INDUSTRIAL OREGON JO FARM, ORCHARD, FACTORY, MINE AND STREAM

WEALTH OF MINE OREGON'S BOUNTY

Mountain Districts Yielding Treasure to Product of Commonwealth.

CREDITABLE FAIR EXHIBITS

Measures of Coal and Immense Deposits of Hematite on Both Sides of Columbia Merit Attention and Development.

Baker County deserves the thanks of the state for the value and variety of the minerals in her Fair exhibit. The fol-lowing list does not exhaust the cata-

Almost every metal known to science is shown in this exhibit, one of the largest of its kind at the Exposition. Huge chunks and small bits of gold, eliver, copper, cinnabar or quicksliver, lend, cobalt, gypsum, marbles, granite as highly polished and as beautiful as the famous Vermont output, limestone and antimony, used to harden steel, are ar-tistically displayed in cabinets, trays and

active. Grant's Pass is the center. The othern Oregonian prints the following

"Several four and six-horse mule teams from Takilma, located in the southern part of Josephine County, arrive at Grant's Pass daily with copper matte.
The smeller is running under the management of W. S. Keith and is converting into matte 150 tons of ore daily,
and is employing about 100 men at the

The following correspondent's letter from the Greenhorn district is of interest, especially in the account of the re-muscitation of the Bonanza mine:

Eastern Oregon Activity.

A hurried trip through the Greenhorn mining district last week brought the correspondent of The Oregonian in touch with some matters of interest to the mining world. The Bonauza mine at Geiser has again put on an air of activity. The company several months ago, while under the management of Mr. Thatcher, suspended operations, partially dismantled the property for which it had given over \$500,000 and sold a part of the pment. The reason given was that mine was worked out and of no further value. Mr. Geiser was not satisfied, and confident that the property he had sold was still of great value offered to verify his judgment. He proposed to the Eastern-people to buy back the mine. He offered to bond and lease it under certain ns-pay 25 per cent of the gross duct during the life of a long lease with the privilege of buying the mine for

and now 25 stamps are crushing about 25 tens of good ore. Concentrates are go-ing out daily to the Sumpter smelter. about 40 men are employed on and about the mill and mine and an air of prosperity is in evidence everywhere.

The Pyx mine has found a very rich streak of ore in a wide vein. It is re-ported that the Sumpter smelter paid \$3500 for 19 sacks and that there are sevgral tons more in the mine.

Sam Law has 50 tons of good ore on the dump which he is sacking to mill as soon as the Humboldt starts up Dr. Jackson, of the Humboldt, returned Friday to Greenhorn and the mine and

mill are expected to commence operations this coming week. The mill has just been completed and is a fine one. The only thing which may delay operations is the want of water. This is very scarce this senson everywhere throughout this Saturday Greenhorn City was stirred

up on account of a strike in the Big John. A six-foot vein of very rich ore was developed and all parties interested lay off to celebrate Kelly, of the LX.L., got back Sunday

with news that orders were out to re-

The Snow Creek and other Smith mines has been borrowed and work commenced. She will soon have a big flow of water

and a floating Indebtedness.

One of the illustrations on this page is of a scene which may be paralleled at many points of what are believed, or known, to be coal districts in Oregon. In river and the corresponding tract of land north bank are full of promise. In Columbia County the fron ore deposits, in close neighborhood to the coal, indicate high grades of hematite. The coal made by the lillinois gentlemen named in so far discovered is said to be still of the statesman will be carefully watched:

Statesman will be carefully watched: cate high grades of including the so far discovered its said to be still of the significe quality. But no sufficient depth has yet been reached to test the belief that bituminous coal underlies the lignite. This mineral is found, indeed, at many points, but generally in this veins, and separated by layers of shale and clay. The entry of the railroad into the Nahalem district will encourage developments. Symonds and Douglas, of the specific plant, who have large interests in the following that carefully watched:

"Among the many people who are now years, complete in all their parts, and marked ready for erection when their destination is reached."

"In at Salem is developing her manusing and preserving plant. The parties and more evident from time to time. The many people who are now years, complete in all their parts, and watched:

"Among the many people who are now years, complete in all their parts, and marked ready for erection when their destination is reached."

"In at Salem is developing her manusing and preserving plant. The parties and more evident from time to time. The latest evidence of this is in the report that the Spaulding Lumber Company is shipping today two entire houses all ready to hand."

IMMENSE TIMBER RESERVES Washington and California, said Mr. Oregon and California Land Grant Embraces Vast Area.

where of the Oregon and California land grant in Oregon timber are not generally appreciated. Certainly they are withheld from market, and the year same course may be followed for many years to come. But the fact remains that Mr. Harriman and his associates have so great and overwhelming an interest in Oregon forests that his answer at Cottage Grove, to a local deputation which approached him for revision of lumber freight rates on double the size. Your Yellow Newtown is last visit but one, was probably Pippins, Spitzenbergs, Jonathan, Northern istifled from his standpoint. "You Spys, Wine Sap and Ben Davis apples are see." said he, "that we own or con-trol the bulk of the timber from the California line to the Columbia, and the Weyerhaeuser people hold about the same Oregon Telephone pess, and found them position in Washington, so you may exposition in Washington, so you may ex-



put of a billion feet and over may be continued and still enlarged for many years to come.
We notice a statement of President

Heimrich, of the Great Southern Rail-road, now nearly completed between The Dalles and Dufur, that the lumber traffic was the chief object of this road. For many miles this road, as regards timber freights, will have a huge advantage over the Columbia Southern

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY

OREGON OFFERS FIELD RICH IN OPPORTUNITY.

Improvements of Existing Plants and Development of New Lines in Various Sections.

Most of the leather used in Oregon for The following item is very satisfactory reading. We hope many readers will verify the statement by examining the exhibit at the Exposition

In the Linn County exhibit the finest collection of tanned and dressed leathers can be found. The exhibit compares favorably with the fine showing made in the California building, and many hold that it is even better than the California The Snow Creek and other Shirth times are grinding away as usual.

On the way out we met W. A. McNaughton, of the Oregon Electric Company of Prairie City. He was going into berger & Mayer, of Lebanon, these gentiemen having provided if grades of finely pany of Prairie City. He was going into
the Greenborn district to contract power.
He claims to have 2000 horse power for
sale. The present condition of affairs
on account of the dry season will be an
argument in his favor wherever he goes.
Greenborn City has contracted to put
in a gravity water system. The money
has been belowed and week are prepared. No systematic
the grades of finely
tanned leather, running from the heaviest
sole leather to the finest grade of uppers.
making a collection that is not equaled
in the Fair grounds. The exhibit has been
the center of attraction since the leather
shall be the same persons:

"St. Johns has received a proposition was placed in the booth, and is one of the best collections ever seen at a world's fair. In addition to the varieties of leath-to establish a factors at that place, and them to the exhibit and still further in-

have attained good success, in the line of the general awakening of the state at large her mineral interests have shared. As in so many other industries, attempts based on insufficient capital, and where fruit-canning and preserving in Oregon, pigment from which paint is made and is the factories have been badly located, have either failed, or have dragged along. made by the Illinois gentlemen named in plishment. This is no novelty in olde

canning plants in Southern Illinois.
"'We have been to Montana, Wyoming,

Douglas, sooking up a location for a canning plant, but are more impressed with Oregon than any place we have yet visited. Of the countles we have looked over in Oregon, Marton and Yambill Coun-Magnitude of the holdings of the ties look the best, as the shipping facilitles are excellent.

"'Our party was greatly surprised, said he, 'to find such magnificent fruit and vegetables as are raised on the Coast, and only wish we could have been here a few weeks earlier to see the Oregon chefries we have heard so much about. We were told the fruit raised on the Const did not possess the same flavor as our Eastern fruit, but find it equally as fine and almost splendid, and as for vegetables, the quality and flavor is astonishing. We had occasion to sample some of the famous with the squashes, beans, egg plant, as-

erect a jarge plant, and will bring quite number of families with us."

The following item from the East Ore gonian notes the spread of the substitu-tion of electric motors for steam power in the flouring-mill. . In no industry are

ANTIMITE THIMMINIMINE

the advantages more marked:
'The island City Flooring Mills are substituting electric motors for steam power, which has been used in the mills since they were constructed. Kiddle Bros. are owners of the mills, and also own the La Grande and Union gristmills. It is probable that all these plants will use ctricity before long, as fuel is costly, and eletric power will be chear since the installation of the Morgan Lake power plant above La Grande."

Oregon has been known for many years to possess deposits of the ferruginous earths, whence the ochres, siennas and Indian reds are prepared. No systematic effort has yet been made at introducing

er there, the Lebanon tannery will bring the matter is pending before the Board of four more varieties to the Fair, adding Trade. It is proposed to organize a joint stock company in which all the operatives creasing the value of the display," says will be stockholders. The men at the the Albany Herald. Many efforts have been made, and some County, near Walker, which contains the In line: said to be superior. It is expected that the St. Johns Board of Trade will take the matter up at once."

From ready-made clothes to ready-made houses seems a natural advance. The Salem Statesman tells of actual accom-

shipping today two entire houses all ready to set up, everything being ready to hand, cut, sawed and fitted.

Is No Heavy Salmon Run.

Various exchanges confirm the folowing statement from the Astorian: "Chris Olsen, of Chinook, was in the city and states there is no large run of fish this year, but a steady run, and that all the trappers have caught more fish up to the present time than last up-river seiners. None of them will up-river seiners. None of them will "Diversified farming is rapidly taking make any great amount of money this the place in the Inland Empire of the

with the squashes, beans, egg plant, as-paragus and melons,
"Should we locate here, we intend to no more, is expected.

Has Increased Land Values in Eastern Oregon.

GRAIN CROPS THRIVE WELL

Diversified Farming Has Found Favor Wherever Tried Through Increased Return Realized. Gains Many Advocates.

While irrigation is in the air it is well to keep in mind the possibilities of the dry-land farmer. The following account from the Baker City Democrat is exactly

"In the office of the Development Lengue yesterday afternoon was exhibited some splendid specimens of onts, rye, wheat and barley grown on dry land. A few years ago this land was not worth Is cents an acre on the market, and even today thousands of acres of the same land are open to entry. It is dawning, however, upon the Eastern man visiting this country, and some of the Oregonreared men that this land contains the choice acres of the Inland Empire. No matter whether we want new people here or not, they are coming, taking up these lands and working them in modern methods, irrigation or no irrigation,

"M. S. Bond, who three years ago had only two or three hundred dollars to his name, and is now worth that many thousands, besides possessing several hun-dred acres of dry land clear of all in-cumbrances from which he has made these thousands, has demonstrated the feasibility of dry-land farming and the profits to be made therefrom. It only requires system, careful culture on in-telligent lines. These lands will raise snything planted in them. If you don't believe it go and see for yourself. If you don't see right away it may be too late, because the Eastern man is coming The same report comes from the of land where crops know no fallure.

year unless a large run comes later in big ranges. A few years ago nothing the month. "Old-time fishermen predict that ranges and enough hay farms under ir-there will be no large run on account rigation to make the necessary Winter of there being no freshet in the river. When there is a freshet in the river lasting two or three weeks it keeps the salmon outside the river, and when it ceases they enter in the heavy acres are paying a handsome annual when it ceases they enter in the heavy runs."

The sockeye run on Puget Sound is profit to families of five and six people. It is being learned that this class of prematurely closing. Thus an average high farming pays better than taking pack for Oregon and Washington, and chances on one thing and maybe have that a failure every other year. High-

of this season's husbandry growth, by furnishing him with liberal sheaves of wheat, harley, oats, alfalfa and grain hay. hese samples embrace those taken from oth Fall and Spring-sown acreage. They have stems and heads which indicate that they spring from rich virgin soil, some of the wheat from the McKittrick and Bond places stood seven feet high and one average head had 53 healthy Morrow County is not behindhand. Here

made, yesterday responded to the request of George Chandler for specimens

bred cattle and stock pay better than if the town is larger, compare with the wild variety and smaller." Heppner. Heppner has two strong banks. The live people of Baker County in-

tend to supply the Fair visitors with National showed deposits of almost ocular demonstration. See the following \$700,000."

method before conviction can be theree assumes coneral results

This variety of advertising, which deals

Near Gresham.

"A living spring of petroleum, flowing from the foot of a mountain, was found last Saturday on the farm of C. D.

Candler, about six miles south of Grea-

off, and furthermore it has been known

Ready for Patent.

Company has made advance of wages on capal construction from \$2 to \$2.25 per

day from August 1, with the hope that the raise will bring the force on canal work to 100 men and 60 teams. The work

on the enlargement of the big flume is to be completed this week, after which the water will flow permanently in its

new channel. Work is reported by the Bend Bulletin as in active progress on

the several canals, and 140,000 acres

ready for patent. When Governor Herrick, of Ohio, and his party examined

this enterprise and traveled slowly over

the effects of too little or too much. And the preparation of the land to receive the

water was yet another object of instruc-

tion. He summed up by saying that he found the experiment station to be flour-

ishing in all respects. The Irrigation Company also has established at Bend

ready secured prove all that has been claimed for the fertility of the watered

an experimental farm.

The results al-

The Deschutes Irrigation & Power

to be oil and burned readily.

this last sentence sounds trite, by leason may be learned to advantage.

is another list of products from unirri-gated land. Seeing is believing, and the county exhibit at the Fair is the place to be convinced: "Judge Ayers shipped to Portland Tues-

day a fine collection of grasses and grain for the Morrow County exhibit at the Lewis and Clark Fair. The collection consists of club, bluestem and red chaff wheat, oats, barley, rye, long grass and bunch grass. A sample of the long grass, which is not yet matured, and which is not yet of full growth, measured 25 feet and three inches in length."

Last week we drew attention to the heep industry of Eastern Oregon. Here follows an Item confirmatory of the profits of sheep raising:
"Last week one of our progressive sheep-

men recently sold a bunch of 2500 lambs to W. B. Fotier, of Spray, at \$2.12\frac{1}{2} per head. This is the top price paid for lambs in this vicinity thus far for Fall

IN REALMS OF COMMERCE

KEEN RIVALRY BETWEEN ORE-GON COUNTIES TO EXCEL.

Each Section Has Good Reason for Pride in Its Special Product.

Our energetic friends in Coos County have studied the art of advertising to some purpose. Five lines may cor "Coos County has 1578 equare miles and Coos County has 1008 equare miles and a population of about 15,009 people. It has 13,557,000,000 feet of standard mer-chantable timber and 450 square miles of lignite coal measures."

When other countles in Oregon not only

learn the advertising lesson, but enter into friendly rivalry which shall give the best example, good will result. For inbest example, good will result. For in-stance, Hood River takes in hand to ad-vertise that from that little valley (only 25 miles by four) \$200,000 worth of straw-berries have been sold, and that a big apple crop is expected. Now the Hepp-ner Gazette takes that for a text and urges Morrow County people on after this

and sold \$500,000 worth of wool. Who saw a single car placarded telling anything about it? On the long trip East how many people knew anything about these cars? Heppner wool brought \$300,000 more than Hood River strawberries and wool money is just as good as straw-berry money. We shipped \$175,000 worth of sheep. How many heard about this, not to say anything about our horses and cattle which run into the thousands? "Then we have the advantage of a double shot, the same as Hood River, While

"How will Hood River's bank deposits, soil

Cost of Producing Orchard to

Bearing State.

ORCHARD CROPS PAY

WHERE PEACH ORIGINATED

President Smith, of State Board of Horticulture, Furnishes Figures From Experience in Hood River Vailey.

The following letter is printed, with the answer. In case others beside the writer are interested in the origin and history of the neach:

"I am a member of Beaver Valley Grange No. 506, and at our last meeting the question was asked: 'Where did the peach originate?' No decided answer could be given and much discussion was had without settling the question. There-fore I presume to beg that you will help us out by favoring with answer to the question if your time will permit. Thank-ing you in advance and hoping it won't be too much trouble. Ambrose R. Le-

venez, Rainier, Or." Two theories are quoted of the origin of the peach. English botanists (among whom Charles Darwin may be cited) be-lieve the wild almond to be the forefather of the peach. And that the introduction of the fruit in Europe and thence to America was by way of Persia and Aria Minor, whence the name "Persia", given to the peach. French botanises believe the peach to be indigenous in China, where it was cultivated for many years prior to the Christian era. The almond does not grow wild in China, nor are wild peaches found there nowadays. One observer found in Afghanistan a va-riety of wild almond bearing fruit much

resembling the peach.

The general belief among growers who have investigated is that the fruit originated in Asia Minor, and was thence carried to Europe. But general belief is not worth much in the face of scientific

Cost of Apple Orchards.

President E. L. Smith, of the State Board of Horticulture, writing from Hood River, where his experience has been chiefly gained and his interests are situated, gives the following interesting information to The Oregonian. It inswers a world of inquiries. The Medford paper accepts the figures as reliable and applicable to the Rogue River country, except as to cost of land, which is surely considerably lower than the figures Mr.

Smith gives for Hood River. Land ready for planting Forty-eight trees, at 10 cents each.
Digging holes and planting trees, at
6 cents each. 6 cents each.
Cultivating with apring-tooth harrow, eight times each way, \$2.80; cultivating with weed exterminator, twice each way \$1.40; pruning \$2; hoeing base of trees \$1; resetting trees, 50c. Total for one year, \$7.70. Total for first four year.
Plowing and cultivating, second and third years

Grand total for five years. (Interest and taxes must be added to this ; Yield. Fifth year, enough to pay expenses and

"The dry-land farmers of Missouri with accomplished facts, may be com-Flats, who believe that the rest of the world requires something of the 'show counts single specimens of success, and Tenth year onward, \$200 to \$600 per acre

Price of Apples in 1904.

dire necessities that one would think nothing was being done. It is therefore reassuring to clip from the Astoria Daily News the following: picking, packing and hauling to mar-"Material for the extension of the jetty is delivered at a lively rate from two Mr. Smith is to be commended also for quarries, and many workmen are placing his advice that 20 acres is en-

It in position as fast as it is received. Approximately eight barges of rock are any ordinary fruitgrower, and that 40 acres is probably too large in most cases delivered there every day. From a point near Fort Stevens to the bar the depth of the channel runs from 45 to 25 Whether apple trees in Oregon will ever attain the age of many still bearing in England is very doubtful indeed. The writer has in recollection a small orchard in one of the Eastern counties attached feet deep, and in many points goes as high as \$1 feet above the low water to a house which was a monastery in the time of King Henry VIII. Its history was traceable for more than 300 years. Some LIVING PETROLEUM SPRING of the trees were over three feet in diameter of trunk and spread over a circle 50 feet across. They have maintained full Oil Gushes From Earth on Farm bearing to this day. Probably the nature of the original stock had much to da with their vitality. Every few months reports are circulated of discoveries. The following item, from the East Multnomah Record, sounds likely to be the herald of the real thing:

EXTEND EXPERIMENTAL WORK Method Employed in North Dakota ?

May Help Oregon The following precedent, drawn from North Dakota, may be suggestive to the authorities of the State Agricultural Coj-

ham. The first indications were dis-covered by an Eastern visitor named Collins, who is thoroughly familiar with oil conditions. He saw a scum on the surface of some water flowing down the side of a mountain and made a test on versities of climate, rainfail, soil and genside of a mountain and made a test on versities of climate, rainfall, soil and g the spot with a match. The scum proved cral conditions than Oregon. This ske After was printed in the Pendleton East Oreconsiderable search he located the source in a spring near the junction of Big and "The "The plan adopted by the State of North

Little Deep Creeks, where a hole was dug which filled in a short time. Samples were taken to Portland on Thursday for a test as to its quality but the result has a test as to its quality, but the result has in different sections of the state where not been learned, although every indicanot been learned, although every indica-conditions were different from those on is that the oil is genuine crude pe-where the agricultural college was lecated. "The result of this experiment was that "The outcroppings of the mountain where the spring was found show that its formation is principally blue soap-sione. That of itself would indicate

every section of the state was brought into direct touch with the methods of scientific agriculture suited to each particular portion, and the people derived direct benefits from the education of the for several years that oil existed in students in the school.

PROGRESS ALONG DESCHUTES a tract of land in a corn district, and send One Enterprise Has 140,000 Acres experiment there and cause him to report upon the crop and the conditions under which it grew and was harvested; another was sent into a wheat district and made the same study and the same report on the wheat crops. Another was sent to a dairy district and studied forage feeds and raised such crops as were most adapt-ed to the country, and he also made his report to the college at the end of the season; another was sent to the clover belt, another to the vetch district, another studied cow peas, and all the various por-tions of the state were covered with these small experimental stations, and the

"In this way each portion of the state was given special attention. Soil and crop conditions in every part were carewas specially attracted by the United States Government Experiment Station piled and sent out as state college bulletins."

HUNTINGTON, Md., Aug. 13.-Private advices from Missionary Stulls, formerly of this city, now at Freetown, West Afri-ca, announce the death there of Daniel Flickinger Wilberforce, the educated African, who was for many years a missionary, but whose sensational recanta-tion of the faith several years ago, accompanied by a resumption of beathenish cractices, created a sensation.