# PHASES OF INDUSTRIAL GROWTH IN THE STATE OF OREGON

# FARM AND RANGE MINE AND WATER

What the Year's Outlook Is Promising in Lines of Industry.

### PROGRESS OF IRRIGATION

Yield of Field and Orchard, Wool Clip and Cattle Industry, New Methods of Agriculture. Talk of Hop Situation.

It is intended on this page to present a current account of the industries of Oregon. The word is used in a wide sense. Since Oregon is, first of all, an agricultural and pestoral state, the products of farm, orchard and range, their conditions, prospects and possibilities, ust be practically handled. Many of the farmers are successful by reason of adapting to Oregon soils, methods of culture, rotation of crops, varieties of seeds that of the raspberry, which it so much and relations of plant to animal life, if resembles. From Medford comes the folnot actually new here, yet heretofore only lowing report: experimentally used. The reasons and conons of their success should be known and commented on. On the other hand antique and obsolete methods are still in occasional use. Contrast between expiring and incoming ways may, by actual ords, be emphasized. The same is true of orchard and range. This wear will see best specimens of all stock in the United States gathered for competition at the Fair. Many of the animals will be Oregon bred. Judging from past experience the latter will not fear comparison with foreign-bred stock. Much of the success will be due to improved ways of Forage and feed crops specially interest the stockraisers, and notes on these subjects must be gathered.

So with the orchard. Friends and enemies of the fruitraiser-their customary and their occasional visits must be chron icled. Valuable experiences are often dis cussed at the farmers' institutes, held at divers points over the state, and must be

As one of the matters of interest to the farmers, good roads construction, their cost and value must be watched and reported.

and mohair, records of stock sales and values, will be recorded, and the movement of markets and, so far as possible to ascertain them, the causes for fluctuations studied and discussed. So the intention is made plain that whatever is of more than passing interest to the man who makes his living from the land shall not escape notice.

Irrigation in Oregon is vital to the growth of the eastern and southern porion of the state. Fresh projects, and extensions of existing enterprises must be described. Details will be obtained and supplied as far as possible of Government irrigation works, their inception and Mining and minerals require notice,

Prospecting is going on in every district.

Transportation in all its branches is a burning question. Pressure is being brought to bear by chambers of commerce, in Portland and throughout the state, on the management of the great system which now dominates Oregon, in pendent projects are contemplative. So the time appears to be at hand when the suspended animation in transportation af-fairs over so large a portion of the state will pass for good. That the monopoly of the Harriman system will be chal-lenged seems very clear. The report of transportation committee of the Portland Chamber of Commerce published on Saturday of last week is a document to

be read and studied by all men.

An important meeting of the Willamette
Valley Development League was held in Salem a few doys ago. Its transactions will receive fuller notice under its appropriate heading. Many new industries are being introduced in Oregon. Effort will be made to keep track of them, and at tract attention to work of so great ber

## HARVESTING IS WELL ON

HAY CUT AND HEADERS BUSY WITH WHEAT.

What Hood River, Rogue River and Eastern Oregon Are Accomplishing in Fruit Culture.

Just now the hay harvest is being com-pleted in Western Oregon. In Eastern Oregon the farmers have finished haying. Accounts differ locally. The crop is heav-ier than last year's, somewhat reduced by the hot and dry weather immediately preceding harvest.

preceding harvest. The wheat harvest in Eastern Oregon s on. Wages are good. In Umatilia county labor conditions follow: For common labor such as driving meader wagons, not less than \$1.50 will

header wagons, not less than \$1.50 will be paid, and in some cases \$1.75 to \$2 may be given. Then for the harder and more skilled work, better pay will be given. Header-bed leaders will get from \$2 to \$2.50; sack sewers, from \$2 to \$2.50; leader drivers, from \$2 to \$3.50. One of the large stationary steam threshers is equipped thus:

Two headers and eight header-beds are used in cutting the wheat and the han-

gon a freeze in February injured the Winter-sown wheat so as to make resouring advisable. Recent reports give 15 bushels to the acre as an average of such resown Spring wheat, and \$2\$ to \$6\$ bushels for the uninjured Winter wheat. Hood River reports over 100,000 cases of strawherries shipped this season, returning to the growers \$140,000. The actual yield far exceeded the early estimates. It has been stated that the net return to some growers is in the close

maies. It has been stated that the net return to some growers is in the close neighborhood of \$300 to the acre. This, of course, is one factor in the prices recently asked and paid for "raw" land in this favored valley. This word "net" has many readings. One grower carries to debit of the crop not only cultivation, but water rent, taxes and all outgoings. On this basis, his eight acres yielded him \$400 clear.

Hood River also ships this year between

Hood River also ships this year between 6000 and 7000 hoxes of cherries. California buyers are paying 5 cents a pound for

The general prospects of the apple crop are only fairly good.

In the Snake River orchards the promise is excellent. Orders for 20,000 apple boxes and 1700 pear hoxes for one orchard are reported. Prultraising in Eastern Oregon is yet in its infancy. Wherever the rainfall is assisted by even light irrigation, the orchard prospers. This seems true of the whole of the Eastern empire. Too much water on the apple trees increases the size of the fruit and does not injure color—but flavor and keeping qualities are lost. The general prospects of the apple crop

ties are lost.

Very fine apples were brought into Portland last year from the Silver Lake country, on the edge of what is marked on maps as the "Oregon Desert." And this country, by the bye, is rapidly being settled by families which are hauling their bousehold goods 100 miles from the near-

household goods are minered and relising and seiling Logan berries. It is to be hoped that next year this delicous fruit will find larger demand in the Portland market. Its culture is even easier than

Deliveries of Loganberries have begun. ahe crop is very heavy. The acreage of these berries is probably four times that of any former year. The Loganberry has pretty well established its character as a good seller and money-maker, hence the last two years have witnessed a great increase in the amount of vines planted. They have been selling at \$1.25 a crate. At this price a man could be sure of getting \$800 worth of berries from

an acre of ground. Early peaches are being shipped in con-siderable quantities to Portland and other markets north of us, and bring good prices. They are not so much into com-petition with the California product this year as formerly.

VALUE OF SHEEP AND GOATS IN CLEARING LANDS.

More Mills to Utilize the Oregon Product Would Be Desirable and Profitable.

The wool clip for the season of 1965 is reported at more than 16,000,000 pounds. At prices ranging from 20 cents up to 27 cents a pound for Willamette Valley wools, and up to 26 cents for Eastern Oregon wools, sheepmen must be getting rich. Each year now the ranges for sheep are being narrowed by the incoming of th 160-acre farmer. But the raising of the Dawn and Cotswold sheep in the Willam-ette Valley, indeed in Western Oregon generally, is developing fast. So neither the total output of the state, nor the total returns from wool, are liable to de-crease. Most of this year's wool has gone to Boston houses, though the demand for Oregon mills has risen and is rising.

Oregon mills has risen and is rising.

Scouring plants have been put in operation at The Dalles and at Pendieton with the object of saving the shipment East of over 60 per cent weight in dirt, sand and grease. The freight rate East from Shaniko, the present southern terminus of the Columbia Southern Railroad, is \$1.38 for wool in the grease, and \$2.25 for the same scouted. While Oregon is estimated to ship 15,000,000 pounds of wood to the East, and to pay out more than £3,000,000 annually for ctothing shipped from the East into Oregon, it

Polk, Benton and Lincoln are the counties a strong effort is under way from ties raising the largest number of goats. It is astonishing that more men engaged in clearing upland do not utilize the Angora goats to aid them. To put on a not enough to predict success. It seems



STRAWBERRY FIELD NEAR HOOD RIVER, OR.

age of plow land on the farm. Meanwhile the sheep and goats will have more than puld for themselves, and be ready to repeat the work on the next field. It is estimated that, in clearing land,

ax goats will do the work of one man. Before passing on let it be noticed that in no branch of stock is quality more important than when securing goats. A good lot of grade nannies AT 5 a head. and a thoroughbred buck at \$50 or \$25, will be a very paying investment, when well cared for. On this point the Ore-gonian will be glad to receive the experi-ence of those qualified to speak.

Development League Members Pass Resolutions.

The actual business of the meeting of the development League of the Willam-ette Valley, held last week at Salem, centered in the relation of the people to rail-roads. The meeting passed resolutions of which the preamble stands in plain ac-cord with the report of the Chamber of Commerce committee, now attracting so

CROPS WILL BE SMALLER THAN LAST YEAR.

Some Observations on the Question of Pooling and Factors Determining Market Prices.

The reports from the lowland hopyards are conflicting. It was hoped that the bright, hot weather of the past two weeks than £3,000,000 annually for clothing shipped from the East into Oregon, it seems that more Oregon woolen mills and clothing factories would be both desirable and honey dew. Spraying was used, but not to the fall extent desired, as many and paying investments. Heavy demand las grown in Eastern markets for Eastern Oregon sheep. Three hundred and fifty carloads have been shipped from Shaniko at prices amounting to about \$250,000.

Polk Benton and Lincoln are the countime.

dearing machine which not only does the proved that those growers who used their

HOP VINES ON A WILLAMETTE VALLEY YARD.

One of the large stationary steam
Two headers and eight header-beds are
used in cutting the wheat and the handiling of the grain is expedited by the
use of nets in the boxes. Thirty men are
employed to run the different parts of
the machine, and 75 horses are used to
the thirty paying out from 250
to 250 an are restricted in the sumtree, and 15 to an are for getting rid at one operato
the filter than those who pooled
the first place, the range of hordark the will justify paying out from 250
to increase the grass and clover-growin first load of this year's crop of
Turkey red wheat was brought to the
sixther than the county. It is especially and therefore the grass and clover-growin form and the first place.
The first load of this the pa

DISCUSS RAILWAY PROBLEM VAST DEVELOPMENT WORK IN

What a Complete System of Canals for Eastern and Southern Oregon Means.

Little is known outside the irrigable Commerce committee, now attracting so much attention. The compact between the great corporations parceiling out these Pacific States and allotting Oregon to the Harriman system is stated as a basic fact which should govern the attitude of the people.

A rate law was recommended, and a committee appointed to draft a bill to be brought before a subsequent meeting. The support of the Valley was piedged to all efforts at development in matters of transportation in particular, and also in introducing new and promising industries.

HOP REPORTS CONFLICT

Area in Middle Eastern Oregon of the progress, both in extending the canals building by the several companies operating under the Carey act and in the actual increase of population, which is growing so rapidly. Lands are being fast taken up in the areas opened by the Columbia Southern Irrigation Company and by the larger Deschutes Irrigation Company. Of the 17,000 acres under ditch of the former company, it is reported that more than 20,000 have been sold. Under the system of the Deschutes company about 5,000 acres are stated now to be reached by the water ditches. That whole country is in a stage of rapid development. Towns are growing up, sawmills being put in, houses and fences built sagebrush land in large areas being cleared, plowed and made ready for crops. Much attention is also given to day-land farming. A very suggestive interview was given out a few days back by Colonel area in Middle Eastern Oregon of the

> pressed with the need of such tilling of the soil in Eastern Oregon and Washing-ton. Dry-land farming as it is conducted on farms that I have visited is the rais-ing of crops where the precipitation is light, ranging from 10 to 12-inches, and that during the Winter and up to May. The virgin soil or bench soil, as it is usually termed, is voicanic ask, with some silt or washing from the mountains. It silt or washing from the mountains. It has good retentive powers, and, it being rich in mineral plant food, makes it ideal iand, needing only moisture/to produce the finest of crops. But water is needed, and the source of supply, whether used as Nature brings it or it is applied artificially. When rain falls upon land, whether hard or compact, some of it may penetrate the soil and some of it may run off. The proportion in either case depends upon the heaviness of the shower, the The proportion in either case depends upon the heaviness of the shower, the heaviness of the land and the slope. From what I have observed and from examinations of the soil, I find that when the soil is hard and compact the moisture evaporates very rapidly from the surface into the air. On the other hand, If the land is plowed to the depth of eight or ten inches the rain percolates down deep into the soil, to be again brought to the surthe soil, to be again brought to the sur-

> the soil, to be again brought to the surface by capillary attraction.
>
> Now, as regards the dry-land alfalfa, will say that I never saw finer. Maysown alfalfa was 15 inches tall, dark and of very rank growth; roots 12 to 14 inches in length, and ready for the first cutting, being partially in blossom.
>
> 'On Mr. Cooper's farm, 5½ miles from Washtucna, I found he had sown an acreon rescript hardwan soil, and it was look.

on regular hardpan soil, and it was look-ing fine and the soil was dried out so ing fine and the soil was dried out so that it was hard to even get a sharp stick into it. It was new land, just plowed for the first time. Another piece was in soil that was simply ash, one sinking in to the depth of two to three inches at every

the depth of two to three inches at every step.

"Mr. Cooper, who is one of the largest and best farmers in that county, is more than pleased, and will put in a large tract next year and commence to diversify, raising hogs, cattle and horses on alfalfa. His corn was extra fine, standing 64 feet in height. This had been cultivated four times, while at other farms only one cultivation had been given, and that standing three feet in height.

To sum up: The experiments in dryland alfalfa and corn on Summer-fallow in that county are very gratifying, and

dock advantage of those prices. It is questionable policy to undertake a pooling operation of any article as widely grown, and marketed in as many centers as is the case with hops. From the Yakima yards in Washington the promise is of an average crop, totaling there to about 22,000 bales, while probably 200 bales of last year's crop are still unsold.

PROGRESS OF IRRIGATION

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VAST DEVELOPMENT WORK IN ARID LANDS.

What a Complete System of Canals

Will soon be in progress. Its value to Cregon it is impossible to estimate. There also the advent of railroad must proceed full development.

Lake County and the whole tract through Harney County to the eastern boundary of the state are unknown to the great majority of Oregonians. It will be a revelation to those who visit these lands. From the cattle industry, there carried on in great proportions, prospertly has resulted which cannot be hidden. Until better informed, this district is supposed to suffer from a climate of extreme severity in Winter. That it is brighter, drier and somewhat colder than on the western adde of the Cascades is not disputed. But long-continued cold spells are practically unknown. On the fine farms bordeging the lakes, all crops grown in Oregon prosper. Fruit is raised to perfection.

Great progress is being made in irriga-

Great progress is being made in irrigation enterprises generally. In reference to the long delays interposed in framing and commencing Government Irrigation in the Maiheur, it may turn out that Oregon will yet be greatly benefited by one of the very few railroad outlets towards the East escaping destruction by the proposed irrigation dams on the Malheur River. The following detailed description of a

The following detailed description of a new irrigation enterprise at Wallula. Eastern Washington, from the pen of A. R. Kanaga, one of the best-known Western writers on irrigation, will be read with interest.

Wallula, Wash, is now coming into prominence as one of the disticts where irrigation will work its miracles of enterprise and agricultural development. A new irrigation canal is now nearly completed from which water will be taken to some 15,000 acres of land, as rich as can be found in any state in this Union, and while much of the angebrush lands in many states is more or less tainted with alkall, I am free to say that this land under the Columbia Canal Company's ditch is absolutely free from every trace or taint.

cleared, plowed and made ready for crops.

Much attention is also given to dry-land farming. A very suggestive interview was given out a few days back by Colonel Judson, the industrial agent of the O. R. & N. Co., on his return from a trip into Eastern Washington. What he there says of Eastern Washington dry lands is equally applicable to immense areas of Eastern Oregon, where irrigation is not available, and railroads have not yet penetrated. Some extracts follow:

"The more I examine into dry-land farming as it is conducted in Nebraska and Kansas, under what is called the Campbell system the more I am im-The Canal. Rarly in June last, I made a careful ex smination of the canal, dam, gates, cut-off-tunnel, and concrete walls, and, judgin have seen in the last four years, it stand

In my estimation as one among a dozen of the very best and most thorough canal systems that I have seen.

The engineering and construction work reflects great credit on the chief engineer.

H. I. Phillips, under whose supervision the canal and dam are being built.

One of the new and strong features of the canal in the cut-off and outlet gates that have been built at a distance of three miles apart, in the event of a break in the canal, two of the gates can be closed down and the water taken from the three-mile limit, and the farmers on the other part of the line are not inconvenienced, as the distribution of the cut-off gates are closed down. Source of Water Supply.

HAVE NOT RECOVERED FROM FALL OF THREE YEARS AGO.

Big Packing House at Baker City

Promises Revolution in Industry in Eastern Oregon.

From some cause or causes yet undis-closed the prices of cattle in Oregon have not recovered from the sudden fall of three years ago. How much the manipulation of prices by the beef trust in the Eastern stock markets had to do with it, is a question often discussed

in the Eastern stock markets had to do with it, is a question often discussed but never solved. But it is safe to say that from one of the most profitable to one of the least profitable businessas cattle rearing and selling has declined.

The following record of a recent sale at Baker City indicates some improvement:
"One of the largest purchases of cattle made in this vicinity for some time is that just closed by which the Baker City Packing Company takes over all the fat cows and 3-year-old sfeers of the Hindman

and 3-year-old steers of the Hindman band at Durkee and that of Odell and Fernald at Rye Valley, a total number of 500 head.

The cattle brought \$20 and \$20 a head.

"The cattle brought \$30 and \$70 a head. F. A. Phillips, of the Baker City Packing Company, was the buyer, and the cattle are destined to the Fuget Sound market. "The paryles selling feel that they got a good price considering the market."

Even yet it must be borne in mind that

four years ago similar cattle would probably have returned \$30 and \$68, instead of \$30 and \$30 a head.

As the pioneer in local industry that

should set an example to other stock cen-

should set an example to other stock cen-ters, the Baker City Packing Company should receive attention and commenda-tion. Cutting out of the description so

much as refers to retail business the ac-count of the preparations made for the legitimate packing industry follows: "Before snow files again there will be in operation in Baker City a large pack-

Ing-house.

"This will be the result of the recent incorporation of the Baker City Packing Company and the consolidation of several Baker City meat markets and several markets in outside territory.

"J. D. Ciemmer, who is a well-known packing-house man, has taken charge as

manager of the new company which suc-ceeds to the usiness of Phillips, Brown & Geddes and several other firms here,

and in Sumpter.

'The wholesale house on Front street in the old establishment in the block between Washington and Court is now

in first-cines condition and every depart-ment is in good running order. The ren-

boss butcher of Baker City. This de-partment handles about two tons of ba-con, two tons of hams and from one-half to a ton of lard each week, manu-factured in the plant and bearing the

factured in the plant and bearing the brand of the Baker City Packing Com-

TIMBER FOR PAPER - MAKING

Value of Pine and Fir for This Pur-

pose to Be Tested.

Many inquiries have been recently made

Source of Water Supply.

The water supply for this canal is taken from the Walla Walla River, and the supply is simply inexhapatible, as the river is fed by the melting snows, springs, and many small streages. This river is one of the feeders of the mighty Snake River, which empties into the Columbia a little lower down. Returning, again for an instant to the canal, it is 24 feet across the top, and 22 feet across the bottom, this is true of the upper portion, but it will be marrowed somewhat as if recedes toward the end. 15,000 Acres.

All slong this canal is a lot of land some 15,000 acres, that for richness cannot be surpassed in any state in the country. Quite a large amount of this land belongs to the Columbia Canal Company, and I think will be put on the market at prices ranging from \$75 to \$100 per acre. If such is the fact, every farmer can pay for his farm in from two to three years, with the crops he can raise on the land.

Along the line of the canni for a distance of ten miles is a settlement of prosperous farmers, who for 20 years past, have irrigated their lands by means of bucket water wheels, and can say that nowhere in the West will you see better crops, finer fruit or better vegetables. The farms are heavy with rich, dark fullage that covers every object that grows on the land. I saw alfalfs that was four feet in length, and that too, in the early part of June. The farmers were very prosperous, and a more contented lot of men I never saw.

Elevation Above the Sea.

Elevation Above the Sea.

I think that one of the most valuable ansets of the farmer in this locality is due to the lands not being so high as to make the Winters long and the Summers short. The elevation here is not to exceed 500 feet above the sea levet, the Summer being leng, and as Spring sets in early, it enables the fruit to get into market from three to four weeks earlier than sections in high altitudes, thus enabling the farmer to get the very highest or top-notch price for his fruit or vegetables.

Climate,

Climate, Climate.

I have visited this part of the country both Summer and Winter, and always found the climate one of the best in the world. This climate question is very closely allied with the general health of the country, and it is everywhere apparent in the faces of the med, women and children, for a more rugged and healthy people I have never run across in my travels. If you want to get a correct idea of the healthfulness of the climate, just look into the faces of the people, and you can get a cofrect estimate of the water, soil and air in that locality.

A Thing Worth Knowing. It may not be generally known, but it is nevertheless true that Walls Walls County, Washington, within the boundaries of which this land is located, is one of the five richer; agricultural counties in the United States. Fresno County, California, is another of the illustrious five, and the other three are in as many different states. in first-class condition and every depart-ment is in good running order. The ren-dering room and smokehouse in the rear-of the first floor, remodeled since the first, have ample capacity to take care of the entire trade. On this same floor and m-connection is a large cold storage plant where fifteen head of cattle and as many sheep, and how freezed can be taken care.

Schools and Churches.

The Wallula country is replete with as good schools and as efficient teachers as can be found in the state and the opportunity hers for the good people to attend such church as they may see fit, in brief, the moral atmosphere is as pure and wholesome as it is back in the state of Massachusetts.

where fifteen head of cattle and as many sheep and hogs dressed can be taken care of at one time.

"In the basement are the furnaces, cooling tanks, pickling tanks, etc., the Summer cooling-room, two more cold storage rooms and a large storage room for lard, bacon and hams. This department is in charge of John Schuit, who is the boss butcher of Baker City. This department handles about two tons of ba-I do not know of a place in the Northwest where they have better railroad facilities than right here in Walluia. It is the junction of the Northern Pacific Railroad and the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company, and two other branch roads also center here, mis offering railroad facilities to Portiand, Seattle, Spokane, and to every part of the country.

So far as the crops are concerned, I should not forget to say that they can raise almost anything that is capable of being grown on land-corn wheat onts, rye, harley, alfalfa, apples, peaches in brief, every kind of vegetable and berry on earth is grown here, even figs grow here, a fruit that can only thrive in a semi-tropical country. pany.

"The company is the largest shipper of livestock in this portion of the Inland Loppire, handling about a trainload a week out of Eastern Oregon and Southern Idaho. Land has been secured on the outskirts of the city on which the company will creet a large packing-house, this Fall, if possible, sufficient in capacity to take care of all the hogs raised in Eastern Oregon and other stock in proportion. This is one of the industries that has long been demanded and the Baker City Packing Company now proposes to see if the farmers and stock men of the county will support it by raising sufficient hogs, properly fed and cured, to supply a packing-house."

now on for ten years to come, may be counted on to add about 1,000,000 acres each year to the public domain; and this soil is no rich that when irrigated, will not require

In Hood River the survey for a new irri-gation ditch has been completed from Hadley's Gap to Green Point, above the systems that I have seen.

The engineering and construction work reflects great credit on the chief engineer.

H. L. Phillips, under whose supervision the canal and dam are being built.

How the Dam Was Bullt.

The dam is supported with stone and solid concrete foundations and side-walls. The lower gates are supported with sicel braces and the canal entrance is screened by from forks of the river, on an attractive route.

as to the adaptability of Oregon timber for paper-making. The supply of the great paper mills on the Fox River and at other points in Wisconsin is nearly at an end. Agents have been sent out to examine the woods of the Pacific Northwest, and experiments are stated to be in progress to utilize some of the less valuable timber trees there found. The balm and cottonwood of the Willamotte baim and cottonwood of the Willamette and its tributary streams have been long used. The spruce and some other varieties of conifera will give large supplies if found satisfactory. Attention is now being given to the buil pine and experiments made of which the results will be watched with interest.

## CHECK IMMIGRATION EVILS

Examination and Inspection Should Last for Year.

Lealle's Weekly.

No system, however effectively administered, can perfectly sift and separate at the gateways of the country all of the defectives from the good. Therefore, the examination and inspection should continue beyond the immigration station. The laws should be amended so as to empower the immigration authorities to compulsorily deport any allen immigrant to the port from whencehe came whenever he became a public charge, and, in the discretion of the courts, before or after serving sentence, when he becomes a criminal, this period of probation to continue until he becomes a full-fiedged citizen of the United States. Existing laws now authorize such becomes a full-fledged citizen of the United States. Existing laws now authorize such deportation, but limit the time of its exer-cise to one or two years after arrival. Nearly all European countries exercise this right, and there is no moral or treaty obligation which will prevent us from do-ing the same.

The absundity of bestowing citizenship published in the countries are the countries.

The absencity of bestowing citizensh indiscriminately after five years' residents now painfully evident, for it is only exceptional instances that Judges seeringly appreciate the responsibility of maing citizens. Every immigrant, on landing should be furnished with a description statement corresponding to the registentries of the inspection cierks, whis should be required as necessary documentary evidence in the naturalization proceeding. This statement could be reorded in the office of the cierk of the District Court in which the liminigratakes up his residence, and the origin records at the immigration station could be drawn upon for verification should loss of document or other cause mathis necessary. This process would I volve additional chrical machinery as cause some trouble, but the end in viethe guarding of the most vital and essettial feature of our citizenship—the puriontion of naturalization and the ballo box—is worth the expense and labor i volved.



HARVESTING THE HOP CROP IN THE WILLAMETTE VALLEY.

such as trees, logs, etc., will pass dam and never come in contact canal house and its solld walls.

Concrete Wall.

Just below the dam, and for several hundred feet, is a solid concrete wall, which is so strong that it will resist all the force of any high water that may come along. For a distance of 200 feet immediately below the dam is a heavy plank siding nailed in so that the interior is filled with stone and cracked rock. The entire lim, from one end to the other, shows the workman-ship of a master builder, and that it was built to give the farmers permanent and good service, and I would naturally conclude that it cost a lot of mensy to do this work, ret not a dollar has been uselessly expended, for with less outsy it would have been done in this line of thorough work.

I have seen many canals in a dozen West-

of industries in the city and its vicinity,

of industries in the city and its vicinity, to its great advantage.

Eugene is bestirring itself to obtain an electric light plant to be owned and operated by the city. The point of supply is at Vida, on the McKenzie River, 20 miles above the mouth. The franchise of the Lane County Electric Company will expire, it is stated, in about four years, and the city proposes thenceforward to provide its own light.

## ALASKA EXCURSION

ship Company's steamers City of Seattle, July 35, August 4; Cottage City, July 26, August 12; Spokane, August 17, calling glaciers, Indian villages, Alasks cities, Special rates. Office, 39 Washington at