PHASES OF INDUSTRIAL GROWTH IN THE STATE OF OREGON

IRRIGATION IS

Great Projects Under Way or Contemplated East of Cascades.

MALHEUR AND KLAMATH

Owyhee River Plans Seem Feasible. Joint Wells for Irrigating to Be Sunk by the Farmers of Crook.

The Klamath project is taking on defin ite form, which indicates the close of the long period of waiting. The United States Government, it is learned, has formally notified the Klamath Falls Irrigating Company, the Little Klamath Water Ditch Company, the Klamath Canal Company and Mr. Aikins, of the Clear Lake reservoir site, of the acceptance of the terms of price, aggregating \$487,000. rangements made in the following state

"Alex Martin Jr., as secretary of both the Klamath Falls Irrigating Company and the Little Klamath Water Ditch Company, was notified that as eoon as the abstracts of title were approved, the Government would be ready to pay the agreed price and take over the two sys-tems. The Klamath Canal Company and Mr. Aitkins of the Clear Lake reservoir site were also notified to the same effect. "Complete data of the Government survey is being prepared and on August 5 a all. Board of Consulting Engineers will meet in Klamath Falls to go over this re-

port. If the project is approved by this coard, they will then advertise for bids The board is now on its way to the cene of action.

The Malheur Project.

John T. Whistler and E. A. Chandler

net with Attorney J. W. McCulloch in hie Wednesday and it was agreed that the Malheur Water Users' Association reorganize and proceed to make new cor tracts with the landowners under th proposed Government reclamation pro-

Tuesday, the board met and it was de request made to the Secretary of the In-terior for a graduated system of payments be heard from.

The foregoing items from the Malheur Gazette are the outward and visible signs of the negotiations in active progress. It is understood that C. E. S. Wood is on his way to Washington, to communi-cate directly with the heads of the Reciamation Service and with the Secretary of the Interior in person that the relations of the owners of the land grant to the irrigation project may be defined and set-

It is hardly understood in Oregon genthat the plans of the Government The maps show a continual interference with the railroad surveys. ratiroads are the public highways, of which so much is heard nowadays, it seems, in the interest of the public that the conflict between rallroad and irriga-tion is a very serious question, where there are so perilously few ways of access from the Snake River Valley into Central Oregon. The Malheur canyon is one, and is believed to be the better, of

The Owyhee Project. The Owyhee project is also showing

signs of life. The Owyhee River is the alternative railroad route to the Malheur into Central Oregon from the East.
"The field-engineer of the Reciamation Service, with about eight assistants, arrived here Monday, after finishing the preliminary surveys on the Owyhee project. A force was sent to Westfall, Tumorning to take up the work in the interior. Considerable surveying will be done in and around Vale, which will be their headquarters during the rest of the Summer," says the Vale Gazette,

In Klamath County,

On this page is shown an illustration of cutting and making wild hay on one of the fertile lake beds in the Klamath country. Hundreds of tons are annually made from the wild grasses of Nature's providing. In Winter the waters of the lake spread over the margins of level advances. In olden days, when Fort Mal-heur was inhabited by United States soldiers to hold unruly Indians in check, as much as 800 tons was no unusual quan-lity to be put up for the use of the cavmiry at the fort.

Wood River is a stream running north vards from the north end of Klamath Lake, in the direct line of Crater Lake one ever heard of it as navigable, but story from the Klamath Republic adds another to the increasing list of Oregon developments. The improvement has not yet found its way into the river and harbor bill. But the best kind of improvement, after all, is that taken in hand and carried through by the good sense and strong arms of people directly

W. S. Warden, secretary of the Klamath

Chamber of Commerce, speaks:
"The boys are all in line and ready to sasist us. They are ready to put up money, or will turn out and work to help channel. I was all over the valley, and everyone is busy and prosper-ous. The whole valley looks green, and it is the prettiest country in the world, as everyone knows. All of the ranchers are busy cutting hay at present, and it will not be possible to start the work until the having is finished.

Frank Butler, secretary of the Fort Klamath Chamber of Commerce, and J. W. McCoy, the president, stated that there was absolutely no doubt but that everyone in the valley would give their support to this work.

"The boys are acquainted with the river bove the bridge, and know practically what it will take to put it in shape. I wanted to satisfy myself about the river below the bridge, and Gus Melhase and myself came down in a skiff.

found that there is plenty of water all the way. The steamer has been up as far as the mouth of Crooked Creek. From there up we counted about 12 points that would have to be cut off to straighten the river so that boats could go up. Above Crooked Creek for a mile or a mile and a half the river narows down to about down Hood's Earsaparilla is the ideal to feet, but the banks are not solid, and building-up medicine.

projects out over the water for several feet and floats on top. I believe that men could go along with hav knives and cut this off, and these chunks would settle to the bottom and would not need to be taken out.

'It, however, would be an easy job for dredger to cut off the projecting banks and throw the earth up along the shore. After looking the river over carefully, we concluded that \$500 expended will put the river in shape so that a bost can run up as far as the Melhase bridge."

Report on Cascade Locks.

Major Langfitt's report on the Cascade Locks is interesting reading. The sum-mary of the year's traffic is an indication of still greater things to come when the Cellio Canal is opened. The follow-ing are the official figures: During the year 1018 boats passed the

locks, carrying 25,166 tons of freight and 84,403 passengers. The tonnage of these craft amounted to 259,873. Bound down. 25,582,500 pounds of wheat passed through the locks, and the flour shipments amounted to 2,786,500 pounds, while miscellaneous grain shipments amounted to 5,297,000. The fruit shipments amount to 1,672,000 pounds.

Joint Wells in Crook County.

The Madras Pioneer tells of a meeting at week of farmers in the district known as Agency Pinins, in the northwestern part of Crook County, the results of which will be watched with much interest. Premising that this semi-arid dis-trict has now over 900 settlers, by whom about all the Government land has been taken up, their effort to overcome their chief difficulty, the want of water, de-

erves every encouragement. The land is level, and every farm could be reached were wells sunk to a sufficient depth and of sufficient capacity. At present the water is handled in tanks and barrels from Madras to each farm. The farmers have arranged to combine to have sunk community wells, to a depth of not less than 400 feet, whence an abundant supply is believed to be obtainable. The cost being divided will be brought within the reach of every farmer interested. The surplus of wheat raised last year by these people reached 10,000 bushels. The distance to railroad is to is too great to make it pay to hand. The lack of water for their stock forbids their keeping enough stock to consume their products of grain. Therefore the fertility of their soil is a barren gift. Success in the well sinking will re-

MUNICIPAL ENTERPRISE.

Operations of Water Plants for Citles and Their Cost.

The Hood River Glacier prints the following item:
"A resident of Goldendale furnished the following interesting figures con-cerning the operations of municipal ownership in connection with the operation of the water plant at that place: The city was bonded in 1890 for \$19,000 to install a system of water-works, and since that time improvecided to postpone reorganization until the ments have been added to the amount request made to the Secretary of the In- of \$12,000, making a total amount of \$22,00) invested. Up to about two years time the city bought the pipe line at a cost of \$6000, and now the city owns

all its water system. 'The revenue received by the city from the water is \$5400 per year and the cost of maintaing the same is about

The Sherman County Observer fol-lows suit with this:

of the Malheur. To increase the difficulty of the situation from a railroad stand-point, two irrigation canals are proposed. one on each side of the river, along the ago for an extension of the system. When the bonds are due, payment will be made in full. The revenue from the water plant is \$1700 a month in the Summer, and about \$1500 a month in the Winter, Two men are employed to often offer us advice, some of which is for our interest and month in the control of the Summer, and about \$1500 a month in the Winter, Two men are employed to look after the system at a salary per look after the system at a salary per month of \$46 each. This together with expense for repairs leaves the city over \$1200 a month to place in the sinking fund. In a few years The Dalles will have a handsome income for all city expenses paid directly by the municipal water plant. No light plant to pull its profits off."

Municipal ownership of waterworks has the longest history of any form of his proposition was too open it would have a released to the proposition was too open it would be a supplied to the proposition was too open it would be a supplied to the proposition was too open it would be a supplied to the proposition was too open it would be a supplied to the proposition was too open it would be a supplied to the proposition was too open it would be a supplied to the present contingency the general public has no concern, but the present contingency the general public has no concern, but the present contingency the general public has no concern, but the present contingency the general public has no concern, but the present contingency the present continues.

of municipal enterprise. But even here it is very possible to buy gold too dear. There is a great temptation in small communities to borrow more money than reasonable rates for water consumed can pay. Such discounting of future growth is what the meurance people call "doubly hazardous."

BIG PROFIT IN ANGORAS

FIVE POUNDS TO FLEECE AND FIFTY CENTS TO POUND.

What a Farmer Has Accomplished in Sale of Mohair and Increase of Flock.

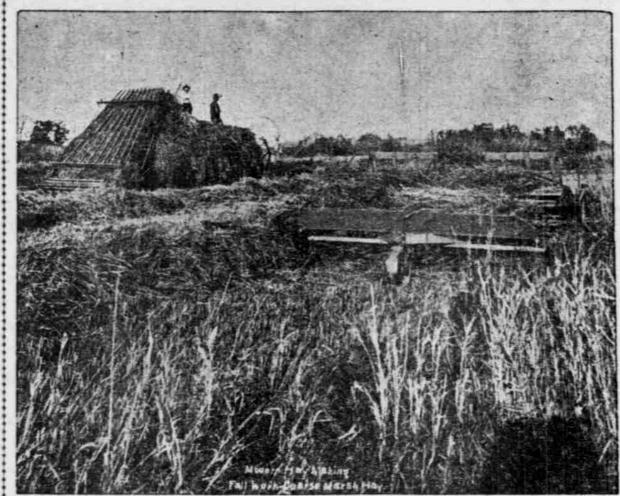
It is always pleasant to find actual statements of fact more than confirming advice given. A return of five pounds to to fleece and a price of 50 cents a pound betoken the excellence of the stock of goats, and their adaptation to their sur-

oundings. The Milton Eagle says:
"J. H. Smith, who owns 230 acres near
reese, Idaho, has fully demonstrated the fact that Angora goat raising is not only a source of revenue, but affords a most source of revenue, but affords a valuable means of cleaning land. One year ago last Spring he brought from Kalispel to his fine range 156 head of Angoras, paying \$6 for the ewes and \$10 for the bucks. It does not require much attention to care for the flock, as they thrive well upon young trees and noxious weeds, thus aiding materially in cleaning the land. "During last Winter I fed to my 196 goats not to exceed 12 tons of hay, and yet they were in the best of condition." said Mr. Smith. This Spring his flock had increased to 360, nearly 100 per cent. The clip, which has just been taken off, weighed 500 pounds, five pounds to the fleece. Mr. Smith is now delivering

On the figures given the flock cost \$1230. The next year's return from the mohair is \$490. The increase is 184. which at \$2.50 for this year's kids represents \$410 more. The gross profit on the transaction is therefore \$900, from which the cost of 12 tons of hay, wages for shearing, and the cost of taking the mohair to market pre the deduc-tions. So the goats show a 56 2-1 per cent profit, irrespective of the value of

this on board the cars at Palouse, Wash

the clearing they did.



HOW THE MARSH HAY IS CARED FOR.

WRITER GIVES ARGUMENTS IN FAVOR OF COMBINATION.

Study of Conditions Should Enable the Grower to Judge of Advisability.

A letter from a well-known hopgrower he be afraid of his neighbor helping to cut his. Is printed as giving a full statement of. The proposition seems to me to be fair and arguments of growers for entering the proposed combination. His suggestion that the Oregonian article was inspired may pass without comment. Readers will accept the suggested "disinterestedness" ago the water was furnished by Hess article. It may be added that the letter & Cooper for \$1200 per year, but at that time the city bought the pipe line at a fuller view of the situation from many points. The letter follows:

Eugene, July 24,--(To the Editor,)--In your issue of the 24th inst. there appeared an article under the caption of "Hop Reports Conflicting." The article appears to have \$600, leaving a net income of about been written either by one in ignorance of \$4800, or in other words the system is real conditions or by one who had an object paying about 22 per cent interest on the capital invested." deviced argument against the proposed com-

interest and much of which is for theirs. In

has the longest history of any form of cause suspicion, therefore they work coverily, public ownership, and as to it there is less question than about any other form of municipal enterprise. But even here with one celling committee? Manifestly not secure they put our welfare above because they put our welfare above their own. Personally, the dealers are our friends. We regard them as a necessity and do not contemplate putting them out of business. Neither do we contemplate combining for the purpose of inflating values, for we know account do it to any perceptible extent. We simply spant by combine for the purpose of putting the hop industry on a solid business hasts and eliminate many of the unsatisfactory features.

features.

As seen as the hops are in the bale every grower in the state is beset with a small army of sample pullers. I have known of as high as 40 samples having been pulled out of one small lot. The samples are then sent to the principals at Salem and Portland, and when a sale is made the man who polled the sample on which the sale was made gree about 50 cents per hale commission. We realize that we cannot sell without giving samples, but hopgrowers regard the army of sample-pullers as a post that can be easily sample-pullers as a peat that can be easily dispensed with.

After the samples are in, offers are made. The dealer cinims he handles the hops for I cent commission. That, with the ta-cent com-mission to the sample-poller, means about \$300,000 in commissions for handling the Ore-gon crop. The dealers have to live decently and no one begrudges them even that com-mission for getting our hops into the hands of the larger dealers, who in turn take off, their commission. But we do not know at their commission. But we do not know at all times that the dealers make us the best offers they can. It is not at all uncommon for them to raise their bids a cent or more a pound in a few minutes. That means that their commission is not always confined to a cent a pound, but in many cases is double that sum. Even that we can stand when hops are a good price, but when they are only worth 5 to 7 cents per pound, as in the re-cent past, and as they will doubtless be again, from \$2.50 to \$5 a bale is quite an ob-

ject to the grower.

But these are minor evils and can be endured. The worst evil in the business, and dured. The worst evil in the business, and the evil we chiefly seek to correct, is short selling. Dealers make make for a series of years in advance to brewers at stated prices, and them so into each year's market and en-deavor to make good. If the crops are short and prices ought to rule high, he hammers the market all he can to make his loss as small as possible. If crops are good he takes advantage of the fact and hammers writes small as possible. If crops are good he takes advantage of the fact and hammors prices down as low as possible in order to make his gains larger. So with the system of short selling we find most of the dealers always

hammering the grower.
How long is the grower going to submit to this incessant hammering? Just so long as he insists on stending alone. That is where the desier wants to keep un and where he expects to keep us, because we are farmers and don't know how to help conselves. Perhaps he is right. So long as we do not act in unihammering the grower. son, so long will they continue to have us at their mercy. When it comes time to sell one will sell from necessity, another through frar of the market going lower, another be-cause some short seller advised him confi-dentially to cut loose as quick as possible. etc., etc. The result is that they can always | from the Pendleton East Oregonian.

buy some hops at any price they choose to pay. Then why should the dealer he with This is an age of unions. A union can

rect abuses that the individual is power a to prevent. Then why should hoperow ers hesitate to make the attempt to correct the nbuses that exist in their business? If every hopgrower in Oregon should put his hope in one corporation as proposed by Mr. Krebe and should take his pro cata share of proceeds of sales he would fare the same as his fellow-grower-melther better nor worse. He would get rid of the annoyance of the hop-sampler. He would not rush his hops on the market and thus help in lowering long, lose the benefit of fair offers. He would not help out his neighbor's throat nor would reasonable. The selling committee of the corporation could go into the markets of the world or sell to total buyers, as they saw fit. Buyers would buy from the corporation as rendily as from individuals, and there would be no such bageling over prices as there is under present conditions. The naving in samplers' commissions alone, about \$40,000 or \$50,000, ought to pay all expenses of sell-ing the crop. Further, if Oregon succeeds in perfecting the proposed plan, it is almost certain California and Washingson will follow

suit. Steps are now being taken in California to that end, either state will go into this combination for two reasons. First, the influence of those whose interests are aningonistic will deter some, recond, there will be those who will look like one huge peach. Another peach desire to see the plan perfected, but who, for that was in the lot measured % inches erally that the plans of the Government ential the creation of a large reservoir, between the lakes and the canyon of the Malheur River, where the dam is proposed to be constructed, which will most scriously hamper, if not render inspectionally happened against the proposed argument against the proposed arg to put it beyond the power of some deal-to sell our hope at stated prices years be they are raised. HOPOROWER.

Anniysis of the widespread reports now hand confirm the previously expressed opinion of a crop somewhat short in quantity and very various in quality. That means that the conditions are such as would render a combined effort to secure iniform prices and satisfactory handling by one general agency controlling sales of the whole, or a very large proportion of the Oregon crop, exceptionally difficult. With some of the annoyances detailed by "Hopgrower," in the way of the invasion of an army of sample pullers an outsider can sympathize. This abuse could probably be remedied by the growers organ-izing to that end. Ways and means dopted to that surpose have been discovered in other and older localities. But how growers, by combining, could grop selling ahead, or short selling (in other words, speculating on the quantity and quality of a coming crop), it is difficult to imagine. The opening for such practices is inherent in the nature of the plant, probably more subject to vicisaltudes than any other in such general demand. Growing intelligence on the part of the hopraisers tending to secure better quality in the product, and cleaner marketing, is the universal remedy for much of the trouble. More careful study of of the troube, after careful study of the reports which now come in from every locality where hops are grown, would enable the grower to form more intelligent opinions of the market value of his crop. True it is that in union there is strength. But no medicine is of universal application by sensible people

DRY LAND SUITED TO WHEAT

Baker County Claims Its Equality With Umatilla.

The growth of wheat on the dry up-lands of Eastern Oregon is shown in the following item from the Baker County

"Baker County can raise just as good wheat on the dry lands as Umatilia County. This has been satisfactorily demonstrated this season. Last Fall J. L. Licklider, who has a ranch two miles south of town, sowed two acres of Winter wheat as an experiment. Onto one acre of this wheat he turned his stock this spring and after pasturing them for a long time, he is now cutting it for seed. From the other acre he has cut ten tons of wheat hay. The grain grew rank on the hay acre, but the heads are filled out nicely and would average not less than 39 bushels to the acre. The stalk grew to

has just been threshed, and has yielded 30 bushels to the acre. Sowed the last of March it has matured in less than four nonths on a very light rainfall. Ten carloads of hogs from Nebraska

passed through Pendleton last night en route to the Union Meat Company at Portland, to be slaughtered there and sent back in bacon and lard to Pendleton and other interior towns in Oregon.
Shipping hogs 1600 miles from Nebraska to Oregon is the height of folly for Oregon. Corn will grow in Oregon almost as well as in portions of the corn belt and hogs are found here in the highest state of perfection, free from the diseases that of perfection, free from the discusses that infect them in the East, and Oregon is losing one of her best opportunities in passing up this profitable industry. No comment is needed on the foregoing

PEACHES FAVORITE CROP ON THE IRRIGATED LANDS.

Reports From Umatilla County and From Grant's Pass Are Highly Optimistic.

In all the irrigated lands of Eastern Oregon great attention is being paid to the orchards, and almost uniform success is reported. Peaches are a favorite crop. From the Freewater Times, of

Umatilla County, the following is taken: "Despite the fact that the peach cro in this vicinity will be very light, there are some orchards that will yield greater crops than ever before.
"A conservative estimate shows that

there will be shipped from this point ut 4000 or 5000 boxes, as against about 20,600 last year. "A sample lot of peaches were brought into this office Monday that are

that was in the lot measured % inches in circumference, and there are some large ones yet on the trees. 'Marion Graham is the owner of the

trees that bear this lucious fruit. peaches are known as the Triumph." This almost parallels the example from counted 67 peaches, well developed, on

inch thick at junction with the stem. Needless to add that the owner had furnished supports, over which the branches An invaluable aid to the prune-dryer on a large scale is the dipper and spreader. The following note from the Polk County Observer draws attention to the saving in time gained by this apparatus, which, as

well as more even quality, results from "R. I. Chapman is making extensive improvements and repairs on his big prune-dryer north of town, and will soon

The principal addition to the plant is dipping and spreading machine of the latest pattern. This machine dips the prunes in a lye bath, rinses them in running water, and spreads them on the an aerial tramway from the klins to trays. It will dip and spread 500 bushels of prunes a day, and is a valuable labor-saving device. The machine will materially increase the capacity of the dryer, as prunes dipped in lye will dry in about six hours less time than those not sim-

MINING MAKES PROGRESS

OCHRE QUARTZ FOUND IN JACK-SON COUNTY.

Medford Mail Tells of Discovery Recently Made Verifying an Old Prospector's Tale.

Progress is reported in mining from every district. A romance of mining ap-sears in an extract from the Medford Mail. The site of the find is in Jackson county, and so is brought to a dramatic conclusion a tale which has been circulating for a good many years in those mountains. The Mail says: "E. C. Faucett was in Medford Tues.

day, having come in to have a piece of ore assayed, which he had taken from a ledge six miles west of Sterling Moun-29 bushels to the acre. The stalk grew to a ledge six miles west of Stering Mountain. The ore showed values of \$28 to the ton of gold, and the ledge from which last night to O. C. Johnson for the Baker County exhibit at the Fair."

The Arlington Record notes that Judge is ochre quartz in a gneiss formation and Marines of Blaich has successfully in the only ledge ever found of this kind. on both sides of the mountains. The ore is ochre quartz in a gneise formation and is the only ledge ever found of this kind of ore in the Siskipou range. And thereby Early Wilbur. His field of several acres has just been threshed, and has yielded German prospector came through from March is to the acre. Sowed the last of the mountains. The ore is ochre quartz in a gneise formation and is the only ledge ever found of this kind of ore in the Siskipou range. And thereby hangs a tale. Forty or more years ago a Woolen Mills have had a checkered ago. German prospector came through from the other side of the mountain and ex-hibited a piece of ochre quartz float which he said he had found somewhere near Sterling Mountain, describing the place as well as he could. The man to whom he showed the ore paid little attention to it, as in those days the bars along the Applegate afforded rich diggings. Finally, after the original finder had been gone several years he concluded, to have the specimen left with him assayed. The result showed \$66 in gold to the ton. Then extension. had come. seem in that range before and it would seem easy to find it; but the searchers returned empty-handed. For over 20 years prospectors have hunted for that mysterious ledge of ochre quartz without success (60,000 pounds of the finest kind of fisece for other neighborhoods to follow.

seasons looking for it. At last the ledge there is a loss of about 75 per cent from was found, as many other valuable mines sand, tar, grease and other foreign mahave been found-by accident. Last terials in the wool as it comes from the Spring, while on a prospecting trip, Faucett's horses escaped from him, and while following their trail he noticed a pecuagement of the scouring mills, wool ap-Har-looking piece of rock and naturally proximating \$280,000 has been hamiled by picked it up. It was the ochre quarts." the scouring mill during the past year. Blue Bucket of early Oregon history will

The Sumpter district is full of life. The famous Red Boy mine has sold its water rights, ditches and flumes to a new com-pany, which is to complete the Oline Lake undertaking. The dam is to be finished, pipe line built, and electric machinery installed to furnish 1500 horse power. The Red Boy takes 600 horse power and the salance will be for sale to neighboring

reward its seekers.

connection with this district note may be taken of the extension of the Sumpter Valley Railroad toward Prairie and Canyon City. It is stated that a large force of men are at work, with a view of reaching Prairie City this coming Paul

TWO PRODUCTS IN WHICH THE STATE IS RICH.

Oregon Is Just Awakening to the Value of These Elements in State's Development.

Until recent years platinum was mined only in the Ural Mountains of Russia. It has, however, been found in tains: various parts of the United States, though 110 ounces were all that was reported last year. Its existence in Oregon has been known for several years. The Ashland Record reports over 13 ounces as having been cleaned up at the Deep Placer mines of Waldo. Josephine County. The black sands the ocean beach are also a source of supply in very small quantities, but from one of the beach mines, it was reported last week as doing well in gold and taking out several ounces of

Professor David T. Day, of the United States Geological Survey, charge of the experimental plant the Lewis and Clark Fair, reports hav ing identified, not only platinum, but rarer metals, as found by him in the samples of black sand sent him. In-assuuch as tests are made free of charge, with transportation paid, and full returns made on sands sent to the Exposition, so valuable an opportunity should not be let pass. The opportunity is now offered to have verified, a cost of the United States Government, the many stories current of valuable discoveries all over Oregon.

Lime is one of the products of Oregon almost neglected up to this date. The quantities imported have been and are very large. It is interesting to note that from Huntington, in the extreme east of the state, and Grunt's Pass, in the extreme south, news comes of the opening and enlargement of industries which will remove this reproach. The Democrat, of Baker City, has the ful-

ton, and on the O. R. &. N., is the scene of operations of the Oregon Lime & Plaster Company, of which Charles E. Ladd, the Portland banker, is presi-dent and treasurer, and Charles F. Beebe, secretary and manager.

"About 40 men are employed, and the mine and plant is operating night and

From Grant's Pass comes the following news to The Oregonian Verdin, manager of the Grant's Pass working on it. The road has reached I miles from McCloud, and it is hoped to a two-year-old tree. The fruit grew on gun work with a crew in the construc-untrimmed slender branches nearly six tion of an extensive lime-burning plant feet long, and not three-quarters of an at the big marble mines on Cheney Creek, recently purchased by the com-pany. The marble deposits owned by this company on Chency Creek are the largest on the Pacific Coast, there being over 80 acres of blue, black and gray marble exposed, the rock being not only adapted for building purposes, but burns into a fine quality of lime. Over 500 acres are owned by the company, there being an abundance of tim-

"The manufacture of lime will be the main business of the company, and an and decide whether San Francisco or additional kiln will be built, giving a Portland is to be the trade center of capacity of 300 barrels for each burn-supply for the southern one-third of Orework is nearing completion, and the dryer will be ready to handle the present year's output of Mr. Chapman's 40lutely free of foreign substances. There is a down-hill haul of 12 miles from an aerial tramway from the klins to Applegate River, thus shortening the wagon haul by four or five miles.
'The people backing the enterprise

have under way the consummation of plans that will make the Grant's Pass narble and lime quarries the largest enterprise of its kind on the With an entire mountain of marble to work upon, and much of it exposed in huge cliffs from 30 to 100 feet high. there remains but the placing of equip-ment to remove the stone and lime in any quantity desired. An attempt will be made, at least, to supply Southern Oregon and Northern California with lime, the present demand for which is

1000 barrels each month."
For much of the lime used in Oregon the state has hitherto depended Puget Sound, as well as on imports from California. Henceforth she can produce her own.

WOOL INDUSTRY OF STATE

NORTH BEND MILLS MAY BE SOLD TO EASTERNERS.

Work at Scouring Mills of Pendleton and Shearing of Sheep by Machinery in Lake.

don the mill was moved to North Bend. The arrival now expected of the intending purchasers from the East will give the cessful a fresh start under experienced men is to follow. August 10 is the day named. After the removal from Bando of the mill in question, another mill wa erected and set to work there. The in dustry is, in Oregon, capable of indefinite

commenced the hunt for the ledge from Reference was made last week to the which the peculiar-looking piece of ore had come. Nothing like it had ever been the East Oregonian summarizes the re-

The finder himself has put in several | wool has resulted. It will be seen that

ar-locking piece of rock and naturally ar-locking piece of rock and naturally in second mill during the passion of feed it up. It was the ochre quarta;"

There may, then, yet be hope that the to say nothing of the value of the grease wool that has been graded and sent to most of early Oregon history will and to Hoston for scouring. It has been figured out that the hand of this wool in this section of the state has resulted in leaving about \$375,000 in circulation among all concerned. The weekly pay-roll at the local scouring mill has been \$600 per week, and this continued during the season.

In Lake County the first season's op-eration of sheep-shearing by machinery has been accomplished. It is a surprise to hear that machine shearing is even a trifle more expensive than hand work. The machines were exhibited last year at the infernational Stock Show at Chicago. The case and rapidity of the operation indicated less, not greater, cost than by the old-fashioned way. Pos-sibly the owners of the Lake County plant than by the old-fashioned an afford to reduce their prices by next

The shearing plant closed down last Thursday after about a six week's run. The first season was a successful one and the fact that hand shearing is doomed has been clearly demonstrated. Ma-chine shearing is a trifle more expensive per head than hand shearing, but the amount of wool is greater and the time of shearing much less. In all about \$2.000 sheep were sheared at the plant this year. The machinery did not arrive until late in the season, and the plant had a short run. Next year, no doubt, most of the Lake County sheep will be sheared

at the plant.

The Heppner Gazette deals as follows with this season's conditions between the sheep men and the miners in the south-ern Summer ranges of the Blue Moun-

Sheepmen and the Miners.

"Quite a number of sheepmen have driven their flocks into the Sumpter district this season, and all state that grass conditions were never better than at present. A more peaceful understand-ing seems to exist between miners and stockmen, as less threats are heard against the latter than in former seasons. This is accounted for from the fact that the ranges are in better condition, and that there is plenty of feed to go around with-out sheepmen encroaching on the domain

MORE RAILWAYS ASSURED

of the miners.

LINE TO COOS BAY WILL BE BIG FACTOR.

North Bank of Columbia Will Scon See Steel Railways Stretching Great Distance.

At last railroad building in and for Oregon is seeing light and progress. None oo soon. The California & Northeastern Railroad filed its articles of incorporation in San Francisco on July 5, with a cap ital of \$5,600,000. A. H. Naftzger is the president. One terminus is at Weed Sta-tion, on the main line of the Southern Pacific Rallroad, the other at Klamath Fails, a distance of about 100 miles. In this enterprise the Weed Lumber Rall-road is merged by purchase. Extension from the present end of the Weed road to Grass Valley is in active progress, and the completion to Klamath Falis is foretold by President Nuftzger before the end

Meanwhile what is known as the Mcg news to The Oregonian:
"Grant's Pass, Or., Aug. 6.—Cuptain ath Lake. It is stated that 26 men are cross the mountains before Winter stops building, leaving then about 2 miles to Laird's Gap, on Lower Klamath Lake. Obviousty San Francisco will the t whole Lake County and Klamath County district tightly to itself before any Ore-gen road can be there to challenge for the traffic. The hopes of Portland must center in the extension southward of one or other of the roads now heading from

the Columbia, or else in a southward running spur or feeder from the long-expected road to cross Eastern Oregon from rest to east, or southeast. The next few months will tell the tale, gon. A big stake hangs on the result, as

overy thinking Oregonian knows.

One measure of importance is the construction of a link two miles in length, from Henderson to Springfield, both in Lane County. This, with the bridging of the Williamette at Springfield, will connect the main line with the Woodburn-Springfield branch. Thus the traffic can be better distributed, and congestion on the main line avoided.

Another small project is the St. cut-off, where grading is well under way.

Of course, the important news of the week has been that of the construction of the long-talked-of line from Drain, on the Southern Pacific Railroad main line to Coos Bay. So the Southern Pacific Railroad will be in contact with the ocean at an Oregon point, and the coast country connected by rail with the interior. It has been known for many months that other plans were on foot for affording to Coos Bay railroad facilities. But these depended on arrangements in the New York market for money, in default of a bargain with either the coast railroad coming north from Eureka, or with the Gould line from Sait Lake, seeking an ocean outlet from Oregon.

Sanguine residents of Coos Bay seem to be counting on two lines, now that there is good hope of one. Possibly the coast line project will take form before ong, as the route is believed to be practicable and not very expensive, and would be ruled by far easier grades than those used in crossing the Siaklyous. A few days ago the Walla Walla States-

man reported that the right-of-way agent of the Columbia River Raliway & Navigation Company had closed contracts with about 20 of the farmers on the north bank of the Columbia. The statement was then made that this company had now a clear opening from Castle Rock into East-ern Washington, and, with few exceptions, now being dealt with, to Van-couver, in Clark County.

Work is reported to be active on the

Portland-Nehalem-Tillamook Railway, as far as clearing the first ten miles of the right of way from Hillsboro towards Banks is concerned, and grading was arranged to begin three or four days ago.

Space is wanting to do more than note the statement, made a day or two back, that it will need 350 average-sized grainthe Pacific Northwest, unless unforeseen changes in European markets divert or retain on the Coast any large proportion

of the crop. The announcement was made last week that the independent telephone system built by the residents of the Waldo Hills had brought over 50 more families into hearing of Salem, and thereby into close touch with the world outside. Other lines radiating from Salem are also in con-struction. So that before long it will be voluntary, not compulsory, isolation if the Marion and Polk County farms are not connected with their neighbors and with the Capital City. An example here