PHASES OF INDUSTRIAL GROWTH IN THE STATE OF OREGON

IRRIGATION ON THE DESCHUTES

Reclamation and Carey Acts Discussed in an Address by Jesse Stearns.

NEEDS OF A VAST REGION

Attorney of Deschutes Irrigation and Power Company Presents Important Facts and Figures Before Hood River Convention.

In a comprehensive address before the recent irrigation convention at Hood River, Jesse Stearns, attorney for the Deschutes Irrigation and Power Company, discussed "Irrigation Under the Carey Act in the Valley of the Deschutes." Mr. Stearns spoke authoritively, supplementing his statements with facts and figures and conclusions based on personal experience and observation. He took occasion to sum up the needs of the Deschutes country and to make an exhaustive comparison between the Reclamation Act and the Carey Act.

Mr. Stearns said in part:

"By their fruits ye shall know them." The divine author of these words probably did not have the beautiful valley of Hood River in mind when he uttered them, but if he had, the illustration would have been even more forcible. For beauty, taste and value such fruits as are here produced were never grown in Palestine, and if the Garden of Eden had been located here, Adam would not have said "the woman tempted me and I did eat," but it would have been a dead heat to the apple tree in a race between the first matched pair.

By labor, the investment of private capital, education of a high order, and intelligent co-operation, the people of Hood River Valley have demonstrated the fruitful and financial results of irrigation and have exemplified in the highest degree the profit of intensive farming and given added dignity and incentive to agricultural pursuits. In no small degree, to the people of this section, is due the interest aroused in all parts of our common country, in regard to the reclamation of the arid lands of the West by irrigation.

Honor Due Senator Carey.

By the provisions of the desert act, Congress sought to encourage individual enterprise in this direction, but not until the act of which Senator Joseph W. Carey, of Wyoming, was the author, and whose name it now bears, was enacted by Congress in 1894, did the cause of irrigation receive much impetus. This act was amended in 1896, and provided that such land from the public domain, not exceeding 1,000,000 acres, should be granted to each arid state as it should cause to be reclaimed and irrigated by an ample supply of water furnished in a substantial ditch or canal, or by artesian wells and reservoirs, and that patents for such land should be issued to the state when water is so furnished to the land, without regard to its settlement or cultivation.

The act as again amended in 1901 further provided that the state should have ten years from the date of the approval of its application by the Secretary of the Interior for a segregation of lands to reclaim the same. The language of the act permits the state to reclaim such lands, or to make contracts for their reclamation, and to create liens on such lands for that purpose. By act of February 28, 1901 Oregon accepted the benefits and burdens of the Carey act, and authorized the State Land Board to contract with the Secretary of the Interior for the donation and patent of such part of the public domain as it may desire to reclaim, and makes provision for contracts with individuals and corporations for that purpose.

Work Under Carey Act.

Pursuant to the provisions of the Carey act and the law of 1901 accepting the same, the State Land Board of Oregon has made applications for the segregation of something over 400,000 acres and of this amount over 250,000 acres lie in the Deschutes Valley the segregations for which have been approved by the Secretary of the Interior and contracts made for reclamation between the state and National Government.

A total of 214,906.21 acres are comprised in three segregations, the reclamation of which was originally undertaken by three corporations, the Pilot Butte Development Company, Oregon Irrigation Company and the Deschutes Irrigation & Power Company, but the latter company has now succeeded to the rights of the other two, and now has in charge the irrigation of this whole area.

The water for the irrigation of this large body of land (for the three segregations adjoin) is taken and to be taken from the magnificent Deschutes River. The source of this river is in Klamath County, its general course is north for about 200 miles and it empties into the Columbia a few miles east of The Dalles. A peculiarity of the river is its steady and constant volume, unaffected by either drouth or freshets. At all seasons of the year it carries steadily from 2000 to 3500 cubic feet of water per second of time.

Watered From Deschutes.

About 1200 acres in the segregation of the Deschutes Reclamation & Irrigation Company is also watered from the Deschutes. The segregation of 27,000 acres under charge of the Columbia Southern Irrigation Company, although in the Deschutes Valley, is watered from Tumalow Creek. These segregations all have gravity systems. There are also several private enterprises irrigated by streams tributary to the Deschutes River, but which are not under the Carey act.

If is to be borne in mind that in all these projects under the Carey act, the State of Oregon is the contracting party with the National Government, not the settlers and not the irrigation companies and these various corporations are only construction companies and subcontractors of the state, merely the agencies through which the state acts in reclaiming these segregated lands.

Under these contracts to which I have referred, the Deschutes Irrigation & Power Company has constructed over 57 miles of main canals from 20 to 45 feet wide on the bottom with an average depth of three feet, and 30 miles of main laterals with a bottom width of eight feet and from one to two and one-half feet deep, and 125 miles of farmers' laterals and distributing ditches from three to five feet bottom width and one foot in depth. Eighty-four thousand acres of land is now practically under ditch and within reach of water; patents have been applied for and proofs furnished for 38,000 acres, and about the same amount has been contracted for sale to settlers, many of whom are now ready to take deeds from the state, which will issue them as soon as patents are received from the United States. This will be of great advantage of the settler who needs credit for materials, implements and supplies, who needs money for labor, horses and stock. Without a deed he can give no adequate and satisfactory security, with a deed he can by means of a mortgage realize at once, to some extent, the enhanced value of his land caused by his labor and improvements and by the development of the country, and it will be of value to the state by increasing assessable values for purposes of taxation, to support schools, build roads and make other public improvements. This is a legal and commercial situation which should receive the consideration of the Interior Department as it has already of the State Land Board. It vitally concerns the settler of small means; and is important to the state.

Progress of New Community.

The development of irrigated lands near Redmond, Bend and Laidlaw, has already been such that it was determined this year to hold a fair at the town of Redmond, and last month a fair was held there. A tract of 80 acres was cleared, a half-mile, kite-shaped track suitable for races was put in order and an exhibition of grains, grasses, vegetables and fruits was given which would have done credit to an old agricultural community. One hundred and forty-six varieties, all excellent farm products, and raised on one farm which was not allowed to compete, (having been used by the company as its experimental farm), were shown. There were excellent exhibits from various parts of the valley. There were watermelons, cantaloupes, tomatoes, strawberris, (of the second crop), potatoes weighing a pound apiece, pumpkins almost too large to lift, beets and other vegetables as large and fine for their kind as a Hood River apple. And last, but not least, there was an exhibit of fruit, raised on a farm near the junction of Crooked River with the Deschutes. This fruit exhibit comprised apples of several varieties, which would have adorned your exhibit here, pears, peaches, grapes and plums, as fine as ever grew in God's sunshine. English walnuts and almonds. And these products of this desert country were grown in an altitude of about 3200 feet.

Lawyer-Farmer in Error.

And yet I was told last November by the eminent lawyer-farmer, who is general counsel for the Harriman railroad system, that the Deschutes country was too cold to grow timothy hay, and that will almost grow on ice. We have in the Deschutes Valley as fertile a soil, as abundant water supply and as good a climate as man need desire. What then is lacking for its full development?—Transportation.

The Crook County Lands.

Crook County practically comprises the valley of the Deschutes River. It embraces the most of its tributary streams. It is a county of 7756 square miles in area, having a population of less than one person to the square mile. Its agricultural possibilities are vastly greater than those of Massachusetts, which has about the same area with a population of about 3,000,000. It is 50 per cent greater in area than Connecticut, which has a population of over 1,000,000. It produces more wool and better sheep than any other equal area in the country. Coal has been discovered within its borders. It has untold wealth in timber, its water power is immense. With this immense area and boundless possibilities, lying in the center of the greatest state in the Union, not a railroad crosses it—not a railroad touches its borders.

From Portland to Shaniko by the railroad we pay 60 to 75 cents per hundred for freight, and from Shaniko to Bend we pay the freighter $1.25 per hundred pounds. There can be no wealth without distribution. Coal, copper, silver, gold, without distribution are not wealth but dross. Agricultural products without transportation must rot on the ground. Production and transportation must go hand in hand; each without the other is valueless.

No Railroads as Yet.

The two great railroad kings, Hill and Harriman, have not yet attempted to open up this great empire. But now when capital has been offered by individuals with enterprise to build a railroad up the Deschutes Canyon to Madras, which is the northern gateway to this magnificent country, where it may be done with a grade of less than 1 per cent, when the surveys have been made, a company organized and construction actually begun, the Reclamation Service steps in, makes a filing for water power and causes part of the public lands on either side of the stream to be withdrawn from entry, and says this road shall not have a right of way; it may interfere with our benevolent schemes. We want power for an experimental project. We want to use the water power to develop electricity and carry it 100 miles and use it to pump water at Umatilla.

Vast Tracts Lying in Waste.

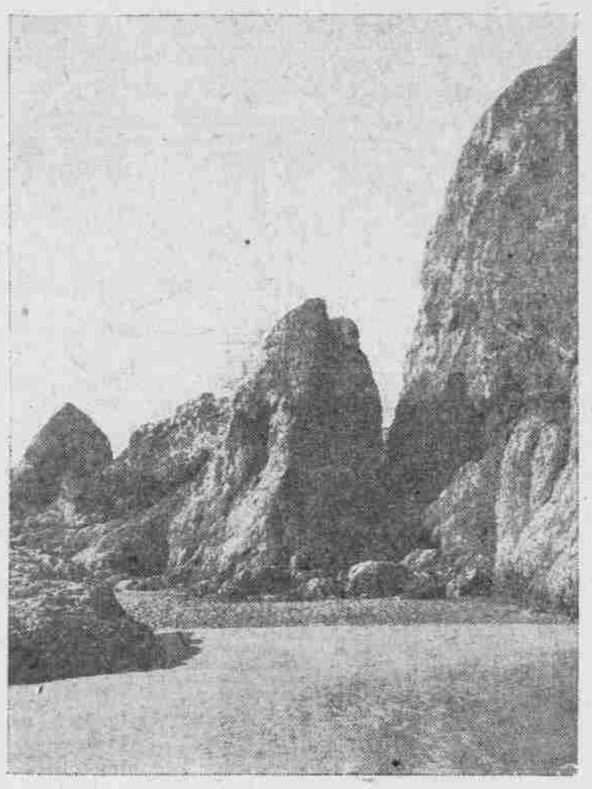
If the Reclamation Service is intelligent, if it is honest, if it is beneficent, if it is not a catspaw in the railroad game of the Northwest, then it should keep its hands off and let this railroad go in and help develop this great empire, and protect the capital already there. There are hundreds of thousands of acres in this County of Crook upon which are raised wheat and oats on dry land, of which the owners would be glad to give 25 per cent for water.

Hint to the Government.

If the Reclamation Service desires to pump, let it go above Madras and below the Metolius and Crooked Rivers, where power is abundant, and pump water to irrigate the 200,000 acres of Agency Plains and vicinity. But, says the Government engineer, there are other routes for railroads to reach the Deschutes Valley. I hope so, but does he know? Has he made any survey? At any rate this is the only road on which construction has been begun, the only materialization of our hopes so far. And I answer back, there are other places to develop power and other places to pump, and other lands to irrigate.

If the Reclamation Service don't approve of Carey projects; if it don't want to help us, then let it leave us alone, and take up projects where they will not undo labor performed and lose investments already made. If it will not help it should not hinder.

There are times when it appears to me that we are too much taken care of. I believe in private enterprises as against Government ownership. I believe in the competitive reward of labor and skill and business judgment in the open market. I believe the man who gets his living in his own but by his own labor is a better man than he who eats his bread in ease and idleness in the almshouse. I believe in individualism as against paternalism.



ROCKS NEAR BANDON.

BIG MONEY IN ALFALFA.

Experimental Field at Corvallis Yields Four Crops Annually.

CORVALLIS, Or., Oct. 21.—(Special.)—A fifth crop of alfalfa on the Agricultural College farm is a foot high. It stands thick on the ground, and affords excellent pasturage. The four crops that have been cut have given an aggregate yield of 27.15 tons of green feed, equal to nine tons of cured hay. The first crop was taken off in May, the second in June, the third in July, and the fourth in September. The field was sown six years ago, and in the five seasons that it has been cropped there have been ten cuttings.

The field is ordinary wheat land, bordering on and just a trifle above the level of the white land. Its thrift has demonstrated that alfalfa can be grown successfully on almost any ordinary wheat land in the Willamette Valley, which makes it reasonably certain that ultimately it will be one of the principal crops.

This is the opinoan of Dr. Withycombe, who had had charge of the alfalfa field from its planting to the present.

MINES FABULOUSLY RICH.

Diggings in Southeastern Oregon Give Splendid Promise.

LAKEVIEW, Or., Oct. 21.—(Special.)—W. I. Fleck, member of the firm of Fleck & Snowgoose, mining experts and assayers of Bidwell, was in Lakeview recently on his way home from the Windy Hollow mines, in Warner Valley, known now as the Lost Cabin mining district. Mr. Fleck is enthusiastic over the prospects of the new mining camp, and believes firmly that it will develop rich diggings. He stated that he took samples of the rock indiscriminately around one of the porphyry dikes on one of the claims, and also the dirt for several feet from the dike, and found it to assay $50 to the ton on an average. These tests were made from rock and dirt from the top of the ground.

Some very rick strikes have been made recently in the Pine Creek mining district. Wealthy mining men from Nevada are now at Pine Creek looking into the mines, with a view to taking hold of one or two propositions there and working them. Samples of rock were taken from these mines a few days ago that assayed over $70,000 to the ton.

An excursion is planned for October 25 and 26 for the purpose of showing everyone who will go the entire district. An interesting programme has been arranged, and the occasion is one of vast importance to those interested in mining.

IMPROVING LUMBER PLANT

Hoquiam Mill Company Is Spending $500,000 in Betterments.

HOQUIAM, Wash., Oct. 21.—(Special.)—The Hoquiam Lumber & Shingle Company has decided to improve its plant and build necessary improvements, beginning immediately. The company will expend on the work proposed within the next six months $500,000. The new mill office, a structure 24x40, has been started and will be ready for occupancy in two weeks. The large brick drykiln has been completed and the foundation for two more of these kilns is being laid. Work of construction will begin as soon as the concrete hardens. These kilns cost $12,000 each.

The machinery for the new bandsaw is here and is being installed. This will increase the cut of the mill materially.

This mill is running day and night and is cutting every 24 hours an average of 350,000 feet of lumber. Owing to the shortage of cars, very little lumber is being shipped East, but a ready market is found in California.

BAKER CITY'S NEW CHARTER HELD UP

Council Overlooks a Recent Amendment to the Constitution.

LEARNS ERROR TOO LATE

Scheme to Force Through Much-Needed Public Improvements Delayed—Activity in Mining District.

BAKER CITY, Or., Oct. 21.—(Special.)—Baker City was to have voted on a new charter at the municipal election, to be held here the first Monday in November, but because the Council and the attorneys overlooked one of the recent amendments to the constitution, the charter plan has been killed, for the present at least, and some of Baker's schemes for development postponed.

The fact that a new charter was to be submitted to the people for their endorsement had taken the coming election out of the sphere of mere routine, and had aroused considerably more interest than Baker usually manifests in such contests. It was true that there were two strong candidates campaigning for the office of Mayor, namely Mayor Charles A. Johns, and ex-Mayor R. D. Carter, but the city, as a city, cared less for that fact than it did for the proposed new charter.

In drafting the new charter the Citizen's League, an organization of business men, the same that raised the money for the Eagle Valley railroad, appointed a committee which met with a committee from the city council, and a charter had been planned under which Baker could be rapidly improved. What had been absolutely determined on has not been given out, but it is said the new charter had three important provisions.

The mayor was to receive a salary sufficient to warrant his devoting most of his time to the affairs of the city. A plan was to be provided whereby the city could proceed with the paving of Front street, or any other street, where necessary, without the consent of the owners of two-thirds of the property affected.

A plan was also provided whereby the city might construct walks, sewers or other needed improvements, without waiting for property owners to take them, and could hold the property for the cost of the improvements, as for an unpaid tax.

All these plans were perfected when City Solicitor Hellner wired the Attorney-General asking how the city had better proceed in the enactment of its charter. The answer was:

Calls Amendment to Notice.

"City may provide by ordinance the matter of submitting and voting upon city charters as provided in section 1 a, article IV Oregon constitution."

This section the City Council had overlooked. As there was not time to pass an ordinance providing for a method of procedure, and have it take effect and be operative before the next election, the project was dropped and with it Baker's plan for enabling the city to force its own development. But the postponement is only temporary and the Council is pledged to call a special election as soon as possible after the municipal election is had.

There is some discussion that leads one to think that after all Baker will soon have her much sought paving. During the Summer First street has been built up greatly, and where Front formerly had a monopoly of the business of the town, First street is now forging rapidly to the front. Many of the property holders are suggesting that the street be paved in order to secure an advantage over the older street, and there is some likelihood that this will be done.

David Eccles of Salt Lake is in Baker looking after his interests in the Sumpter Valley and the Oregon Lumber Company, enterprises which he owns, and also closing up the deal for the Eagle Valley line, which he will in all likelihood build. Mr. Eccles was closeted with W. L. Vinson, the promotor, for the greater part of the week, and together they went over the various details of the proposition, and will, it is stated by those who know, reach a final agreement in the near future. The business interests of the town are anxiously awaiting the news that the contracts have been finally signed.

With the coming of the railroad there are indications of a boom in the mineral properties of the Copper belt, and in the Cornucopia gold mining region which the road is tapping. These two localities are the most promising in the entire Baker mineral field today.

Is Boosted by the Cornucopia.

The announcement that the owner of the Cornucopia mine is building an electric line from Cornucopia to Hathaway or Carson to meet the Eagle Valley railroad has placed that property uppermost among those of the Cornucopia district, and has been a big boost for the entire district. The 20-stamp mill on the Cornucopia is pounding away night and day on ore that is being taken out in developing three veins of ore along which the management is drifting. It is stated on good authority that the development of this mine not only pays for itself but yields the millionaire owner a monthly income of $50,000.

The Mayflower, another splendid property, owned by Minneapolis capital, is running its new 10-stamp mill on ore giving $22 in milling values per ton, and has ore enough blocked out to run two years.

On the Copper belt, the Indiana is developing well, and is a most promising property. Its development has been steady, and the property is nearing the producing stage. The feature of recent developments on the Copper belt, however, was the offer of a syndicate of New York capitalists to take a bond on the property at Burkemont on a basis of $1,500,000, an offer which has not yet been accepted.

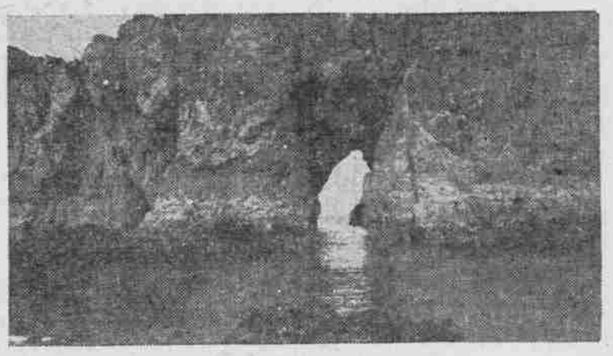
The Burkemont property is owned by the North American Mining Company, and arrangements are now being made for developing the property with an increased force during the Winter.

The North American has great indications of richness. The outcroping of ore is 1000 feet wide and a mile and a half in length. The mine is down 400 feet and is now in sulphide ore with good indications.

Illinois Owner on Ground.

Some developments at the Mattoon gold mine, west of Baker about ten miles may be expected in the near future, for the president of the company, with capitalists from Matoon, Ill., has arrived to look over the property with a view to increasing its capacity and its output. This mine has been operating its new stamp mill but 60 days.

Hugh McCarthy, manager of the Golconda, has just returned from Portland, where he says he made arrangements for settling up the debts of the company. He states that its affairs will be untangled, but he cannot announce whether the mine will continue operations.



LOOKING OUT ON OCEAN, BANDON BEACH.

WILL ABOLISH HORSE-CARS

Owners of Albany Street Railway Plan to Use Electricity.

ALBANY, Or., Oct. 21.—(Special.)—Rumors of a plan to electrify the street-car line running from the Southern Pacific depot in Albany through the principal business street of the town, and to extend this road, installing a complete street railway system in the city, have aroused considerable interest in Albany. For years the traveling public have been carried from the railway stations to the business section of Albany in a street-car drawn by horses. Formerly the motive power was a small steam engine, but in later years Albany has been the Oregon town furnishing the spectacle that was seen in the pioneer days of most cities—a car drawn by horses. Numerous times there have been reports of plans to electrify the road, but always the agitation died out.

Now, however, representatives of people who have an option on the road have been examining the proposition with a view to putting in a complete street railway system and extending the road from the town westward to the fair grounds, where there will be some good racing in coming years. Also a tract of land west of and connected with the fair grounds will be made into a park, according to present plans, and attractions offered that will make travel on the fair grounds line heavy in the Summer months. The proposed park tract contains a large natural lake, and is an ideal spot for such an enterprise.

There is every indication that the car from the Albany depot to the business streets will be operated with electric power within a short time.

LAIDLAW SEEKS PUBLICITY.

Development League Gathers Data Concerning Country's Resources.

LAIDLAW, Or., Oct. 21.—(Special.)—The Laidlaw Development League has had a committee at work for the past four weeks gathering data as to the resources and possible development of the country surrounding Laidlaw. The committee has just made its report and the following data was given to the league:

"Six irrigation companies have systems in operation within a radius of 20 miles of Laidlaw and these systems have over 200,000 acres of irrigable land under their ditches. There are about 12,000 acres now in cultivation and the acreage of cultivated land next year will be very nearly doubled.

"Wheat, barley, oats and rye have made very large yields and matured fully. Timothy, clover and alfalfa have made an exceptionally good showing, alfalfa in many instances being cut three times this year. Berries of all kinds ripened and were of excellent flavor.

"Beans, peas, tomatoes, cabbage, cucumbers and all kinds of garden vegetables were raised in profusion as well as melons, potatoes, beets, sugar beets and all kinds of root crops.

"There lies tributary to Laidlaw 410,000 acres of the finest yellow pine timber which cruises 6,000,000,000 feet. The Deschutes River has a fall of 900 feet in the 27 miles just above Laidlaw, or 33 1-3 feet per mile, thus giving unlimited water power.

"The only thing needed to make this country one of the most populous in the Pacific Northwest is transportation, and of this we are reasonably certain within the very near future, some three transportation companies having made surveys either extending through the country or the survey now being made."

GINSENG IN CLACKAMAS.

Wilhoit Farmer Conducts Experiments With Root Crop.

OREGON CITY, Or., Oct. 21.—(Special.)—A. Fiske, a Clackamas farmer, residing eight miles east of Molalla and near Wilhoit, is experimenting with ginseng, firmly believing that this crop can be produced successfully in this section. Mr. Fiske planted the first roots two years ago, and since it is from five to eight years before the roots are marketable, the success or failure of his industry cannot be estimated at the present time.

The growing of ginseng is not carried on in the extensive scale that wheat is cultivated, as the estimated crop from one acre of this crop is of the value of $20,000. At an expense of $8 per pound for roots, Mr. Fiske planted 15,000 and a great quantity of seeds in a quarter of an acre of ground, the total cost for the roots and seeds alone being $500. In this same field Mr. Fiske will plant another 20,000 roots this Fall.

Mr. Fiske is afraid the excessive rainfall of the Winter season here may injure his crop, but he is providing thoroughly for the protection of the crop. Ginseng must not be exposed to the sun, and is perennially shaded with lath or other lumber. The cultivation of the crop requires but a little work, weeding being the most essential. Mr. Fiske is anxious to see how his crop shows up by next Spring, by which time the crop will have been planted two years. That length of time must elapse before the success of the experiment can be estimated.

BIG INCREASE IN TAX ROLL

Josephine County Assessor Completes Work of Assessment.

GRANT'S PASS, Or., Oct. 21.—(Special.)—The assessment roll of Josephine County for 1906 has been passed on by the Board of Equalization, and a reduction of but $1310 was allowed, and this was due to technicalities. None of the large taxpayers made a protest against the work of Assessor Fallin, though he had raised their valuations, the Southern Pacific being raised $175,000. This raise was largely on the company's land holdings, the average value for this year being put at $4 per acre. The roadbed and rolling stock of the Southern Pacific is valued at $13,000 per mile, while the telephone and telegraph lines are put down at from $300 to $500 per mile.

The roll shows that there are 25,169 acres of tillable land in the county, valued at $469,265. The improvements thereon are valued at $238,015. The value of town lots is $333,045, and the improvements $466,470. Improvements on undeeded land are placed at $127,190, this property being mines. There are 32.9 miles of railroad in the county, and 347.9 miles of telephone and telegraph lines, of a total valuation of $508,715. The valuation of machinery, etc., is placed at $237,550, merchandise $248,445, implements, etc., $39,630, money, $10,559, notes $93,440, household furniture, etc., $86,770.

The horses and mules number 1474, and are valued at $60,185, cattle 4555, valued at $60,085, sheep and goats 1216, valued at $3360, swine 1067, valued at $2648. The total valuation of taxable property in the county is $4,711,630, a gain over last year of $512,075.

The delinquent roll is now being made up by Sheriff W. J. Russell, and it will be advertised in a short time. It is quite small, about the same as last year.

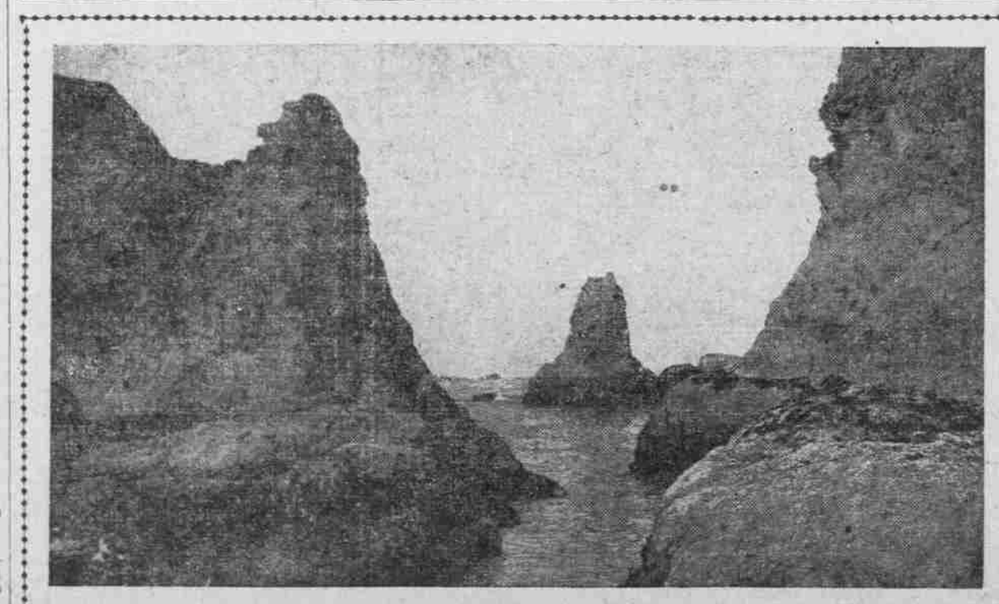
NEW MILL FOR WALLOWA.

Plant Operated by Water Power and Well Equipped.

WALLOWA, Or., Oct. 21.—(Special.)—Work is progressing rapidly on the Wallowa Lumber & Manufacturing Company's main building. This will be 90 by 120 feet and will be equipped with a complete line of the latest and best woodworking machinery obtainable. More than 100,000 feet of timber will be used in the construction of the building. The material is all on the ground and work will be rushed as fast as possible to provide room for machinery now on the way and due to arrive within ten days.

The completion of this plant will give Wallowa every facility for the economical manufacture and shipment of lumber and lumber products. The company has surveys completed, right of way secured, and much preliminary work done on its power plant. A large volume of water from the Wallowa River will be conducted through a barrel flume 2300 feet in length and seven feet in diameter to a 35-inch turbine wheel located at the west end of the company's main building. The entire installation will be of the most thorough and substantial character, and will develop about 250 horsepower, which can be increased at small expense to 300 horsepower.

The machinery will be operated temporarily by steam power. Steam power will also be used in operating the huge modern drykiln, which will be part of the plant.



BANDON BEACH.

BOHEMIA'S FINE SHOWING

GOLD-MINE OWNERS RICHLY REPAID FOR YEAR'S WORK.

Several Good Strikes Made in Progress of Development Operations. Camp on a Strong Footing.

COTTAGE GROVE, Or., Oct. 21.—(Special.)—This year's operations and developments in the Bohemia Mining District has more than surpassed the expectations of the mineowners. The number of rich strikes made, together with the constant operations of the large plant of the Oregon Securities Company places Bohemia on a stronger footing than ever before. The Oregon Securities Company is cleaning up thousands of dollars every month and but few know what its output really is. It is learned, however, from a reliable source that the yield is very satisfactory.

The company is planning to bore through Grizzley Mountain from the Champion Creek side for the purpose of tapping the rich deposits of the Helena Mine. When the Jennings brothers owned this mine they extracted $250,000 and the Securities Company will open up the property on a much larger scale and tap several of the large ore shoots of that mine. When completed the tunnel will be about 3000 feet in length.

During the last two months the company has opened up some very rich ore bodies in the Champion lead, even richer than the ore that was being extracted last Winter when there was so much ore stealing.

The Vesuvius Mine will start its mill in a few days and from the amount of ore on hand should get good results. It was reported that the owners entered a rich shoot of free gold ore recently, but the extent of it is not obtainable. The company also took out a number of tons of ore from the Alex Pugh property that is rich in free gold.

Clockey & Peterson while doing their annual assessment work unearthed a fine shoot of ore that is full of gold. Their property is located on Fairview and is on the same lead as the Champion vein.

The North Fairview Mining Company is delighted with its year's developments. The company drove 173 feet in one ore shoot that assays from $40 to $90 per ton and is free milling. It has also opened up a fine body of base ore on the Champion Creek side.

At the Ridge Hotel district four different finds of good pay ore have been opened this season. Some free gold can be seen with the naked eye. With a number of other good showings reported the camp is gradually forging to the front, and the day is not far distant when the whole State of Oregon will feel the effect of the production from the Bohemia mines.

DISTILLERY TO BE BUILT.

North Bend Will Probably Secure Denatured Alcohol Plant.

NORTH BEND, Or., Oct. 21.—(Special.)—The Coos Bay country has secured the establishment of a plant for the manufacture of denatured alcohol and the distillery will be ready to receive potatoes from the farmers next Fall.

S. T. Clover, of the American Alcohol Company, New York, came to the Coos Bay country about two weeks ago in an endeavor to interest the farmers in denatured alcohol. He was accompanied by Dr. Withycombe, who conducted several farmers' institutes in the county and at these meetings the system of conducting denatured plants was explained to the farmers. It was explained that if 75,000 tons of potatoes were promised the company it would at once prepare to begin operations. The distillery could easily handle twice the quantity named, but was willing to start on a small scale.

Contracts were entered into with a number of farmers on a basis of $8 per ton for three years, the distillery to take potatoes of all sizes. It is estimated that at this price farmers will receive nearly $100 per acre for their product.

It was explained by the promoters of the enterprise that when the distillery was running at its full capacity it would require 87 tons of coal per day for ten months in the year to convert the tubers into alcohol, and this would prove a great stimulus to coal mining. Furthermore, a number of by-products would be manufactured that would greatly increase the payroll.

Although the site for the distillery has not been definitely announced it will probably go to North Bend.

WORK ON LYTLE ROAD.

More Than Twenty Miles of Track Laid Out at Hillsboro.

HILLSBORO, Or., Oct. 21.—(Special.)—Thirty-six head of work horses arrived here yesterday from Eastern Oregon, consigned to the Pacific Railway & Navigation Company, and the outfit will tomorrow start overland for Tillamook, to be used as a nucleus for a grading camp on the Tillamook end of the Lytle line, which already has 20 miles of track laid out of this city.

The horses and camp equipment will go to Tillamook over the Wilson River road, and it will take three days to make the trip, owing to the muddy condition of the mountain highway.

Four carloads of steel arrived here the last of the week for further extension of the line beyond Buxton out of this place. General Manager C. E. Lytle now has over 225 men at work between Hillsboro and the front, and the first tunnel, beyond Buxton, has been opened.

Tunnel work will be prosecuted all Winter, and there will be over a half-mile in this classification. By midsummer the Washington County end of the railroad will have been built into the Nehalem country.

MONMOUTH NORMAL'S WORK

Midyear Graduating Class Will Be Largest in Its History.

MONMOUTH, Or., Oct. 21.—(Special.)—The State Normal School at Monmouth is entering upon one of the greatest years in its history. Many of the students entering have had thorough academic training, and many others have had much experience in teaching. They come for work in general and special methods of school management and the professional subjects. Following a long-established custom, the State Normal is confining itself strictly to professional work, endeavoring to give teachers the best preparation possible for their work.

The midyear graduating class will be the largest in the history of the school, and will represent all sections of the state. Much additional apparatus has been ordered for the work in physics and the sciences, and a large number of new and professional books have been ordered for the library. The executive committee is considering plans for adding some needed improvements to the gymnasium.

The action of Carter's Little Liver Pills is pleasant, mild and natural. They gently stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels, but do not purge.