

INDUSTRIAL OREGON FARM, ORCHARD, FACTORY, MINE AND STREAM

WELFARE OF THE 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 following list does not exhaust the catalogue.

"Almost every metal known to science is shown in this exhibit, one of the largest of its kind at the Exposition. Huge chunks of iron ore, silver, copper, cinnabar or quicksilver, lead, cobalt, gypsum, marbles, granite as highly polished and as beautiful as the famous Vermont output, limestone, and antimony, used to harden steel, are artistically displayed in cabinets, trays and cases."

Copper mining in Josephine County is active. Grant's Pass is the center. The Southern Oregonian prints the following item:

"Several four and six-horse mule teams from Tualum, located in the southern part of Josephine County, arrive at Grant's Pass daily with copper matte. The smelter 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 smelter and mine."

The following correspondent's letter from the Greenhorn district is of interest, especially in the account of the re-suscitation 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 Bonanza mine, at Geber, 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 equipment. The reason given was that the mine was worked out and of no further value. Mr. Geber 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 terms—pay 25 per cent of the gross product during the life of a long lease with the privilege of buying the mine for \$400,000.

Fortune has favored him in finding ore and now 25 stamps are crushing about 75 tons of good ore. Concentrators are being put 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.

Other Mines Shipping.

The Pix mine has found a very rich streak of ore in a wide vein. It is reported that 15 tons of good ore will yield \$200 for 15 sacks and that there are several tons more in the mine.

Sen Law has 50 tons of good ore on the dump which he is 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 been completed and is a fine one. The only thing which may delay operations is the want of water. This is very scarce this season everywhere throughout this whole region.

Saturday Greenhorn City was stirred up on account of a strike in the Big John six-foot vein. The mine has been developed and all parties interested lay off to celebrate.

Kelly, of the I. X. L., got back Sunday with news that orders were out to resume.

The Snow Creek and other Smith mines are grinding away as usual. Dr. W. A. McNaughton, of the Oregon Electric Company of Prairie City, is going into the Greenhorn district to contract power. He claims to have 2000 horse power for sale. The spot is very rich in ore on account of the dry season will be an argument in his favor wherever he goes.

Greenhorn City has contracted to put in a gravity water system. The money has been borrowed and work commenced. She will soon have a big flow of water and a flooding indebtedness.

Black Diamonds Abundant.

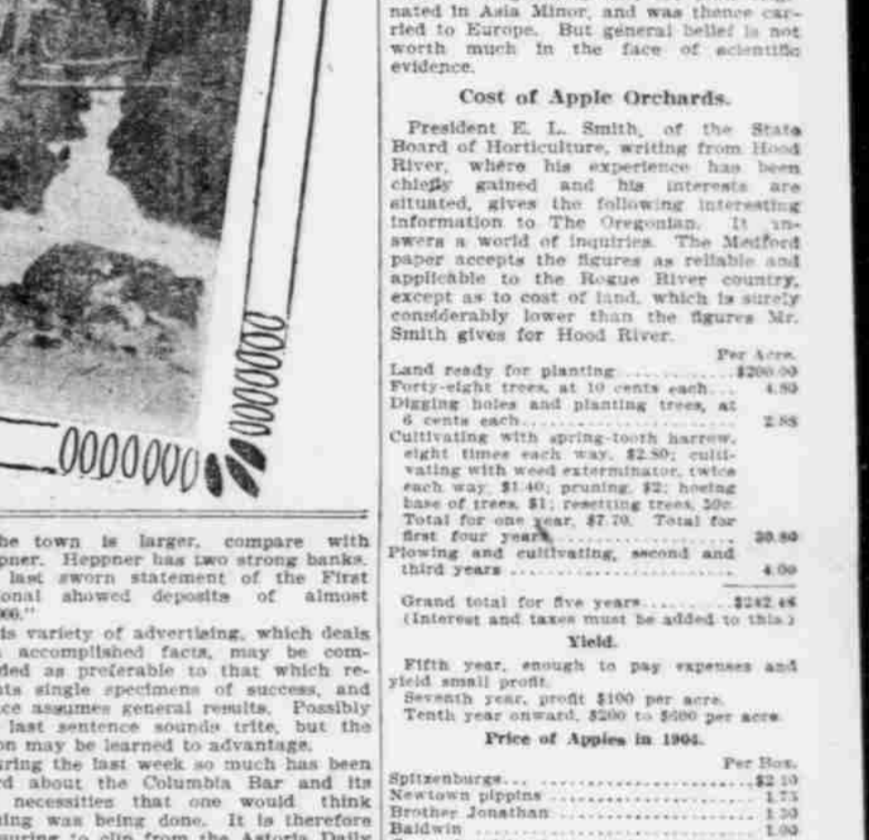
One of the illustrations on this page is of a scene which may be paralleled at many points of what are believed, or known, to be coal districts in Oregon. In the general awakening of the state at large her mineral interests have shared. Columbia County, bordering on the great river and the corresponding tract of land on the north bank are full of promise. In Columbia County the iron ore deposits, in close neighborhood to the coal, indicate high grade hematite. The coal has so far discovered is said to be still of the lignite 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 thin veins, and separated by layers of shale and clay. The entry of the railroad into the Nehalem district will encourage development on a far larger scale than has hitherto been practicable.

IMMENSE TIMBER RESERVES

Oregon and California Land Grant Embraces Vast Area.

Magnitude of the holdings of the owners of the Oregon and California land grant in Oregon timber are not generally appreciated. The money they are withheld from market, and the 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 deputization which approached him for a revision of lumber freight rates on his last visit but one, was probably justified from his standpoint. "You see," said he, "that we own or control the bulk of the timber from the Columbia line to the Columbia, and the Westchester people hold about the same position in Washington, so you may expect us to run the business to suit ourselves."

This was said at the time that the



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2. Infant Columbia, Columbia County.
3. North Santiam Water Power.
4. Niagara, on North Santiam.

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 many years has been a California product. The following item is very satisfactory reading. The Lane County leather exhibit verified the statement by examining the exhibit at the Exposition:

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car famine was at its height in Lane County, and the Booth-Kelly people were notorious sufferers. Of course, nothing can be done about it: the title to the timber has become a vested interest of many years' standing. Nothing tells more loudly the immensity of the resources of the state than that, while these railroad and syndicate owners (withdrawn from market) cover such enormous areas, yet, from the balance, last year's output of a billion feet and over may be continued and still enlarged for many years to come.

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DRY-LAND FARMING

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 line:

KEEN RIVALRY BETWEEN OREGON 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 condense much information, for which see below:

PROGRESS ALONG DESCHUTES

One Enterprise Has 140,000 Acres Ready for Patent.

The Deschutes Irrigation & Power Company has made advance of wages on canal construction from \$2 to \$2.25 per day from August 1, with the hope that the rate will bring the force on canal work to 100 men and 80 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 district two weeks ago, the Governor was specially attracted by the United States Government Experiment Station recently established at its noted site of the station to teach the exact quantity of water required for best results, and the effects of the little or too much, and the preparation of the land to receive the water was yet another object of instruction. He summed up by saying that he found the experiment station to be flourishing in all respects. The Irrigation Company also has established at Bend an experimental farm. The results already secured prove all that has been claimed for the fertility of the watered soil.

ORCHARD CROPS PAY

Cost of Producing Orchard to Bearing State.

WHERE PEACH ORIGINATED

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

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

"I am a member of Beaver Valley Grange No. 966, 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. Therefore I presume you will help us out by favoring with answer to the question if your time will permit. Thanking you in advance and hoping it won't be too much trouble, Ambrose R. Levenson, Rainier, Ore."

Two theories are quoted of the origin of the peach. English botanists (among whom Charles Darwin may be cited) believe the wild almond to be the father of the peach. And that the introduction of the fruit in Europe and thence to America was by way of Persia and Asia Minor, and thence to the United States given to the peach. French botanists 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 variety of wild almond bearing fruit much resembling the peach.

The general belief among growers who have investigated is that the fruit originated in Persia, and thence to Europe, and thence to America. But general belief is not worth much in the face of scientific evidence.

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, furnishes the following information to The Oregonian. It answers a world of inquiries. The Method paper accounts for the following and applicable to the Hood River country, except as to cost of land, which is surely considerably lower than the figures Mr. Smith gives for Hood River.

Per Acre.	Per Bush.
Land ready for planting.....	\$200.00
Forty-eight trees, at 10 cents each.....	4.80
Digging holes and setting trees.....	2.00
6 cents each.....	2.88
Cultivating with spring-tooth harrow, eight times each year, \$2.50, cultivating with wood extirpator, twice each way, \$1.40, pruning, \$2; hoeing base of trees, \$1; rest of work.....	\$10.00
Total for one year, \$7.70. Total for first four years.....	\$30.80
Planting and cultivating second and third years.....	4.00
Grand total for five years.....	\$34.80
(Interest and taxes must be added to this.)	
Yield.	
Fifth year, enough to pay expenses and yield small profit.....	
Sixth year, profit \$100 per acre.....	
Tenth year onward, \$500 to \$600 per acre.	

Price of Apples in 1904.

Per Bush.	
Spitzenberg.....	1.25
Newtown pippin.....	1.25
Brother Jonathan.....	1.30
Baldwin.....	1.00
Cost of cultivation, pruning, spraying, picking, packing and hauling to market.....	3.00

Living Petroleum Spring

Oil Gushes From Earth on Farm Near Gresham.

Every few months reports are circulated of discoveries. The following item, from the Columbia Bar and its vicinity, is the herald of the real thing:

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Death of Relapsed Barbarian.

HUNTINGTON, Md., Aug. 13.—Private advices from Missionary Stull, formerly of this city, now at Freetown, West Africa, announce the death there of Daniel Flickinger, Wilberforce, the educated African, who was for many years a missionary, but whose sensational recantation of the faith several years ago, accompanied by a resumption of heathenish practices, created a sensation.