mine referred to, a on wood by using an unhealthful heating vein of pure copper was uncovered a few days ago at a depth of only 29 feet. There is undoubtedly gold, silver and copper in stove, but can fill his fireplace with huge blocks of wood, which he will enjoy seeabundance in Oregon. Above the miner.

ing burn, for wood is overabundant. Under the Oregon system of public al wealth lies a fertile farming country. school maintenance, the country school Extending southward, to the California has the advantage in the distribution of state line, is an excellent grazing domain public funds, and every little hamlet where three or four families are gathered rapidly developing into an agricultural country. A number of irrigation compan can have its common school. While at its are now preparing to irrigate 500,000 first the settler will be five to 15 miles acres of land in this section

old donation land law lie in this district, | location upon any vacant lands a long and

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, HELENA, MONTANA. To the Editor: I have yours of the 10th inst., and note with interest the pro-